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HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF

AUSTRALIA.

SERIES I.

GOVERNORS' DESPATCHES TO AND
FROM ENGLAND.

VOLUME V.

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INTRODUCTION.

GOVERNOR KING.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BLYTH arrived in Port Jackson on board the transport *Sinclair* on the 7th of August, 1806, bearing a royal commission, dated 24th May, 1805, appointing him captain-general and governor-in-chief of the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, and revoking the commission of Captain Philip Gidley King, dated 20th February, 1802. He assumed the administration of the colony on the 13th of August, 1806, in succession to Governor King. Governor King had administered the government since the 28th of September, 1800, during a term of five years, ten months and sixteen days, and was relieved of office in consequence of his "application to return to Europe on leave of absence."*

The personal characteristics and the general history of Governor King have been discussed previously.† The conclusion of the publication of his official despatches in this volume gives opportunity to review the progress of the colony during his administration, and to estimate the value of the personal influence of the governor.

Under the government of Philip Gidley King, although the actual territorial jurisdiction remained the same, the colony was extended in the area of settlement, and by the addition of dependent establishments at Newcastle on the mainland, and at the Tamar and Derwent rivers in Tasmania. In September, 1800, exclusive of the settlements in the dependency of Norfolk Island, the colony consisted of the towns of Sydney and Parramatta and more or less detached areas of farming near Petersham, Concord, Homebush, Hunter's Hill, Ryde, Parramatta, Prospect, Toongabbe, Richmond and Windsor (using the modern names), all within the county of Cumberland except a few farms on the north bank of the Hawkesbury river near Windsor. The total area alienated by the Crown was 43,786 acres‡ in these localities, which were held by four hundred and one proprietors,§ exclusive of certain officers who held some of the lands. In August, 1806, the settled districts had increased, detached areas had been linked up, farms had been established below Windsor to the junction of the

* See page 116. † See introductions, volume II and III.

‡ See pages 566 and 567, volume II.

Hawkesbury and Colo rivers, above Richmond on the banks of the Hawkesbury and Nepean rivers as far as the neighbourhood of Penrith, on the banks of the South creek from Windsor to Cabramatta, and on George's river near Liverpool, and Messrs. Macarthur and Davidson had received grants in the county of Camden. The total area alienated by the Crown was almost doubled, and amounted to 84,465¾ acres,* held by six hundred and forty-six proprietors. In addition to the private property, large areas had been occupied for public purposes. The development of settlement was an automatic result of the increase in the numbers of the emancipist class and the immigration of free settlers, many of whom brought orders for land grants from England. The knowledge of the country had been increased also by the explorations of George Caley, from Belmont to Mount King George in the county of Cook, and of ensign Francis Barrallier, principally in the county of Westmoreland. Caley's labours were carried on under a subsidy from Sir Joseph Banks, but the success of Barrallier was due largely to the unstinted support given by Governor King.

The permanent establishment of the settlement at Newcastle was accomplished by lieutenant Menzies in April, 1804. This settlement was formed by Governor King primarily for the purpose of isolating the Irish leaders of the convict rebellion, which had broken out at Castle Hill in March, 1804. It was maintained as a depôt for the export of coal and cedar, and in August, 1806, there were ninety-six persons engaged there, of whom seventy-two were convicts.

The first settlement at the Derwent river was formed by lieutenant John Bowen at Risdon Cove in September, 1803. Bowen, with the first settlers, had been despatched by Governor King to Tasmania with the object of forestalling any colonising projects of the French. In March, 1804, the establishment at Risdon Cove was withdrawn, when lieutenant-governor Collins had selected Sullivan Cove on the opposite bank of the Derwent river as the site for the settlement of his establishment, which he had removed from Port Phillip. The colony at the Derwent was developed by Collins with little reference to King. Although the settlement was within his jurisdiction and subordinate to his government, King had no influence over its success except such as was derived from

* See page 773.

the shipments of live stock and provisions ordered by him. Collins resented being subordinate to King; this was possibly due to the changes in their relative ranks since the days of the first settlement at Port Jackson. In August, 1806, there were four hundred and seventy-five persons in the settlement on the Derwent river.

The settlement at Port Dalrymple was founded in November, 1804, under the leadership of lieutenant-governor Paterson. Lord Hobart had given instructions for this purpose in a despatch, dated 24th June, 1803, and the welfare of the first settlers was provided for and watched over by Governor King. In August, 1806, the inhabitants numbered two hundred and seventy-six.

Whilst the settled areas had extended, population had increased principally by immigration, voluntary and forced. In September, 1800, the inhabitants in and on the borders of the county of Cumberland numbered 4,936 men, women, and children; in August, 1806, the corresponding total was 7,052.

In the early days of all settlements, a considerable part of the public expenditure was caused by the necessity for victualling the settlers and others. Governor King claimed that he effected considerable economies in this respect, but the net result of the whole period of his government does not substantiate his claim. In September, 1800, 2,959 men, women, and children were victualled from the public stores with 2,415 full rations; in August, 1806, 2,158 with 1,866 $\frac{1}{2}$ rations. The net decrease of an issue of 548 $\frac{1}{2}$ rations was due not to economy, but to one of the natural results of the progress of a settlement. In the first days of all settlements established by the Crown in the Australian colonies, practically every individual was dependent on the public stores for provisions; but as settlement advanced, as free settlers immigrated, as the class of emancipists developed, and as a general demand was created by private individuals for convict labour, the numbers dependent on the commissariat department progressively diminished. This is well shown by the following percentages of the numbers victualled, as compared with the inhabitants, in and near the county of Cumberland; in January, 1788,* October, 1792, June, 1799, September, 1800, June, 1803, and August, 1806, the respective percentages were 100, 97, 71, 59, 42, and 30. The corresponding percentages for the settlements at Newcastle,

* These dates are selected as the nearest available to quinquennial periods, with the addition of the dates of the commencement and conclusion of King's administration.

Hobart, and Port Dalrymple were 100, 98, and 98 respectively in August, 1806, at which date those establishments were less than three years old.

Prior to the administration of Governor King, shipments of stores and supplies had been intermittent and irregular, and in consequence there had been frequent periods of scarcity and want. With the development of the colony, a system was adopted whereby periodical shipments of stores requisitioned by the commissary were made, and by this practice the governor was relieved of much anxiety. On one occasion only, owing to the Hawkesbury floods in 1806, Governor King was compelled to arrange for the importation of grain. Owing to the regular shipments of stores, the administration of the commissariat became gradually a matter of routine. The commissariat department was developed and extended also by the introduction of the system of bartering government importations with the inhabitants for the produce of their farms. This produce was received into the public stores and issued as rations to those persons on the victualling list; the Crown thereby made considerable savings in freight on account of the size of the stores bartered as compared with the more bulky character of articles of provisions. This system had commenced with an experimental shipment of stores by government on the transport *Barwell* in 1798, sent out with the object of protecting the small settlers and farmers from the extortions of monopolists; the supplies were issued to the settlers at invoice prices, with a small advance for freight and insurance, and payment was accepted in farm produce owing to the want of specie. The experiment was so successful that, with slight modifications, the system of government importations became a regular part of the commissariat administration. After King's departure, the practice was continued until the competition amongst an increased number of resident traders and importers rendered the intervention of government no longer necessary.

During King's administration, the trade monopolies, which had existed previously, received a further check by the successful development of the agencies of Messrs. Campbell and Co. (established in 1796) and of Messrs. Chace, Chinnery and Co. Their representatives in Sydney were Robert Campbell and William Tough. These two firms endeavoured to build up a legitimate and regular trade as distinct from speculative shipments in times

of want. The extent of their operations may be realised from the value of the goods held in store by them at Sydney in August, 1804, which amounted severally to £49,563 14s. 8d. and £10,000.* Robert Campbell established an annual export trade of seal-skins to China, and endeavoured also to break down the barriers that prevented the growth of a similar trade with England. The removal of the settlers from a condition of want and penury during the years 1800-1806 was due more to the activities of Robert Campbell and his partners, and to the system of government importations, than to any exertions on the part of Governor King.

The monopoly and traffic in spirits existed throughout this period. King had received special instructions for the regulation of the trade. At the beginning of his administration, he made spasmodic efforts to control it, but when these failed to overcome the opposition, he permitted the evil to run its course. His actions in this matter have been discussed previously.†

In the administration of the public works, Governor King displayed considerable incompetence. In September, 1800, he had reported the urgent necessity for the erection of several public buildings. In the general abstract‡ of expenditure to August, 1806, he claimed credit for £6,509 8s. od. only as the value of permanent buildings erected by him. This sum was distributed as follows:—£1,000 for the granary, church, and school-house at Hawkesbury, £1,000 for the brewery and “other works” at Parramatta, £2,600 for the salt works, church, guard-house, and “other works” at Sydney, and £1,909 8s. od. for Fort Phillip. In a report§ by Thomas Moore and Richard Rouse, dated 13th August, 1806, on the condition of all the public buildings in the colony, one barn at Castle Hill, and the gaol, the judge-advocate’s, the storekeeper’s and the orphan houses at Sydney were all the buildings described as being in good repair, and of these the gaol and orphan house were managed by a committee controlling special funds; all other public buildings were in various states of disrepair. The average number of persons employed by King on the public buildings|| was two hundred and sixteen, and as the value of the labour of a convict was estimated by Lord Hobart¶

* See page 106. † See page xv *et seq.*, volume III. ‡ See page 789.

§ See enclosure in Governor Bligh to Right Hon. W. Windham, 25th January, 1807.

|| See eighteen quarterly returns of employment. ¶ See page 21, volume IV.

at £39 per annum, the value of the labour expended on the buildings was more than £48,900 during the period of his government. This expenditure, when compared with the net value of permanent additions (£6,509 8s. od.) and the general condition of the public buildings in August, 1806, discounts the value of the claims of Governor King to economies effected in his government.

The irregularities which were committed by Governor King in granting lands to Governor Bligh during the last days of his government have already been discussed.* It must be noted also that in August, 1804, King gave instructions for the survey and preparation of a grant of 2,350 acres to his wife, Mrs. Anna Josepha King, in the district of Evan on the west bank of South creek. This grant, named "Arthur's Vale," was entered in the secretary's register, but was never issued, the register being endorsed "Cancelled before it was executed, the Grant being illegal. G. Blaxcell, A'g Secy." In the year 1806, King caused to be registered grants, dated 1st January, to four of his children, 660 acres to Phillip King, 280 acres to Maria King, 610 acres to Elizabeth King, and 790 acres to Mary King. These grants were located adjacent to one another in the district of Evan; they aggregated 2,340 acres, and practically corresponded to the grant he had intended to give his wife. A grant of 600 acres to Mrs. Mary Putland was also registered as granted on the 1st of January, 1806. Mrs. Putland was the daughter of Governor Bligh, and wife of John Putland, lieutenant on the second *Porpoise*. As Bligh and Putland did not arrive in the colony until August, 1806, it is difficult to understand why King's grant to Mrs. Putland should have been dated 1st January, 1806. These actions, together with the circumstances of his surrender† of Governor Phillip's assumed share in the wild cattle, demonstrated that Governor King was not unwilling to take advantage of his position as governor to obtain pecuniary profit for himself and his family.

Between the general musters held in the months of August, 1800, and 1806, the flocks and herds in the colony increased at a rapid rate. In the settlements in New South Wales, horses increased from 203‡ to 552,§ cattle from 1,044‡ to 5,286,§ and sheep from 6,124‡ to 21,457.§ With the exception of cattle, few

* See page xv, volume IV. † See page xiv, volume IV.

‡ See page 632, volume II. § See page 773.

live stock were imported, and the increased numbers were due to natural causes. In August, 1806, horses were valued at £80 *per* head, cattle at £28, and sheep at £2; the increase therefore represented an accession in value of £177,362 *os. od.*

During the administration of Governor King, more systematic methods were adopted in the finances of the colony, chiefly by instructions from the secretary of state in England. The finances may be divided into two distinct sections, according to the manner in which the expenditure was controlled.

The first section consisted of those services which were administered in England, and over which the governor had practically no influence. In this, there were included the expenditures on the salaries of the civil establishment, which were voted annually by parliament; on stores, ordered by the treasury and shipped by the transport board; on the military, which was a charge on the army agents; and on the transport and naval service controlled by the transport board and admiralty. The whole of these expenses were met by the British government, as there was no revenue derived from the colonies except the occasional shipments of timber for naval purposes, which were of small value.

The second section of colonial finance included the local expenditure and revenue, the former being under the direct control of the governor. This expenditure was for occasional services and for the local requirements of the colony. The occasional services consisted chiefly of the cost of repairs to and the victualling of his Majesty's ships; the cost of repairs was met by bills drawn on the navy board, and the cost of victualling by bills on the victualling board authorised by Governor King. The general local expenditure was met by bills drawn by the commissary on the lords commissioners of the treasury under instructions from the governor, and included payments for grain, live stock, animal food, colonial salaries, upkeep of colonial vessels, rent of farms for government, freight of vessels sailing for the dependencies, and miscellaneous items. During King's administration, the total expenditure on these accounts for the colony, exclusive of the dependencies, was £59,960 *1s. 11½d.* It is difficult to compare this expenditure with that of previous administrations, owing to the different conditions prevalent, to the methods formerly adopted in keeping the

accounts, and to the heavy expenses previously incurred in the importation of provisions from the East as compared with grain purchased in the colony during the period 1800-1806.

On the 14th of July, 1801, Acting-Governor King gave instructions* that in future all accounts should be settled quarterly, and in a despatch,† dated 30th August, 1802, Lord Hobart ordered that all bills drawn in the colony during any one year should bear a running number for that year. By these two reforms, the systematic keeping of the accounts was rendered possible, and the figures for the expenditure in any one year were made readily available. At the conclusion of his government, King prepared an abstract‡ of the total expenditure of the colony and its dependencies during his administration. The gross total was £464,525 11s. 4¾d., from which he deducted £180,246 13s. 6½d. as the value of government property remaining. The net expenditure was thus £284,278 17s. 10¼d., and of this sum £71,365 16s. 2¾d. was expended on the King's ships and the dependencies, leaving the sum of £212,913 1s. 7½d. as the net expenditure on the colony proper under King's personal supervision. Included in the credit regarded by King as an offset against the expenditure, there were the following sums:—£6,509 8s. od. for the assumed value of public buildings erected or in course of erection, £2,100 for the clearing and tilling of seven hundred acres of land, and £44,983 14s. od. for the value of the natural increase of the live stock belonging to government, these several sums amounting to £53,593 2s. od. If these items are omitted, as they can hardly be regarded as legitimate credits, the net expenditure on the colony proper was £266,506 3s. 7½d., exclusive of the expenditure from the gaol and orphan funds.

All the revenue collected in the colony passed through either the gaol or orphan funds. The gaol fund had been established to provide for the cost of the erection of the gaol at Sydney. An assessment of one shilling *per* gallon on all spirits landed was paid into this fund, and the amount collected from the 1st of August, 1801, to the 31st of December, 1805, was £3,493 3s. 2d., with a further credit of £463 14s. od. due but not collected. Out of this fund there were paid the costs of the erection and upkeep of the gaols at Sydney and Parramatta, of the stone bridge at the head of Sydney Cove, and of glass for the church at

* See page 166, volume III. † See page 575, volume III. ‡ See page 789.

Parramatta, and gratuities to soldiers and others for public services. The orphan fund was the development of a former fund of the same name, and when Governor King established the orphan institution in 1800, it was devoted to the upkeep and maintenance of the home. This fund was maintained by the collection of a five *per cent. ad valorem* duty on all importations from countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, of a one and a half *per cent.* commission on all public auctions, by fees for spirit licenses and for the entry and clearance of vessels, by port fees, wharfages, and fines levied in the courts of justice, and by any profits arising from the bartering of the investments imported by government. From the 1st of August, 1801, to the 31st of December, 1805, the amount collected was £3,180 5s. 11d. The entire proceeds of this fund, subject to a five *per cent.* commission paid to the treasurer, were devoted to the purposes of the orphan institution.

In the exercise of the royal prerogative of pardon, Governor King was more prodigal than any of his predecessors,* and for this he was censured by his patron, Sir Joseph Banks. The charges† of gross abuse of this power were probably malicious and untrue, though he appears to have sought the support of the emancipist class when he became estranged from the military caste.

Two episodes, recorded in this volume, illustrate the severity and arbitrariness of which King could occasionally be capable. In a letter‡ to lieutenant Menzies, dated 7th June, 1804, Governor King ordered that "Tierney for his diabolical proposal of Murdering the Officers and Soldiers should receive five hundred Lashes or *as many as he can take without endangering his Life.*" The manner in which he placed restraint on the actions of James Aickin§ shows that he was prepared to use the most arbitrary measures in his administration.

After reviewing the whole period of King's administration, it is difficult to trace any direct influence of the governor in the improvement of the conditions of life in the colony. The colony made considerable progress, but probably all the development was due to automatic and general causes, unaided by the personality or direction of the administrator. The conclusions|| of Dr. Lang,

* See page xi, volume IV.

† See note 52.

‡ See pages 414 and 415.

§ See page 719 *et seq.*

|| See page 68, *History of New South Wales*, 4th ed.

although derived in part from false premises, summarise King's administration excellently: "Governor King was undoubtedly desirous of promoting the welfare of all ranks in the colony; but he was perhaps seldom judicious enough in selecting and in employing the proper means of attaining his end. Irritable and irascible when thwarted in his measures, as was frequently the case, he seldom evinced the requisite degree of perseverance when unsuccessful; and he therefore very soon left things to take their natural course, which, in New South Wales, as may well be supposed, was at this period a miserably bad one. . . . As he found, perhaps at his first trial, that *he could not make farmers of pickpockets*, to use his own expression, he thought it unnecessary to expend further labour on the fruitless experiment." On several occasions, he gave evidence of far-sighted conceptions: for example, the reform of the law courts, and his proposals for a bounty on the cultivation of hemp.* In no instance did he demonstrate the determination and constructive power to carry his ideas to their logical issue.

When Governor Bligh was on the eve of sailing for New South Wales to relieve King, Viscount Castlereagh wrote a despatch,† dated 20th November, 1805, stating that he was happy "to express His Majesty's entire Approbation of the Conduct You have manifested in the important Charge committed to You, and his Satisfaction at the great improvement which the Colony has received under your Superintendence." Castlereagh had been in office four months and ten days when he wrote this official comment.

Captain Philip Gidley King returned to England on H.M.S. *Buffalo* in 1807. His health was broken, and on the 3rd of September, 1808, he died at the age of forty-nine years. In the following year, his widow was granted a pension of £200 *per annum* "in consideration of the long and arduous services of her husband."

FREDK. WATSON.

September, 1915.

* See page 204. † See page 624.

DESPATCHES.

HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF

AUSTRALIA.

SERIES I.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked "General Letter No. 1," per whaler Albion;
acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

1804.
14 Aug.

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

14th August, 1804.

1. By the Albion, whaler, I have the honor of forwarding
duplicates* of my despatches by His Majesty's Ship Calcutta and
those since sent by way of India. Duplicate
despatches
transmitted.

2. Referring to the subject of the Irish insurgents in my letter
by the Calcutta† and my letter No. 1, dated April 16th last, I am
happy to inform your Lordship that no late circumstances of that
kind have occurred to disturb the tranquillity of the colony, not-
withstanding which I rather hope than am confident that any-
thing of the kind may never happen again—nothing so daring I
think ever will; yet, altho' every exertion is made to counteract
their being misled, I am sorry to say that a few disaffected
characters will always be endeavouring to poison the minds of
the greater part of those who have been sent here for sedition and
rebellion in Ireland, who, notwithstanding the lenity shewn them
so lately, have been endeavouring to resume their wild plans,
which has rendered it necessary to put the worst of that class
under greater restrictions than has hitherto been the case. About
forty of the worst were sent to the coal-works at Newcastle, and
have lately concerted a plan of assassinating Lieutenant Menzies
and the small force he has with them, and by a scheme, as wild
as it was desperate and impossible to effect, they proposed making
their escape from that settlement. It was discovered in time to
prevent any attempt, and as severe corporal punishment was in-
flicted on the ringleaders, I am hopeful, from Lieutenant Menzies'
alertness and good conduct, that there is no probability of any-
Prospects of an
insurrection. Plot at
Newcastle.

* *Marginal note.*—Dated from 1st March to 15th May.

† *Marginal note.*—No. 15, dated March 12th.

1804.
14 Aug.
The loyal
associations.

Fortifications.

thing of the same kind occurring in future, and which, as far as relates to this settlement, is prevented by the additional assistance given to our military by the Association being increased to 50 at Sydney and 40 at Parramatta, who are now a well disciplined body of men, and is a force that can always be added on any public emergency. I have also caused a citadel* to be commenced (and on which a considerable progress is made) on the highest windmill hill, which circumstances may eventually render necessary, as it commands the town and country round to a very great extent and the approach of the harbour, of which your Lordship may form some idea from the enclosed plan. This work, although it may be termed a fortification, will be attended with no other expence than the 7s. 6d. a day which your Lordship has allowed to the person doing the duty of Engineer and Artillery Officer, and the labour of a certain number of convicts.

Importation
of cattle.

3. If the letters by the above conveyances should have reached your Lordship, you will observe that Mr. Campbell expected a ship (the Lady Barlow) from India with cattle, on a speculative idea of their being wanted for some of the new settlements, as it was his intention to load that ship with the oil and sealskins he procured here. Bringing those cattle was a secondary object, and as no individual could take them off his hands he made an offer of them to Government at £22 a head if landed at the Derwent previous to the ship's coming here, or £21 a head if landed here in the first instance. This I consented to, being £7 a head cheaper than the contract in 1801. After a very bad and long passage the Lady Barlow arrived here the 16th June, with 137 head of cattle alive out 213 she took on board, 101 of which were selected and purchased for the use of Government.

Arrival of the
ship Lady
Barlow.

Account of the
Buffalo's
voyage.

4. His Majesty's ship Buffalo arrived here the 13th June, after a long passage of three months from Calcutta, with the articles specified in Captain Kent's letter to your Lordship from Calcutta, agreeable to the directions I gave him, a copy of which I had the honor of transmitting by the Glatton,† in which your Lordship will observe that the principal object of Captain Kent's voyage was to ascertain whether cattle could be procured among the islands to the eastward of Java, which was an original Instruction to the Governor of this colony. From Captain Kent's report, after having examined most of those islands, it appears that such a supply cannot be obtained. From Calcutta (where Captain Kent met with every assistance from his Excellency the Governor-General) the Buffalo took 84 cattle on board, 7 of which died on the passage, and the rest were landed in good order, as well as four mares and two stallions. Of the spirits which were brought for the Colonial vessels and other Colonial purposes, 702

Importation
of cattle.

* Note 1. † Note 2.

gallons had leaked, from the badness of the casks. A copy of the report of survey I have the honor to enclose; but as the spirits were considerably above proof, that quantity will be partly replaced in reducing the remainder to proof. The sugar will be issued as a ration, and a part will be bartered with such settlers as have no other means of procuring that necessary article, reserving a proportion for the use of the hospital. The rice will be principally appropriated to the use of the hospital and orphans.

1804.
14 Aug.
Rice, sugar
and spirits
imported.

5. The 178 breeding cows, 4 mares, and 2 horses brought by the above ships I consider as belonging to the settlement under Lieut. Governor Collins. As I understood he brought only a year's provisions with him, altho' I have not received any report of the quantity he did bring, I have been anxious, in case supplies should not reach him in time from England, to send him a year's provisions, as well as a proportion of the above breeding stock and some swine. Having made offers to whalers and other vessels, who have asked most exorbitantly for performing that service, exclusive of Government taking the risk of the ships, and it being a matter of convenience to Mr. Campbell that his ship (Lady Barlow) should be employed until he can send her to England, I have made an agreement with him, of which the enclosed is a copy, and which I hope your Lordship will consider reasonable for so necessary a service, as from every circumstance I deemed it more beneficial to Government to agree for the performance of the service than to hire the ship by the month. The stock, provisions, and stores, &c., as stated in the enclosed invoice, amounting to £9,590 13s., with the articles sent from the Transport Board for Lieutenant Governor Collins and twelve well-behaved convicts of useful trades, being embarked, the Lady Barlow sailed the 27th ulto. As the wind has been fair, I hope her passage will be short, on account of the live stock; and by the first opportunity I can command, the remaining number of cattle* and horses received by the Buffalo and Lady Barlow shall be forwarded.

Live stock and
provisions
sent to the
Derwent.

Charter of
the ship
Lady Barlow.

Sailing of the
Lady Barlow.

6. From the great charges attending repairing ships at Calcutta, Captain Kent did not incur any expence or loss of time in getting the Buffalo caulked and some necessary repairs done to the ship at that port. This has made it necessary to caulk her throughout, to repair several other defects, and to replace her worn-out running rigging with all the rope there is in store, which will not be sufficient without making rope from the condemned cables, all which will prevent her being ready for service before the middle of September.

Refitting of
H.M.S.
Buffalo.

7. In my letter of May 15th last, addressed to Mr. Sullivan, I stated my intention of sending Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson to

* Marginal note.—31 cows, 1 horse, 1 mare.

1804.
14 Aug.

Paterson's
unsuccessful
attempt to
settle at Port
Dalrymple.

examine Port Dalrymple and Port Phillip, &c., and on his return to send him with his company to fix at Port Dalrymple, agreeable to your Lordship's commands. After that letter was sent, I considered it would best meet your Lordship's wishes that the harbour and river should be taken immediate possession of by a detachment under Colonel Paterson, for which purpose the Colonial cutter Integrity, of 56 tons, was fitted, and a private vessel* of 25 tons was hired, to carry that officer and his company to Port Dalrymple to execute the orders, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy. The Integrity sailed the 7th June, and proceeded to the southward of Cape Howe, when she returned here the 21st, having met with much bad weather and foul winds. The other vessel, in which was an ensign and 14 non-commissioned officers and privates of Colonel Paterson's company, after beating about a month, was compelled to return here again, which was so far fortunate, as Colonel Paterson could not reach his destination, so difficult it is to get to the westward at this season.

8. As I promised myself the satisfaction of having a correct information from Colonel Paterson respecting the eligibility of Port Dalrymple (of which so many various accounts have been given) before the return of spring, to enable me to carry your Lordship's instructions fully into effect, I am concerned at the unavoidable cause that obliged those vessels to return, which I have been so anxious to accomplish that I have made offers to the masters of the Coromandel and Experiment to perform that service, which the conditions they are under to the East India Company have prevented their acceding to.

9. As the Buffalo is now caulking and undergoing the necessary repairs, I shall defer sending Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson until that ship is ready to receive him and the establishment, provisions, &c. From the various reports I have had of the safety of the entrance into Port Dalrymple for a ship of the Buffalo's burthen, I shall direct Captain Kent to anchor in some of the safe bays on the west side of Furneaux's Islands, and from thence to send the small Colonial vessels he will take with him into Port Dalrymple (which is but a few hours' sail from thence) with the establishment to that place. On their return from the first debarkation Captain Kent will be informed of the practicability of the Buffalo's entering that port with safety; and by her return Colonel Paterson's observations and report of that port, &c., will be received, and from which a judgment may be formed of the number of settlers, &c., requisite to be sent there, and every other necessary information. But, as your Lordship has particularly named that port, I do not consider it admissible to defer making

H.M.S.
Buffalo to
be detailed
to found the
settlement.

* Note 3.

that settlement or relinquishing it until your Lordship's further commands consequent on that officer's report may be received.

1804.
14 Aug.

10. This service I hope the Buffalo may perform about the middle of November; and if no vessel arrives that can be hired to go to Norfolk Island before that period, it is my intention to send that ship with the Colonial vessels to carry your Lordship's instructions respecting that island into execution, as far as Colonel Paterson's report of Port Dalrymple may ensure a sufficient space of ground for the number of settlers that may be drawn from Norfolk Island. And in communicating my plans respecting that part of your Lordship's Instructions, I take the liberty of transmitting and respectfully requesting your reference to my last letter to Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux on that subject, and from every local consideration I hope and trust it will be approved of by your Lordship.

The proposed transfer of settlers from Norfolk Island.

11. On Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux's signifying his intention of coming to this place, his health being so far re-established as to induce him to give up the idea of going to England for the present, Lieutenant Houstoun's services to command Norfolk Island during Col'l Foveaux's absence became so far unnecessary. But as that gentleman has signified a wish of remaining here until he hears from England, he has accepted the command of the Investigator. Respecting the conversion of that ship, I request your Lordship's reference to a separate letter; and altho' we shall be much pressed for cordage, yet I hope to get her ready for going to Norfolk about the latter end of September.

Health of Lieut.-Governor Foveaux.

Command of the Investigator accepted by Houston.

12. In my letter to Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux I have endeavoured to meet every circumstance that might arise in the execution of the service commanded by your Lordship; and should there be any deviation from your Lordship's intentions, I hope my having done everything for the best will apologize for any unintentional error or mistake in not meeting your Lordship's ideas.

13. Referring your Lordship to my former communications* respecting the Coal Harbour on Hunter's River, with Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson's and Ensign Barrallier's observations and survey of that district (which is now distinguished under the general name of Newcastle), and the causes that led to my withdrawing the first people I sent there, and of my having resettled that place under the direction of Lieutenant Menzies, of the Royal Marines, I have been induced, from the highly advantageous accounts given of the great fertility and extent of good land on the banks of the two rivers, Hunter and Paterson, reported by

The settlement at Newcastle.

* *Marginal note.*—Marine letter, 21st August, 1801; General letter, by Glatton, 9th May, 1803; separate letter, per Calcutta, 15th March, 1804.

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The settlement
at Newcastle.

Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson and those who went with him, also the recent reports of Lieutenant Menzies, to turn my thoughts towards making some settlement of industrious, well-disposed people in that situation, and none appear to me so fit as some of the removed settlers from Norfolk Island, who, from being long used to hard labour, I have no doubt would do well in such a situation, and as I presume your Lordship will approve of their enjoying the same advantages as those who may make their election of Port Dalrymple. The place I shall allot is marked in the accompanying sketch, which will fix * settlers, who from their former habits of industry will be a protection and assistance to each other; and what is a further inducement, I am informed by Lieutenant Menzies that the natives in that quarter are very quiet and tractable. He further informs me that altho' there is a probability that the lower grounds may in great floods be overflowed, yet that there is a sufficient distribution of high land to build on and shelter stock. As this situation may have the advantage of being a place of resource for the Norfolk Island settlers in case the reports of Port Dalrymple should not be favourable in an agricultural point of view, I have therefore taken it upon me to give that intimation in my General Orders of the 20th July,† as stated in the enclosed copy of my letter to Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux.

Reservation
of common
lands.

14. In a former letter I had the honor of communicating my intentions of allotting in the neighbourhood of each district certain portions of ground to be granted to the settlers fixed in the respective surrounding districts. This I have done, with an intention of encouraging the rearing of stock, as the bankruptcy of the Paymaster of the New South Wales Corps, who had monopolized a great quantity of stock, which had been bartered and exchanged by Government, has distributed the stock so that every industrious settler possesses some of one kind or another. To feed this increasing stock requires pasturage. To give all two or three hundred acres each would soon alienate all the disposable land adjacent to the settlers, and to give particular people three or four hundred acres each in places of their own selection would soon reduce the small farmer to sell his farm and stock, because he cannot feed them, to the person who can command money or its worth. To elucidate this subject by a reference to the chart of the settlement, your Lordship will observe that most of the places in this neighbourhood where the soil is fit for cultivation is granted away. The remainder is fit for little else at present than yielding the best pasturage. The tracts reserved for Government have been indispensable to secure feed for the encreasing herds belonging to the Crown. These tracts and the commons assigned

* Blank in manuscript. † Note 4.

the settlers, as stated in the General Orders of the 11th instant,* together with the allotments of land already granted, occupy nearly the whole of the disposable and profitable land in this neighbourhood, or rather in the circuit of † miles round Sydney. It will therefore be obvious that when the small remaining disposable grounds are located that other situations must be found for a great number of settlers. I am not unaware that applications may be made for ground being granted at the Cow Pastures on the other side of the Nepean, which is certainly a most beautiful country; but I respectfully presume that the preservation of the wild cattle will for many years operate as a bar to any grounds being granted in the vicinity of that place. It will therefore remain to be ascertained how far the settlement at the Derwent and that at Port Dalrymple will be eligible for a number of settlers.

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Reservation
of common
lands.

Land grants at
the Cowpasture
undesirable.

15. Of the country to the southward of Botany Bay about Shoal Haven a very advantageous account is given, and to the northward about Hunter's and Paterson's River at Newcastle, where there are many eligible spots to be found for any number of settlers. Of the appearance of the land to the northward of Port Stephens, I believe, from the various information I have received, that if it is totally unfit for agricultural purposes, at least the want of safe harbours is at present a great objection to settlements being extended farther northward.

Character of
land in
Illawarra and
on the north
coast.

16. In Lieutenant-Colonel Collins's last letter to me from the Derwent he informed me that the master of an American ship was building a vessel in Kent's Bay on Furneaux's Island, at the east entrance of Bass's Straits. This is the third American vessel that has within the last twelve months been in the straits and among the islands procuring seal-skins and oil for the China market. In a former letter ‡ I requested instructions respecting how I was to act with vessels belonging to powers in amity with His Majesty who resorted to these straits and the islands lying in them, as well as on the coasts within the defined limits of this territory, from continuing on the coasts and procuring its produce to the evident disadvantage of the colonists. On a reference this application will be found to have been made in consequence of a French schooner coming here expressly for that purpose from the Isle of France; but as it now applies to the Americans, I respectfully request being informed how far the Governor of this territory would be justifiable in preventing this intrusion and intercourse with the Americans, which is not only pernicious

American
vessels
sealing
in Bass Strait.

* Note 4. † Blank in manuscript.

‡ *Marginal note.*—In a separate letter enclosing Entries and Clearances Nov. 9th 1802 by Mr. Thompson.

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American
vessels
sealing
in Bass Strait.

to the public interest, but highly disadvantageous to the adventuring colonists, who give constant employment to 123 men, exclusive of ship-builders and many other artificers and labourers, which may be virtually deemed a saving to the Crown and advantage to the colony. The enclosed proclamation* will show your Lordship that I have taken every step I considered myself justifiable in adopting, and by my Orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson it will be observed the precaution I have used that no act of hostility might be urged by the Americans; but, as the adventurers of this colony, who I have ever made a point to encourage in the fishery and sealing, are not at ease on this point, I humbly suggest the necessity of instructions being sent on this head, as it is almost the only present means they have of benefitting themselves and the colony, and in which they have adventured much.

Discovery of
bêche-de-mer on
Wreck Reef.

17. The unfortunate loss of the Porpoise and Cato has led to the discovery of another object that may hereafter become of some consequence to the colonists. On the reef where those ships struck the shore was found to abound with a marine production called by the French *bêche* or *bêche-de-mer*, and by the Chinese (among whom it is a great luxury) *trepang*. If my information is correct it is sold for £50 a ton at Canton. An individual† some time past requested my permission to fit a small Colonial vessel to go to the reef in quest of this article, and also to save as much as possible from the wreck of the Porpoise, on condition of delivering half the quantity of iron, &c., that they might obtain from the wreck to Government. I gave permission, and after being three months absent she returned with a sufficient quantity of the *trepang* to encourage the fitting out of another vessel to procure that object in the summer; and there is little doubt but the whole of the extensive reefs that lye to such a distance off this coast from the latitude of 21° to 10° south abound with this article. In my letter of the 1st March last per Calcutta, I had the honor of informing your Lordship that I had given permission to Mr. Campbell and one or two private adventurers to build Vessels exceeding the tonnage prescribed by His Majesty's Instructions thereon. As the object of these vessels will be the Sealing and Oiling Trade in Bass's Straits it will be obvious that without a market for their articles as well as the Trepang, that the fruits of their industry must go to the Americans resorting here, and perhaps in exchange for spirits; or to Masters of ships going to China, who come here as transports at a low price. As no Governor will ever consider himself justified in allowing vessels built in this Colony to go without its limits in obedience to the Royal Instructions respecting no intercourse

Trepang
fishing.

Ship-building
in the colony.

* Note 4. † Note 5.

being had with any part of the Honourable East India Company's Territories,* I respectfully submit to your Lordship's consideration how far vessels built here may be allowed to export Seal Skins and Trepang to China, and bring back the produce of that place for supplying the Inhabitants of the Colony under the direction of this government and permission of the Honourable Company's supercargos at Canton, and also to export oil and skins procured here to Great Britain.

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Proposed
export trade.

18. Respecting the first of those objects (*i.e.* the intercourse with China) it would be attended with the most desirable consequences in introducing Chinese into these settlements, which from the knowledge your Lordship has of the industrious character of that people, and how much the Dutch Settlements in India have profited by their residence among them, I presume might be attended with great advantage to this country, were it only for the certainty of their applying themselves to raising cotton for the China Market which may be done a very few degrees to the northward of this place. This indulgence would also prevent that intercourse and employment of Americans by Individuals, which among some I see is in contemplation.

Suggested
introduction
of Chinese and
trade with
China.

19. In stating these objects, I am well aware that a communication with the Honourable East India Company will be necessary, but as the restrictions may be confined in the greatest degree by the Governor here, and Supercargo at Canton, I humbly observe that in submitting this application to your Lordship's wisdom, I have very cheerfully acquitted myself of a duty I owe to the interest and prosperity of these settlements, and if their rising commerce can be promoted it will be gratefully felt.

20. Before I quit this subject, it is necessary I should inform your Lordship that I do not conceive myself justifiable in giving any other certificate to Mr. Campbell respecting his ship, the Lady Barlow, carrying the quantity of oil and skins he has procured to England, as stated in the enclosed correspondence, that ship being built in the East Indies, and not provided with permission from the Bengal Government, but on the contrary cleared out from Calcutta for this place and the North-west Coast of America. As Mr. Campbell does not consider that certificate sufficient, that ship carrying his oil and skins to England is doubtful.

The proposed
export of oil
and skins on the
Lady Barlow.

21. Being anxious to take the last half-yearly muster before the Albion's departure, I have the honour to transmit the result of the free people and convicts' muster, and of every person who is not a settler or landholder; also the general muster of the settlers and landholders, with the quantity of ground they hold and stock, &c., throughout these settlements, according to the form

General
muster.

* Marginal note.—*Vide* Genl. Instructions Paragraph 12 (see note 6).

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Result of
general
muster.

prescribed by your Lordship. In the result of the muster of free people and convicts not holding or cultivating land, your Lordship will observe that the present number in these settlements is 5,273 men, 1,571 women, and 1,810 children, making together 8,654 souls,* of which number 4,690, or 3,713 full rations, support themselves, and 3,596† including civil and military, are necessarily maintained at the public expense. For the detail'd numbers of the different descriptions I must refer to the enclosed general statement of the settlement, and to the quarterly employment for the occupation of those convicts victualled by Government, as well as the work that has been done and that which is to be forwarded.

Decrease in
numbers
supported by
government.

22. By comparing the present returns with those sent by the Glatton in March, 1803, your Lordship will observe that notwithstanding the addition of those since landed, there has been a decrease of 338 people supported at the expence of the Crown, owing to the number indented to individuals, and an observance of your Lordship's directions‡ respecting agriculture on the public account being contracted, which has induced me rather to increase than diminish the number of well behaved convicts being allowed to cultivate portions of the settlers' allotments; the good effects of which will be obvious by a reference to the increased quantity of ground in cultivation and that of stock.

Progress of
public
agriculture.

23. The hire of the private farm at Hawkesbury will cease this year, and cultivation on the public account be carried on at Castle Hill alone, unless the arrival of more convicts should allow of sowing the ground at Toongabbee, which will be considerably improved by the two years it has lain fallow. The farm at Hawkesbury would have been given up this year, but that I was desirous of getting a stock of barley for the brewery.

The
establishment
of a brewery.

24. In my letter§ since the receipt of the brewing materials by the Glatton, I have communicated the progress made in that object, and by the Calcutta I informed your Lordship that we should soon make a commencement. A day before that ship's departure, a person who was with Colonel Collins arrived here agreeable to my request, being a complete brewer and one who had formerly conducted a large brewery of his own in England; he declared his inability to brew any considerable quantity of beer with the kiln and other works prepared by the only person we could find that had any knowledge of that work. As it was a principal object to brew as much beer as possible, every thing was recommenced, and I am now happy to inform your Lordship

* *Marginal note.*—*i.e.* On the Territory and its dependencies, Hobart's Town, Norfolk Island, etc.

† *Marginal note.*—3,326 full rations.

‡ *Marginal note.*—In Genl. Letter per Calcutta, 24 Feby., 1803.

§ Note 7.

that all these works will in the course of a fortnight be completed on a large scale, and which will admit of 3,600 barrels of beer being brewed weekly. Four hundred bushels of barley are malted, and the kiln is equal to any work of the kind in England.

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The establishment
of a brewery.

25. By the Experiment I received 15 bushels of barley, which I presume was sent by your Lordship's directions consequent on my application by the Glatton. Altho' the season was far advanced, it was sowed immediately, and as it arrived in very good order, I do not doubt but the increase will be sufficiently abundant to sow a quantity of Government ground next year, as well as distributing small quantities for the same purpose to the best settlers.

Importation
of barley.

26. In a former letter* I had the honour of informing your Lordship that a subscription had been raised among the settlers at the Hawkesbury for erecting a school-house† for the numerous children‡ in that district. As the settlers had not the means of conducting a work of that magnitude, I have caused sufficient bricks to be burnt for that purpose, and the building to be erected at the expence of the Crown. This building, which is 100 feet long and 24 feet wide and two lofty floors, is now covering in, and will soon be ready for the reception of the children, and to serve as a place of public worship on the Sabbath. A person of the Missionary Society, whose manner and conduct in life has been exemplary, and is one of those who I alluded to in my letter by the Calcutta§ (in answer to your Lordship's observations respecting the observance of religious duties) will have the charge of educating the children in that quarter. As he has hitherto had no other remuneration for his performing Divine service than his ration, at the latest muster a proposal was made to the settlers to provide a stipend for the missionary and such other persons as might be necessary to conduct and attend the education of the children. To this they have readily assented by securing the yearly payment of twopence an acre on their respective allotments of ground for 14 years, which is the term I have leased the building and ground it stands on to them under the conditions specified in the enclosure,|| the sum arising from which will supply every expence attending that establishment and greatly ensure the well-doing of the rising generation.

Erection of a
school-house
at the
Hawkesbury.

Assessment
on land to
provide
missionary's
stipend.

27. I have to regret that the two mill dams erected at Parramatta for supplying the water-mill have unfortunately failed owing to the lightness of the soil they were generally formed of, which has rendered it necessary to undertake the heavy but

Mill dams at
Parramatta.

* Marginal note.—Genl. Letter, par. 18, Oct. 30th, 1802, per Mr. Thompson.

† Note 8.

‡ Marginal note.—381.

§ Marginal note.—No. 3, dated 1st March, 1804 (see note 9). || Note 10.

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effectual job of piling and casing the front of the dams, the largest of which will soon be compleated, and I hope in less than three months the water-mill (which is compleat and an excellent piece of workmanship) will be going.

Fort Phillip.

28. The ditch around the work intended for a citadel* or place of arms is also nearly finished, and the masonry work will soon commence.

Erection of
bridge at
Sydney and
gaol at
Parramatta.

29. Respecting the buildings erected at the expence of the colonists arising from the duty on spirits, I have the pleasure of informing your Lordship that the bridge at Sydney is compleated; also the jail at Parramatta. The completion of the upper floor of that building, which is unconnected with the lower part of the jail, afforded for the first time in this colony the most comfortable asylum for all female convicts who came by the Experiment, several of whom have been indented to individuals, after retaining such as are useful in the manufacture of linen and woolen. The addition of an enclosure of masonry around that jail is far advanced, the inside of which is surrounded by buildings that will contain every person employed at those manufactories; and as it has a communication with the upper part of the jail, without being at all connected with the part where prisoners are confined, that edifice and its enclosure will answer every purpose of a secure place of confinement for delinquents and a house of industry. The situation is particularly airy and healthy. That the benefit of this building may be more fully comprehended, I have the honour of enclosing a plan† thereof, with its late additions and the other improvements that are intended.

Manufacture
of linen.

30. Respecting the increase in the growth of flax and the manufacture of linen, that work goes on as well as can possibly be expected, the only people employed besides the women being mostly invalids and some children. Nine‡ looms are now at work, by which 100 yards are made weekly. That quantity will increase monthly, and if the cultivation and manufacture of that article is continued as it is now carrying on, the time is not very far distant when the inhabitants may be generally, as they are now partially, supplied with linen. It will appear by the Commissary's accounts that 2,116 yards, amounting to £264 10s., have been bartered with settlers in lieu of wheat received. To our linen manufacture that of sailcloth has been added, and of which, as well as the different linens, I now send samples, together with specimens of the hemp, which grows now in the greatest luxuriance.

* Note 1. † Note 11.

‡ *Marginal note.*—2 with fine linen, 2 with duck, 2 with woolen, 1 with sacking, 2 with sailcloth.

31. In a former despatch I had the honour of informing your Lordship that I had received a pint of hemp seed from India. It was sowed, and has yielded in two crops ten bushels of seed, which has been sowed on $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground, and no pains will be spared to secure the encrease of that article, which, from the fitness of the soil and its luxuriant growth, and giving two crops in a year, bids fair to make it an object of great import, as any quantity may be raised and manufactured; and perhaps that object alone, without at all attending to raising grain, may engross the attention of Government now that the settlers and other cultivators raise more than a sufficiency of grain for the consumption of the colony, and the great progress made in the increase of stock to supply it with animal food.

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14 Aug.
Cultivation
of hemp.

32. In my different communications, from my first taking the command, I have always spoke of the improving state of the fleeces and increase of the sheep, which has been detailed in the different annual, half-yearly, and quarterly general musters and returns of stock that have been regularly transmitted to your Lordship. In the return of the last general muster as taken by me at the different settlements during the last month, it will be observed that the present number of sheep in the colony are 10,572 ewes and 5,929 males. On an average, about one-eighth of that number have wool of the different gradations, shown by the accompanying specimens.* Leaving out the seven-eighths, which have little or no wool, and averaging each of the one-eighths at three pounds a fleece, the quantity of good wool obtained this year will be about .† The average increase of sheep, if they are equally well taken care of, is estimated to treble their numbers once in two years. The wool may increase in the proportion of two-thirds of the number of sheep bred; but, as the fleeces are constantly improving by the distribution of rams from the Spanish, South Down, Tees Water, and Irish rams to those flocks which at present have no other than the hairy-covered rams of the Cape and Bengal breed, it may be inferred that the wool will in two years have a much greater increase, from which data a calculation may be easily formed how far an assertion contained in a newspaper‡ is or is not correct. But there can be no doubt of the excellence of the finest wool produced from the sheep in this colony. The improvement of that which is not wool, or fine wool, continue to meliorate as rapidly in proportion as the sheep themselves will increase in numbers. But, instead of forming the decided

Increase in
number of
sheep.

Improvement
in fleeces.

* *Marginal note.*—With observations furnished by the Rev. Samuel Marsden, who is the best practical farmer in this colony.

† Blank in manuscript. ‡ Note 12.

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14 Aug.

Prospects of
the wool
industry.

opinion of the immense sum to be saved Great Britain by the exporting wool from hence, I presume the author of that paragraph, or the person whose flock is to yield such a productive advantage, would have done well to have calculated how the wool is to be got to England and the expence thereof, and perhaps it might have had a greater air of local patriotism and public spirit if it had been considered in the first instance how soon the wool could have been applied to cloathing the colonists. In my former letters, your Lordship will observe my reporting that what has been obtained from Government flock, and the wool that has been furnished from that of individuals, on returning the proportion of one-fifth when worked, has been made into blanketting, which is the utmost degree of fineness we can attain for want of persons properly qualified and materials. This manufacture has been of great service to the inhabitants in furnishing them with blanketting, and of which upwards of 785 yards have been made since 1801. In having detailed the above account of what is to be expected from that valuable object, I have endeavoured to possess your Lordship of every circumstance to form an opinion on what may hereafter be an object of great benefit to this country.

General
progress of
the colony.

33. As the preceding paragraphs contain every information on the principal works that are carrying on under the direction of Government and by the convicts at public labour, it now remains to make such other observations as arise from the result of the late general musters. And that a full view may be had of the progressive state of the colony for the last four years, I have in a separate document stated the annual returns, which have been regularly transmitted to your Lordship, and in which I trust it will be obvious that the colony has greatly and is continuing to improve.

34. Having attended these musters myself with the gentlemen who have charge of the different settlements, it gives me great pleasure in assuring your Lordship that a general industry prevails among the settlers and laudholders; and if there are a very few bad characters in that class, they are greatly counterbalanced by those of a different description.

35. In a former despatch* I had the honour of informing your Lordship that I had, as an encouragement to the industrious individuals, allotted additional grounds for rearing the stock they already possess, and to those who have very deservedly profited by your Lordship's directions respecting alienating a part of the Government stock. At the latest muster I considerably extended these advantages to the deserving settlers and other individuals

* Note 13.

with large families, both in stock and land, locating the latter to the children until the youngest has attained the age of 21 years, which I conceive to be the most probable, and perhaps the surest, means of binding the parents to the soil, and the interest of their offspring, who otherwise might hereafter be tempted to a renewal of the misery and inthralment they formerly experienced, and which they have so lately extricated themselves from. Except the debts due to the Crown, and which they in general exert themselves to discharge, only a comparative few are inconvenienced by debt to individuals beyond what their industry will enable them to discharge as their crops come round, of which your Lordship can have no better proof than the amount of their Government debts liquidated since last January, and the corresponding quantity of wheat delivered into and remaining in the public granaries, which has been principally received on that account, and the residue in payment of their debts to individuals, for which bills have been drawn.

36. That these advantages may long continue is my warmest wish; but it is neither my duty or inclination to conceal from your Lordship that this advantage can only be ensured by the present restriction on spirits being continued, to counteract and defeat which no expedient has been neglected by those who are interested in the import of spirits, the beggary of the settlers, and export of Government bills, which I have no hesitation in predicting must and will be the case if the unrestrained importation of spirits and monopoly of necessaries are ever readmitted.

37. In my letter, dated May 9th 1803, by the Glatton, I informed your Lordship of the great quantity of spirits brought here by the Castle of Good Hope from India, and therewith a copy of my correspondence with Mr. Campbell, also a copy of my letter to His Excellency the Governor General in Council on that occasion. I now have the honor of enclosing the consequent correspondence lately received by me, in which your Lordship will observe the interest the Governor General took in tracing that illicit conduct, which was in direct contradiction to His Excellency's proclamation (founded on His Grace the Duke of Portland's Instructions to the Bengal Government in 1799), and in defiance of the colonial regulations I had adopted consequent on the above authority. Your Lordship will observe that in extenuation of his dereliction, the partners in Mr. Campbell's house in Bengal pleaded untruths, which are confirmed as such by their partner Mr. Robert Campbell here; which conduct on the part of that house, whose encouragement and accomodation has been much attended to by me, but ill accords with the duty a merchant

1804.
14 Aug.
Granting of
land settled
on minors.

General
solvency of
settlers.

Importation
of spirits and
monopolies to
be restricted.

Importation
of spirits on
the Castle of
Good Hope.

1804.
14 Aug.

Arrival of and
importation
of spirits on
the ship Fair
American.

enjoying the protection of a government owes to the local regulations for ensuring the prosperity of the society he lives in and by whom he lives.

38. Since the receipt of my despatch from the Bengal Government on the above subject, a ship* of 300 tons, under American colours, commanded and manned by Englishmen, consigned to Mr. Campbell, arrived here from Manilla. The pretext was that she was bringing cattle, of which *two* arrived, but a considerable object was *7,203 gallons of spirits*. Viewing this conduct as an expedient to defeat the proclamation issued by the Government at Bengal, and to try whether that destructive traffic would be admitted under the sanction of the American flag, I issued the enclosed proclamation,† and directed the master to leave this port after landing his dry goods (which were also consigned to Mr. Campbell). In this resolution I was defeated by the master reporting to me that the ship was in too rotten a state to proceed to sea, which, in fact, proved to be the case on a survey being held. Under these circumstances, and the impossibility of preventing the spirits from being illicitly appropriated and consumed, I allowed of its being disposed of and distributed in the usual manner. How far the future observance of the regulations pointed out by the enclosed proclamation should be continued I respectfully submit to your Lordship's wisdom, as it appears to me that the welfare of this colony depends on a most pointed Instruction from your Lordship on that subject.

Testimony re
Robert
Campbell.

39. In having detailed the above circumstances, and intruded my correspondence with Mr. Campbell on your Lordship, I have no other view than to state events as they have occurred, and by no means to injure Mr. Campbell, who I believe, in every other circumstance, has acted with a becoming propriety, and is deserving of every other encouragement, *except forcing spirits on the colony*.

Introduction of
vaccine lymph.

40. At the moment of closing my letter of the 19th May last, I had the satisfaction of informing your Lordship that the vaccine matter brought by the Coromandel had succeeded in one instance, which I am happy now to confirm. Upwards of 400 children have received the infection, and I am hopeful that the medical gentlemen will attend to my direction in being careful to keep it going, as it is too great a blessing to loose now we have obtained it. The matter has been sent to Norfolk Island and Hobart's Town, where I have no doubt of its succeeding as well as it has done here.

41. Respecting the Orphan Institution, I can say but little in addition to what I have at different times stated on that subject.

* *Marginal note.*—The Fair American.

† *Marginal note.*—General Orders 28th May, 1804 (*see note 4*).

The regulations, utility, and future advantage of that asylum is carefully watched by the two ladies and the gentlemen who compose the Committee. The completion of the great addition to the building will soon admit more children. As the accounts of this institution do not close until December, I have deferred sending them by this conveyance. Viewing the present and future benefit of this institution, and the only present means by which it is supported, *i.e.*, duties on entries, clearances, &c., I am persuaded that, without the most rigid œconomy and perseverance on the part of the Committee, that institution must have languished ere now. Anxious to provide in some measure for what I have been the humble instrument in establishing and forwarding, I have considered it necessary to locate about 13,000 acres of land for its endowment, which, by being let out in portions, may in a short time produce an increasing fund for the support of that institution. The Orphan House and ground adjoining it, as well as a farm of 600 acres near Sydney and the above 13,000 acres,* I have granted to the present Committee of the Female Orphan House, which is composed of Mrs. King, Mrs. Paterson, Rev. Samuel Marsden, the Principal Surgeon, Commissary, and Mr. John Harris; and in case of all or either of their absence or death, to a committee composed of such two married ladies who may choose that humane office, with the clergyman of Sydney and Parramatta, the Commissary, and Principal Surgeon for the time being. By these and other arrangements I trust I have secured the permanency of an institution that cannot fail of the happiest effects if protected and persevered in.

1804.
14 Aug.

The progress
of the orphan
institution.

Land grants
for the benefit
of the orphan
institution.

42. The many vexatious appeals to me as Governor from the Civil Court's decision, arising from causes before I took the command, in which the most exorbitant demands of interest have been made, and most of which have been contracted under circumstances that it has been necessary for me to decide more according to the dictates of equity than the exact letter of the law. As many of these vexatious suits have originated from the want of a legal interest being fixed by authority, I took the opinion of such of the principal officers and the only respectable merchant here (Mr. Campbell), and have in consequence thereof fixed the legal interest in this territory at 8 p. cent.,† which I observe was the interest allowed in the infant state of North America.

Appeals to the
governor.

Fixation of
legal interest.

43. During the months of May and June last the natives were very troublesome to the settlers on the lower parts of the Hawkesbury, occasioned by the temptation of taking their maize, whose

Outrages by
the natives.

* Note 14.

† Marginal note.—See ordinance in General Orders, 14 July, 1804 (*see* note 4).

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Outrages by
the natives.

resources did not encourage them either to supply their wants or looking on while they helped themselves. From these circumstances several very daring outrages were committed by the natives; and as the whole of the new settlers were leaving their habitations, I was very reluctantly compelled to direct a stop being put to those acts by firing on them, which very soon had the desired effect, but not before two of the natives were killed. As the above enormities were committed by the branch natives on the north side of the Hawkesbury below Portland Head, who have not had much intercourse with the settlements, I hope the advantages the other natives have derived by their intercourse with those who have been some time settled will reconcile them to the new settlers in that district. In the other districts the natives have been very quiet and in a great measure domesticated.

Report to be
made on the
wild cattle.

44. As the weather is unfavourable, from the shortness of the days, to visit the country beyond the Nepean, I can give no other information respecting the wild cattle except that contained in my letters by the Calcutta; but as the days are now getting longer, a party at my request is going for the purpose of examining as accurately as possible the state and number of that stock.

Returns
transmitted.

45. In addition to the documents referred to in the preceding part of this letter, I have the honour to enclose a return of the quarterly employment of the convicts at public labour, and an account of the progress of public works. I also have the honour of enclosing the surgeon's reports of the sick, from the general musters in July, 1803, to those in July, 1804, by which your Lordship will observe the general good state of health enjoyed by the inhabitants. For a return of births and deaths in that period I request a reference to the enclosure No.

46. I also have the honour of enclosing a return of His Majesty's New South Wales Corps and a copy of the General Orders issued in this colony from the 1st October, 1802, to the present date; also the *Gazettes* due since His Majesty's ship Calcutta sailed.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

A RETURN of the Parramatta Loyal Association Company Com-
manded by Captain John Savage. Augst. 1st, 1804.

John Savage Esqre., Captain.

G. W. Evans, Lieutenant.

Serjeants.

James Larra (S.M.)
Rowland Hassall
John Lewin

Drummers.

James Saunders
William Adams

Corporals.

John Stephenson
Charles Wright
John Norris

Return of
the loyal
associations.

A RETURN of the Parramatta Loyal Association Company—*contd.*1804.
14 Aug.Return of
the loyal
associations.*Privates.*

John Hodson	Thomas Conor
William Mounslow	Thomas McKenzie
Andrew Snowden	John Tate
Daniel Welling	Hugh Hughes
5 John Thorogood	20 John Mayo
Henry Armstrong	Samuel Haslem
Edward Elliot	Edmund Wright
Samuel Terry	Robert Wells
John Butcher	William Parrott
10 John Weaver	25 John Aikin
Thomas Davis	Joseph Dixon
William Cole	John Woodhouse
James Wright (1)	Joseph Ward
James Wright (2)	John Grayham
15 Humphry Thorn	

Total 1 Captain, 1 Lieut., 3 Serjeants, 2 Drums, 32 Rank and file.

THOS. ROWLEY, Capt. Commandant.

A RETURN of the Sydney Loyal Association Company Com-
manded by Captain Thomas Rowley, Sydney, Augst 1, 1804.

Thomas Rowley Esqre., Captain Commandant.

Thomas Smyth, Lieutenant.

*Serjeants.**Drummers.**Corporals.*

1 John Gowen	Benjamin Miles	1 Thomas Massey
2 John Griffiths	Thomas Mills	2 John Sparrow
William Wall		3 William Chapman

Privates.

Thomas Raby	John Mullett
William Roberts	John Anslip
Lewis Jones	Joseph Inch
Samuel Skinner	25 John Burgess
5 David Batty	Richard Palmer
George Dowling	George Parsley
John Mitchell	Thomas Ball
Gilbert Baker	George Atkins
William Evans	30 Edward Collins
10 George Matthews	James Aires
James Somerville	James Hanks
Frederick Meredith	Joseph Salmon
William Miller	Thomas Salmon
Francis Cox	35 John Smith
15 Edward Gould	John Marsden
Richard Smith	William Goodwin
Thomas Randall	Samuel Thorley
William Peachy	John Shea
Daniel Chambers	40 Thomas Allwright
20 Samuel Hockley	Joseph Morley
John Waldron	

Total 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Serjeants, 2 Drums, 44 Rank and File.

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[Enclosure No. 2.]

[A copy of the report on the survey of spirits imported on H.M.S. Buffalo is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

Correspondence
relating to the
ship Lady
Barlow.

CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE LADY BARLOW.

(No. 1) Mr. Robert Campbell to Governor King.

Sir, Sydney, 26th June, 1804.

Agreeable to what your Excellency expressed respecting the Ship Lady Barlow proceeding to the Derwent with a Cargo of Cows from this Port on account of Government, I beg leave to offer the said Ship for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Sterling.

At this Season of the Year, Captn. McAskill is of opinion that One Hundred and Fifty Head of Cattle is the greatest number that can be taken on board with safety.

I have, &c.,

ROB. CAMPBELL.

(No. 2) Acting-Secretary Blaxcell to Mr. Robert Campbell.

Sir, Sydney, June 27th, 1804.

In answer to your Letter of Yesterday's date respecting the Ship Lady Barlow proceeding from hence to the Derwent with a Cargo of 156 Cows on account of Government for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Sterling.

I am directed by His Excellency to inform you that the object however desirable will not allow him to accede to the above proposals, being in his opinion considerably too high.

I have, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL, Actg. Secy.

(No. 3) Mr. Robert Campbell to Acting-Secretary Blaxcell.

Sir, Sydney, 27th June, 1804.

In answer to your Note, I beg leave to observe that when I offered the Ship Lady Barlow to proceed to the Derwent with a Cargo of Cows for £1,000, I Calculated on Six Weeks being occupied in performing the Voyage and from the Monthly sailing Charges of the Ship, which I take the liberty of inclosing for His Excellency's perusal, I flatter myself our calculation will appear moderate, but as the Owners would be very happy to promote the Public Service if there is any other Terms His Excellency can point out Captn. McAskill will settle it.

I am, &c.,

ROB. CAMPBELL.

[Sub-enclosure.]

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Sailing Charges of the Lady Barlow.

Ship Lady Barlow Cost	£13,500	0	0	Sailing charges of the ship Lady Barlow.
Monthly sailing Charges.				
Commander, Officers and Seamen victualling etc.	£275	0	0	
Interest on the Cost of the Block as above at 10 Pr. Cent.		114	11	8
				389 11 8
$\frac{1}{2}$ Month addition		194	15	10
				£584 7 6

Charter Party of the Lady Barlow.

Charter party of the ship Lady Barlow.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

This Charter Party of Affreightment made the Twenty-sixth day of July in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and four, by and Between Philip Gidley King, Esquire, Governor in Chief of this Territory on the part and behalf of His Majesty of the One part and Mr. Allen McAskill Master of the Ship Lady Barlow on the other part. Witnesseth that the said Allen McAskill, for the Considerations hereinafter mentioned and expressed, Hath Covenanted, engaged and Agreed to and with the said Philip Gidley King, Esquire, Governor as aforesaid, that he the said Allen McAskill will take and receive on board the Ship Lady Barlow Four Horses, One Bull, Six Bullocks, One Hundred and Thirty nine Cows, and Sixty two Sows, or as many as can be taken conveniently. And from One hundred and forty to One hundred and fifty Tons. Including a years Provisions for the Settlement at Hobart's Town in the Derwent, together with Twelve Bales of Slops and One Timber Carriage for the purpose of being conveyed to Hobart's Town in the River Derwent in this Territory, and there to be delivered to Lieutenant Governor Collins, and that he the said Allen McAskill will well and truly Convey the said Stock, Provisions, Slops and Timber Carriage (Sickness, Dangers of the Seas and all other Casualties excepted) on Condition of receiving as freight for the same the Sum of Eight Hundred Pounds Sterling By Bills on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, which is to be considered as full Satisfaction for the said Freight. And it is further understood by the said Contracting Parties that the said Ship the Lady Barlow is to make use of their own Boats assisted by those belonging to Government at the said Hobart's Town to unload and land the said

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Charter party
of the ship
Lady Barlow.

Cattle, Sows, Provisions, Slops and Timber Carriage. Lieutenant Governor Collins engaging to render such assistance as the Service will admit of to Ballast said Ship. And it is further Agreed that should there be any Cause or reason for detaining the said Ship Lady Barlow beyond the term of Seven days after having been reported to Lieutenant Governor Collins as being ready to unload, then and in that Case, the said Philip Gidley King, Esquire, as aforesaid, for and on behalf of His Majesty as aforesaid, Doth Covenant and Agree to pay or Cause to be paid to the said Allen McAskill for such Detention at the rate of Three Hundred and Eighty nine Pounds, Eleven Shillings and Eight Pence Per Month, or in Proportion for the number of days so detained as Demurrage, IN WITNESS whereof the Parties to these Presents have hereunto Set their Hands and affixed their Seals the Day and Year first above written.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING (L.S.)

ALLEN MACASKILL (L.S.)

Signed, Sealed and Delivered (no Stamps being used in this Colony) in the Presence of _____ *

[Enclosure No. 4.]

[A copy of this invoice of stores sent to Van Dieman's Land on the ship Lady Barlow is not available; it was probably similar to that forwarded as Enclosure No. 1, in Governor King's despatch, dated 11th September, 1804.]

[Enclosure No. 5.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 1st June, 1804.

The King having been pleased to appoint you to command the settlement intended to be formed at Port Dalrymple, in Bass's Straits, you are furnished with the following Instructions for your guidance and discharging the important trust with which you are vested.

You will therefore embark on board His Majesty's armed Colonial cutter Integrity, with the persons as per margin,† for whom six month's full ration will be landed at Port Dalrymple as you may direct, with a proportion of tools and implements as stated in the invoice; and as I have hired the private Colonial vessel Contest to take a proportion of people,‡ stores, and provisions, you may expect to find that vessel at Port Dalrymple on your

* Blank in the copy transmitted.

† *Marginal note.*—New South Wales Corps: 1 captain, 18 non-comm'd officers and privates. Civil: Assist't surgeon 10 convicts.

‡ *Marginal note.*—New So. Wales Corps. 1 Ensign, 14 Non-Comm'd Officers and Privates, 1 Storekeeper, 10 Convicts.

Instructions to
Lieutenant-
Governor
Paterson.

arrival or soon after. As that vessel will come on a considerable demurrage if she remains longer than six days to discharge, you will lose no time in discharging her and giving the master a certificate, noting the time of his arrival and discharge, also any article that he may be deficient of his cargo.

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Lieutenant-
Governor
Paterson.

Lieutenant Houstoun, of the Royal Navy, commander of the cutter Integrity, having my instructions* to go to such of the ports hereafter stated as the wind may be favorable for making, you will consider that the object of the present service is not alone confined to settling Port Dalrymple, which may be done in the first instance, or as the winds may favour, it being necessary that you should have a communication with Lieutenant-Governor Collins, at Hobart's Town, in the Derwent, and that you should go to Kent's Bay, in Cape Barren Islands.

You are also to examine how far you consider Port Phillip or Western Port the most eligible for forming a post at—not so much with a view to its being considered a present agricultural settlement as a post of occupancy—altho' your observations respecting the former advantage at Port Dalrymple, Port Phillip, and Western Port ought not to be totally disregarded. In executing this service you will, as far as time will admit, considering the stock of provisions the vessel carries, pay particular attention to the face of the country, whether it is hilly, plain, or swampy, the nature and depth of the soil, noting such parts and the apparent quantities of ground which are capable of cultivation or grazing to advantage; also fresh water in streams, springs, ponds, or lagoons; the quantity, quality, and size of the timber growing. You will also observe the best situation for settlements, in which you will have a view to the commercial advantages, access of vessels obtaining fresh water, and its defence. You will also observe where settlers can be advantageously placed, and finally make such general daily observations as may guide my judgement in the most proper places to establish settlements, committing all your observations to writing and noting the above objects on the charts you are furnished with, together with every other information on that subject.

Information having been given me of an American vessel, now said to be lying in Kent's Bay among Cape Barren Islands, where the crew are building a vessel from the remains of the Sydney Cove's wreck and other timber which they have collected on different parts of this coast, and have erected a dwelling, you will on arriving, in conjunction with Lieut. Houstoun, direct the master to desist from building any vessel whatever; and you will, in virtue of my proclamation on that head,† command him to

* Note 15. † Note 16.

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Governor
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desist from constructing any vessel exceeding the dimensions pointed out in the proclamation. And should he refuse complying therewith, you will immediately cause the King's mark to be put on some of the timbers of the said vessel and forbid him and his people from prosecuting the work, taking care not to suffer any or the least act of hostility, or loosing sight of the attention due to the subjects of the United States of America agreeable to the tenor and meaning of the Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between His Majesty and the United States of America, dated 28th October, 1795. And you will also forbid the said commander, or the commanders of any ships belonging to foreigners of any nation that you may now or hereafter have any intercourse with, from building, or causing to be built, any habitation whatever on any part of the coasts, bays, or islands within the limits of this territory and its dependencies without my previous consent and authority obtained for that purpose.

These services being executed, you will return to this port in the Integrity, leaving the captain and detachment you take in possession of Port Dalrymple, with instructions to maintain that post for His Majesty until you return to resume that command, taking care that the following instructions be observed in conducting the Government of the settlement.

[The succeeding paragraphs were a copy of Lord Hobart's instructions to Lieutenant-Governor Collins (which were forwarded as an enclosure to Lord Hobart's despatch to Governor King, dated 14th February, 1803), beginning at the eleventh paragraph, with the necessary alterations.]

And notwithstanding you are directed to leave the command with the captain you take with you while you return hither, and until you resume the command, yet, if you conceive His Majesty's service will be more benefited by your remaining at Port Dalrymple, you will in that case transmit your observations by Lieutenant Houstoun.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOVEAUX.

Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

20th July, 1804.

I had the honor of receiving yours of the 16th ultimo by the Francis on the 1st Instant, and also that by the Lady Nelson dated the 27 ulto. on the 8th Instant—From the Droughts you

Letters
acknowledged.

have experienced and the consequent scarcity of Swine, I cannot but approve of your reserving the Pork that had been Salted for the purpose of sending hither.

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In perusing the Copies of your Letters to My Lord Hobart dated 16th and 20 May last, I cannot but approve of the necessary Information you have therein communicated to his Lordship respecting the cause of the present Scarcity of Grain and Stock on the Island, your exertions to remedy that unavoidable mishap by the Crops you have and are getting in, Your communication of the Bills you have judged necessary to allow being drawn; And I am also much gratified, that you had so good an opportunity as that of the Ocean, to send the annual accounts for the last year 1803.

Approval of
Foveaux's com-
munications.

In adverting to that part of your Letter of 16th May to his Lordship, and the communication contained in yours of the 16 ulto. respecting the removal of the Settlers from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple, and the General orders you issued thereon, as well as the List of those who have made application to avail themselves of that offer, I regret that the Endeavour by which I sent my Letter to you of the 23rd Ult. sailed for Norfolk early in the morning of the Same day the Francis arrived from thence. In that Letter I informed you that on receiving my Lord Hobarts Dispatch, which you sent by Lieutenant Houstoun, it became necessary from the circumstance of Colonel Collins being settled at the Derwent, when the Minister might have supposed him at Port Phillip, for me to consult with Two principal Officers here on the expediency of the measures necessary to be adopted; when it was our joint opinion that His Lordships Instructions should be immediately complied with; Having no other vessel here at my disposal I caused the Integrity to be fitted, and hired a Colonial Vessel, which vessels were dispatched on the 7th ultimo having on board Lieutenant Colonel Paterson, a Captain Subaltern, and 30 Soldiers with Instructions to take possession of Port Dalrymple and to examine and report to me how far the situation of that place might be eligible for a number of settlers etc., this precaution I considered necessary for the purpose of informing myself before the Spring, what number of Settlers might be withdrawn from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple, so as to place them in situations at least equally eligible to those they might resign at Norfolk Island, which would have greatly facilitated my consequent Measures; unfortunately, the Integrity owing to bad Weather and foul Winds has returned, without being able to accomplish her Voyage, and the other Vessel, after persevering a Month and Struggling against much bad weather and foul Winds, was obliged to return also.—Could I have learned what

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might be expected from Port Dalrymple in an agricultural point of view before the approach of Summer, I should have been able to act more decidedly than I at present can do for want of that Information.—However the necessity of fixing a Settlement at that place is too pointedly directed by the Minister to make any alteration in his Instructions on that Head—I then proceeded to inform you in what manner I intended to carry that Service into execution as far as circumstances and events might admit, which I shall repeat here, with such alterations as fuller consideration of every existing Circumstance on that Head, joined to your late Communication and the Instructions I have received from the Minister have enabled me to do:—

The Buffalo arrived here on the 13 ulto. Having had nothing done to her since she left this in April 1803, and owing to the necessary Repairs, I do not conceive She will be ready for Sea before the beginning of September when I propose to Send Colonel Paterson with his Establishment, Prisoners, Provisions etc. by that Ship and Such of the Colonial Vessels as are here to Port Dalrymple—About the Same time I hope the Investigator, which is cut down, will be ready to go to Norfolk, to bring such persons as may wish to remove to Port Dalrymple, or such Persons as Circumstances may then point out as necessary to remove hither, either to go on to Port Dalrymple from hence, or to be otherwise disposed of. The advantage, I propose to myself of the Investigators coming here before she goes to Port Dalrymple from Norfolk direct, is that by the Time of her return from Norfolk Some accounts may be received from Colonel Paterson of the eligibility of Port Dalrymple for a number of settlers.

Should it be in my power to hire any private Ship about September to facilitate that Service (which cannot be attempted before the Spring and Summer months) it shall be done; but such is the nature of the Charter Parties the ships that come here are under, that any deviation therefrom subjects them to its forfeiture, as also their Insurance—If no vessel can be hired, it will then remain to compleat the removal with the Buffalo (after She has landed the Establishment at Port Dalrymple), The Colonial Vessels and Investigator,—the latter of which I see no reason to prevent being kept on that service 'till it is compleated; and in which I promise myself much expedition will be used, as Lieutenant Houstoun has offered his Services to take the Command of her and to execute that Service, which I have accepted.

In my Letter by the Endeavour I requested your Answer to questions contained in an enclosed Form as a Guide to my Judgment in discriminating between those whose removal ought to be

allowed of, those whom it might be necessary to encourage remaining, and those to whom a refusal ought to be given, requesting you to Subjoin each Settler's Character. As I am aware that an indiscriminate removal will tend to the ruin of several Industrious well-disposed people with large Families, who have just acquired a degree of Comfort and Independance after Struggling with and getting the better of many hardships and difficulties since these Colonies have been Established, And altho' the liberal Advantages directed by the Minister is a very sufficient encouragement for the Younger part of the settlers, who have not large Families, yet I believe you will join in opinion with me that those Settlers who are at a declining Age, with large Families, and who are comfortably situated, without being of any expence to the public, being prevailed on to remain would be attended with Saving a great expence to the public in their removal and future Subsistence, and greatly ensure the Comfort and Prosperity of the part that Remains on the Island, not only in raising Swine to Salt for the Settlements but also to promote a great National advantage and saving the Lives of many Seamen in affording the most plentiful refreshment to the South Sea Whalers, whose valuable Fisheries are carried on with so much Success in its immediate Neighbourhood, all which I doubt not entered into My Lord Hobart's contemplation in directing only a part of the Establishment and Settlers, &c., to be removed, and particularly providing for the objects of rearing Stock.

Such of the Settlers not advanced in years, unencumbered with a large Family, who are of an industrious and well disposed turn, that may apply for a removal and wish it, I conceive might be allowed and encouraged in that pursuit, as it would greatly tend to the advancement of any new Settlement; Whilst, on the other hand, the Idle and worthless Settler should not be allowed to take any advantage of Government's liberality in getting rid of what he possesses at the public Expence, and receiving that further Support and expence which is only due to the Industrious and deserving.

It also may be adviseable to discriminate between those who hold Grounds by Grant or Lease, and those who occupy Farms without either. I conceive it is only those of the former Class that should be considered in the above arrangements, the number of whom, according to your State of the Settlement for June, 1803, is 33. The Number of every discription of Settlers and Land-holders in your Muster of 1st March last is 135. But I have no doubt, in the number of those who do not come under

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the discription of *bonâ fide* Settlers, there may be many who equally merit encouragement, of whom you must be the best judge in filling up the form I sent you by the Endeavour.

The Return you sent me consequent on your General orders of May 8th 1804 of the Settlers and landholders who made application to remove to Port Dalrymple, or any of the new Settlements most of whom applied to take a proportion of their Stock, will in some Measure (altho' it does not contain the number in each Family and Some other Details) enable me now to communicate my present Ideas on that Subject—In your Return I observe Nine old Marine Settlers, most of whose Behaviour I believe has met with your Approbation, and two of them (Stanfield and Berrisford) have large Families. Those are men that I certainly should rather recommend remaining where they are, than to begin the World anew—the others being mostly Settlers from that Class who have been prisoners, Some of whom have large Families, I cannot Speak so pointedly to as the Marine Settlers, for whose well doing I certainly feel myself much interested.—However, who the Settlers may be that ultimately wish to remove from Norfolk Island, I shall learn from you by the vessel that carries this Dispatch, and have to request you will cause the enclosed order to be made public.

In order to apprise you as fully as possible of my Intentions respecting the Establishment and people to be left on the Island, exclusive of the remaining settlers and Landholders, it remains for me to inform you that, agreeable to the Minister's Instructions, you will return to Head Quarters.

Respecting the Commandant and Military, it is my Intention that if Cap't Piper applies to me to do the Duty of Commandant, and Signifies whether he wishes to remain for a longer period than his Tour of Duty, I shall have no objection to appoint him to that situation. In that case I think the Detachment (with the following arrangements) may be reduced to one Officer, besides Captain Piper, and Thirty non-Commissioned Officers and privates, who ought to be Volunteers if possible, well-disposed Men, and good Soldiers, which I should suppose there will be no difficulty in selecting from the Detachment now there under your command. This Selection may prevent having recourse to the necessity of Regimental or Garrison Courts Martial by Such other punishments and privations as an Officer may be justifiable in inflicting; and perhaps being Sent from the Island might prevent irregularities; to this I must add that not considering myself authorized to set aside the patent for convening Criminal and Civil Courts of Judicature at Norfolk Island, without further Instructions from England, the Deputy Judge-Advocate will

necessarily remain, and a Sufficient number of Officers may be sent from hence Once a year to Constitute a Criminal Court, according to the Reports that may be made of the Delinquents to be tried, whose Crimes may require Severer punishments than the Law allows the Magistrates to inflict. By the same opportunity Military Offenders might also be tried by Regimental Courts-Martial.

As a Provost-Marshal may act, as there may be a necessity for his Services to attend the Courts, that Officer's Salary may cease and be paid at the Rate of 2s. 6d. a Day for the time he Acts; and as a necessity for the Deputy Commissary being continued will cease, If the present Acting Deputy Commissary chuses to perform all the Duties in that Department on the Storekeepers' pay of £50 a year, he can continue in that Situation.

The Duty of Surgeon will be performed by a Junior assistant from hence, and the Eldest assistant now acting as Surgeon at Norfolk Island will necessarily be removed to Port Dalrymple.

The residence of a Deputy Surveyor of Land will be no longer necessary.

Understanding that the present Boat Builder is under the Sentence of the Law, and may be able to conduct such Carpenters work as may be absolutely necessary for public purposes, If the promise of an extenuation of the Sentence was made, I should suppose the continuation of a master Carpenter's appointment would be unnecessary.

One Superintendant will be necessary to retain to have the care of public Stock; the other Two Superintendants may be discharged, as Overseers who have Terms to serve may perform any material Duties on the promise held out to the Master Carpenter; and I conceive that while there is any settlement on the Island, the constant assistance of a Beach-Master cannot be dispensed with, nor that of the Chaplain.

By these reductions and alterations the Small Establishment on the Island will be as follows, vizt:—

To be Discharged.

Lieutenant-Governor.
Deputy Commissary.
Provost-Marshal.
Boat Builder.
Master Carpenter.
Two Superintendants.
Deputy Surveyor.

To be Retained.

Commandant.
Deputy Judge-Advocate.
Clergyman.
Surgeon.
Storekeeper.
One Superintendant.
Beach-Master and Pilot.

It will then remain to ascertain what number of Convicts should be left on the Island to assist the remaining settlers, and

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to do the indispensable Labour for Government, which should be circumscribed as much as possible, as I would recommend the cultivation of Grain for the Support of those necessarily maintained at the public Expence to be purchased from the Settlers rather than retain Convicts for that object; For which purpose such general well disposed and Industrious Characters should be selected (under the hope of a mitigation of their Sentence following their good Behaviour) as might induce the Settlers to indent for them for two or three years.

What proportion of Convicts whose Characters are bad or indifferent, now on the Island, that you conceive may be left without any apprehension of their being troublesome, I request your opinion of, and also what number of those who are become free men and not Settlers that may wish to leave the Island or remain, and you will cause all those of the latter description who are troublesome and have not farms or Families to quit the Island.

Referring to your letter of 16th May last, to My Lord Hobart concerning the impossibility of carrying His Lordship's Instructions into execution relating to the public Stock and that of Individuals, which might be judged expedient to remove to Port Dalrymple, or any of the New Settlements, for Want of Food for its subsistence on the voyage, owing to the failure of your last Crops, To provide for which in a Small Measure I have directed as much Flour as the Integrity can Stow to be sent, as I perceive you are under the necessity of going to a reduced Ration of Grain, And shall Send four or five Hundred Bushels of Maize or perhaps more by the Investigator which may enable the returning Settlers to bring a part of their Stock—As upwards of One Hundred Breeding Sows will remain here belonging to the Crown, they can be distributed among those Settlers who may turn a Similar number over to Governments Stock keeper previous to leaving the Island, and producing your Certificate.—Respecting the Horned Cattle as I observe there are not more than Two Cows belonging to Individuals, and Eighteen Cows with Eighteen Oxen belonging to the Crown, I would recommend that after the number of Settlers who intend leaving the Island are fixed on and after reserving sufficient Oxen for the use of Government that the rest should be disposed of to the oldest and most deserving Settlers with Families who remain, on the Terms and for the Considerations pointed out in the enclosed General Order consequent on the Ministers Instructions to me.

Of Sheep, without distinguishing Males or Females, I observe Government possesses 507 and Individuals 1,315. As that is a

Stock that is not easily removed, and an inconvenience would attend their being returned in kind at that place, I would therefore recommend that the Grown Wethers, as well as the Male Goats belonging to the Crown, should be killed and issued in the proportion of five pounds each full Ration, and that the grown Wethers and Male Goats of those leaving the Island should be received at ninepence a pound when killed and Issued in the same manner; And as I observe by the Return you sent me of the 41 Settlers who wished to leave the Island, that the number of their Sheep does not exceed 263 after the Wethers are disposed of, there will be no difficulty in replacing the Ewes to those who may make their choice of Settling at Paterson's or Hunter's River, from whence I have had the most advantageous accounts of the Soil and Situation. As the Sheep at Norfolk retain the hairy Covering, by the Investigator I shall send Two Rams of the half Spanish breed, which will produce a Wool, if care is taken in their Management.

1804.
14 Aug.

Instructions
relating to the
reduction of the
settlement at
Norfolk Island.

Respecting what comes under the discription of Dead Stock which cannot be removed conveniently; as Cultivation has generally been carried on with the Hoe, I conceive this object of little consequence to those who leave the Island, but of this you will of course be the best Judge, being on the Spot, and knowing what Articles can be received into the Stores at Norfolk with a certainty of being replaced here or paid for.

As the Settlers will receive an additional quantity of Land for that which they vacate at Norfolk, I do not apprehend the public will be at any other Expence on that Account. By the Albion, I will endeavour to Send you an Extract of the Allotments Granted and Leased as Contained in the Register, by which any imposition or mistake, that may have occur'd, can now or hereafter be detected On your report of the located Grounds that are to be given up, the Instrument* for the Surrender under the Seal of the Territory will be sent you.

Having as far as my Recollection Serves entered on every Subject that may require your previous Information of my Intentions in executing the important objects before us—I have judged it expedient to send the Integrity Colonial Cutter with this letter, previous to the Albion South Whalers sailing for England which will be in about three Weeks time—that Vessel will stop at Norfolk Island on her way.

By the Integrity I have Sent the flour mentioned in a former part of this Letter, also some Rice Sugar and Wine with Some Medecines for the use of the General Hospital.

* Note 17.

1804.
14 Aug.

Instructions
relating to the
reduction of the
settlement at
Norfolk Island.

As soon as circumstances will allow, I request the Integrity may be dispatch'd back again, with Such persons as She can receive, and as you may judge proper to Send—agreeable to the former part of this Letter.

Respecting Whitehouse and Fletcher, if they chose to occupy any of the vacated Lands on Norfolk Island I see no objection to their having that advantage, but the Term of their being victualled, and the assistance, ought to be proportionably diminished; But should they prefer returning here on their original Terms and going from hence to any of the New Settlements, they may be allowed to return.

Conditional
purchase of
Ensign
Anderson's
sheep.

In your letter by the Lady Nelson I observe your communication and Documents respecting the Sheep Ensign Anderson left on the Island, for the arrangement of which you have referred him to me—I am of opinion that the grown Wethers Should be killed, and Two of the Rams, and issued as stated in a former paragraph of this Letter, and Ensign Anderson be remunerated for the same at 9d. p. lb. which he has consented to; the Wether Lambs he also wishes should be left in Some persons care of his appointing, until they are of a Size fit for the Store—Therefore as the Ewes and Ewe Lambs remain to be disposed of, I have directed Two Officers to Certify the value of full grown Ewes and Ewe Lambs in this Colony, when purchased in a Flock—And shall direct the Commiss'y to give Ensign Anderson Bills for the amount of that part of the Stock, the payment conditional on the Right Honourable Lord Hobart's approbation, which I presume will not be objected to, from the peculiarity of the case Stated in Ensign Anderson's application to you—The 162 Ewes and 28 Ewe Lambs and One Ram, you will therefore direct may be considered as Governments, but a separate account to be kept of their encrease or decrease that the proprietor may not in any event loose his claims and Due—But it is Clearly to be understood that on a notification of the Bills being paid, the Flock with their increase is to remain the property of the Crown.

Introduction of
vaccine
lymph to
Norfolk Island.

By the Endeavour I directed Some of the Vaccine matter to be Sent to the Surgeon at Norfolk Island, and requested you to allow him to make a Trial of it among the Children at Norfolk. It has succeeded here so well that most part of the Children in the Colony have received the Inoculation; and that so great a Blessing may be extended to the Children at Norfolk, I have directed another packet to be sent in case the first Should have met with any accident.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

ABSTRACT of acres in grain, pulse, &c., fallow and pasture, alive stock, the reported bushels of wheat and maize belonging to the Crown, settlers, and others, with the number of settlers and landholders, in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, as appeared at the muster taken at the different settlements by Governor King between the 17th and 27th days of July, 1804, showing the increase since the 30th July, 1803.

To whom belonging.	Number of acres in—										Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		Goats.		Hogs.		Number bushels wheat in hand.	Number bushels maize in hand.	Number of settlers.
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley and Oats.	Peas, beans, and potatoes.	Flax and Hemp.	Orchards.	Pasture.	Fallow.	Total number held.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.				Female.
The Crown	640	200	110½	.....	58½	..	80823	207½	82099	21	29	897	1402	478	772	..	..	192	150	17906½	8752	..
Settlers and officers	760½	3866½	1021½	311½	1½	64½	37861½	3852½	54885½	145	209	339	592	5292	9476	1013	1759	6403	5769	32043	50285	..	
Individuals not holding lands.	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	16	14	11	23	159	324	103	75	919	875	1822	3057	..
Total in 1804.....	8245½	4066½	1132	311½	60	64½	111863½	4119½	136684½	182	252	1247	2017	5929	10572	1116	1864	7514	6794	51831½	62094	594	
Total in 1803.....	7110½	4388	562½	317	30	..	108537½	4235½	125476	136	222	808	1582	4268	7667	485	1253	4988	4117	22041	56439½	548	
Increase.....	1234½	.....	569½	.....	30	64½	9847½	..	11208½	46	30	379	435	1721	3505	631	611	2526	2677	29790½	5654½	46

The return which precedes this [see note 18] does not give the stock or possessions of individuals not holding ground; nor does it include the quantity of wheat and maize in hand.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.
 SAMUEL MARSDEN.
 THOS. ARNDELL.
 G. W. EVANS.

The above muster was taken before us—

1804.
 14 Aug.
 Returns of agriculture and live stock.

[Enclosure

RETURN of the number of acres of land sown with the different sorts of wheat, maize, barley and oats, peas, beans, and potatoes, orchards, flax and hemp, pasture and fallow land; the names of the persons employed and victualled by Government and by each individual lot respectively; also the number of settlers in the colony, military servants of Government, distinguishing the same.

By whom held.	Number of acres in—								
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley and Oats.	Pease, Beans, and Potatoes.	Orchards.	Flax and Hemp.	Pasture	Fallow.	Total number held.
The Crown	640	200	110½	..	..	58½	80,823	267½	82,099
The Governor .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lieut. Governor .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	100
Colonel	Absent on the King's leave, and owns no land.								
Lieut.-Colonel	Lieutenant-Governor								
Major	Lieutenant-Governor of Norfolk Island.								
<i>Captains, viz:—</i>									
George Johnston	36	..	9½	..	..	..	700	44½	790
Edward Abbott .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	704	..	704
Ralph Wilson .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthony F. Kemp .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	270	60	330
<i>Lieutenants, viz:—</i>									
Thomas Hobby	75	35	20	1	..	..	329	..	460
John Brabyn	38	..	..	..	..	..	262	..	300
Nicholas Bayly	20	10	..	..	..	..	290	..	320
<i>Ensigns, viz:—</i>									
William Minchin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hugh Piper .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Will'm Anderson .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surgeon John Harris .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	140	304
Paym'r W. Cox (suspended) .....	..	..	6	1	..	..	100	93	200
Q'm'r Thos. Laycock	21	..	6	3	..	..	1,135	..	1,365
<i>Civil Officers and Superintendants, &c.</i>									
Richard Atkins .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	..	395
John Palmer	330	20	10	3	..	..	137	570	1,070
Thomas Smyth	23	20	4	..	..	..	612½	..	660
Samuel Marsden	120	40	25	2	7	..	1,376	150	1,720
Thomas Jamison .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John Savage	30	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	90
Charles Throsby .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Augustus Alt .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	40	100
Thomas Arndell	65	20	20	..	..	1½	823½	..	930
James Williamson	50	25	19½	1½	..	..	300	50	446
Garnham Blaxcell .....	..	15	..	..	..	..	80	5	100
Thomas Moore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	470	1,170
George W. Evans .....	..	3	..	½	30	..	449	56½	539
James Wilshire	7	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	120
William Bennett .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30
Rich'd Fitzgerald .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	60

1804.
14 Aug.Returns of
agriculture and
live stock.

No. 7]—continued.

1804.
14 Aug.

of grain, &c., in the settlement of New South Wales, and the persons by whom the said lands are held; the number of convicts in the cultivation thereof, and the quantity of live stock upon each together with the number of rations issued daily to the civil and

Returns of
agriculture and
live stock.

Horses.		Horned Cattle.			Sheep.		Goats.		Hogs.		Victualled or not Victualled by Government.							
Male.	Female.	Bulls.	Cows.	Oxen.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Proprietor		Wife.		Child'n.		Conv'ts.	
											V't'd.	Not.	V't'd.	Not.	V't'd.	Not.	V't'd.	Not.
21	29	765	1,402	132	478	772	..	..	192	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	17	58	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	7
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	4
4	11	..	3F	28	86	162	4	20	19	18	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	13
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
1	1	1	5	1	..	2	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
2	3	..	..	6	104	220	3	15	80	60	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	13	27	2	15	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..
1	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	15	7	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	9
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
3	3	1	3	3	110	156	2	40	2	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
1	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	4	40	20	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	6
6	2	4	93	64	250	441	3	..	33	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	14	..
..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	20	10	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
10	11	2	30	12	258	800	14	18	33	34	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	25
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	9	15	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
3	9	1	23	10	554	656	3	16	50	47	1	..	..	1	..	2	6*	12
1	..	3	14	1	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3†	..
1	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	2	10	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	4†	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
2	3	1	5	1	62	141	7	5	65	74	1	..	..	1	4	1	6‡	5
2	3	..	3	6	133	170	8	21	58	47	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	7	1	13	4	..	..	..	..	6	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	17	17	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
2	10	..	4	..	107	233	..	..	10	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

* As a magistrate and superintending public work, &c., at Parramatta. † Magistrate, Sydney.
‡ Magistrate, Parramatta.
§ As a magistrate and superintending public work, &c., at Hawkesbury.

1804.
14 Aug.Returns of
agriculture and
live stock.RETURN of the number of acres of land sown with the different sorts
number of acres of pasture and fallow land; the names of the

By whom held.	Number of acres in—								
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley and Oats.	Pease, Beans, and Potatoes.	Orchards.	Flax and Hemp.	Pasture.	Fallow.	Total number held.
<i>Civil Officers and Superintendants, &c.—continued.</i>									
William Baker .....	..	..	..	2	9	..	15	..	26
John Jamieson .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicholas Divine .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	68	218
John Gowen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peter Hodges .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thomas Rowley	30	..	3	..	..	..	1,000	42	1,075
William Kent, R.N.	10	40	..	2	..	..	1,148	..	1,200
<i>Absentees.</i>									
Capt'n Woodriff, R.N.	5	12	1	..	..	..	982	..	1,000
Capt'n Townson .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	20	100
Capt'n McArthur	25	..	..	1	..	..	3,424	50	3,500
Mr. Balmain .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300	180	1,480
Mr. Chapman	1	10	..	..	..	..	1,289	..	1,300
Mr. Grimes	30	10	6	½	..	..	53½	..	100
Mr. Wentworth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	60	340
<i>Settlers.</i>									
327 holding various allotments up to and including 30 acres	2,530½	1,215½	296½	100½	..	..	1,553½	218½	5,914½
65 ditto from 30 to 50	851½	485	149½	45	..	..	1,152½	259½	2,943
134 ditto from 50 to 100	1,898½	1,183	259½	90½	..	..	6,959½	277	10,667½
56 ditto from 100 to 200	1,152½	596	132½	40½	18½	..	5,664	219½	7,823
7 ditto from 200 to 300	75½	61	8	9½	..	..	1,116	210	1,480
3 ditto from 300 to 400	171	66	46½	8	..	..	544½	219	1,055
2 ditto from 400 upwards	10	..	..	..	..	..	1,750	300	2,060
594 Total	8,245½	4,066½	1,132	311½	64½	60	113,684½	4,119½	136,684
Exclusive of each settler having upon an average about 1 acre and 4 rods in gardens.									

At the muster, each settler was questioned individually and the answers entered in books according to the above form, from which this is selected. The individual musters are preserved, and they, as well as future annual musters containing each name and description, may be sent if required; but this is conformable to the form received per Glatton.

The settlers victualled in this table are those free settlers, reduced soldiers, and others that have not been supported the limited time from the stores.

The wives and children of ditto are as expressed above.

The convicts victualled are those allowed the settlers until their time of being supported by the Crown expires.

No. 7]—continued.

1804.
14 Aug.

of grain, &c., in the settlement of New South Wales, and the persons by whom the said lands are held, &c.—continued.

Returns of
agriculture and
live stock.

Horses.		Horned Cattle.			Sheep.		Goats.		Hogs.		Vitalled or not Vitalled by Government.							
Male.	Female.	Bulls.	Cows.	Oxen.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Proprietor		Wife.		Child'n.		Conv'ts.	
											V't'd.	Not.	V't'd.	Not.	V't'd.	Not.	V't'd.	Not.
1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	10	14	13	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
1	2	..	6	2	1	20	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
1	2	2	27	10	150	348	8	12	40	20	1	..	..	..	..	3	4*	10
5	14	3	9	4	154	150	1	3	20	10	..	1	..	1	..	1	4*	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
12	14	4	76	50	1,921	2,840	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	26
..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
1	1	..	1	5	59	100	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
2	4	..	8	2	40	32	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
13	28	4	8	17	125	292	145	226	2,126	1,984	24	303	10	191	22	244	11	82
10	11	..	3	4	202	303	83	124	704	575	6	59	1	51	3	68	1	36
17	18	2	31	13	374	939	247	495	1,547	1,480	22	112	11	90	24	210	37	121
21	27	..	19	13	249	753	423	658	1,143	996	8	48	2	46	3	133	10	88
2	..	..	3	3	141	304	11	30	39	40	1	6	1	4	4	6	6	5
4	5	2	11	11	106	208	26	37	201	155	1	2	..	2	..	11	1	31
8	9	3	146	25	80	155	..	2	16	9	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	4
166	238	801	1,994	435	5,770	10,248	1,013	1,789	6,595	5,919	97	535	30	407	63	708	132	556

The quantity of ground in pasture belonging to the Crown is that contained in the tracts reserved for Government, as expressed in the chart sent by the Calcutta, and the instruments transmitted by former conveyances, which are registered in the Colonial books. The space occupied by the towns is not included.

The pasture land held by individuals is that which has been granted for that express purpose. It also includes the ground on the respective allotments that are not cleared of timber.

What is termed fallow land is the cleared ground on the respective allotments which is not in cultivation.

The cattle belonging to the Crown include 31 cows that remain to be sent to the Derwent of the number received per the Lady Barlow and Buffalo.

* Magistrate, Territory.

[Enclosure No. 7]—*continued.*

OBSERVATIONS ON RESULT OF MUSTER.

1804.
14 Aug.
Observations
on the result
of muster.

OBSERVATIONS on the preceding result of muster, &c., with comparative remarks of increase, &c., since the last year's muster.

It appears there are 46 more persons holding land, exclusive of officers, and that the free settlers from England have been increased by 13, arrived since August, 1803, the whole number of settlers and landholders being 628, including 34 officers.

That the whole numbers employed in cultivation and belonging to the cultivator's families, and including the cultivators on account of Government and those who are in charge of the public stock, amount to 2,820 out of the number of souls in the colony—7,085.*

The increase of ground located to individuals is 11,208 acres, exclusive of that held by the Crown, making altogether 136,684 acres.

The increase of ground under cultivation is 1,897 acres.

No increase of stock has been made by importation, excepting 101 cows brought by the Lady Barlow and 77 by the Buffalo, 140 of which were sent to Lieut.-Governor Collins previous to the muster. Most of the cows in the colony are near calving, and during this and the next month (August and September) the sheep will continue to year nearly double the present quantity of ewes.

The following is a calculation of the time the alive stock belonging to the Crown would last, for those maintained by the Crown, if there was no salt meat:—

2,461 head of cattle*	@ 300 lb. each is	.....	738,300
1,255 sheep*	@ 30 lb. „	.....	37,650
342 hogs	@ 100 lb. „	.....	34,200

At full ration, 47 weeks 3 days; at two-thirds, 63 weeks 2 days; at half 94 weeks 6 days.

The quantity of stock alienated from the Crown since Sept'r, 1800, is:—

Cows for barter, 48; hire, 2; given to breed 16.....	66
Oxen for barter, 13; hire, 7.....	20
Ewes given to breed, 145	145
Swine given to breed, 100	100
Horses for barter, 2	2

One hundred more cows and one hundred ewes are promised this and next year.

* Note 19.

The quantity of grain now in the public granaries and stacks is sufficient for 62 weeks' dry provisions for the numbers now supported by the Crown, deducting a month for loss by keeping and the issue.

1804.
14 Aug.
Observations
on the result
of muster.

The quantity in the hands of cultivators and individuals will be fully sufficient for each person who support themselves with the half of their garden. Many will have a considerable overplus at the harvest in December.

The two last observations does not include the grain now growing, the produce of which (if no accident happens) is estimated as follows, calculating the increase of wheat at 20, maize at 30, and barley at 30 bushels an acre:—

8,000 acres of wheat at 20 bushels p'r acre will be	160,000	bushels.
4,000 acres maize at 30 do do	120,000	
1,000 acres barley at 30 do do	30,000	

It is customary for individuals to plant maize on the Hawkesbury lands when their wheat is reaped. The ground thus planted may be averaged at one-third of that sowed with wheat, the produce of which may be estimated at 78,000 bushels.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

ACCOUNT of Births and Deaths in His Majesty's Settlements on the East Coast of New South Wales, together with the number of Free Persons discharged from the Colony from the 30th July, 1803, to the 12th July, 1804:—

Return of
births, deaths,
and free persons
discharged.

Districts.	Births.		Deaths.		Casualties.	Free persons discharged from the Colony.			Total Number Discharged.
	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.		Men.	Women.	Children.	
Sydney	39	29	44	18	11	....	..	..	....
Parramatta, &c.	28	15	33	9	8	287	14	17	318
Hawkesbury	25	19	9	5	3	....	..	..	....
Total	92	63	91	32	22	287	14	17	318

N.B.—In above total number discharged it includes 123 men employed in the sealing gangs and coasting vessels, as well as 69 discharged to other settlements dependant on this territory.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1804.
14 Aug.
General return
of inhabitants.

[Enclosure No. 8]—*continued.*

RESULT of General Muster taken at the settlements on the east coast of New South Wales, on the 10th and 12th July, 1804.

Settlement.	Civil and Military.	Belonging to King's ships.	Settlers.		Free Men.		Male Convicts.		Free Women.		Female Convicts.		Number of Children.	General Total.
			On Stores.	Off Stores.	On Stores.	Off Stores.	On Stores.	Off Stores.	On Stores.	Off Stores.	On Stores.	Off Stores.		
Sydney	342	99	11	82	134	493	356	295	62	325	39	266	708	3,212
Paramatta	95	...	18	106	54	69	455	214	31	117	133	88	329	1,709
Hawkesbury	11	...	32	345	4	204	142	306	8	198	3	53	381	1,687
Castle Hill	1	...	...	...	2	2	144	18	5	5	5	8	35	225
Newcastle District	20	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	4	...	5	1	10	95
Total	469	99	61	533	194	768	1,152	833	110	645	185	416	1,463	6,928

ACCOUNT of the Number of Persons, of all descriptions, at the settlements dependent on His Majesty's territory of New South Wales, as far as they can be ascertained from the latest returns.

Settlement.	Civil and Military.	Belonging to King's ships.	Settlers.		Free Men.		Male Convicts.		Free Women.		Female Convicts.		Number of Children.	General Total.
			On Stores.	Off Stores.	On Stores.	Off Stores.	On Stores.	Off Stores.	On Stores.	Off Stores.	On Stores.	Off Stores.		
Hobart's Town and Port Phillip	86	...	19	...	...	...	358	...	22	...	7	...	36	528
Norfolk Island	136	...	2	14	50	174	182	29	44	102	12	28	311	1,084
On the Islands at the southward, and in coasting vessels, sailing .....	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Total	222	...	21	14	50	297	540	29	66	102	19	28	347	1,735

General total in the territory and its dependencies, 8,663.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

ACCOUNT of Stock belonging to the Crown in His Majesty's Colony in New South Wales with the Increase and Decrease from the 1st day of April to 30th June, 1804.

	Horned Cattle.				Horses.				Sheep.				Asses.		Swine.							
	Bulls.	Cows.	Bull Calves.	Cow Calves.	Oxen.	Males.	Females.	Filles.	Colts.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Ewe Lambs.	Wether Lambs.	Males.	Females.	Breeding Sows.		Female Sllps.	Hogs.	Sucklings.	
Remains 1st April, 1804 ...	17 691	737	663	123	2	19	7	12	7	521	835	273	162	2	3	81	19	76	55			Cattle Killed for H.M. Ship Buffalo ... 1
Increase .....	...	31	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Killed for the Public Stores & ... 2
Received of Individuals } on Account of Govern- } ment Debts. }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Issued in lieu of Salt Meat. ... 5
Received in Exchange.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Killed for His Majesty's Birthday 1
Received from a Settler ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Bartered for Grain ... 34
Received from Bull Calves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Given to Settlers ... 2
Received from Colts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Removed to Oxen ... 18
Received from H.M. Ship Buffalo,	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Bartered for Horses ... 13
Total	17 768	708	702	141	12	23	8	13	7	521	835	276	165	2	3	204	20	135	90			" Horses Bartered for Grain ... 3
Decrease, etc. ....	...	18	33	18	6	...	2	...	4	...	20	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" Removed to Horses ... 3
Remains 30th June, 1804...	17 750	735	684	135	12	21	8	9	7	501	316	274	165	2	3	197	14	132	79			" Given to Settlers ... 5

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14 Aug.
Quarterly
return of
live stock.

1804.
14 Aug.
Return of
live stock and
comparative
annual
statements of
live stock and
agriculture.

[Enclosure No. 9]—*continued.*

ACCOUNT OF STOCK at Norfolk Island and at Hobart's Town in the Derwent as per last Returns from thence.

	Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
	NORFOLK ISLAND.						
Government	1	3	18	18	507	340	570
Individuals	2	1	.....	2	1,315	271	5,667
Total at Norfolk Island	3	4	18	20	1,822	611	6,237
HOBART'S TOWN.							
Government .....	...	.....	3	11	39	.....	25
Sent per Lady Barlow	1	3	7	140	10	.....	63
Individuals .....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Total at Hobart's Town	1	4	10	151	49	.....	99

[Enclosure No. 10.]

COMPARATIVE Statement of annual progress in cultivation and raising stock in His Majesty's Settlement in New South Wales, extracted from the different annual returns that have been transmitted to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Colonies.

Time.	Number of acres in—							Bushels in hand of—				
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats, Pease, Beans, and Potatoes.	Flax and Hemp.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.	Wheat.	Maize.
	1st Aug. 1800	4,665	2,930	not taken.	not taken.	none.	203	1,044	6,124	2,182	4,026	not taken.	not taken.
30th June, 1801	5,333	3,864	do	do	1	241	1,242	7,046	1,250	4,766	do	do
17th August, 1802	4,954	3,135	255½	do	4	293	1,856	8,661	1,146	5,233	13,793	17,106
30th July, 1803	7,110	4,338	524	355	30	358	2,450	11,275	1,738	9,105	22,041	56,439
30th July, 1804	8,245	4,066	1,080	364	60	434	3,264	16,501	2,980	14,308	51,831	62,094

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Returns of
employment.

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT—continued.

1804.	Month.	Settlement.	Various Employments.														Servants.					Recapitulate.					General Total.	
			Natural History Painters and Botanists.	Tanners, Tool-helpers and Thatchers.	Blind, Insane and Invalids.	Orphan House and Farm.	Boats Crews.	Government Gardens and Vineyard.	Colonial Vessels.	Town Gang.	Goal Gang.	Constables and Watchmen.	Carrying Water for Guards.	Attending Hospital.	Sick and Convalescents.	Tailors, Shoemakers and Barbers.	Printers and Bookbinders.	Brewers and Sall-makers.	To Commis'd Officers including Superintendents.	Non-Commis'd Officers of the New South Wales Corps.	Overseers, Constables, and Kreamen doing Government Work.	Settlers.	Overseers, Stock keepers etc. employed in Agriculture.	Artificers etc. employed in Building.	Shipwrights and Boat Builders.	Various Employments.		Servants to Officers etc.
June.....		Sydney.....	4	..	2	7	21	5	25	12	11	22	2	7	29	6	2	1	30	..	15	3	19	48	48	233	48	485
		Parramatta....	2	7	..	5	..	..	..	60	11	19	2	7	21	8	..	4	17	..	23	6	17	83	..	227	57	384
		Hawkesbury ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	1	1	..	1	..	..	43	..	7	61	43	22	..	26	81	172
		Toongabbe .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	62	..	8	1	71	
		Castle Hill .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	8	2	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	133	14	47	1	195	
			6	9	4	7	26	18	25	91	22	63	7	16	58	19	2	5	71	..	47	70	274	206	541	188	1,257	

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

QUARTERLY Employment, Female Convicts.

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employment.

Month.	Settlement.	Woolen Manufactory.	Spinning, Picking Oakum etc.	Husking Corn and Picking Weeds.	Taking care of Government Huts.	Sail Makers.	Orphan House and in care of Orphans.	Hospital Nurses.	Midwives.	Sick and Convalescents.	Blind, Lsane and Invalids.	Government Dairy.	Settlers Wives.	Allowed to Overseers.	Servants to Officers etc.	Women allowed to the New South Wales Corp.	General Total.
June .	Sydney	19	3	..	1	5	7	..	6	5	..	..	6	4	34	90
	Parramatta	60	..	..	1	5	6	1	8	1	..	..	..	2	5	89
	Hawkesbury	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	11
	Toongabbe	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	Castle Hill..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	..	10
	Total....	60	20	3	3	10	13	2	14	6	1	12	9	9	39	202	

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

PUBLIC Labour done from July 1803 to the 30th June 1804.

Return of
public works.

Cultivation.—Clearing away and Burning the Timber off 200 Acres of Ground at Castle Hill—Planting and Carrying etc. 300 Acres of Maize—Reaping and Securing 660 Acres of Wheat, 30 of Barley, 6 of Potatoes, and 30 Flax and Hemp.

Hoeing and Ploughing 771 Acres, Sowing 640 with Wheat, 110 with Barley and Oats—21½ with Flax and Hemp for first Crop—Threshing 1,100 Bushels of Wheat for Seed.

Stock.—Taking care of Government Stock as Herdsmen, Watchmen etc.

Buildings.—Roofed and Covered in the Stone Church at Sydney, and got out Flagging Stones for Do. The inside work remains to be done—Built a high Brick Wall round the back of the Goal.—Repairing and enclosing the Tanks of Water—Finishing the work of the Bridge that was not included in the Agreement—Building a Brick Dwelling House for Mr. Harris in Remuneration for his Public Services—Repairing Store-houses, Officers and Soldiers Barracks—Occasionally working on board the Kings and Colonial Vessels etc. Getting Ship Timber, and Sundry incidental Works.

At Parramatta.—Building a new Malt Kiln, and making a total alteration in the Works designed for the Brewery which with all the Materials will be finished in a very compleat manner

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Return of
public works.

and ready for work on the 21st of this Month (August), Piling and Casing with Three Inch Plank the Mill Dams, those that were constructed of Earth alone, not being able to resist the Body of Water. Framing Three Dwelling Houses to send to Newcastle and Port Dalrymple, Built a Powder Magazine for the Barracks, Repairing Store-houses, Barracks for officers, and other Public Buildings and much other incidental Work.

Hawkesbury.—Made 250,000 Bricks and Built a House 100 feet long by 24 ft. wide, with two Floors, for the purpose of a Public School for the Youth in that Quarter, and as a Chapel for the Celebration of Divine Worship, will be completed on the 1st of October next.—Exclusive of the above, an extensive Enclosure of Stone is making around the Jail at Parramatta to contain every branch of the Linen and Woolen Manufactory, as shewn by the accompanying Plan, part of which is now Appropriated to that purpose, and the whole will be in November next.

Boat or Ship Builders.—Working on the Repairs of His Majesty's Ships Porpoise, Calcutta, Buffalo, and Lady Nelson, Francis, Cumberland, and Resource Colonial Vessels—Finished the Integrity Cutter of 60 Tons, and Launched her in January, also a large Punt—Cut down and Converted the Supply into a Lighter—Also Cut off the Upper Works of the Investigator and fitting her for Service—Built five Rowing Boats for this and other Settlements—Keeping the Old Boats in repair—Squaring Ship Timber of which 11,453 Cubic feet, besides a quantity of Plank was sent by the Calcutta—And much other incidental work.

Wheel and Millwrights.—Making and Repairing Carts, Timber Carriages and Gun Carriages etc.

Colonial Vessels.—Lady Nelson and Francis with Lieut. Governor Collins, and going to and from Norfolk Island, the latter also employed in bringing Grain from Hawkesbury—Resource Carrying People and Provisions to Parramatta, bringing down Ship Timber, Loading and unloading Vessels.

Town and Goal Gangs.—Quarrying round the Citidal and other Public incidental Labour.

Various Employments.—Respectively.

Manufactory.—Preparing and Manufacturing Wool and Flax—Made from the 1st Jany. to 30th June 918 Yards of Blanketing, and 1,314 Yards of Sacking, Sail Cloth and Linen.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 12.]

[A copy of the surgeon's report on the sick is not available.]

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Monthly
return of the
New South
Wales Corps.

MONTHLY RETURN of His Majesty's New South Wales Corps—*continued.*

Absent Officers' Names and Rank.	From what time.	By whose leave.	To what time.
Colonel Grose	15th Dec'r, 1794	His Majesty's .....	.....
Captain Townson	15th Feb'y, 1800	do. ....	.....
Captain McArthur	10th Nov'r, 1801	Sent to England in Arrest by Gov. King.	.....
Lieut. McKellar	29th Mar., 1802	Aid-de-Camp to Gov. King, and sent to England with His Excellency's despatches.	.....
Ensign Barrallier	17th May, 1803	Resignation given in; embarked for England.	.....
" Bayly .....	.....	Resignation given in; Commanding Officer's leave of absence.	.....
Names and Rank of Officers on duty, and what duty.	Vacant Officers, and by what means.	Names of Officers Present.	
Major Foveaux, at Norfolk Island.	Assistant-Surgeon Roberts, dead.	Lieut.-Colonel Paterson.	
Lieut. Piper, do	Ensign Maundrell, dead.	Captain Johnston.	
Lieut. Davies, do	Serjeants on command, 10.	Captain Kemp.	
Lieut. Laycock, do	Drummers do 4.	Captain Wilson.	
Ensign Lawson, do		Ensign Piper.	
Captain Abbott, at Parramatta.		Ensign Anderson.	
Lieut. Brabyn, do		Ensign Draffen.	
Lieut. Moore, Van Dieman's Land.		Adjutant Minchin.	
Ensign Cressy, Newcastle		Paymaster Cox (suspended).	
		Gr.-Master Laycock.	
		Surgeon Harris.	

W. PATERSON, Lt.-Col., N. S. Wales Corps.

[Enclosure A.]

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SPIRITS IMPORTED ON THE SHIP
CASTLE OF GOOD HOPE.(No. 1) *Messrs. Campbell and Co. to Secretary Lumsden.*

Sir, Calcutta, 15th November, 1803.

On the 12th March 1802, We had the Honor to enclose Mr. Crommelin a Letter addressed to him, from the Secretary to the Government at Port Jackson New South Wales, Authorizing our Landing there, Four Thousand Gallons of Spirits, for the domestic Uses of the Civil and Military on that Establishment, in Consequence of the Contract Governor King had entered into with us for Cattle etc.

The Honble. the Vice President in Council, was pleased to grant us permission to Ship the above Quantity of Spirits on the Brig Fly Captain John Black, which we accordingly did, but are extremely sorry to say, she has not since been heard of and from the length of time that has elapsed since her leaving the Pilot 14th May 1802 to the date of our latest letters from that Quarter the 4th June last, we presume some fatal Accident must have happened to her and therefore beg leave to enclose you, an Authenticated Copy of the Letter from Mr. McKellar to Mr. Secretary Commelin, which we request the favour of your submitting with this To His Excellency The Most Noble The Governor General in Council. And as we are about dispatching the Ship Mersey Captain Wilson to that Colony with Cattle and other Articles of Use we hope His Excellency The Most Noble The Governor General will be pleased to grant us permission to Ship on that Vessel a Similar Quantity of Spirits, to that Authorized to be Shipt on the Fly.

The Mersey will leave this about the 10th of next Month, And any Dispatches His Excellency The Most Noble Marquis Wellesley may wish to send will be taken every possible Care of.

We have, &c.,

CAMPBELL AND CO.

A True Copy—J. LUMSDAIN, Chief Secy. to the Government.
Compared—W. SHOBROOK.

(No. 2) *Secretary Lumsden to Secretary McKellar.*

Sir, Fort William, 24 November, 1803.

I am directed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to transmit to you the accompanying Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Campbell and Co. at this place dated the 15th Instant, and to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales that under the Circumstances therein stated, His Excellency in

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imported on
the ship Castle
of Good Hope.

Council has been pleased to grant permission to Messrs. Campbell and Co. to export to Port Jackson on the Ship Mersey 4,000 Gallons of Spirits under security that the Spirits shall only be disposed of as His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales may think proper to direct.

I have, &c.,

J. LUMSDEN,

Chief Secy. to the Govt.

(No. 3) *The Governor-General-in-Council to the Governor of New South Wales.*

Honble. Sir,

Fort William, 28th February, 1804.

The Governor General in Council has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two Letters from Your Excellency dated the 31st of March 1803* and entrusted to the Charge of Captain Kent of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo.

2. On the departure of the Ship Castle of Good Hope from Bengal in the Month of November 1802, an application was made to this Government by Messrs. Campbell and Co. for permission to export on that Vessel to Port Jackson fifteen Thousand Gallons of Bengal Rum—This request was rejected, and Messrs. Campbell and Company were informed in answer to a second application for a license to ship ten Thousand Gallons of Rum on the Castle of Good Hope, that the exportation of Spirits to New South Wales could not be permitted.

3. The Spirits stated by Your Excellency to have been landed from the Castle of Good Hope must have been smuggled on board in direct violation of the Orders of Government. An enquiry has been instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the means by which the vigilance of the Officers of the Customs was eluded on this occasion, and Your Excellency may be assured that every practicable exertion will be employed to prevent the future Exportation of Spirits from this Settlement to the Colony of New South Wales.

4. In consequence of the information communicated by Your Excellency a quantity of Rum which Messrs. Campbell and Co. were permitted to lade on the Brig Mersey for New South Wales in November 1803 was relanded.

5. The commission entrusted to Captain Kent by Your Excellency having been executed, His Majesty's Ship the Buffalo now proceeds on her voyage to Port Jackson.

6. At the request of Captain Kent the export Duties chargeable on the Articles purchased by Captain Kent for the use of the Colony have been remitted, and the sum of £2,450 has been advanced to Captain Kent for his Bills on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

* Note 20.

7. An Application from Captain Kent for a remission of the Still Head duty payable by the Distiller on the Spirits purchased by Captain Kent under the authority of Your Excellency could not be granted without establishing a precedent which would have been productive of considerable injury to the Public Revenue.

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the ship Castle
of Good Hope.

We have, &c.,

WELLESLEY.

G. H. BARLOW.

G. UDNEY.

(No. 4) *Secretary Lumsden to Secretary McKellar.*

Sir,

Fort William, 15th March, 1804.

In the Letter from the Governor General in Council to His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales dated the 28th Ultimo, His Excellency was informed that an enquiry had been instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the means by which a quantity of Spirits had been shipped on the Castle of Good Hope for Port Jackson in the Year 1802, in violation of the Orders of this Government.

2. The report of the Board of Trade at Fort William on this subject having been since received, I am commanded by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to transmit to you the enclosed Copy of their Letter, and of the Letter from Messrs. Campbell and Co. which accompanied it, that they may be submitted to His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales.

3. It has been signified to Messrs. Campbell and Co. that the explanation furnished by them affords no justification of their Conduct, which is highly disapproved by the Governor General in Council.

4. A Regulation will be passed for prohibiting under an adequate Penalty the trans-shipping without permission of any Articles not liable to duty in future, after they shall have been entered for Exportation at the Custom House.

I have, &c.,

J. LUMSDEN,

Exam'd.—W. SHOBROOK.

Chief Secy. to the Govt.

(No. 5) *The Board of Trade to His Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, K.P., Governor-General in Council.*

My Lord,

Fort William, 6th of March, 1804.

1. We have to acknowledge the Receipt of Mr. Chief Secretary Lumsden's letter of the 20th December last, enclosing Copy of a letter from His Excellency the Governor Of New South Wales dated 31st March 1803.*

* Note 20.

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2. In consequence of the directions of your Excellency in Council as contained in the preceding letter, that we would ascertain the circumstances under which the Spirits adverted to in Governor King's Letter were exported to New South Wales on that Ship, We beg leave to state that we issued instructions to the Calcutta Collector of Government Customs to furnish us with a Copy of the register of the Goods laden, towards the close of the Year 1802, on the Ship Castle of Good Hope for Port Jackson; and that from his reply it appeared that no Spirits had been laden on the Castle of Good Hope. We then directed our Secretary to acquaint Messrs. Campbell and Co. that information had been received by your Excellency in Council from the Governor of New South Wales that 14,000 Gallons of Spirits had been brought to that Colony in February, 1803, on the Ship Castle of Good Hope, notwithstanding it appeared that the Owners of that Ship had only leave to lade on the Castle of Good Hope 6,000 Gallons for the domestic use of the Officers at New South Wales; that by a Letter received from the Chief Secretary to the Government, it appeared that two applications had been received from the Owners of the Castle of Good Hope in the Months of September and October, 1802, for permission to send by that Ship a quantity of Spirits to New South Wales with which applications your Excellency in Council had refused to comply; that we had called on the Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta to furnish us with a List of the Goods laden on the Castle of Good Hope in 1802, and it appearing from the report of the Collector of Customs that no Spirits had been passed to that Vessel, We required Messrs. Campbell and Co. to state the circumstances under which the Spirits in question were exported to New South Wales on the Castle of Good Hope.

3. In reply to the preceding Letter from our Secretary to Messrs. Campbell and Co. they addressed us a letter under date the 11th Ultimo, a Copy of which we have the Honor to enclose, stating that the Spirits alluded to were regularly exported at the Custom House for the Ships Curtier, Anstruther, and Aurora, and afterwards were purchased by them from those Ships, and taken on board of the Castle of Good Hope in the Port of Calcutta, for the purpose of being disposed of with other Articles at the Ports to which it was intended the Castle of Good Hope should touch on her returning Voyage from New South Wales; that the Invoice of the Rum fully expressed on the face of it that none of the said Spirits were to be landed at New South Wales without the express sanction of Governor King, with whom they had a Contract entitling them to land at that place 4,000 Gallons for the domestic use of the Officers; and that they hoped

the circumstances of the case would extenuate the Offence they had Committed in having Shipped Spirits after being refused permission for that purpose by your Excellency in Council.

4. On receipt of the above letter we directed the Calcutta Collector of Government Customs to transmit to us a Statement of the quantity of Rum entered at the Custom House in the Year 1802 for Exportation on the Ships Curtier Anstruther and Aurora.

5. The Collector having accordingly furnished a Statement of the quantity of Rum exported on the above mentioned Ships, it appeared that the quantity specified by Messrs. Campbell and Co. corresponded with that statement. We then directed the Collector to report whether the Rum stated by him to have been shipped on the Curtier, Anstruther and Aurora, were trans-shipped to the Castle of Good Hope, or to any other Ship by his permission.

6. The Collector in reply stated that it did not appear from the Registers of his Office that the Rum in question was trans-shipped to the Castle of Good Hope, or to any other Ship by his permission.

7. We beg leave to observe that by Section 6th, Regulation xi, 1800, persons trans-shipping Goods from Vessels in the River without permission, are subject to a penalty of double duty, and double Commission on the Goods so trans-shipped. But as no export duty is levied on Rum the foregoing penalty does not apply to the present Case.

We are, &c.,

J. TAYLOR.

THOS. BROWN.

(No. 6) *Messrs. Campbell and Co. to Mr. C. M. Ricketts.*

Sir,

Calcutta, 11th January, 1804.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated 3rd instant, and agreeable to the Orders of the Board of Trade, We shall state as briefly as possible, the circumstances how the Spirits in question came to be shipt on the Castle of Good Hope.

Mr. Robert Campbell, a Partner in our house here and under whose management our Concerns at Port Jackson are, had entered into a Most unfortunate Contract for us (as the winding up has fully proven) with His Excellency Governor King, for the delivery of a certain number of Cattle for the use of the Colony of New South Wales—to fulfil which we were obliged to Charter at a very high rate of Freight, the Ship Castle of Good Hope, Captain Macaskill, of about 1,000 Tons Burthen, and finding afterwards, that the Cattle the Ship could carry *even*

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allowing they were all landed *safe* would not defray one half of the Expence; and that ruin would ensue to us were we not to provide a Return Cargo for the Ship, we were necessitated therefrom to add to the risk, by providing and Shipping on board of her, Several Articles adapted for the Ports she would touch at on her return Voyage, and amongst which Articles, was the Spirits in question.

By the Contract we had entered into with Governor King 4,000 Gallons of Spirits were allowed to be landed for the domestic uses of the Officers, but we most solemnly declare no fraud was meant or intended by us in shipping the quantity stated—on the contrary the Spirits were regularly exported at the Custom House for the Ships *Curtier*, *Anstruther*, and *Aurora*, the Duties paid, and purchased afterwards from them, and taken on board the Castle of Good Hope in the Port of Calcutta, and further the Invoice fully expresses on the face of it, that none of the said Spirits were to be landed without the express Sanction of Governor King—this Invoice was produced to His Excellency on the Ship's arrival, and we can prove, that not one Gallon was landed without permission and what was not permitted to be landed, was brought back in the Ship with other Articles and disposed of at the Ports of Malacca, Penang and Pegue, to enable us to provide a Cargo at the latter Port for Calcutta.

When the Castle of Good Hope arrived at Port Jackson, Spirits were much wanted, and in place of 4,000 Gallons which our Robert Campbell had permission to land there by the Contract Governor King took upwards of 10,000 Gallons—This quantity He had upon his own terms, and we are informed—so great was the want of Spirits at one time, that double the price paid to us was allowed for a quantity of New England Rum Imported by Americans.*

This, Sir, is a true Statement of facts for however guilty we acknowledge ourselves to have been, in shipping Spirits on the Castle of Good Hope after having been refused permission by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, we shall not set forth one item of falsehood in our defence, but entirely lay ourselves at the Mercy of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, and we hope the Circumstances of the case will in some Degree extenuate our offence.

We further beg leave to add, that our Establishment at Port Jackson commenced in 1796, where we have erected Store houses, a Wharf and other Buildings at an expence of more than £5,000 Ster'g, and that both Governors Hunter and King have repeatedly acknowledged the benefit we have been of to the Colony.

* Note 21.

We have annually exported large quantities of Seal Skins from Port Jackson to the China Market, and are now deeply engaged in the Whale Fishery on the Coast of New Holland, which employs a great many industrious People, and will no doubt in time prove a beneficial Branch of Trade to the Mother Country by reducing the Expences of the Colony.

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Governor Hunter soon after his arrival in England, mentioned us in a very particular manner to the Right Honble. Lord Hobart; and said that the Colony had derived already great benefit from our Establishment in Consequence of which, We have submitted to His Majesty's Ministers, Proposals for supplying the Colony by Contract with Cattle, Sugar, Spirits and other Articles of use, that can be furnished from Bengal, Cheaper and of a better quality, than from any other British Colony, and we have every reason to Believe, our proposals will be accepted.

We have, &c.,

CAMPBELL AND Co.

A True Copy—C. M. RICKETTS, Secy. Board of Trade,
Fort William.

(No. 7) *Acting-Secretary Blaxcell to Mr. Robert Campbell.*

Sir, Sydney, June 19th, 1804.

His Excellency directs me to inform you that on looking over the correspondence with the Bengal Government and your partners at Calcutta, respecting the illicit transhipment of a quantity of Spirits into the Castle of Good Hope to bring to this port under the specious pretence that it was not to be landed without His Excellency the Governor's express sanction,—among other things it is therein stated—

“When the Castle of Good Hope arrived at Port Jackson, Spirits were much wanted, and in place of 4,000 Gallons which our Robert Campbell had permission to land there by the Contract, Governor King took upwards of 10,000 Gallons—This quantity he had upon his own terms, and we are informed so great was the want of Spirits at one Time, that double the price paid to us, was allowed for a quantity of New England Rum imported by Americans.”

I am commanded by His Excellency to say that the above is by no means a statement of Facts. When the Castle of Good Hope arrived Spirits were not nor ever are wanted—His Excellency allowed you to dispose of the 4,095 Gallons he had given you permission to bring down with the Cattle for the domestic uses of the Officers in this Colony; he also on your repeated solicitation received into His Majesty's Stores 2,727 Gallons

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making together 6,822 Gallons—This, Sir, was all the Spirits allowed to be landed, except 375 Gallons which His Excellency Governor King permitted you to receive for your own Use, when he received no more than a proportion with the Officers, Civil and Military. It would have been correct in your partners to have stated the quantity that was supplied the Shipping.

And I must also remark, Sir, an Error, which must evidently have arose from a false Statement made to your House, viz. that the Spirits were disposed of upon Governor King's own Terms—From the circumstance of His Excellency having at the time of the arrival of the Castle of Good Hope mislaid your Letter of 5th March, 1801, containing your proposals for bringing the Cattle and delivering the Rum at *Seven Shillings* per Gallon, not wishing to charge his Memory, when you assured him that the price agreed on was *Eight Shillings* per Gallon, he allowed you to make that charge, by which it clearly appears that you fixed your own price, and that at one Shilling per Gallon more than was agreed for.

His Excellency directs me to request you will inform him upon what authority your partners can have made such erroneous assertions—as also that double the price paid for your Spirits was allowed for a quantity of New England Rum imported by Americans.

I am, Sir, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL.

(No. 8) *Mr. Robert Campbell to Acting-Secretary Blaxcell.*

Sir,

Sydney, 19th June, 1804.

In reply to your letter of this date, I have to inform you that I have never furnished the Sales of the Rum by the Castle of Good Hope nor any other information than the Correspondence I had with His Excellency Governor King authorising a certain quantity to be disposed of here, as it has always been my practice not to render an account 'till the whole was disposed of, but as I am now making out the Sales of the Cargo, in which is enumerated the names of every Person that received a proportion of the Spirits, I have no objection to furnish His Excellency with a Copy of it, but with respect to Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s correspondence with His Excellency the Most Noble The Governor General in Council of Bengal and upon what authority they state that at one time double the Price was given to the Americans for New England Rum, I am totally ignorant of and therefore that can only be answered by themselves.

As I had no Copy of my Letter of the 5th March, 1801, to His Excellency, when Mr. Chapman demanded at his request the price

at which I had offered to supply the Officers with a certain quantity of Spirits, I could only answer it from memory, and am sorry it should now appear by your letter of this date that it was to have been fulfilled at One Shilling less the Gallon, but I can assure you, Sir, it was done with no fraudulent intention, and am willing to repay the over charge to those, who was served with the Spirits and have *paid* their amount, should His Excellency think proper.

I am, &c.,

ROB. CAMPBELL.

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14 Aug.

Correspondence
relating to the
spirits
imported on
the ship Castle
of Good Hope.

(No. 9) *Acting-Secretary Blaxcell to Mr. Robert Campbell.*

Sir,

Sydney, June 23, 1804.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 19 Instant, which I laid before His Excellency and in reply thereto, I am commanded to say that as you have never furnished your Partners at Calcutta with the sales of the Rum by the Castle of Good Hope nor any other information than the correspondence you had with His Excellency authorising a certain quantity to be disposed of here. His Excellency cannot but Consider that your House is very reprehensible in pledging their Word for the authenticity of a Statement made by them to the Most Noble The Governor General in Council of Bengal, which they could have had no authority for doing, and which statement must hereafter be proved, upon your transmitting the account of Sales, to be very erroneous. With regard to the Over Charge of One Shilling p. Gallon, made upon the quantity of Spirits disposed of at this Place, His Excellency requests you will act in conformity with your own Ideas upon the subject in returning that Sum to the respective Purchasers.

His Excellency has received your Memorial* on behalf of yourself and the Owners of the Ship Lady Barlow—and in reply thereto, I am commanded to Say that His Excellency does and always has considered the procuring of Seal Skins and Oil from the different parts of this Coast by the number of industrious People employed in that Trade, a considerable benefit to the commerce of the Colony, and that he has not the Smallest objection of giving the Owners of the Ship, Lady Barlow, a Certificate to the Honourable Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England, that the 300 Tons of oil and 20,000 Seal Skins, intended to be put on board that Ship, were procured in the Territory of New South Wales and the adjacent Islands, but as he does not conceive the Acts you quote as having any reference to this Colony, or do away the restraint on Ships built in India being sent to England against the Rights of the Honorable East India Company, he does not consider himself justifiable in giving his

* Note 22.

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14 Aug.

Correspondence
relating to the
spirits
imported on
the ship Castle
of Good Hope.

permission for the Lady Barlow, built at Calcutta going to England, on his Authority, the more particularly so, as any difficulty on this Subject might have been Cleared up (before the Lady Barlow's departure from Calcutta) by the Bengal Government. However, His Excellency does not restrain you from loading that Ship and proceeding with her where you please, but wishes you fully to understand that any impropriety that may hereafter Arise in that Ships proceeding to England must be at your own risk, and without any Idea of an implied permission from His Excellency.

I am, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL, Actg. Secy.

[Enclosure B.]

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE CARGO OF THE SHIP FAIR
AMERICAN.

(No. 1) *Mr. Robert Campbell to Governor King.*

Sir,

Sydney, 28 June, 1804.

The interest I feel for the concern of Mr. Thomas Patrickson by his having consigned to me a certain quantity of Spirits by the Ship Fair American and which was deposited by permission on board the Supply Hulk, in order that the Ship may undergo the requisite Repairs will I hope be considered a Sufficient Apology for my taking the liberty of addressing your Excellency.

It appears from Captain Patrickson's letter and instructions to the Commander and Super Cargo of that Ship that one of his principal objects was to proceed to the Coast of Paraiy* to take on board as many Cattle as could be conveniently Stowed for the use of this Colony in consequence of which Thirty Seven Head of Cows were Shipped, but unfortunately from the Severity of the Weather they all perished except Two, thereby subjecting those concerned in a very severe loss.

The quantity of Spirits agreeable to the inclosed Invoice handed to me is 2,694 Gall. of Rum, 2,177 Galls. and 30 Cases of Gin, but I am sorry to observe that from the insufficiency of the Casks or other causes a considerable Leakage has arose; therefore may I request that your Excellency will take it into consideration the great loss already sustained by the Death of so many valuable Cattle, and to authorise the disposal of the Said Spirits to such Persons as you may be pleased to permit on the following terms Should they meet with your Excellency's approbation.

Rum 8/ per Gallon, Gin in Cask 10/, and £6 for Gin in Cases, exclusive of the Duty, reserving Such a quantity of the former

* Note 23.

Correspondence
relating to the
cargo of the
ship Fair
American.

as may be deemed necessary for the Repairs and outfit of the Said Ship, which would be conferring a great and essential benefit on the Proprietor, Mr. Patrickson.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

1804.
14 Aug.

Correspondence
relating to the
cargo of the
ship Fair
American.

(No. 2) *Acting-Secretary Blaxcell to Mr. Robert Campbell.*

Sir, Sydney, 28th June, 1804.

I am directed by His Excellency to inform you in answer to your letter of this date respecting the Spirits arrived here in the Fair American, and consigned to you from Manilla, that no other Consideration than the very bad state of the American's Hull would have allowed of that Ship remaining here with the Spirits, that has been so improperly introduced—On the consideration of the insecurity of the Spirits, their leakage, and the other inconveniences the master of that Ship Labours under, the Governor has no objection to the 5,096 Gallons being distributed according to his directions, but he cannot depart from the letter of the late proclamation farther than allowing a profit on the Spirits of 50 p. Cent., which brings the Rum to Six and Ninepence Say Seven Shillings a Gallon—Gin in Casks to nine Shillings, and that in Cases supposing each of them to contain 7 Gallons to 17/ p. Gallon, exclusive of the Duty.

Should you wish to accede to the above proposition, His Excellency requests to be informed what quantity you wish to keep, towards paying for the repairs of the Vessel; and after an allowance is made for leakage, the probable Quantity you will have to dispose of.

I am, Sir, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL, Act'g Secy.

(No. 3) *Mr. Robert Campbell to Acting-Secretary Blaxcell.*

Sir, Sydney, 29 June, 1804.

In reply to your letter of this date, I beg leave to observe with the greatest deference to His Excellency Governor King that Captain Patrickson will not derive a profit of 50 p. cent. on the Spirits Consigned to me by the Fair American at the Prices Quoted by you, as that p. Centage is only calculated on the Invoice Price which neither includes Freight, Insurance or other Charges.

Agreeable to the Statement made by me, Three Puncheons of Rum and one Cask of Gin has leaked out, and to defray in part the Repairs and outfit of the Ship, the Master and Supercargo will require in their opinion about one Thousand Gallons of the Rum, which will leave after allowing the usual leakage of 5 p. Cent. 1,175 Gallons and about 1,945 Gallons of Gin,

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14 Aug.

Correspondence
relating to the
cargo of the
ship Fair
American.

exclusive of the cases four of which are deficient, but I humbly hope that His Excellency on reconsidering the prices mentioned in my former Letter, will admit of the same being charged in consideration of the Loss Captain Patrickson has already Sustained, and who I am persuaded would not have introduced the Spirits had he known it was contrary to the orders of His Excellency.

I remain, &c.,

ROBT. CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure C.]

PAPERS RELATING TO THE EXPORT OF SEAL SKINS AND OIL IN THE
SHIP LADY BARLOW.

(No. 1) *The Memorial of Mr. Robert Campbell.**

Sydney, New South Wales,

21 June, 1804.

UNTO His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esqr. Captain General
and Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Territory of New
South Wales and its Dependencies etc. etc.

THE MEMORIAL of Robert Campbell on behalf of himself and the
other Owners of the Ship Lady Barlow.

HUMBLY SHEWETH

That your Memorialist, since the Establishment here of their Mercantile Concern in the year 1800, have been in the practice of procuring Seal Skins, Oil or the other parts of Animals frequenting the Sea amongst the Coast and adjacent Islands of this Territory, by small Vessels fitted out from thence, under the Sanction of your Excellency for encouraging the Industry and Commerce of the Colony in which a number of industrious and experienced Fishermen have been and are still employed.

The Memorialists prosecuting such enterprise was in consequence of having understood that every encouragement would be given by His Majesty's Government, as a Small quantity of the Oil and Skins procured as aforesaid within this Territory, was Shipt by the Memorialists on board His Majesty's Ship Glatton for England in the Month of May 1803, and they have since acquired a very extensive Cargo thereof which is now deposited in the Storehouses of your Memorialists erected at an immense expence for that and other Mercantile purposes.

That the Memorialists Ship Lady Barlow, the Register of which accompanies this, has arrived and landed a Cargo of Cows from Calcutta previously purchased by your Excellency on behalf of His Majesty, and with an intention of receiving on board the said Oil and Skins and to proceed therewith to the Port of London; May it therefore please your Excellency to grant the

* Note 22.

Papers
relating to the
export of oil
and seal-skins
in the ship
Lady Barlow.

Memorialists a Clearance and Certificate to the Honorable Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in England Certifying that the said Oil and Skins was so procured in order the Memorialists may receive the benefit of the Act in favor of Foreign owners for the encouraging and regulating the Southern Fishery 35 of Geo: III, C. 92. s. 36th 38th of Do C. 57. s. 7 and extended by the 42nd of Do. c. 114 to Vessels built before the 1 of January 1805.

The Quantity of Oil is 300 Tons and 20,000 Seal Skins and no other Commodity or produce shall be exported on board the said Ship, and which in the humble opinion of the Memorialists will appear to your Excellency is not the Growth produce or Manufactures of the East Indies, they therefore earnestly Sollicit your Excellency to consider the circumstances of the Memorialists' case, and to grant the requisite Certificates, for the Said Ship proceeding to the Port of London, with the Said Cargo of Oil and Skins, that was procured as above set forth in order to prevent the immense Loss and ruin that will ensue if the same should longer remain in the Storehouses of your Memorialists.

ROBT. CAMPBELL,
on behalf of Campbell and Co.
Owners of the Ship Lady Barlow.

(No. 2) The Memorial of Mr. Robert Campbell.

UNTO His Excellency Phillip Gidley King, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies etc. etc.

THE Memorial of Robert Campbell, Merchant, in Sydney on behalf of himself and the Owners of the Ship Lady Barlow.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.

That in answer to the Letter* received this day from your Excellency's Secretary respecting the above Ship proceeding to England with a Cargo of Oil and Skins procured on the Coast and adjacent Islands of this Territory as stated in the Memorial of the 21st Instant, the Memorialists beg leave to represent the following circumstances.

The Subscriber advised his Partners, Messieurs Campbell and Co. of Calcutta, in September last, of the large quantity of Oil and Skins he had and was likely to procure by the Small vessels fitted out from this Port under the Sanction of your Excellency for promoting the Commerce of the Colony and recommended that the same should be exported to England, and if necessary to apply to The Most Noble The Governor General in Council of Fort William for permission that the Ship they intended to dispatch with a Cargo of Cows for the use of this Colony should

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proceed with the Said Oil and Skins to London, but unfortunately for the Memorialists these Letters were not received prior to the Lady Barlow's departure.

That the said Ship arrived here on the 17th Curr't after a most disastrous voyage having lost by the extremity of the Weather Seventy One Cows, by which misfortune and that of a valuable Arabian Horse your Memorialists have been Subjected in a loss of Two Thousand Pounds Stg.

Your Memorialists cannot procure in their remote Settlement any Ship whatever either British or Foreign to Freight to England with said Oil and Skins that has been so industriously obtained, and therefore unless your Excellency is pleased to extend the indulgence to them that is vested by His most gracious Majesty in regulating the Trade and Commerce of His other Foreign Plantations and on the Conditions hereafter Specified, your Memorialists will be involved in ruin and distress, for the Oil as well as the Skins, if they remain another year exposed to the heat of the Climate, must perish, to Substantiate the truth of which the Memorialists humbly solicit your Excellency to appoint a Survey by any of the Commanders of the Ships now in this Port.

That the Memorialists with great deference Conceive this Territory being under His Majesty's Government as very different from the Settlements belonging to the Honorable East India Company from which the Country built Ships are restrained from proceeding to England with the Merchandise and Manufactures thereof without permission of the respective Governors and especially as every encouragement has been afforded by the Government in England for promoting and increasing the prosperity and welfare of this Colony as the Small Specimen of Oil and Skins exported by His Majesty's Ship Glatton in May 1803 was only Subjected in the usual Duty and no Freight Charged by the Navy Board.

That if the Memorialists were to export the said Oil and Skins by only a Certificate from your Excellency to the Honorable Commissioners of the Customs in England they apprehend both Ship and Cargo would be liable to seizure, and therefore if your Excellency would be pleased to grant a clearance for the Ship going to England to return to this Port on a fishing Voyage, the Memorialists are ready to Execute the following Bond.

They will give security for indemnifying your Excellency in granting such clearance and also in any Penalty that may be incurr'd if the Same Should be considered by His Majesty's Government as interfering with exclusive privilidges of the Honorable East India Company and in addition to the Bail so

found in this Colony the said Ship shall return here to await the result thereof. And as the Memorialists will have an Opportunity of advising the owners by the Ship Coromandel on the eve of sailing for China they trust that will be a Sufficient Apology for requesting your Excellency to take into consideration as soon as convenient the unfortunate and distressing Circumstances they are under and to grant the Memorialists such relief as your Wisdom may Suggest.

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ROB. CAMPBELL,

on behalf of the owners of the Ship Lady Barlow.

(No. 3) *Acting-Secretary Blaxcell to Mr. Robert Campbell.*

Sir,

Sydney, June 26th, 1804.

In Answer to Your Memorial of this Date His Excellency directs me to inform you, that a Certificate to The Honble. The Commissioners of the Customs as required by Your Memorial of the 21st Instant And a Certificate to the following purport are the only responsibilities he can take on himself respecting the Ship Lady Barlow. "That on the Application of Mr. R. Campbell, on behalf of himself And the other Owners of the Lady Barlow, he permits him to put on board The Lady Barlow the Oil and Skins procured within the limits of this Territory, and proceed from hence to England with the said Oil and Skins procured as aforesaid"—At the same time it is to be clearly Understood that every risk arising from the Lady Barlow being built in India and sent to Europe, must rest with the Owners of the Ship, who His Excellency conceive are more fully informed than he can possibly be of the propriety Or impropriety of that measure, as far as it affects The Honble. East Indian Company's Interests.

I am, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL.

[Enclosure No. 14.]

MR. MARSDEN'S REPORT ON SHEEP FARMING.

Parramatta, 11th August, 1804.

THE Reverend Mr. Marsden's Observations on the Breed of his Flock of Sheep, with the Enclosed Specimens,* as plucked from the fleeces, humbly Submitted to His Excellency the Governor for his Information.

Mr. Marsden's
report on
sheep-farming.

- No. 1. Hair from a Ewe such as has been commonly Imported from India and the Cape.
- No. 2. Wool from the Daughter of No. 1; the Father half-Breed of a Spanish Ram and Coarse-Wool'd Ewe.
- No. 3. Wool Two removes from No. 1, from an half-Bred Spanish Ram.

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Mr. Marsden's
report on
sheep-farming.

- No. 4. Wool from a Ram, the Produce of a Spanish Ram and Coarse-Wool'd Ewe.
- No. 5. Wool from a Ewe, the Produce of another Spanish Ram bred in the Colony and Coarse-wool'd Ewe.
- No. 6. Wool from a Male, the Produce of a Spanish Ram and a Ewe One remove from No. 1.
- No. 7. Wool from a Male, the Produce of another Spanish Ram and a Ewe similar to No. 3.
- No. 8. Wool from a Spanish Ram Bred in the Colony.

Having furnished your Excellency with the Above Particular Observations and Specimens, I request to make a few General Remarks on my whole flock, amounting at this time to 1,200. About Eight Years ago I began to Purchase, when Opportunity Offered, a few Sheep from the Different Ships which Visited this Port. These came either from the Cape or India. Their Fleeces were in General Hair. About Six Years ago I Obtained One Male and One Female Spanish Sheep. The Male was put to the above Hairy Ewes. In their first Produce there was a Wonderful Improvement in the Fleece, but the Sheep were not so Large and Healthy as I Expected, many of them Dying when about One Year old. I Endeavoured to find out the Cause of this Mortality, being equally anxious to Promote an hardy Breed of Sheep as well as to Improve the Fleece. At this time I fed the whole of my Sheep in the Woodlands, the Grass was often very long and Coarse, and also wet, either with the Dews or Rain, as the Sun could not dry the Ground from the thickness of the Timber. It Occurred to me that the Sheep feeding through this Long wet Grass in which they were almost Covered was partly the cause of the Mortality amongst them. At this time nearly the whole Flock Appeared Sickly, but the produce of the Spanish was much worse than the other Common Sheep. From this Circumstance I Inferred that they were more tender and delicate. I had now about 100 Acres of Land Cleared from Timber and under Different Crops, and was determined when the Crops came off to let this Ground lie Fallow for the Sheep to feed upon, Especially in wet Weather and heavy Dews, hoping that this would restore the Flock to health and Strength. My Expectation was verified, as the Flock immediately recovered. From that time, which was in the Year 1800, to this period, the Flock have been rapidly Improving, both in Fleece and weight of Carcase. In 1800 I had a very fine Male Lamb from a Spanish Ram and Coarse-Wool'd Ewe. His Fleece is marked No. 4. He has now been Shorn three times. The weight of his Fleece the first Year was 3 lb., the Second 4 lb. 12 oz., and the Third 6 lb., the Produce of this Male are very fine Sheep, with

good wool. The real Spanish Sheep, as far as my own Observation has gone, are not so hardy in their Constitution nor Weighty in their Carcase, whether their Fleece will be considered of Superior Quality or no, I am not able to Determine. Every Generation Improves in the Weight of the Fleece and in the Quality of the Wool. How long they may Continue to Improve in their Fleece, and to what degrees of Fineness the wool may be brought with care and Attention, Cannot yet be Ascertained; when the Country becomes more opened, and the Sheep farmers turn their Attention to the raising of Turnips and Artificial Grasses for their Flocks in Preference to feeding them in the Woods, it may Probably Contribute to promote a still Greater Improvement in the Sheep than what has yet been made. The Mildness of the Climate, together with the Dryness and richness of the Soil, seems Calculated to bring this Useful Animal, whether for food or Cloathing, to the Greatest Perfection. The Sheep Farmers, with Common Attention, Sustain little Loss, where a flock of Sheep is properly Attended to, the Annual Loss may be Estimated at Two per Cent. The above remarks are founded upon the Experience and Observation of Eight Years, much remains yet to be learned and done before it can be fully ascertained whether the wool of New South Wales will become an Object of National Importance or not. I am Inclined to believe it will if strict Attention is paid by the Sheep Farmers in selecting their Breeding Stock.

N.B.—The Specimens of the Wool now transmitted to Your Excellency have not Attained their full growth, as they have been plucked from the fleeces more than three Months before the Shearing time, No. 7 Excepted, which was a Lamb last Year and not Shorn.

SAML. MARSDEN.

[Additional Enclosures.]

[The reports of Thomas Clark on the land at Port Dalrymple, dated January, 1804, and of William Collins on the River Derwent, dated 4th August, 1804, will be found in volume I, series III.]

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS.

Orders re

From 1st October, 1802, to 11th August, 1804.

[The orders from the 1st of October, 1802, to the 3rd of August, 1803, were also forwarded as Enclosure No. 7 to the despatch from Governor King to Lord Hobart, dated 7th August, 1803.]

10th August, 1803.

THE Governor having given Mr. Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General Civil of Lands, leave of absence, Mr. G. W. Evans is appointed to do that gentleman's duty in his absence.

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Mr. Marsden's
report on
sheep-farming.

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Orders *re*
Birthday of the
Prince of Wales.
- 11th August, 1803.
- To-MORROW being the Anniversary of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Birth, the New South Wales Corps will fire three Rounds in honour of the Day, at Noon on the Parade.
-
- Issue of spirits.
- 12th August, 1803.
- THE Commissary is directed to issue Half a Pint of Spirits to each Non-commissioned Officer and Private on duty this day.
-
- Discharge of
firearms at
night.
- 19th August, 1803.
- FIREARMS are on no account to be discharged by any inhabitant of the towns of Sydney or Parramatta between sunset and sunrise, on pain of being punished for a breach of public orders and making false alarms.
- Care of swine.
- The mischief occasioned by swine going about unrun or unyoked, in disobedience of every former Order on that head, requires that every person will recollect that swine going at large without these precautions will be forfeited to the orphans. That Order every person is required to enforce, as the inhabitants' exertions in improving the streets must not be destroyed by the negligence of a few.
-
- Boats.
- 31st August, 1803.
- ALL boats found afloat or on shore in Cockle Bay or Farm Cove after sunset will be seized for the use of the Crown.
All boats are to be moored within the Hospital Wharf and hulks.
The constables and district watchmen are strictly ordered to see this regulation carried into effect after Monday next, the 5th of September.
-
- Rations.
- 5th September, 1803.
- THE Commissary is directed to make the following alteration in the ration of grain on Saturday next to the prisoners, with the exception of overseers and watchmen:—Three pounds of maize in lieu of two pounds of flour, or two pounds and a half of wheat.
-
- Payment of
debts due to
government.
- 10th September, 1803.
- THE following Orders have been given the Commissary:—
To receive from Individuals indebted to His Majesty's Stores a Part or the Whole of those Debts contracted prior to the 30th of last June, in Copper Coin to the amount of £600 Sterling, for the purpose of paying the Crews of the Colonial Vessels and other contingent Expences.
To require the payment of the whole of the Debts now due before the 31st of March next; in failure of which, after so long a Credit, to sue for and recover those Debts.
To attend at his Office from Nine in the Morning till Noon on Mondays, to give those who require it any Information respecting their Debts.
To continue the Receipt of Maize in payment of Government Debts at Sydney and Parramatta. No more can be received at the Hawkesbury, the Granaries being full.
-
- Criminal court.
- 14th September, 1803.
- A CRIMINAL Court to assemble on Monday, the 19th Instant.

21st September, 1803.

THE Tap too to beat off at Nine o'Clock until further Orders.

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24th September, 1803.

THE New South Wales Corps under Arms will attend the Execution of the Two Convicts under Sentence of Death at Sydney, on Monday next the 26th instant, at ten o'clock in the morning.

Orders *re*
Execution of
criminals.

The Castle Hill Guard, under a Subaltern from the Parramatta Detachment, to attend the Execution of the Two at the Place on Tuesday next, the 27th Instant, at ten oclock in the morning; And the Hawkesbury Detachment, as above on Saturday next the 1st of October, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the Green Hills.

30th September, 1803.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOVEAUX, with His Excellency's Permission, having left his Government at Norfolk Island on Leave of Absence, and in consequence of ill health, is to receive the respect due to his Commission, as the King's Lieutenant Governor of Norfolk Island.

Honors due to
Lieutenant-
governor
Foveaux.

4th October, 1803.

FROM the improvident method taken by the first settlers on the sides of the Hawkesbury and creeks in cutting down timber and cultivating the banks, many acres of ground have been removed, lands inundated, houses, stacks of wheat, and stock washed away by former floods, which might have been prevented in some measure if the trees and other native plants had been suffered to remain, and instead of cutting any down to have planted others to bind the soil of the banks closer, and render them less liable to be carried away by every inconsiderable flood. Nor is this the only evil—the public convenience having suffered by the numerous large trees lying in the stream and fallen across, rendering water carriage on the creeks almost impracticable, and in some part of the Hawkesbury very dangerous.

Destruction of
timber on the
banks of rivers
and creeks, and
preservation of
the banks.

As several settlers have been and are now fencing on the lower part of the Hawkesbury, along the Nepean, South Creek, and George's River, in situations where the above evils may be prevented, it is hereby directed that no settler or other person to whom ground is granted or leased on the sides of any river or creek where timber is now growing, do on any account cut down or destroy, by barking or otherwise, any tree or shrub growing within two rods of the edge of the bank, except for an opening one rod wide to have access to the water.

Mr. Evans, Acting Surveyor of Lands, is directed to communicate this ordinance to those lately settled, and to give the Governor a list of those who have not yet cut any timber down in the above situations, that it may be made a condition in their grants; and should they not be sufficiently sensible of the general and individual benefit arising from this necessary regulation, the magistrates are hereby required to levy a fine of fifty shillings for each tree cut down, the penalty to go to the informer prosecuting to a conviction before two magistrates.

Within the two rods of timber left on the banks, another rod is to be left for a public road along the sides of the river or creek, which three rods are not in future to be measured in the respective allotments.

It is earnestly recommended to those who already hold farms by grant situated on the side of any river or creek liable to floods,

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and which have been cleared of timber, to re-plant the banks with such binding plants and trees as they can procure.

Orders *re*

15th October, 1803.

Military detachment for Hobart.

LIEUT. COLONEL PATERSON is requested to direct a Subaltern Officer and Fifteen Non-commissioned Officers and Privates to hold themselves in Readiness to Embark for Hobart in Van Dieman's Land. The Officer with Five Privates will embark on board the Dart; A Serjeant and Four Privates will go by the Endeavour Schooner; a Corporal and Four Privates will remain to go by the Francis as soon as possible after her Return from Wreck Reef.

Sugar.

The Sugar that came from England being all disposed of by the Commissary at 14d. per lb. he is directed to dispose of that received by the Castle of Good Hope at 10d. per lb. being 50 per Cent. above the Prime Costs to the Crown.

Ration of sugar.

26th October, 1803.

THE Commissary is directed to make a Reserve of Ten Thousand Pounds of Sugar to issue in the proportion of Six Ounces each full Ration in lieu of 3 lbs. of Maize.

The Military may also receive that proportion of Sugar in lieu of 2 lbs. of Flour or 2 lbs. and a half of Wheat on Application to the Governor by Lieut. Col. Paterson.

Completion of the governor's wharf.

29th October, 1803.

THE framing, lengthening, and planking of the Governor's wharf* being completed by Government, and as it will be necessary to fill it with earth and rubbish, as well as to make a way to it, it is expected that all those who have not yet assisted, and who may find it convenient to request permission to land grain, &c., at that wharf, do employ men and carts and begin filling it up on Monday next, and continue until it is completed—the work to be conducted according to Mr. Divine's directions. All former orders respecting no boats or vessels to land grain or goods of any kind in any other part of the harbour than at the Hospital Wharf, without the Naval Officer's written permit, are to be observed by the centinels.

Assembling of criminal court.

8th November, 1803.

A CRIMINAL Court to assemble on Thursday Morning next, the 10th Instant, for the Trial of such Offenders as may be brought before it.

Present to be made to John Martin.

11th November, 1803.

THE Treasurer of the Gaol Fund is directed to make a Present to John Martin, Private in the New South Wales Corps, not as a Reward for having done his duty, which every good Soldier will do, but as an Acknowledgment of the merits due to an honest man in detecting and bringing forward a Robbery on the Public Stores.

Execution of a criminal.

Half the New South Wales Corps off duty on Monday next to attend the Execution of the Criminal under Sentence of Death at ten o'clock in the morning under Arms.

Stores at the wharf.

12th November, 1803.

WHEN it is necessary to put any Stores etc. under charge of the Centinels at the Wharf, Application is to be made to the Serjeant of the Guard, who is to be directed to give them in charge to the Centinel.

The Deputy Commissary and Storekeepers will take Notice of this Order, as the Cockswains of the Boats are not to deliver any Articles from the Boats but in the presence of the Deputy Commissary, Storekeeper, or a Person authorised by them to receive Stores coming from Ships either by Night or Day; and that the Centinel is not accountable for any thing that is given into his charge by any other Person than the Serjeant of the Guard.

1804.
14 Aug.

Orders re
Stores at the
wharf.

13th November, 1803.

THE Execution of the Criminal under Sentence of Death being Respited, the Order of the 11th on that head is annulled.

Respite of a
criminal.

24th November, 1803.

MR. SAVAGE, Assistant Surgeon, will hold himself in readiness to Embark on board the Lady Nelson for Norfolk Island, to take the Medical Duty of that Settlement.

Medical
appointment.

28th November, 1803.

IN consequence of the declaration of war between Great Britain and France being received by the Patterson, American ship, however improbable the attack of the enemy may be considered in this remote part of the globe, yet His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief deeming it necessary to cause proper persons to be trained to the exercise of the cannon, field-pieces, &c., the free inhabitants of Sydney (on any case of eventual emergency from the enemy's attack) wishing to contribute their aid to the defence of this colony, will give their names in to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor during the present week.

Defence of the
colony.

It is to be clearly understood that foreigners, not being His Majesty's subjects, leaving their ships and residing here without the Governor's previous permission, are subject to be put to public labour until an opportunity offers for their leaving the colony, or being sent away, in the same manner as British subjects who leave their ships without the Governor's permission.

Resident
foreigners.

The Governor having allowed a great proportion of the prisoners at public labour at Castle Hill who have secured the Government wheat to have three weeks' leave to assist the settlers in getting in their harvest, such prisoners are to return to the settlements they belong to on Friday, the 16th December next. Those who have not a due sense of this indulgence, by neglecting to return, will receive a corporal punishment and the gaol gang for one year. The settlers who employ the prisoners are to victual them during their stay.

Prisoners
assisting at
the harvest.

The stallions, mares, geldings, asses, and cattle that run at large, being not only a public nuisance and dangerous to children and others, but also of a great detriment to the breed, it is the Governor's directions that all those seen running loose in the towns of Sydney and Parramatta are to be caught and pounded, the owner to pay a fine of £5 to those who prosecute to conviction before two magistrates; and if the animal is not claimed in one week, to be forfeited for the benefit of the orphans.

Stray live stock
to be
impounded.

The owner to pay ten shillings for each night the animal remains in the pound.

Pound fees.

This Order to be in force from and after Tuesday next, the 29th instant.

1st December, 1803.

THE Guard at Castle Hill to be removed from that Post, and that number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers to be added to the strength at Head Quarters.

1804.
14 Aug.
Orders *re*
Military at
Castle Hill.

PROCLAMATION.

9th December, 1803.

COUNTING on the zeal and loyalty of all His Majesty's subjects in this territory, as well as in the forward disposition of every Briton and Irishman to defend their families and properties against any invader's mistaken attention to this colony, and to guard against the first effects of any unexpected attack from the enemy; and deeming it essential to the preservation of public and private property that the Loyal Associations be forthwith re-embodied:

Loyal
associations
to be
re-embodied.

I do, by virtue of the trust reposed in me, require all such free men, inhabitants of the towns of Sydney, Parramatta, and Green Hills neighbourhood, who are desirous of manifesting their zeal, loyalty, and inclination to preserve their families and properties in case of any emergency, to give their names in to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor during the ensuing week, in order that I may be enabled to make a selection of the numbers required for each Association.

Muster and
returns of
inhabitants.

9th December, 1803.

THE Prisoners at Public Labour and victualled by the Crown will be careful to attend Muster at the Places they are stationed at, at seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 27th Instant, when the Muster will be taken as follows, viz.

Sydney and its Districts, at Government House.
Parramatta and its Districts, at the Court House.
Castle Hill, at the Superintendent's.
Hawkesbury, at the Green Hills.

Officers having Stockmen or domestic Servants victualled from the Stores to send Lists to the Governor's Secretary on or before Saturday the Twenty fourth Inst.

The Prisoners allotted to individuals, and those who are indulged with Permission to get their own livelihood, are to attend Muster and get their last Year's Certificates cancelled and renewed, at Seven o'clock on Wednesday morning the 28th Instant, at the above Places, where they respectively live; those neglecting to appear will be put to Public Labour in the Gaol Gang.

Officers etc. having Stockmen or domestic Servants of the above description, to send their names to the Governor's Secretary as above.

Free people of all descriptions, excepting the Civil, Military, and Settlers, to attend Muster at the respective places on Thursday the 29th, at Seven o'clock in the morning.

Officers etc. having Stockmen or domestic Servants of the above description, to send their names to the Governor's Secretary as above.

All Women and Children, except Officers' Wives and Children, to attend at the respective places on Friday the 13th Instant.

Owners of Vessels and Deeked Boats to give a List of the people in their employ (present or absent) to the Secretary's Office, on or before Saturday, the 24th Instant.

17th December, 1803.

1804.
14 Aug.

A CRIMINAL Court to assemble at Sydney on Monday the 19th Instant, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon for the Trial of such offenders as may be brought before it: To consist of the Judge Advocate and such Officers of the New South Wales Corps as are named in the Precept.

Orders re
Assembling of
criminal court.

24th December, 1803.

THE Members for the ensuing Civil Court are Richard Atkins, Esq. Judge Advocate, Charles Throsby, Esq. and Lieutenant Hobby.

Constitution
of civil court.

The Commander of the Betsey from Madras, being allowed to dispose of his Investment of Spirits, amounting to about 1,950 gallons, at Eight Shillings per gallon, exclusive of the Duty, the Governor has directed the following distribution to be made:—

Distribution
of spirits ex
Betsey.

For Government	300	Gallons	
Officers, Civil and Military	14	do.	each
Licensed People	14	do.	each

Settlers and others to whom the Governor may judge proper to give Permits about 600 gallons.

30th December, 1803.

WHEREAS the Commissary was directed by warrant from my Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, dated 8th November, 1798, "That whenever it is necessary, and that he receives orders from the Governor, to make any purchases, that he do publish his intention of receiving tenders, which tenders when received are to be laid before the Governor before the purchases are made":

Tenders of
grain.

And whereas, on my taking the command, the price then given by Government was 10s. p'r bushel for wheat and 5s. for maize, which price was, by my instructions, reduced to 8s. p'r bushel for wheat and 4s. p'r bushel for maize, as stated in the General Order of October 17th, 1800; and from the settlers' losses by the floods in 1801, and their heavy debts to individuals, I was induced (as stated in the General Orders of December 16th, 1801, and December 21st, 1802) to continue the suspension of the Treasury Order in their favour, and to allow of such grain as was wanted for the use of the stores continuing at the prices allowed by my General Order of 17th October, 1800.

But from the instructions I have received from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and as the reasons that caused that suspension are now mostly removed—first by the advantage that all classes have enjoyed from the benefit of the public store, whereby they have been enabled to procure necessaries at a moderate price in exchange for grain (which the Governor is assured will be continued); and no floods having occurred for the last two years, which has enabled the settlers to pay off most of their debts to individuals;—I no longer consider myself justified in suspending the effect of the Treasury warrant as above stated. In consequence of which I have directed the Commissary to advertize for and receive such a supply of wheat as the public granaries can contain, agreeable to the Treasury warrant on that head and the Secretary of State's instructions.

The Governor being well aware that undue means may be attempted to monopolize a quantity of grain, judges it necessary to assure the cultivator who has the least to offer, that a fair pro-

1804.
14 Aug.

Orders *re*
Payment of
debts due to
government.

portion shall be made of the quantities offered (at the lowest tender) by those who owe no debt to the public stores, or who have paid those debts.

And as the different description of persons who are indebted to the public stores made these engagements under the idea of their grain being received at the price paid in December, 1800, the Commissary is directed to make that allowance in settling all public accounts up to the date of this Order.

Paterson's
Commission as
lieut.-governor.

As it appears by the estimate stated in the General Orders of the 27th inst. that the salary of the Lieut.-Governor is not provided for, it appears to be an official omission, as Lieut.-Col. Paterson has received His Majesty's Commission as Lieut.-Governor of this territory, and has acted in that situation since the 28th Sept'r, 1800, and continues still so to do.

Assigned
servants for
procuring fuel
and water.

In consequence of a representation from Lieut.-Col. Paterson respecting the inconvenience* that will be felt by the officers of the New South Wales Corps living in barracks, if deprived of the means of getting fuel and water, and the Governor, considering this representation on that subject, is pleased to allow of each officer living in barracks retaining one servant to provide him with the regulated ration of fuel; and His Excellency, on the same consideration, extends that indulgence to those officers of the civil department whose salaries have not been raised, subject, however, to the approval or disapproval of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

31st December, 1803.

Salaries of
storekeepers and
superintendents.

IN consequence of the alteration in the superintendent's pay,* the following arrangements are made until further orders, vizt:—

Storekeepers.

Mr. Wil'm Baker }
„ John Tucker } £50 a-year each .

Superintendants.

Mr. John Jamieson £100 per annum each
„ N. Divine } 75 „ „
„ John Gowen }
„ Jas. Bloodworth } £50 „ „
„ R. Fitzgerald }
„ M. Nowland }
„ J. Whitear }
„ P. Hodges }
„ G. Barrington (whose pay
is to cease on his
demise) £50 per annum

3rd January, 1804.

Medical
staff.

IN consequence of the late arrangements made in the Estimate respecting the gentlemen of the Medical Department, the following stations are allotted to them, vizt:—

Mr. D. Wentworth, to act as Surgeon of Norfolk Ild.

Mr. Ja's Mileham, Assistant, to Castle Hill.

Mr. John Savage, Assistant, to Parramatta.

Mr. Charles Throsby, act'g in the room of Mr. Ja's Thomson, absent on leave in England, Assistant, Sydney.

These stations to be permanent until the return of Mr. Balmain or Mr. Thomson may render any other change necessary.

* Note 26.

There being only four Assistant Surgeons on the Estimate, and Mr. Savage having a commission, Mr. Mason is necessarily discharged as an Assistant.

1804.
14 Aug.

Orders re

6th January, 1804.

PERSONS of every description having Convicts off the Stores, who they may wish to retain, are to conform to the terms of the following Indenture, by appearing with their Security and Servants at the Secretary's Office at Sydney, at the Court House at Parramatta, and at the Magistrate's at the Green Hills, Hawkesbury, on Friday the 13th Instant at Ten o'clock to sign the Indentures.

Indentures for
assigned
servants.

Such Settlers and Cultivators who want to take any Prisoners off the Stores are to give their names in, with that of the Convicts they want, stating where they are at work on Wednesday morning the 11th instant at the above places.

Such persons who neglect to appear, now having Prisoners off the Stores, will be deprived of that indulgence in future, and have those now allowed them put to Government Labour.

NEW SOUTH WALES. By this Indenture made the 13th Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, 1804, between PHILIP GIDLEY KING, Esq. Governor in Chief of this Territory, on the part and behalf of His Majesty of the one part, and the Subscribing Parties whose Names are hereunto affixed of the other Part; Whereas the Subscribing Party hath solicited Permission to take the Person, being a Convict, whose name is hereunder mentioned, off the Stores, in order to employ him as an Indented Servant for the Term hereunder mentioned, not being less than Twelve Calendar Months, and the said PHILIP GIDLEY KING, Esquire, Governor as aforesaid, hath granted such Permission to the said Subscribing Party, on his binding himself to the said PHILIP GIDLEY KING, Esq. and his Successors in the following Penalties, to abide by and observe the following General Orders of the 2d October, 1800, (as well as the General Orders relating thereto, that are now and may hereafter be in force) that is to say,

[Here followed the eight conditions extracted from the general order of the 2nd October, 1800, see page 624, volume II, with the excision of the words "or animal food" "and ration of salt meat" and "money" in the sixth condition.]

Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said subscribing Party in consequence of such Permission having been granted to him to take the said Convict off the Public Stores, hereby covenants, engages, and agrees to and with the said PHILIP GIDLEY KING, Esq. as Governor as aforesaid, to employ the said Convict for the term specified in his immediate service, under the Penalty hereafter mentioned; and on no pretence whatever to suffer or permit the said Convict during the said term to go on his own hands, under the Penalty of forfeiting 2s. 6d. per day for each day the said Convict is absent from the service of the said subscribing Party on his own hands as aforesaid, except in cases where there is a reciprocal or occasional Exchange of Labour between two Masters. And in case the said subscribing Party shall before the expiration of the said term discharge the said Convict from his service, unless some very satisfactory reason is given to the Governor as aforesaid, he shall in that case forfeit the sum of One Shilling for each day

1804.
14 Aug.
Orders *re*

unexpired of the term—The said Penalties to be levied on their Goods and Chattels, on Conviction before two Magistrates.

In witness whereof &c.

Leave of absence granted to Foveaux.

9th January, 1804.

THE Governor having given Lieutenant Governor Foveaux Leave of Absence to return to England on his private concerns, as well as for the re-establishment of his health, and that Officer having obtained the Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps' Permission, as Major of the Regiment; His Excellency has appointed Lieutenant John Houston, of the Royal Navy, to Administer the Government of Norfolk Island during the Lieutenant Governor's Absence, or until His Majesty's Commands are received thereon; And as it is necessary that a fourth Officer should repair to Norfolk Island, Lieutenant Colonel Paterson is requested to order an Officer to hold himself in readiness for that duty. In consequence of this arrangement, a Subaltern may be withdrawn from Parramatta to Head Quarters.

Appointment of Houston as commandant at Norfolk Island.

Assembling of criminal court.

12th January, 1804.

A COURT of Criminal Jurisdiction (to consist of the Judge Advocate and Members named in the Precept) to assemble to morrow morning after Guard Mounting for the Trial of such Offenders as may be brought before it.

Precautions against fires.

14th January, 1804.

THE accidents that have lately occurred by Fire renders it necessary for the Governor to recommend Cultivators to take greater care of their Stacks and Property against the fires that are so prevalent in the country at this uncommon hot and dry Season, and more particularly to require an exact obedience of this Order, as well as that of Oct. 15, 1801. * viz.

“No Person whatever is to set fire to any Stubble without giving his neighbours sufficient notice, and not then until every person is prepared by having their Wheat Stacks secured. Should any person neglect this necessary Regulation, and any Property be destroyed thereby they will on conviction, be obliged to make good all losses sustained by such neglect.”

“No Persons whatever are to smoke Pipes or light Fires near any Wheat Stacks Public or Private.”

In consequence of two industrious Settlers having lost two Stacks of Wheat from not receiving the necessary information from the Superintendent at the Hired Government Grounds at Cornwallis Farm, of his firing the stubble at that place, and the Civil Court having awarded that the value of the Wheat should be made good by the Superintendent, the Governor taking the merits of the case into consideration, is pleased to direct that the said loss be made good from Government Wheat; which concession is not to be considered a precedent for making good losses occasioned by neglect or disobedience of Orders of those employed by Government.

Assigned servants.

In order that the persons taking prisoners off the stores, on indent, may be apprized, not only of the labour they are to exact from the prisoners they take, but also of the rates of payment established for

labour to freemen or prisoners, in their own time, may be generally understood, the following repetition of the regulations on that head is made public, viz't:—

	P'r acre.			Week's work.
	£	s.	d.	
Falling forest timber	0	10	0	1 acre.
Burning off do	1	5	0	65 rods.
Breaking up new ground	1	4	0	65 "
do stubble or corn ground	0	13	4	130 "
Chipping in wheat	0	6	8	1½ acre.
Reaping ,,	0	8	0	1 acre 60 rods.
Threshing wheat, p'r bushel	0	0	7	18 bush'l.
Planting corn, p'r acre	0	6	8	1½ acre.
Hilling ,,	0	6	8	1½ "
Pulling and husking corn, p'r bush.	0	0	5	25 bush'ls.
Pale splitting, 6 ft., p'r hund.	0	2	6	800 (2 men).
do 5 ft., ,,	0	2	0	1,000 "
Shingle splitting, p'r thousand	0	12	6	2,500 (3 men).

1804.
14 Aug.

Orders re
Wages and
quantity of
labour.

Rate at which labour can be sued for—

Yearly wages, for labour, with board	10	0	0
Wages p'r week, with provisions, not less than the ration issued from the stores	0	6	0
A day's wages, with board	0	1	0
do without board ...	0	2	6

The day's work is to labour for ten hours throughout the year, five days in the week, and six hours on Saturdays. Hours of labour.

If a master employs any prisoner in his own time, or what he saves from his task, his payment is not to be more than at the rate of one shilling sterling, for a full day's work, as he is victualled and clothed by the master. Payment for prisoner's labour in his own time.

The following Proportion of Cloathing will be issued in future to those at Public Labour about the 25th of December and 4th of June annually, when the Cloathing in the Stores will allow of that distribution, viz. Issue of clothing.

December—For each Man, one Frock, one Shirt, one Pair of Trowsers, one Pair of Breeches, and one Pair of Shoes.

June—For each Man two Jackets, two Shirts, one Pair of Trowsers or Breeches, one Hat and two Pair of Shoes.

Which Proportion, or Cloathing equal thereto, each Master is to find his Indented Servant with.

Future Regulations will take place respecting the Care to be taken of the Slop Cloathing issued and to prevent its being made away with.

The Captain of His Majesty's Ship Calcutta requiring 2,000 Gallons of the Spirits arrived in the Harrington, for the allowance of that Ship's Company, and His Majesty's Stores requiring 300 Gallons, the remaining quantity, being about 1,500 Gallons, the Governor has allowed to be sold at 8s. per gallon for Arrack, and 9s. per gallon for Rum exclusive of the Duty will be distributed in the following Proportions, viz. Spirits ex Harrington.

To Officers Civil and Military	10 Gallons each
To Licensed Persons	10 ditto do.

Which will allow of a Reserve of about 400 Gallons to be sold to those whom the Governor may indulge with Permits.

1804.
14 Aug.
Orders re
Birthday of
the Queen.
- 17th January, 1804.
To-MORROW being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth, the Royal Standard is to be hoisted at sunrise; The New South Wales Corps will fire three Rounds at noon; after which a Royal Salute will be fired from the Battery at Dawes's Point. His Excellency will be ready to receive the Compliments of the Officers, Civil, Military, and Naval on that occasion, at half past one o'clock.
-
- Issue of spirits
and liberation
of prisoners
in gaol.
- 18th January, 1804.
THIS being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth, the Commissary is directed to issue Half a pint of Spirits to each Non commissioned Officer and Private of the New South Wales Corps in Honour of the Day; and His Excellency on this occasion is pleased to direct that all Prisoners confined in Gaol (except Debtors and those whose trials are not commenced or pending), be liberated.
-
- Military relief
for Hobart.
- 23rd January, 1804.
IN consequence of Accounts received from Hobart, in Van Dieman's Land, His Majesty's Service requires that a Captain of the New South Wales Corps should take that Command; Lieut. Col. Paterson is therefore requested to name a Captain and to make such Arrangements in relieving any of the Detachment now there as he may judge expedient. The Integrity will sail on Monday next for Hobart and the Ferret about the same time for Norfolk Island.
-
- Sailing of the
Integrity and
Ferret.
- 25th January, 1804.
JOHN SAVAGE, ESQ. Assistant Surgeon, resident at Parramatta, is appointed Magistrate for the County of Cumberland, and is to be considered and respected as such.
-
- Appointment
of Savage as
magistrate.
- 26th January, 1804.
THE Orders of the 23d, respecting a Captain going to Hobart in the Derwent, are countermanded until further Orders.
Mr. James Mileham, Assistant Surgeon, is to take the Duty of Second Assistant Surgeon at Norfolk Island.
-
- Medical
appointment.
- 6th February, 1804.
[A copy of this order was also forwarded as Enclosure No. 3 to the despatch of Governor King to Lord Hobart, dated 1st March, 1804, and endorsed "General No. 3."]
-
- Boats landing
in Sydney Cove.
- 6th February, 1804.
THE following Order from the Port Regulations is to be strictly observed, viz.:—"Boats landing in any part of the Cove but the Hospital Wharf, except such as belong to the hospital, salt-pans, or to King's ships, without permission being first obtained from the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, will be fired on by the centinels and seized."
-
- Remission
of fine.
- 10th February, 1804.
WILLIAM MORGAN, settler at Concord, having a second time been convicted before a Bench of Magistrates, of hiring and employing a Convict Servant belonging to Richard Oldwright lately settled, contrary to the General Orders of the 28th of January last, and 6th Instant, on that head, whereby he has incurred the Fine prescribed

therein, viz: £20 to the Orphan Fund, and 2s. 6d. each day the Servant was so employed; but on the consideration of those Orders respecting the Fine of £20 being of so recent a date, His Excellency remits that part of the Fine, but confirms the forfeiture of the 2s. 6d. a day for the term of employment. All Settlers and every other Person will take Notice, that in case of similar breaches of an Order calculated for the Benefit of those who take Prisoners off the Stores that no further mitigation of the prescribed Fines (which will be immediately levied) will be made.

1804.
14 Aug.Orders *re*
Remission
of fine.

The Governor having much reason to believe that persons, unlicensed to kill and vend butcher's meat, are acting in contradiction to every restriction on that head, and particularly in killing female swine, does hereby give notice, in confirmation of the proclamation on that head of March 16th, 1802, if any person whatever is convicted, before two magistrates, of killing female swine, he, she, or they will be fined in the sum of £20 sterling to the informer, and suffer two months' imprisonment.

Slaughtering of
female swine.

Those who are indebted to Government may make their payments in sows or barrows, delivered to the superintendent of Government stock, who will direct where they are to be sent, at 8d. a pound alive; but it is to be understood that this liberal price is not to be considered a fixed rate for individuals.

Payment of
debts due to
government.

12th February, 1804.

A CRIMINAL Court will assemble at Sydney on Tuesday next the 14th Instant at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of such Offenders as may be brought before it.

Assembling of
criminal court.

ORDINANCE.

17th February, 1804.

IN consequence of the reduction made in the price of wheat, His Excellency, by and with the advice of a full bench of magistrates, directs that the following regulation be made in the price and assize of bread, viz:—

Price and
weight of bread.

Two pounds one ounce of bread, made according to the Ordinance of 8th May, 1801, which directs that 24 lb. of bran be taken from 100 lb. of wheat ground into meal. } For fourpence sterling, or two pounds and a half of wheat.

The Courts of Judicature and magistrates are not to sanction any suit or demand for grinding wheat into flour at more than 1s. a bushel.

18th February, 1804.

THE Ordinance of the 17th Instant, respecting the Price of Bread to be in full force and effect after the 24th Instant.

Price of bread.

Lieut. Col. Paterson having by Letter requested a Survey to be held on the Barrack Bedding and Furniture, a Board of Officers consisting of a Captain of the New South Wales Corps, Mr. Garnham Blaxcell, Deputy Commissary, and Mr. Thomas Moore Master Builder, will assemble for that purpose on Tuesday next, and report their proceedings to the Governor.

Survey of
barrack
furniture.

The Proportion of Slops to be issued the ensuing Week to the Male Convicts at Public Labour consists of the following Articles, viz., 1 Frock, 1 Shirt, 1 Pair of Trowsers or Breeches, and 1 Pair of Shoes.

Issue of
clothing.

1804.
14 Aug.
Orders *re*
Reception of
wheat from
trustees of Mr.
William Cox.
- 23rd February, 1804.
THE Governor having directed the Commissary, on the requisition of the Trustees managing the Estate of Mr. William Cox, Paymaster of the New South Wales Corps to receive into his charge for Public Uses a certain quantity of Wheat, in Liquidation of a Dividend of the Debts owed by the said Paymaster Cox to the Army Agents on behalf of His Majesty, requests Lieut. Col. Paterson will direct two Commissioned Officers of the Corps to be present at its being lodged in the King's Stores, certifying the same on the Commissary's Receipts to the Trustees.
-
- Inspection of
clothing.
- 1st March, 1804.
THE Superintendants at the different Settlements are to Muster Prisoners at Public Labour every Sunday Morning before Divine Service and report any who may have made away with their Slop Cloathing, or behaved improperly during the Week preceding the Day they are mustered on.
- Attendance
at divine
worship.
- Until the church at Sydney is finished, half the working gangs are to be constantly mustered to attend Divine service.
There being places of worship at the other settlements, every description of persons are to attend Divine service.
-
- Payment of
debts due to
government.
- 3rd March, 1804.
THERE being as many Swine received in Part payment of Government Debts as can be taken care of for the present, no more can be received until further Orders.
The Stores at Par'matta and Hawkesbury not admitting any more Wheat to be lodged for Payment, they, as well as the Store at Sydney will continue open for the Receipt of Wheat due on Government Debts, which require to be paid during this Month.
-
- Reduced
soldiers from
Norfolk Island.
- 4th March, 1804.
THE Reduced Soldiers from Norfolk Island being landed, the Governor requests Lieut. Col. Paterson will furnish him with the names of those who choose to become Settlers, and those who wish to return to England in His Majesty's Ship Calcutta. The latter to be in readiness to embark on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock.
-
- Loyal
association.
- 5th March, 1804.
THE Governor has appointed John Savage, Esq., to be Captain Commandant of the Parramatta Loyal Association.
Every person seen out of their houses or habitations after sunset will be apprehended as rebels and punished accordingly; and let whatever tumult or other circumstance happen, any person seen out after sunset will be fired at by the patrolling military and constables.
-
- No person to
be out after
sunset.
- PROCLAMATION.
- 5th March, 1804.
[A copy of this proclamation was forwarded in Enclosure No. 6 to Governor King's despatch dated 12th March, 1804.]
-
- 7th March, 1804.
[A copy of this order was forwarded in Enclosure No. 6 to Governor King's despatch dated 12th March, 1804.]

5th March, 1804.
A GENERAL COURT Martial will assemble this day at half past 9,
for the trial of such Offenders as may be brought before it.

1804.
14 Aug.

Orders *re*
Court martial.

General After Orders—Half past Two o'Clock.

The Sentence of the General Court Martial is approved, and the Court dissolved.

The Detachment of the New South Wales Corps (except such a number as the Commanding Officer may judge necessary to leave at the Barracks) under arms, to attend the Execution of the Felons now under Sentence of Death at this place, at 5 o'Clock this Evening; and to attend the Execution of those at Castle Hill Tomorrow Morning at 9 o'Clock.

Execution
of rebels.

9th March, 1804.

[A copy of this order was forwarded in Enclosure No. 6 to Governor King's despatch dated 12th March, 1804.]

PROCLAMATION.

10th March, 1804.

[A copy of this order was forwarded in Enclosure No. 6 to Governor King's despatch dated 12th March, 1804.]

12th March, 1804.

WHEREAS there is the most presumptive proof, from the dying confessions of Johnstone and Humes, together with the strongest circumstantial proof, and the information of some single witnesses to single facts, implicating some persons at Sydney and Parramatta of being the secret contrivers and abettors of the late disturbance: Any person or persons who may be sufficiently possessed of information that will corroborate the above confessions and proofs, so as to convict any one or more of those who are suspected, will receive a free pardon and protection until an opportunity may offer of sending them to Great Britain at the expence of the Crown.

Free pardon to
anyone giving
information
about rebels.

17th March, 1804.

ON the application of Lieut.-Gov'r Collins, His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief confirms the appointments of the Rev. Robt. Knopwood, Lieut. Wm. Sladden, of the Royal Marines, and George P. Harris, Esq., to be His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Island of Van Dieman and islands lying in Bass's Straits.

Appointment of
magistrates in
Tasmania.

It is hereby ordered that all proclamations, &c., which appear under the head of General Orders, and all advertisements, notices, &c., of any officer of Government properly authorized to publish them in the *Sydney Gazette and N. S. Wales Advertiser*, are meant and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient notifications in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any one individual or others to whom they may have a reference.

Orders
published in the
Sydney Gazette.

During the Absence of the Naval Officer, John Harris Esq. having offered to do that duty in his absence, all Permits and other business respecting the Port will be transacted by that Gentleman.

Appointment of
Harris as
naval officer.

His Excellency having given Leave of Absence to W. N. Chapman, Esq. Secretary, all Applications are in future to be made immediately to the Governor; and Orders signed by D. D. Mann, Clerk, by the Governor's direction, are to be considered as legal.

Applications to
the governor.

1804.
14 Aug.
Orders *re*
Appointment of
Menzies to
command at
Newcastle.
Military
detachment
for Newcastle.

18th March, 1804.

FIRST LIEUTENANT C. A. F. N. MENZIES, of the Royal Marines, being disembarked from His Majesty's Ship *Calcutta* at the Governor's Request, that Officer is appointed to Command and Superintend the Settlement to be re-established at the Coal Harbour and Hunter's River.

Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson is requested to place a Serjeant, with nine Rank and File of the New South Wales Corps, under that Officer's Command to be ready to embark on Saturday next the 24th Instant, or early the next morning.

Beating of
tattoo.

22nd March, 1804.

THE tattoo to beat at 8 o'clock until further orders.

Mileham
appointed
surgeon at
Newcastle.

24th March, 1804.

[*The first portion of this order was forwarded as Enclosure No. 6 to Governor King's despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 16th April, 1804, and numbered 1.*]

Mr. James Mileham, assistant surgeon, will hold himself in readiness to embark on board the *Lady Nelson*, to take the duty of the settlement at the Coal Harbour and Hunter's River till further orders.

Menzies
appointed
magistrate
at Newcastle.
County of
Northumber-
land.

Lieut. Charles Menzies is sworn in as a magistrate for the above settlement and county, which is hereafter to be distinguished by the name of Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland, the division between which and the county of Cumberland is to be the parallel line of 33° 20' south latitude.

Rowley
appointed
commandant
of the loyal
associations.
Loyal
associations.

2nd April, 1804.

CAPT. THOS. ROWLEY is appointed by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief Captain Commandant of the Loyal Sydney and Parramatta Volunteer Association, and to be sworn in as a magistrate for the county of Cumberland.

The Sydney and Parramatta Associations being embodied, they will be exercised every Saturday from one o'clock till three, when they will attend at the respective places pointed out by their commanding officers.

Those appointed to exercise the cannon at the batteries and field-pieces will also attend at the same time.

Registration of
boats at the
Hawkesbury.

8th April, 1804.

EVERY person possessing Rowing Boats on the Banks of the Hawkesbury are to have them numbered and Registered by Mr. Andrew Thompson, Head Constable, in the course of the ensuing Week. Boats found rowing about any part of the River are seizable, whenever and wherever found, which are not thus Numbered and Registered.

Boat traffic.

The Settlers and Land-holders of all descriptions are ordered not to suffer their boats to be rowing about after dark; and to secure them by a chain and lock, taking the oars to their houses; To examine all Boats, with suspicious People passing backward and forward by day; and to hail all Boats passing or repassing by night; and, if necessary, to detain them. Such Boats as do not immediately put on shore on being hailed are to be fired into, and

Information given immediately to the next Constable living where the boat is to pass that means may be taken for their being stopped, and immediate information is to be sent to the Magistrate at the Green Hills. 1804.
14 Aug.
Orders re

12th April, 1804.

THE Service requiring that two Subalterns of the New South Wales Corps should be in readiness to embark on board the Francis for Norfolk Island, Lieutenant Colonel Paterson is requested to give directions for that purpose. Military for
Norfolk Island.

14th April, 1804.

THE Civil Court is dissolved until the 1st day of June, when the sowing season will be over, which will allow of another Court being assembled. Civil court
dissolved.

20th April, 1804.

MR. G. B. BLAXCELL is appointed to act as secretary during Mr. Chapman's absence from the colony. Appointment
of Blaxcell
as secretary.

28th April, 1804.

NOTWITHSTANDING the pains the magistrates have taken to prevent the impositions of the bakers upon the public, they still continue to exact more than the stated price, in defiance of all their regulations. The magistrates, therefore, have entered into the following resolutions:—That all public bakers should sell their bread at the following prices, viz., 2½ lb. wheat, or fourpence in money for each loaf weighing 2 lb. 1 oz. when hot, and 2 lb. when one day old. Sale of bread.

Should any baker be convicted before the Bench of selling bread in violation of the Ordinance of the 8th, 14th, and 19th of May, 1801, viz., 24 lb. bran to be taken from 100 lb. of wheat, or bread short of the regulated weight, or for a higher price, they will be fined by the Bench according to the nature of the offence. And it is further ordered that every baker do give in their names and places of abode to the magistrates' clerk on or before Saturday next.

As many vexatious disputes and litigations have arisen between parties on account of a non-performance of misunderstood agreements, which originates in the General Orders of the 13th November, 1800,* and those of a subsequent date, not being attended to, and as the magistrate who has charge of the public concerns at Parramatta has been engaged in a vexatious suit by an emancipated convict for labour done on account of Government, it is to be clearly understood that labour or services rendered to Government by any emancipated or free person whatever is considered as remunerated by the labour of the prisoners assigned them, agreeable to the notification in the General Orders of the 27th December last,* or such other recompence as the Governor may from time to time direct and allow of, unless a specific agreement is entered into on the part of Government and the individuals. Payment for
labour by
government.

2nd May, 1804.

THE Governor being informed that the coal-mines at Newcastle have been dug by individuals in the most shameful manner without leaving props, which has occasioned much labour to remedy the mischief caused by those neglects, and from the necessity of fixing such restrictions as the local state of these settlements require, the Coal-mining
at Newcastle.

1804.
14 Aug.
Orders *re*
Coal-mining and
cedar-cutting
at Newcastle.
- Commandant at Newcastle is directed not to allow coals to be worked by individuals, as the prisoners will be employed at that labour (under the direction of professional miners) and getting cedar from the upper parts of the river to Newcastle ready to embark for Government purposes, as well as to supply individuals (having the Governor's permission) with cedar at three halfpence each superficial foot in the log, and 10s. p'r ton for coals. And should any individuals require the labour of such prisoners as the Commandant may allow, they are to pay at the rate of 3s. 6d. for each man's ration and labour p'r diem. Payment for the coals or cedar thus furnished, or the hire of labour, is to be made in wheat or live stock, paid into His Majesty's stores at this place. The above regulation is exclusive of the fees and duties pointed out by the General Orders of the 24th last March.
-
- 3rd May, 1804.
- Volunteer appointments.
- MR. GEORGE WILLIAM EVANS is appointed Lieutenant of the Parramatta Association.
- And Thomas Anlezark is appointed Corporal of the Troop of Cavalry in the room of John Pitchers, discharged for gross abuse to a Superintendent in the Execution of his Duty.
-
- 15th May, 1804.
- Spirits *ex*
Coromandel.
- THE Master of the Coromandel having His Excellency's Permission to dispose of Four Butts of Spirits; and as that quantity will not extend beyond supplying the Officers Civil and Military with a Proportion of about Twelve Gallons each, the Price is not to exceed Nine Shillings per Gallon exclusive of the Duty.
- Payment of
commissary's
receipts.
- By Lieutenant Governor Foveaux's request, no payment will be made either at this place or at Norfolk Island of the Deputy Commissary's Receipts for Grain or Swine's Flesh put into the Stores at Norfolk Island, unless the same are transmitted thither by the first conveyance from hence, empowering some Person there to receive the amount.
-
- 16th May, 1804.
- Assembling of
criminal court.
- A CRIMINAL COURT will assemble tomorrow at ten o'clock in the morning, for the trial of such Offenders as may be brought before it.
-
- 19th May, 1804.
- Paterson to
embark on
the Integrity.
- PURSUANT to His Majesty's pleasure Lieut. Col. Paterson will hold himself in readiness to embark on board His Majesty's Colonial Vessel Integrity in the course of the ensuing Week, to execute a particular Service assigned that Officer.
- Execution of
criminal.
- The New South Wales Corps under Arms will attend the Execution of the Criminal under Sentence of Death on Monday next, the 21st Instant, at 10 o'clock in Morning.
- Rations.
- The Commissary is directed never to suffer any part of the rations to be in arrear to any person whatever; and those who may neglect to receive their full ration will in future have no remuneration made to them. And to the end that every person may be reminded of what the weekly full ration is, and the proportion of the different species to each other, the following statement is inserted:—
- Military ration:—
- 10 lb. of flour, or 12½ lb. of wheat, or 15 lb. of maize.
4 lb. 10 oz. of pork, or 10 lb. of beef.

Treasury ration to officers, civil and military, and all description of persons victualled from the stores:—

8 lb. of flour, or 10 lb. of wheat, or 12 lb. of maize.
4 lb. of pork, or 7 lb. of beef.
6 oz. of sugar, or 3 lb. of maize.

1804.
14 Aug.

Orders *re*
Rations.

And as it may happen that some of the stores at the different settlements may be deficient in some articles, yet the full proportion is always to be made up in other species.

22nd May, 1804.

A SUBALTERN with Twelve Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the New South Wales Corps, will hold themselves in readiness to embark on board His Majesty's Cutter Integrity and Mr. John Savage Assistant Surgeon, will also hold himself in readiness to embark on board the same Vessel on Sunday Next.

Military and
surgeon for
Tasmania.

24th May, 1804.

His Majesty's Service requiring that a Captain of the New South Wales Corps should accompany Lieutenant Colonel Paterson to take post at Port Dalrymple and that the Detachment should be completed to thirty Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, Colonel Paterson is requested to give the necessary directions, and to hold themselves in readiness to embark on Wednesday next the 30th instant.

Military
detachment
for Port
Dalrymple.

26th May, 1804.

WEEKLY private signals being directed to be shown from the Flag-staff at King's Town, in Newcastle district, on the arrival of all vessels at that port, the masters will be careful not to anchor until they have observed the signal indicated, for which purpose they will receive a sealed paper, containing the signals for a fortnight after their departure from hence at the time they receive their certificate, which sealed paper is not to be opened until they are within the Coal Island.

Signals to be
displayed at
Newcastle.

PROCLAMATION.

26th May, 1804.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies etc.

Ship-building.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that the Commanders of some American vessels have, without any Permission or Authority whatever, not only greatly inconvenienced His Majesty's Subjects in resorting to, and continuing among the different Islands in and about Bass's Straits, for Skins and Oil, to the Hindrance of the Coasting Trade of this Territory and its Dependencies, but have also, in violation of the Laws of Nations, and in contempt of the local Regulations of this Territory, proceeded to build vessels on the Islands in the said Straits, and in other places within the defined Limits of this His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, to the prejudice and infringement of His Majesty's Rights and Proprieties therein.

And whereas I have some time past requested Instructions how far the Subjects of any European Power in amity with His Majesty may be allowed to procure Skins and Oil on the Islands, Coasts and Bays of this Territory and its Dependencies as aforesaid; until I receive those Instructions I do in the mean time (according to the first Regulations of this Colony, consequent on the Royal

1804.
14 Aug.
Orders *re*
Ship-building.

Instructions), Hereby prohibit and forbid any Foreigners whatever, as well as His Majesty's Subjects, Building, or causing to be built any Boat or Vessel whose Length of keel exceeds fourteen Feet (unless by reason of a Ship being wrecked) without my permission and Authority for so doing previously obtained. And in case such Vessel should be built, or the Building of such Vessel be carried on after this Notice, then and in these cases the said vessels so built or building may be seized within any of His Majesty's Ports where such vessels so built may anchor (the Person making the seizure having my Authority); or on any part of the Coast, Bays, or Islands within the Limits of this Territory, where they are building, to be confiscated to His Majesty's use; and the parties herein offending, whether Subjects of His Majesty or otherwise, will incur the Penalties that may be awarded for an infringement of the Regulations of this Territory, and agreeable to the existing Treaties of "Amity, Commerce and Navigation."

Quarantine for
all vessels
arriving from
New York.

And Whereas it appears by His Majesty's Order in Council dated Oct. 27, 1803, That in consequence of an infectious Distemper, then raging in the State of New York, within the United States of America, it was deemed expedient to declare that the said Distemper was of the nature of a Plague, and directing that all vessels having cleared out of the State of New York (not having any Person or Persons on board the same actually ill of the said Distemper) do perform a Quarantine of Fourteen days. And if any person on board have died on the voyage of the said Distemper or Plague, then the vessel to leave any Port she may have arrived at and repair to Standgate Creek, there to perform Quarrantine etc.

It is therefore hereby ordered, that any ship or vessel arriving in this Port, or any other Port where Settlements are made within the limits of this Territory, or its Dependencies, from the Port of New York, be not boarded by the Naval Officer; who will direct such Ship or Vessel to anchor off Bradley's Point, or such other place as the Officers in Command at the respective Settlements may direct, until the necessary Inspection and Caution shall be used to ascertain whether any Person or Persons have died on the Voyage, or remain sick of the said Distemper or Plague, that the proper measures may be taken for preventing so great a Calamity befalling this Colony.

God save the King!

28th May, 1804.

Sailing of the
Integrity.

His Excellency having taken up the Contest Sloop* to convey part of the Detachment etc. to Port Dalrymple, the Integrity's sailing is deferred till Thursday next, the 5th instant.

PROCLAMATION.

28th May, 1804.

Duty on and
selling price
of spirits.

IN consequence of the illicit and improper means that have been adopted, and still continue, to import and introduce Spirits into this Colony, in defiance of His Majesty's Instructions; my Orders consequent thereon; the Proclamation of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General of the British Territories in the East Indies; and the Communications made to the American Consuls, with the present arrival of an American Ship, having a quantity of Spirits from Bengal by way of Manilla, joined to the several instances of ships not being allowed to land spirits thus illicitly

* Note 3.

brought, for the purpose of impoverishing the Inhabitants, destroying their Health, and subverting the Regularity necessary to be observed for the Prosperity of this Colony; I do hereby direct and ordain, That on all Spirits brought from the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope without my Permission, or that of the Governor in Chief, or the Officer in Command for the time being, and allowed to be landed, that there be paid the additional Duty of Five Pounds for every one hundred gallons, and that no Spirits brought by any English or Foreign Vessel, without the Governor in Chief or Officer in Command's previous Permission being obtained, be allowed to be landed and Sold to such persons as Permits may be granted to at a greater price than Six Shillings per Gallon including the Duty of Two Shillings per gallon, Five per cent. ad valorem, and Five shillings wharfage for each cask or case of Spirits of one hundred gallons so landed; and that the Spirits now authorized to be brought to this Colony by the House of Messrs. Campbell of Calcutta, and Captain Wilson of the ship Mersey, be sold to such persons as the Governor in Chief or Officer in Command for the time being, may give Permits to, for no more than Nine shillings, including the Duty of One shilling per gallon: All Lieutenant Governors or Officers in Command at the respective Settlements within this Territory and its Dependencies are to cause this Proclamation to be carried into full effect according to its true intent and meaning.

God save the King!

2nd June, 1804.

COPY of a Letter from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies etc. to His Excellency the Governor etc.

[Here followed a copy of Lord Hobart's letter to Governor King, dated 27th June, 1803, relating to the Russian exploring expedition.]

Monday next being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth, at Noon the New South Wales Corps and Association will fire Three Rounds; after which a Royal Salute will be fired from the Battery.

Celebration of the King's birthday.

At one o'clock His Majesty's Armed Colonial Vessel Integrity will fire 21 guns.

Such of the Merchant Vessels now in the Port that intend saluting, are to begin when the Integrity has fired her second gun. At half-past One the Governor will be ready to receive the Compliments of the Officers, Civil and Military.

Fordyce Goulan, having a Provisional Emancipation, is appointed Serjeant of the present Embodied Troopers.

Sergeant of the troopers.

3rd June, 1804.

THE Detachment from the New South Wales Corps, going with Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson, will receive Two-thirds of the Navy Ration while on the voyage, during which period the stoppages will cease, until they are relanded.

Rations for military on voyage to Tasmania.

4th June, 1804.

THIS being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth, His Excellency is pleased to extend His Majesty's Grace and Free Pardon to Twenty Persons Conditionally Emancipated; and also Conditional Emancipation to Eighty Prisoners under the Sentence of the Law.

Pardons granted on the King's birthday.

The Prisoners now confined in Gaol are to be released, excepting those confined for Debt; In consequence of the long confinement of John M'Guire, Private in the New South Wales Corps, he also is to be released.

Prisoners released.

1804.
14 Aug.

Orders re Duty on and selling price of spirits.

1804.
14 Aug.
Orders *re* The Commissary is directed to issue the usual Donation of Half-a-pint of Spirits to each of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the New South Wales Corps, and the Associations.

8th June, 1804.

Appointment of magistrates. At Lieut.-Col. Paterson's request, John Harris, Esq., is resworn as a magistrate, and to have charge of the police at Sydney.
Capt. Kemp and John Savage, Esq., are appointed magistrates for Van Dieman's Land.

Command of the N.S.W. Corps. On Lieut.-Col. Paterson's embarking, the command of the New South Wales Corps devolves upon Brevet-Major George Johnston.
Storekeeper for Port Dalrymple. Mr. Crook* is appointed storekeeper at Port Dalrymple.
The officer and people under orders to go to Port Dalrymple in the Contest, private Colonial vessel, will embark to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

11th June, 1804.

Assembling of criminal court. A CRIMINAL Court to assemble tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, for the Trial of such offenders as may be brought before it.

21st June, 1804.

Command of the N.S.W. Corps. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSON being returned to Head Quarters, resumes the Command of the New South Wales Corps.

23rd June, 1804.

Courts martial on Minchin and Harris. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of and confirm the Sentence of the Courts Martial held the 12th and 13th of October 1802, on Ensign and Adjutant William Minchin, and Surgeon John Harris of the New South Wales Corps by which those Officers were honourably Acquitted.

Pardon for Bellasis. His Majesty has also been pleased to grant His Warrant of Free Pardon to Mr. George Brydges Bellasis.

30th June, 1804.

Spirits *ex* Fair American and Experiment. In consequence of the peculiar circumstances which have been represented to the Governor respecting the spirits brought here by the Fair American and Experiment, amounting to 5,120 gallons, the same is allowed to be disposed of in the following proportions and at no greater prices than those undernamed:—

Fair American	}	1,175	gall. Bengal rum, at 8s. p. gallon.
		1,945	„ gin, at 10s. p. gallon.
Experiment ..	}	1,000	„ French brandy and Jamaica rum, at 15s. p. gallon.
		1,000	„ Rio rum, at 8s. p. gallon.

5,120 gallons, exclusive of the duty of 1s. per gal.

In distributing of which the following proportions will be made, viz. :—

To officers, civil and military	40	galls. each
To the Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps, to be distributed among the non-comm'd officers and privates as he may think fit	400	gallons.
Superintendents	10	galls. each
Licensed people	40	„

which will leave a residue of about 1,500 galls. to be disposed of to such persons as the Governor may grant permits to, which may be applied for on Wednesday next.

* Note 28.

4th July, 1804.

A GENERAL muster of all the male prisoners off and on the stores, also freemen of all descriptions (except those who hold ground by grant, lease, or rental) on or off the stores, will be taken at Hawkesbury, Parramatta, Sydney, and Castle Hill, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at eight o'clock in the morning.

1804.
14 Aug.Orders re
General
muster.

Those at Sydney and its districts are to assemble in the yard at Government House; those at Parramatta, George's River, and its districts, at the Court-house, Parramatta; those at Hawkesbury and its neighbourhood, at the Government House there; and those at Castle Hill, at the superintendant's house there.

The women prisoners and those who are free of all descriptions, with their children, whether on or off the stores, are to be present at the above places on Thursday, the 12th July.

The settlers of all descriptions will be mustered as soon after as possible, notice of which will be given.

All persons who do not appear at those musters will be taken up as vagrants and punished to the utmost extent of the law if free; and should any prisoner be guilty of such neglect, he or she will be sentenced to twelve months' confinement in the jail gang. Any attempts to impose false accounts of any person, whether absent or present, will be punished accordingly.

Previous to the above muster, those who are concerned in the fishery are to deliver a list in to the Secretary's office at Sydney of the names of the people they have in their respective employments either in gangs on the islands or belonging to their respective vessels.

The owners of coasting vessels will also deliver in a list of the people's names belonging to their respective vessels. Any owner of a vessel not giving in the names of the persons they employ will, on conviction before two magistrates, be fined £5 to the orphans for each person whose name is not given in.

Officers and others having Government men or women victualled at the public expence are to send their names to the Secretary's Office on or before Friday the 6th instant. Those servants, excepting stock-keepers to attend the General Musters on the 10th and 12th instant.

Every person victualled from the stores at the different settlements are to appear personally at the respective stores on Saturday next, the 7th instant, with the exception of the Civil, Military and stockmen. Lists of the latter to be sent to the respective deputy commissaries and storekeepers on Friday.

10th July, 1804.

A CRIMINAL Court to assemble at Sydney, on Friday next, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon for the Trial of such Offenders as may be brought before it.

Assembling of
criminal court.

ORDINANCE.

14th July, 1804.

WHEREAS much litigation and many vexatious suits at law have repeatedly occurred for want of an established and fixed rate of interest on monies and other claims within this territory and its dependencies, it is hereby ordained that no persons do, directly or indirectly, for any bills, bonds, or contracts (to be made after the publication of this ordinance) take for the loan or use of money, or any other commodities, above the value of £8 sterling for the

Fixation of
rates of interest.

1804.
14 Aug.
Orders re
Fixation of
rates of interest.

loan or forbearance of £100 sterling, or the value thereof, for one year, and so proportionably for a greater or less sum, any custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

And if any person or persons whatsoever do or shall (after the publication of this ordinance) receive or take more than £8 p. cent. p. annum on any bill, bond, or contract as aforesaid, upon conviction thereof they will be subject to the penalty of the laws of England respecting usury, which is a forfeiture of treble the value, to be appropriated to such public fund or purpose as the Governor may direct.

General
muster
of settlers.

A General Muster of Settlers, and People holding Grounds by Grant, Lease or Hire, will be taken by the Governor at the following Times and Places viz:

Those at Sydney and in its Districts on Wednesday the 18th Instant, at Government House, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning; Those at Parramatta, and its Districts including George's River, at Government House, Parramatta, on Saturday the 21st Instant at Eight o'Clock in the Morning; and at Hawkesbury on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th Instant, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning at Government House* there. The South Creek, Nepean and Richmond Hill Settlers on Wednesday; and those from the Green Hills down the River on Thursday.

Officers, holding Grounds, and possessing Stock, are requested to make their Returns according to the Forms prescribed by Government, to Mr. Blaxcell at Sydney; the Rev. Mr. Marsden, at Parramatta; and Mr. Arndell, at Hawkesbury, on or before the respective days appointed for the Muster, at each Settlement wherein their Farms may be situated.

Assembling of
criminal court.

A Criminal Court to assemble at Sydney on Monday next at ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

Relieving
officer at
Newcastle.

16th July, 1804.

LIEUT. MENZIES, Commandant of Hunter's River, having requested His Excellency the Governor's leave to return to head-quarters on private business for a short time, Colonel Paterson will have the goodness to direct a subaltern officer of the New South Wales Corps to embark on board His Majesty's Colonial vessel the Integrity, to take charge of that settlement during Lieut. Menzies' absence.

The Integrity will sail for Norfolk Island on Wednesday next, and will touch at Hunter's River on her way.

Removal of
settlers from
Norfolk Island.

20th July, 1804.

THE General Orders issued by Lieut.-Governor Foveaux at Norfolk Island on the 8th last May, giving the necessary notice respecting the terms on which a part of the establishment at Norfolk Island, together with a proportion of settlers and convicts, are to be removed from thence to Port Dalrymple, on the south side of Bass's Straits and north part of Van Dieman's Land, or any of the other new settlements under the Government of this territory, consequent on the instructions received from the Right Hon'ble Lord Hobart, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, being approved by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency has only to add that, having pointed out to His Honor Lieut.-Governor Foveaux such arrangements as appear necessary for effecting that service, it is intended to send such fit vessels as can be procured to Norfolk Island about September.

* Note 29.

As the first embarkation of such persons as Lieut.-Governor Foveaux may judge necessary to send, will stop at this place before they proceed to any other destination, the Governor hopes that before their arrival, some good accounts may be received from Lieut.-Governor Paterson from Port Dalrymple.

1804.
14 Aug.

Orders re
Removal of
settlers from
Norfolk Island.

Should any approved settlers from Norfolk Island make their election of fixing on the banks of the Rivers Paterson and Hunter, in Newcastle district, where there are some extensive tracts of fertile land, they will be entitled to the same encouragement, allowances, and assistance, as pointed out for those who prefer going to Port Dalrymple.

And whereas the present establishment will be reduced to the following officers, viz., commandant, judge-advocate, chaplain, assistant-surgeon, storekeeper, one superintendent, and beach-master, a certain number of the best behaved convicts will continue for the purpose of being assigned to such settlers as may prefer continuing on Norfolk Island, and to salt the swine raised by Government, under the assurance that in the event of their conducting themselves obediently and faithfully, their remaining will tend to a mitigation of their sentences.

There being no maize in store, the Commissary is directed to issue six ounces of sugar in lieu of the proportion of maize of each ration.

Rations.

22nd July, 1804.

As much inconvenience is given to those employed in landing and embarking goods from the wharfs, and several robberies having been committed by the indolent spectators, who are no ways concerned in the work carrying on, the centinels, wharfingers, and overseers are directed not to suffer any persons of the above descriptions to be loitering on or about the wharfs either by night or day; and if such persons neglect to obey the orders of the above persons, the head constable is directed to put every one offending herein to public labour during the remainder of the day, and to confine in gaol any one who does not belong to a ship that are on the wharfs after sunset.

Loiterers on
the public
wharves.

28th July, 1804.

ALL Prisoners whatever, either male or female, having the Governor's permission to be off the Stores, and holding Tickets of Leave, are to appear at the respective Settlements near where they are situated and employed on Thursday next the second of August at 8 o'clock in the morning, carrying their old Certificates with them, which will be replaced by new ones to those who have the Governor's Permission to continue off the Stores:

Renewal of
tickets of leave.

Those at and about Sydney, at the Secretary's Office;

Those about Parramatta, as far as Castle Hill, Seven Hills and George's River, at the Court House, Parramatta;

Those about the Hawkesbury, Branches, and Nepean, at the Green Hills.

The Settlers and Cultivators holding Grants of Land, who have let out portions thereof to persons of the above description, are to appear with those they allow to occupy such portions, and to give security on their respective Grounds for the good conduct of those persons during the Term of their Agreement, otherwise they will be

1804.
14 Aug.
Orders *re*
Issue of
clothing.
- recalled to Government Labour; And every Prisoner off the Store, who does not attend that Muster, will be committed to the Gaol Gang for Twelve Months.
A general issue of Slops to those Prisoners victualled from the Public Stores will be made during the week after next. The former Orders respecting the punishment of those who make away with their Cloathing, as well as the purchasers and receivers thereof, are to be observed and carried into effect.
- 31st July, 1804.
- Surgeon for
Newcastle.
- THE PRINCIPAL Surgeon will direct an Assistant to be in readiness to embark on board the Resource to-morrow afternoon, to take the Medical Duty at Newcastle.
- 1st August, 1804.
- Throsby
appointed
surgeon and
magistrate.
- MR. CHARLES THROSBY is appointed to the Medical Duty at Newcastle, and to act as Magistrate.
- 4th August, 1804.
- ANNUAL Certificates having been granted, dated the 2d instant to such Prisoners as have appeared deserving that indulgence and advantage; and the annual General Musters of this Year being closed, the attention of every description of inhabitants is required to the following Abridgement of the General Orders on that head:
No Prisoner or Freeman, who is not a Settler, is to leave the place he resides at without a Pass from the Magistrate or Officer in Command of the District, who are to give no Passes to those at Public Labour, but in such cases as the Person's character and business may absolutely need: The Certificate to state whether the person is free, off the Stores by Certificate, or at public labour, the days to be inserted in words: No Pass is to be renewed, except on Certificate of the Surgeon that the person is ill. To shew their Pass to the Head Constable of the place they go to, and to deliver it to the Magistrate they had it from on their return. If a Freeman offends herein he will, on conviction, labour Three Months for the Public: If a Prisoner, to receive a corporal punishment at the discretion of the Magistrates, not exceeding One Hundred Lashes. Settlers are required to stop any Freeman or Prisoner as above, going through or by their Grounds, that have no Pass, and to secure and send them to the nearest Magistrate or Officer in Command.
Indented Prisoners, who pay their Masters to be on their own hands, or in case they are let out on hire, contrary to the tenor of the Indenture on that behalf, the Master to forfeit on conviction 2s. 6d. each day the Prisoner has been absent from him; and the Prisoner to receive a corporal punishment at the discretion of the Magistrates, not exceeding One Hundred Lashes.
If any prisoner, who has the indulgence of being off the Stores on Certificate, is convicted of being insolent to any Officer, Soldier or Constable, imposing extortionate demands for labour, neglecting the work they agree to perform, Idleness, or transgressing any Rules of the Colony, they will be recalled to Government Labour, and otherwise dealt with according to the nature of their crimes.
Persons employing or harbouring any Prisoner or Freeman, without seeing his Certificate or Permission, will on conviction be fined Five Pounds, and 2s. 6d. for each day such Freeman or Prisoner has been harboured or employed; and Twenty Pounds, with 2s. 6d. each day any Prisoner has been harboured or employed, until he is regularly indented for, according to the Orders of January 6, 1804.
- Passes for
non-settlers.
- Indented
prisoners.
- Conduct of
prisoners with
tickets of leave.
- Employing or
harbouring
prisoners.

Whereas Robert Matthews, Ship keeper of the Investigator, has broke into the Gun Room of that ship, and stole a quantity of Slops that had been placed therein, some of which have been recovered; And as the said Robert Matthews has absconded, every Person Civil, Military, and all other descriptions, are hereby enjoined and required to stop and deliver up to Justice the said Robert Matthews.

1804.
14 Aug.

Orders re
Robert
Matthews to
be arrested.

10th August, 1804.

WHEREAS a Subscription was set on foot in August, 1802, by a great part of the Settlers and others at Hawkesbury to build a Public School at the Green Hills, and it having appeared that no Subscription was paid, or that any Person was inclined to undertake the charge of erecting a suitable building for that purpose; and whereas the Governor has caused a spacious Brick Building, which will be completed about October next, to be erected at the Green Hills at the expence of the Crown; and a greater part of the Settlers in that quarter having, at the last General Muster, signed an Instrument engaging themselves and their Heirs, &c., for the term of Fourteen Years, to pay the annual sum of Twopence p'r Acre for all Lands granted by the Crown and held by them, for the purpose of providing Maintenance for such Persons as may be appointed to instruct their Children, and for the support of a person authorised by the Governor to perform Divine Service at the Schoolhouse and Chapel now building at the expence of the Crown. The said Building and the Ground adjoining being leased by the Governor on behalf of the Crown for the term of Fourteen Years from the 1st of October next, under the Provisions contained in the said Lease, to be entirely appropriated to the benefit of themselves to attend Divine Service and for the Education of their Children, submitting themselves to observe and abide by all such Regulations for conducting the said School as may be determined on by Six of the Subscribers chosen by the whole, and Two Magistrates, of whom the Principal Chaplain to be one, and in whose names, with that of such other Clergymen as are appointed by the Crown, the Lease will be made out. And a specific Legal Instrument will be drawn out by the Judge-Advocate previous to the School and Chapel being opened. It will remain for Signature from the 1st to ye 7th of September next, at the Judge-Advocate's Office; from the 7th to ye 14th at the Court House, Parramatta; and from ye 14th to ye 21st at the Magistrates at the Green Hills, Hawkesbury, at which time the Plan of Education may be seen by those who wish to become Subscribers to so beneficial an Institution.

School-house
and chapel
at the
Hawkesbury.

11th August, 1804.

WHEREAS it is necessary for the Preservation and Increase of the Breeding Stock that portions of Land should be reserved adjoining those Districts where a number of Settlers have been fixed in small Allotments bounded by others, and it being impracticable to locate larger Allotments to all who now possess, or may hereafter possess, Stock,—in order to secure to their use Pasturage for rearing and maintaining Cattle and Sheep, His Excellency has deemed it expedient to allot, by Grant under His Majesty, certain portions of Grazing Lands hereunder stated, such Lands to be held and used by the Inhabitants of the respective districts as common Lands are held and used in that part of Great Britain called England.

Reservation of
common lands.

1804.
14 Aug.

Orders *re*

The Leases will be made out in the name of Three Persons resident in each District, who are named by the rest, and approved by the Governor.

The Boundaries and Distribution of the said Common Lands* are as follows:—

Reservation of
common lands
for Nelson
district;

Nelson District in Mulgrave Place, from the S.E. corner of Mr. Tho's Arndell's Farm on Caddi's Creek on a S. b. W. line to the Hawkesbury Road; the other Boundaries limited and defined by the East Side of the Hawkesbury Road and Farms; on the South side of the Hawkesbury River to Caddi Creek, which have been granted up to this Date, containing 5,650 Acres, more or less.

for Richmond
Hill district;

Richmond Hill District, in Mulgrave Place: South Boundary is a straight line from the N.W. Corner of John Smith's Farm to the S.W. Corner of Webb's Farm on Yellow Munday's Lagoon; the other Boundaries limited and defined by the Farms granted up to this date on the South Side of the Hawkesbury River, and on both sides of the South Creek to the Hawkesbury Road, containing 5,130 Acres, more or less.

for Phillip
district;

Phillip District, in Mulgrave Place: Bounded on the West by a North line of 297 Chains from the N.W. Corner of lot No. 38; on the North by an East line of 413 Chains to the back of lot No. 243; and on the East and South by Farms granted up to this date, containing 6,150 Acres, more or less.

for Prospect
Hill district;

Prospect Hill District, including Toongabbe and the West side of Seven Hills Road—a Lease for Fourteen Years: West from the corner of Jones's Lease, 570 Chains; South to the main line of the Government Allotment, 553 Chains; then East to Owen Martin's S.W. Corner, 100 Chains; and East by the Farms of Prospect granted up to this date, containing 9,345 Acres, more or less.

for Baukham
Hills and
Northern
Boundaries;

Baukham Hills and Northern Boundaries—a Lease for fourteen Years: Bounded on the north by a line E. 12° N., 512 Chains; on the S.E. by a line S. 35° W. to a Creek, which is the boundary to Lot No. 96; and on the West by a line N. 4° W. to the Corner of Lot No. 90; thence by Allotments granted up to this date, containing 3,880 Acres, more or less.

for Field of
Mars and
Eastern Farms.

Field of Mars and Eastern Farms, a Grant from the N.E. corner of lot No. 62. Eastern Farms: Bounded by Lane Cove and a line of Government Allotment No. 2, of 110 Chains; on the South and East sides by the Government and other allotments granted up to this date, in the Field of Mars and Eastern Farms, containing 5,050 Acres, more or less.

Settlers for
Port
Dalrymple.

Lieut.-Colonel Paterson, with a Captain, two Subalterns, and sixty-six non-commissioned Officers and Privates, with an Assistant Surgeon, and Mr. Alex. Riley (appointed to act as Storekeeper), will hold themselves in readiness to embark on board His Majesty's Armed Vessels Buffalo, Lady Nelson, and such Colonial Vessels as can be spared, about the second week in September, to proceed to Port Dalrymple in Bass's Straits.

Foreign
shipping.

Notwithstanding the claims every Power in amity with His Majesty has for the want of their Vessels being furnished to such as touch here on a direct voyage from one Port of Discharge to another, yet, when those wants are relieved, it is by no means the Governor's duty to admit such Vessels being cleared out from hence otherwise than in Prosecution of their direct Voyage.

And as His Excellency considering the clearing such Vessels out for the purpose of Skinning and Oiling, or with a view to their

* Note 30.

returning here and making this place a Depôt for their Trade in Skins and Oil, as a manifest injury to His Majesty's subjects in this Territory and its Dependencies, preventing the benefits of the persevering exertions of the British Adventurer, and depriving the British Seamen, Artisans, and Labourers of Employment, opening a communication between this Colony and the Hon'ble East India Companies Territories, exclusive of the injury His Majesty's Service sustains by the numerous Convicts that have escaped and been received on board American merchant Ships on their departures: It is therefore required and directed that no Vessel under foreign colours, or belonging to any foreigner, be cleared from this Port for any Sealing Voyage within the limits of this Territory or its Dependencies, and for the purpose of returning hither, but that all such Vessels, after their necessities are relieved, be cleared out from this Port to any other Port of Discharge.

1804.
14 Aug.
Orders *re*

No foreign vessels to be cleared for a sealing voyage.

His Excellency also strictly forbids any person not a natural-born subject of His Majesty being engaged to reside or settle in this Territory or its Dependencies without a previous permission obtained from the Governor, Lieut-Governor, or Officer in Command for the time being.

Aliens to obtain residential permits.

British Seamen, Residents of this Territory or its Dependencies, are strictly forbid shipping themselves with foreigners during the existence of the present War; but if any Commander of a foreign Ship or Vessel should be in distress for men to navigate his ship from this Port to another Port of Discharge, and verifies the same on oath, if required, due attention will be paid to his representation. And should any Person whatever in this Territory or its Dependencies so far forget what they owe to their own interest, and that of the society they live in, by using any direct or indirect means to defeat the intent of this Order, they will on conviction before a Bench of Magistrates be fined in the sum of Fifty Pounds sterling for each offence.

No British seamen or residents to ship on foreign vessels.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked "Separate A," per whaler Albion; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 14th August, 1804.

In acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's letter, dated 30th November, 1803, referring to my separate letter of the 9th May, 1803, I feel a great satisfaction at the liberal manner in which your Lordship has expressed your sentiments on the subject of the expenses of the colony, and as your Lordship's enquiries in your letter, No. 2,* by the Calcutta (which was written and sent before the Glatton's arrival in England) were more fully answered by the return of that ship in my separate letter, No. 2, and that marked A,† which I hope have been received, those explanations and the accompanying documents will, I trust, give your Lordship an additional reason for being satisfied that no anxious thought or exertion of mine has been wanting in every point where the interest of His Majesty's service and the prosperity of this colony is concerned.

Despatches *re* colonial expenditure.

* Marginal note.—14th February, 1803.

† Marginal note.—1st March, 1804.

The supplies sent have been, as your Lordship justly observes, extremely liberal, nor is there a material instance in which my demands have not been complied with; nor have they failed in precluding that recourse being had to the Treasury which must otherwise have been the case.

The advantages that the public has derived by the sales of the investments or annual supplies* (by which name they have lately been distinguished on your Lordship's suggestion), as well as such parts of the extra supplies as could be spared from the public use, have been detailed by the Calcutta, which I hope will correspond with the separate returns sent by every opportunity; and I have now the honor to forward a more detailed statement of what related to the annual supplies, their distribution and profit, etc., yet however beneficial those obvious savings and desirable conveniences have been, they alone could have gone but a small way in effecting so much of the desired object.

By a reference to the enclosed "Statement and Estimate of Provisions" in March, 1801, and a comparison with the different returns of the "State of the Settlement"† which have been transmitted by every opportunity from that time to the date of this letter, it will appear that although our numbers have increased by 1,570 (exclusive of those left the colony) since that period, yet that not more than an average addition of 77 full rations have been victualled since the first of March, 1801, which has consequently produced a saving of 1,493 full rations in that period, the expense of which would have been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Salt pork at 4 lb. per week is 1,086,904 at 8d. lb.	36,230	2	8
Flour „ 8 lb. „ „ 2,173,808 at 2½d. lb.	22,643	16	8
Maize „ 3 lb. „ „ 13,586 at 4s. bush.	2,717	4	0
5,225 suits of slop cloathing, allowing one suit a year to each person	14,891	5	0
	76,482	8	4

By the accompanying state of these settlements your Lordship will observe that our present number of full rations which are of no public expence is 3,452, and that the average number during the four years I have had the command has been 3,492 independent of the stores, which on the above calculation has produced a virtual saving of £269,315 12s. to the Crown, being supplied by the labour of those composing the above number, of whom 2,206 are employed in the different branches of private cultivation and rearing stock.

Your Lordship will also observe that the number of full rations now victualled at the public expence is 2,437, and that is the average number victualled from the stores in the above period of four years has been 2,719, which from the preceding calculation

* Note 31. † Note 32.

1804.
14 Aug.
Supplies
shipped.

Advantages
of "annual
supplies."

Economies
effected in the
commissariat.

Value of
economies.

of savings by the necessity of issuing a reduced ration from May, 1801 to October, 1802, viz., £16,154 2s. 6d. and £1,501 1s. 10d. for the deduction of the pay from the New South Wales Corps for their rations, leaves an estimated expence to the Crown of £191,902 1s. 9½d. for those necessarily maintained from the public stores during the last four years, out of which sum it appears by the Commissary's returns that £26,247 15s. 8d., or the average sum of £6,561 18s. 11d. per annum, has been drawn in payment of grain and salt meat purchased in the colony, on the above account.

There are many other calculations that regard the savings that have been made in the above period that are too prolix and diffused to trouble your Lordship with at present. I shall therefore briefly state that by the enclosures and other official documents from the Commissary, &c., the following statements* are abridged up to 1st July, 1804.

The Property of the Crown.

	£	s.	d.	Estimated value of crown property.
Value of live stock	75,628	0	0	
Do. grain and flour	14,833	7	6	
Do. salt meat	41,134	5	4	
Do. sugar, spirits, wine and salt	2,047	10	10	
Do. slop cloathing and stores	20,562	19	11	
Estimated value of small articles of provisions and cloathing for which no specific price can be obtained	1,000	0	0	
Remains of annual supplies	1,172	4	0	
Estimated value of Colonial vessels and boats	2,250	0	0	
Debts due to the Crown	10,396	2	7	
	£169,024	10	2	
Estimate of grain the next harvest may reasonably yield if no accident happens	8,020	0	0	
Public buildings	54,100	0	0	
1,275 acres of land in cultivation, at £5 per acre ...	6,375	0	0	
Tools and implements of agriculture, utensils, &c., distributed for Government purposes	6,000	0	0	
Plus	169,024	10	2	
Total to Crown	£243,519	10	2	

The Property of Individuals.

	£	s.	d.	Estimated value of private property.
Value of live stock	135,566	0	0	
Do. grain	24,214	0	0	
Do. small craft and boats	11,200	0	0	
Estimated value of commercial articles imported from abroad in the hands of Mr. Campbell	49,563	14	8	
Estimated value of commercial articles imported from abroad in the hands of Mr. Tough†	10,000	0	0	
Estimated value of commercial articles imported from abroad in the hands of Simeon Lord† and other dealers	15,000	0	0	
	£245,543	14	8	

* *Marginal note.*—No statement of Norfolk Island or Lieut. Gov. Collins' settlement is included.

† Note 33.

1804. 14 Aug.	Estimate of grain the next harvest may reasonably yield if no accident happens	105,844	0	0
	Of the value of buildings and private property no possible estimation can be made.			
	12,868 acres of ground being in cultivation, the value may be estimated at £5 per acre	64,340	0	0
				<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
		£415,727	14	8
Total estimated value of public and private property.	Total, private	£415,727	0	0
	Total, Crown	243,519	0	0
				<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	Total, Colony	659,246	0	0

I have been the more particular and solicitous in making the above calculations, to possess your Lordship as fully as time will admit of the public economy, expence, and actual property of the Crown, also that of private property and acquirements as far as I have documentary proofs.

I am much gratified that your Lordship had the goodness to direct an investigation into the subject of enquiry* contained in your letter No. 2 by the Glatton, and I hope your further enquiries by the Calcutta, and answered by that ship, will be accounted for in a full and satisfactory manner. I have made every arrangement for the strictest adherence to your Lordship's commands on that subject.

By reference to the enclosed statement of provisions and estimate thereon for the 1st July last, your Lordship will observe that we then had for 2,437 full rations the undermentioned issue, viz. :—

Salt meat	116 weeks.
Flour and wheat	59 weeks.
Sugar and maize	88 weeks.

exclusive of the debt of £10,396 2s. 7d., which is constantly liquidating by grain, &c., turned into the store, extending the time of the grain's lasting, and will be further prolonged by the produce of the ensuing harvest which will be reaped in December. It is also stated in that document that although the salt meat will last our numbers victualled here, *i.e.* to August, 1806, yet if the settlements at the Derwent and Port Dalrymple are to be supplied from hence, it will be necessary to send the salt meat stated in the above document, to arrive before January, 1806; and, as I observe, your Lordship, in your separate letter of November 30th, 1803, mentions that "no supply of salt meat, flour, or sugar will be sent from England for at least twelve months to any of the settlements under this Government," and flour being mentioned in that paragraph, I respectfully beg to repeat with the utmost earnestness that no necessity can ever

* Note 34.

exist for sending flour or any other grain whatever from England to this colony; for let the reports of the misled or mischievous from hence be what they will with regard to any necessity for grain being sent here, your Lordship may be assured that both the past and future reports of that kind were and will be fallacious, and meant only to deceive; and even if the greatest accident was to happen by floods, which has not occurred for the last three years, no supplies could arrive from England before their necessity would be removed by the following harvest.

Observing your Lordship's instructions in your letter No. 4 of 26th February, 1803, to make no further purchases of cattle for this colony, and your instructions in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of that despatch respecting making a further contract with Messrs. Campbell and Bass for supplying Lieutenant-Governor Collins's settlement with cattle, &c., I respectfully request your Lordship's reference to my despatch* by the Calcutta wherein I declined making any arrangements on that head until Lieutenant-Governor Collins was permanently fixed.

In the 14th and 15th paragraphs of my letter of the 16th April last, by way of India, I communicated the circumstance of my having agreed to take as many of the 200 cows as might arrive in good order by the Lady Barlow on the terms specified in those paragraphs, *i.e.*, £21 a head if landed here, and stating my reasons why I considered a further supply of cows for that settlement would be necessary.

In my letter to Mr. Secretary Sullivan of the 15th May, 1804, by way of India, I have stated a continuation of my reasons for authorizing Mr. Campbell to carry 250 cows to Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson's settlement at Port Dalrymple, and the master of the Mersey to carry the same number to Lieutenant-Governor Collins, at £25 each, which is £3 a head cheaper than those contracted for in 1801.

In my general letter of this date I have stated that 77 cows have been landed from the Buffalo out of 84 taken on board at Calcutta with two horses and four mares, and that 101 cows were selected and purchased out of the Lady Barlow for £21 a head.

In the above document your Lordship has been informed of my reason for hiring the Lady Barlow to carry as much of the above stock as she could receive with provisions and other articles to Lieutenant-Governor Collins, amounting to £9,590 13s. 0d. And although £800 is to be paid for the freight of that ship, yet when your Lordship considers the low price of the cows and horses brought by the Buffalo, and those by the Lady Barlow, the quantity of stock sent by that ship will sufficiently cover the

1804.
14 Aug.

Shipments
of flour
unnecessary.

Proposed
shipment of
cattle for
Collins'
settlement.

Agreement for
cows to be
imported in the
Lady Barlow.

Cattle to be
imported to
Hobart and
Port
Dalrymple.

Cattle
imported.

The Lady
Barlow
chartered to sail
for Hobart.

1804.
14 Aug.

expence of her hire and enable me to employ the Buffalo on the service of settling Port Dalrymple.

Live stock
for the
settlements in
Tasmania.

I have been the more particular in stating the above circumstances and making the respective references from the tenor of your Lordship's instructions and the impolicy of sending any of our present breeding stock from hence as yet. And I conceive that when the remainder of the cows and horses landed here from the Buffalo and Lady Barlow are sent to Hobart Town, and those engaged for that settlement and Port Dalrymple from Mr. Campbell and the commander of the Mersey, that those settlements will want but few supplies of that kind in future. By the invoice your Lordship will observe that 62 sows were also sent to Hobart Town by the Lady Barlow, which were received here from settlers in payment of debts, and as we have a number more ready belonging to the Crown for that settlement, as well as for Port Dalrymple, there will be no necessity for making any engagement with Mr. Bass on that account.

Return of
grain and
swine's flesh.

Referring your Lordship to the duplicate of my separate letter A of 16th April, 1804, *via* India, for the preceeding expences of the first quarter of this year—The enclosures will inform your Lordship of the quantity of grain and swine's flesh that has been received by the Commissary for the last quarter, 2,934 bushels of wheat, 1,073 of other grain, and 5,630 lbs. of live pigs in payment of the debt on annual and extra supplies. Also that 1,232 bushels of wheat have been lodged in the stores for payment, which I have directed the Commissary to liquidate by bills to the amount of £483 7s. 4½d. on my Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, as stated in the enclosed vouchers. The bill given to Mr. Campbell for £312 7s. 6d. of that sum remains in Mr. Campbell's hands, and not negociable until it is known whether the great debt owed by the suspended Paymaster of the New South Wales Corps is due on Government account or not.

Purchase of
breeding cattle.

Referring to my general letter of this date, and the preceding part of this letter, respecting the purchase of 101 breeding cows from Mr. Campbell, and brought by the Lady Barlow, I have directed the Commissary to make payment for that stock by a bill on my Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the amount of £2,121, being at the rate of £21 a head.

Payment of
engineer and
artillery officer.

Regarding your Lordship's reference to my letter by the Calcutta, wherein I have stated the circumstance of my having appointed an officer belonging to the New South Wales Corps to superintend the batteries and construct the citadel or place of arms on the Windmill Hill, as stated in my present general letter No. 1, I have taken it upon me to direct the Commissary

to make an allowance of 5s. p'r day to that officer, and 2s. 6d. a day to the person acting under him in those essential duties, which I hope your Lordship will approve of, agreeable to the instructions in your Lordship's letter of 9th May, 1803, p. 27, p'r Glatton, wherein you were pleased to give direction for Ensign Barrallier being allowed 7s. 6d. a day for those duties. And as it has been necessary to draw a bill for that appointment up to the 30th June last, I have included the pay due to the Acting Deputy Commissary, who has charge of the annual supplies, and what is due to Lieutenant Menzies, Commandant at Newcastle, on the statement I have the honor of submitting to your Lordship in a separate letter of this date, in payment of which I have directed the Commissary to draw bills to the amount of £140 0s. 0d. on my Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury as p'r voucher enclosed.

1804.
14 Aug.

Payment of
salaries.

I have found it necessary to reduce the extra £50 a year to the superintendant of agriculture, and to discharge him altogether for a gross neglect of duty, and have also been necessitated to withhold the salary from the Romish priest Dixon, for very improper conduct, and to prevent the seditious meetings that took place in consequence of the indulgence and protection he received.

Reduction and
discharge of
superintendent.

Salary of the
Rev. James
Dixon.

The refitting the Investigator for the Colonial service of this Colony having unavoidably compelled the purchase of some cordage from the master of the Experiment, and the surgeon having represented the absolute necessity for the hospital being supplied with wine, I have been very reluctantly compelled to incur those expences, which have been liquidated by a bill of £232 19s. (as p'r voucher inclosed).

Purchase of
wine and
cordage.

I have also the honor of enclosing the Commissary's list of bills drawn between the 1st January and 20th July last, amounting to £4,307 12s. 1½d., to which is also added the abstract of articles purchased, &c., in the last quarter, from 1st April to 30th June. The purchase from the Experiment is not included, being made after the quarter ended.

Return of
bills drawn.

Although many persons who are indebted to Government, as well as the private dealers, are anxious to put wheat for payment into the stores, which cannot be received, as they are so full, I do not apprehend it will be necessary to draw for more than four or five hundred pounds on that account between this and the end of the year.

Anticipated
expenditure.

Referring your Lordship to the list of wants for the year 1805, enclosed in the accompanying duplicates.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GUDLEY KING.

1804.
14 Aug.
Return of
provisions
in store.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

STATEMENT of Provisions etc. in His Majesty's Stores in New South Wales to the 14th March, 1801.

[A copy of this return was forwarded as *Enclosure No. 1, to Acting-Governor King's despatch to the Duke of Portland, dated 10th March, 1801, and marked "Separate B."*]

STATEMENT of Provisions in His Majesty's Settlement in New South Wales, 30th June, 1804.

	No. of full Rations victualled from the Store, 30th June, 1804.	Beef.		Suet.		Pork.		Wheat.		Flour.		Sugar.		Maize as Sugar.	
		Wks.	Lbs.	Wks.	Lbs.	Wks.	Lbs.	Wks.	Bushels.	Wks.	Lbs.	Wks.	Lbs.	Wks.	Bushels.
Remains	2,437	7	525 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	6	109	0	22	1	17	2	60	0	5	1
Time the Salt Meat in Store will last for the above number including the Extra Ration to 414 Military.	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	98	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Time it will last with the Deduction of full Rations for 528 Men at Hobart for One Year.	514,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quantity of Salt Pork for One Year for the full Rations at Sydney and Newcastle.	219,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Do for 528 full Do. at Hobart for two Years.

JOHN PALMER, Commissary.

[Enclosure No. 1]—continued.

STATEMENT of Provisions remaining in His Majesty's Stores in New South Wales, 30th June, 1804.

Quality.	Quantity remaining in Store.	Weekly issue for 2,437 full Rations includ'g extra to Military.		Time each Specie will last.		Quantity wanted for the present number victualled.	Statement of the necessary Expense that will occur to pay for Provisions for the use of the Colony for the Numbers now victualled.
		Wks.	Days.	Wks.	Days.		
Beef lbs.	139,525½	18,508	7	3½	None	<p>Since this Return was made out a year's provisions has been sent to Hobart's Town by the Lady Barlow, which reduces the Stock in this Colony eleven weeks. Therefore if this place is to continue supplying Hobart's Town with Salt Meat, a Calculation may be made of the Deduction in the Stock at Sydney. It may therefore be requisite to send a Year's Salt Meat for the Numbers victualled here, and Two Years for those at Hobart's Town, at which place by the last Return there were 500 full Rations victualled, viz.—One Year for 2,437 full Rations at Sydney. Two Years for 500 full Rations at Hobart's Town. To arrive about January, 1806.</p> <p>The Grain now in hand, and that raised by Government and Individuals will be more than sufficient for the Consumption of those victualled, and not victualled from the Stores without ever sending any Flour from England.</p>	
Pork lbs.	1,079,458½	9,906½	109	...	Do.		
Suet lbs.	15,044½	18,508	...	6	Do.		
Flour lbs.	355,919½	20,320	17	2	Do.	<p>There is upwards of a Year's Grain and Flour now in the public Stores & Stacks belonging to Government. Wheat and Maize are continually receiving for Debts due to the Crown. The quantity of Maize calculated as a Ration is only 2,000 Bushels, there being an overplus of 4,000 Bushels in the Granaries where it is ground by Government, and occasionally issued for stock.</p>	
Wheat remain'g of that purchased during the year & rec'd in Barter.	Bush'ls. 11,094½	25,612	42	...	Do.		
Wheat in Stacks belong'g to the Crown.	10,000						
Maize remain'g of that rec'd in Barter during theyear	585½	7,311	15	2	Do.		
Maize in the Public Granary.	2,000						
Sugar lbs.	45,548½	758½	60	...	Do.	<p>For the Use of Colonial Vessels, etc.</p>	
Spirits Galls.	3,795½	.....	...	...	Do.

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.
 1804.
 14 Aug.
 Return of provisions in store.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement on the Eastern Coast of New South Wales, June 30th, 1804—continued.

Settlements.	Local Association, Sydney and Parramatta.						People not Victualled from the Stores.				Numbers Victualled from the Stores.				Numbers Victualled at the different Rations.				Settlers.		Weeks Provisions remaining in Stores.					
	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.		Men.	Women.	Children above 10 years old.	Children above 2 years old.	Children under 2 years old.	Orphans Victualled from the Stores.	Whole.	Two-thirds.	Half.	Quarter.	Numbers Victualled from the Public Stores.	Number at Full Ration.	Men.	Women.	Number of Souls in the Settlement	Wheat and Flour.	Beef and Suet.	Pork.	Maize.	Sugar.
Sydney	1	1	3	1	45	812	611	548	2085		560	104	..	137	23	1287	1165½	93	..	7085	39 wks 3 days.	8 wks 3 days.	98 wks.	65 wks 1 day.		
Parramatta ..	1	1	3	1	35	302	218	227	747		636	185	..	95	31	1062	973½	124	..							
Hawkesbury....	..	..	..	..	..	510	244	340	1101		180	15	..	27	6	237	214	370	7							
Newcastle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3452	55	9	..	9	1	92	83½	..	..					
Totals	2	2	6	2	80	1624	1073	1115	3873		1431	313	..	268	61	2678	2437	587	7							

JNO PALMER, Commiss'y.

1804.
14 Aug.
General statement of inhabitants.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

1804.
14 Aug.
Estimated value
of government
property.

VALUE of Property belonging to the Crown in His Majesty's Settlements on this Eastern Coast of New South Wales, July 31st, 1804:—

	<i>Stock.</i>	£	s.	d.
2,461 head of Cattle @ £28 each is	68,908	0	0
1,255 Sheep @ £2	2,510	0	0
342 Hogs @ £5	1,710	0	0
50 Horses @ £50	2,500	0	0
		£75,628	0	0
<i>Grain and Provisions.</i>				
21,094 Bushels Wheat @ 8s. pr. Bush.	8,437	12	0
8,752 " Maize @ 4s. "	1,750	8	0
355,219 lb Flour @ 3d. pr. lb	4,448	19	9
31,422 lb Rice @ 1½d. "	196	7	9
		£14,833	7	6
<i>Meat.</i>				
139,526 lb Salt Beef @ 8d. pr. lb	4,650	17	4
1,079,458 lb " Pork @ 8d. "	35,981	18	8
15,044 lb Suet @ 8d. "	501	9	4
		£41,134	5	4
<i>Sugar, Spirits, Wine, and Salt.</i>				
45,548 lb Sugar @ 7d. pr. lb	1,328	9	8
3,796 Gallons Spirits @ 2s. 6d. pr. Gallon	...	474	10	0
178 Gallons Wine @ 10s. "	...	89	0	0
18,667 lb Salt @ 2d. pr. lb	155	11	2
		£2,047	10	10
<i>Estimated Value of Colonial Vessels.</i>				
Francis, Schooner	600	0	0
Integrity, Cutter	1,200	0	0
Resource, Schooner	250	0	0
Boats	200	0	0
		£2,250	0	0
Estimated Value of Slop Cloathing and Stores		20,562	19	11
Do. of small Articles of Provision and Cloathing of which no Specific price can be obtained	1,000	0	0
Remains of Annual Supplies, 30th June, 1804	1,172	4	0
Debts due to the Crown	10,396	2	7
<i>Estimated Value of Public Buildings.</i>				
Hospitals	4,000	0	0
Government Houses	5,000	0	0
Gaols	6,000	0	0
Churches	7,000	0	0
Granaries and Storehouses	12,000	0	0
Barracks	8,000	0	0
Mills	4,000	0	0
Orphan Houses	3,100	0	0
Magazines	500	0	0
Batteries	500	0	0
Other Public Works	4,000	0	0
		£54,100	0	0
Tools and implements of agriculture	6,000	0	0

Estimated Produce of Ground now under cultivation and Value thereof.

	£	s.	d.
640 Acres in Wheat, 20 Bushels per Acre, is 12,800 at 8s. per Bushel	5,120	0	0
200 Acres in Maize, 60 Bushels per Acre, is 12,000 at 3s. per Bushel	1,800	0	0
110 Acres in Barley, 40 Bushels per Acre, is 4,400 at 5s. per Bushel	1,100	0	0
	<hr/>		
1,275 Acres of Land in Cultivation at £5 p. Acre	6,375	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total	£243,519	10	2

1804.
14 Aug.

Estimated value
of government
property.

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

ESTIMATED Value of Property belonging to Individuals in His Majesty's Settlement on the Eastern Coast of New South Wales, 14th August, 1804. Estimated value of private property.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
384 Horses @ £50 each	19,200	0	0			
965 head of Cattle @ £28 each	27,020	0	0			
15,251 Sheep @ £2 each	30,502	0	0			
2,980 Goats @ £1 each	2,980	0	0			
13,966 Hogs @ £4 each	55,864	0	0			
	<hr/>			135,566	0	0
<i>Grain.</i>						
33,865 Bushels Wheat @ 8s. per Bushel	13,546	0	0			
53,342 do. Maize @ 4s. do.	10,668	0	0			
	<hr/>			24,214	0	0
Small Craft and Boats*	11,200	0	0			
	<hr/>			11,200	0	0

Estimated Produce of Ground now under Cultivation.

7,605 Acres in Wheat, @ 20 Bus. p. Acre 152,100 @ 8s. p. bus.	60,840	0	0			
3,866 Acres in Maize, @ 60 Bus. p. Acre 231,950 @ 3s. p. bus.	34,794	0	0			
1,021 Acres in Barley, @ 40 Bus. p. Acre 40,840 @ 5s. p. bus.	10,210	0	0			
	<hr/>			105,844	0	0
12,864 Acres of Ground in Cultivation at £5 p. Acre .	64,340	0	0			
Estimated Value of Commercial Articles in the Hands of Simeon Lord and other Dealers ...	15,000	0	0			
Property in the Hands of Mr. Campbell as p. Esti- mate No. 1	49,563	14	8			
Property in the Hands of Mr. Tough† as p. Esti- mate No. 2	10,000	0	0			
	<hr/>			£415,727	14	8

Of the Value of Private Buildings no Estimate can be made.

* Note 35. † Note 33.

Estimate No. 1.

1804.

14 Aug.

Estimated value
of private
property.ESTIMATED property in Campbell & Co.'s Go downs at Sydney,
New South Wales, 16th August, 1804.

	£	s.	d.
Port Wine	1,750	0	0
Madeira and Calcavella	1,549	0	0
Tea	1,600	0	0
Sugar	26,388	14	8
Soap	250	0	0
Cordage and Canvas, Twine, Loglines, etc.	870	0	0
Tanned Hides	212	0	0
Pepper and Salt Petre	503	0	0
91 Bales of piece Goods consisting of Dungarees, Chintzes, Nankeens, Long Cloth, Callicoes for Shirting and Sheeting, Bandanoc Handker- chiefs, Muslins, Dungaree Frocks and Trow- sers etc. etc. etc.	9,810	0	0
207 Ton of pure Elephant Oil	4,140	0	0
10,105 Fur Seal Skins remaining exclusive of 10,030 shipt by the Albion	2,021	0	0
130 Tons of Empty Casks	300	0	0
2 Boilers 270 Gallons	30	0	0
2 Calcutta Teak Whale Boats copper fastened with Oars complete constructed for carrying Skins	140	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£49,563	14	8

N.B.—37 Cows that were rejected of the Lady Barlow's Cargo
remains at present C. & Co.'s property £777 Os. 0d.

Estimate No. 2.

	£	s.	d.
Estimated Value of remaining Cargo of the Brig Harrington and John taken in June 1803	18,560	0	0
Deduct Subsequent Sales viz. £			
No. 1	1,284		
No. 2	545		
No. 3	1,473		
	<hr/>		
	£3,302	0	0
Reshipped on the Harrington and calculated to produce 150 p. Cent.	9,000	0	0
Present Sales not made up	1,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	13,302	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£5,258	0	0
Estimated Value of Sugar p. last arrival	4,742	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£10,000	0	0

Sydney, 16th August, 1804.

WM. TOUGH.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

Sydney, New South Wales.
 RETURN of Grain and Live Pigs received into His Majesty's Stores at Sydney Parramatta and Hawkesbury
 between 1st April and the 30th June 1804.

Place.	Annual Supplies.				Extra Supplies.		Payment.		Britannia and Greenwich.		Governments.				
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley	Wine and Porter Wheat.	Live Pigs.	Wheat.	Maize.	Live Pigs.	Wheat.	Barley.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Barley.	
Sydney	Bus. 645 $\frac{1}{16}$	...	...	78 $\frac{4}{16}$	Lbs. ...	Bus. 562 $\frac{5}{16}$	...	Lbs. ...	Bus. 508 $\frac{5}{16}$	...	Bus. 336 $\frac{3}{16}$	...	...	...
Parramatta.....	190 $\frac{0}{16}$	...	193	771 $\frac{1}{16}$	1574 $\frac{1}{16}$	100	...	881 $\frac{3}{16}$	350	...	53	...	533 $\frac{7}{16}$	41
Hawkesbury	535 $\frac{6}{16}$	418 $\frac{1}{16}$	...	...	27 $\frac{3}{16}$	745 $\frac{1}{16}$	462 $\frac{1}{16}$	3146 $\frac{1}{16}$	9 $\frac{4}{16}$	...	...	...	...	...
	1371	418 $\frac{1}{16}$	193	155 $\frac{1}{16}$	1603	1408	462 $\frac{1}{16}$	4028	867 $\frac{0}{16}$...	365 $\frac{1}{16}$	53	...	533 $\frac{7}{16}$	41

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.

1804.
 14 Aug.

Return of grain and swine received into the public stores.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

BILLS drawn by Commissary on the Treasury from Jany. 1st to
July 20th, 1804.

1804.
14 Aug.
Return of
bills drawn.

In whose favor.	—		On what Account.
	£	s. d.	
Wm. Tough	135	0 0	Spirits.
Simeon Lord	212	8 0	Spirits and Salt.
Rob. Wm. Eastwick	325	6 6	} Grain.
Robt. Campbell	280	0 0	
John Palmer	250	0 0	
Thos. Smith	147	5 6	
Robt. Campbell	2,121	0 0	Cattle.
John Palmer	170	19 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	} Grain.
Robt. Campbell	312	7 6	
John Palmer	140	5 0	Salaries.
F. J. Withers	232	19 9	Wine and Cordage.
	4,327	12 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

[A copy of the abstract of articles purchased from April to
June, 1804, is not available.]

Vouchers.

[Copies of the vouchers enclosed are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked "Separate B," per whaler Albion; acknowledged
by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 14th August, 1804.

With this I have the honor to enclose the following re-
turns, made up to the 30th of last June, which I respectfully
submit to your Lordship's inspection.

1. Return of annual supplies received by the Earl Cornwallis,
Coromandel, Perseus, and Cato from England, for barter with
the inhabitants of New South Wales, from 10th June, 1801 to
31st December, 1804.

2. A detailed statement of the disposal of the annual supplies
to the officers, civil and military, and letters from 1st January,
1804 to 30th June, 1804.

3. Abstract of receipt, expence, and remains of stores and pro-
visions, also an account of debts contracted and payment made
between 1st January and 30th June, 1804.

4. Abstract of disposal of annual supplies abstracted from the
foregoing and preceding returns transmitted.

5. Abstract of disposal of extra supplies abstracted from the
foregoing and extra returns transmitted.

Returns
transmitted.

By which it will appear that the amount of annual supplies sent here since September, 1800, amounts to £11,759 19s. 4½d.; that the amount of articles of extra supplies bartered with individuals, after deducting the advance of 50 per cent., £8,285 6s. 8d.; total, £20,045 6s. 0½d.

1804.
14 Aug.
Summary of
statements.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5.—That swines flesh and grain have been received in barter of the above sum, including an advance of 25 and 50 per cent., to the amount of £13,772 9s. 1¼d.

Nos. 3 and 5.—That articles have been supplied for Government uses, which produced a saving of expence, and are stated at prime cost, amounts to £1,230 14s. 1¼d.

Nos. 1 to 5.—That the debts now remaining due on the above sums amount to £10,396 2s. 7d.

Nos. 1 to 5.—And that the profit on the whole to the Crown, when the above debts are liquidated, will be £8,506 18s. 3¾d.

Your Lordship will also observe (Nos. 1 to 5) that since the 31st December, 1803, when those debts amounted to £10,392 14s. 0¾d., grain, &c., to the amount of £4,889 3s 11¼d. has been paid, and nearly that sum has been since bartered for. Payment of the present debt is making as fast as the stores can receive the grain, &c.

Humbly submitting the above, and the preceding accounts that have been transmitted.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures Nos. 1, 2, and 3.]

[Copies of these returns are not available.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

STATEMENT of the Disposal of the Annual Supplies from 30th June, 1801, to 30th June, 1804, abstracted from the different Returns transmitted.

Return of the
disposal of
"annual
supplies."

Sydney, New South Wales, 30th June, 1804.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount of Wheat, Maize, and Swines Flesh received into His Majesty's Stores in payment for Sundry Articles of the Annual Supplies Bartered with the Inhabitants of New South Wales from 30th June 1801 to 30th June 1804	6,608	1	6
Ditto Ditto, at Norfolk Island to the above period as p. Returns made from thence	1,768	3	5¼
To Amount of Articles issued for Government purposes including Sums paid for Work etc. which would otherwise have occasioned Bills being drawn on His Majesty's Treasury	1,060	15	6½
Ditto Ditto at Norfolk Island	169	18	7¾
To Amount of Debts Due to the Crown 30th June 1804	4,364	4	2
	<hr/>		
	13,971	3	3½

1804. 14 Aug. Return of the disposal of "annual supplies."	STATEMENT of the Disposal of the Annual Supplies, &c.— <i>contd.</i> Total Amount of Invoices of Annual Supplies received from 30th June 1801 to 30th June 1804 .. 11,759 19 4½ Amount of Goods remaining in Store at Invoice price 30th June 1804 1,172 4 0 <hr/> Profit upon the above Articles, exclusive of the loss on Issue etc. etc. £3,383 7 11 <hr/> JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.
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[Enclosure No. 5.]

Return of the disposal of "extra supplies."	STATEMENT of the Disposal of the EXTRA SUPPLIES from Septem- ber, 1800, to 30th June, 1804, Abstracted from the different Returns transmitted. Sydney, New South Wales, 30th June, 1804. To Amount of Grain and Swines flesh received into His Majesty's Stores in payment for Sundry Articles of Extra Supplies Bartered with the In- habitants of New South Wales from September 1800 to 30th June 1804 6,396 4 2½ To Amount of Debts due to the Crown on the above Account of Stores disposed of 6,031 18 5¾ <hr/> As the above Articles were disposed of at 50 p. Cent. upon the Nett Amount of Invoice, the prime Cost thereof was 8,285 8 6½ <hr/> Profit upon the above £4,142 14 1¾ <hr/> JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.
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GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked "Separate No. 1,"* per whaler Albion; acknow-
 ledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 14th August, 1804.

Despatch from
 lieutenant-
 governor
 Collins.

With this I have the honor to enclose the copy of a des-
 patch I have just received from Lieut.-Gov'r Collins,† and as he
 has therein stated many circumstances respecting his then situa-
 tion, I respectfully refer your Lordship thereto.

The Ocean
 employed
 in removing
 settlers from
 Port Phillip.

Your Lordship will observe that Colonel Collins was in daily
 expectation of the Ocean returning to the Derwent from her
 second voyage to Port Phillip, from whence she was to take the
 remainder of the establishment. I am sorry to observe that no
 accounts have been received of that ship, and altho' I do not

* Note 36. † Marginal note.—Dated 21st May, 1804.

entertain any apprehension of her safety,* yet I am concerned at the time of her being kept in the service being thus unexpectedly prolonged, which I can only attribute to the prevalence of the westerly winds having made her return to Port Phillip much longer than a probable calculation admits of.

1804.
14 Aug.

Having so frequent a communication with the settlement at Newcastle, I have a pleasure in communicating the great exertions made there by Lieut. Menzies, and have no doubt of that neighbouring settlement continuing to encrease the great advantages this colony at present derives from them. I have the honor to send by the Albion a box containing some blocks of coal that have been got from the lowermost part of the pits they are now working; and to give your Lordship every idea of the works going on there, I enclose some plans received from Lieut. Menzies respecting their progress. A sufficiency of coals and cedar are received from thence to supply the blacksmiths' and necessary carpenters' works at these settlements for the use of the Crown as well as that of individuals; and to possess your Lordship of the early public advantages arising from thence, I have the honor to enclose Lieut. Menzies' last letter to me, with the quarterly returns and statements consequent on my General Order.

Progress of
settlement at
Newcastle.

Specimens
of coal.

In referring to my general letter of this date, and the copy of my letter to Colonel Foveaux, your Lordship will observe that I intend fixing some settlers at that place, who, I have no doubt, will do very well under Lieut. Menzies' protection and management.

And as I am convinced how much it is your Lordship's wish to give a suitable encouragement to deserving officers and others who may exert themselves for the public benefit, I respectfully submit to your Lordship's consideration the propriety of affixing the following establishment to that settlement, viz. :—

Proposed
establishment
for Newcastle.

	£	s.	d.	
One commandant	—			per diem
One assistant surgeon	91	5	0	per ann'm
One storekeeper	91	5	0	„
One superintendant	50	0	0	„
One overseer	25	0	0	„

I have taken it upon me to direct the Commissary to pay 5s. per diem to the Commandant (Lieut. Menzies), and to draw for the pay of the other officers from the 1st of next September, independent of the establishment fixed and necessary for this settlement, until I am honored with your Lordship's commands.

Salaries of
officers.

I have the honor to enclose a letter from Lieut. Menzies to the Secretary of the Admiralty, which I have left open for your

* Note 37.

1804.
14 Aug.

Status of
Menzies in the
marines.

John Tucker
storekeeper
at Newcastle.

Lordship's inspection, by which that officer does not wish to remain at Newcastle if it militates against his rank in the Royal Marines; but as his services will be highly beneficial for the interests of this colony, I respectfully submit any arrangements on that head to your Lordship; but if he does remain there in the discharge of that duty, I humbly refer the propriety of an advance of pay to your Lordship's wisdom.

The storekeeper is Mr. John Tucker,* who was recommended to me in the name of your Lordship by Mr. Chapman of your office, and is a very deserving man, altho' he once was a prisoner.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A copy of the despatch from Lieutenant-Governor Collins to Governor King, dated 21st May, 1804, with its enclosures, will be found in volume I, series III.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

LIEUTENANT MENZIES TO GOVERNOR KING.

King's Town, New Castle,
15th June, 1804.

Sir,

I have the pleasure of informing Your Excellency that every-thing in this Settlement is restored to its former tranquillity.

By the return of the Resource, I had the honor of receiving Your Excellency's orders respecting the Conspirators† which have been forthwith carried into execution, and I trust that the removal of the two Principals and the punishment already inflicted will for the future deter others from attempting the like.

Francis Neason and Neil Smith, the chief instigators and leaders of the Conspiracy, I have sent double Ironed and Hand-cuff'd the former on board the Raven the latter in the Speedy in them originated that wild scheme and allow me to say that two more determined villains never existed.

On the 29th ultimo James Field one of the three persons who run off with Sergt. Day's boat from Sydney gave himself up; he was quite naked, speared and beat in several places by the Natives, and had not eat anything for five days. I took him just as he came in and showed him to all the Convicts, and I could wish to be allowed to retain him here, as I think from the account he gives of his misfortunes and the truly miserable and wretched spectacle he exhibited, it will be the means of preventing others from attempting the like with any of our boats that go up the River, by representing to them the punishment and misery that awaits their rashness and offence.

Report from
Newcastle.

* Note 38. † Note 39.

The transactions with Serj't Day's boat after leaving Port Jackson with Broadbent and Johnson, each victualled for six months and most completely equiped were as follows:—

1804.
14 Aug.

They made this place in three days got the boat into a Creek and decked her with Cedar slabs which occupied a week, came down the Harbour at night, and passed a Schooner at Anchor, shaped their Course to Port Stephens, remained there three days, left that Port with an intention of reaching Timor, proceeded about a hundred Miles further to the Northward when a heavy gale came on, the boat was drove on shore and dashed to pieces, they however got safe on shore and saved every thing that was in her, and remained there a week in hopes of repairing her; at the end of which, all expectations vanished; they then determined to return to Sydney and give themselves up; with this intention they were packing up their provisions when the Natives came suddenly upon them and threw a number of spears, one of which mortally wounded Broadbent, Johnson received six wounds and died five days afterwards in great agony, Field also received several; they were then stripped of everything, but he (Field) found the Natives more friendly afterwards, generally supplying him with a little fish and fern root, by which means he was enabled to crawl to this place.

Adventures of runaways from Port Jackson.

Your Excellency will have the goodness to pardon me for dwelling on this subject, supposing as I do you wish a correct and circumstantial account of these Runaways' transactions.

I will dispatch the Resource with her Cargo of Cedar and Coals as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

C. A. F. N. MENZIES, Commdt. N. Dt.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

ACCOUNT of Coals and Cedar sent from King's Town, Newcastle, for Government purposes to Sydney, and Ration and Labour of Convicts employed from that Settlement in procuring Cedar and loading Vessels, from 30th March to 30th June, 1804.

Return of coal and cedar shipped from Newcastle in government vessels.

Coals Tons.	Cedar Feet.	Prisoners Ration and Labour.		No. of Men supplied with Tools.	Days.	Vessels.	Time When.			Sum.
		No. of Men.	Days employed.				Days.	Month.	Year.	
10½	...	5	18	19	2	Lady Nelson and Resource.	23	April	1804	£ s. d. 32 0 0
9	...	4	4	4	4	Resource	30	May	..	7 16 0
...	1655	5	3	5	3	Resource	15	June	..	13 6 4½
										£ 53 2 4½

C. A. F. NR. MENZIES, Commandant.

1804.
14 Aug.Return of coal
and cedar
shipped in
private vessels.

QUARTERLY Account of Coals and Cedar furnished, and Convicts employed for Individuals at King's Town, Newcastle, from 30th March to 30th June, 1804.

Coals Tons.	Cedar Feet.	Prisoners Labour and Ration.		No. of Men that had Tools	Days.	Vessels.	Owners.	Orders received.
		No. of Men.	Days employed.					
...	James, Sloop ...	Mr. Raby	£ s. d. 0 2 0
12½	Edwin, Schooner	Mr. Palmer	6 7 0
1	...	7	7	7	1	Raven, sloop ...	Mr. Raby	9 7 0
2	...	{ 2 3 }	{ 1 12 }	3	1	Speedy (sloop) {	Messrs. Morley and Williams.	5 18 0
1½	...	2	13	2	1	Raven (sloop) ...	Mr. Raby	5 9 0
14	...	7	3	...	...	William and Mary.	Mr. Miller	10 13 6
								£ 37 16 6

C. A. F. NR. MENZIES, Commandant.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

Estimate of the
value of the
settlement at
Newcastle.

CALCULATION of the Cost and Advantages of His Majesty's Settlement at King's Town Newcastle for the first Quarter.

Cost.

	£	s.	d.
To Total Amount of the different Invoices	1,049	1	1½

Advantages.

Amount of Articles remaining in the Settlement and in Store	831	5	5
„ of Articles overcharged	13	0	2
„ of Provisions Issued to Vessels, Condemned by Survey etc. as pr. Monthly returns	12	2	2
„ of Articles from the Settlement	2	10	4½
„ Cedar, Coals etc. for Government pr. Quarterly Return	53	2	4½
„ Do. Do. Individuals	37	16	6
„ Disposed of to Mr. Raby, but not taken off the Ground 10,000 feet	62	10	0
„ Coals ready for Vessels 120 Ton	60	0	0
„ Cedar in Lumber Yard 24,000 feet	150	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,222	7	0

C. A. F. NR. MENZIES, Commandant.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

1804.
14 Aug.

LIEUTENANT MENZIES TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

King's Town, Newcastle District,
New South Wales,

Sir, August 14th, 1804.

I had the Honor of informing you, for their Lordships' information, that in a moment of public exigency which required Governor King to form an Establishment at the Coal Harbour (now named Newcastle District) for the reception of the most troublesome United Irishmen, I made an offer of my Services to command at that Settlement, and Captain Woodriff complied with Governor King's request to that effect, by discharging me from His Majesty's Ship Calcutta; and I have every reason to suppose that my conduct in that Situation has met with the entire approbation of His Excellency, and should feel peculiarly happy was my remaining in this country honoured with their Lordships' Sanction, but if on the contrary they were pleased to Signify their pleasure that I should return home, or did it interfere with my rank in the Royal Marines, upon receipt of commands to that effect, I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity in compliance therewith.

The status of
lieutenant
Menzies.

I have, &c.,

C. A. F. N. MENZIES,
1st Lieut. Royal Marines.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch per whaler Albion; acknowledged by Viscount Castle-
reagh, 13th July, 1805.)My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales,
14th August, 1804.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's secret despatch, dated Novr. 30th, 1803.

Despatch
received.

The satisfaction your Lordship does me the honor to express at the improved and favorable state of the Colony I feel with as much respect and gratification as I experience regret and concern that your Lordship's liberal sentiments towards my exertions should suffer any diminution from other causes.

Lord Hobart's
opinion of King.

As your Lordship is possessed of every circumstance respecting the differences that have subsisted between me and the officers of the New South Wales Corps, I shall not intrude any

Disputes
between King
and military
officers.

1804.
14 Aug.

Disputes
between King
and military
officers.

other present remark thereon than to observe, had I neglected the principal object of the mission confided to me, I might have escaped many unpleasant circumstances that have assailed me in carrying the object of my instructions into effect, and much shall I be grieved if the representations which I humbly conceived a sense of duty to His Majesty's authority and my situation required me to make, should have excited the least unfavorable idea in your Lordship's mind respecting any part of my conduct in these proceedings.

The differences
between King
and Colnett.

In what relates to the commander of His Majesty's ship Glatton, had I, on his repeated demands, committed myself by the most flagrant abuse of the authority delegated to me, by giving him a free pardon for a female convict* for life, who had never landed from the Glatton, to enable her to cohabit with him on his passage Home, I might, in that case, have avoided much of his insults here, and his calumnious invective in England; but after refusing, as my bounden duty required, to comply with his unwarrantable demands, which, if granted, must have very justly drawn on me your Lordship's censure and displeasure, with the merited reproach of those deserving objects to whom that last mark of His Majesty's mercy is so cautiously extended, from that period, my Lord, the correspondence will evidently shew no artifice or means on his part were unused to insult, not only myself as Governor of this colony, but the military and almost every other officer of the colony.

King's return
to England.

With every sentiment of respectful duty, I have received your Lordship's intimation of having recommended to His Majesty to comply with my application to return to Europe on leave of absence; and I respectfully hope that the interest I have ever taken in the prosperity of these colonies will excuse any impropriety I may commit in testifying my gratification at the probable benefit this colony may derive by a person being selected in England to relieve me in the important trust I have been honored with.

King's efforts
for reform.

For what my endeavours have been, and what they are at this moment, I humbly request your Lordship's reference of my correspondance and General Orders up to this date; nor will the line of conduct I have always pursued suffer me at this period to relax in those endeavours your Lordship recommends.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note 40.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

1804.
14 Aug.

(Despatch marked No. 4,* per whaler Albion; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

14th August, 1804.

Your Lordship having directed by your Despatch of the 24th June, 1803, that the Service of removing a part of the Establishment, Settlers and Convicts from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple should be performed by such of the Colonial Vessels belonging to the Crown, as may appear necessary and as can be spared, together with any Ship which can be engaged on reasonable Terms, I beg leave to intrude a separate Letter on this Subject.

Removal of
settlers and
convicts from
Norfolk Island.

By my General Letter of this date, I have stated my Intention of employing the Buffalo on that Service, as soon as she is refitted with the Lady Nelson and Integrity, Cutter. As these Vessels will take Colonel Paterson and those under his Command with Provisions, Stores etc., only the Francis and Resource will be left at my Disposal, the latter of which is too small to undertake that Voyage. As the exorbitant prices demanded by such Ships as eventually come here, for going either to Norfolk Island or Port Dalrymple, precludes any being hired for that Service, I considered it most adviseable and beneficial for His Majesty's Service to convert the Investigator, as stated in my Letter† to the Secretary of the Admiralty, which I have left open for Your Lordship's consideration. And as it is doubtful whether My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will sanction that Ship in her present converted State being continued on the Establishment of the Navy, I humbly conceive that whatever may be the determination of Your Lordship and My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on this Subject, that it will in the interim be more regular to consider her as a Colonial Vessel, and consequently that the pay of the Officers and Men should be liquidated by the Commissary, the same as the other Colonial Vessels, according to the enclosed Statement of the Ship and Vessels belonging to the Crown in this Colony.

The conversion
of the
Investigator.

My having accepted the services of Lieutenant Houston of the Royal Navy to command the Investigator for at least as long as she is employed in effecting the Removal from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple, I hope will be approved of, as it would not have been adviseable for me to employ a Vessel of that kind with the description of people I am compelled to Man her with, without having an Officer of Abilities and Confidence to Command her.

Appointment
of lieutenant
Houston to
command the
Investigator.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note 36. † Note 41.

1804.
14 Aug.
Return of H.M.
and colonial
vessels.

[Enclosure.]

STATEMENT of His Majesty's Ships and Colonial Vessels employed in the Public Service of His Majesty's Territory called New South Wales, the 4th of August, 1804.

Names.	Rigged.	Tons	Establishment.	Comple- ment or Number of Officers and Men.	State and Condition.	General or Particular Employment.	Number and Statement of Pay to Officers and Men of His Majesty's Colonial Vessels.
Buffalo	Ship .....	..	Navy	84	Caulking, repairing, and refitting.	Arrived from Calcutta in June, and will sail for Bass's Straits in September to settle Port Dalrymple.	Investigator. £ s. d. 1 Lieut. to command 0 5 0 p. day 1 Chief Mate..... 5 0 0 p. m'th 1 Second do 4 0 0 " 1 Boatswain } (1 11 6 " 1 Gunner } (1 11 6 " 1 Carpenter } (1 15 6 " 20 able seamen 1 9 6 " £655 15s. 6d. a year, and £50 8s 6d. a month.
Lady Nelson	Brig	60	Navy (tender)	15	Careening, repairing, and refitting.	Useful in the harbour ...	Francis. 1 Master 4 0 0 p. m'th 1 Chief Mate..... 2 5 0 " 1 Second do 2 5 0 " 5 able seamen..... 7 0 0 " £201 10s. a year; £15 10s. month.
Supply	Condemned hulk.	..	Navy.....	....	Cut down to lower deck	do do	Integrity. 1 Master 4 0 0 p. m'th 1 Chief Mate..... 2 5 0 " 1 Second do 2 5 0 " 6 able seamen..... 8 0 0 " £219 14s. a year; £16 18s. a month.
Investigator	Ship .....	..	Referred whether Navy or Colonial.	26	Was condemned in 1803; is cut down above her wales, and will soon be ready for rigging, but is much damaged, but will be useful for some time.	Will go to Norfolk Island to remove a part of the people to Port Dalrymple in September.	Resource. 1 Master 2 5 0 p. m'th 2 men 2 16 0 " £65 13s. a year; £5 1s. a month.
Francis	Schooner ..	40	Colonial; brought in frame in 1792.	8	do do	do do	
Cumberland	do ..	26	Colonial; built here from 1798 to 1801.	....	In good condition	Gone to England with Capt. Flinders and crew of the Investigator's crew.	
Integrity ..	Cutter	59	Colonial; built here from 1802 to 1803.	9	do do	Will go with the Buffalo to Port Dalrymple.	
Resource ..	Schooner ..	26	Built from the Porpoise and Cato's wrecks, 1803.	3	do do	Employed between Sydney and the Coal Harbour.	
Punt .....	.....	12½	Colonial; built here in 1803.	Occasional convicts.	do do	Employed in the harbour...	
Boats	Rowing .....	..	Eight in number, of different burthens.	do	do do	do do	

Building.—Three boats for Port Dalrymple and Coal Harbour.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

1804.
14 Aug.(Despatch marked No. 5,* per whaler Albion; acknowledged by
Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

14th August, 1804.

I have the honor to enclose the Naval Officer's Report of the Entries into and Clearances out of this port from the 1st January to this Date.

Shipping
returns.

The Enclosed is an Invoice of Seal Skins shipped from hence in the Albion South Whaler for the port of London. I also enclose a Letter to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, left open for your Lordship's Inspection, containing a Copy of the necessary Bond entered into for the delivery of the said Skins and a Copy of my Certificate.

Export of
seal-skins in
the whaler
Albion.

In paragraphs from 16 to 19 of my General Letter, I have very fully detailed the circumstance of the increasing detriment these Colonies are likely to sustain by the unrestrained Inter-course of American Vessels, the Improper Advantages that are taken of the Attention due to the American Flag, The rising Commerce of this Colony in Skins, Oil, etc. And the desirable Advantage of that Commerce being encouraged.

Trade carried
on by American
vessels.

Since writing that Letter I have discovered an Intention in an Inhabitant here to enter into partnership with some Americans who have Vessels employed Sealing on the coast of this Colony and in fact endeavouring to open a Communication with the East Indies and America under Sanction of the American Flag. As this Circumstance and its consequent Evils has required my decided exertion to prevent so obvious an Evil from obtaining, I gave the General Orders† of the 11th Instant, the detail of which I respectfully hope may meet your Lordship's Approbation. And I respectfully suggest the necessity of a decided Instruction being sent on this Important Subject. And I hope your Lordship will consider that I have in those Instances imposed on me by a Sense of Duty, been as Circumspect as possible in not involving any question of Dispute with the United States of America.

Restriction of
intercourse.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note 36.

† Note 42.

1804.
14 Aug.
Shipping
returns:
inwards.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

A List of Ships and Vessels which have Entered Inwards in the Harbour of Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales, between the 1st Day of January, 1804, and the 14th Day of August following, With the particular Quantity and Quality of the Lading of each Vessel.

Time of Entry.	Vessel's Name.	Master's Name.	Built.	No. of		Where and When Built.	Where and When Registered.	Owner's Name.	General Cargo.	From Whence.	Where Bond Given.
				Tons.	Men.						
6 Jan.	Union	J. Pendleton	Foreign	99	4 22	Barnstable	New York	Fanning & Co.	5,000 Sealskins	King's Island	Sydney
9 "	Harrington	Wm. Campbell	"	180	6 40	Calcutta	Calcutta	Chace & Co.	See Appendix A.	Madras	"
22 "	Ferret	Philo. Skelton	British	208	10 23	London	London	David Bennett	Ballast.	Cape Barren	"
24 "	Mary	Saml. Balch	Foreign	231	4 14	Boston	Boston	Bordman & Co.	See Appendix B.	Boston	"
25 "	Rose	J. Carey	"	305	8 21	Nantucket	Nantucket	Paul Gardiner	70 Tons Ebony Wood, 3,690 Skins, 270 Bundles Whale-bone	Iste of France	"
4 Mar.	Union	J. Pendleton	British	99	4 22	Barnstable	New York	Fanning & Co.	114 Casks Pork	Norfolk Island	"
31 "	Scorpion	Wm. Dagg	"	343	14 32	London	London	Messrs. Mathers	4,750 Skins, 20 Barrels Oil, 10 Tons Salt.	New Zealand	"
16 April	Mersey	Jas. Wilson	Foreign	350	10 73	Chittagong	Fort William	Jas. Wilson	See Appendix C.	Bengal	"
8 May	Coromandle	Geo. Blakely	"	522	12 44	"	London	Reeve & Co.	See Appendix D.	England	"
13 "	Britannia	Geo. Quedstedt	British	301	6 24	Dorset	"	Enderby & Co.	120 Tons Oil, 7 Firkins Butter	Fishing	"
21 "	Alexander	Rt. Rhodes	Foreign	301	6 32	Newcastle	"	Messrs. Hurrys	105 Tons Oil	"	"
28 "	Fair American	J. Farrell	Foreign	300	10 34	"	Mannilla	J. E. Farrell	See Appendix E.	Manilla	"
12 June	Buffalo	Wm. Kent	Foreign	500	14 30	Pegu	Bengal	H. M. Ship	Cattle, &c.	Bengal	"
17 "	Lady Barlow	A. McAskill	British	568	14 64	"	London	Campbell & Co.	See Appendix F.	Calcutta	"
25 "	Experiment	J. F. Withers	Foreign	99	10 22	Barnstable	New York	Wigram & Co.	See Appendix G.	Bengal	"
29 "	Union	J. Pendleton	Foreign	35	5 16	Kangaroo Islands	"	Fanning & Co.	12,000 Sealskins	Bass's Straits	"
1 July	Schooner Independence.	O. F. Smith	"	362	10 26	Deptford	London	Fanning & Co.	Ballast	England	"
5 "	Albion	E. Bunker	"					Messrs. Champions	1,400 Barrels Oil	Bass's Straits	"

JOHN HARRIS, Naval Officer.

APPENDIX.

1804.
14 Aug.Returns of
cargo.

A.—*General Cargo of the Snow Harrington*.—1,463 Bags Sugar. 10 bales piece Goods, 28 Leagers Arrack Contg. 4,000 Gallons.

B.—*General Cargo of the Ship Mary*.—8 bales ps. Goods, 5 trunks Haberdashery, 5 Cases Hatts, 2 Barrels Shoes. 1 box Glass Ware. 2 Boxes Looking Glasses. 2 Hhds. Cocoa. 1 Do Tobacco. 12 Hhds. Sugar. 16 Do Rum. 2 Pipes Brandy. 2 Pipes Gin. 6 Hlf. Do Wine. 123 Bars Iron.

C.—*General Cargo of the Ship Mersey*.—3,453 Bags Sugar, 40 Pipes Pt. Wine. 80 Do Madeira. 80 Qr. Casks Madeira. 30 Do Calcavilla Do. 55 Bags Pepper. 10 Do Salt Petre. 250 bolts Canvas. 42 Hhds. Soap. 4 Bales Twine and Log Lines. 166 Coil Cordage. 22 Bales and 1 Box ps. Goods. 36 Bales Gunny Bags. 3 pack. Ss. Matts. 2 Boxes Corks. 2 Mares, 2 Horses (consigned to Robert Campbell Esqr.), 1 Arabian Horse. 11 bales ps. Goods (Capt. Wilson). 1 Chest 2 Caddies Tea, 1 Bag Coffee, } Mates.
1 bale ps. Goods. 1 Chest Tea.

D.—*General Cargo of the Ship Coromandle*.—2 Punchn. and 1 trunk Trowsers Checks etc. 5 Anchors. 2 Warps. 6 Barrels London Porter. 4 Crates Earthenware. 1 trunk Shoes. 4 Cases Hatts. 1 trunk Cloathing. 2 Cases Toys. 3 trunks Casseret. 30 Firkins Butter. 1 Patent Cable. 4 Bags Shot. 1 Case Medicine. 4 Butts Rio Rum. 1 Pocket Hops. 1 Cask Sundries. 60 Gall. Rum. 150 lb. Sugar. 90 lbs. Coffee (the Doctor).

E.—*General Cargo of the Ship Fair American*.—11 trunks ps. Goods. 35 Cases Nautical Instru'ts. 2 Cases Ironm'y and Toys. 3 Bundles X Cut Saws. 2 Bundles Spades. 250 Tann'd Hides. 241 Bags Sugar. 229 Paloons Do. 18 Casks Contg. 2,177 Gall. Gin. 22 Casks Contg. 2,694 Gall. Rum. 30 Casks (Consd. to R. Campbell). 1 Box tin. 1 Punchn. Rum. 1 bale Cloth. 2 Chests Tea Caddies. 50 Chests Damar. 10 Ton Sugar. 2,002 Gall. Rum (Mr. Boston).

F.—*General Cargo of the Ship Lady Barlow*.—1,351 Bags Sugar. 100 Chests Tea. 1 Keg Rivets. 42 bales ps. Goods. 5 Boxes Nanneens. 5 bales Dungarree. 2 Do Sea Lines. 4 Do Twine. 2 Trunks Long Cloth. 200 Bolts Canvas. 10 Bags Salt Petre. 4,000 Gunny Bags. 50 Bundles Hoops. 1 Set Coopers' Tools. 202 Cows. 2 Calves, and 327 Water Casks and Provisions consd. to Rt. Campbell Esqr. 2,000 Gall. Rum (Captain McAskill). 2 bales ps. Goods. 3 chests Tea. 15 Bags Sugar. 1 Case Shoes. 40 Gall. Rum. 24 Doz'n Wine (Mates).

G.—*General Cargo of the Ship Experiment*.—9 Packs Ironm'y. 46 Cases Oilmans Stores etc. 1 Case Glass Ware. 1 Do Hatts. 2 Do Boots and Shoes. 2 Cases Stat'y. 3 Sadlery. 2 Do Haberdashery. 1 Do Mill'y. 2 Do Carriage Furniture and Wheels. 5 trunks Cloth. 2 Cases Perfum'y. 58 Kegs tripe. 26 Do Butter. 6 Do Cheese. 20 Boxes T. Candles. 2 Casks Paint. 23 Crates Ware. 170 Baskets Tobacco. 16 Cases Sugar. 4 Casks Coffee. 80 Casks Porter. 2,400 Gall. Rum. 12 Chests Wine. 10 Pipes Do. 4 Chests Claret. 1 Do Sherry. 1 Case Cordials. 3 h'lf Chests Rum Shrub. 4 bales Cloth. 1 Box trinkets. 1 Do Stat'y. 3 Do Hatts. 2 trunks Shoes. 1 Do Hosiery. 1 pipe Wine (Mates).

JOHN HARRIS, Naval Officer.

1804.
14 Aug.
Shipping
returns:
outwards.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

A List of Ships and Vessels which have clear'd Outwards from the Harbour of Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales, between the 1st Day of January, 1804, and the 14th Day of August following, With the particular Quantity and Quality of the Lading of each Vessel.

Time of clearing.	Vessel's name.	Masters' name.	Built.	No. of			Where and when built.	Where and when registered.	Owner's name.	General cargo.	Whither bound.	Where bond given.
				Tons.	Guns.	Men.						
12 Jan. 31 3 Feb.	Union Ferrett Rose	J. Pendleton Phil'p Skelton J. Carey	Foreign British Foreign	99 210 305	4 10 8	22 23 21	Barnstable Nantucket Nantucket	New York London Nantucket	Fanning & Co. D'd Bennett Paul Gardiner	5,000 Seal Skins Ballast 70 Tons Colony Wood, 3,600 Skins, 270 Bundles Whale- bone.	Norfolk Island China	Sydney "
12 16 Mar. 20 April	Mary Calcutta Betsy	Sam'l. Balch D. Woodriffe E. Eastwicke	" Foreign	211 308	4 6	14 25	Boston Bengal	Boston Calcutta	Bordman & Co. H.M. Ship McFaggart & Co.	Part of her Cargo Timbers 8 Ton Coals, 1,542 ft. Timber.	Manilla England China	" " Sydney
28 1 May 4	Union Harrington Scorpion	J. Pendleton Wm. Campbell Wm. Dagg	" British	99 180 343	4 13 14	22 37 32	Barnstable Calcutta London	New York Calcutta London	Fanning & Co. Chace & Co. Messrs. Mathers	5,000 Seal Skins Ballast 4,750 Skins, 20 Bar- rels Oil.	Bass's Straits Coast Peru Fishing	" " "
23 4 July 17	Mersey Alexander Coromandle	Jas. Wilson Rt. Rhodes Geo. Blakey	Foreign British Foreign	350 310 522	10 6 12	73 32 44	Chittagong Newcastle Chittagong	Fort William London "	Jas. Wilson Messrs. Hurrys Reeve & Co.	3,622 Feet Timber 105 Ton Oil 3,206 Feet Timber, 3,000 Skins.	Bengall Fishing China	" " "
27 1 Aug.	Lady Barlow Britannia	A. McAskill Geo. Quedsted	" British	500 310	14 6	50 24	Pegu Dorset	Bengall London	Campbell & Co. Enderby & Co.	Cattle and St res (Gov't) 126 Ton Oil	R. Derwent Fishing	" "

JOHN HARRIS, Naval Officer.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

1804.
14 Aug.

[A copy of the invoice of seal skins exported on the whaler Albion is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S
CUSTOMS, LONDON.

Sydney, New South Wales,

Gentlemen,

17th August, 1804.

With this you will receive a Duplicate Invoice and Bond and Certificate for the delivery at the port of London Seal Skins, which are shipped on board the Albion, South Whaler, on account and risk of Mr. Robert Campbell.

Export of
* seal-skins on
the whaler
Albion.

There are also an additional quantity of Seal Skins shipped on board previous to my permission being obtained, And as it is doubted by the proprietor whether any form of that kind is needful, I do not conceive any further interference of mine therein necessary.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

[A copy of the bond given is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch per whaler Albion; acknowledged by Viscount Castle-
reagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

14th August, 1804.

In a Roll of Charts which will be delivered to your Lordship is one of a Harbour on the West Side of New Caledonia, which Captain Kent of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo discovered and partly Surveyed on his way to India. The enclosed are his observations thereon which I respectfully Submit to your Lordship's inspection. The Harbour seems well Situated for the future Advantage of this Colony.

Discovery and
examination of
Port
St. Vincent.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

CAPTAIN KENT TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty's ship Buffalo, Port Jackson,

Sir,

New South Wales, 18th August, 1804.

I have to request you will be pleased to transmit to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying chart

Examination
of Port
St. Vincent.

* Blank in original.

1804.
 14 Aug.
 Examination
 of Port
 St. Vincent.

of Port St. Vincent on the S.W. side of New Caledonia, together with a few sailing remarks, &c. The chart of the S.W. side, as traced by the Buffalo, with the track of the ship, I have not been able to finish, owing to a bad state of health; must therefore defer it till the next conveyance.

I have, &c.,
 WM. KENT.

[Sub-enclosure.]

CAPTAIN KENT'S OBSERVATIONS ON PORT ST. VINCENT.

Observations
 on Port
 St. Vincent.

PORT St. Vincent is situated on the S.W. side of New Caledonia, in latitude $22^{\circ} 0' 10''$ S.; longitude, by means of twenty-five sets of distances, $165^{\circ} 55' 20''$ E't; variation $10^{\circ} 56'$ E't; high water at full and change of the ☾ at 8h. 10m., and rises between five and six feet.

This beautiful and extensive harbour is formed by islands, many of them of considerable size, which are about four miles within the coral reef that extends (excepting a few breaks) along the whole S.W. side; distant off shore from eight to four miles, considerably more from the north and south ends, where the land is out of sight when close in with the reef. The reef is level with the waters edge, and towards the sea as steep too as the wall of a house. We sounded frequently within the ship's length of it, with a line of 150 fathoms, without ever being able to get bottom.

The passage through which a ship must enter between the S.E. and N.W. points of the reef, on going into the harbour, is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, having 51 fathoms in the centre; and the passage between the S.E. and N.W. heads of the harbour, on Governor King's and Colonel Paterson's Islands, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, with 19 fathoms in the centre.

The general wind must, on account of situation, be at S.E., which will be abeam sailing in and out. However, should the wind incline more easterly off the land, there can be no danger in attempting to get in, for by passing within a cable's length of the S.E. point of the reef, and getting within it, you may bring up in 10 or 12 fathoms muddy bottom, where you are well sheltered and the water perfectly smooth; indeed, from the reef to the two islands forming the entrance of the harbour, which is nearly four miles, you are as well sheltered as at Spithead. Within the two points of the reef the channel widens towards the S.E. between

the reef and Governor King's Island, leaving plenty of room, if it does not overflow, to turn in the largest ship as far as the heads of the harbour.

1804.
14 Aug.

Observations
on Port
St. Vincent.

Within the heads of the harbour you may anchor in from 10 fathoms to any soundings below it, secure from any weather, as will appear by the chart.

There is only about half of Governor King's and Robbins's Islands laid down, and but a small part of Colonel Paterson's. Time would not allow me to do more. In the passage between Robbins's and Governor King's Island, on the south side of the middle ground, there is plenty of water for any ship; and S.E. of this passage there are a number of islands, forming perhaps many harbours equal to Port St. Vincent. Between Round Island and Colonel Paterson's there is also a passage to the N.W., in which direction there are a few islands; but the passage does not appear to afford sufficient water for a large ship. It is to be observed, all the islands mentioned are within the coral reef extending along the S.W. side of New Caledonia, and that I know of no entrance but that leading to Port St. Vincent.

During our six weeks stay we were visited by many of the natives, bringing fish, yams, sugar-canes, spears, clubs, fishing nets neatly made, the whole of which they were happy to exchange for such things as might be offer'd. Red or scarlet cloth was what particularly struck their fancy. Iron they knew not the use of, consequently shew'd no inclination to possess it. On the whole they were a superior race of black people, answering the description given by Captain Cook of the inhabitants of Balade* on the N.E. side of the island.

Wars I should suppose sometime happen here, from the number of skulls and skeletons found on the islands, and in coves along the shores of this harbour. The little island off which we anchored on the evening we came in was called Skull Island from the number of heads found upon it. On the S.E. end, under a rude archwork of stone, were placed four heads at equal distances from each other, in a square about a foot asunder, with their faces to the N.N.W. A little way from this a number of bones were found without skulls among them; in other parts complete skeletons.

No quadruped was seen by us, or any kind of domestic poultry; a few wild ducks were observed now and then at the watering place, and some seagulls. Although the water was not very good which we procured on Robbins's Island, yet I make no doubt there must be abundance of it in other places, from the land in

* Note 43.

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—
Observations
on Port
St. Vincent.

general being exceeding high. The islands are high and rocky, though many parts are covered with fine grass, such as grows in New South Wales, which our sheep were fond of. Great torrents of rain must fall at some seasons of the year, by the gullies made by it in Governor King's and Colonel Paterson's Islands. The trees about the harbour are but small, but there must be some of size, from the length and breadth of their canoes. In the valleys between the mountains the trees appeared large. Sugar-cane is here cultivated, and I think finer than any I have seen in the West Indies. Here are abundance of fish, and on the reefs and shores vast quantities of shell-fish, many of which are doubtless new.

WM. KENT.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per whaler Albion.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

August, 1804.

Sir,

Settlers per the
Experiment.

The Settlers mentioned in Your Letter of 30th November 1803 arrived by the Experiment have been fixed in the most eligible situation that could be found, and are fortunate in getting some of the best Land in the Colony—Mr. Luttrell has also been fixed in the most advantageous Situation of his own choice as far as respects the eligibility of Ground for Cultivation and Grazing, and for rendering Service to the Settlers and consequently to himself as a Medical Man.

Surgeon
Luttrell.

Mr. Reilly has had the choice of Settling at this place or going to Port Dalrymple, he has preferred the latter, and I have no doubt will be a great acquisition to Colonel Paterson, as he appears a person capable of any Civil Situation Colonel Paterson may recommend him for.

Alex. Riley's
departure for
Port
Dalrymple.

The assistance and encouragement that has been extended to those two Gentlemen in consequence of My Lord Hobarts recommendation, I have contrasted with that given the general description of Free Settlers who come to this Colony, which I hope will be approved of, and I beg to suggest that an equal encouragement should be extended to persons coming here who have been situated in Life as those two Gentlemen have been, and more particularly so if they bring Families with them.

Assistance
given to Riley
and Luttrell.

I beg to express the sense I have of the attention that has been paid in my recommendation of Mr. Bellasis Case, which gracious Act of His Majesty's, I have caused to be made Public.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred by the Maintenance etc. of an Ordinary Free Settler and compared with the Expence of Mr. Luttrells and Mr. Reillys Family after their arrival in the Colony.

Expence of the Ordinary Free Settler after his arrival.		£	s.	d.
Himself, wife, and 4 children victualled for 12 months		80	0	0
Two Convicts for the same period		40	0	0
Two Ewes.....		4	0	0
Tools and Implements		5	2	0
Grain for Seed.....		2	18	0
Cloathing		6	0	0
	100 Acres of Land	138	0	0

Expence of Mr. Luttrell's Family as Free Settlers.		£	s.	d.
Himself, Wife, and 7 children (4 of whom are grown up).....		140	0	0
Victualled for 18 months		120	0	0
Six men for One Year		40	0	0
Four men half a year		56	0	0
Two Cows		14	0	0
Seven Sheep		4	0	0
Two Sows		8	0	0
Twenty Bushels of Seed Wheat		6	16	6
Tools		6	16	6
	Mr. Luttrell has 600 Acres of Land.....	£388	16	6

Expence of Mr. Reilly and Wife as Free Settlers.		£	s.	d.
Himself and wife victualled for 18 months		40	0	0
Six Men for One Year		120	0	0
Four Men half a year		40	0	0
Two Cows		56	0	0
Seven Sheep		14	0	0
Two Sows		4	0	0
Twenty Bushels of Seed Wheat		8	0	0
Tools		6	16	6
	Mr. Reilly to have 400 Acres.....	£288	16	6

Sydney New South Wales
 14th August 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1804.
 14 Aug.
 Comparative statement of value of assistance given to Riley and Luttrell with that given to an ordinary settler.

1804.
14 Aug.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per whaler Albion.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, August 14th, 1804.

By the Buffalo I received the enclosed, my answer to which I have the Honour to enclose; And that the Writer of that Memorial may be sure of receiving the Answer, I shall send it through the public Secretary of the Bengal Government Considering the Introduction of a person of that description into the Colony Ought to be as much guarded against as the Plague.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Memorial
received from
William
Fitzmaurice.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

MEMORIAL OF MR. WM. FITZMAURICE TO GOVERNOR KING.

The memorial
of William
Fitzmaurice.

The Humble Memorial of William Fitzmaurice

Sheweth unto your Excellency that your Memorialist has been regularly brought up in the Island of Jamaica, as a Planter, and where he resided many years as Manager of large Sugar Estates, and that your Memorialist came to Bengal in the year 1791, during which period, hath been employed in the Cultivation of Sugar Cane, and the Manufacture of Sugar and Rum in the Neighbourhood of Calcutta, but that in consequence of a heavy Duty laid upon all the European Distilleries in Bengal by Government, *they having at the same time* established a large Distillery for the Company, your Memorialist is in consequence compelled to relinquish his Distillery at a very heavy and grievous loss in Buildings and expensive Utensils for carrying on the Business, and as Government have hitherto given a deaf Ear to all his Memorials and applications, for a compensation for the great losses which your Memorialist hath thus sustained by those new Duties and the Companys own Monopoly, your Memorialist have come to the determined resolution of removing himself and his Family to the Colony of New South Wales, there to become a Resident under your Excellencys Government and protection, where your Memorialist understands He might be usefully employed by your Excellency as a Cultivator and Distiller on account of Government at a moderate Salary or otherwise; Your Memorialist humbly beg leave to inform your Excellency that he has been informed by very intelligent and well informed Gentlemen lately from New South Wales that the erection of a distillery equal to the wants of the Colony would be productive of the most beneficial advantage in as much as it would save to the Colony the large Sums in Cash which are annually drained from your Settlement for the purchase of Spirits, besides the great advantage that would result from con-

verting all the damaged Grain of the Colony into Spirits, with this view your Memorialist humbly begs leave to inform your Excellency that it is the intention of your Memorialist to take out with him a few Stills with other Utensils for the Business, and as it is probable in the Event of his quitting Bengal that he may have a Surplus of Sugar and Rum which he may not be able to dispose of at Bengal, your Memorialist consequently humbly informs your Excellency that he will take with him such Surplus of Sugar and Rum with his other Effects, not with any views of advantage, but to deposit in the Government Warehouses to be disposed of agreeable to the Regulation of your Excellency's Government, and your Memorialist as in Duty bound will ever Pray.

Howrah Distillery

near Calcutta, 20th February 1804.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO MR. WM. FITZMAURICE.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 14th August, 1804.

His Excellency Governor King directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorial dated Howrah Distillery near Calcutta 20th February 1804, and to inform you that however much it is his inclination to give every encouragement to persons of liberal pursuits, yet he does not by any means consider this Colony or any of its Dependencies fit for erecting Distilleries of Spirits, nor will the Character of the greater part of the Inhabitants admit of any such pursuit being sanctioned by the Government of this Territory—He therefore hopes this will be delivered to you before you take any Steps that will tend to your embarrassment by coming hither on the Object you have intimated.

I have, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL, Actg. Secy.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per whaler Albion.)

Sir, Sydney, August 14th, 1804.

By the Coromandel the Commissary received the Articles stated in the enclosure; As no Invoice or other information came with them I respectfully suggest the necessity of the Invoice, and prices being sent, as some have been issued and disposed of and no charge can be made by the Commissary until the prices are Obtained.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of this return is not available.]

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14 Aug.

The memorial
of William
Fitzmaurice.

Governor
King's refusal
to sanction the
erection of a
distillery.

Stores received
without invoice.

1804.
14 Aug.

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per whaler Albion; acknowledged by Secretary Marsden, 21st March, 1805.)

Sir, H.M.S. Buffalo, Sydney Cove, Augt. 14th, 1804.

Requisitions
for stores for
the Buffalo
and Lady
Nelson.

I have the honor to enclose Demands for Warrant Officers Stores for the Use of H.M.A. Vessel Buffalo and Lady Nelson; which I beg to point out the Necessity of Sending by an early Conveyance to prevent the necessity of purchasing Stores here, at so great an advance. And Should those Demanded by H.M.S. Glatton be already on their Way, So much of the present Demand may be unnecessary.

I enclose a Return of the State and Condition of H.M. Ship Buffalo and Lady Nelson. And have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these requisitions and returns are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per whaler Albion; acknowledged by Secretary Marsden, 21st February, 1805.)

Augt. 14th, 1804.

[This was a covering letter containing a duplicate of the enclosure, also forwarded to Lord Hobart in a despatch of the same date; see page 124.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per whaler Albion; acknowledged by Secretary Marsden, 21st March, 1805.)

Sir, Sydney, N. S. Wales, August 14th, 1804.

Correspondence
with Woodriff
relating to
Menzies.

I have the honor to enclose a Duplicate of my correspondence with Captain Woodriff of His Majesty's Ship Calcutta respecting Lieut. Menzies of the Royal Marines, remaining under my command to direct a Settlement formed at the coal Harbour or Hunter's River, a Degree to the Northward of this and now distinguished by the name of New Castle District in the County of Northumberland.

Services of
lieutenant
Menzies.

From the persevering abilities of that Officer much public benefit has been derived to the Interest of His Majesty's Service in this Colony, and should their Lordships consider his remaining here compatible with the line of Service in the Royal Marines as solicited by the enclosures I have every assurance and reason to believe that his Services in the command of that Settlement will be much to the public advantage.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.]

1804.
14 Aug.

[These consisted of copies of the four letters enclosed with Governor King's despatch to Lord Hobart, numbered 18 and dated 15th March, 1804.]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT MENZIES.

Sir, Sydney, March 15th, 1804.

Having fully detail'd the Circumstances respecting your offer and Capt. Woodriff's acquiescence with my consequent request to my Lord Hobart and presuming that Capt. Woodriff will communicate those documents to My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and as you will of course do the same, I dare say a communication from me on that head, considering the shortness of the time, will be dispensed with by their Lordships.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO LIEUTENANT MENZIES.

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King etc.

WHEREAS it is expedient in consequence of an Instruction from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and War Department, as well as from existing causes that the Settlement at the Coal Harbour and Hunter's River, now distinguished by the Name of Newcastle in the County of Northumberland should be re-established without loss of time: And you having Offered to take the charge and Command of that Settlement, which you have been enabled to do by resigning the command of the Detachment of the Royal Marines and by being discharged from His Majesty's Ship Calcutta at my request.

You are therefore hereby required and directed to take upon you the charge and command of the said Settlement; and I do HEREBY charge and command all His Majesty's subjects that may be within your command to obey your directions; and you to obey all such orders and directions, as you may from time to time receive from me or any other your superior Officer, according to the Rules and discipline of War.

For which this shall be your Authority.

Given etc., 15th day of March, 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To First Lieut. C. A. F. N. Menzies of the Royal Marines hereby appointed to Command and Superintend the Settlement of Newcastle County of Northumberland, in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales.

Menzies' appointment reported to Lord Hobart.

Warrant to lieutenant Menzies as commandant at Newcastle.

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

1804.
14 Aug.

(Per whaler Albion; acknowledged by Secretary Marsden, 21st March, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

14th Aug., 1804.

With this I have the honor of forwarding Duplicates of my Letters sent by His Majesty's Ship *Calcutta*, which left the 17th last March.

Return of
H.M.S. *Buffalo*
from *Calcutta*.

His Majesty's Armed Vessel *Buffalo* under my Command Arrived here on the 13th June last from *Calcutta* which place she left the 10th March with the Cattle and other Articles, Captn. Kent was directed to procure for the Public Use of this Colony as stated in my Letter to you of the 9th May 1803 by His Majesty's Ship *Glatton*.

Condition of
H.M.S. *Buffalo*.

From the great Charges attending Caulking and any Repairs being done to the *Buffalo* at *Calcutta*, of which she stood in great need, exclusive of the want of Sails Cordage and some other Stores, Captn. Kent refrained from getting those Repairs done and Stores Supplied until his Return to this Port, which after more than a Years Absence and in the Hot latitudes he has passed through as well as the high latitudes on his Return, has Occasioned the enclosed Account of Defects and made it necessary to Condemn nearly the whole of her Running Rigging, Cables and most of the Sails, To Caulk her throughout and give her some other material Repairs.

Naval stores.

The Small and very insufficient Quantity of Cordage remaining in the Public Stores has been appropriated, as far as it will go to Replace the Condemned Rigging, and a Conversion of the Sails, Sent by the Navy Board for the Investigator and Porpoise will replace Such Sails as have been entirely Worn out or blown away—The Cables sent for the Investigator will also replace those which have been Condemned. I have the honor to enclose the present progress in Caulking and Repairing her Defect, with such Artificers, as can be procured here, and I hope she will be Ready for Sea by the beginning of September with the *Lady Nelson* and such other Colonial Vessels as can be Spared, to execute an Instruction I Rec'd from the Right Hon'ble Lord Hobart to Remove a part of the Establishment, Civil, Military and Settlers from *Norfolk Island* to *Port Dalrymple* in *Basses Straits*, directing that Service to be performed by Vessels belonging to the Crown, with such other Vessels as could be hired on reasonable Terms.

Repairs to
H.M.S. *Buffalo*.Conversion
of the
Investigator.

In Order to save as much expence as possible after inspecting the Hull of the Investigator, it appeared to me that if her Topworks were all cut off she might still be made Useful. I

therefore directed a Survey and have the honor of enclosing a Copy of the Report—In Consequence of which, all the Artificers that could be procured have been employed in taking off her Upper Deck to within 18 Inches of the Bends and Securing her as Stated in the Builders enclosed Report—those Works will make her Sufficiently Strong to last for at least Three or Four Years—The Artificers Work (which has been of no Expence to the Crown except their Provisions) will be finished in a few Days, And as all her Masts Standing Rigging and Sails will Answer again, and are mostly Refitted, I expect she will be ready to proceed to Norfolk Island in September to forward the Removals to Port Dalrymple.

Notwithstanding the exigence of the Service Occasioned by the Porpoise's loss and the Public Economy has required every exertion on my part to make the Investigator Useful by this Conversion, and Considering the disposal of that Vessel, as appertaining to their Lordships, together with the Obvious necessity that the Crew of a Vessel of that Size and employed on the Kings Service in this distant Situation, should be Subject to Naval Discipline, I have taken it upon me to Appoint Lieut. John Houston of the Navy (who was left here from the Calcutta to administer the Government of Norfolk Island in the Lieut. Governor's intended Absence, which has been rendered Unnecessary by the Lieut. Governors remaining) to Command the Investigator with a Smaller Establishment of Officers and Men than that directed by the Navy Board for the Porpoise, which Ship I respectfully Suggest may be Considered as replaced by this Conversion.

Should this Arrangement not be approved of by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty I trust that the Circumstance of my not being able to have prompt Communication with their Lordships Or His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies will afford some excuse if it appears to their Lordships that I have taken an Unauthorized Step that may not be deemed admissible—In that Event as the Conversion and Services of the Investigator are absolutely necessary, I beg leave to Inform you, that I have Transmitted to my Lord Hobart an Estimate of Pay for the necessary Complement of Officers and Men to Navigate that Ship, which will be drawn for as well as any other Contingent Expence on His Majestys Treasury, until Instructions are Received on this Head—And I respectfully hope that my having Accepted a Continuation of Lieut. Houston's useful Assistance in effecting the prescribed Removals may meet their Lordships Sanction and eventually recommend that Officer to their Notice—And that their Lordships may be fully possessed

1804.
14 Aug.

Conversion
of the
Investigator.

Establishment
for the
Investigator.

King's request
for approval
of his actions.

1804.
14 Aug.
Houston's
appointment.

of what I Conceive the furtherance of His Majesty's Service required of me in this transaction, I have the honor to enclose a Copy of my Appointment of Lieut. Houston to Command the Investigator as His Majesty's Colonial Armed Ship.

Conversion of
the hulk
Supply.

The Supply Hulk is now rendered of much Service for the Interior of this Harbour by her being Cut down to the lower Deck.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Defects of
H.M.S. Buffalo.

THE DEFECTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP BUFFALO.

Wm. Kent Esq., Commander; John Coldwell, Carpenter.

The Decks and Top Sides Bulwark wants Caulking very much.

Several Planks want Shifting on the Main Deck

The Principal Figure Head rails all gone.

The Tops very much out of Repair.

Several Sheets of Copper Wanting.

The Boats very much out of Repair.

The Main Mast very weak

The Mizzen Mast Step gone.

The Ship's Coppers very much out of Repair.

WM. KENT, Commander.

JNO. COLDWELL, Carpenter.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Progress of
repairs on
H.M.S. Buffalo.

A REPORT of Carpenters work finished and Unfinished on board
H. M. Ship Buffalo Philip Gidley King principal Com-
mander August 12th 1804.

Work to be done.	Work done.	Men Employed.
the Counter and breast work and half the Larboard Side to Caulk.	the Main Deck Caulked, the Starboard Side Do, half the Larboard Side Do, over the Magazine Do, the Head Rails Done.	3 Caulkers.
the Mizzen Mast step and four Boats to Repair.		2 Carpenters.

JNO. COLDWELL, Carpenter.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

Survey of
H.M.S.
Investigator.

SURVEY OF H.M.S. INVESTIGATOR.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc.

FROM an Examination being made by myself and the Master Builder of this Port into the lower part of the Hull of His Majesty's Sloop Investigator, which was Condemned here the 14 June, 1803, as Unfit to Prosecute her Voyage of Discovery

from the Rotten State of her Upper Works etc. as Stated in the Report of that Survey, And as it was my Intention previous to your Arrival to have taken off her upper Deck And after giving the Necessary Repairs to have Converted her into a Vessel to have Answered the present Exigences of this Colony.

You are hereby Required and directed to take a Strict and Careful Survey of the said Ship and Report to me from under your hands how far you may judge her Hull, when her Upper Deck is taken off, is with that alteration and other Necessary Repairs, is with Safety to those, who may be Appointed to Navigate her in these Seas; Taking such Care in the Survey as to be able to make Oath (if required) to the Impartiality of your Proceedings.

Given etc. this 19th May, 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Lieut. Jno. Houston, of the R. Navy.

Mr. Thos. Moore, M. Builder.

Mr. Geo. Quested, Mas'r of the Britannia Whaler.

Mr. J. Wilson, Mas'r of the Ship Mersey.

Mr. Geo. Blakey, Mas'r of the Ship Coromandel.

WE whose Names are hereunto Subscribed have been on board His Majesty's Sloop Investigator and taken a Strict, Careful and minute Survey of her Bottom and find as follows:

From having bored into the Timbers, find them in general Sound And it is our Opinion by Cutting off her Upper Deck and Topsides she may prove a Serviceable Vessel for Four or Five Years Or more after having the Necessary Repairs Viz. Timber heads, Stauncheons, Bulwark and Plank Shears, Caulking etc.

And We do further declare that we have taken this Survey with such Care and Circumspection that we are ready if required to make Oath to the Veracity and Impartiality of our Proceedings.

Given etc. this 22d May 1804.

J. HOUSTON, Lieut. of the R. Navy.

THOS. MOORE, Mas'r Builder to the Territory.

GEO. QUESTED, Mas'r of the Britannia Whaler.

JNO. WILSON, Mas'r of the Ship Mersey.

GEO. BLAKEY, Mas'r of the Ship Coromandel.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO LIEUTENANT HOUSTON.

By Philip Gidley King, etc., etc.

WHEREAS Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Foveaux, Lieutenant-Governor of Norfolk Island, having, in the month of January

1804.
14 Aug.

Survey of
H.M.S.
Investigator.

Warrant to
Lieutenant
Houston to
command the
Investigator.

1804.
14 Aug.

Warrant to
Lieutenant
Houston to
command the
Investigator.

last, obtained my permission to return to England, in consequence of his ill state of health, and you having, by the consent of Captain Daniel Woodriff, of His Majesty's ship *Calcutta*, offered your services to administer the Government of that island during the absence of the said Lieutenant-Governor, which I accepted and approved of by an appointment bearing date the 28th day of January last, but in consequence of a despatch received from the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, dated 16th May, 1803, directing that a part of the establishment at Norfolk Island should be removed to Port Dalrymple, which arrangement, when carried into effect, will cease to require the attendance of an officer of the rank of a lieutenant-governor; and Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux's health being so far re-established as to allow of his continuing the command until the above orders are carried into execution; and you having signified a wish to remain in this colony until answers can be obtained to some communication which you have made to your friends in England, by His Majesty's ship *Calcutta*; and from a report of survey held upon the *Investigator* hulk, now lying in this cove, it appears that she can be converted and made a serviceable vessel, of which I intend doing with all possible dispatch, in order to facilitate the removals pointed out by the Minister's instructions; and conceiving His Majesty's service will be much benefitted by having an officer of your rank to command the said vessel. I do hereby appoint you to command the said ship *Investigator*, as His Majesty's armed Colonial vessel, strictly charging and commanding you to observe and obey all such orders and directions as you may from time to time receive from me or the person administering the chief Government of this territory and its dependencies, or any naval officer your superior in rank.

Given, etc., 22nd May, 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY KING.

(A private letter* per whaler *Albion*.)

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 14th August, 1804.

By the *Experiment* I received a letter from you introducing one from Mr. Woodford; the great Respect and Gratitude, I owe you, most certainly operated with me in giving such an answer as I do not doubt you will agree with me the request required; however I should be very sorry if Mr. Woodford, who I have not the pleasure of knowing, should conceive that answer which I

Correspondence
with Mr.
Woodford.

* Note 44.

1804.
14 Aug.

have sent open to you at all disrespectful to him. When you have run it over, I shall be very much obliged by your sending it to that Gentleman.

If my information is correct I am told that Capt. Colnet, not content with his conduct here, has had the effrontery to prefer a Complaint against me to the Admiralty, I shall not trouble you with any other observation on his Conduct than that had I on his repeated importunities committed myself, by the most flagrant abuse of the high authority delegated to the Governor of this Colony, by granting a Free Pardon to a Female Convict* for life who had never landed from the Glatton or left the Captain's Cabbin, I might in that Case have avoided Captain Colnet's Insults here and his calumnious invective in England. But after declining his unwarrantable and improper request, Which if granted must have subjected me to the severest Censure and disapprobation of my superiors, And infallibly have drawn on me the reproach of those deserving Objects to whom that last Mark of Royal Mercy is so cautiously extended, From that period, no artifice of Captain Colnets was wanting to Insult not only myself the Captain of the Buffalo, The Military Officers, and in fact every other person in the Colony whose Situation placed them in the line of Officers. His Conduct to Captain Kent of the Buffalo was of the most insulting and degrading nature—And no man left a Colony so Universally despised as Captain Colnet.

The dispute
between King
and Colnett.

In my Letter by the Glatton I believe I informed you that in consequence of the disagreeable occurrences here, I had requested, if no mode of investigation could be adopted here, that I had requested His Majesty's Leave of Absence to return to England, which I find by a Letter from My Lord Hobart is acceded to, and a notification that a person will be selected and sent from England to relieve me. What the Consequence would be if any one here was to succeed me is not difficult to foresee, and I sincerely hope that the Selection will be a good one. It will require abilities, firmness, and decision to manage the People of which this Colony is composed. When the period arrives, which I hope is not far distant, of my taking leave of this Colony, I shall depart with the Approbation of a self-approving conscience and clean hands. My Children will have no reason to congratulate themselves or me on those reflections; but if we are not enriched beyond the Savings out of my Pay (of which I am ignorant), I will take care that no part of my Conduct shall cost them, or any of my friends, a sigh or Blush.

Acceptance of
application for
leave of absence.

As I shall not take up more of your time, which must be fully engaged, I hope you will do me the favor to procure a sight of my

* Note 40.

1804.
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despatch of this date. I have enclosed the Newspapers from the date they were last sent, as it will give some detail of our Situation and News.

The Irish
insurgents.

Our Irish Insurgents are now quiet, perhaps only for a short time, as they do not want very active but concealed Councillors in Muir, Margarot, Henry Brown Hayes, and often other Incendiaries. From some very good Information I received since the Insurrection, I caused Margarot's House to be searched for seditious papers, which brought to light some very elegant Republican Sentiments, and general infamous Abuse of every person in the Colony, from the period he landed, 1793. And what is a convincing proof of his Villainy is his abuse of the very people who have supported him. By some of his papers I find he carries on a Correspondance with Hardy and some other violent Republicans. But that is not the only Correspondance he boasts of. If I had followed the general wish, I should have sent him from hence to the Coal River, but I thought it would be equally as well to let him remain here under a strict eye; for let him be where he will, he is a most dangerous character to any Society.

Reform in the
colonial
currency.

In speaking of the general state of the Colony, I am happy to find my Lord Hobart approves of those exertions I have made to bring about a change in the Currency of the Colony. If His Lordship was convinced of it then, he will be more so in my present Dispatches, where I have left no subject for explanation. This I have judged necessary to do for many reasons, and for none more so than a consideration of the Mutability of this Life, and the approving conscience of having faithfully served and conscientiously discharged every part of my Duty. That you have done your utmost to procure me a just support, I am not ignorant of. As this Letter would be much longer but that I hope you will see my Dispatches of this date, I shall conclude with my best wishes for your health, Mrs. King's, and Family.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

(Per whaler Albion; acknowledged by the Commissioners, 16th July, 1805.)

Gentlm., Sydney, Augt. 14th, 1804.

With this I have the honor of transmitting a Duplicate of my Letter by His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, which left this the 17th last March.

Having Rec'd a Dispatch from my Lord Hobart directing a part of the Establishment etc. at Norfolk Island being removed to

Port Dalrymple in Basses Straits, by the Colonial and other Vessels belonging to the Crown that could be Spared And Such Vessels as might be hired on reasonable Terms.

1804.
14 Aug.
Removal of
settlers from
Norfolk Island.

As Hiring Private Ships was out of the Question from the very exorbitant demands made and but few that Come here being at liberty to Deviate from their Voyage And my being uncertain of the Buffalo's return from India. I deemed it expedient to expedite the prescribed Service and to save as much expence as my resources admitted of after closely inspecting the lower part of the Investigators Hull, To order a Survey on her, the Report of which I enclose. In consequence of which all the Artificers I could Collect from those at Public Labour (which are of no Expence except their Provisions) have been employed in Cutting her down and doing the Work stated in the enclosed Report of her present progress in refitting; These Works will make her Sufficiently Strong to run Three or Four Years And as all her Masts (the lower Masts being shortened 9 Feet) Standing Rigging and Sails, will answer again and are mostly refitted, I expect she will be Ready to Sail for Norfolk Island in September to forward the Removal to Port Dalrymple.

Conversion
of the
Investigator.

Considering the Disposal of that Vessel as appertaining to My Lords Commissrs. of the Admiralty, I have Submitted my further Arrangements respecting the Officering and Manning that Ship to their Lordships Consideration.

Establishment
for the
Investigator.

His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo Arrived here from the Islands to the Eastward of Java and Calcutta on the 13th June last.

Return of
H.M.S. Buffalo.

From the great Charges of Caulking and Repairing the Buffalo at Calcutta, of which she stood in great need, as well as of Sails Cordage and some other Stores, Captn. Kent refrained getting those Repairs done and Stores Supplied until his Return to this Port; which after a Years Absence in the Hot latitudes he has passed through and High latitudes on his return, has Occasioned the enclosed Amount of Defects and made it necessary to Condemn nearly the Whole of the Running Rigging, Cables and most of the Sails, to Caulk her throughout and give her some material Repairs.

Repairs
required to
H.M.S. Buffalo.

The small and very insufficient Quantity of Cordage remaining in the Public Stores has been appropriated as far as it will go, to replace in part such of the Condemned Rigging as cannot be use again or Converted to other purposes: and I am apprehensive I shall be obliged to purchase Rope to send the Buffalo to Sea. A Conversion of the Sails Sent by Your Honble. Board

Want of naval
stores.

1804.
14 Aug.

for the Investigator and Porpoise will replace such as are Worn out and blown away. The Cables sent for the above Ships, will replace those that are Condemned which with such part of the Condemned Rigging that will any ways answer are Working into twice laid Rope.

Payment of
bill drawn.

By the Transport Ship Experiment I Rec'd your Letter of Decr. 12 1803 Communicating that a Bill drawn by Commissary Palmer by my Order for £318 19s. 7d. on Acct. of Boatswains' and Carpenters' Stores purchased for the Use of His Majesty's Armed Vessels Investigator and Porpoise And on Account of Wages paid two Seamen discharged from the latter Vessel was paid—Respecting the Wages paid the Seamen, being aware that it was Contrary to the Act of Parliament, I should not have given that Order, but for the peculiar hardships of those Mens Case, And I beg to assure you, that no Consideration of that Or any other kind will ever operate with me in future, altho' it was done on a reported precedent in paying some Lascars at the Cape of Good Hope.

Naval stores.

I also Observe your Desire of my Desisting as much as possible from making purchases of Stores, as regular Supplies will always be Sent, on timely demands being made. On this Subject I shall not detail the necessary Articles that have been purchased, and paid for by Bills on Your Honble. Board, and those furnished from the Colonial Stores Sent out and purchased on Account of His Majestys Treasury, as I have directed the Commissary to transmit Vouchers for the purchase of Naval Stores drawn for on Your Honble. Board And Regular Annual Accounts Current, not only of those Purchases, but also of the Articles Supplied from the Colonial Stores, for the Use of His Majesty's Ships. And as there is no appointment of a Naval Storekeeper those Entries necessarily Devolve on the Commissary as the most Responsible Officer.

Bills drawn
on the navy
board.

By a reference to the Amount of Bills drawn on Your Honble. Board Since I have had the Command here, for the Purchase of Naval Stores Caulking and Repairs to His Majesty's Armed Vessel Porpoise which was 3 Years Actively employed, The Buffalo and Lady Nelson 2 Years and the Repairs wanting to His Majestys Ships Glatton and Calcutta, you will observe the whole Amount does not exceed £469 9s. 11d. exclusive of the Articles furnished from the Colonial Stores and the Supplies sent by your Honble. Board And I hope by adverting to the Items for which those Bills were unavoidably drawn it will appear that no improvident Expence has been incurred in any Article, Still

less in the £273 15s. 6d. (making so great a part of the £318 19s. 7d. alluded to in your Letter of December 12th 1803) paid for the Cordage which was necessary for refitting the Porpoise's Running Rigging, after being 2 Years on this Station, and for a new Cutter to replace the one lost by the Investigator; And I can not help requesting your Reference to the Price paid for that Cordage in this Remote place being £3 3s. 2d. per Cwt. when the price of the Cordage sent here by the Buffalo was £3 8s. 0d. per Cwt.—It was a time that the Master of the Atlas, from which Ship it was purchased, had brought a quantity on Speculation and there being no Purchasers but Government he was glad to get clear of it; but I am inclined to believe he would not have sold it so Cheap, had he been previously Acquainted with the Porpoise's Indispensable Wants.

1804.
14 Aug.

Explanation of
bills drawn.

Having made a Demand for Stores for His Majesty's ship Buffalo and Lady Nelson by the Glatton I have now enclosed a duplicate thereof to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Requisition for
naval stores.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.]

[Copies of the reports on the surveys of the Investigator and Buffalo were also forwarded as Enclosures Nos. 3 and 1 of Governor King's despatch to Sir Evan Nepean, dated 14th August, 1804.]

[Additional enclosures.]

[Copies of these are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS.

(Per whaler Albion; acknowledged by the Commissioners, 22nd June, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

Gentlm.,

14th Aug., 1804.

By the Coromandel which Arrived here the 7th May And the Experiment on the 23rd June last, I had the honor of Receiving your Letters as per Margin* with the Articles expressed in the Invoices, all of which were safely Received

Despatches
acknowledged.

A quantity of Cloathing and Furniture as per the Annexed List was also Rec'd Directed to the Commissary, but as no Invoice came with it, we are at a loss for its Price particularly as some has been Issued.

Stores received
without invoice.

* The margin is blank.

1804.
14 Aug.

Stores received
for Port Phillip.

Convicts per
Coromandel
and Perseus.

The Articles sent by the Coromandel for Lieut. Govr. Collins have all been sent to his Settlement, which you will have learned by the Calcutta was Shipped from Port Phillip to that previously formed at the Derwent.

I have great Pleasure in testifying the good State of Health and High Order all the Prisoners Received by the Two Ships came in, which I cannot but attribute to the Great Attention that appears to have been Shewn them by the Masters, Surgeons and Officers of those Ships And to the liberal Comforts Supplied them by Your Honble. Board.

I enclose a Duplicate of my Letter by the Calcutta.

And have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of this list is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per whaler Albion.)

21 Aug.

The conduct of
the Irish.

Sir,

Sydney, 21st August, 1804.

The Albion, south whaler, being detained till this day, I have to inform you that no alteration has taken place since the date of my general letter, dated the 14th inst't, nor is there any appearance of the numerous Irish active respecting any of their wild plans; but there are characters, who are well known and watched, w'd, I am persuaded, loose no secret means of stirring those deluded up to any act of atrocity. Among others, the persons I allude to are Maurice Margarot and Henry Brown Hayes. The first is well known in England and Scotland as a violent, unprincipled Republican. The other's character is also well known. In consequence of a systematic plan formed by Hayes some time ago of initiating Freemasons after I had forbid it, Hayes was detected presiding at a club, and would very soon have made every soldier and other person Freemasons had not the most decided means been taken to prevent it.

Attempt to
establish
freemasonry.

Suspected
implication of
Margarot
in the
insurrection.

Margarot, by his writings and the secret mischief he has done, I am convinced was deeply concerned in the late insurrection on the 4th March, of which I lately received very good information, when I caused his papers, &c., to be examined and seized. They contained many republic sentiments, and the grossest scurrility against my predecessor and myself and many others, as well as against the executive authority in England. Every officer's and many other's decided wish was that he might be sent to the coal works. However, contrary to the merited resentment of every

person here, I was induced to forego that punishment from his being infirm, exclusive of which I had a more powerful reason, arising from his having declared in writing to me, and in the face of the colony, that he was employed by those for whose character and known honor I have the highest veneration as a reporter of mine and every other person's conduct in this colony. To enable him to continue that imaginary office I have directed him to be supplied with pens, ink, and paper. But this will not prevent him and his colleagues being narrowly watched.

1804.
21 Aug.

King's
treatment
of Margarot.

Should it be in the contemplation of Government to send a greater number of the United Irishmen here, they certainly can and must be taken care of; but I conceive that it will be necessary to increase the present military establishment by at least ten companies.

Necessity for
increase to
military force.

There are some points on which I should recommend printed Instructions being sent to the Governor, which are for the most part detailed in my letters to His Lordship, but more particularly on the restrictions necessary to be laid on the Americans, to the evident disadvantage of the colonists.

Printed
instructions
for governors.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per whaler Albion.)

Sir,

Sydney, Augst 21st, 1804.

The Boxes to My Lord Hobarts Is one containing the Despatches which is covered with Woolens and Canvas made here, and lasted up with Rope made from the Hemp growing here.

Specimens
of colonial
produce.

Another Box containing a good Specimen of Coal is also sent by the same Ship which cannot be delivered until the Ship gets into the River.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 2,* per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

August 26th, 1804.

26 Aug.

In my Letters by His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, and the Duplicates thereof sent by the Albion Whaler, I had the Honor of informing Your Lordship of my motives for taking up the

* Note 45.

1804.
26 Aug.

Ocean on her arrival here after being discharged by Lieut: Governor Collins—To which information and the Respective Documents then sent, I Respectfully refer Your Lordship.

Reasons for the chartering of the transport Ocean.

At the time I took that Ship up to remove the Establishment from Port Phillip to the Derwent, I had reason to conjecture that the Calcutta might also have proceeded on that Service agreeable to the request I made to Captain Woodriff, in that Case the Ocean would have been discharged at the Expiration of Four Months—But as the Calcutta came here on the Ocean rejoining Col'l Collins at Port Phillip, it was necessary for Col'l Collins to retain the Ocean to make a Second Voyage from the Derwent to Port Phillip and back again, to convey the remainder of his Establishment, Provisions, and Stores, which prolonged the time of her being continued in the Service to Nine Months instead of the Four I had (under the Idea of the Calcutta's assisting in the Removal agreeable to my Request) Calculated upon.

Papers relating to the hire of the transport Ocean.

With this I have the Honor to transmit a Copy of the Charter Party I entered into with the Master of the Ocean, and my Orders to proceed on the Service he was hired for; also Copies of the Orders he received from Lieut: Governor Collins and his Journals, with a Copy of his Certificate of Discharge, all which I hope will justify the measures I have been necessitated to adopt, and warrant my having directed Bills for the Amount of the hire £3,896 2s. 0d. to be drawn on My Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury as stated in the Charter Party and Enclosed Voucher for that Expende.

Papers relating to the hire of the Lady Barlow.

Referring Your Lordship to my General, and Letter A by the Albion, dated the 14th August last, for my reasons in hiring the Lady Barlow to carry a supply of Provisions, Stores, Stock, and Grain etc. to Hobart Town while it was in my power, I have the Honor of sending with this a Copy of the Agreement made between the Master and myself, and his Journal kept in Executing that Service, together with a Copy of the Deputy Commissary's Receipt for those Articles at Hobart Town and Voucher for the Amount of the Hire £800 Sterling, which I have directed the Commissary to draw on My Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The Advantages that will be derived to that Infant Colony by those Supplies, and such others as I hope to be enabled to send soon, has placed that Settlement several Years before this at the time of the Colony being first Settled and I hope will accelerate its progress in a due proportion.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

1804.
26 Aug.

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN WOODRUFF.

Sydney, New South Wales,

26th November, 1803.

Sir,

By the arrival of the Ocean on the 24th instant, which had taken Mr. Collins on board, I had the honor of receiving yours of the 5th instant. At the same time I received letters from Lieuten't-Governor Collins, in which I have the satisfaction to remark the ample testimony he bears to your kind attention to him and those under his command, and your exertions in clearing the ships, and other services rendered the colony, among which your ready compliance in remaining at Port Phillip until the Lieutenant-Governor receives my answer is not the least.

Woodruff
complimented
by King.

I am much concerned that the survey I caused to be taken of Port Phillip in December, 1802, which was sent to England by the Glatton in May last, had not arrived in England previous to your departure, in which case I presume, from the information I have given Lieut.-Governor Collins, no debarkation would have taken place until you heard from me. However, this is one of those events depending on circumstances that cannot be guarded against, but amended as well as possible.

Previous
survey of
Port Phillip.

I have given the Lieut.-Governor every information I possess, and have suggested to him the propriety of consulting with you on the measures most advisable to adopt; and as a removal appears indispensable, I judged that to attempt that service with the Lady Nelson and Francis would be tedious, and ultimately of more expence to the Crown, than taking up the Ocean would be. This I have done, and shall endeavour to despatch her and the Lady Nelson on the 20th instant, which is four days after her arrival.

Removal of
settlement in
the transport
Ocean.

I have communicated the charter party to Lieut.-Gov'r Collins. A copy should have been sent you, but that the time is so short. You will please to observe she is taken up for four months certain, in which time (or less) I trust the service will be performed. As he insisted on 18s. a ton a month, I was obliged to comply from the exigency of the occasion. I observe he was taken up by the Transport Board, in August, 1801, for six months, at 19s. 6d. a ton per month.

The charter of
the transport
Ocean.

I have left the choice of Port Dalrymple or the settlement already formed at Hobart on the Derwent to Lieut.-Gov'r Collins, and have stated my ideas of the advantages and disadvantages of both places, which I presume he will communicate to you. I give my preference to Port Dalrymple for a principal settlement on Van Dieman's Land, for every other reason than the uncertainty

Collins to
decide between
Hobart and
Port
Dalrymple

1804.
26 Aug.

The harbour
of Port
Dalrymple.

Employment of
the schooner
Edwin.

of the quality of the soil and the present apparent difficulty of access into the port for ships, as stated by Captain Flinders, whose charts and observations I am told by Mr. Collins you have. Other information you have respecting that port I possess none; but in the event of its being wished to explore the entrance and determine respecting the soil, I have taken up a small sealing schooner belonging to Mr. Palmer, and have also sent a very usefull boat down by the Ocean to assist on that service, if it is judged necessary, while the re-embarkation is going on. Should Hobart, on the Derwent, be fixed on, without examining Port Dalrymple, I have to request that the Edwin may not be detained, but suffered to proceed on her sealing business; and as she goes without casks for oil, I have requested the Lieut.-Governor to furnish them with some good empty salt-meat casks, as the latter is much wanted here. I have requested that she may not be damaged. She goes completely fitted in the same manner as Captain Flinders came from Wreck Reef on her,* where, I am sorry to say, the Porpoise and a merchant vessel were wrecked in their passage to England.

Request for
assistance from
Woodriff.

It now remains for me to request a continuation of your good offices and exertions in directing and assisting to remove the colonists from Port Phillip to Port Dalrymple or Hobart, as may be determined on, submitting the exigencies of the case, and the benefit His Majesty's service will derive thereby, to your consideration and determination.

Timber
awaiting
shipment.

The Lady
Nelson to
accompany
the transport
Ocean.

We have now more than a complete cargo of timber for construction at Sydney, ready to be sent on board. His Majesty's armed tender Lady Nelson, attached to the Buffalo (of which ship I am principal commander), will accompany the Ocean. She is under the command of a very active and intelligent young man, a midshipman, late of the Glatton,† who I have directed to put himself under your orders. As I have sent the Ocean and Edwin I beg to suggest the great satisfaction it would be to me and the rest of the inhabitants to receive our letters, &c., if you will have the goodness to dispatch the Lady Nelson with them as soon as possible. If her passage is short to Port Phillip she may return in time to accompany your ships to the Derwent, where she has been before; and should you wish to take the mate, Mr. Johnson, to give you any information about the Derwent, in case the Lady Nelson's not returning before the ship's departure, I have to request you will put some trusty petty officer on board to assist Mr. Simmonds‡ in bringing her up.

Understanding from Mr. Collins that you have a launch and small cutter for the Porpoise, and that ship being lost, as those

* Note 46.

† Note 47.

boats will be a considerable acquisition to the new settlement, I have to request you will direct them to be delivered to Lieut.-Gov'r Collins for the publick use of the settlement. All other stores, whether naval or Colonial, designed for this settlement or the Investigator or Porpoise will be very acceptable, as they are very much wanted; and should you deem it proper, the Lady Nelson can bring as much as she can stow, should you judge proper to accede to my request of removing the colonists with His Majesty's ship under your command.

1804.
26 Aug.
Launch and cutter sent for H.M.S. Porpoise.

Doctor Robert Brown, naturalist, who came out in the Investigator under the direction of the Admiralty, having remained here to prosecute his researches, is desirous of visiting Port Phillip and such other places as the settlement may be removed to. Having stated this circumstance to Lieut.-Governor Collins I have judged it necessary to inform you of it in case he may request to embark on board the Calcutta. He, as well as his servants, are on the navy ration.

Researches by Robert Brown.

If the Lieut.-Governor should request you, in the event of your going to the Derwent, to bring up any persons from thence I have to solicit your compliance.

Passengers from the Derwent.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

CHARTER PARTY OF THE SHIP OCEAN.

NEW SOUTH WALES

IT IS COVENANTED CONCLUDED AND AGREED upon this Twenty fifth day of November in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three By and Between John Mertho on behalf of himself and the Owners of the good Ship or Vessel Called the Ocean Whereof he the said John Mertho is now Master of the Burthen of Four Hundred and Eighty one Tons Register Tonnage now riding in Port Jackson on the One Part and Philip Gidley King Esquire Governor in Chief of this Territory on the part and behalf of His Majesty of the other Part in manner following that is to say the said John Mertho for and on behalf of himself and all and every of the part Owners of the said Ship or Vessel Has granted and to Hire and Freight Letten And by these Presents BOTH grant and to Hire and Freight Lett the said Ship or Vessel to the said Governor in Chief of this Territory to receive on board at such Port or Ports as shall be directed All such Soldiers Horses Women Servants Arms Ammunition Provisions Stores or whatever else as shall be ordered to be put on board her and proceed therewith to such Port or Ports as

Charter party of the ship Ocean.

1804.
26 Aug.

Charter party
of the ship
Ocean.

shall be required and after having landed the said Soldiers Horses and Stores to receive on board such others with their Baggage etc. as shall be put on board her and proceed therewith as shall be directed the Ship to continue in Pay for Four Calendar Months certain and after that for so long time as the said Governor in Chief shall require and until he or Persons authorized by him shall give notice of discharge such Notice of discharge to be given within the Limits of this Territory as may be most Convenient to His Majesty's Service And the said Governor in Chief for and on behalf of His Majesty has hired or retained the said Ship or Vessel for the said time and Service accordingly AND the said John Mertho doth hereby Covenant Promise and Agree that the said Ship or Vessel be Strong Firm Tight Staunch and Substantial both above Water and beneath and Copper Sheathed and shall and will Sail forthwith Wind and Weather Permitting equipped fitted furnished and provided with Masts Sails Sail Yard Anchors Ropes Cords Tackle Apparel Also with Two proper Boats and Gratings to her Hatchways necessary for such a Service and also with furniture and all other Materials and things Necessary Proper Convenient and fitting for such Ship or Vessel for her intended Service and not to have less than three large Cables 120 Fathoms each or so many together as will make up 360 Fathoms and one Stream Cable all in good Condition and to have all proper Sails and not less than Two Main Sails Two Main Top Sails Two Fore Sails and Two Fore-top sails with a complete set of small Sails and also to be manned in proportion to Five Men and Boy to One Hundred Tons fit and Capable to manage and Sail her and shall have at least Six Carriage Guns Mounted not less than three Pounders and Six Swivels and to be provided with Powder and Shot not less than Twenty Pounds of each for each Gun and all other things Necessary and Answerable thereto with a proper place or Magazine for the security of the Powder as also with good and wholesome Victuals sufficient for the said Men during the said Service and Employment and the whole number of Men to be constantly on board and a Regular Book kept of their Entries and Discharges And the Said Ship or Vessel shall in like manner be provided and furnished at the Cost and Charge of the Owners with Coppers or Furnaces for the Boiling or Dressing of Provisions for such a Number of Soldiers as shall be ordered and directed to be received on board And also with Cans and Pumps for serving the said Soldier with Beer and Water on their Voyage as well as with Platters Spoons Candles and Lanthorns And also a proper number of Pumps and Buckets for Drawing

and serving Water to such a Number of Horses on their Passage as shall likewise be ordered to be received on board the said Ship or Vessel ITEM the said Master shall and will receive and take on board the said Ship or Vessel from time to time such a Number of Soldiers Convicts Stock Provisions Provender or any kind or sort of Naval and Victualling Stores and whatever else there shall be occasion for for the Service of HIS MAJESTY as he shall be directed and required and as he can reasonably Stow and carry and shall and will therewith proceed and Sail to such Port Place or Places as the said Governor in Chief or the Officer whose Command he shall be under shall order and direct landing and delivering the same accordingly and so from time to time during her Continuance in the said Service in performance of which the said Master and his Men with their Boats shall be aiding and assisting to the utmost of their power ITEM the said Master shall and is hereby obliged to give and sign Receipts Bills of Lading and other proper Indents for what he shall receive on board (Men and Horses excepted) and be Accountable for the same Who likewise is hereby obliged to keep a true Log Book of the Wind and Weather and other remarkable observations and at the end and determination of the said Service to deliver the same to the said Governor in Chief upon Oath if required with all Orders and Instructions that he shall receive and upon the arrival of the said Ship or Vessel at any Port or Place whatever He also shall by the first opportunity send immediate notice thereof to the said Governor in Chief.

1804.
26 Aug.
Charter party
of the ship
Ocean.

IN CONSIDERATION of which Covenants Conditions and Agreements so to be performed by the said John Mertho on behalf of the Owners the said Governor in Chief DOth Covenant and Promise for and on behalf of His Majesty that the said John Mertho on the part of the Owners their Executors Administrators and Assigns shall be allowed and paid for the Hire and Freight of the said Ship or Vessel the sum of Eighteen Shillings a Ton each Calender Month for the number of Tons above mentioned for so long time as the said Ship or Vessel shall be continued in His Majesty's said Service which Freight or Pay shall commence upon producing a Certificate from the Naval Officer of this Port of the Ship being compleated fitted Victualled Manned and provided with proper Necessaries and Stores for the Ship and Company so far as is incumbent on the Owners to provide ready to sail and fit to proceed on their part when required and the same shall also Cease and determine at the time of her Discharge on the Conditions before mentioned And the said Governor in Chief doth further Agree that the said

1804.
26 Aug.

Charter party
of the ship
Ocean.

John Mertho shall as soon as the existing Exigency of His Majesty's Service may allow him to be discharged from the present Engagement at the end or after the Expiration of Four Calendar Months as aforesaid receive from the said Governor in Chief or Lieutenant Governor or Officer in Command for the Time being Bills of Exchange on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the Amount of the aforesaid rate of Freight or Pay according to the rate and Tonnage as aforesaid PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS and it is hereby Agreed between the said Parties that upon the loss of time Breach of Orders or Neglect of Duty by the said Master or from the Ships inability to execute or proceed on the Service on which she may be Employed being made appear to the said Governor in Chief or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Transport Service if reference is made to that Board by the Lords of the Treasury shall have free liberty and be permitted to Mulet or make such Abatement out of the freight and pay of the said Ship or Vessel as shall be by him or them judged fit and reasonable And it is further Covenanted and Agreed that if the said Ship or Vessel shall happen to be Burnt Sunk or taken by the Enemy in and during the aforesaid Service and it shall appear to the Governor in Chief etc. as aforesaid that the same did not proceed through any fault neglect or otherwise in the Master or Ships Company and that they made the utmost defence they were able the value of her shall be paid for by His Majesty according to the Appraisal made thereof on Oath by Officers appointed by the said Governor or the Commissioners of the Transport Service reasonable wear and tear first deducted AND LASTLY it is declared and Agreed that the Officers shall be accomodated with the great Cabin and other Cabins of the Ship except the Cabin which the Agent of Transports on board may reserve for himself and also a proper Cabin for the Master and a small one for the Mate and the Gun Room Fore-Castle and Steerage or such part thereof as shall be necessary may be reserved for lodging the Seamen TO THE TRUE PERFORMANCE and keeping all and every the Covenants Conditions and Agreements above Mentioned on the part and behalf of the said John Mertho and his owners to be kept done and performed He the said John Mertho binds himself and themselves his and their Heirs Executors and Administrators and the said Ship or Vessel with her Tackle Apparel Ammunition Freight and Furniture unto the said Governor in Chief for and on behalf of His Majesty in the Penalty or Sum of Five Hundred Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain to be recovered and paid by these Presents IN WITNESS whereof he the said John Mertho hath set his Hand and Seal to one part

hereof and to the other part hereof the said Governor in Chief for and on his Majesty's behalf hath set his Hand and Seal the day and Year above Written.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING



1804.
26 Aug.

Charter party
of the ship
Ocean.

J. MERTHO



Signed Sealed and Delivered (no Stamps being used in this Settlement) in the Presence of

G. BLAXCELL.

DAVID DICKENSON MANN.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

COPIES OF ORDERS Received from His Excellency Governor King etc. etc. etc. And from His Honor Lieutenant Governor Collins etc. etc. etc. Orders given to Mr. John Mertho.

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and Over His Majestys Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies etc. etc. etc.

You are hereby Required and Directed to Receive on board the Ship Ocean under your Command The Officer and Men Stock and Grain as per Margin* (Victualling the People at the Navy full Ration, which you will apply to Lieutenant Governor Collins to be Replaced) and proceed without loss of time to Port Phillip, where you will put yourself and Ship under the direction of His Honor Lieut. Governor Collins or Captain Daniel Woodriff of His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, Obeying all Such Orders as you may Receive for His Majesty's Service. For which this shall be your Order.

Given under my hand at Sydney New South Wales this
15th day of Novemr. 1803.

To Mr. Jno. Mertho

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Master of the Ocean Transport.

By His Honor David Collins Esquire Lieut. Governor of His Majesty's Settlement at Sullivan Cove in the River Derwent and Lieut. Colonel of the Royal Marine forces.

THE Ocean Store Ship, being cleared of the Stores and Provisions, which were put on board her at Port Phillip and being ballasted and ready for Sea.

* *Marginal note.*—Mr. Willm. Collins and Six Convicts with the Colonial Cutter. Twelve Wether Sheep. Twelve Swine. Sixty Bush'ls Maize for feeding them. The Hope Cutter with Six Oars three Masts and three Sails and other furniture complete.

1804.
26 Aug.

Orders given
to Mr. John
Mertho.

You are hereby Required and Directed to proceed with the first fair Wind to Port Phillip where you will receive the remainder of the Officers, Settlers, Soldiers, Prisoners, Stores, Provisions and Stock belonging to this Establishment, with which you will return to this Cove following such directions as you may receive from Lieutenant Sladden Or the Senior Officer in Command at that Place.

And in the Execution of these Orders you will Use every exertion and Care in your Power as well for the preservation of the Stock as for the Speedy Return of the Ship.

For which this shall be your Order.

Given under My Hand at Head Quarters Sullivan Cove this
19th day of March 1804.

DAVID COLLINS, Lieut. Governor.

To Mr. Jno. Mertho

Commanding the Ocean Store Ship.

By His Honor David Collins Esquire Lieut. Governor of His Majesty's Settlement at Hobart Town Derwent River and Lieut. Colonel of the Royal Marine Forces.

HAVING Received on board the Ship under your Command the Several Persons, named in the enclosed list together with such Provisions for their Use during the passage as I have directed the Commissary to put on board you.

You will proceed to Sydney in Port Jackson, where you will deliver them, to the Orders of His Excellency the Governor in Chief.

And Whereas you have undertaken to Supply the above mentioned Persons with Salted Meat during the time they may be on board, You will issue the same at the Ration, which is Customary to People while embarked on board a Transport. The Flour and Sugar which is sent by the Commissary will be issued at the same Ration and in the proper proportions by the Storekeeper of the late Settlement at Risdon Cove.

You will also Cause to be Deliv'ed, to the Orders of the Governor the Water Casks expressed in the Margin,* which have been put on board the Ocean, belonging to this Settlement.

For which this shall be your Order.

Given under My Hand at Head Quarters Hobart Town
Derwent River 28th July 1804.

DAVID COLLINS, Lieut. Governor.

To Mr. Jno. Mertho

Commanding the Ocean Transport.

* 20 Water Butts, 4 Barrels.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

1804.
26 Aug.Certificate of
discharge for
the transport
Ocean.

CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE FOR THE TRANSPORT OCEAN.

THE Government Service for which the Ocean Transport was taken up for, being Completed, she is hereby discharged from the Date hereof.

Dated at Sydney this Twenty Sixth day of August One Thousand Eight Hundred and four

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[The log of the Ocean was also forwarded in this enclosure, a copy of which will be found in volume I, series III.]

[Enclosure No. 5.]

[A copy of the voucher for the payment of the hire of the transport Ocean is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 6.]

[A copy of the agreement with the commander of the Lady Barlow was also forwarded as Enclosure No. 3 to Governor King's general letter, dated 14th August, 1804.]

[Enclosure No. 7.]

JULY 1804 Recd. on Board the Lady Barlow on Acct. of Government the following Articles. Viz.

Live stock
and stores
shipped on the
Lady Barlow.

B.

372 Casks Contg. 143,786 lbs. of Flour.
 200 Tierces of Pork 63,960 Do. of Pork.
 40 Casks of damaged Flour 2 of which Expended on the Passage.
 600 Bushels of Maize (Part of which was returned back to the
 Stores having got wet in the Boats).
 Delivered 400 Bgs. at the Derwent.
 64 Bushells of Corn 24 Expended during the Passage.
 490 Gunny Bags.
 1 Stallion.
 3 Mares.
 1 Bull.
 140 Cows 10 of which died during the Passage.
 6 Oxen.
 60 Sows 1 of which died during the Passage.
 2 Boars.
 T↑O
 Nos. 2,408 }
 to } 12 Bales Contg. 25 Mens Suits.
 2,419
 2,444 and 2,445 2 do Containing 30 Womens Do.
 2,438 and 2,448 3 Casks do 100 Hatts.

1804.
26 Aug.JULY 1804 Recd. on Board the Lady Barlow, &c.—*continued.*

Live stock and stores shipped on the Lady Barlow.	T↑O					
	2,432	and 2,434	3 Casks	Containing	100 Pair	Mens Shoes.
		2,479	1 do	do	75 Pair	Womens do
		2,408	1 Case	do	75	Womens Hatts.
			1 Hogsd.	do	483 lbs.	Flour.
			1 Cask	do	196 lbs.	Beef.
			1 do	do	164 lbs.	Pork.
			6 Squares	Glass.		
			200	Copper Nails.		
			15 fs.	of 4½ Inch rope.		
			4 Gl.	of Oil.		
			150 lbs.	of Flat Iron.		
			34	Square do		
			1	Cart Complete		
		1	Timber Carrge.	do.		
		6	Logs of Cedar Wood.			
		6	Wheel Barrows.			
		6	Sets of Harness for Oxen.			

} in Lieu of Stores
supply'd to the
Integrity.

delivered the Whole at the Derwent with the Exception aforementioned in the Month of August 1804.

ALLAN MACASKILL.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

ORDER FOR PAYMENT FOR THE HIRE OF THE SHIP OCEAN.

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esqr. etc. etc.

WHEREAS Lieutenant Governor Collins with the Establishment, Provisions and Stores were landed at Port Phillip from His Majesty's Ship Calcutta and Ocean Transport to form a Settlement, which place proving ineligible for that purpose and having from that Officer's representation considered it indispensible to direct the Establishment etc. to be removed from Port Phillip to Port Dalrymple or the Derwent, and as I judged that Service might be performed by His Majesty's Ship Calcutta then lying at Port Phillip and by the Ocean (which was discharged from the Service by Lieutenant Governor Collins and had touched here on her passage to China) in about four months, I deemed it adviseable for the furtherance of His Majesty's Service to hire the Ocean to perform that Service at the Rate of Eighteen Shillings a Ton per Calendar Month.

And Whereas from the circumstance of His Majesty's Ship Calcutta coming to this Port on the Ocean's return to Port Phillip It appears that only the Establishment etc. could be removed at once in the Ocean which unavoidably produced the necessity of that Ship returning to Port Phillip to carry the remainder of the Establishment Provisions and Stores to the Derwent River where Lieutenant Governor Collins was fixed

Order for
payment of
the hire of
the transport
Ocean.

which from the reigning westerly winds prolonged the Form of the Ocean being continued on that Service to Nine Months instead of Four. If all the Establishment etc. could have been conveyed at once.

1804.
26 Aug.

Order for
payment of
the hire of
the transport
Ocean.

You are therefore hereby required and directed to draw a Set of Bills of Exchange on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury at ninety days Sight for the Amount of the Said hire at the rate of Eighteen Shillings per ton for 481 Tons pr. Calendar month, agreeable to Charter Party made on that behalf on the 25th November 1803. The date of the discharge being the 26th August 1804, taking care to have complete and correct vouchers for the Same, Two of which you will deliver to me.

For which this shall be your Order.

Given under my hand, etc., this 7th day of September, 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

[The journal kept on the ship Lady Barlow will be found in volume I, series III.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 1, per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

September 11th, 1804.

11 Sept.

In my General Letter and that marked A. dated August 14th last, and sent by the Albion, I had the Honor of stating my reasons for hiring the Lady Barlow to carry a Cargo of Stock, Provisions etc. as Pr. Enclosed Invoice No. 1 from hence to Hobart Town in the Derwent—That Ship left this the 24th July, and returned here the 2nd Instant having lost 10 of the Cows on the Voyage, owing to very bad Weather, but had landed everything else in great safety.

Shipment of
live stock
and stores
to Hobart.

The Enclosure No. 2 from Lieut. Governor Collins to me, and the Report of a Survey No. 3, which he had cause to be taken on the Provisions—I must confess has rather surprised, and much disappointed me, the more particularly so as it is the same Species and kind of Provisions issuing here—On this Occasion I found it necessary to require an Explanation from the Commissary, which Documents as well as my Answer to Lieut. Governor Collins on that subject I have the Honor to enclose for Your Lordship's Information.

Report on
the stores
transmitted.

1804.
11 Sept.

Supplies for
the settlement
at Hobart.

Great losses have certainly occurred from the quantity of Flour sent from England in 1802 and the Salt Meat sent from the Cape of Good Hope, still I conceive that the extended allowance I have made for those deficiencies at the Derwent will cause the Provisions they have there now to last till July 1805—But should any Opportunity offer, I shall endeavour to send additional Supplies to guard against every probable Accident.

When the whole of the Flour received from England in 1802, and the Salt Meat from the Cape is Expended, an exact Account of the Deficiencies may be transmitted to Your Lordship.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Sydney, New South Wales,

26th July, 1804.

Invoice of
live stock
and stores
shipped on the
Lady Barlow.

INVOICE of Provisions, Live Stock and Grain shipped by John Palmer Esqr. Commissary on board the Lady Barlow Allan McAskill Captain for the use of His Majesty's Settlement at the Derwent.

	£	s.	d.
372 Casks Flour Wt. 143,786 lbs. @ 6d.	3,594	13	0
200 Tierces Pork ,, 63,960 ,, @ 8d.	2,132	0	0
1 Stallion	71	6	0
3 Mares, @ £43 3s. 6d. ea.	129	10	6
1 Bull	40	0	0
140 Cows @ £21 ea.	2,940	0	0
6 Bullocks ,, 40 ,,	240	0	0
2 Boars } Wt. 7,117 lbs. @ 8d. per lb.	237	4	8
60 Sows }			
40 Casks damaged Flour marked B. Wt. 13,440 lb. ...			
55 Bags Bhoosey, 3,540 lbs. or 43 Maunds, $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2s. per Maud	4	2	6
4 Bags Gram, 592 lbs. or 7 Maunds, $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 2s. 8d. per Maud	0	19	2
289 Bags—579 Bushls. Maize	115	16	0
61 Bags—121 Bushls. Wheat	45	7	6
490 Gunny Bags	24	10	0
6 Setts Harness Complete	15	0	0
	£	9,590	13 0

To His Honor
Lieut. Govr. Collins
etc. etc. etc.

JOHN PALMER, Commiss'y.

N.B.—The above are charged at Prime Cost including Expences.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

DEPUTY COMMISSARY FOSBROOK TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS.

14th August, 1804.

*[A copy of this letter, relating to provisions, will be found in volume I, series III.]*1804.
11 Sept.
Enclosures
transmitted.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

REPORT OF SURVEY ON PROVISIONS AT THE DERWENT.

[A copy of this report will be found in volume I, series III.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS.

10th September, 1804.

[A copy of this despatch will be found in volume I, series III.]

[Enclosure No. 5.]

COMMISSARY PALMER TO ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL.

Sir, Sydney, 8th September, 1804.

I Received Yours of this date informing me that His Excellency the Governor commanded you to Say, that from a Report of Survey he has received from Lieut. Governor Collins at the Derwent which was held upon the Provisions sent thither from hence in the Lady Barlow, he finds that a great Quantity of Meat and Flour is Condemned as unfit for Men to eat and that His Excellency requested I would be pleased to inform him in what State the said Provisions appeared to be upon their being Shipped on Board the Lady Barlow, and whether the same kind of Meat and Flour has not been and Still Continues to be Issued from His Majesties Stores in this Settlement.

Palmer's
report on the
salt meat
and flour.

In Answer to the above I have to acquaint you for His Excellency's Information that the Whole of the Meat and Flour Sent to the Derwent was taken from among those Species of Provisions in the Public Stores, which we have been, and are now issuing from, And that Care was taken in Selecting the best and Soundest Casks, to be Shipped for the Derwent; What the quality of the Provisions, in those Casks were, it is impossible for me to Say, but I naturally Suppose they were the Same as what we are now issuing. I have to Observe that the above Meat was Received from the Cape of Good Hope, per the Bridgewater in March 1803 And the Flour from England per the Alexander, Atlas and Rolla Transports in the Year 1802 and 1803.

1804.
11 Sept.

For His Excellency's further Information, I herewith enclose the Acting Deputy Commissary's Report to me of the State of the Meat and Flour which he has Opened and issued between the 15th March last and the present date, which I Conceive to be Correct.

I am, &c.,

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

ACTING DEPUTY-COMMISSARY WILTSHIRE TO COMMISSARY PALMER.

Sir,

Sydney, 8th September, 1804.

Wiltshire's
report on the
salt meat
and flour.

In obedience to your directions of this date requiring me to deliver to you as near as possible an account of the state of the meat and Flour that has been Issued between the 15th March and the present date by me.

I have to acquaint you that among the number of Casks of Salt Meat that have been opened many of them have been without Pickle and in so bad a State as not to be fit to be Issued, the Flour that has been opened since the above time has been nearly in the same state as it is at present, some of which has been so bad as not to be fit to Issue, which has been laid by for Survey, as also a quantity taken from both ends of the Casks and out-sides, many of them has been Obligated to be Seperated from the inside before I would Issue it to the People and even among that there is a number of Weavels and Maggots.

I must also acquaint you that no regular complaint has ever been made by any Person to whom it has been Issued.

I remain, &c.,

J. WILTSHIRE,

Actg. Dy. Commissary.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.*

(Per transport Experiment, *via* India.)

3 Oct.

Sir,

Sydney, New South Wales, 3rd October, 1804.

As the ship this goes by takes the route of India, and having so lately sent my general despatches, and as Mr. Campbell has determined to send the Lady Barlow to London with seal-skins and oyl about December, I shall do myself the honor to write more fully by that conveyance, and transmit duplicates of my letters by the Albion.

Discharge of
the transport
Ocean.

The Ocean, transport, arrived here the 24th August, and was the same day discharged from the service. She had met with much bad weather and foul winds in removing the remainder of Col. Collins's establishment from Port Phillip to the Derwent.

* Note 48.

The Lady Barlow had landed all the stock and provisions she took from hence.

1804.
3 Oct.

By the return of these ships I received some public despatches from Col'l Collins, which I should have forwarded by this conveyance but that I am persuaded the Lady Barlow will arrive much sooner than this letter.

Despatches from lieutenant-governor Collins.

Lieut't-Gov'r Collins is much gratified at the supplies he has received from hence, which I hope will soon be much extended. He speaks very favorably of his situation; has got his people under cover, and has made much progress in cultivation—at least so much as to ensure seed.

Satisfactory progress at Hobart.

Col. Patterson sails next Sunday, the 6th inst., with his establishment, provisions, stores, &c., to settle Port Dalrymple. That service will be performed by the Buffalo, Lady Nelson, and two Colonial vessels belonging to the Crown.

Settlement of Port Dalrymple.

The Investigator will sail the latter end of this month to remove a part of the establishment from Norfolk Island.

Removal of establishment from Norfolk Island.

Our wheat harvest, which will be got in by the latter end of December, has the most favorable appearance of yielding a great produce.

Prospects of wheat harvest.

I am happy in informing you of the general good behaviour and healthy state of the inhabitants in this part of His Majesty's dominions.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per transport Experiment, *viâ* India.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

8th October, 1804.

8 Oct.

Sir,

Not thinking it worth while to make this Communication to my Lord Hobart, (unless you should see it necessary) I beg to inform you of a Circumstance which occurred on the Experiments departure from hence, respecting Mr. Luttrells Family and as his Feelings as a Father has been much wounded, and as he may give vent to them by some representation I consider it necessary to inform you that on the Experiments arrival the General Question was asked passengers and Convicts whether they had any complaint to make against the Commander or any part of the Crew which was answered in the negative by every person on board, and from Mr. Luttrell I received every assurance of Mr. Withers the Commanders good Behaviour towards him and his Family on the Voyage—Mr. Luttrell had dined at my Table with Captain Withers, and the latter appeared to be received in Mr. Luttrells Family on the most Friendly Terms—Two days previous to the Ships departure Mr. Luttrell's Son who

Charges made against Mr. Withers.

1804.
8 Oct.

Charges made
against
Mr. Withers.

had been two Voyages with Captain Withers deserted from the Ship, of which complaint was made to me by the Captain, and every search was made but proved ineffectual—Early on the Morning the Ship sailed I received Notice from the Magistrate at Parramatta that one of Mr. Luttrell's Daughters had eloped from her Father's Dwelling at that place, and that the Father had every reason to suppose she had gone off with Captain Withers. The Provost Marshal was despatched in the fastest Rowing Boat with a Warrant from me to take the Young Woman out of the Ship and an Order to Captain Withers to deliver her up to that Officer who reached the Ship a few Miles without the Heads, and on his return brought a written declaration from Captain Withers that she was not on board the Experiment—A fair Wind soon took that Ship as well as the Ocean out of sight—Whatever truth might be in the Reports that were circulated of an improper connexion having existed on the Voyage between Captain Withers and the Female part of Mr. Luttrell's Family, still the Conduct of Captain Withers in case he did take the Young Woman away which he denied appears to me of the most reprehensible and unwarrantable Nature and fully sufficient to excite the resentment which Mr. Luttrell so naturally expresses.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per ship Argo; acknowledged by Governor King, 20th July, 1805.)

25 Oct.

Sir,

Navy Office, 25th October, 1804.

Payment for
sailmakers'
work on
H.M.S. Buffalo.

Mr. Palmer having in January 1803 drawn a Bill upwards for £26 10s. 0d. being the Amount paid by him to the Master, Boatswain, Quarter Master and Quarter Master's mate of H.M. Ship Buffalo, for Sailmakers work performed on board that Ship, We have ordered payment of the Bill; but as the two former persons should not have been made any allowance on this Account, we have ordered the Sums paid to them to be abated from their Wages—With respect to the Quarter Master and the Quarter Master's Mate altho' they are strictly not entitled (not being rated as Sailmakers) to the allowance yet in this instance we shall allow them the usual pay of 1/3 a day by ordering what they have received above that Sum to be charged against their pay.

Vouchers to be
transmitted.

As it appears that Mr. Palmer in the Years 1793 and 1794 drew the following Bills upon us, for which Vouchers have not been received in this Office, We are to request you to desire him to send home as soon as possible full and regular Vouchers to

account for those Sums, or order that if upon examination they prove correct we may remove the Imprest outstanding against him on Account thereof.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
On the 15th April, 1793	120	0	0	On the 18th April, 1793	220	0	0
31st August ,,	429	4	0	7th July, 1794	178	3	7

1804.
25 Oct.

Vouchers to be transmitted.

We are, &c.,

W. PALMER.

F. GAMBIER.

F. T. HARTWELL.

EARL CAMDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 1, per ship Argo; acknowledged by Governor King, 20th July, 1805.)

Sir, Downing Street, 31st October, 1804.

31 Oct.

The Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council for matters respecting trade and plantations having taken into consideration the advantages which may accrue to this country from the growth of fine wool in New South Wales, have recommended to me to take measures for the encouragement thereof; and they having further represented that, from the pains which had been taken by John McArthur, Esquire, in increasing and improving the breed of sheep in New South Wales, it would be expedient to promote his views by such a grant of lands as would enable him to extend his flocks in such a degree as may promise to supply a sufficiency of animal food for the colony as well as a lucrative article of export for the support of our manufactures at Home,—I am commanded by His Majesty to desire that you will have a proper grant of lands, fit for the pasture of sheep, conveyed to the said John McArthur, Esq., in perpetuity, with the usual reserve of quit rent to the Crown, containing not less than five thousand acres.

John
Macarthur
to receive a
grant of five
thousand
acres.

Mr. McArthur has represented that the lands he wishes to be conveyed to him for this purpose are situated near Mount Taurus, as being peculiarly adapted for sheep; and I therefore am to express my wishes that he may be accommodated in this situation.

It will be impossible for Mr. McArthur to pursue this plan unless he shall be indulged with a reasonable number of convicts (which he states to be not less than thirty) for the purpose of attending to his sheep, and as Mr. McArthur will take upon himself the charge of maintaining these convicts, a saving will accrue to Government, and I doubt not you will provide him with such as shall appear most suitable to his objects.

Convicts to
be assigned to
Macarthur.

His Majesty's Government takes a peculiar interest in forwarding the objects of this letter. I am therefore persuaded you

1804.
31 Oct.

will do everything in your power to promote its success, and I shall be obliged for all such observations as shall occur to you upon the subject, and may tend to forward an object so important for the colony.

I have, &c.,

CAMDEN.

EARL CAMDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 2, per ship Argo; acknowledged by Governor King, 20th July, 1805.)

Sir, Downing Street, 31st October, 1804.

Davidson to receive a grant of two thousand acres.

Mr. Walter Davidson, nephew to Sir Walter Farquhar, will deliver to you this letter. It is his intention to become a settler in New South Wales, and as it is extremely desirable to encourage gentlemen of such connexions to establish themselves in the colony, I am to desire you will cause a grant of lands of not less than two thousand acres, to be made to him in perpetuity, with the usual reserve of quit rents to the Crown; and I further recommend that the lands to be located to him should be contiguous to those to be granted to Mr. McArthur; who can be of use to him in the formation of his establishment.

Assigned servants, and cattle.

You will, of course, see the propriety of allotting to him such a number of convicts as may be necessary for his undertakings, and I request you would assist him with not less than six head of horned cattle from the Government herd, to be paid out of the returns of the property.

I am, &c.,

CAMDEN.

EARL CAMDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 3, per ship Argo; acknowledged by Governor King, 20th July, 1805.)

Sir, Downing Street, 31st October, 1804.

Prisoners to be transported from India.

As it appears by your correspondence with the Government of Bombay, on the subject of the case of Mr. Bellasys, that you had not received any communication on the subject of the Act of the 39th-40th of the King, cap. 79, for the better administration of justice in India, which Act gives power to transport persons convicted of transportable offences to New South Wales and the islands adjacent, I herewith transmit a copy of the said Act, and am commanded to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure that you duly receive all persons sent to the settlement under your Government, and that you pay due attention to the sentences passed upon them by the Courts established in India by virtue of the said Act.

I have, &c.,

CAMDEN.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of this printed document has been omitted.]

EARL CAMDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

1804.
31 Oct.

(Despatch No. 4, per ship Argo; acknowledged by Governor King,
20th July, 1805.)

Sir, Downing Street, 31st Octor., 1804.

The Persons mentioned in the enclosed List have received List of settlers.
permission to accompany Mr. McArthur to New South Wales.

I have already signified to you His Majesty's Pleasure with regard to a Grant of Land to be made to Mr. Davidson, and I am also to desire that the usual quantity of Land, and every other assistance hitherto granted to Settlers, may be given to Alexander Dollis who I have reason to think will be found a valuable acquisition to the Colony. Grant of land to Dollis.

Mr. John Anderson has been recommended to me in such a manner that I am desirous he should receive every possible encouragement and you will therefore put him in possession of any moderate quantity of Land he may require for the purpose of Cultivation. Recommendation of Anderson.

I have, &c.,

CAMDEN.

[Enclosure.]

LIST OF SETTLERS.

List of settlers.

Mr. Walter Davidson.

Mr. John Anderson.

Mr. Hannibal McArthur.

Mr. Ed'd Wood } Young men of respectable Connexions who go
Mr. Thos Wood } out to instruct persons in the art of assorting Wool and finally to become Settlers.

Miss Elizabeth McArthur.

Miss Lucas, her Governess.

Alexr. Dollis & family. Shipwright.

John Lawrence, Gardener.

Thos. McBean and Family. House Carpenter.

Thos. Edwards and family. Servants.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per ship Argo; acknowledged by Governor King, 8th September,
1805.)

Sir, Downing Street, 31st Octor., 1804.

I am directed by Lord Camden to transmit to you for your Information a Copy of a letter from Professor Davy, stating his opinion upon the specimens of Leather sent from New South Wales to this Country and also relative to the process for making an Extract of Bark for tanning, and the method of ascertaining the qualities of different Barks. Report on colonial leather and processes of tanning.

I have, &c.,

E. COOKE.

1804.
31 Oct.

Report on
colonial leather
and processes
of tanning.

[Enclosure.]

PROFESSOR DAVY'S REPORT ON LEATHER.

Sir, 21 Albemarle St., 8th March, 1804.

I have examined by chemical means the two Specimens of leather which you did me the honour to put into my hands. The Thin Skin I find it perfectly tanned, and the leather is of a Kind that would sell very well in the London market. The Thick Skin is not quite tanned throughout, but as far as the process has gone the leather is good and of a proper quality for making the Soles of Shoes or boots.

From these Specimens of the manufacture of the Colony, there can be no doubt but that the Bark of the tree made use of, would be a very valuable article in Great Britain if it could be imported to us to be Sold at a low price. Or, Supposing that labour is tolerably cheap in Botany Bay an Extract might be made from the Bark, which would answer all the same purposes of tanning, though it would occupy in a ship perhaps not more than $\frac{1}{50}$ of the Space.

To produce the Extract, the Bark after being coarsely powdered or bruised should be infused in water, so as to make a common tanning liquor as strong as possible.

This liquor should be boiled and kept boiling in common earthen pots till it becomes thick, when the fire should be deadened and kept only in a slight degree to prevent the matter from burning. When it is quite solid the operation is finished, the extract should be taken out of the pot and put into common casks for Exportation.

The extract of the Bark would probably bring from 4d. to 6d. a pound in England. The exact value of it cannot however be ascertained unless some specimens of the bark could be procured.

In so well wooded a country as New South Wales it is probable that there are many species of vegetable substance possessed of the tanning property.

It may be suspected in all those trees the bark of which tastes rough like the Sloe (or astringent). And the value of any tanning Bark may be easily determined by a very simple method. It is this:—Warm water must be poured upon the bark and suffered to rest upon it for half an hour. A little glue or size must be boiled in another quantity of water. A glassfull of the bark liquor must then be mixed with a glassful of the glue or size liquor. If plenty of cloudiness is produced, the bark is good for tanning; but if the liquor remains clear it will be of no use.

I have thought it right to describe these processes. You, Sir, will judge whether it will be of any use to communicate them to the persons, who have produced the leather in the Colony—I

shall at all times feel great pleasure in giving any information on the Subject that I am possessed of, and if you should think a more circumstantial account of the process of evaporation for the extract necessary, you will be pleased to command my Services.

I have, &c.,

H. DAVY.

1804.
31 Oct.

Report on colonial leather and processes of tanning.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per ship Argo; acknowledged by Governor King, 8th September, 1805.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 31st Oct., 1804.

I am directed by Lord Camden to transmit to you the Copy of a letter from the Master of the Atlas Convict Ship to Mr. King, recommending William Hackett alias Burns alias Charles Barrington to be emancipated, and a small Grant of Land to be given to him, and I am to desire that you will pay such attention to the Application in question as Hackett's conduct since his arrival in the Colony may appear to justify.

Emancipation and land grant for William Hackett.

I have, &c.,

E. COOKE.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of Thomas Musgrave's letter is not available.]

EARL CAMDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 5, per ship Argo; acknowledged by Governor King, 20th July, 1805.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 3rd November, 1804.

3 Nov.

Your letters to the 1st of March last have been received and laid before the King. I do not at present enter into the particulars of their contents, but I avail myself of Mr. McArthur's return to New South Wales to express the satisfaction His Majesty experienced at the measures adopted by you for the suppression of the revolt at Parramatta, and the zeal and alacrity manifested by the troops and the inhabitants upon that occasion.

Despatches acknowledged.

I have, &c.,

CAMDEN.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked "General Letter No. 1," per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

20th December, 1804.

20 Dec.

With this I have the honor to forward Duplicates of my last Despatches by the Albion, south whaler, which left this the 21st last August.

1804.
20 Dec.

Conduct of the
United Irish.

I have great pleasure in informing your Lordship that the United Irish remain very quiet, and I have no doubt but a continuation of the same precautions that have been made to counteract their ridiculous schemes will ensure the present tranquillity. The citadel is far advanced, and when finished will afford the greatest advantages in resisting any attempt that may be made in the settlement.

Survey of the
lower
Hawkesbury
river.

Being anxious to ascertain what number of people could be fixed on the lower part of the Hawkesbury and its branches, I directed the acting surveyor to make an accurate survey of the river from Portland Head to the entrance at Mullet Island. Broken Bay had been most accurately surveyed by Governor Hunter; but as the Hawkesbury River was only an eye sketch, its directions are in many places corrected by the late survey. Very small portions on the different points could be cultivated to any advantage, seldom exceeding spaces of thirty or forty acres, bounded by inaccessible rocks. However, from an occurrence that happened shortly after the surveyor's departure I should have deferred making any more settlements down that river.

Presentation of
a fraudulent
memorial
against the
natives.

One of the settlers recently fix'd below Portland Head, who was much annoyed by the natives in June last, delivered me a memorial, said to be signed by all the settlers in that district, requesting they might be allowed to shoot the natives frequenting their grounds, who had threatened to fire their wheat when ripe. On further enquiry I found that none of the settlers had authorized this man to put their signatures to the paper, and that his fears of what might be had operated with him more forcibly than any present or future probability of the natives again being inimical to him or his neighbours. As the imposition could not pass by unnoticed, he was sentenced by the magistrates to a month's confinement in the jail; but in consideration of his property being likely to suffer he was released after a few days' confinement. Wishing to be convinced myself what cause there was for these alarms, three of the natives from that part of the river readily came on being sent for. On questioning the cause of their disagreement with the new settlers they very ingenuously answered that they did not like to be driven from the few places that were left on the banks of the river, where alone they could procure food; that they had gone down the river as the white men took possession of the banks; if they went across white men's grounds the settlers fired upon them and were angry; that if they could retain some places on the lower part of the river they should be satisfied and would not trouble the white men. The observation and request appear to be so just and so equitable that I assured them no more settle-

Grievances of
the natives.

Reservation for
the natives.

ments should be made lower down the river. With that assurance they appeared well satisfied and promised to be quiet, in which state they continue.

1804.
20 Dec.

Referring your Lordships to the 16th paragraph of my general letter by the *Albion** respecting the inconveniences sealing adventurers experience by the Americans resorting to Bass's Straits, and also circumstances of spirits being brought under American colours, which required my issuing the proclamation dated 26th May last. Since then I am concerned to state such circumstances respecting the ships of that nation as I should consider myself very remiss in concealing from your Lordship. Learning that an individual at this place was entering into speculative connections with some Americans who had been here, and with others here at the time, an application was made for a Mr. Smith, an American, to reside here, and to send for a vessel from America to carry on the sealing, &c. This I pointedly refused; and as two American vessels were then in the port entering men to carry on their fishery in Bass's Straits, I considered it my duty to prevent His Majesty's subjects being drawn from this colony by strangers for the purpose of ruining those colonists who had so long been employed in that pursuit; and not wishing to commit any act that might involve dispute, I deemed it adviseable to issue the enclosed General Order, of the 11th August, 1804, which I hoped would have prevented acts so injurious to the interests of the colony. However, by the return of one of those vessels (the *Union*, of New York), after being cleared out and sailed for China, I learned that a quantity of spirits I had refused permission to be sold from the *Fair American*, and allowed to be re-exported from hence in the *Union*, was taken to Norfolk Island, landed and sold, and as I cannot but suppose the transaction was with the knowledge and consent of the officer in command (Lieut.-Governor Foveaux having quitted the Island), I cannot but consider that officer reprehensible, as it has been invariably a rule with Lieut't-Governor Foveaux never to suffer any intercourse with vessels touching at Norfolk Island who did not produce a letter from the Governor at this place, in consequence of which he had sent vessels away with spirits without suffering any to be landed. As the officer left in command was not ignorant of those Orders, I am sorry he was persuaded on to suffer such a deviation, which I am very apprehensive will be attended with no good to the settlers. The master and supercargo of the *Union*, I also learned, had been suffered to take eleven men from the Island for the purpose of carrying on a voyage of speculation in procuring sandalwood among the Friendly and other islands, on

American
sealing
vessels in
Bass Strait.

American
traders.

Spirits landed
at Norfolk
Island from the
ship *Union*.

* Note 49.

1804.
20 Dec.

Trading in
sandal-wood.

their way to China, for which purpose it appears since the Union's return that a contract has been made between the master and an individual here and the supercargo of the Fair American. To the two latter it appears he had sold his cargo of sealskins, and for which payment was to be made from the sale of the sandalwood they were to get, and with the overplus a vessel was to be purchased in America to come here for the use of his co-partners. This circumstance, and indeed every part of the Union's real destination, I was unacquainted with until that vessel's return, otherwise I should certainly have prevented it as far as I could, such proceedings having the appearance of an errant fraud on the American owners of the vessel.

Seizure of
master and
seven men of
the Union by
natives of
Tongatabu.

In the *Gazette* of the 28th October last, your Lordship will observe the depositions* that were taken on the Union's return, with the melancholy account of the master, supercargo, and six men being cut off by the inhabitants of Tongataboo, the first island they went to for the sandalwood. In this transaction I am apprehensive that the fate of the master and others was much hastened by the manner in which the natives were turned out of the ship soon after the master left her; and had their lives been spared until the ship's departure, I think there can be no doubt but the women's escape and the ship's firing into the canoes and killing some of the natives, would have sealed the doom of those on shore. As the Fair American was intended to meet the Union among the islands, and had not left this, those vessels sailed together to endeavour to recover the unfortunate people, if they had survived, which is not to be expected. The master of the Union applied to me for several articles which the stock of our stores did not admit of my supplying without distressing the public service of the colony, but he has my permission to take what provisions he wanted, and to ship such Americans as he could find here.

The American
ship Duke of
Portland.

The fate of the American ship Duke of Portland, at the same time, is very imperfectly related, as no other account but that of the woman could be obtained; but I have much reason to believe some provocation had passed, as it was a short time before her arrival that the Porpoise had touched there, and found the inhabitants very amicable. The Duke of Portland had touched at Norfolk Island in distress, and notwithstanding the kindly treatment he received from Colonel Foveaux, yet on going away he forced people out of the boats, and took some convicts from the Island, which circumstance Colonel Foveaux represented to me; but unfortunately the delinquent was out of my reach.

Previous to the Union's return, accounts were received of the improper conduct of the crews belonging to the Perseverance

* Note 50.

and Pilgrim, American ships, to some of the Colonial sealing gangs, in Bass's Straits. This communication being made by the master of one of the gangs to his employers, desiring it to be laid before me, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose, and although there is only the single testimony of the person who appears to have been illused, still I cannot but be of opinion that there is much truth in the narrative, although I have no doubt there may have been faults on both sides. Having stated these, out of various circumstances of the same nature that have constantly attended the visit of almost every American ship, I most respectfully submit a consideration thereof to your Lordship's wisdom, and humbly suggest the necessity for the Governor of this territory being provided with particular Instructions respecting American vessels being allowed to lay and continue among the islands in Bass's Straits for the purpose of sealing, to the annoyance and prejudice of His Majesty's subjects in this quarter; and how far the Governor would be justifiable in seizing or otherwise proceeding against any vessel purchased in America on a co-partnership between any resident here and an American for the purpose of navigating in these seas, and having intercourse with the Honourable East India Company's possessions under the American flag.

1804.
20 Dec.
Conduct of
American crews
in Bass Strait.

Instructions
required for
future
treatment of
American
shipping.

Since the Albion sailed, accounts have been received from the Derwent that an abundance of what is called the right whale frequent the bays in that neighbourhood, and, according to the report sent me by the master of a whaler then at the place loading his ship with oil, it appears that four or five ships might fill every season, which is from May to September. As this, when known, will draw ships to that place, and no doubt several vessels from America, this improper intercourse will extend to Lieutenant-Governor Collins's settlement. I mention this circumstance to suggest the necessity of Instructions being sent respecting this intercourse with the Americans, which only tend to deprive His Majesty's subjects in this quarter of the only advantages they at present obtain from its produce.

Whaling in the
neighbourhood
of the Derwent
River.

As I have on this subject, as well as some others connected with His Majesty's interests and those of the colonists, done myself the honour of writing your Lordship a separate and particular letter,* I humbly request your reference and consideration of what I hope will not be considered as being too prolix or premature.

Notwithstanding the censure which I see has been bestowed on me in the public prints† in England for interposing my authority in reducing the exorbitant price of animal food, as stated in the General Orders, yet as I consider it my duty as chief magistrate

King's
limitation of
the price of
animal food.

* Note 51. † Note 52.

1804.
20 Dec.

King's
limitation of
the price of
animal food.

of this territory to regulate in an equitable manner the price of food as it becomes more plentiful, and not to sanction a continuation of the high prices which the cupidity of one or two great stockholders think proper to impose on the inhabitants by binding down the two licensed butchers to purchase and sell from their flocks and herds alone. To correct so great an evil, and at the request of the greater part of the inhabitants and officers who had not acquired stock, and were obliged to purchase from those who had, as well as to enable the small farmers to dispose of their male stock, after the expiration of two years from the price being last regulated, I gave the General Order dated October 14th, 1804, and that of October 25th,* consequent on the magistrate's recommendation. And your Lordship will observe in the General Orders of those dates, and in the *Gazettes* of October 14th and 28th, that the price of animal food is reduced so as to allow of a fair profit to the proprietor and the butcher, and enable the individual to purchase animal food at a reasonable rate, and in proportion to the great increase of male stock. And however this measure may affect one or two individuals, yet I am convinced of its expedience and general accommodation to the wants and means of the inhabitants, nor will any censure, either here or in England, operate with me in a single point wherein I conceive I am doing my duty, and may reasonably hope for your Lordship's approbation.

The
commencement
of brewing.

By the notice in the *Gazette* of the 30th September, your Lordship will observe that our brewery commenced on the 15th September. The malt kiln, size of the copper, brew-house, and every requisite is sufficient to brew six thousand gallons of beer weekly. Of barley, I hope there will be a sufficient quantity to go on with, but unfortunately our hops will soon be expended, unless some arrive, as no substitute has yet been discovered. It may be some years before the few hop plants we possess will answer any essential purpose; but should my request for more hops and a quantity of plants have been complied with, a continuation of the greatest blessing that can be bestowed on a colony will be not only insured, but greatly, if not entirely, do away the inclination for spirits. By the person's return who has the charge of that work, your Lordship will observe the quantity that has been brewed and its appropriation since its commencement. The prices put on the beer places it within every person's reach, and more generally distributes it than by any other means, at the same time allowing for a proportion to the prisoners at Government labour, to whom it has been liberally extended during the present harvest. By this ship I should have done myself the honor of forwarding a sample of the beer,

* Note 53.

1804.
20 Dec.

but that we have been obliged to use wheat lately instead of barley. As the latter grain is now coming in, I hope to send it by the next ship.

I have the honor to enclose the last quarterly return of the public stock and the superintendants' weekly return, by which your Lordship will observe that it increases very fast, although somewhat diminished by those supplied individuals, among whom I have given a cow to some deserving young couples lately married, either young women from the Orphan House, or daughters of free settlers. Those they have married are of good character, and mostly settlers. I shall also continue to give such deserving settlers* as I have reason to suppose will not abuse it the encouragement of purchasing breeding stock. What has already been thus bartered has greatly added to the settler's comfort, and not a little to his respectability as a farmer.

Distribution of live stock.

In my letter by the Albion I mentioned the probability of some officers going out to visit the wild cattle. In this journey they reported having seen great numbers, and a vast number of young calves. Of this stock there must be a great abundance, and hereafter will become so plentiful as to approach nearer the Nepean, where large herds of them sometimes resort for change of food. However, after the trials that have been so unsuccessfully made, I cannot but be of opinion that it would be more advisable to let them alone for some time, as I do not think there is any probability of their being able to pass through the mountains, as every person who has penetrated far into them give an account of their being inaccessible and void of pasturage, which must always confine the wild cattle to the rich pasturage between the mountains and the Nepean.

Report on the wild cattle.

Our wheat harvest, which is all got in, is esteemed very abundant, altho' some partial appearances seemed likely to check it. Of this necessary article we have an abundance for our own wants and that of our neighbours.

The wheat harvest.

The addition to the gaol at Parramatta, which I stated in my letter by the Albion is now completed, and as these beneficial erections can be carried to any extent on the same site, I hope it will continue, as it has been the means of promoting much public benefit and productive employment.

Completion of the gaol at Parramatta.

I am sorry to say that the great labour which has been bestowed in constructing an excellent water-mill and dam at Parramatta will not in any manner recompense the labour that has been bestowed upon it. This mill and dam has been erected on the same spot designed by Governor Hunter as the only situation likely to be supplied with water, but the experience of the last

The water-mill at Parramatta.

* *Marginal note.*—Up to this date, 51 Cows, 22 Oxen, 171 Ewes, 67 Sows.

1804.
20 Dec.
The water-mill
at Parramatta.
- three years sufficiently proves that the water is very insufficient for that purpose, except in periods of much rain. The dam being firmly constructed and the machinery of the mill well executed, it must remain to work whenever there is a sufficiency of water. As the master carpenter at Norfolk Island has relinquished his situation there on the intended removals, and wishing to come here, his abilities in constructing mills will soon remove every inconvenience that has been experienced on that account.
- Erection of
Fort Phillip.
- I have the honor to enclose the officer's report who acts as Engineer and Artillery Officer respecting the progress made in constructing the citadel at this place, which will be a work of great security, and is now a very defensible post. With the plan now transmitted, your Lordship will observe the distributions of the buildings to be erected in the inside. Setting up the large salt-pans that came by the Coromandel is also a material part of our present public works, which are laying in masonry and will be durable. The benefit the inhabitants will enjoy from this convenience is very great.
- The salt-pans.
- The Investigator
ready to sail.
- The Investigator is now so far completed as to be ready to go to Norfolk Island when I hear from Colonel Paterson, and I have no doubt of her proving a useful and durable vessel in her present reduced and converted state.
- Communication
with Otaheite.
- I very much regret that it has not been in my power to send any vessel belonging to the Crown from hence to Otaheite, as well for the purpose of endeavouring to procure salt pork as to enquire into the state of the missionariès on that island; but the constant and indispensable employment there has been for the few Government vessels we have has prevented me; and now that more settlements are made those vessels' services will be as constantly required as they can be kept in repair. It is now two years since accounts from that island were received, but have been in constant expectation of hearing from thence by Mr. Bass, to whom there is no doubt some accident has occurred.
- Dutch prize
taken by the
whaler Policy.
- The Policy, south whaler, bearing a letter of marque, has brought here and condemned in the Court of Vice-Admiralty an armed ship* taken from the Dutch, carrying supplies from Batavia to the islands of Amboyna and Banda. This vessel, which would have been a very desirable one for the use of the colony, I declined purchasing, as the Investigator is refitted. She is purchased by Mr. Campbell, and, as I have given leave for her to remain here six months until he sends her to a port where she can be sold, she will be employed on his sealing and whaling concerns. £20,000 in Spanish dollars were taken in the prize, which the commander of the Policy applied to me to receive for the public disbursement of the colony, and to give

* Note 54.

him bills on the Treasury for the amount, representing the great risk of taking such a sum in his vessel if the war continued. Much as I have ever considered it my duty to assist and promote the merchants' interest, yet I by no means considered myself justifiable in undertaking so mighty a responsibility. I therefore declined receiving any part of them. The prize's cargo having been procured for supplying Amboyna, &c., there were many articles of which our stores much needed; but expecting the stores, &c., requested for the service of the ensuing years, I have directed no other purchases to be made than such few articles as could not possibly be dispensed with, the amount of which will not exceed £100, if so much.

I have the honor to transmit the usual returns of the general statement of the inhabitants on the 30th September, and also the employment of convicts supported by Government within these settlements during that quarter, together with the return of the New South Wales Corps, and in referring your Lordship to my separate letter A of this date, respecting the expences and such other separate letters as necessarily make a part of this despatch, I humbly request your Lordship's consideration of their contents.

In assuring your Lordship of the good state of health and general good behaviour of those under my directions.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[The proclamation and order relating to the American vessels were dated 26th May and 11th August, 1804; copies were also forwarded with the general orders as an enclosure to Governor King's general despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 14th August, 1804.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

EXTRACT of a Letter from Joseph Murrell, Master of the Surprize, Sloop, sent to his Owners, Messrs. Henry Kable and James Underwood, of Sydney, from Bass's Straits, dated Kent's Bay, Sunday, October 21st, 1804.

THE ill-state of body which I at present labour under prevents me from giving you a full and particular account of the unparalleled behaviour of Delano,* master of an American ship Perseverance, his officers and crew. I was, on the 17th of this instant month, at 4 in the morning, seized upon by surprise by the chief mate of the ship and three other American ruffians, two of whom caught me by the hair, the other two, one hold of each arm, dragged me out of my bed, and trailing me along the

1804.
20 Dec.

King's refusal
to purchase
the specie.

Returns
transmitted.

Murrell's report
of the assault
and subsequent
actions of the
master and
crew of the
American ship
Perseverance.

* Note 55.

1804.
20 Dec.

Murrell's report
of the assault
and subsequent
actions of the
master and
crew of the
American ship
Perseverance.

ground in that manner until they came to the sea beach, where, after giving me several violent blows with their clubs, they kept me nearly three quarters of an hour naked, while they were searching for the rest of my people, one of whom they found; and after I demanded the reason of that treatment, I was answered that my Governor was not there to protect me, and they were determined to take such satisfaction of me as should make me dread the sight of an American, if I lived. They then dragged me and one of my people a considerable way towards where their boats lay, and, after stripping him, seized him up to a tree, and exercised most out-of-the-way cruelties, some giving him three, four, or five lashes apiece, others more, and a good many from one dozen to three dozen each. This they continued to act whilst life could be perceived in him. I, being aggravated at this usage, told them if there was a Christian among them, to despatch both the man and myself out of the world at once, and demanded to know what we had done. I was answered by two persons, one by the name of Blake, the other by the name of Thomas, who told me that myself and my gang had been three thousand dollars out of their way since they came into these straits, by killing most of the seal which I at present had, and ought to have kept away from Cape Barren and the rest of these islands, as the rest of the gangs had done, upon which I exclaimed, shame! I was answered by Thomas that they would soon make me hold my tongue. I answered that they could only take my life, and desired them to do it immediately, as I was in their power. To which the puppy Thomas replied that it would be too easy, and that they would torture me to death. That instant a number of them seized me, dragged me to a tree, where, after stripping me of my shirt, seized me up and began to sport away with their bloody cruelties, until some few Englishmen, belonging to the gangs out of Port Jackson, stung to the quick to see the cruelties exercised upon men, without humanity, law, or justice, determined not to suffer it, began to assemble, which occasioned the Americans to face about, at which instant I got my hands loose and ran into the sea, determined rather to be drowned than to be tortured to death. I was followed by a number of the Americans to the seaside, who gave my naked body several violent blows with large stones. They then sent into the water after me a Sandwich Island savage, who overtook me, and gave me a desperate blow on the head with a club, which club I have now and shall bring to Port Jackson, please God I live. He then gave me several violent blows on the body and a deep cut on my right arm, and my holding up that arm to save some violent blows on the head, he, with repeated blows,

broke my right arm in three pieces. In this condition he dragged me on shore, where one of them told me that he supposed I had got almost enough, but told me at the same time that there was a number more of their country ships expected in these straits, and perhaps would not behave so well to you Port Jackson gentlemen as their ship or the Charles had done. They then left me and returned with their boats to their ship. I was led to my bed and have ever since undergone the most excruciating pains, and things are now in such a state at Kent's Bay that it is past my art to describe. They then lay wait for the rest of my people, some to carry away and some to use in the same cruel manner, but I have given to Jobson and Sawers, who I have ordered to head my gangs during my illness, such effectual orders that all their intentions are defeated. They rescued from me, on the morning of the 17th, the King's prisoner, William Privett, a person who escaped from the Derwent with Druce, and whom I intended to have sent to Sydney in the Endeavour this time, as she returned to that port, at his own request, to be delivered to His Excellency Governor King. My ill-state of body does not permit me at this present to make the whole particulars of the conduct of that ship and schooner, at least their crews and officers, in a proper manner, known to His Excellency Governor King, for this is not the only crime he has committed of this nature on these islands. He is endeavouring to persuade all the persons of Port Jackson to leave their different gangs and go with him. He has received five of Mr. Campbell's people on board of his ship within these two days, one of my men, David White, and seven of your men, viz., Rob't Pawson and six of his gang. The remaining two, viz., Charles Savage and Robert Cox, they endeavoured all that lay in their power to persuade them to go, which they refused—nay Pawson took a great deal of pains to persuade Savage to go, and your own gang, that was under Pawson's directions, threatened to tie Savage and carry him into the boat by force. These two men I have retained in your service under me. Pawson left a letter for you, which I received from Savage at half-past one this morning, which was near the time of their escape. This letter I broke open, considering it my duty, fearing some worse plan was on foot against your property, and determined, dead as I was almost, to use every effort in my power to prevent it, but I find there is none. Pawson has taken away the boat, sail, knives, and steels, twine, and other little materials that he had in his chest. I have sent you the letter that Pawson left on the ground. The public part of this letter it is my particular desire you do order to be copyed and forwarded to the Governor, and after-

1804.
20 Dec.

Murrell's report
of the assault
and subsequent
actions of the
master and
crew of the
American ship
Perseverance.

1804.
20 Dec.

Murrell's report of the assault and subsequent actions of the master and crew of the American ship Perseverance.

wards published.* At the same time, make His Excellency acquainted that my ill-state of body will not permit me to make him acquainted with the whole particulars of that scoundrel's behaviour since he has been in these straits, nor am I master, at this present, of proper language to address the Governor with.

You will likewise let his Excellency know that he has since had the impertinence to say that he would write to the Governor, and charge him with being the cause of it, his own Conscience has since convicted him and he pretends to feel all the sorrow that can be, that ever it happened, but he is all duplicity, and he is now peeping behind the curtain while he is giving orders to his officers and crews to distress the merchants of this colony as much as possible—he has received hints lately since this happened that the Buffalo and Lady Nelson might call at this place, and he being conscious of being called to an account for his conduct by the British officers said publickly that he would die the most cruel death that ever man could be put to, sooner than be carried alive to Port Jackson. You will let the Governor know all these particulars, for this confirms the villain's guilt.

JOSEPH MURRELL.

Mr. Kable.—Request of Mr. Jamison some medicine that I may take inwardly, as I have received a number of bruises which effects me inwardly. I have a violent pain under my heart that prevents my breathing and was for three hours this night given over—sometimes for ten minutes together deprived of speech, but yet I flatter myself in the course of three weeks I shall be able to go to work.

JOSEPH MURRELL.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

Return of beer brewed at Parramatta.

AN Account of Beer brewed at Parramatta between 15th September 1804 and 9th December following, with the Appropriation of the same, extracted from Returns transmitted to the Commissary.

Time.	Quantity Brewed.	Civil and Military Department.	Licensed People and Settlers.	Prisoners at Public Labour.	Constables, Watchmen, etc.	Government purposes in lieu of Spirits.	Remaining on hand.	Loss by Issue.
September 15th ...	Gallons. 540	} 1,251	} 950	} 1,345	} 105	} 546	} 79	} 16
" 22nd ...	596							
" 29th ...	594							
October 6th ...	612							
" 20th ...	612							
November 24th ...	573							
December 9th ...	720							
Qty Brewed ...	4,247							

* Note 56.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

ACCOUNT of Stock belonging to the Crown in His Majesty's Colony in New South Wales with the Increase and Decrease from the 1st day of July to the 29th September 1804.

	Horned Cattle.				Horses.			Sheep.				Asses.		Swine.						
	Bulls.	Cows.	Bull Calves.	Cow Calves.	Oxen.	Males.	Mares.	Filley's.	Colts.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Ewe Lambs.	Wether Lambs.	Male.	Female.	Breeding Sows.	Female Slips.	Hogs.	Sucklings.
Remains 1st July, 1804	17	750	735	684	135	12	21	8	9	7	501	316	274	165	2	3	197	14	132	79
Increase .....	..	..	54	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	223	..	..	..	..	..	..
Received from Lady Barlow .....	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Received from Bull Calves.....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do from Wether Lambs.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do from Ewe Lambs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do in exchange for Cows .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expence.....	17	851	789	735	139	14	21	8	9	7	775	481	500	388	2	3	197	14	132	79
	..	163	13	2	8	1	5	..	..	2	19	31	274	165	..	..	89	12	49	5
	17	688	776	733	131	13	16	8	9	5	756	450	226	223	2	3	108	2	83	74

1804.
20 Dec.
Return of
live stock.

ACCOUNT of Stock belonging to the Crown—*continued.*

1804.
20 Dec.
Return of
live stock.

	Remarks.	
Cattle	kill'd for ye Pub. Stores & Issued in lieu of Salt Meat.....	8
Do	Decreased by Accidents.....	10
"	Bartered for Grain.....	3
"	Granted to Settlers.....	5
"	Sent to ye Derwent p. the ship Lady Barlow.....	146
"	Killed for the Governor's Family.....	1
"	Removed to Oxen.....	4
"	Bartered for Horses.....	6
"	Barter'd for Cattle left at the Derwent.....	3
Horses	Bartered for Grain.....	2
"	Sent to the Derwent p. the Lady Barlow.....	4
Sheep	Given to Settlers.....	7
"	Barter'd for Grain.....	9
"	Kill'd for the Govr's. Family.....	16
"	" for the Hospital.....	11
"	" by Accident.....	5
"	Removed to Ewe & Wethers.....	439
"	Supp'd the pub. Stores & Iss'd. in lieu of Salt Meat.....	7
"	Supp'd Col. Paterson for his voyage.....	3
Swine	sent to the Derwent per Lady Barlow.....	62
"	Killed for the public Stores & Issued in lieu of Salt Meat.....	45
"	Sent to Port Dalrymple by His M. Ship Buffalo, Lady Nelson, Integrity, & Francis Schr.....	21
"	Granted to Settlers.....	20
"	Killed for Govt. House.....	2
"	Decrease by Accidents.....	5
Total Expence.....		838

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

Progress in
erection of
Fort Phillip.

RETURN of the Progress of the Work at Fort Phillip from the 25th June to the 1st December 1804: Sydney.

The Ditch, in circumference Six hundred feet, eighteen feet wide, and six feet deep; dug round.

The Rampart, all round raised with Earth four feet and thirty feet wide.

The Wall of the Rampart of three faces of the Fort raised ten feet; five feet through.

Stone sufficient for a fourth face, raised and ready for laying.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED.

Gaol Gang.

From the 25th June to the 13th October 28
13th Octobr. to 3d Novem'r 18

Stone Masons.

From the 5th Septem'r to 25th October 10
,, 25th Octob'r to 1st Decem'r 7

Quarry Men.

From the 5th Septm'r to 1st Decem'r 3

N.B.—The greater part of the Ditch cut through a solid Rock.

W. MINCHIN,

Ens. and Adj. N.S.W. Corps, and Acting Eng'r.

1804.
20 Dec.Return of
N.S.W. Corps.

GENERAL RETURN of His Majesty's New South Wales Corps, 1st December, 1804.

Absent Officers' names and rank.	From what time.	By whose leave.	To what time.
Colonel Grose	15th Decem'r, 1794	His Majesty's .....	.....
Major Foveaux .....	.....	.....	.....
Captain Townson	15th Febr'y, 1800	His Majesty's .....	.....
" McArthur	16th Novem'r, 1801	Sent to England in arrest by Gov'r King .....	.....
Lieut't McKellar	29th March, 1802	Aid-de-camp to Gov'r King, and sent to England with His Excellency's dispatches.	.....
Ensign Barrallier	17th May, 1803	Resignation given in; embarked for England .....	.....
Lieut't Bayly .....	.....	Resignation given in; comm'g officer's leave of absence.	.....
Names and rank of officers on duty, and what duty.	Vacant officers, and by what means.	Names of officers present.	
Lieut't-Col. Paterson, at Port Dalrymple.	Assist't Surgeon Roberts, dead.	Captain Johnston.	
Captain Kemp, do	Ensign Maundrell, dead.	Captain Abbott.	
Captain Piper, do	Serjeants on command, 11.	Lieut't Moore.	
Ensign Anderson, do	Drummers — do 6.	Ensign Draffen.	
Lieut't Piper, at Norfolk Island.		Adjutant Minchin.	
Lieut't Davies, do		Paymaster Cox (suspended).	
Lieut't Laycock, do		Qu'rmaster Laycock.	
Ensign Lawson, do		Surgeon Harris.	
Captain Wilson, at Parramatta.			
Lieut't Brabyn, do			
Ensign Oressy, at Newcastle.			

GEO. JOHNSTON, B.-Major, Commanding.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement on the Eastern Coast of New South Wales on the 30th September, 1804, with an Estimate on the Remains of Provisions in the Public Store.

Settlement.	Civil Department Victualled.													Military Department Victualled.													Total of Military Department Victualled.							
	Governor.	Lieutenant-Governor and Lieutenant-Colonel of the N.S.W. Corps.	Deputy Judge-Advocate.	Commissary.	Principal Surgeon.	Deputy Provost-Marshal.	Secretary to the Governor (absent on leave).	Chaplain (absent on leave).	Assistant Surgeons.	Surveyor-General of Lands (absent).	Surveyor of Lands (acting).	Deputy Commissaries.	Boat-builder.	Clerks to the Commissary.	Superintendants, Storekeepers.	Women of Superintendts, Storek'prs.	Children above 10 years old.	Children above 2 years old.	Children under 2 years old.	Total of Civil Department Victualled.	Lieut.-Colonel and Lieut.-Governor.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Paymaster.	Surgeon.		Serjeants.	Drummers.	Privates.	Women.	Children above 10 years old.	Children above 2 years old.	Children under 2 years old.
Sydney	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	7	2	2	2	3	..	23	1	2	..	1	2	1	18	12	284	42	2	84	17	466
Parramatta .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	3	11	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	2	66	..	..	..	..	74	
Hawkesbury .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	
Newcastle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	20	..	..	..	..	22	
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	2	11	4	3	3	37	37	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	22	14	378	42	2	84	17	570

1804.
20 Dec.
General return
of inhabitants.

1804.
20 Dec.
General return
of inhabitants.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement, &c.—*continued.*

Settlement.	Loyal Association, Sydney and Parramatta.				Total of Loyal Association Victualled.				People not Victualled from the Stores.				Number Victualled from the Store.				Total Number of different Rations Issued.				Free Settlers not Victualled.		Number of Souls in the Settlement.				Week's Provisions in the Store at the Established Rations.				
	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Serjants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number not Victualled from the Store.	Number of full Rations not Victualled.	Orphans Victualled from the Store.	Men.	Women.	Children above 10 years old.	Children above 2 years old.	Children under 2 years old.	Total.	Full.	Two-thirds.	Half.	Quarter.	Total Number Victualled from the Store.	Number of Full Rations.	Men.	Women.	Number of Souls in the Settlement.	Wheat and Flour.	Beef and Suet.	Pork.	Sugar and Maize as Sugar.	
Sydney	1	1	3	1	45	51	892	589	444	1925	1506	52	501	66	3	143	22	735	945	115	227	39	1326	1145	93	..	3344	20 weeks 3 days.	6 weeks 1 day.	96 weeks 6 days.	99 weeks 2½ days.
Parramatta	1	1	3	1	35	41	362	218	227	807	620	..	547	169	..	100	33	849	668	174	100	33	975	850	124	3	1909	20 weeks 3 days.	6 weeks 1 day.	96 weeks 6 days.	99 weeks 2½ days.
Hawkesbury .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	510	264	340	1114	856	..	191	14	..	17	1	223	200	17	1	..	218	212	370	4	1720	20 weeks 3 days.	6 weeks 1 day.	96 weeks 6 days.	99 weeks 2½ days.
Newcastle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	14	..	9	1	104	104	14	9	1	128	118	..	..	128	20 weeks 3 days.	6 weeks 1 day.	96 weeks 6 days.	99 weeks 2½ days.
Total	2	2	6	2	80	92	1764	1071	1011	3846	2982	52	1319	263	3	269	57	1911	1917	320	337	73	2647	2325	587	7	7101	20 weeks 3 days.	6 weeks 1 day.	96 weeks 6 days.	99 weeks 2½ days.

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

[Enclosure No. S.]

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENTS.

1804.	Month.	Agriculture and Stock.		Buildings.										Boat Builders, etc.					Various Employments.										
		Overseers.	Agriculture on the Public Account.	Care of Government Stock.	Brick and Tile Makers.	Bricklayers Plasterers and Labourers.	Blacksmiths and Labourers.	Shingle, Pale and Lath Spitters.	Brick and Timber Carriages.	Stone Cutters and Layers.	Sawyers and Measurers (Timber).	House Carpenters and Labourers.	Painters.	Lime and Charcoal Burners.	Carpenters Shipwrights and Canikers.	Labourers, Watchmen and Clerks.	Blacksmiths Sawyers and Rope Makers.	Making Roads, Rep'g Bridges and Batteries.	Taking Care of Govern't Huts.	Wheelwrights, Millwrights and Laths.	Armourers.	Basket and Broom Makers.	Flax Pressers, Wool Carders and Weavers.	Millers.	Schoolmasters, Sexton and Bellmen.	Writers or Clerks.	Coopers, Carriers and Wire Drawers.	Granary, Provision Stores and Clerks.	Executioners and Gaolers.
September ..	Sydney	13	..	8	12	13	3	21	14	4	20	1	6	13	13	14	28	3	2	..	1	..	4	3	11	2	12	3	
	Parramatta	17	..	..	..	5	14	5	17	2	20	..	9	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	1	38	1	3	2	2	7	1	
	Hawkesbury .	3	28	4	..	..	2	2	6	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	
	Toongabbe ...	1	10	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Castle Hill	3	58	3	..	3	2	5	5	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	37	96	65	12	21	31	12	49	16	26	1	15	13	13	14	28	13	8	..	3	38	7	7	14	4	23	4	4

1804.
20 Dec.
Return of
employment.

1804.
20 Dec.
Return of
employment.

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENTS—continued.

Month.	Settlement.	Various Employments.																Servants.					Recapitulate.					General Total.
		Sadlery etc.	Natural History and Botanical	Painters.	Tanners Tool Helvers and Thatchers.	Blind, Insane and Invalids.	Orphan House and Farm.	Boats Crews.	Govt. Gardens and Vineyards.	Colonial Vessels.	Town Gang.	Goal Gang.	Constables and Watchmen.	Carrying Water for Guards.	Attending Hospital.	Sick and Convalescents.	Taylor's Shoemakers and Barbers.	Printers and Book Binders.	Brewery.	To Commis'd Officers Civil and Military Including Superintendents.	Non-Commis'd Officers of the New South Wales Corps.	Overseers, Constables and Free-men doing Artificers Govt. work.	Settlers.	(Overseers, Stockkeepers and Employed in Agriculture, Artificers etc. Employed in Buildings.	Shipwrights and Boat Builders.	Various Employments.	Servants to Officers etc.	
September ..	Sydney	3	..	2	6	19	5	25	34	11	20	2	7	24	6	2	1	29	..	16	3	21	107	40	236	48	452	
	Parramatta	1	2	4	..	5	12	..	67	14	21	2	7	20	7	..	6	24	..	15	5	17	89	..	235	44	385	
	Hawkesbury .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	..	12	1	1	2	1	..	..	12	1	7	47	35	25	..	43	67	170
	Toongabbe .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	61	..	..	5	1	67
	Castle Hill .....	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	12	..	8	1	1	7	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	64	12	..	43	1	120
	Total	1	5	4	6	24	24	25	128	25	64	6	16	53	18	2	7	65	1	40	55	198	233	40	562	161	1194	

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT of Female Convicts etc.

1804. Month.	Settlement.	Woolen Manufactory.	Spinning and Picking Oakum etc.	Husking Corn and Picking Weeds.	In Care of Government Huts.	Sail Makers.	Orphan House and in Care of Orphans.	Hospital Nurses.	Midwives.	Sick and Convalescents.	Blind Insane and Invalids.	Government Dairy.	Settlers' Wives.	Allowed to Officers etc.	Servants to Officers etc.	Women allowed to N.S. Wales Corps.	General Total.
September	Sydney .....	..	19	2	..	1	5	6	..	4	5	..	3	9	4	34	92
	Parramatta.....	106	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	7	..	..	7	11	..	3	145
	Hawkesbury .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	16
	Tongabbe .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	Castle Hill.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	7
	Total	106	20	2	2	1	9	13	1	11	5	1	25	23	6	37	202

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1804.
20 Dec.
Return of
employment.

1804.
20 Dec.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked "Separate A, No. 2," per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,
20th December, 1804.

My Lord,

(1) In the accompanying Duplicate of my separate Letter A by the Albion, I had the honor to state such Circumstances as related to the Expences within this Colony from the 1st January up to that Date; By which and my Separate Letter A dated 16th last April it will be observed that the Sums drawn for by the Commissary from the 1st January to 30th June last amounted to £4,307 12s. 1¾d. And £2,450 which Captain Kent drew on His Majesty's Treasury for the purchase of Cattle etc. at Calcutta, making together £6,757 12s. 1¾d. the Items of which are as stated in the enclosed Abstract and Annual List of Bills drawn, by which it will appear that out of the Amount drawn for by Captain Kent at Calcutta the Sum of £872 15s. 1d. was sent to Lieutenant Governor Collins's Settlement and also the 101 Cows purchased from the Lady Barlow amounting to £2,021 making together £2,993 15s. 10d. leaving a Sum of £3,763 16s. 3¾d. expended for the use of these Settlements in the above period as stated in that Abstract.

(2) I have now to repeat that disagreeable part of my Duty in detailing the Expences that have since occurred, which are also stated in continuation in the enclosed Abstract and Annual List of Bills drawn.

(3) In my separate Letter A of the 14th August last I stated the necessity of purchasing some Rope for fitting the Investigator, and Two Pipes of Wine for the use of the General Hospital, which did not come into the Abstract of the Quarter from April to June last although a Voucher thereof was sent, a Copy of which I now transmit.

(4) To a Separate Letter* accompanying this, and my former Communication, I beg to refer your Lordship for an explanation of the reasons that have led to the expense of Hire for the Ocean and Lady Barlow which I am sorry could not be avoided without an injury to the Service—In that Letter and its Enclosures your Lordship will find every necessary Document and Voucher for that Expende, which I hope will on consideration of the Circumstances meet Your Lordship's approbation.

(5) From frequent Applications made by the Owners of the Britannia South Whaler to be paid for a Copper and Cooking Hearth left belonging to that Ship previous to my taking the

Report of the
expenditure.

Purchase of
cordage and
wine.

Chartering of
the Ocean and
Lady Barlow.

* Note 57.

Command, And as the Acting Commissary at that Period has procured a Voucher of its having been received and used for Government Purposes at Norfolk Island, I have directed the Commissary to draw for that Amount, and also for the payment of a Whale Boat from the same Ship for the use of Government. The enclosed is a Voucher for both these Services amounting to £47.

1804.
20 Dec.

Purchase of
cooking hearth
and whale-boat.

(6) In my Letter No. 1 dated March 1st 1804, I communicated my having sent Lieutenant Bowen Commandant of Risdon Cove in the Derwent to Port Phillip in the Colonial Cutter to give Lieutenant Governor Collins every information to guide his Judgment on deciding whether to fix his Establishment at the Derwent or at Port Dalrymple on Van Diemens Land—On his arrival at Port Phillip Lieutenant Governor Collins had decided on fixing at the former place, and had sailed with half his Establishment in the Ocean. Mr. Bowen followed to give up his Charge but unfortunately the Cutters Rudder fastenings broke, and placed him in a very dangerous Situation. The enclosed correspondence will inform your Lordship of her being relieved from that Situation by an American Vessel—The cause of Mr. Bowen taking on himself to hire the American Ships Tender to take him and the People he had with him to the Derwent And the Misunderstandings that took place in consequence of Mr. Bowen having unfortunately omitted making a written Agreement with the American for the Terms of his Vessels hire—But as he had given a conclusive draft on me *for Service performed*, I did not consider I could with that Respect due to the British Character either curtail or refuse the payment of the Bill notwithstanding the extortionate advantage that had been taken of Mr. Bowen's necessities and his not entering into a written Agreement. I therefore gave the Commissary the Order annexed to that Correspondence, directing him to furnish the Americans want of Provisions from the Stores at the Market price, and by the Voucher your Lordship will observe that £259 14s. 10½d. remained due to the American after he had received the provisions he required from the Stores, For which Sum the Commissary has according to the Order drawn for on His Majesty's Treasury, And I trust the proceedings, Explanation, and accompanying Documents will justify the liquidation of that Claim.

Bowen sent to
Port Phillip.

The hire of
the schooner
Pilgrim by
Bowen.

Payment for
the hire of
the schooner
Pilgrim.

(7) On Lieutenant Governor Collins fixing on the Derwent which I had previously settled, the necessity for those I had appointed to conduct that Settlement no longer existed—They were therefore directed to be withdrawn from thence after the

Withdrawal of
staff from
Risdon Cove.

1804.
20 Dec.
—
Payment of
salaries of
officers at
Risdon Cove.

Lieutenant Governor took that command on himself—Conceiving that it would be more regular and meet your Lordship's approbation that the Claims of those Officers should be settled here, as I considered Your Lordship's having directed the Commandant at Norfolk Island to receive 5s. P. Day a sufficient reason for my making that allowance to Lieutenant Bowen who had commanded at the Derwent—And the Assistant Surgeon here having the same Appointment on Norfolk Island receiving 5s. P. Diem I did not consider myself authorized to make a greater Allowance to Mr. Mountgarrett who had acted as Surgeon at the Derwent under Lieutenant Bowen—I therefore gave the Commissary an Order of which the enclosed is a Copy—As Mr. Bowen has declined receiving that remuneration the Voucher stands without his signature, but the Surgeon Mr. Mountgarrett having accepted it, I directed the Commissary to draw for his Allowance being £105 5s. 0d.

(8) Payment to the Storekeeper was made by a vacant Superintendent's Salary being allowed him for the Time.

Purchase of
grain.

(9) The remaining Expence during the last Quarter from June 30th to October 1st has been for Grain purchased on the public Account amounting to £89 13s. 3¼d. as stated in the enclosed Voucher.

Summary of
expenditure.

(10) Although the Accounts for the current Year cannot be closed until the Year is up, yet considering it one of the most material parts of my Duty to leave no Subject for Explanation I respectfully beg to observe that on a reference to the enclosed List of Bills drawn and the Quarterly Abstracts transmitted Your Lordship will observe that the Amount of the following Services have been drawn for during the expired Three Quarters exclusive of what was brought from Calcutta by the Buffalo.

	£	s.	d.
For Spirits	251	8	0
Salt	96	0	0
Grain	1,575	18	7¾
Salaries	245	10	0
Wine	139	13	0
Cordage	86	2	9
Tar	7	4	0
Cabouse and Boat	47	0	0
Cattle	2,121	0	0
Freight	4,955	16	10½

£9,525 13 3¼

When Your Lordship considers that Two considerable Expences for Freight and Cattle have been rendered necessary and unavoidable from the Causes dependant on the New Settlements which I have already had the honor to explain in these and my Despatches by the Albion, That the Contingent Salaries have been reduced £150 and that the Price of the Salt has been repaid to Government with an advantage in Grain, and the Charge for the Cabouse and Boat being a former Arrear, making together the Sum of £7,219 16s. 10½d. which I presume ought not to be considered as an actual or contingent expence for this part of the Colony, but consequent on the New Settlement, I hope it will appear that the remaining contingent Expence for this Settlement will appear very small when compared with that of former Years, particularly respecting the purchase of Grain—To elucidate which it is to be observed that for the average Number victualled this Year by Government 2,334 it requires 24,274 Bushels of Wheat at 7/6 P. Bushel equal to £9,102 15s. 0d. and 6,069 Bushels of Maize at 4s. P. Bushel equal to £1,213 16s. 0d. making together £10,316 11s. 0d.—And as only £1,575 18s. 7¼d. has been drawn for that Service, it is obvious the Balance of £8,740 12s. 4½d. has been supplied from the remains of Flour sent from England in 1802, the Grain paid in Barter for Annual and Extra Supplies and the part of that raised by those at Government Labour.

1804.
20 Dec.Explanation of
expenditure.

(11) Although the preceding Statement might with much propriety be deferred until the end of the Year when such incidental Expences as have and may occur in this Quarter would be included, Yet as I see no probability of a further Expence for this Year amounting to more than three or four hundred Pounds, I have considered it adviseable to give your Lordship this Explanation by every Conveyance.

(12) Referring to the Commissary's enclosed return of the Statement of Provisions remaining in the Stores on the 30th September last, it will be observed we then had 100 Weeks Salt Meat for the number of full Rations 2,325 victualled in these Settlements, not including Norfolk Island, Hobart's Town or Port Dalrymple and that our remains of Flour and Grain was sufficient for 20 Weeks, a continuance for the ensuing Year is provided for within the Colony as stated in the Remarks on that Document.

Provisions in
store.

(13) As Norfolk Island has uniformly supplied its own wants since the Year 1793, and sent Salt Pork here, no requisition appears necessary for any Salt Meat being sent there. As the Settlement at Hobart's Town in the Derwent and Port Dalrymple

Norfolk Island
self-supporting.

1804.
20 Dec.
Salt meat for
Hobart and
Port
Dalrymple.

will require Salt Meat for some Years, and as the numbers at the latter place will soon be as considerable as at the former, I respectfully suggest that an additional Quantity should be sent for that Settlement also. The Breeding Stock already sent to Hobart's Town will forward that Settlement greatly and a similar quantity will also be sent to Port Dalrymple when those Contracted for arrive if the Accounts from thence are at all encouraging.

Requisition
for salt meat.

(14) In having requested the Supply of Salt Meat to arrive here about January 1806, it has been necessary to calculate upon deficiency of Weight and the part or some times the whole of Casks being so bad as not fit to issue both which is very much the case with the Salt Meat brought from the Cape in 1802 and the necessity of furnishing Colonel Paterson and Colonel Collins if no supplies arrive in the mean time at those Settlements from England.

Rations for
military at
the new
settlements.

(15) Altho' it has been my study to prevent the possibility of the New Settlements experiencing a decrease of Public Labour by the frequent necessity this Colony laboured under of reducing the Ration of Provisions, Yet it may eventually be out of my power to send an adequate Quantity of Supplies of Animal Food, as that must greatly depend on the Supplies from England—It is on that consideration and request that I have by the General Orders of the * day of * last done away the Stoppages the Soldiers were under for their Rations in as far as it regarded those of the New South Wales Corps, who are detached on the Service of forming New Settlements, which are attended with more inconveniencies and privations than in a Settlement like this which has acquired certain Resources. It is also on that Consideration and as an Encouragement, that I have taken it upon me to allow the Civil and Military on that Service a Ration of Spirits or Beer for One Year from the first Settling—All which I hope your Lordship considering my motives will approve of.

(16) It being necessary to furnish Lieutenant Colonel Paterson with a great proportion of what Stores remained here to form his Settlement, and supplying the Settlement at New Castle has considerably drained our Stores, what remains will be very inadequate to the Service of the ensuing Year, Unless the requisition I had the honor to make for 1805 be received early in that Year under which hope I have declined purchasing several very useful Articles from the Dutch Prize.†

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Blank in original (see note 58).

† Note 54.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

1804.
20 Dec.Returns
transmitted.

ABSTRACT and Statement of Articles purchased to 30th June, 1804.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

LIST of Bills* on the Treasury, 1st Jan. and 1st Octr., 1804.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

VOUCHER for Wine and Cordage purchased, 20th July.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

VOUCHER for Cabouse and Boat purchased from Mr. Robert
Turnbull.

[Copies of the above four enclosures are not available.]

[Enclosure No. 5.]

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH AMASO DELANO AND LIEUTENANT
BOWEN.Correspondence
relating to the
hire of the
schooner
Pilgrim.(No. 1) *Amasa Delano† to Governor King.*

Ship Perseverance, Cape Barren,

Sir, Augt. 4th, 1804.

The bearer my Brother who commands the Schooner Pilgrim will hand you this, he comes to your Port to settle some little business, and if it should meet Your Excellency's Approbation to purchase some Necessarys for our Subsistence on board the Ship—I came to King's Island on false information with the hopes of procuring a Cargo of Seal Skins, was much disappointed to find People on that Island from Sydney, and very much disappointed at not finding any Seal on the Island of any Consequence, the Information I had of the Island came to me Second handed from the French Comodore, that was on this Coast recently on Survey and Discovery; After I found myself disappointed at King's Island I run down into the Straits in hopes to find something here worth my Attention, but was still disappointed, I here found the Integrity Cutter, who was lying in the Passage and before we came up with her she made a Signal of distress, we came to Anchor near her, I went on board her and found she had lost her Rudder, the next Morning I ordered the Pilgrim to take her in tow, and tow her in to Kent's Bay, where she brought her safe, I then offered any Assistance in my Power to fit her Rudder for her, but the Rudder Irons we had spare on board the Schooner was so long they would not Answer. Mr. Bowen then agreed with me for £400 to Carry the Passengers and other Articles to the Derwent, I Unloaded the Pilgrim took the Freight and Passengers on Board and went with them to the

* Note 59. † Note 55.

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20 Dec.
—
Correspondence
relating to the
hire of the
schooner
Pilgrim.

Derwent, Mr. Bowen then gave me a draft on Your Excellency for the £400 which I hope will meet your Approbation. My Brother will present it to Your Excellency.

Your Obedt. and very Humble Servt.,
AMASA DELNO.

(No. 2) *Acting-Secretary Blaxcell to Amasa Delano.*

Sir, Sydney.

His Excellency directs me to Acquaint you in Answer to a letter you delivered him from Mr. Amasa Delno, commanding the American Ship Perseverence, now lying at Cape Barren, dated 4th Inst. That he has no objection to your procuring as much provisions as may be necessary to take your Schooner and the Perseverence from hence or Cape Barren for any Port of Discharge in China or Europe for the Number of Men Calculating your Voyage to be five Months.

Respecting the draft you hold drawn on His Excellency by Mr. Bowen, the following is an extract of a letter from that Gentleman to His Excellency's letter dated 24th April last. And as there is reason to Suppose the Ship now on the Coast is the Ocean, on board which Ship Mr. Bowen is expected His Excellency refuses any Consideration on the Bill, until it is known whether he is on board or not.

The Commander of the Perseverence having Stated a Complaint against some of His Majesty's Subjects employed Sealing on the Islands in Basses Straits, within the limits of this Territory, His Excellency will give the Commander of the Perseverence the Information he requires, but does not see the advantage of taking any Information without the Parties were all present.

I am, Sir, &c.,
G. BLAXCELL.

(No. 3) *Governor King to Lieutenant Bowen.*

Sir, 25th August, 1804.

The American Schooner Pilgrim being arrived here And the Commander of that Vessel having on the part of the Master of the Perseverence American Ship demanded payment for your Bill of Exchange to him drawn on me for £400 and on Communicating Your Observations thereon in your letter to me from the Derwent dated 21st last April and referring any further consideration thereon till your Arrival, the Ocean being off the Port, The enclosed is his Reply "Respecting the draft drawn on Your Excellency by Mr. Bowen my Orders from Captn. Delano are once to legally present the Bill for Acceptance, which shall be attended to any hour may be appointed."

“The very Idea of a Note of hand a Bill of Exchange or a Draft on your Excellency for Government Service (which is equally as valuable to us) being curtailed after it is given, Seems to me the most singular remark I ever heard such a Gentleman as Mr. Bowen make.”

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20 Dec.

Correspondence
relating to the
hire of the
schooner
Pilgrim.

“In regard to his being forced into a Compliance of taking up the Schooner Pilgrim, if it had been the case (which it was not) or if the Captain of the Perseverance had not fulfill'd his Agreement, whether Verbal or Written, which is of equal force with the Captn. of the Perseverance; It appears to me that matter had ought to have been discussed, before the Draft was given—I can only say when we first fell in with the Integrity in distress the Perseverance and Pilgrim both came to Anchor for the purpose of relieving her if in our Power; after which the Perseverance hoisted out a Boat and Capt. Delano went on board the Integrity, Mr. Bowen together with Captn. Delano returned on board the Perseverance (Where I hope Mr. Bowen Received the Civilities and due attention that such a Gentleman deserves) as to any aspersion alluded to by Mr. Bowen against my Brother Captn. Delano whom I have the honor to represent to your Excellency, I can barely say that I feel much Satisfaction in knowing that Mr. Bowen is a Gentleman and still more so by knowing Captn. Delano to be a Gentleman, likewise that is always adequate to the task of Settling his own business to the Satisfaction of all Gentlemen.”

“Captn. Delano sent for me on board the Perseverance and wished my Opinion about the Practicability of Refitting the Integrity's Rudder And to know concerning a Spare Sett of Rudder Irons on board the Pilgrim. It was Unanimously agreed that the Integrity Should be towed into Kent's Bay which was effected the Day following and our Hold broken up and the Rudder Iron got out—I then took the Irons together with tools necessary on board the Integrity in order to fit the Rudder with my own hands, but when we came to examine the Rudder Braces to our disappointment we found them so disproportioned that our Irons would not suit, although we had a forge and Coal We had no Blacksmith or Armourer on board; but I told Mr. Bowen that I could and Would by Consent of Captain Delano (which he agreed to) Set up the forge and hang the Rudder at Some Rate or other, though it would delay much time for all three Vessels; Mr. Murrell's Sloop was lying in the Bay at the time and was named to Mr. Bowen, who said he would not trust himself with such Vessels and Men and if the Integrity's Rudder was hung he did not conceive the Master and People of the

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Pilgrim.

Integrity capable to Conduct her safe to the Derwent, that he deemed himself unsafe on board the Integrity provided the Rudder was on. £450 was asked by Captn. Delano for the use of the Pilgrim who afterwards told me that he did not Intend nor could not afford to let her go under, as she was insured for Sealing only And that in case of loss he must take the Risk on himself, if he did anything but Seal, besides the probability is, that we have lost More than twice £400 by the Business (at least taking that Amount in Seal). I just name those Circumstances that your Excellency may be satisfied there was no forced Business, as Mr. Bowen names, and that much time was lost on our part attending to the Cutter—Your Excellency's letter to the Captn. of the Perseverence shall be called for when Required."

I have to request you will furnish me with your Observations on the assertions contained in the above Statement that I may be able to judge how far a deduction may be necessary and to take the legal Measures on that Subject.

I am, Sir, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 4) *Lieutenant Bowen to Governor King.*

Sir,

August 26th, 1804.

I have Read, Mr. Delano's remarks and Assertions about the hire of the Pilgrim; in Answer to, I beg leave to State the following Observations and Reasons I had for requesting the Draft to be Curtailed. In the first place Mr. Delano remarks that it seems a Singular remark of mine to curtail the Draft after it was given. It is a most Singular Case but I am afraid Mr. Delano never heard or else won't recollect the Conversation between his Brother and me from the beginning of the Business to the last time I saw him—I shall now endeavour to Recollect the Whole of it.

Before I ventured to take up the Pilgrim, I collected all the advice I could get respecting the Sloop which was high and dry upon the Sand And was informed that she could not be got off for Seven or Eight days and that it would take three or four days at least to fit her for the Passage at the end of which time I should not have had above two or three Days Provisions to undertake the most difficult part of the Passage, which experience shews that it may be three Weeks or a Month with a tolerable good Vessel to accomplish the prevalent Winds and Weather—And you will recollect the Urgency of my Business—Under these Circumstances I treated with Captn. Delano for his Schooner, who observed, whatever was the Consequence of my Business

that the Schooner would be equally lost to him for the time being and that whatever Sum (trifling or Great) he must go to Sydney to get it for her Services, consequently he could let her go for as little to the Derwent as to the Derwent and Sydney both and then said Four Hundred Pounds was the least he could take—Any body would have rejected such a Sum and I told him Confidently that if I gave a draft for it you would take no Notice of such an Imposition And I would not by any means be Answerable for it, he observed I was unnecessarily squeamish and that he could see no objection you could have to pay it—I still wished only to hire her for the Derwent—this he still refused and told me to determine either one way or the other, for he must look after his own business and not mine—I could now do no other than Comply with his terms, which were to wait a week at the Derwent, and then to take on board anything that I or Lieut. Govr. Collins has to send to Sydney; next day the Master of the Sloop came in from Sealing and Said the Vessel could be got off and fitted in three or four days—I then saw there was no Necessity for the Schooner—I accordingly went to Captn. Delano and informed him that I had been much deceived from the former Information and from the present Circumstances I could not justify my taking up the Schooner and therefore could have no pretence for drawing upon you for such a Sum as just mentioned and of Course you would not pay it—In Answer he said I had made the Agreement and if I was a Gentleman I would stick to it—that my business was nothing—that he had been dilly dallying five or six days about me and had lost a good deal of time, which ought to have been spent in Sealing—that he had routed his Vessel about for me, had unloaded his Schooner—that he had gone too far in it to drop it, and would not—after reading the above you will see the necessity of my proceeding to the Derwent in the Pilgrim. When we arrived there I communicated with Lieut. Govr. Collins about sending the Soldiers up by the Pilgrim who were implicated with McGuire and was preparing to send them, when Captn. Delano came to me and said he had altered his Mind about going to Sydney, that he was losing time—that the Reason he did not make me sign any Bond was that he perceived I was troubled about how far I had authority to do it, And that rather than take any Passengers or Goods in, he would drop the business and did not care whether or not he was paid—I told him as I had given my Word for the Draft, he should have it but, “I should inform you of the Circumstances of his departing from his Agreement and Recommend him not to Pay more than he thought Sufficient.” This, Sir, is the Whole of business, As to What Mr. Delano says about

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schooner
Pilgrim.

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schooner
Pilgrim.

my expressions about the Integrity they are false arrant falsehoods. Several things he mentions are not connected with the Subject, and if it was necessary to enter into an explanation, would not do Mr. Delano so much Credit as he imagines—What I have Related is the whole of the Circumstances which I can recollect and which are of any Consequences, by which you will determine upon the Draft.

I Remain, &c.,
JOHN BOWEN.

(No. 5) *Governor King's Order to Commissary Palmer.*

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esquire Captain General
and Governor in Chief etc. etc.

King's orders
for payment
of the hire of
the schooner
Pilgrim.

THE Commandant of the Settlement at the River Derwent having by reason of the Integrity Colonial Cutter being disabled on her Voyage to that place with People provisions and Stores, and the service requiring that the said Commandant should proceed to the Derwent as well for the purpose of sending new Rudder fastenings for the Integrity, as to take as much of the people and Provisions etc. to the Derwent as possible—And that Officer having made a Verbal Agreement with the Master of the American Schooner Pilgrim then lying in Kent's Bay to take himself People and provisions from thence to the River Derwent and to take such Articles as might be sent to Sydney from the Derwent in the Schooner Pilgrim, which latter Agreement the said Master of the Schooner declares was not made, but that on the contrary the said Commandant Lieut. Bowen gave him a Bill of Exchange on me as Governor of this Territory for the sum of £400 Sterling which Bill expressing that it was given for transporting the passengers and Government Stores from the Integrity in Kent's Bay Cape Barren Islands to the River Derwent, I consider it necessary and indispensible from the tenor of the Bill as no Written agreement was made, that the amount should be paid and as the Master of that Vessel is in want of Provisions and some other Articles for the use of his Crew you will supply him with the following Articles from His Majesty's Stores.

Vizt:

Seven Thousand five Hundred lbs. Wheat Meal.
One Thousand five Hundred and Seventy Seven lbs. Sugar.
One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty five lbs. Rice.
Ten Thousand Nails.

The above is to be supplied at the Market Price of this place—
And for the overplus Money a Set of Bills on the Right Honor-

able the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury is to be Given, taking proper Vouchers for the same two of which you will deliver to me.

1804.
20 Dec.

Given under my Hand, etc., this 29 Day of August, 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

VOUCHER for the freight of the Schooner Pilgrim.

Voucher for freight of the schooner Pilgrim.

Dr.			Cr.		
Mr Delno, Master of the Schooner Pilgrim, to John Palmer, Esqr., Commissary on Account of Government.					
1804.			1804.		
1 Octr.	To 7,500 lbs. Wheat Meal @ 2d.	62 10 0	1 Octr.	By freight Pr. the Pilgrim Schooner to the Derwent as Pr. Order Annexed.	400 0 0
"	" 1,577 ,, Sugar ,, 7½	49 5 7½			
"	" 1,985 ,, Rice ,, 3	24 16 3			
"	10 d Nails	3 13 3			
"	One Set of Bills of Exchange on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury	259 14 10½			
		£ 400 0 0			£ 400 0 0

We the Undersigned do hereby Certify that the above account was Settled in our presence.

RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

SAMUEL MARSDEN.

JOHN BOWEN.

JNO. PALMER, Com'y.

SAML. DELANO, JUNR.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

ORDER FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SALARIES OF LIEUT. BOWEN AND SURGEON MOUNTGARRETT.

King's order for payment of salaries of Bowen and Mountgarrett.

Memorandum.

Sydney, Sepr. 29th, 1804.

WHEREAS from the Circumstance of Lieut. Governor Collins having made his Election of fixing his Establishment under His Command at the River Derwent on Van Dieman's Land And as there is no necessity for the Establishment at Risdon Cove in that River being continued and Lieut. Bowen etc. who formed that Settlement being withdrawn,

You are hereby required and directed to remunerate the following Officers by Bills on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for their Services in that Settlement from the day of their leaving this place June 30th 1803 to the day of their arrival at this place in the Ocean Augst. 24th 1804 Vizt. To Lieut. Bowen as commandant at five Shillings Pr. Diem and to Mr. Mountgarratt Acting Surgeon at Do. taking proper Receipts for the same. For which this shall be your Order.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To John Palmer, Esqr., Commissary.

1804.
20 Dec.
Commissariat
return.

[Enclosure No. S.]

STATEMENT of Provisions remaining in His Majesty's Stores in New South Wales, 30th September, 1804.

Quality.	Quantity remaining in Store.	Weekly issue for 2,325 full Rations including extra to Military.	No. of Weeks each Specie will last	Quantity wanted for the present Number victualled.	Statement of the necessary Expence that will incur to pay for Provisions for the use of the Colony for the number now victualled.
Beef	Lbs. 97,248½	Lbs. 17,528	Wks. 5 3	}	The Supply of Salt Meat necessary to be sent so as to arrive here about January, 1806, will be a Year's Salt Pork for these Settlements for 2,325 full Rations including extra to Military 491,731½ Lbs. Two Years for the Settlement at Hobart's Town 208,000 " for 500 full Rations. Do Do Port Dalrymple for Do 208,000 " 907,731 Lbs.
Pork	914,229	9,434½	96 6		
Suet as Beef	12,256	17,528	... 4½		
Flour	74,081	19,495	3 5	None	There can be no necessity for sending any Flour from England. The quantity wanted to complete the ensuing Year's issue will be received in payment of Government Debts, and eventually purchased from Individuals as Government King proposes letting the Government stock of Wheat remain as a Resource in case of Accidents, & to give up Cultivating the hired Land at the Hawkesbury on the Public Account.
Wheat remaining of that purchased during the year and received in Barter.	Bushells. S,174½	24,324	16 5	None	
Wheat in Stacks belonging to the Crown.	Cannot be ascertained until the Harvest now reaping is entirely got in.				
Maize remaining as above.	Bushells 3,421	Lbs. 5,901	Wks. 32 3	}	Exclusive of the Flour and Grain, there is a remainder of 30,500 Lbs. Rice brought by His Majesty's Ship Buffalo which is occasionally issued as a part of the Ration and for the use of the Hospital.
Maize in the Public Granary.	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	Lbs. 33,142	492	67 2	}	
Spirits	2,556 Gals.	For the use of the Colonial Vessels, etc.	.....	

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

1804.
20 Dec.

(Despatch marked "Particular," per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

20th December, 1804.

As Mr. Campbell's affairs will occasion his return, and as he may apply for some exclusive commercial advantages, and it appearing to me a duty on my part to make such communications to your Lordship as the nature of my situation may have given me opportunities of considering advantageous to the interest of His Majesty and his subjects, I shall, without further apology, do myself the honor of acquainting your Lordship with some ideas which my own personal and local knowledge of this territory and its inhabitants appear to render worthy, and perhaps necessary, to communicate to your Lordship, relating principally to the rising commercial interests of this remote part of His Majesty's dominions; and most happy shall I be if any thoughts were suggested which your Lordship's wisdom and discernment may render anyways useful.

The commercial interests in the colony.

On my taking the government of this colony I found Mr. Campbell resident here as co-partner of a house in Calcutta, waiting the result of an application Governor Hunter had made to His Grace the Duke of Portland, then Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in which the affairs of this colony was then transacted.* By the enclosed memorial and my answer your Lordship will observe the motives by which I was governed; nor shall I make any other comment thereon than that Mr. Campbell immediately began the most extensive improvements on the leasehold he states in these documents.

Establishment of Campbell and Co. as merchants.

In my general letter dated March 10th, 1801, to His Grace the Duke of Portland, I offered my reasons for the contract made with Mr. Campbell to bring breeding cows, &c., from Calcutta, which your Lordship did me the honor to approve of. And as an accommodation to him, and to make up for any cows dying on the voyage, I permitted 4,000 gallons of spirits to be brought by the same ship as the year's consumption for the officers, &c. This contract, as far as it regards Mr. Campbell, was of the most liberal nature, being bound by no penalty. How far this conduct was treated with a common degree of attention to my regulations and the Governor-General of India's proclamation forbidding spirits being exported for this place, I have detailed in my general letter of August 14th last, sent by the Albion, south whaler.

Importation of live stock and spirits by R. Campbell.

* *Marginal note.*—An answer to which was never received (see note 60).

1804.
20 Dec.

Campbell's
commercial
probity.

Mr. Campbell has ever and still continues to receive every encouragement as a merchant, nor can I conceal that, as far as comes within my knowledge, his conduct as a merchant in every other respect (except in forcing spirits on this peculiar colony) has been of the most upright kind; nor have I a wish to impede or obstruct any of Mr. Campbell's commercial views, except restraining the unlimited importation of spirits which he appears to be aiming at.

Government
payments to
Campbell.

Upwards of £16,000 sterling has been paid to him for the articles enumerated in the enclosure on account of Government since I have had the command, besides his great receipts from the New South Wales Corps and the other inhabitants; yet he has met with considerable losses by bad debts, &c. As his dealings appear to have been fair and regular as a merchant, I humbly conceive that every encouragement should be given him in his commercial views, provided he engages not to import, either directly or indirectly, more than 4,000 or 5,000 gallons of spirits a year for the use of the civil and military and settlers, and that not to exceed the price of 8s. p. gallon, including the shilling duty; and if he pursues the fishery in Bass's Straits he may very beneficially barter the overplus of his goods with the owners of small vessels for oil and skins. And as the allowance of spirits is indispensable to the crews of the Colonial vessels belonging to the Crown, I should suppose he would have no objection to supply from 3,000 to 5,000 gallons a year at 5s. per gallon for that purpose. That quantity of spirits, imported under the existing restrictions, might be attended with none of the bad consequences that formerly prevailed; nor will there be that propensity for it now the brewery is established and is improving.

Importation of
spirits by
Campbell.

Campbell's
sealing trade.

As Mr. Campbell may request an extension of privileges in sealing and procuring oil, I humbly submit that, in giving every encouragement to that object, I have carefully avoided any partiality or exclusive privilege, as I respectfully conceive that pursuit should be open to all His Majesty's subjects who are competent to exercise it; the more so as there are some adventurers in the colony who commenced that object long before it made any part of Mr. Campbell's speculations.

Advantages of
competition
in trade.

Was no competition allowed of, no merchant or dealer would hesitate making the most of his concerns, which from the Colony possessing no other present staple than the oil and seal skins, must be liquidated some way or other at the public expence. Those competitions have enabled the inhabitants for the last four

years to procure articles of use and comfort at moderate prices, which can only be attributed to the following causes:—

1st. The encouragement to masters of ships and persons resident whose situation admits thereof to import and vend every article except spirits.

2nd. The measures adopted by Government of sending necessaries for the use and comfort of the inhabitants at 50 p. cent. above the prime cost.

The first of these causes has distributed a great part of the private trade among different dealers, and it has happened from the superabundance of all articles imported during the last four years that many have been sold at little more than the prime cost, whilst others have been scarce and sold at far greater profits. From the second cause has arisen the greater competition which has necessitated the dealers to keep their prices within certain bounds; and although the supplies, sent by Government for the accommodation of individuals, have not been so abundant as to render recourse to the private dealer unnecessary, yet it has answered the end of preventing the high charges that would otherwise have been made exclusive of its great advantages. In my letters by the Albion I had the honor of submitting every detail on that subject of the advantage the annual supplies have been of to the inhabitants and to the crown, and as the duplicate of that dispatch goes by this conveyance, I respectfully beg to suggest the propriety of those supplies not being omitted according to your Lordship's determination on the annual requisitions from hence. I humbly offer this observation, altho' I am well aware that every great and petty dealer consider it an infringement on their rights of imposition.

The sum now due to Government, arising from the sale of the annual and a part of the extra supplies, amounts to about £12,000, which will be greatly liquidated the ensuing year in grain, &c., supplied the stores, and will be nearly sufficient to issue to those necessarily maintained from the public stores without the necessity of purchasing any great quantity from individuals. From hence a question arises: How are the debts due to Mr. Campbell and other private dealers to be liquidated if the superabundance of the settlers' grain is not received into the public stores for payment? To this I must answer that the experience of last year has shown how unadvisable it is to take a greater quantity of grain into the public granaries than can be preserved, and is literally throwing away the money that is paid for it. On the other hand, the private cultivator says: What am

1804.
20 Dec.

Advantages of
competition
in trade.

Advantages of
importations by
government.

Debts due to
government.

Liquidation
of debts to
merchants.

1804.
20 Dec.

The problem
of the surplus
grain.

I to do with my overplus grain if I cannot sell it to Government to pay my debts to individuals, or send it to some other market? It is true that Government has relinquished cultivating the hired farm at Hawkesbury. The public cultivation will be confined to Castle Hill, where the Government stacks, containing about 16,000 bushels of wheat, will be a reserve in case of accidents. These circumstances, joined to the necessity there will be of supplying the new settlements with grain* for at least two years to come, will considerably extend the demand on the settlers for their overplus grain. Still, with those advantages a great surplus will remain, provided no floods or accidents intervene, as we have now upwards of two years' wheat in stacks of this last year's produce. Was there a port or market for grain within any reasonable distance where it could be vended it would ensure some returns; but no such place presents itself except the Isle of France in peaceable times, and then it remains for the Governor of this territory to know how far such an intercourse may be admissible.

The fishery in
Bass Strait.

Hence it may appear obvious that now the colony supplies itself with grain, and the rearing of stock continues so successful, that the inhabitants ought, and must of necessity, turn a part of their attention to some other objects besides the culture of grain and the fishery in Bass's Straits, which is the only natural staple that has yet been discovered. The latter pursuit has been very successfully followed, and in being highly beneficial to the several descriptions of persons employed in it, it has not been without its advantages to the parent state, although at present in a small degree.

Sealing
monopoly
undesirable.

Having already submitted my opinion that no monopoly of that general advantage should be allowed by locating tracts of land on any of the islands or coasts of the territory where those objects are pursued, so I humbly hope, for the general benefit of the inhabitants and His Majesty's subjects in general, that such applications may be resisted.† As I conceive the establishment at Port Dalrymple may be sufficient to afford protection to the adventurers whose numbers ought not to be greatly extended, there being at this time upwards of 180 persons on those islands belonging to Mr. Campbell and two other residents who were formerly under the sentence of the law. From the circumstance of the alleged outrageous conduct of the masters and crews of the American vessels that have frequented these

* *Marginal note.*—1,700 Bushels of Wheat is now sending to the Derwent by Mr. Campbell, See Sep. Letter No. 5.

† *Marginal note.*—I state this because my refusing to give Captain Colnett a grant of 100 acres at King's Island was one cause of his unofficial-like treatment to me.

straits to the people employed there, being His Majesty's subjects,* I consider it advisable to adopt such parts of the existing Acts respecting the trade and fishing at Newfoundland as may appear applicable to the locality of this colony, which, if prepared before this despatch is sent, I shall have the honor of submitting it to your Lordship's approbation. And I consider it necessary to add that if extending the means of exporting the oil, &c., from hence, by allowing vessels to take the produce from hence to China or England, that this indulgence should not extend at present beyond three vessels of not more than two hundred tons each and built within the limits of this territory and its dependencies, which will be attended with the advantages of giving employment to so many artisans and their families, promote ship-building and raising sailors, which will give the increasing numerous youth in these settlements the means of acquiring trades to prevent them from pursuing the same paths their unfortunate parents have trod in. To these advantages another of a more political nature may be imagined and eventually countenanced, namely, that of the Colonial vessels being occasionally allowed to carry the overplus British manufactures from hence to the coasts of the Spanish possessions on the west side of America. It is true that this must be a forced trade, similar to that carried on among the settlements of that nation and Portugal on the east side of America, and that much risk will attend it to the adventurers. In a former despatch I had the honor of stating that the Harrington brig, belonging to a house at Madras, having gone from hence with some of their overplus goods that could not be sold here, that voyage was so successful in the returns made by dollars and copper as to induce the owners in India to send her on a second voyage of the same kind, the success of which we are still to learn. However, no measure of this kind will be countenanced from hence (as far as regards vessels under my orders and belonging to the colony) without your Lordship's sentiments are known thereon.

In referring once more to the circumstances of the Americans frequenting the straits and the coasts on which our sealers are fixed I consider it as an object of too much consequence and eventual approbation or disapprobation to interdict their coming here or fishing in the straits or coasts occupied by His Majesty's subjects; therefore no hindrance or obstruction on my part will be given or allowed of by me to their frequenting these places until instructions are received on that head, except the restrictions contained in the documents your Lordship is already

1804.
20 Dec.

Fishing
regulations to
be proclaimed.

Export of oil
and seal-skins
to China and
England.

Proposed
trade with
Spanish
America.

Trading
voyages of
the brig
Harrington to
South America.

Intercourse
with American
vessels.

* Note 61.

1804.
20 Dec.

Intercourse
with American
vessels.

possessed of, which I have deemed essential, as I cannot but consider the drawing British seamen and artisans from hence by foreigners and countenancing them in making this a depôt for their commercial concerns, to the injury of the rising commerce of this infant colony, as extremely unadvised for the Governor here to allow unless instructed so to do; and still more incompatible with the interest of the public service do I conceive allowing subjects of other powers to settle and bring vessels under foreign colours at the instance of one or two individuals; and when the motives by which I am actuated in this representation is considered, I humbly hope your Lordship's indulgence for any remark or observation that may have the appearance of a premature importunity.

Observations
on the possible
produce of
the colony.

Having in a former part of this letter stated the necessity of the colonists turning a part of their attention to some other objects than raising a useless superabundance of grain and the advantage resulting from the trade and fishery, I shall now take the liberty of intruding on your Lordship's attention such observations as have occurred to me on the various articles that may hereafter be pursued, some of which have already become objects of consideration.

Hemp.

Among the productive articles, European hemp promises a very abundant return on the low lands about the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers, and on all the low lands subject to be occasionally overflowed. It might also be manufactured and sent from hence in cordage, provided tar was sent for that purpose, for which necessary article at present we know of no substitute; and before any great progress could be made in this object, a supply of hemp seed would be necessary, as all we possess is the produce of half a pint of seed brought here in 1802, with which two acres are now sowed and will yield two crops in the year. Every care will be taken to preserve and increase the seed from that we now have. The hemp that has been cultivated has grown from eleven to twelve feet high, proportionally large, and of a very fine staple. How much an acre yields has not been ascertained, but those accustomed to that cultivation consider its produce far greater than that produced in England. Should this become an object of consideration, it may be submitted, whether a bounty on its growth and manufacture, or the private cultivator being assured of its being taken off his hands by Government at * p. ton would not promote the growth of that article so beneficial for a maritime nation.

Proposed
bounty on
hemp.

Flax.

Of European flax an abundance has been raised and manufactured into linens and coarse sackings, yielding a benefit to the

* Blank in manuscript.

public in being exchanged with individuals for grain, &c., and giving employment to the females aged and infirm males who are necessarily maintained at the public expence. Making a quantity of sail-cloth has commenced and may become an object of future exportation; but in all these improvements, supplying the wants of the inhabitants appears the first object of consideration.

1804.
20 Dec.
Flax.

The culture and manufacture of the species of wild indigo growing here has been unsuccessfully tried, as I have formerly stated, and specimens sent, but it is probable if we possessed good seed, that article might be pursued with success as well as cotton a very few degrees to the northward of this; but experience has shewn that the tropical plants which may thrive very well a little without the northern tropic will not do here, except by artificial means, owing to the frosts and blights from May to October, the latter destroying in one night the most promising appearance of grapes and other fruits. Nor is it uncommon for the quantities of promising wheat being blighted or cut off by hail storms; however, that evil is not common, as this, among other plentiful years, has produced an abundant crop of very fine wheat.

Cultivation and
manufacture
of indigo.

Adverse
climatic
conditions.

Whether the ship timber sent from hence by the Calcutta* may have determined the utility of that measure being persevered in I have not yet learned; but should it be considered an object the greatest quantity can be procured. Bark for tanning has also been offered for a trial, samples of which were sent by the Glatton and Calcutta. Here it answers the purpose of tanning the hides of what few animals are killed into very good leather.

Export of
timber and
bark.

Of good coals the greatest quantity are easily procured; but even for that article we have no foreign vent, except at the Cape of Good Hope in peaceable times. It will then remain to be ascertained how far the profits and return would indemnify or reward the Colonial adventurer, in case an extension of the navigation is allowed.

Export of coal.

It would appear that iron might be worked to advantage; but from the trials that have been made of the stone found a few yards under the surface, it does not appear to contain a sufficient proportion of ore to make it a present object for working, as the expence to the Crown would be far greater in manufacturing it than furnishing that necessary article from England. When Mr. Humphries comes here, it is probable the aid of that skilful mineralogist may produce some beneficial discoveries in

Proposed
manufacture
of iron.

* *Marginal note.*—A quantity is now collecting for the next opportunity.

1804.
20 Dec.

minerals. As that gentleman seems not to have finished his researches in Van Dieman's Land, I have repeated my request for his coming here as soon as he conceives the service he is employed on will allow of it.

Prospects of
wool industry.

How far the sanguine expectation of an interested individual may be realized respecting the future consequence of our wool to Great Britain I am not sufficiently acquainted with that branch of manufacture to give an opinion, but it is very evident that the wool improves in proportion to the great annual increase of the sheep, which I have had the honor to detail more fully in my general letter by the Albion, of which a duplicate goes with this.

Specie current
in the colony.

I have now only to add my observations respecting the desirable advantages that would attend an extension of some circulating medium to the inhabitants for their dealings with each other. In 1800, copper coin to the amount of £1,200 was sent here for that purpose, and according to the precedent at the Cape of Good Hope, to keep that coin in the colony, I directed the Commissary to issue it in payment of grain, etc., at double its value, and issued a proclamation fixing the current value of that and other coins in the colony, which has fully answered the purpose of keeping the copper. In a former letter I had the honor of stating that application was made to me to consolidate that copper coin, which occasionally got into the hands of one or two individuals, by bills on the Treasury, which I rejected, as it would eventually destroy the intention of that money being sent here; since then it has been a circulating medium, and is of great service to the inhabitants, while government in the first instance get one hundred p. cent. profit on it. Lieutenant-Governor Collins, I find, has issued some notes,* but as I fear that resource will be subject to imposition and forgeries, it has never been attempted here.

Notes issued
by Collins.

Shipment of
specie required.

In a former letter I had the honor of requesting a further supply of copper coin, and could a silver coin under its prescribed value be stamped and sent here, it would be highly advantageous to the colony by being paid away for grain, &c., necessarily purchased.

Division of
the Spanish
dollar.

The fallacy of endeavoring to keep Spanish dollars or any sterling coin in circulation within the colony has long been proved, even when the former has been cut into eight or ten parts,* as these coins are never seen after they are paid away.

In stating these details, I have very cheerfully acquitted myself of a duty I conceive I owe to the interests of His Majesty's

* Note 62.

service and the welfare of this colony, all which I humbly submit to your Lordship's wisdom and consideration.

1804.
20 Dec.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL.

(No. 1) *Mr. Robert Campbell to Lieutenant-Governor King.*

13th June, 1800.

Proposals of R. Campbell to establish a mercantile house and shipping agency in Sydney.

(No. 2) *Lieutenant-Governor King to Mr. Robert Campbell.*

16th June, 1800.*

[Copies of these two letters were also forwarded in Enclosure No. 4 to the despatch of Lieutenant-Governor King to the Duke of Portland, marked "Separate D," and dated 18th September, 1800.]

(No. 3) *Mr. Robert Campbell to Lieutenant-Governor King.*

Sir, Sydney, 20th September, 1800.

Your Excellency having signified to me by Letter the 16th June,* that it was your intention of giving encouragement to the Merchants, I take the liberty of submitting the inclosed Memorial, and if I am so fortunate as to obtain a favourable result, I propose to embrace the opportunity of the Buffalo to write our Agents, Messrs. David Scott Junr. and Co. tendering my Services to the Merchants of London with respect to Consignment of Goods, or the direction of any Ships that may in future be employed on the Whale Fishery to prevent their unnecessary detention in Port.

I have, etc.,
ROB. CAMPBELL.

(No. 4) *The Memorial of Mr. Robert Campbell.*

Unto His Excellency Philip Gidley King etc. etc.

Sydney, New South Wales, 20th Sept., 1800.

THE Memorial of Robert Campbell, late of Calcutta, Merchant,

Respectfully states,

That two Years ago it was your Memorialist's intention to establish a Mercantile House for supplying this Colony, and to carry on a Seal Fishery on the Coast and adjacent Islands,

* Note 63.

1804.
20 Dec.

Proposals of
R. Campbell to
establish a
mercantile
house and
shipping agency
in Sydney.

agreeable to the powers invested to him by his Partners, Messrs. Campbell Clark & Co., free Merchants of Calcutta, but His Excellency Governor Hunter having declined to countenance such an undertaking without the Approbation of His Majesty's Ministers, and refusing to grant a Lease of any unoccupied Ground on the Harbour for the purpose of erecting Warehouses, your Memorialist availed himself of an Opportunity that soon after occurred of purchasing two Leases* that were for Sale, namely one of half an Acre granted by Francis Grose Esqr. in favor of John Baughan for Fourteen Years from the 13th of December, 1794, and the other by Governor Hunter to Captn. Henry Waterhouse of two Acres and a half for a similar space from the 4th of June 1799; that these cost the Memorialist Seven Hundred Pounds Sterling, and since he has commenced to make such Improvements as might at present be requisite for his Mercantile and Domestic purposes at a very considerable Expence. That after so great an Expenditure, and your Memorialist deriving no privileges from Government begs leave to be informed, if he will be at liberty to purchase any Merchandize that arrives for Sale, and to dispose of it afterwards in any mode he thinks proper in order to support by Industry and application the Expence of his Establishment as a Merchant, the utility and Convenience of which to the Settlement in general the Memorialist flatters himself will appear so obvious, that he presumes to hope for the same protection and Encouragement in the prosecution of his lawful Concerns here, as Merchants experience in His Majesty's other Colonies, but subject to whatever restrictions and Regulations may be imposed by the authority of Government through the Wisdom of Your Excellency.

ROB. CAMPBELL.

(No. 5) *Lieutenant-Governor King to Mr. Robert Campbell.*

Sir,

Sydney, Sept. 20th, 1800.

I have received yours enclosing a Memorial of this date. Referring you to my Letter of the 16th June,† to which I refer you for a more particular recital of what I then wrote.

As the Regulations mentioned in that letter are now sent for your guidance as well as every other Person's resident and arriving in the Colony, I presume that will be the most satisfactory answer I can give to your Memorial.

I am, Sir, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note 64. † Note 63.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

1804.
20 Dec.

Payments made
by government
to Mr. Robert
Campbell.

AN Account of Grain, Live Stock, Merchandise etc. purchased from Mr. Robert Campbell on account of Government and for which Bills have been drawn upon the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury between 28th Sept. 1800 and 20th Decr. 1804.

	£	s.	d.				
March 31st, 1801 ..	400	0	0	} For Grain purchased being paid to Mr. Campbell by Indi- viduals	£5349 9 4		
July 2nd,	725	11	8				
April 1st, 1802 ..	464	16	0				
July 1st,	720	19	4				
March 31st, 1803 ..	1693	16	1				
June 30th,	751	18	9				
March 31st, 1804 ..	280	0	0	} For Tools and Ar- ticles of Traffic at Otaheite	189 19 6		
June 30th,	312	7	6				
October 1st, 1801 ..	181	19	6				
October 1st, 1801 ..	217	0	0			} For Cattle, Spirits and Sugar for the use of the Colony ..	10,256 5 0
March 8th, 1803 ..	7610	5	0				
March 17th,	308	0	0				
June 20th, 1804 ..	2121	0	0				
Septemb. 29th, 1804	800	0	0	} Freight of the Lady Barlow to the Der- went	800 0 0		
					£16,587 13 10		
March 5th, 1803 ..	768	10	1	} Provisions Spirits and Cordage sup- plied the Buffalo and Porpoise drawn upon the Victualling and Navy Boards ..	1395 18 11		
March 17th,	577	0	0				
Sept. 13th, 1804 ..	50	8	10				
					£17,983 12 9		

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked "Separate, No. 3," per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sir, Sydney, 20th December, 1804.

The enclosure is from Lieut. Bowen, late of His Majesty's ship Glatton, who offered his services to fix the settlement at the Derwent when the report of the French intending laying some claim to Van Dieman's Land obtained here, on which account I judged it essential to take possession of that post, my reason for which I have in my former communications on that subject possessed your Lordship of.

Letter from
Lieutenant
Bowen.

1804.
20 Dec.

Bowen's
command
transferred
to Collins.

Value of
Bowen's
services.

On Lieutenant-Gov'r Collins reporting Port Phillip not eligible for a settlement, and on his preferring going to the settlement that had been previously made by Lieutenant Bowen under my authority, I directed that officer to give the command up to Lieutenant-Gov'r Collins on his arrival at the Derwent.

As I have reason to believe Lieutenant Bowen did his utmost to forward the service he undertook, and as Lieut.-Gov'r Collins, by his exertions, found those advantages he could not obtain so readily had no previous settlement been made, I respectfully submit the purport of Lieutenant Bowen's letter to your Lordship's considerations, and am sorry circumstances have prevented his getting Home as soon as he could have wished, as it might be his character as an officer, joined to any recommendations your Lordship might deem his services meritted to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the high characters of his father and other relatives in the Navy, which have led the way to his promotion in the line of his profession which he is so anxious to obtain.

Payment of
Bowen's
passage money.

Although Lieutenant Bowen has declined receiving any pecuniary recompence for his services in the colony, yet as it appears necessary that officer's passage should be paid, I have given him charge of my despatches addressed to your Lordship, and have taken it upon me to defray the charge of his passage in the Lady Barlow, amounting to £100, which I hope your Lordship will approve of on considering the circumstances Lieutenant Bowen is under.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

LIEUTENANT BOWEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, November 16th, 1804.

Bowen's salary
as commandant.

Having declined accepting the Colonial pay your Excellency was pleased to order for me as a remuneration for my Services as Commandant in the River Derwent—I beg leave to remind your Excellency of the tenor of your letter, dated March 31st, 1803, in which you observe that it is out of your power to attach any pay to the above appointment "as that must entirely depend upon the King's pleasure," and "that you did not hold yourself at all responsible for any pay that may or may not be granted upon your recommendation," which letter I acknowledged the receipt of, and have always remained perfectly satisfied about a remuneration for my Services on that account.

It may be necessary to remind your Excellency that my intentions when I accepted of your Appointment were solely to aid my Interest in His Majesty's Service and to that effect I con-

ceived I could be more useful in the direction of a young Settlement in the time of peace than in the execution of the Duty of a Junior Lieutenant on board His Majesty's Ship, Glatton; your Excellency will be assured that pecuniary Considerations could not have been in my view when you recollect that immediately after hearing of the War, I requested your leave to return to my profession,—and notwithstanding my Services have not been of use to Government in Consequence of Lieutenant Governor Collins's removing my Settlement, that they might have been if I had continued in that Situation and Lieutenant Governor Collins had not found it necessary to fix himself in the Derwent, yet the time I have spent in that Service is equally precious to me.

1804.
20 Dec.

Bowen's service
for his country.

Although pecuniary Considerations were not my object I must beg leave to submit to your Excellency's attention that my Expences in consequence of coming on shore (naturally from my Situation in the Glatton) unprovided, and from the respectability of your Appointment of Commandant and from being particularly unfortunate, in consequence of the Tempestuous Weather I have always encountered (of which your Excellency has been well acquainted), in every attempt to proceed to my Settlement both before and after it was established, have greatly exceeded those that were my Ordinary Expences previous to accepting of the Appointment.

Expenses
incurred when
on duty.

Your Excellency will now I hope conclude that the Allowance of Colonial pay was not an object of sufficient consequence for me to accept of—I shall therefore rely (with the greatest Confidence in your Excellency's recommendation) in what ever remuneration that may be ordered by His Majesty's Ministers for my Services in this Colony,—taking this Opportunity of Assuring your Excellency that the principal object of my wishes is and has been promotion in the Naval Service which I trust my Services and Intentions will enable me to look forward to.

Bowen's
colonial pay
to be settled
in England.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BOWEN.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

VOUCHER FOR PAYMENT OF LIEUTENANT BOWEN'S PASSAGE MONEY.

Memo.

Sydney, Novr. 27th, 1804.

Mr. ALLEN McASKILL Master of the Ship Lady Barlow having represented to me by Letter of this date the distress of his Lascars for want of Rice to prosecute his intended Voyage to England occasioned by his provision Rice being destroyed when the Lady Barlow overset. You will supply his want with four tons of the Rice received by the Buffalo from Calcutta charging him at the rate of £18 Sterling per ton being the Contract Price

Payment
of Bowen's
passage money.

1804.
20 Dec.
—
Payment
of Bowen's
passage money.

agreed for with Mr. Campbell in 1802 Making a Sett off of the Amount And any Debt he may owe the Stores against Lieutenant Bowen's passage Money from here to England with my dispatches Amounting to One Hundred Pounds Sterling receiving the Balance and taking Vouchers for the Same.

P.G.K.

MR. ALAN McASKILL, Master of the Ship Lady Barlow—To John Palmer Esqr. Commissary on Acct. of Government.

Sydney, New South Wales, 20th Decr., 1804.

DR.

CR.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To 4 Tons Rice at £18 per Ton	72	0	0	By Passage and Main-			
„ 4 Gallons Paint Oil at 9/2 per Gall.	1	16	8	tenance of Lieut.			
„ 4 Lanthorns at 3/4½		13	6	Bowen to England			
3 Sheets Copper lot 22 lbs. at 2/- ...	2	4	0	per the Lady Bar-			
4 Hand Leads at 9/2		18	4	low, with His Ex-			
4 Log Lines 6/- —4 Deepsea Do at				cellency Governor			
18/9 each	4	1	0	King's Dispatches	100	0	0
1 Deepsea Lead 12/1—76 lbs. Nails							
at 8d.	3	2	9				
2 Half Barrels Gunpowder 90 lbs. at							
3/4½.....	15	3	9				
	£100	0	0		£100	0	0

Settled the above
JNO. PALMER, Commissary.
ALAN MACASKILL.

I do hereby certify that the above Stores were supplied agreeable to my Order.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch endorsed "Separate No. 4," per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

20th December, 1804.

Failure of first
attempt to
settle Port
Dalrymple.

In my General Letter by the Albion of the 14th August last, I had the honor to state having attempted to prosecute your Lordship's Instructions of June 24th, 1803, by sending Lieutenant Colonel Paterson in the Integrity with a private Colonial Vessel to fix the intended Settlement at Port Dalrymple. I also communicated the cause of that Officer's return without reaching his Destination, My intention of sending the Buffalo and Colonial Vessels as soon as that ship could be refitted after her return from Calcutta, and my Communication with Lieutenant Governor Foveaux on that Subject, to all which I request your Lordship's reference as the Duplicates thereof, which accompany this Despatch.

Soon after the Albion's departure I received a Letter from Lieutenant Governor Foveaux, stating the Settlers' dissatisfaction at the prospect of being removed before their Crops were ripe which will not be till next January; that none were inclined to leave the Island before that period, and that their general Determination respecting leaving the Island was very equivocal as stated in the Report he sent me, a Copy of which I have the honor to enclose. It also appears that from my recommending Two old Marine Settlers with large Families to remain, and having directed Two free Settlers from England who went to Norfolk Island before the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of June 24th, 1803, to have two of the vacated Lots, that only Ten out of Forty one who gave their Names in chose to remove. I have the honor to enclose a Copy of Lieutenant Governor Foveaux's Letter on those Subjects in answer to mine of July 21st and to possess your Lordship of my Intention, I also annex my Answer* to Lieutenant Governor Foveaux or the Officer in Command in case he had left the Island, the cause of which I much regret as I hoped for his Assistance in directing that Removal, which I have no doubt will take place when so great a part of the Establishment will be withdrawn, if the Accounts from Colonel Paterson are favourable.

1804.
20 Dec.

The proposed
removal of
settlers from
Norfolk Island.

I have also the honor to enclose the Copy of a Separate Letter I wrote to the Officer in Command at Norfolk Island being of a later date than the former, And as I have judged it necessary to prevent the unwarrantable Transfer of Land on the approaching Removals, I considered it necessary to forbid those proceedings which might gratify the Interest of a few, but would distress many if good Ground is not very abundant at Port Dalrymple. And as the Expences at Norfolk Island must undergo a great Reduction, I deemed it requisite to give the directions contained in that Letter.

Considering the Equinoctial Gales over, the Buffalo and Lady Nelson with the Colonial Vessels, Francis and Integrity, belonging to the Crown, sailed from hence the 15th October with the Establishment provisions and Stores etc. stated in the Enclosure. I also transmit Copies of my Orders to Lieutenant Colonel Paterson and Captain Kent, which I hope may meet your Lordship's Approbation.

Departure of
the settlers
for Port
Dalrymple.

By referring to a former Letter† Your Lordship will observe my reasons for distinguishing and marking the line between this County (Cumberland) and that wherein the Coal Harbour is placed, named Northumberland, which I placed under the Command of Lieutenant Menzies of the Royal Marines by a Colonial

Counties of
Cumberland
and North-
umberland.

* Note 65.

† *Marginal note.*—Per Betsey via India, 16 April, 1804.

1804.
20 Dec.

Division of
Tasmania
into counties
of Bucking-
hamshire and
Cornwall.

Commission as Commandant thereof. As some Misunderstanding took place between that Officer and the Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps respecting the latter considering the former under his Military Jurisdiction—and Lieutenant Colonel Paterson, being anxious for that point being settled in as far as it related to himself and Lieutenant Governor Collins, before he took his Departure, On consulting with that Officer I deemed it advisable to publish the General Order* of September 24th, thereby drawing the parallel of 42 South Latitude as the Line of Demarcation between Lieutenant Colonel Collins's Command and that of Lieutenant Colonel Paterson's on Van Dieman's Land, distinguishing the former by the Name of Buckinghamshire, and the latter by that of Cornwell. This Arrangement I respectfully hope your Lordship will consider necessary now the Settlements are extended, and for Lieutenant Colonel Paterson's Ideas on the Subject of his Command and that of Lieutenant Colonel Collins's interfering with each other, I beg to refer your Lordship to the enclosed, which occasioned my Additional Instruction to Colonel Paterson and my Communication with Colonel Collins on that Subject, which I trust will prevent any future difference of Opinion on that Point.

Return
of H.M.S.
Buffalo from
Port
Dalrymple.

On the 13th Instant, the Buffalo returned having landed Lieutenant Governor Paterson, his Establishment, Provisions, Stores etc. in safety at Port Dalrymple. As every circumstance respecting the formation of the New Settlement and the exertions of those employed on such arduous Services cannot be better communicated than by transmitting their official Reports, I have the honor to enclose those of Lieutenant Colonel Paterson and Captain Kent, which I have no doubt will be a sufficient assurance to your Lordship of the exertion of those Officers in forming that Settlement under the Circumstances detailed in Captain Kent's Letter, nor do I doubt from Lieutenant Colonel Paterson's account but Port Dalrymple will be a most Eligible situation, as he informs me in a private Letter, that he has no doubt of his next Report being more favourable; I shall, therefore, dispatch the Investigator immediately to Norfolk Island to remove a part of the Military Establishment and Prisoners to this place and such Settlers as chose to leave that Island, when I shall dispatch the Buffalo and if possible the Investigator with Stock, Settlers and a further supply of Provisions and Prisoners for Port Dalrymple, if Colonel Paterson's farther Reports are favourable to that Object.

Reports from
Port
Dalrymple.

Considering Port Dalrymple established I respectfully submit to Your Lordship's consideration the propriety and advantage of about Two hundred Male and one hundred Female Convicts

* Note 66.

1804.
20 Dec.Convicts and
stores for
Port
Dalrymple.Requisition of
stores for
Port
Dalrymple.Directions for
sailing into
Port
Dalrymple.Services of
Captain Kent.Prevalence of
adverse winds
in winter.Robbins sent on
an exploring
voyage.

being sent from England thither, without coming to this place, together with such Provisions and Stores as may be necessary for the consumption of that place for Two Years as Your Lordship will observe that equipping that Settlement and that of Newcastle has nearly drained our Stores of every requisite Store, indeed in many Articles this Settlement is left totally unprovided, so anxious have I been to forward your Lordship's views respecting Port Dalrymple; I therefore most respectfully beg to press the necessity of those Supplies being sent as soon as possible as many indispensable Stores will be wanted there and at this place long before they can be received; And when the Supplies arrive at this place for the ensuing Year it will be necessary to send a proportion to those new Settlements. With this I have the honor to enclose a List of such Provisions Stores etc. as I humbly conceive necessary Port Dalrymple should be supplied with. And in order to facilitate Ships approaching that Port with safety I have the honor to enclose some Copies of Captain Kent's observations respecting the Port, nor can I close this Subject without expressing my satisfaction at the Advantage the Service received by Captain Kent's taking the Buffalo into that Port, after the Reports that had obtained here of the difficulty of Entrance, Rapidity of the Tides etc. And I trust your Lordship will observe the assistance afforded by that Officer to Colonel Paterson and every Interest of the Settlement he had the honour to conduct to its Destination.

In the very heavy Gales felt on the Passage, much of the Necessaries and other property of those going in the small Vessels was lost; I shall endeavour to replace those Losses as far as the paucity of our Stores will admit of. And this leads me to offer a general Remark to your Lordship's observation, which is that most of the Communication from hence with the Settlements to the Southward must be in the Summer on account of the reigning and violent South West and West Winds in the Winter.

Your Lordship will observe that, agreeable to my Orders to Captain Kent in leaving Port Dalrymple, he dispatched Lieutenant Robbins of the Buffalo (who had before examined Port Phillip and King's Island) in the Integrity to ascertain the truth of a Report that a very fine Harbour* existed between Hunter's Islands and Circular Head, that Service performed he was further directed to make a more minute examination of Western Port in Bass's Straits. On his return I shall have the Honor of submitting the result of his enquiries.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note 67.

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[Enclosure No. 2.]

[*A copy of the list of settlers who wished to remove to Port Dalrymple is not available.*]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOVEAUX TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Norfolk Island, 10th August, 1804.

Proposed
removal of
settlers from
Norfolk Island.

I had the Honor of receiving your Excellency's Letter of the 21st June, by the Endeavour, on the 16th July, and that per the Integrity, of the 20th July,* on the 4th Instant.

In consequence of your advising me in your Letter of the 21st June with your intention of sending Vessels by the beginning of September for the purpose of removing such of the Settlers as were desirous of fixing themselves at Port Dalrymple, or some of the Settlements to be formed, I judged it necessary to communicate this information to them, for which purpose they were convened together on the 19th Ult'o, many of whom at the time expressed much dissatisfaction on account of the loss they were likely to sustain should they remove before their Crops were ripe, which will not be until January following—in fact, from the answers they gave to the questions proposed in the Form sent me (which I now enclose), it appeared that they were not inclined to remove till that Event took place; and you will also observe by the Report that few or none have given any positive answers to the questions you propose concerning the quantity of Stock, Grain, or probable Tonnage they may have to take with them, the whole of which they pointed out ultimately depended on the time of their removal; and concerning the value of the Dead Stock, being quite at a loss for your particular meaning in that respect, I have not been enabled to fill up the Report, have therefore to request your further information respecting what it is comes under that term.

On the receipt of your Letter by the Integrity, I sent for Beresford and Stanfield (the two Marine Settlers), and communicated that part where you recommend them to remain where they are in preference to removing to the New Settlements to be formed, as I did also your proposals of settling Fletcher and Whitehouse (two free men lately sent over) on some of the Farms to be vacated, both of whom have accepted of the conditions you point out.

Being informed soon after that several of the Settlers who had given in their Names to remove were quite undetermined on that point, I conceived it expedient to give out the enclosed Order, for the purpose of ascertaining their several inclinations, when I found that only Ten out of the number (on condition of being

* Note 68.

allowed to remain till their Crops can be got off) were desirous of removing, the others requested their Names to be withdrawn altogether.

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Proposed
removal of
settlers from
Norfolk Island.

In referring to that part of the same Letter, wherein you desire my opinion of the number of convicts whose characters are bad or indifferent that might be left on the island without apprehension of their being troublesome, a certain proportion of whom it will be absolutely necessary to retain for carrying on the indispensable Labour of the Settlement and rearing Grain for the public Swine, should the arrangements take place which you have in contemplation, I have to observe that under the existing scarcity there are few Settlers in a condition to support them; but, even had they been so situated as to have taken a number off the Stores, I do not possibly see how I could have spared them till the crops of Wheat and Maize now under cultivation for Government are got off the Grounds. I have not the least doubt, when the Settlers have got in their Harvest, but many of them would be glad to indent for them, nor do I think more would be remaining after retaining those necessary for carrying on the Public Labour than what they could employ advantageously; but I have my doubts how far it may be adviseable or proper to let loose among them such a number of active Characters as are now on the Island, particularly after the Detachment is reduced.

In the event of the Establishment being reduced in the manner pointed out in that Letter,* I cannot but regret the necessity there will be of discharging a number of People from their Situations, without making some provision for those who have long been the Servants of Government,—And respecting Mr. Tims, the Acting Provost Marshal, I conceive his situation will become far worse than when he was a Private Soldier—however, on the reduction taking place, I beg to recommend that Robert Jones may be retained in the situation of Superintendent, and to take Charge of the Stock.

Respecting Mr. Broughton, the Acting Deputy Commissary, I beg to remind you of your promise to me, that he should fill the first vacancy of Deputy Commissary (after Mr. Chapman) that fell, and which from his long services I think he is justly entitled to.

Concerning the proportion in which you direct that Mutton should be issued in lieu of Fresh Pork, I have to observe, in all former cases of this kind when the one article has been issued in lieu of the other, I have made no deviation in the quantity whatever, indeed it ever occurred to me that seven pounds of fresh Pork was by far more beneficial to the labouring Man, than

Issue of
mutton and
fresh pork.

* Note 68.

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20 Dec.

Ensign
Anderson's
sheep.

the like quantity of Mutton, or Goat's flesh; I shall therefore decline receiving such Wethers belonging to Ensign Anderson as may be fit for the Stores, until I receive your answer, but respecting the Ewes and Ewe Lambs, together with one Ram, they shall, as you have directed, be considered as Governments, and a separate account kept of their increase and decrease; for which I have now enclosed the Acting Deputy Commissary's Receipt.

Reduced
rations.

From the scarcity of Grain and Swines flesh on the Island, I have been necessitated to reduce the Ration of Flour to Five pounds and fresh Pork to seven pounds Weekly, in consequence thereof and agreeable to Colonel Paterson's instructions, I have directed the Non Commissioned Officers and Privates doing Duty here, to receive their full pay without any deduction; which commenced the 14th Ultimo, the Day on which the Ration was reduced.

Agriculture.

The Grubs have been very destructive to our young Crops, from which cause they are now very backward. Of the Land under Cultivation, I refer you to the General Return which accompanys this.

Introduction
of vaccine
lymph.

Agreeable to your instructions I directed the Surgeon to make experiment of the Vaccine Matter, for inoculating the Children for the small pox, it having failed in the first instance, he has made trial of that sent by the Integrity, which I hope will succeed.

Recommendations for pardons and emancipations.

I have enclosed a list of Persons, to which is annexed the Ships' names they came in, whom I recommended for Pardons. Among the Emancipations sent by the Endeavour, I observe several Names whom I did not recommend, a list of them I now send, to which I have added the Names of those I did, distinguishing such as I have received Emancipations for, and those for whom they remain to be sent.

Agreeable to my Letter of the 16th June I now send you an account of Slops issued during my absence by order of Captain Wilson.

Health of
Foveaux.

I regret very much that my Health is such as prevents my remaining until the Secretary of State's instructions concerning the removal are carried into effect. The complaint with which I have been so long troubled being likely to continue as bad as ever, I am advised by the Surgeon to take the earliest opportunity of returning to England, the effects of a Sea voyage being the only remaining chance of my deriving any benefit; and, as the Albion will afford me so favorable a conveyance, I shall avail myself of the leave of absence you formerly granted me.

I enclose you Captain Piper's Letter requesting to be appointed to the Duty of Commandant; signifying also that he is desirous of remaining for a longer period than his Tour of Duty.—On my going from hence, I shall be particular in leaving all the necessary instructions for carrying on that Duty with him.

1804.
20 Dec.Piper to be
commandant.

The Man, William Blake, for whom you gave me a Pardon, left me soon after my arrival, I have therefore to request you will have the goodness to grant me one for James Davis who came out in the Hilsborough, as I mean to take him with me.

Pardon for
servant of
Foveaux.

The several articles agreeable to the Invoice transmitted per the Integrity have been landed safe. Notwithstanding the supply of Flour sent by that conveyance is very acceptable, I do not however think it prudent, or proper to augment the Ration until more is received, as from the present scarcity of Grain among the Inhabitants, I am of opinion it will be necessary to grant them supplies from the Public Stores.

Stores received
in the Integrity.

I have, &c.,
J. FOVEAUX.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOVEAUX OR THE
OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT AT NORFOLK ISLAND.

Sir, Sydney, October 1st, 1804.

Nathaniel Lucas, Master Carpenter at Norfolk Island, whom you gave leave to come here on his private affairs returns by the Experiment—As he has signified a Wish to return here by the Investigator on the approaching reduction of the Establishment, I have directed the Commander of the Investigator to receive him and his Family on board the Ship for a passage hither.

King's
instructions
relating to
Norfolk Island.

He has undertaken to bring with him the works for a Wind Mill on account of Government, I request every facility may be given to that Work—He has also my permission to bring some Materials to construct a Wind Mill for himself.

As I am informed that some unwarrantable transfers of Ground is in contemplation on the approaching removals, It is to be clearly understood by the Settlers on Norfolk Island, that no Ground will be allowed to any Settler at Port Dalrymple or any of the New Settlements, unless the Settler giving his Allotment up on Norfolk Island goes there himself to reside and proceed to the Cultivation and Improvement of the Grounds that may be so located—The Returns made by you of the Grounds, the respective Settlers hold, will be referred to in this Transaction.

In the event of Lieutenant Colonel Foveaux having left Norfolk Island, No Bills are to be drawn on the Treasury that have

1804.
20 Dec.

King's
instructions
relating to
Norfolk Island.

not received my previous approbation or that of the person administering the Government of this Territory for the Time being.

No greater quantity of Grain is to be purchased than will suffice with that raised by Government for the service of the Current Year, and it is to be received only in such Quantities as may not endanger by keeping—No purchases are to be made unless by previous Advertisement and Tenders of the lowest price to be preferred for every Article requisite to be purchased.

An exact account must be transmitted of the Number and Employment List—State of the Settlement etc. by every Conveyance—I also wish a detail'd List may be sent by the Investigator of the Names, Quality and Employment of every person on the Island, distinguishing those who are victualled from the Stores and those who support themselves.

As the Guns at Norfolk Island, belonging to His Majesty's late Ship Sirius, are much wanted for the use of the Citadel now constructing, You will cause them to be sent on board the Investigator, excepting Two which you will retain for the Use of the Island—It will be necessary to send the Spunges etc. and as many of the Shot as can be spared.

I have directed the Commissary to send Four Bales of Bedding which Captain Whithers has been so obliging as to take charge of, and have to request that every Assistance may be given by the Boats of the Island in landing the same and to take his Stock etc. off as a Compensation.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

INVOICE OF PROVISIONS, &c., SENT TO PORT DALRYMPLE.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSON.

[Copies of these two enclosures will be found in volume I, series III.]

[Enclosure No. 7.]

GOVERNOR KING'S INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPTAIN KENT.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc., etc.

IN pursuance of His Majesty's pleasure, signified to me by the Right Hon'ble Lord Hobart, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretary's of State, you are hereby required and directed to proceed without loss of time with H.M. armed vessell Buffalo to Port Dalrymple, on the south side of Bass's Straits, with the armed tender Lady Nelson, the Francis and Integrity, Colonial vessels, having received on board the provisions, stores, &c., as

Instructions
to Kent for
voyage to Port
Dalrymple.

stated in the Acting-Master's receipt to the Commissary-General. And Lieut't Col'l Paterson being directed to embark, with the civil and military establishment, convicts, &c., as enumerated in the margin,* you will receive them on board, giving such accommodation as the service admits of; and as the ship is short of complement, and there being a necessity for the soldiers to assist in the necessary duty of the ship, as well as to guard the convicts, they are to be victualled during the passage at a full navy ration; the women and children of such soldiers, together with the convicts, to be victualled at two-thirds allowance, without spirits.

Should you, from any eventual causes, deem it more advisable to go into Kent's Bay, or any other anchorage, and examine the entrance of the port before you attempt carrying the ship in, you are at liberty so to do, and to act on that behalf as circumstances and your experience may point out as most safe and eligible.

Having arrived at Port Dalrymple you will give Lieut't Col'l Paterson every assistance he may request, and which the service will allow, to enable him to fix on a situation to form the intended settlement at, and rendering every further assistance in debarking the people, stock, provisions, stores, &c.

When a place for the settle't is fixed on, and Lieut't Col'l Paterson's letters are ready, you will direct the commander of one of the above vessells to make the best of his way to this place, transmitting me your account of the entrance into the port, as far as it regards the safety of vessells going in and out, and such other observations as you may judge necessary to communicate.

It being necessary that I should be informed how far Western Port may be eligible for a settlement, and also whether a port or harbor exists on the N.W. coast of Van Dieman's Land, between Hunter's Isles and Circular Head, after the Buffalo is secured in Port Dalrymple, you will leave that ship in charge of Mr. Robbins, acting first lieut't, and proceed in such vessell as you may prefer to execute that service; but if you should deem it more advisable to remain by the ship, you will, in that case, direct Acting-Lieut. Robbins to perform that service, in taking care that the said vessell is victualled for at least two months from the time of her leaving Port Dalrymple.

In the event of Mr. Robbins being sent on that service, you will return here with H.M. ship Buffalo at the end of one month after her arrival at Port Dalrymple.

* 1 Lieutenant Colonel commanding, 1 Captain, 46 Non-commissioned Officers and privates of the New South Wales Corps, 20 Women, 14 Children, 1 Surgeon, 1 Store-keeper, 50 Free men and Convicts, 2 Convicts' Wives.

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As the execution of the latter service depends on the length of your voyage, and the facility you find in entering the port, and other eventual circumstances, you will act as you may deem most proper for executing these orders with advantage to His Majesty's service.

Given, etc., this 1st day of October, 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Memorandum.

Sydney, October 10th, 1804.

Should you prefer taking the Integrity to make the Examination or Surveys of the places pointed out in your Orders of the 1st Instant, I request you will place the Colonial Schooner under Colonel Paterson's directions, to remain with him until he can send me an Ultimate account of the Country about Port Dalrymple.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures Nos. 8 and 9.]

[Copies of these two letters from Lieutenant Colonel Paterson to Governor King, dated 27th September and 26th November, 1804, respectively, will be found in series III, volume I.]

[Enclosure No. 10.]

CAPTAIN KENT TO GOVERNOR KING.*

His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, at Sea,
28th November, 1804,

Sir, Lat., $39^{\circ} 46' S.$; long., $147^{\circ} 17' E.$

Agreeable to your orders I put to sea on the morning of the 15th of October, in company with His Majesty's armed tender Lady Nelson, Francis, and Integrity, Colonial vessels, having on board Lieut.-Governor Paterson, the officers, civil and military, &c., to form a settlement at Port Dalrymple.

We continued to stand to the southward with fresh breezes, dark cloudy weather, and flying showers of rain (except now and then being obliged to heave-to for the Francis), the wind veering from the north-east to east-north-east until the morning of the 18th when the wind shifted to the west-north-west, from thence to west-south-west, and at last fixed at south-west in a heavy gale. We were at this time in latitude $38^{\circ} 08' S.$, longitude $149^{\circ} 31' E.$ We continued to ply to windward during the night, under close reefed topsails and foresail, and found the next morning the Francis had parted company, and that the Lady Nelson and Integrity were as far to leeward as the eye could reach; these we lost sight of in the afternoon. The gale having abated, on the morning of the 20th the Integrity joined.

* Note 69.

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Dalrymple.

The wind now hauled round to the northward and eastward, which enabled us to stand to the westward until 8 a.m. on the 21st, when a distant clap of thunder shifted the wind so immediately in a heavy squall that it was with difficulty we could save the sails by furling them. At this time we were abreast of the Sisters, bearing south by east a half east, distant ten leagues. By noon the gale increased to a tempest, so that when we veered and laid our head to the northward the Integrity continued with hers to the southward, being fearful if they attempted to put before the wind they would be overwhelmed before she could be brought by the wind on the other tack. By noon we were out of sight of each other. During the night of the 22nd the storm was unabating, the ship laying-to under a mizen staysail, labouring much and lurching very deep. In the morning, the wind being at west, set the foresail, and kept away north to ease the ship, and endeavour if possible to save the Government stock that had suffered much during the night. On the 23rd, in the afternoon, being in with the land, and both the Government cows having died, veered ship and stood off shore. The wind now moderated so that we could carry our topsails and courses. From this till the 27th we continued plying to windward with the wind generally from the south-west. The wind then shifted to the eastward which brought us to the westward of Kent's Groupe, when it again veered round in a heavy squall to the south-west. We now bore up, and entering the west end of the sound anchored in Eastern Cove, with the best bower in eight fathoms over a sandy bottom, and veered to half a cable. We found here the Francis at anchor, where she had been a day and a half. At the time we bore up and ran to the northward to ease the ship and endeavour to save the Government stock, the Francis was much to the eastward of the Buffalo and kept standing to the southward, so that when the wind came to the southward, being close in with the Sisters, she fetched Kent's Groupe. In the heavy gale on the 22nd the Francis had the principal part of her stock and many other things washed away. One man was washed overboard, but fortunately got in again. Her boat was driven from the chocks, and saved by the lee gangway stanchion going through her bottom.

From 4 p.m., on the 28th, at which time we anchored in Eastern Cove, until the 2nd of November, it blew a strong gale from the westward, with frequent heavy squalls. At 10 a.m., on the 3rd, being moderate, and the wind at west, we warped the ship out of the cove, and made sail in company with the Francis. By evening our consort was far astern, and when night closed in we lost sight of her. We continued to carry a press of sail all

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night, in order to fetch as far to windward as Port Dalrymple, which was accomplished by 10 o'clock next morning. Having ascertained the port we stood off from the land, in hopes of meeting the Francis, but after spending a considerable part of the day without success, and fearing she might have fallen to leeward, I saw little probability of the settlement ever being formed unless some risk was run. I therefore bore up in dark cloudy weather, blowing strong at north-west, right on the shore, for a harbour little—very little—known, hoping, should any accident happen the ship, I might meet with every consideration for my zeal. In passing between the low head and the western shoals, I was much surprised to find we entered the harbour so fast, after so much had been said about the rapidity of the tide, for at this time it was only about two-thirds ebb, and three days after the change of the moon. At 8 p.m. it was nearly dark, and being in mid-channel, about a mile and a half below Green Island, we came to an anchor, with the best bower, in 15 fathoms over a hard bottom, and moored with a whole cable out to sea and half a cable up the harbour. During the night the velocity of the tide was tried; the result—flood and ebb nearly alike, one mile and one mile and one quarter p'r hour. Notwithstanding this rate of tide I do not mean to assert it does not run much stronger in particular places, for it must be understood I have never been above Middle Island. However, I mean to aver, a common four-oared jolly boat, that rowed ill, could always, even at the height of the springs, head the tide, between Green Island and Outer Cove. During the twenty-four days we remained in this port, I do not think, in any place I had an opportunity of seeing the tide exceeded two and a half or three miles p'r hour.

By midnight it blew extremely hard, in squalls, and by daylight, the gale continuing and the wind having veered round to the south-west, found it impossible to get the ship under weigh in such weather to run into Outer Cove. We therefore got down t.-g. yards, struck t.-g. masts, and bent the sheet cable. At 9 a.m., in a heavy squall, the sailors' last hope failed, the anchors came home, were brought right ahead, and almost instantly the ship drove on shore on the eastern shoals. This was a circumstance I little expected. The tide of ebb now made, and finding it impossible to get the ship off while it continued to blow so hard right on the shore, got t.-g. masts on deck, lowered down the yards, and struck the top-masts close down. Shifted everything, that could be come at, over to the larboard side, to give a heel in shore. In the afternoon landed part of the stock.

On the 5th, at 10 a.m., the Integrity came in from Tanner's Bay where she had been ten days, and brought up with both her anchors abreast of us in the stream. The water was quite smooth during the day and succeeding night, so that the ship did not strike in the smallest degree.

At 10 a.m. the 6th, the Integrity came under our bows and took in our sheet and stream anchors, which she laid out to the westward, a whole cable on the sheet anchor, backed by the stream anchor with forty fathoms of cable to it. As soon as the sheet cable was hove tight, brought a purchase on the boat and small bowers, but finding, as soon as we began to heave, both anchors came home, as if they had been two scrapers, left off. We hove those two anchors up a hill from fifteen fathoms into seven, which makes me conclude the bottom to be a smooth sloping rock. It now became necessary to lighten, as the ship did not float abaft, at high water, within five feet. On the morning of the 7th we were employed, though blowing in heavy squalls from the west-north-west, landing the remainder of the stock, a quantity of the empty casks out of the way and in throwing overboard firewood out of the after hold. At high water, being moderate, brought to and hove upon the purchase, but finding both the sheet and stream anchors to come home, left off. We now re-commenced throwing the firewood overboard out of the after hold, and loading the Integrity with Stores of the settlement, which were sent up and landed on Gun Island.

The 8th at 1 p.m. wind at north-west, blowing fresh. Got a spring from the starboard quarter on the best bower cables to keep the stern from going more in upon the shoal, as the tide flowed. At 5, when we began to heave upon the purchases, we had the mortification to find the anchors every now and then jumped home; notwithstanding this misfortune, and although the ship's stern was in five feet water less than she drew, we continued to heave a strain, and at last had the satisfaction to find the ship slide off into seven fathoms, a further proof the bottom, here about, is a smooth sloping rock. Thirty yards astern of us there were only two fathoms. By the time we had swayed up the foretopmast and hove up the small bower anchor, it was quite dark, it was therefore thought most advisable to let the ship remain between her sheet and best bower anchors till the morning. At 6 a.m. (9th), being moderate, hove up the sheet and stream anchors. At 7 slipt the best bower cable and made sail up the harbour for Outer Cove. At noon, little wind, anchored in the mouth of the cove, warped the ship in, and moored with half a cable each way. As soon as the ship was secure, a gang of hands were sent to Low Head to erect a

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flagstaff as a guide to the Lady Nelson and Francis. The Lieutenant-Governor having fixed upon, for the present, the north side of Outer Cove for forming an encampment, we were employed until the 10th in landing the stores and provisions. On the morning of the 11th the ceremony of taking possession was performed, by hoisting His Majesty's colours, by the troops firing three volleys, and by the Buffalo firing a royal salute.

Seeing no prospect of the arrival of the Lady Nelson or Francis we began to take in ballast, and in every other respect to get ready for sea as fast as possible, it being my intention, as soon as the ship should be in a condition to sail, to return to Port Jackson to give information of the settlement being formed, and to leave Acting-Lieut. Robbins in the Integrity, ordering him the moment either the Lady Nelson or Francis arrived to put to sea and make the best of his way to Hunter's Islands, examining if a port or harbour existed between those islands and Circular Head; that service performed, to visit Western Port and carefully examine if the country thereabouts is eligible for a settlement.

On the 21st the Lady Nelson and Francis arrived last from Waterhouse's Island. It appeared, on the day we got into Port Dalrymple the Francis did not fetch sufficiently to windward by thirty miles. She was therefore obliged to go and take shelter under Waterhouse's Island. From thence she was driven by bad weather to Kent's Bay in Cape Barren, where she fell in with the Lady Nelson.

The damage the Lady Nelson sustained in the great storm on the 22nd of October will appear by Acting-Lieut. Symons's letter to me on the subject, which I herewith send for your perusal.

The Buffalo being ready for sea on the 27th we got out of the cove, and on the ebb kedged and backed and filled down as far as Lagoon Beach with great difficulty, owing to the cross setting of the tide through, over, and among the western and eastern shoals. We lay moored off the Lagoon Beach all night, and altho' there was but little wind both the anchors had come home and were right ahead.

At half-past 8 a.m. on the 28th, with a light breeze to the southward and eastward, we got out to sea. After putting Lieut. Robbins on board the Integrity she bore up for Hunter's Islands and we stood to the northward by the wind on the starboard tack.

Before I conclude, permit me to observe the sufferings and losses during the passage of many embarked in the small vessels have been great, and I think entitle them to your Excellency's consideration. I have further to remark that I believe the com-

mander of His Majesty's armed tender and the commanders of the Colonial vessels have exerted themselves to the utmost of their power in forwarding the public service since we left Port Jackson. Enclosed are copies of orders given by me, also the copy of a letter to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson, with his answer thereto.

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I have, &c.,

WM. KENT.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

ESTIMATE of Provisions, Slop Cloathing, etc., recommended for His Majesty's Settlement at Port Dalrymple.

[Enclosure No. 12.]

DIRECTIONS for Sailing into Port Dalrymple.

[Copies of these two enclosures will be found in volume I, series III.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.*

(Despatch No. 5, per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

20th December, 1804.

With this I have the honor to enclose Lieutenant Governor Collins's Despatches for your Lordship which have come to my Hands since those I had the honor to forward by the Calcutta, and I cannot but regret that the Ocean did not arrive here from the Derwent until a few Days after the Albion sailed which would have furnished your Lordship with his Accounts up to July.

Collins' reports
from Hobart.

By a Whaler I received his Despatch of November 10th—That Ship not leaving his Neighbourhood until the 30th enabled him to inform me of the arrival of a Vessel on the 28th November that left this 28th October. But as he had no time to reply to the different parts in my Letters by that conveyance his Information was confined to the receipt of my Letters and as the Vessel proceeds on a Sealing Voyage from thence it may be some Time before I hear from Lieutenant Governor Collins again.

I should most readily have furnished Lieutenant Governor Collins with more Men from hence but that he has been averse to receiving them and indeed sent back most of those who were at the Derwent on his arrival, altho' he had my permission to retain them—some few have been sent and if his hopes of Men from England are not realized I shall if he wishes it spare him what few I can from hence seeing the necessity of providing for Port Dalrymple.

* Note 70.

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Live stock at
the Derwent.

I am happy to find that the Stock furnished that Settlement from hence has increased, and is doing extremely well—by every favourable opportunity I shall not neglect sending more Stock and Grain.

Wreck of the
Mersey.

I am sorry to say that the Mersey* which sailed from hence in May last is lost on her Passage through Torres's Straits, and the Master and 16 Men saved. Referring to my Despatch of the 15th May to Mr. Secretary Sullivan by that Ship and Duplicates by the Albion Your Lordship will observe that I had engaged with the Master of that Ship to furnish Lieutenant Governor Collins with 250 head of Cattle at £25 a head each—whether he will be able to compleat that Engagement or not I cannot say, but I suppose it is probable he will on some other Ship.

Brick and tile
manufacture
at Hobart.

Colonel Collins informs me he has made very good Bricks and Tiles; both are a great acquisition, but particularly the latter for Covering which will prevent the necessity of sending Shingles from hence.

Prospects of
agriculture at
the Derwent.

The favourable Accounts Governor Collins gives me of the growing Crops of Wheat and that of the Settlers, encourages a hope that he will in the course of a Year or two be able to provide for the wants of the Settlement, but until then the Supplies must be sent from hence.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[These were the despatches of Lieutenant-Governor Collins to Governor King, dated at Hobart Town, 1st September, 11th September, and 10th November, 1804; copies of these will be found in volume I, series III.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 6, per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

20th December, 1804.

Shipment of oil
and seal-skins
in the Lady
Barlow.

In the 20th Paragraph of my General Letter, dated 14th August last per Albion, South Whaler, I had the honor of informing your Lordship that the Lady Barlow sailing for England with Mr. Campbell's Oil and Skins was doubtful—Since then I received the enclosed Application from him, and on the accomodation I offered as stated in my answer to him he has determined on sending that Ship and going in her himself. And as he may meet with some difficulty, the Ship being Registered and cleared out from Calcutta to this port and the North-west Coast of America, yet I hope the peculiar Situation he was in respecting

* Note 70.

the Cargo he had got together will operate in his favour, And that the Security I have required and he has given may lessen the inconvenience that might otherwise occur to him from the Honourable East India Company or the English Ship Builders, and I respectfully submit to your Lordship's pleasure the propriety of the enclosed Documents being transmitted to the Honourable Court of Directors. I have, &c.,

1804.
20 Dec.

Shipment of oil
and seal-skins
in the Lady
Barlow.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 6th September, 1804.

Correspondence
relating to the
shipment of oil
and seal-skins
on the Lady
Barlow.

Having maturely deliberated on the mode Your Excellency offered of granting certificates as mentioned in Mr. Secretary Blaxcell's letter of the 26th of June* in reply to my former Memorials respecting the Lady Barlow, a Calcutta registered Ship, proceeding to England with a Cargo of Oil and Skins that has been procured by the small Vessels employed in the Fishery from this Port under Your Excellency's sanction, I beg to observe that if I was to take upon myself the responsibility of an Indian built Ship proceeding to London, so far as it effects the Honorable Company's interest she would still be liable to seizure without being possessed of a Regular Port Clearance, and as inevitable ruin will ensue to me, if so valuable and large a quantity of Oil remains longer exposed to the heat of the Climate from the daily leakage of the Casks by not having requisite Storehouses to put them under shelter, notwithstanding of the extensive buildings we have already erected on our Leasehold Premises, and which are at present entirely occupied with Sugar, Wines, and other Merchandize we have imported for the use of the Colony, I trust it will be considered a sufficient apology for my again troubling Your Excellency on the Subject; May I therefore request that on considering the exigence of my unfortunate case and the peculiar situation I am placed in on account that no other Ship can be Chartered here either British or Foreign, that your Excellency will be pleased to furnish me with a Port Clearance or Pass port in common form, accompanied with a Letter to the Right Honorable The Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating the Circumstances and the reasons for authorising me to Ship the above Cargo of Oil and Skins, which I am confident would not only be attended with the desired effect, but that the Ship would be allowed to return on the Fishery an object of Commerce that must produce to the Colonists the most beneficial advantages in consequence of the representations Your Excellency has already made to His Majesty's Ministers.

* Note 71.

1804.
20 Dec.

Correspondence
relating to the
shipment of oil
and seal-skins
on the Lady
Barlow.

Should your Excellency conceive there would be any impropriety in granting this Pass port may I with the greatest deference suggest that Captn. McAskill, as part Owner and acting for the Others, may find it advantageous to dispose of the Ship and by this Transfer of property she would undoubtedly become a Plantation Ship and enjoy the same privileges that Your Excellency can confer on all Colonial Vessels.

I have only to add that as Three Months would elapse before the Cargo would be compleatly ready for Shipping, and in case Government are in want of a Ship of the Lady Barlow's Tonnage, she could be freighted on the same moderate terms she so lately carried the Live Stock and Stores to His Majesty's Settlements in the Derwent, and which I was happy to find was performed by Captn. McAskill to the satisfaction of Your Excellency.

I have, &c.,

ROB. CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNOR KING TO MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Sir,

Sydney, Sepr. 6th, 1804.

I have received yours of this date, and should be glad to meet your views on every point wherein an Accomodation might accrue to your House, that is compatible with the duty I owe the Public.

I have made my mind up not to give any other Certificate than that mentioned in Mr. Blaxcell's letter of the 26th last June. A Port Clearance consequent on that Certificate will of course be given.

It will be necessary you should enter into a Bond on the Security of your House and Partners in Calcutta in the sum of £10,000 to me as Governor of this Territory and its Dependencies, and the Court of Directors of the Honble. East Indian Company, not to export from hence, or to have or receive on board the Lady Barlow on her Voyage to England from hence, any Articles of Commerce whatever being the produce of the Honble. Company's Territories—And that the Lady Barlow shall not in the event of her being allowed by the Company to come to this Colony again export any other Goods from hence to any of the Honorable Company's Territories she may be bound to, except what is the produce of this Territory. On this Bond being executed, I will make such just representations of the Circumstances you are under respecting your Oil etc. to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Board of Trade and Plantations, The Commissioners of the Customs, and the Court of Directors, as I am inclined to think might operate in pre-

cluding any difficulties, but it must clearly be understood that in the whole of this Transaction, I take no responsibility whatever on myself, or on the part of His Majesty.

Respecting any Transfer of Property on the Ship, as I am totally unacquainted how far such a measure might be deemed regular, I decline any responsibility thereon—Nor do I see any present occasion for accepting the offer you make of the Ship being re-chartered for Government Service, which I should prefer to any other from Captn. McAskill's punctuality and Conduct in the Service he so lately performed. I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 7th September, 1804.

In consequence of your Excellency's Letter of yesterday's date, I have determined on dispatching the Lady Barlow to England with the Cargo of Oil and Skins confiding in the Documents your Excellency has been so obliging as to offer, and for which I beg leave to return my grateful thanks, at the same time I duly understand no responsibility for my sending the Ship there can be attached to Your Excellency. I have, &c.,

ROB. CAMPBELL.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 7, per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th December, 1804.

The Settlement at Port Dalrymple being made agreeable to your Lordship's directions, I have the honor to submit the following Arrangements which I took upon myself to make until your directions are received thereon.

From the Circumstance of Col: Collins bringing his Medical Staff from England, his going to the Derwent, and taking the Command of the Settlement already formed at that place, the further services of Mr. Jacob Mountgarrett, as Surgeon, became unnecessary, and as he returned here previous to Col. Paterson's departure I gave him the enclosed Order to act as Surgeon of that Establishment, which I hope your Lordship will approve as it was very inexpedient to send any of the Surgeons from hence.

And as the Charge of the Stores and Provisions sent to that place, is great, and will increase, I had no other person fit for that situation than Mr. Riley, who having your Lordship's recommendation to be put in any Civil Situation that might offer, I have taken it upon me to appoint him Storekeeper, with an Allowance of 5s. Per Diem until your Lordship's directions are received thereon.

1804.
20 Dec.

Correspondence relating to the shipment of oil and seal-skins on the Lady Barlow.

Mountgarrett appointed surgeon at Port Dalrymple.

Riley appointed storekeeper.

1804.
20 Dec.

I have directed the Acting Deputy Surveyor at Norfolk Island to repair to Port Dalrymple.

Superintendents
for Port
Dalrymple.

The Superintendants at Norfolk Island being reduced I respectfully submit the propriety of Lieut. Governor Paterson's Command having the same number of Superintendants as allowed to Lieut. Governor Collins's Establishment.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO SURGEON MOUNTGARRETT.

Warrant
appointing
Mountgarrett
as surgeon.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc., etc.

WHEREAS from the Circumstance of Lieut. Govr. Collins having made his Election of Settling at the River Derwent rendering it necessary that the officers composing the Settlement which had been formed in that District should be withdrawn, The Lieut. Governor having brought a Complete Civil and Military Establishment from England; And as I am Commanded to form another Settlement at Port Dalrymple in Bass's Straits, and you having offered your Services to Act as Surgeon of that Establishment—You are therefore hereby required and directed to proceed under the Command of Lieut. Govr. Paterson and to follow all such Orders and directions as he, or any other your Superior Officer may give according to the Rules and Discipline of War—For which this shall be your Warrant.

Given under My Hand, etc., this 31st day of August, 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO ALEXANDER RILEY.

Warrant
appointing
Riley as
storekeeper.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc., etc.

WHEREAS there is a necessity for a trusty Person being appointed to Act as Storekeeper to the intended Settlem't at Port Dalrymple in Bass's Straits, and you having made an Offer of your Services to perform that Duty; You are hereby required and directed to take upon you that Office, taking all the Stores and Provisions into your Charge and strictly complying with all such Orders and directions as you may from time to time receive from the Officer administering the Gov't of the County of Cornwall for the time being or H.M. Com'y Genr. for the Territory. For which Service I shall recommend your receiving the allowance of 5/s. per Diem.

Given etc. 11th Augt. 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

1804.
20 Dec.

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUT.-COLONEL PATERSON.

Sir,

Sydney, August 11th, 1804.

With this I have the Honor to enclose a Copy of the Assistance and Encouragement I have judged necessary to give Mr. Alexander Riley as a Free Settler, compared with that given to an Ordinary Free Settler, consequent on the Minister's directions. You will observe he has already received a part thereof at this place.

Appointment
of Riley as
storekeeper.

You will be pleased to point out to me as early as possible such situation for his Farm of 400 Acres as you may consider most Eligible.

There being a necessity for a person being appointed Storekeeper under you, and My Lord Hobart having recommended Mr. Riley to any Civil Appointment that might become vacant and having no other person to name to that Trusty and Responsible situation, I have appointed him to act as Storekeeper to that Settlement, and have recommended him to have an allowance of 5s. Pr. Diem.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Sub-enclosure.]

[A similar return was forwarded as an enclosure to the despatch to under secretary Sullivan, dated August, 1804.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 8, per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

20th December, 1804.

I have the honor to transmit a List and Packet containing the Counterparts of such Absolute Pardons as I have been induced to grant for the reasons stated therein since the 16th September 1803 when the last Counterparts were forwarded.

Return of
pardons
granted.

I respectfully entreat Your Lordship's indulgence in requesting your noticing in that List the Name of "Mary Serjeant" a Female Convict for Life—her free pardon was given in conformity to my promise to the Commander of His Majesty's Ship Glatton, after being here one Year, and nothing but respect for my Word, induced me to extend that Indulgence to the Object benefitted by it. Had I my Lord abused the authority delegated to His Majesty's Governor of this Territory and had justly drawn upon myself the Censure of many who have great Claims from long servitude and good Behaviour, by granting Captain Colnett a Free Pardon for this Woman before she landed from

Pardon of a
female convict.

1804.
20 Dec.
Pardon of a
female convict.

the Glatton, for the purpose of returning to England with him, and had acquiesced in other requisitions equally if not more extravagant and opposite to the dictates of my bounden Duty; Your Lordship and My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty would not have been troubled with any Communication from Captain Colnett respecting his unprovoked and provoking Conduct towards myself and every other Officer in this Colony.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[Copies of the list and the counterparts of free pardons are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 9, per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

20th December, 1804.

My Lord,

I am sorry to communicate the Death of Mr. Thomas Smyth late Provost Marshal of this Territory.

Death of
Thomas Smyth.

As this respectable situation is now become of consequence to the Interests of the Inhabitants in aiding and forwarding the Civil and Criminal Judicature, I have appointed Mr. Garnham Blaxcell to that Office by a Commission under the Seal of the Territory until His Majesty's Pleasure is received thereon a Copy of which I have the honor to enclose.

Blaxcell
appointed
provost-
marshal.

Mr. Blaxcell who served under Sir Roger Curtis's Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope was recommended to me by that Officer whose recommendation during the Time he has acted as my Secretary has fallen short of his Abilities Diligence and Sobriety, and as he is the only person I could appoint to that Situation with justice to the respectability of His Majesty's Service and the Interest of the Inhabitants I take the Liberty of humbly soliciting His Majesty's most gracious Approbation of that appointment.

Blaxcell's
character.

The necessity of the Public Service of the Colony requires that Mr. Blaxcell should continue in the official Exercise of the duty of Acting Secretary till the Secretary's Return from his leave of Absence or until further Orders.

Blaxcell
acting as
secretary.

It is necessary I should inform your Lordship that Mr. Blaxcell holds no other Appointment, and will cease Acting as Secretary on Mr. Chapman's return or another Secretary being appointed, as it is impossible for the official Duty being dispensed with, and the active Abilities of Mr. Blaxcell will enable him to do what is absolutely necessary as Secretary for the present without hindrance to his Duty as Provost Marshal—And I beg to assure

your Lordship that could I have made choice of a person any way equal to the duty of Secretary, I should not have required a continuance of Mr. Blaxcell's occasional assistance in that office any longer.

1804.
20 Dec.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO GARNHAM BLAXCELL.

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esquire etc. etc. etc.
By Virtue of the Power and Authority vested in me I do hereby appoint you to perform the Duty of Provost Marshal of this Territory in the Room of Thomas Smyth Esquire deceased, until His Majesty's Pleasure is received thereon.

Warrant
appointing
Blaxcell as
provost-
marshal.

You are therefore diligently to perform that Duty and to execute all process issuing from the King's Courts of Justice and such Warrants and Orders relative to the Office of Provost Marshal as you may receive from me or the person administering the Government for the Time being.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Territory, etc.,
this Twentieth day of December in the Year of our Lord
One thousand Eight hundred and four.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Secretary Marsden,
22nd July and 23rd October, 1805.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th December, 1804.

With this I have the honor to enclose a Letter from Mr. Symons who was left here by Captain Colnett as Mate of the Lady Nelson, his Conduct since he has had the Command of that Vessel has met with my entire Approbation and I humbly submit his application to their Lordships consideration, as he is a very deserving Officer—I have taken it upon me to give him an acting Order to Command her as a Lieutenant as that Vessel has always been Commanded by an Officer of that Rank. I trust my allowing him to receive that pay will meet with their Lordships approbation.

Services of
acting-
lieutenant
Symons.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

MR. JAMES SYMONS TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty's Armed Tender Lady Nelson,

Sir, Port Jackson, 10th October, 1804.

As you have been pleased to testify your approbation of my conduct Since I have had the honor to Command His Majesty's Armed Tender, Lady Nelson, and prior to Lieut.

1804.
20 Dec.

Curtoys leaving her, and you having required from me an account of my Servitude in the Royal Navy—I have by the inclosed complied with your request by which you will please to observe that I have exceeded the six years required to qualify me to pass my examination for a Lieutenant.

With respect, &c.,
J. SYMONS.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO MR. JAMES SYMONS.

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King, etc., etc.

Warrant
appointing
Symons as
commander
of the
Lady Nelson.

WHEREAS Actg. Lieut. George Curtoy's the former Commander of the Lady Nelson Armed Tender to His Majesty's Ship Buffalo under my Command having on account of his ill state of health been advised by the faculty to return to Europe on the 24th day of November, 1803, and you having Commanded the said Vessel from that period to the present time and your Conduct been such as to merit my utmost satisfaction, And whereas you inform me that you have served the usual time required in the different Stations on board His Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War to qualify you for passing for a Lieutenant, which cannot be done in this colony.

I do therefore hereby appoint you to act as Lieutenant and Commander of the said Armed Vessel willing and requiring you forthwith to repair on board and take upon you the Charge and Command thereunto belonging, strictly Charging and Commanding all her Officers and Crew to behave with due respect to you her Acting Lieutenant and Commander and you likewise to observe and execute as well the General Printed Instructions as all such Orders and Directions as you shall from time to time receive from me or any other your Superior Officer for his Majesty's Service and for so doing this shall be your Order.

Given etc. 1st Oct. 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To Mr. James Symons Mate
hereby appointed etc.

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Secretary Marsden.
22nd July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

20th December, 1804.

Deserters from
H.M.S.
Calcutta.

I have the honor to inform you that the Two Seamen as pr. Margin* who deserted from His Majesty's Ship Calcutta when here, were apprehended some time after that Ships Departure.

* Thos. Wm. Evans; Jos. Glover Maude.

ture—Thomas William Evans was allowed to serve on board the Lady Nelson with a promise that if his future Conduct meritted it, application would be made in his favour; he was not long after detected as an Accomplice to the Ship keeper in Robbing the Investigator and was sentenced Fourteen Years Transportation by a Criminal Court—The other Joseph Glover Maude who had robbed the Officers of some Silver Spoons is known to have been very active in the Insurrection that took place in the Country on the 4th March last, and on that Circumstance being known, he was kept in confinement. Having an Opportunity of sending him out of the Colony in the Lady Barlow bound to London, I have directed the Commander of that Vessel to put him on board the first of His Majesty's Ships he may fall in with, as a Deserter from His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, to be disposed of as their Lordships may see fit.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1804.
20 Dec.

Deserters from
H.M.S.
Calcutta.

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Secretary Marsden,
22nd July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

20th Decr., 1804.

Sir,

With this I have the honor to forward a Duplicate of my Letters dated August 14th last.

I have now to request you will be pleased to inform their Lordships that the reduction and great Repairs given to the Investigator has made her in the General Opinion as good as a new Ship altho' considerably reduced in her Tonnage—She is now ready for Sea and will sail immediately for Norfolk Island to execute the Service of removing a part of the Establishment from that Island.

Completion of
the alterations
to H.M.S.
Investigator.

Agreeable to the enclosed Order the Buffalo sailed from hence the 15th October with all the Colonial Vessels belonging to the Crown to fix the Settlement directed by Lord Hobart at Port Dalrymple in Bass's Straits which notwithstanding much bad Weather was completed on the 28th November when Captain Kent returned here with the Buffalo having despatched Mr. Robbins to execute the Service of determining whether a reported Harbour* existed on the North West part of Van Diemens Land and to make more minute Examination of the Western Port in Bass's Straits, a Copy of Captain Kent's report of his proceedings in his Voyage of Settling Port Dalrymple I have the honor to enclose And I respectfully hope his exertions on that Service will meet their Lordships approbation.

Employment
of H.M.S.
Buffalo in
settling Port
Dalrymple.

* Note 67.

1804.
20 Dec.

Future
movements of
the Buffalo and
Investigator.

Should Colonel Paterson's further Report of Port Dalrymple be favourable it is my intention to send the Buffalo and Investigator with further Supplies and Stock to that Settlement on the latter Ships return from Norfolk Island.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

I enclose Six Copies of Captain Kent's directions for sailing into Port Dalrymple.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A copy of the orders for the sailing of H.M.S. Buffalo was also forwarded as Enclosure No. 7 to Governor King's despatch, marked No. 4, and dated 20th December, 1804.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[A copy of Captain Kent's report to Governor King, dated 28th November, 1804, was also forwarded as Enclosure No. 10 to Governor King's despatch, marked No. 4, and dated 20th December, 1804.]

[Additional Enclosures.]

[A copy of Captain Kent's directions for sailing into Port Dalrymple will be found in volume I, series III.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Secretary Marsden,
22nd July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

20th Decr., 1804.

The Enclosure is from Lieutenant Bowen late of His Majesty's Ship Glatton who offered his Services to fix the Settlement at the Derwent when the Report of the French intending laying some Claim to Van Diemens Land obtained here—On which account I judged it essential to take possession of that post, my reason for which I have in my former Communications on that Subject possessed their Lordships of.

On Lieutenant Governor Collins reporting Port Phillip not eligible for a Settlement and on his preferring going to the Settlement that had been previously made by Lieutenant Bowen under my Authority, I directed that Officer to give the Command up to Lieutenant Governor Collins on his arrival at the Derwent.

As I have reason to believe Lieutenant Bowen did his utmost to forward the Service he undertook, and as Lieutenant Governor Collins by Mr. Bowen's exertions found those Advantages he could not obtain so readily had no previous Settlement

Services of
Lieutenant
Bowen.

been made, I respectfully submit to their Lordships' Considerations the purport of Lieutenant Bowen's Letter and am sorry Circumstances have prevented his getting home so soon as could have been wished, As it might be hoped his Character as an Officer and that of his Father and other Relations in the Navy might have led the way to his promotion in the line of his profession which he is so anxious to obtain.

1804.
20 Dec.
Services of
Lieutenant
Bowen.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of Lieutenant Bowen's letter was also forwarded as Enclosure No. 1 to Governor King's despatch, marked No. 3, and dated 20th December, 1804.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

(Per ship Lady Barlow: acknowledged by the Commissioners, 31st July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,
20th December, 1804.

Gentlemen,

With this I have the honor to forward a Duplicate of my Letter to your Honourable Board dated August 14th last.

The necessity of the Service of refitting His Majesty's Ship Buffalo under my Command for the Service she has lately been on in settling Port Dalrymple has unavoidably required the following Expences, Vouchers for which are under separate Covers in a Box Lieutenant Bowen has charge of.

Cost of refitting
H.M.S. Buffalo.

September 13th Cordage	£50	8	10
September 25th Sailmakers	40	6	0
Octr. 3 Carpenters and Caulkers	56	2	0

£146 16 10

exclusive of which much work has been performed by the Convicts and Material supplied from the Colonial Stores for which no charge was made—It is also necessary I should inform you that from the circumstance of the Lady Nelson losing her Boat and suffering much other damage on her passage to Port Dalrymple Captain Kent was necessitated to purchase a Boat at that place from an Officer for the use of that Vessel, a voucher for which is also transmitted.

Purchase of
boat for the
Lady Nelson.

Mr. William House late Acting Master of the Buffalo having an opportunity of being appointed First Mate of the Investigator and requesting to be discharged from the Buffalo, his request was complied with, and Mr. George Trooke who has served his time to qualify him as a Lieutenant having offered

House
appointed first
mate of the
Investigator.
Trooke
appointed
Lieutenant.

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20 Dec.

to do that Duty until another person properly qualified offers, I have given him an Acting Warrant for that Situation as he appears the only Person in the Colony fit to undertake that Charge.

Want of naval stores.

I am sorry to say that from the scarcity of Naval Stores, I have my Doubts whether the Buffalo will be able to go to sea until Supplies are received as I shall very unwillingly incur any Expence in hopes of the Stores requested by the Glatton coming—For two Casks of Tar purchased by Auction I have been obliged to pay Ten pounds Sterling.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS.

(Per ship Lady Barlow.)

Gentlemen, Sydney, December 20th, 1804.

Charts and directions for ships entering Port Dalrymple.

Having recommended Supplies of people provisions and Stores being sent to Port Dalrymple without coming to this place, I recommend the Masters of Ships going there to furnish themselves with Captain Flinders's Charts and Manuscript directions, And as a further guide I enclose Six Copies of Captain Kent's Directions for sailing into that port.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of Captain Kent's directions for sailing into Port Dalrymple will be found in volume I, series III.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR CHARLES MORGAN.

(Per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Sir Charles Morgan, 16th July, 1805.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th December, 1804.

Court martial on soldiers for mutiny at the Derwent.

I am sorry to be under the necessity of transmitting the proceedings of Two General Courts Martial. The one held on three Soldiers of the New South Wales Corps for Mutiny at the Derwent on the prosecution of their Commanding Officer Lieutenant Moore—Two were sentenced to receive five hundred Lashes, but at the recommendation of the Court I remitted the punishment—The other was sentenced to receive One thousand Lashes and to be transported to that place; But in consequence of his Contrition, after receiving a very small part of the Corporal punishment, I remitted the remainder with the Consent of Colonel Paterson, and the Sentence of his Transportation is carried into effect.

The other General Court Martial was held on Lieutenant Moore of the New South Wales Corps, who commanded the

Detachment at the Derwent, on the prosecution of Lieutenant Colonel Paterson—The Charges, being selected from the Narrative of that Officer's Conduct delivered to me by the Commandant of the Settlement at the Derwent—From the nature of the selected Charges and the evidence adduced thereon, I confirmed the Honourable acquittal of Lieutenant Moore, but as I did not consider myself justifiable in giving my Sanction to an imputation being cast on an Officer of Lieutenant Bowen's known good Character under the Circumstances of the whole of his Narrative not being included in the Charges, I have therefore considered it an Act of Justice to Lieutenant Bowen to suspend my Approbation of that part of the Sentence that relates to him, which I humbly submit to His Majesty's pleasure.

I had the honor of receiving your Letter containing the Decision on the proceedings of the Court Martial on Adjutant Minchin, which were published in the General Orders.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of the proceedings of the courts martial are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SECRETARY WILLIAM RAMSEY.*

(Per ship Lady Barlow.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th December, 1804.

I have to request you will be pleased to lay before the Honourable Court of Directors the enclosed Documents, respecting the permission I have given Mr. Robert Campbell, Merchant resident here and Co-partner in the House of Campbell and Company at Calcutta, to freight the Ship, Lady Barlow, registered and cleared out from Calcutta as per Enclosure.

Shipment of oil and seal-skins by Robert Campbell.

As these Documents will explain Mr. Campbell's Situation respecting the Oil and Skins he has collected on the Islands and Coasts of this Territory and its Dependencies, I request you will be pleased to inform the Honourable Court that in this Transaction, as well as every other wherein its Interests are concerned, I have most rigidly adhered to His Majesty's Instructions, which provide against any infringement on the Honourable Company's Rights. And I hope the peculiar Situation, Mr. Campbell was in respecting that perishable Cargo, will operate in his favour, and that the Security, I have required and he has given, may lessen the inconvenience that might otherwise occur to him in case such a Measure should meet the Honourable Court's Disapprobation.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note 72.

1804.
20 Dec.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these documents* are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

(Per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by the Commissioners,
1st August, 1805.)

27 Dec.

27th December, 1804.

[A copy of this letter enclosing the muster-book of H.M.S.
Buffalo is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 10, per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by
Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

30 Dec.

My Lord,

30th December, 1804.

Arrival of the
ship Myrtle.Merchandise
and spirits
imported.

It is necessary I should inform your Lordship that on the 19th October, the ship Myrtle arrived here from Bengal, cleared from thence for the northern coast of America. On arriving the master delivered a list of his articles for sale by way of manifest. He was allowed to dispose of his cargo, excepting the spirits, which, with the rest of his goods, were evidently designed for this place, altho' he had made use of the plea of being bound to the north-west coast of America, to obtain his shipment of spirits, which, on requiring to see the Calcutta clearance, appeared to be 7,000 gallons instead of 5,000. Although this collusion made him liable to a prosecution for making a false entry, yet no other notice was taken of his conduct than that of forbidding any part of his spirits being disposed of; and as he judged proper to insult the guard on board the ship, I judged it necessary to give the General Order contained in the *Gazette* of the 30th inst.† The exertions of the Bengal Government having had the effect of preventing any other spirits than that for which permission is given being exported from thence, the subterfuge of clearing out for the north-west coast of America has in this and another instance been resorted to; but this check, and that given by the Bengal Government to the quantity brought in the Castle of Good Hope, will prevent those collusions.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S
CUSTOMS AT THE PORT OF LONDON.

(Per ship Lady Barlow.)

1805.
1 Jan.

Gentlemen, Sydney, New South Wales, 1st January, 1805.

With this I have the honor to enclose a Certificate of per-
mission, Bill of Lading and Gauging Invoice authorizing Mr.

* Note 73. † Note 74.

Robert Campbell, Merchant of this place, to Ship on board the Lady Barlow a quantity of Oil and Seal Skins for the port of London. I also enclose a Duplicate of the Bond entered into by Mr. Robert Campbell respecting his not importing into any part of His Majesty's European Dominions any Articles the produce of the Honourable East India Company's Territories.

1805.
1 Jan.
Shipment of oil
and seal-skins
on the
Lady Barlow.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures Nos. 1 to 3.]

1. Duplicate Bond from Mr. Robt. Campbell to H.E. Gov. King.
2. Bill of Lading of the Lady Barlow.
3. Certificate that the Oil and Skins were procured in this Territory.

[Copies of these enclosures are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR STEPHEN COTTRELL.*

(Per ship Lady Barlow.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

1st January, 1805.

With this I have the honor to enclose for My Lords' Information the Naval Officer's Returns of the Entries and Clearances of Ships and Vessels to and from this port between the 1st of January and 31st December, 1804, and a separate Account of Goods imported and exported on the said Ships during that period.

Returns of
shipping.

I also have the honor of transmitting a Duplicate Bill of Lading of the Ship, Lady Barlow, with Oil and Seal Skins procured within the Limits of this Territory by British Subjects. The particulars of which I have transmitted to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Shipment of oil
and seal-skins
on the
Lady Barlow.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[The returns of shipping were also forwarded as Enclosure No. 1 to the despatch, numbered 13 and dated 12th January, 1805.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[A copy of the bill of lading is not available.]

* Note 75.

1805.
1 Jan.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked "Separate A," per H.M. Ship Investigator; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 21st November, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 1st January, 1805.*

Reports on
expenditure.

Referring Your Lordship to my Separate Letters A, dated as per Margin,† detailing the Expences that have been unavoidably incurred during the first three Quarters of last Year, I now have the honor of transmitting the Expences that have incurred in the last Quarter together with the Commissary's Annual Accounts, Duplicates of which he will transmit by the next Conveyance to the Auditors of Public Accounts in case one of them should miscarry.

Statements
relating to
"extra
supplies."

By the Receipt, Expenditure, and Remains of the Extra Supplies,‡ your Lordship will observe the quantity of Stores, etc. that have been appropriated to the public use of the Colony and New Settlements, Disposed of to Individuals in Barter, and the Scanty Remains of the most necessary Articles at this Date, which will continue to decrease by the Issues for Government purposes and the proportions I must necessarily send to Port Dalrymple and the other Settlements. The same observation will hold good with respect to the Annual Supplies, which Your Lordship will observe are almost exhausted, exclusive of what has been applied to the public Use. Out of the Debts due and accumulated by those Supplies during the last Year, amounting to £9,365 18s. 1d., Grain and Swine's Flesh have been received in liquidation to the Amount of £3,910 3s. 7½d., leaving a Debt of £5,455 14s. 5¼d. Sterling, a considerable part of which will be received during the present Quarter.

Explanation
of increased
expenditure.

In my separate Letter A by the Lady Barlow, I detailed the unavoidable expence that occurred in the Colony up to the 1st October, and, in the same Letter, I informed Your Lordship that I did not imagine those Expences for the remaining Quarter, *i.e.* October to December, would exceed three or four hundred pounds. But as they Amount to £746 19s. 3¼d., it is necessary I should explain the cause of this Expence in the same manner I have observed with every preceding transaction of that kind.

Payment of the
crew of the
Investigator.

My Reason for directing the Commissary to draw for the Sum of £171 11s. 0d. to pay the Officers and Crew of the refitted Investigator, I had the honor to state in my Letter No. 12 by the Lady Barlow.

Purchase of
pork and wheat.

The Bills since drawn, which closed the contingent Expences for the last Year, are for the following Services—£319 7s. 0d., being Payment to two Industrious deserving Settlers for 586

* Note 76. † 14th Augt., 1804, per Albion; 20th Dec'r, 1804, per Lady Barlow.

‡ Note 77.

Bushels of their overplus Wheat, and 4,433 Pounds of Swine's flesh, issued in lieu of Salt Meat to those victualled from the Stores—a Voucher for which I have the honor to enclose.

1805.
1 Jan.

By the enclosed Voucher, Your Lordship will observe the Sum of £161 has been in payment of the Engineer and Artillery Officer's Salary, that of the Acting Deputy Commissary, who had charge of the Annual Supplies, and the Commandant of Newcastle District. The necessity of those Appointments having been continued will I trust meet your Lordship's Approbation on a consideration of the Utility they are to the Public.

Payment of salaries.

The Charge of £209 2s. 3¼d. is for Biscuit supplied the Investigator, when fitting to go to Norfolk Island to remove a part of the Civil and Military, etc. from thence.

Biscuit supplied the Investigator.

The Sum of £57 10s. was unavoidable, as I wished to send as much Flour as possible to Port Dalrymple, where no Mills are erected, and the necessity of purchasing the Cartridge Paper and Flints for the use of the Military.

Flour for Port Dalrymple.

The accounts for the last Year being closed, and considering it one of the most material parts of my Duty to leave no Subject for Explanation, I respectfully beg to observe that, on reference to the enclosed List of Bills drawn and the Abstracts transmitted, your Lordship will observe that the Amount of the following Services have been drawn for during the Year, exclusive of what was brought from Calcutta by the Buffalo:—

Summary of expenditure for 1804.

	£	s.	d.
For Spirits	251	8	0
Salts	96	0	0
Grain and Biscuit	2,104	7	11½
Salaries and pay of Vessels	578	1	10
Wine	139	13	0
Cordage	86	2	9
Tar	7	4	0
Caboose and Boat	47	0	0
Cattle	2,121	0	0
Freight	4,955	16	10½
Flour, Cartridge-paper, and Flints ..	57	10	0

£10,444 4 5

When Your Lordship considers that the Two considerable Expenses for Freight and Cattle have been rendered necessary and unavoidable from the causes dependant on the New Settlements, which I have already had the honor to explain in my Despatches by the Albion and Lady Barlow; That the contingent Salaries have been reduced £150; and that the price of the Salt has been repaid to Government with an Advantage in Grain; and the Charge for the Caboose and Boat being a former Arrear, making together the Sum of £7,219 16s. 10½d., which I

1805.
1 Jan.

Summary of
expenditure
for 1804.

presume ought not to be considered as an actual or contingent Expense for this part of the Colony, but consequent on the New Settlements, I hope it will appear that the remaining contingent Expenxe for this Settlement will appear very small when compared with that of former Years, particularly respecting the purchase of Grain. To elucidate which, it is to be observed that for the Average Number victualled by Government—2,334—it requires 24,274 Bushels of Wheat at 7s. 6d. per Bushel, equal to £9,102 15s., and 6,069 Bushels of Maize at 4s. per Bushel, equal to £1,213 16s., making together £10,316 11s.; And as only £2,104 7s. 11½d. has been drawn for that Service, it is obvious the Balance of £8,212 3s. 0½d. has been supplied from the Remains of Flour sent from England in 1802, the Grain paid in Barter for Annual and Extra Supplies, and a part of that raised by those at Government Labour.

Amount of meat
condemned
on survey.

In my Letter A, by the Lady Barlow, I had the honour of stating the deficiency of the weight of our Salt Meat, and that a part, or sometimes the whole, of Casks being so bad as not fit to issue, both which is very much the Case with the Salt Meat brought from the Cape in 1802. By the Commissary's Abstract of the Receipt, Expenxe, and Remains of Stores, Provisions, &c., for the last Year, Your Lordship will observe that 14,096 Pounds of Salt Beef and 12,665 Pounds of Salt Pork were condemned as rotten, stinking, and unfit to eat. This, with the deficiencies we are to expect on the Remainder, and a great quantity of the Meat from the Cape of Good Hope being equally bad with that which has been condemned, will shorten the Period for which that Specie of Provisions will last even with the utmost care. But as no opportunity will probably offer of sending this Letter before the accounts for the March Quarter are closed, I shall then submit such other observations on that Subject as may then occur.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

Returns
transmitted.

1. Receipt Expenditure and Remains of Extra Supplies.
4. Statement of the Disposal of Extra Supplies.
5. Voucher for purchase of Grain and Swine's
Flesh £319 7 0
6. Do. for pay of Artillery Officer, Dy.
Commy., etc. 161 0 0
7. Do. for Biscuit supplied the Investigator 209 2 ¾
8. Do. for Purchase of Flour 57 10 0
10. Report of Survey on Condemn'd Provisions 31 Decr. 1804.

[Copies of these returns, vouchers, and report are not available.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

A GENERAL ACCOUNT of the Receipt Expenses and Remains of the Annual Supplies* sent from England for Barter with the Inhabitants of New South Wales between the first day of July and the Thirty first day of December 1804.

	Soap.		Oil.		Paint.		Yards of												
	Yellow	Mottled.	Boiled.	Unboiled.	Red.	White.	Cloth	Duck.	Durant.	Wildbore.	Camblet.	Printed Calico.	Muslin.	Check.	Callimantio.	Calico.	Mode.	Persian.	Ribbon.
From 1st July to 31st December, } 1804.	lbs. ...	lbs. ...	72½ ...	51 ...	lbs. 1115 ...	lbs. 714 ...	Yds. 71½ ...	Yds. ...	Yds. 1758 ...	Yds. 2104 ...	Yds. ...	Yds. 927 ...	Yds. 24½ ...	Yds. 97 ...	Yds. 184 ...	Yds. ...	Yds. ...	Yds. ...	Yds. 2747 ...
Remains of Annual Supplies, 30th June 1804, as per Statement Transmitted Received pr. Experiment Transport F. J. Withers, Master.	... 12	... 12	72½	51	1115	714	71½	2052	1758	2104	...	927	24½	496½	1120	...	...	50	...
Articles issued for and on Account of 1 Government.	... 12	... 12	50	10	...	409	...	92	...	87	...	6½	...	...	29	...	...	...	...
Articles Disposed of to the Civil Department as pr. folio No. 1.	... ..	... ..	10	10	...	50	1½	367½	48	66½	...	70½	...	94½	...	...	...	15½	60
Articles Disposed of to the Military, as pr. folio No. 2.	... ..	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	323	78	106	...	93½	...	105	97	...	...	28½	307
Articles Disposed of to Settlers and other Description of People.	... ..	... ..	7	28	...	25	43½	1183	878	1171½	...	715½	23	363	1039	...	...	4	1289
Articles Disposed of for Copper Coin	... ..	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	53	140	25	...	24	...	24	100	...	...	2	85
Loss on Issue by Waste, Breakage, etc.	... ..	... ..	5½	3	...	...	...	16½	4	6	...	10½	1½	6½	8	...	...	½	...
Total Expended ...	... 12	... 12	72½	51	...	484	45½	2034½	1148	1462	...	920½	24½	593½	1273	...	...	50	1741
Remains, 31st Decr., 1804	... ..	... ..	...	...	1115	230	26	17½	610	642	...	6½	...	...	31	...	...	...	1006

* Note 31.

1805.
1 Jan.
Return relating to "annual supplies."

1805.
1 Jan.
Return relating
to "annual
supplies."

A GENERAL ACCOUNT of the Receipt Expenses and Remains of the Annual Supplies, etc.—*continued.*

	Handkerchiefs.				Oz. Thread.	Silk.	Twist.	Tape.	Bobbin.	Shirt Buttons.	Thread Edging.	Pins.	Fertilling.	Crown Glass.	Combs.	Shoes.		Stockings.	
	Cambric Shawls.	Muslin.	Cotton.	Policat.												Chintz Shawls.	Women's.	Children's.	Cotton.	Worsted.
From 1st July } 1804. to } 31st December, }	No. 50	No. 50	No. 96	No. 46	No. 28	lbs. 3	lbs. 2	Pieces. 388	Pieces. 249	Doz. 360	Yds. ...	lbs. 93	Yds. 144	Feet No. 1711	Pairs. 150	Pairs. 356	Pairs. 267	Pairs. 208	
Remains of Annual Supplies, 30th June 1804, as per Statement Transmitted. Received pr. Experiment Transport F. J. Withers, Master	50	60	96	46	84	3	2	388	249	360	189½	93	144	1711	150	356	267	208	
Articles issued for and on Account of Government.	...	...	...	...	1½	...	...	18	12	12	...	...	...	200	...	...	8	...
Articles Disposed of to the Civil Department as pr. folio No. 1	6	...	...	...	10	1½	...	57	8	54	14½	4	...	143	...	...	6	2
Articles Disposed of to the Military, as pr. folio No. 2.	5	24	...	5	13½	½	½	64	24	42	87½	10	...	115	...	7	26	13	
Articles Disposed of to Settlers and other Description of People.	4	36	95	37	50½	...	½	58	65	24	64	11	72	20	49	110	146	160	
Articles Disposed of for Copper Coin	5	...	...	...	3	1	...	7	2	...	22	3	...	...	24	6	...	30
Loss on Issue by Waste, Breakage, etc.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
Total Expended ...	50	60	95	42	84	2½	2	204	111	132	189½	28	72	508	73	123	186	205	
Remains, 31st Decr., 1804	1	4	...	½	1½	184	138	228	...	65	72	1203	1578	27	340	81	3

A GENERAL ACCOUNT of the Receipt Expenses and Remains of the Annual Supplies, etc.—continued.

From 1st July to 31st December, } 1804.	Earthen and Glass Ware.												Amount of Articles at Inv. Price.	Charges on packages Export Duty, etc., etc.	50 pr. Cent. on Nett. Amot. of Invoice.	Total Sums Received.		
	Bowls of Sorts.	Basons.	Dishes and Covers.	Butter Boats.	Pint Mugs.	Half-pint Mugs.	Jugs of Sorts.	Cups and Saucers.	Tea pots.	Pint Tumblers.	¾-pint Tumblers.	Goblets and Gills.					Half-pint Goblets.	Oval Dishes.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Remains of Annual Supplies, 30th June, 1804, as per Statement Transmitted, Received pr. Experiment Transport F. J. Withers, Master.	96	24	40	40	120	120	60	134	532	180	100	60	60	276	1140 3 5	32 0 7	...	
Articles issued for and on Account of 1 Government.	...	8	...	2	...	...	2	2	9	...	24	...	...	12	72 10 10	1 17 4	...
Articles Disposed of to the Civil De- partment as pr. folio No. 1.	19	8	13	6	21	9	13	28½	28	78	12	24	...	49	187 10 6	4 14 4	93 18 3	
Articles Disposed of to the Military, 3 as pr. folio No. 2.	42	...	26	9	22	11	33	16	25	78	...	36	...	77	181 11 10	4 10 10	93 18 11	
Articles Disposed of to Settlers and 4 other Description of People.	27	6	...	...	71	102	8	74	431	...	62	...	...	56	125 11 22	17 8 26	10 11 561
Articles Disposed of for Copper Coin 5	1	...	1	6	...	...	1	11	22	24	...	...	...	10	59 17 8	1 9 11	29 18 10
Loss on Issue by Waste, Breakage, etc. 6	8	1	...	...	6	5	3	2½	17	...	2	...	...	4	3 10 4	0 5 1	...
Total Expended ...	96	24	40	23	120	120	60	134	532	180	100	60	60	276	1634 18 6	39 8 5	776 1 10	2365 11 6
Remains, 31st Decr., 1804	17	728 6 11	18 3 8

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.

Examined
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1805.
1 Jan.
Return relating
to "annual
supplies."

1805.
1 Jan.
Return of
debts due to
government.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

Sydney New South Wales.
ACCOUNT of Debts due to Government and Payments made thereto between the 1st Day of January and
31st Day of December 1804. Viz:

<p>1st January, 1804 ...</p> <p>Debts due to Government (contracted in Mr. Williamson's time)</p> <p>By Sundry payments to 31st December, 1804, 139¹⁰/₁₆ Bushels of Wheat @ 10s.</p> <p>Do 1,451 lbs. Pork @ 9d. pr. lb.</p> <p>Given to Captain Kent of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo for his Extra Expences at Port Dalrymple</p>	<p>..... 9</p> <p>69 13 9</p> <p>54 8 3</p> <p>72 7 0</p>	<p>722 0 11</p> <p>196 9 0</p> <p>525 11 11</p>
<p>Debts Contracted between the 28th September 1800 and 31st December 1804</p> <p>By Sundry payments to the 31st December, 1804 1,201¹⁰/₁₆ Bushels Wheat @ 8s.</p> <p>Do 813¹⁰/₁₆ " " " 7s. 6d.</p> <p>Do 3,539¹⁰/₁₆ " " " 7s. 3d.</p> <p>Do 1,491¹⁰/₁₆ " " " 7s.</p> <p>Do 26 " " " 4s.</p> <p>Do 1,125¹⁰/₁₆ " " " 3s. 8d.</p> <p>Do 49¹⁰/₁₆ " " " 5s.</p> <p>Do 9,756¹⁰/₁₆ lbs. Pork @ 8d.</p> <p>Do 654 " " " 6d.</p> <p>Do Copper Coin</p> <p>Carriage of 4,978¹⁰/₁₆ Bushels Wheat and Maize from Hawkesbury @ 9d. pr. Bushel</p> <p>One Wheat Mill Complete</p> <p>222¹⁰/₁₆ Gallons Oil @ 3s.</p> <p>Allowed to Captain Kent of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo for his extra expences at Port Dalrymple</p>	<p>..... 0</p> <p>480 11 0</p> <p>305 3 7</p> <p>1,283 0 11</p> <p>521 17 5¹/₂</p> <p>5 4 0</p> <p>206 8 2¹/₂</p> <p>12 6 3</p> <p>325 4 2</p> <p>16 7 0</p> <p>39 4 3¹/₂</p> <p>186 13 10¹/₂</p> <p>30 0 0</p> <p>33 7 6</p> <p>6 18 7</p>	<p>11,646 14 11¹/₂</p> <p>8,184 8 1¹/₂</p> <p>525 11 11</p> <p>8,720 0 0¹/₂</p>
<p>Total Amount of Debts due in Mr. Palmer's time</p> <p>Do Mr. Williamson's time</p> <p>Total Amount of Debts due to the Crown 31st December, 1804</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Examined
PHILIP GIDLEY KING,

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

[Enclosure No. 9.*]

A List of Bills drawn on His Majesty's Treasury by Mr. Commissary Palmer from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1804.

N.B.—The Annual Number given in the Second Column in Red Ink is in Conformity to Lord Hobarts Intimation of beginning each Year with No. 1, for the reason Stated in his Lordship's Letter to Governor King the 30th August 1802.

Original No. of Bills.	Annual No. of Bills.	Date.	In Whose favor drawn.	Amount drawn.	No. of the Voucher.	On What Account.
80	1	1804		£	s.	d.
81	2	31st March	William Tough	135	0	0
82	3	"	Simeon Lord	212	8	0
83	4	"	Robt. Wm. Eastwick	325	6	6
84	5	"	Robt. Campbell	280	0	0
85	6	"	John Palmer	250	0	0
86	7	20th June	Thomas Smith	147	5	6
87	8	"	Robt. Campbell	2,121	0	0
88	9	30th "	John Palmer	170	19	10½
89	10	"	Robt. Campbell	312	7	6
90	11	"	John Palmer	140	5	0
91	12	20th July	F. J. Withers	232	19	9
92	13	28th Augt.	J. Mertho	3,896	2	0
93	14	11 Sept.	Robt. Turnbull	47	0	0
94	15	29 "	A. McAskill	800	0	0
95	16	"	Jacob Mountgarrett	105	5	0
96	17	1 Octr.	A. Delano	259	14	10½
97	18	"	John Palmer	89	19	3
98	19	"	John Palmer	171	11	10
99	20	31st Decr.	James Simpson	319	7	0
100	21	"	John Palmer	161	0	0
101	22	"	Crisr. Palmer	290	2	3½
102	23	"	Simeon Lord	57	10	0
				£ 10,444	4	4½

* Note 78.

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.

1805.
1 Jan.
Return of
bills drawn.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per ship Lady Barlow.)

1805.
1 Jan.
Return of
the loyal
associations.

Sir,

Sydney, Jan. 1, 1804-5.

Enclosed is a Return of the Sydney and Parramatta Loyal Association Companies to 1 January 1805.

I am,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

SYDNEY.

Thomas Rowley

Captain Commandant
Lieutenant

*Serjeants.**Corporals.*

- 1 John Gowen
2 John Griffiths
3 William Wall

- 1 William Chapman
2 John Sparrow
3 Thomas Randall

Drummers.

- 1 Benjamin Miles 2 Thomas Mills

Privates.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Thomas Raby | 20 John Mullett |
| William Roberts | John Anslip |
| Lewis Jones | Joseph Inch |
| Samuel Skinner | John Burgess |
| 5 David Batty | James Aires |
| George Dowling | 25 Joseph Salmon |
| John Mitchell | Thomas Salmon |
| Gilbert Baker | John Smith |
| William Evans | John Marsden |
| 10 George Matthews | William Goodwin |
| James Somerville | 30 Richard Palmer |
| Richard Smith | George Parsley |
| Frederick Meredith | Thomas Ball |
| William Miller | George Atkins |
| 15 Francis Cox | Edward Collins |
| Edward Gould | 35 Thomas Allwright |
| William Peachy | John Shea |
| Samuel Hockley | Samuel Thorley |
| John Waldron | 38 Joseph Morley |

Total 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Serjeants, 2 Drums., 41 Rank and File.

PARRAMATTA.

John Savage

Captain

G. W. Evans

*Lieutenant**Serjeants.**Corporals.*

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 James Larra (St Major) | 1 John Stephenson |
| 2 Rowland Hassall | 2 Charles Wright |
| 3 John W. Lewin | 3 John Norris |

Drummers.

- 1 James Saunders 2 William Adams

*Privates.*1805.
1 Jan.Return of loyal
associations.

John Hodson		Humphrey Thorn
William Monslow		Thomas Cosier
Andrew Snowden		Thomas M'Kenzie
Joseph Ward		Hugh Hughes
5 John Thorogood	20	John Mahon
John Graham		Edmund Wright
Henry Armstrong		Robert Wells
Edward Elliott		William Parrott
Samuel Terry		John Aiken
10 John Butchers	25	Joseph Dixon
John Weavers		John Woodhouse
Thomas Davis		George Cook
William Cole		Daniel Welling
James Wright (1st)	29	Samuel Haslem
15 James Wright (2nd)		

Total 1 Captain, 1 Lieut., 3 Serjeants 2 Drums 32 Rank and File.

THOMAS ROWLEY, Capt. Commandant.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per ship Lady Barlow.)

Sir,

Sydney, 6th Jany., 1805.

6 Jan.

The Enclosures are documents containing a Remittance of £41 Stg. for a distressed person, Mother of a very worthy non-commissioned Officer, who died here some years ago. May I request the favor of their being freed from Postage to save the Expence to the poor woman who will otherways be obliged to pay it.

Remittance of
money for
mother of a
dead soldier.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these documents are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 11, per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 8th January, 1805.

8 Jan.

The Lady Barlow's remaining here until this date has given me an opportunity of enclosing for your Lordship's Information Governor Collins's Return of his provisions etc., received by the Return of the Vessel mentioned in my Letter of the 20th Ultimo.

Return of
provisions
at Hobart.

Governor Collins's Letter, dated December 8th, contains the following Paragraph—"By the return of the remains, Your Excellency will perceive for what probable Time my provisions will last, allowing a loss of $\frac{1}{12}$ on the Flour and of $\frac{1}{16}$ on the Pork received by the Lady Barlow—We have great Reason to think the Loss will not be more on any, but less on some of the Casks,

1805.
8 Jan.

Survey of
provisions.

and I shall certainly issue every Pound that is eatable. I must, however, in Justice to the Gentlemen who were on the Survey, say that the Casks, which were opened for their Inspection, were taken indifferently from the whole, and certainly well warranted the opinion they gave."

Referring your Lordship to my Separate Letter No. 1* with this Despatch, you will observe that the purpose of that Letter is now done away by the above paragraph and Colonel Collins's Return, which I should not have troubled your Lordship with except under the Idea of Governor Collins having mentioned the Subject in his Despatches of the 10th November—No Letters having been received from him for Your Lordship by the Conveyance that brought my last Letter, dated December 8th.

Provisions
in store
at Hobart.

As he has now 45 Weeks Flour and 35 Weeks Salt Meat, As soon as a convenient opportunity offers, I shall compleat his salt provisions to the Time his Flour will last, which your Lordship will observe by his Return is to the 18th October, 1805, before which period he expects supplies from England.

Health of
settlers at
Hobart.

Colonel Collins states in his Letter of the 8th Ulto. that his people are recovering from the bad State of Health they were in by his last Report of November 10th.

Mr. Campbell having purchased the Prize Ship† brought here by the Policy, and as she sails at the same Time with the Lady Barlow for the Derwent, I have contracted with the Master of that Vessel to take 26 Women Convicts at £3 per Head to Colonel Collins with some few Articles he has requested, and as my Letter to Colonel Collins by that Conveyance contains the Summary of his Despatch to me of December 8th, I enclose a Copy thereof for your Lordship's Information.

Female convicts
to be sent to
the Derwent.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Passage of
Bass Strait by
Indiamen.

By the recent arrivals from the Southward, I am informed that Nine large Ships‡ passed through Bass's Straits the 29th November, steering to the N.E., from which Circumstance and the Time of Year added to no further intelligence being received of them, I judge they are English Indiamen bound to China by the Eastern passage.

Despatches on
the whaler
Pandora.

I have also received accounts that the Pandora, South Whaler, is sealing in Bass's Straits; that she arrived there from England in October last, and has Despatches for me, which the Master declined sending by the Colonial Sealers, and as it will be Four Months before he comes here, I have engaged a Colonial Vessel to go for the Despatches, which your Lordship may readily conceive I am very anxious to obtain.

P.G.K.

* Note 79. † Note 54. ‡ Note 80.

[Enclosures Nos. 1 to 5.]

1. Acct. of Provisions remaining at the Derwent, 8th Decr. 1804.
2. Quarterly Employment of Prisoners at Hobart's Town, 8th Decr. 1804.
3. General State of the Inhabitants at Hobart's Town, 30th Nov. 1804.
4. Report of Sick etc. 8th Decr. 1804.
5. Copy of Govr. King's Letter to Lt. Govr. Collins enclosing an Extract of a Despatch from the Duke of Portland, dated 19th June, 1801, respecting Capt. McArthur's Live Stock.

1805.
 8 Jan.
 Returns
 transmitted.

[Copies of these papers will be found in volume I, series III.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 12, per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 8th January, 1805.

Referring you to my Letter sent by the Albion, South Whaler, for my reason in considering the Investigator as one of His Majesty's Armed Colonial Vessels, until I might receive Your Lordship's Instructions and that of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty whether that Ship is to be continued on the Establishment of the Navy or under the Colonial Appointment and pay—As she will sail to Morrow for Norfolk Island to bring the people ordered from thence, I have directed the Commissary to pay the Officer and free Seamen the Wages due to them, and Two Months advance to those entered since the 25 Nov. Ult., agreeable to the enclosed Voucher and List of that Ship's Company, in which your Lordship will observe that a part of the people, being prisoners and on their good Behaviour, receives no pay.

Payment of
 the crew of
 H.M.S.
 Investigator.

When your Lordship considers that I could hire no private Ship to go from hence to Norfolk Island and return again or to the Derwent or Port Dalrymple under £800, I trust the Yearly expence of the Investigator, as stated in the enclosed Return of Ships and Vessels belonging to the Crown, will not appear improperly appropriated, as she has been reduced and refitted at little or no additional Expence to Government.

The cost of the
 Investigator.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.]

Pay List of the Investigator to 31 Decr., 1804.

Two months Advance List to Do.

[Copies of these two returns are not available.]

1805.
8 Jan.
Return of H.M.
and colonial
vessels.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

STATEMENT of His Majesty's Ships and Colonial Vessels employed on the Public Service of His Majesty's Territory called New South Wales the 5th day of January, 1805.

Names.	How Rigged.	Tons.	Establishment.	Comple- ment or number of officers & men.	State & Condition.	Genl. or Particular Employment.	Number & Statement of Pay to the Officers and Men of His Majesty's Colonial Vessels.
Buffalo	Ship.....	..	Navy.....	84	Caulking & Reft- tings.	Returned from Port Dalrymple.	INVESTIGATOR. £ s. d. 1 Lieutenant and 0 5 0 pr Day. Commander..... 5 0 0 pr Month. 1 Chief Mate 4 0 0 pr Do. 1 Second Do. 1 11 6 pr Do. 1 Boatswain 1 11 6 pr Do. 1 Gunner 1 11 6 pr Do. 1 Carpenter 1 15 6 pr Do. 20 Able Seamen ... 1 9 6 pr Do. 655 15 6 a Year & £50 8 6 a Month
Lady Nelson... Supply	Brig Condemned hulk.	60	Do Tender Navy	15	In good condition.. Cut down to lower deck	Useful in the har- bour.	
Investigator ..	Ship.....	..	Referred either naval or colonial.	26	Condemned in 1803, is now cut down and Re- fitted.	Gone to Norfolk Is- land to withdraw a part of the Es- tablishment, etc.	
Francis	Schooner..	40	Colonial—brought in frame in 1792.	8	Is much decayed, but will be useful for some time.	At Port Dalrymple	FRANCIS. £ s. d. 1 Master..... 4 0 0 pr Month. 1 Chief Mate 2 5 0 pr Do. 1 Second Do. 2 5 0 pr Do. 5 Able Seamen ... 7 0 0 pr Do. £210 10 0 pr Year & £15 10 0 pr Month.
Cumberland...	Schooner..	26	Colonial—built here from 1798 to 1801.	.....	.....	Gone to England with Captain Flinders and part of the Investiga- tor's crew.	
Integrity	Cutter	59	Colonial—built here from 1802 to 1803.	9	In good condition...	Surveying in Bass's Straits.	INTEGRITY. £ s. d. 1 Master 4 0 0 pr Month. 1 Chief Mate 2 5 0 pr Do. 1 Second Do. 2 5 0 pr Do. 6 Able Seamen ... 8 8 0 pr Do. £219 14 0 pr Year & £16 18 0 pr Month.
Resource	Schooner..	26	Built from the Por- poise & Cato's wrecks in 1803.	3	In good condition...	Employed between Sydney and New Castle.	
Punt .....	.....	12½	Colonial—built here in 1803.	Occasional Convicts.	In good condition..	Employed in the Harbour.	RESOURCE. £ s. d. 1 Master 2 5 0 pr Month. 2 Men 2 16 0 pr Do. £65 13 0 pr Year & 5 1 0 pr Month.
Boats Rowing	.....	..	Ten in number of different Bur- thens.	Do. ...	In good condition...	Ditto	

EARL CAMDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

1805.
11 Jan.(Per transport William Pitt; acknowledged by Governor King,
20th July, 1806.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 11 Jan., 1805.

Advice having been received of an actual Declaration of War by the Court of Spain against Great Britain, I am to signify to you the King's Command that you instantly cause the same to be made as public as possible in the Settlement under your Government, that His Majesty's Subjects, having this Notice, may take care on the one hand to prevent any mischief which otherwise they might suffer from the Spaniards; and, on the other, may do the utmost in their several stations to distress and annoy them, by making captures of their ships, and destroying their commerce; for which purpose His Majesty has been pleased to order Letters of Marque, or Commissions of Privateers to be granted in the usual manner. But in the mean time, you may give assurances to the Owners of all Armed ships and vessels, that His Majesty will consider them as having a just claim to the King's Share of all Spanish Ships and property which they may make prize of.

Declaration of
war with Spain.Letters of
marque to be
issued against
Spain.

I have, &c.,

CAMDEN.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 13, per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount
Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 12th January, 1805.

12 Jan.

With this I have the honor to transmit the Naval Officer's Return of the Entries and Clearances of this port from the 1st of January to 31st December, 1804.—Also a Return of the Spirits imported, allowed to be landed, and sent away, in that period with a Comparative account thereof since September 28th, 1800.—By which, your Lordship will observe how much the importation of that pernicious Article is reduced, while the importation of every other Article has been allowed.

Shipping
returns.Return relating
to spirits.

Referring Your Lordship to my Separate Letter, No. 10, sent with this, for the illicit mode in which a quantity of Spirits were brought here by the Ship, Myrtle, from Calcutta, I shall request the Bengal Government to publish my General Order of the 25th Ulto. on that behalf.

Importation of
spirits on the
Myrtle.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1805.
12 Jan.
Return of
shipping:
inwards.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

A List of Ships and Vessels which have entered Inwards in the Harbour of Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales, between the 1st day of January, 1804, and the 31st day of December following, with the particular quantity and quality of the lading of each vessel.

[The first portion of this table was a repetition of that forwarded as Enclosure No. 1 to the despatch, numbered 5 and dated 14th August, 1804.]

Time of Entry.	Vessel's Name.	Master's Name.	Built.	Number of			Where and when built.	Where and when registered.	Owner's Name.	General cargo.	From whence.	Where bond given.
				Tons.	Guns.	Men.						
22 Aug.	Pilgrim	Saml. Delano.	Foreign	62	8	Boston	Boston	Bradbury & Co.	Ballast	Bass's Straits.	Sydney.	
24 "	Ocean	Jno. Mertho	British	481	12	Howden Pans	Newcastle	Messrs. Hurrys	1,000 barrels sperm oil.	River Derwent	"	
25 "	Adonis	Rt. Turnbull	"	290	24	Sunderland	London	"	Ballast	River Derwent	"	
2 Sep	Lady Barlow.	A. McAskill	Foreign	500	14	Pegu	Bengall	Campbell & Co.	4,750 skins, 94 tons oil.	Fishing	"	
15 "	Scorpion	Willm. Dagg	British	343	14	London	London	Messrs. Mathers	Ballast	Bass's Straits.	"	
1 Oct.	Pilgrim	Saml. Delano.	Foreign	62	8	Boston	Boston	Bradbury & Co.	Ballast	Bass's Straits.	"	
19 "	Myrtle	H. Barber	"	280	12	East Indies	Fort William	Willm. Kinlock	See Appendix A.	"	"	
25 "	Union	Dl. Wright	British	99	4	Barnstable	New York	Fanning & Co.	Ballast	Tongataboo	"	
17 Nov.	Policy	C. S. Foster	"	275	10	Dartmouth.	London	Robt. Sparrow	50 ton oil, 10 ton wax.	Fishing	"	
17 "	Swift	J. Lawrence	Foreign	240	8	Taken by the Policy, 1st Sept., 1804, off Sumba.	Condemned at Sydney, N.S.W., 1804.	"	See Appendix B.	From Batavia, bound to Amboyna.	"	
14 Dec.	Buffalo Alexander	Wm. Kent Rt. Rhodes	British	301	6	Newcastle	London	H. M. ship Messrs. Hurrys	Ballast 210 ton oil, 70 ton bone.	Fishing	"	
27 "	Æolus	Andw. Mather	Foreign	487	6	Somerset	New York	Champlin & Minturn.	See Appendix C.	New York	"	

J. HARRIS, Act'g Naval Officer.

A List of Ships and Vessels which have clear'd Outwards from the Harbour of Port Jackson, in His Majesty's territory of New South Wales, between the 1st day of January, 1804, and the 31st day of December following, with the particular quantity and quality of the lading of each vessel.

[The first portion of this table was a repetition of that forwarded as Enclosure No. 2 to the despatch numbered 5 and dated 14th August, 1804.]

Time of Clearing.	Vessel's Name.	Master's Name.	Built.	Number of			Where and when built.	Where and when registered.	Owner's Name.	General cargo.	Whither bound.	Where bond given.
				Tons.	Guns.	Men.						
21 Aug.	Albion ..	E. Bunker ..	British ..	362	10	26	Deptford ..	London ..	Messrs. Champions. Fanning & Co.	1,400 barrels oil, — skins	England	Sydney.
29 "	Union ..	J. Pendleton ..	Foreign ..	99	4	22	Barnstable ..	New York ..	Fanning & Co.	15 casks spirits.	China ..	"
"	Independ- ance.	J. Townsend ..	.....	35	..	8	Bass's Straits	.....	Fanning & Co.	Ballast ..	" ..	"
"	Pilgrim ..	Sam'l Delano ..	Foreign ..	62	6	8	Boston ..	Boston ..	Bordman & Co.	" ..	Bass's Straits ..	"
19 Sep.	Adonis ..	Rt. Turnbull ..	British ..	290	..	24	Sunderland ..	London ..	.....	1,000 barrels oil.	Fishing	"
7 Oct.	Ocean ..	Jno. Mertho ..	" ..	481	12	35	Howden Pais	Newcastle ..	Messrs. Hurrys	Ballast ..	China ..	"
"	Experi- ment.	J. F. Withers ..	" ..	568	14	54	.....	London ..	Wigram & Co.	43 ton coal, 5,481 ft. timber.	" ..	"
9 Oct.	Pilgrim ..	S. Delano ..	Foreign ..	62	6	8	Boston ..	Boston ..	Bradbury & Co.	Ballast ..	Bass's Straits ..	"
15 "	Buffalo ..	Wm. Kent ..	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	H. M. ship ..	Stores ..	Pt. Dalrymple	"
7 Nov.	Scorpion ..	Wm. Dagg ..	British ..	343	14	32	London ..	London ..	Mathers & Co.	4,750 skins, 94 ton oil.	Fishing	"
12 "	Fair Ameri- can.	J. E. Farrell ..	Foreign ..	300	10	34	.....	Manilla ..	J. E. Farrell ..	Ballast ..	China ..	"
"	Union ..	D'l Wright ..	" ..	99	4	22	Barnstable ..	New York ..	Fanning & Co.	" ..	" ..	"

J. HARRIS, Acting Naval Officer.

1805.
12 Jan.
Return of
shipping:
outwards.

1805.
12 Jan.
Return of cargo.

A.—General Cargo of Ship *Myrtle*: 600 Maunds Sugar. 5000 Gall. Rum. 20 Maunds Salt Petre. 5 Do Pepper. 40 Bundles Rattans. 150 Sheathing Boards. 3 Maunds Mocha Coffee. 20 Do. Salt. 50 Coppers Handys. 10 Maunds Soap. 30 Maunds Leaf Tobacco. 1½ Maunds Twine. 30 Bolts Bengal Canvas. 16 Bales ps. Goods.

B.—General Cargo of the Ship *Swift, Prize to the Policy*: 429 Bars Iron. 1000 Shovels. 10 Casks Nails. 1 Cask Pumptacks. 20 Casks Beef. 30 hlf. Leagers Arrack. 8 Do Cape Wine. 15 Bolts Canvas. 27 Packs Cloth. 3 Chests Tea. 5 Casks Tar. 1 Cask Flints. 109 Bags Wheat. 1 Chest contg. 100 Skins and 20 Drum Hoops. 10 Reams Cartridge Paper. 5 Medicine Chests. 15 Chests Money. 3 Baskets Sugar.

C.—General Cargo of the Ship *Æolus*: 15 pipes Brandy. 20 pipes Gin. 122 Barrels Pork. 250 Barrels Beef. 50 Hlf. Do. 80 Boxes Claret. 3 Boxes Oil. 11 Hhds. Tobacco. 200 Barrels Flour. 220 Barrels Ginseny. 30 Boxes Cod Fish. 40 Casks Porter. 5 Do Rice. 25 Cheeses. 20 Boxes Raisins. 5 Do Cordials. 3 Boxes Capers. 5 Nail Almonds. 6 Hhds. Furry. 6 Bales Cotton. Specie and Stores.

J. HARRIS, Acting Naval Officer.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Return of wines and spirits imported and sent away.

ACCOUNT of Spirits and Wines imported into His Majesty's Colony in New South Wales between 2nd March and 31st December, 1804, with the quantity sent away, and remains of that landed being lodged in His Majesty's stores, and given out as the Governor grants permits.

Ships' Names.	Gallons Imported.		Gallons landed.		Gallons sent away.		Gallons remain'g bonded in the King's Stores.		Price limit'd for Spirits exclusive of the duty.
	Spirits.	Wine.	Spirits.	Wine.	Spirits.	Wine.	Spirits.	Wine.	Per gall.
Mersey* . . . . .	..	8,305	..	8,305	..	..	..	3,300	....
Coromandel	564	..	564	..	..	..	..	..	8s.
Fair American†	7,176	..	5,667	..	1,500	..	..	..	8s. & 10s.
H.M.S. Buffalo.	3,895	..	3,895	..	..	..	..	..	Gov. use.
Lady Barlow*	2,400	..	840	..	1,200	..	..	..	8s.
Experiment	2,400	2,340	2,400	2,340	..	..	..	..	8s. & 15s.
Myrtle*	5,000	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	....
Swift (Dutch Prize).	2,000	600	2,000	600	..	..	..	..	6s. 8d.
Between 2nd Mar. and 31st Dec., 1804.	23,075	11,245	15,366	11,245	7,700	..	..	3,300	....
Between 28th Sept., 1800, and 30th Dec., 1801, as per returns.	59,294	30,896	39,851	8,896	32,320	22,000	..	..	....
Between 31st Dec., 1801, and 1st Mar., 1804.	37,501	5,626	23,758	4,333	13,243	1,293	..	..	....

* Indian vessels. † From America.
None of the above spirits were purchased for the use of Government.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

1805.
12 Jan.

(Despatch No. 14, per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 12th January, 1805.

The Lady Barlow having been detained till this date enables me to transmit Lieut. Governor Paterson's Journal, with a Plan of his Examination of Port Dalrymple, which with my Answer I have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's Information. From the satisfactory accounts contained in those Documents, I shall turn my attention to supplying that Settlement with provisions, etc. as stated in my accompanying Letter, No. 4, before the Winter sets in.

Reports
received from
Port
Dalrymple.

A plan is also finished and copied of the Country about Hobart's Town, which was taken by the Surveyor's Assistant during the Time Lieutenant Bowen commanded there—also a Sketch of the River Derwent and Huon, transmitted me by Lieutenant Governor Collins as stated in his Letter of December 8th last—as both these Sketches are meant more to convey a General Idea of the Country than as a finished Survey, they are sent in the State they were laid down at the time they were taken,—perhaps some degree of rough exactness may be hereafter discovered in the Surveyor's Assistant's plan, as the Angles were all taken with a Circumferentor and Theodolite.

Draft surveys
transmitted.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures Nos. 1 to 3.]

1. Copy of Letter from Col. Paterson to Govr. King, 27th Dec. 1804.
2. Colonel Paterson's Journal to 23 Decr.
3. Copy of Letter from Govr. King to Col. Paterson, 6th Jany. 1805.

[Copies of the journal and letters will be found in volume I, series III.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 15, per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 12th January, 1805.

It is necessary I should communicate the necessity I am under of transmitting the proceedings of Two General Courts Martial held here to the Judge Advocate General. The first was held on Three Soldiers of the New South Wales Corps for Mutiny at the Derwent, from whence they were sent by Lieutenant Governor Collins and prosecuted by the Commanding

Court martial
on soldiers for
mutiny at the
Derwent.

1805.
12 Jan.

Court martial
on soldiers for
mutiny at the
Derwent.

Officer of that Detachment—Two were sentenced to receive Five hundred Lashes, which I remitted on the Court's recommendation. The other was sentenced to receive One Thousand Lashes and Transported for Seven Years to the place the Crime was committed at, but in consequence of his Contrition after receiving a very small part of the Corporal punishment, the Remainder was remitted with the Commanding Officer's consent, and the Sentence of Transportation carried into Effect.

Court martial
on Lieutenant
Moore.

The other General Court Martial was held on Lieutenant Moore of the New South Wales Corps, who commanded the Detachment at the Derwent, on the prosecution of Lieutenant Colonel Paterson, The Charges being selected from the Narrative of that Officer's Conduct delivered to me by Lieutenant Bowen, late Commandant of the Settlement at the Derwent. From the nature of the selected Charges and the Evidence adduced thereon, I confirmed the Honourable acquittal of Lieutenant Moore; But as I did not consider myself justifiable in giving my Sanction to an imputation being cast on an Officer of Lieutenant Bowen's known good Character under the Circumstances of the whole of his Narrative not being included in the Charge, I have therefore considered it an Act of Justice to Lieutenant Bowen to suspend my Approbation of that part of the Sentence that relates to him, which I have humbly submitted to His Majesty's pleasure.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

Copy of Letter No. 9 from Lt. Govr. Collins, dated 24th April, 1804.

[A copy of this letter will be found in volume I, series III.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per ship Lady Barlow.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

12th Jany., 1805.

Sir,

With this I have the honor to enclose the Copy of a Report made to me by the Commander of the Policy Letter of Marque.

Naval force
stationed at
Batavia.

By information received from the Master of the Prize it appears that the following Naval Force belonging to the Dutch is stationed at and about Batavia, A Fifty Gun Ship and Three Frigates under Admiral Hartsinck.

Return relating
to H.M.S.
Buffalo.

I enclose the State and Condition of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo under my Command and have etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

1805.
12 Jan.

MR. C. S. FOSTER TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, November 18th, 1804.

Having arrived in this Port in the Ship Policy Letter of Marque of London, with the Dutch Ship Swift my Prize. I have to acquaint Your Excellency of the Circumstances relating to her Capture.

Foster's report
of the capture
of the Dutch
ship Swift.

On September 12th ult. being in the Lat: 8° 0' South and 121° 10' E. Longitude, at 7 a.m. I discover'd a Sail to the W.S.W., standing towards me with all Sail, soon after I made her out to be a Ship, the Wind being from the S. Et. I trim'd sharp upon the Larboard Tack, got up my Guns, and cleared Ship for Action, but it being almost Calm, I was not able to get within Gun Shot 'till Eleven O'Clock, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past she fired a Gun to Windward, and hoisted Dutch Colours, when I hauld down the American Ensign I had shewn, and hoisted English Colours, and fired a Shot. At Meridian, a light air of Wind springing up from the Northw'd she wore and stood from me. In the course of the afternoon we exchange'd several Shots, and I used every endeavour to get up to her, but was unable to effect it until half past 11 P.M. (having light Airs of Wind and intervening Calms) when I brought her to Close Action, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 A.M. she Struck her Colours and Proved to be the Swift, Captn. R. Portwell, from Batavia for Amboyna with a Cargo of Sundries belonging to the Dutch E.I. Company.

I have to request Your Excellency will be pleased to give the necessary directions towards her Condemnation.*

I have, &c.,

C. S. FOSTER.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[A copy of the return relating to H.M.S. Buffalo is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked No. 16, per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 13th January, 1805.

13 Jan.

With this I have the honor to forward a Memorial presented to me by the Officers of the Civil Department in these Settlements, the prayer of which I respectfully recommend may be granted them, as in the present and many other opportunities of purchasing Articles of Domestic Use and Comfort they have been deprived of the means of furnishing themselves, the Masters of Vessels having declined taking Bills on their private Agents, which might be obviated if the Colonial Agent

Financial
difficulties of
the civil staff.

* Note 54.

1805.
13 Jan.

was directed to answer the Commissary's Bills approved by the Governor for the Amount of Salaries due to them while in the actual execution of their respective Duties.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

To HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR KING.

Petition for the THE Memorial of the Civil Officers of this Territory, whose
payment of names are hereunder subscribed,—
salaries in the colony.

Respectfully states:—

That your Memorialists have from time to time experienced great inconveniences in receiving their pay and have been under the necessity of employing Agents in London for that purpose at an Expence which, together with the risque sometimes attached to the responsibility of such Agents and the Distance of intercourse between them, are considerations which your Memorialists most respectfully beg to solicit your Excellency to make such a representation to His Majesty's Treasury that their pay may be received in this Colony, an Arrangement which will materially contribute to their Comfort and Convenience.

And they will ever gratefully acknowledge, &c.,

RICHARD ATKINS, J.-A.

SAMUEL MARSDEN, Chaplain.

THOS. JAMISON, Act. Principal Surgeon.

JAMES MILEHAM, Assistant Surgeon.

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

G. BLAXCELL, Provost-Marshal.

JOHN SAVAGE, Assistant Surgeon.

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Dep'y Commissary.

THOS. MOORE, Master Boatbuilder.

WILLIAM BENNETT, Clerk to the Commissary.

JAMES WILTSHIRE, do do

JOHN JAMIESON, Superintendent of all Government stock.

I do hereby certify that the Superintendants' and Storekeepers' Salaries are paid in the Colony by me, they having no Agents.

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked No. 17, per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 13th January, 1805.

I have the honor to enclose the *Sydney Gazettes* from the Dates the last were sent to the 13th Instant, And also a Copy

of the General Orders from February 18th to the 8th Instant. I also enclose three Copies of the printed Report of the Committee for managing the Gaol and Orphan Concerns in this Colony, which are made up from the Yearly Reports of the Collector and Treasurer of those Funds.

1805.
13 Jan.

General orders
and reports
transmitted.

After the communication I have had the honor to make respecting the Orphan Institution, it only appears necessary I should inform your Lordship that the exertions of those who have charge of that beneficial Institution is by no means relaxed in their humane Endeavours. The School will soon consist of One hundred Children. And as the Fund is now so rich, they are struck off the Stores for Grain, and receive but a small proportion of Salt Meat.

Progress of
the orphan
institution.

Your Lordship will also observe that the Gaol and other public Buildings at Parramatta and the Bridge at Sydney are compleated out of those Funds. The next Building to be commenced and carried on in the same manner is a Court or Town House.

Payment for
public works.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[*This consisted of copies of twenty-one numbers of the Sydney Gazette.*]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS.

Orders re

[*Copies of the orders, dated from the 18th of February to the 11th of August, 1804, were also forwarded with Governor King's despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 14th August, 1804, and marked "General Letter No. 1."*]

12th August, 1804.

THIS being the Anniversary of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Birth, the New South Wales Corps and Loyal Association will Fire Three Vollies on that occasion, at Twelve o'Clock Tomorrow, being Monday,—The Royal Standard to be hoisted at Sunrise.

Prince of
Wales'
birthday.

A Criminal Court will assemble on Tuesday next after Guard-mounting to try such Offenders as may be brought before it.

Assembling of
criminal court.

13th August, 1804.

THE Anniversary of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Birth being kept this day, the Commissary is directed to issue Half a Pint of Spirits to each Non-Commissioned Officer and Private of the New South Wales Corps and Associations, together with the Watchmen, Constables, and Overseers.

Issue of spirits.

24th August, 1804.

THERE being a necessity for reserving the Remains of the Flour for the intended Settlers at Port Dalrymple, the Commissary is directed

Rations.

1805.
13 Jan.
Orders *re*
Rations.
- to issue Ten Pounds of Meal to the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, and to issue Two Pounds of Wheat to those at Treasury Ration, instead of Three Pounds of Maize, or Six Ounces of Sugar. The Military at Parramatta to be served Twelve Pounds and a Half of Wheat, in lieu of Ten Pounds of Flour.
-
- 29th August, 1804.
- Assembling of
court martial.
- A GENERAL Court Martial will assemble at Head-Quarters on Friday next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of such Offenders as may be brought before it.
-
- 30th August, 1804.
- THE General Order of Yesterday is countermanded till further Orders.
-
- 31st August, 1804.
- Assembling of
court martial.
- THE General Court Martial ordered for this day and countermanded, will assemble on Monday next, the 3d. of September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
- Civil
appointment.
- The Services of Mr. Jacob Mountgarrett, appointed Surgeon of the Settlement at Risdon Cove, being no longer necessary, Lieut. Governor Collins having brought a full Medical Staff from England, Mr. Mountgarrett is appointed Surgeon to the intended Settlement at Port Dalrymple, and to act as a Magistrate.
-
- 4th Sept., 1804.
- Court martial
on Carr, Burke,
and Page.
- IN approving and directing the Sentence of the General Court Martial to be carried into full Execution on Carr, the Governor is much gratified at the circumstances that induced him to Remit the Sentence pronounced on Burke and Page. When the Governor considers the different behaviour, on a similar occurrence, of the Soldiers at this Place, and the above Delinquent, from whose unsoldier-like Conduct the worst Consequences might have arisen, had the rest of the Detachment at that remote Part been influenced by his Example, it affords His Excellency much satisfaction, that the Punishment and Transportation has fallen on so bad a Character; as he hopes and believes there is not another Man in the Corps capable of so atrocious a Crime on such a Service.
-
- 7th September, 1804.
- Rations.
- THE Commissary is directed to issue Half the Proportion of Dry Provisions, in the Wheat now under issue, and English Flour. The Military to have their Choice of receiving the whole Ration either in Wheat or Flour—The Commissary having positive Orders not to issue any of the English Flour that is not good, and fit to be eaten.
- Shipping
signals at
Newcastle.
- A Blue and White Flag, hoisted on the South Head of the Coal Harbour, is the Signal for the Flood Tide being made in the Harbour. The Private Signals to Vessels arriving there will be shewn as usual from the Flag-staff at King's Town.
- Civil
appointments.
- Mr. Nathaniel Lucas, late Master Carpenter at Norfolk Island, is appointed a Superintendent on this Establishment—To superintend the Carpenters' Departments in these Settlements.
- Mr. Isaac Knight is appointed a Superintendent on this Establishment from the date of Mr. James Bloodworth's Demise.
-
- 13th September, 1804.
- IN consequence of the General Order of the 10th of last August, respecting the Lease of the Building to be granted to the Settlers

on and about the Rivers Hawkesbury and Nepean, for a Public School, and a Place for the Celebration of Divine Worship, the Settlers holding One Hundred Acres by Grant in the above Quarter, and who have or may become Subscribers before the 25th Instant, for the Maintenance of proper Persons to perform the Duties of that Institution, are required to name six Persons, from among the Subscribers holding One Hundred Acres of Land by Grants, for the purpose of the Lease of the said Buildings being made in their Names, in Trust for the rest conjointly, with the Rev. Mr. Marsden, and Thomas Arndell, Esq.

1805.
13 Jan.

Orders re
Lease of
school-house
at the
Hawkesbury.

The Settlers in the Districts of Nelson, Richmond Hill, Phillip, Prospect Hill, Baulkham Hills and Northern Boundaries, and the Field of Mars and Eastern Farms, as described and defined in the General Orders of the 11th of August last, are required to name three Persons, Settlers, and residing in each District, who hold upwards of One Hundred Acres each by Grant, for the purpose of the respective Grants and Leases being made out in their Names on behalf of the other Settlers in the respective Districts.

Nomination of
trustees for
common lands.

The above Return of Names to be delivered to the Rev. Mr. Marsden, and Thomas Arndell Esq. on or before Friday, the 28th Instant.

17th September, 1804.

THE General Order of the 7th Instant, appointing Nathaniel Lucas, of Norfolk Island, a Superintendent of Carpenters on this Establishment, is annulled.

Civil
appointment.

22nd September, 1804.

NOTWITHSTANDING former Orders forbidding every Person whatever from inveighling or harbouring Deserters or Apprentices from merchant ships, as that practice still continues to the evident disadvantage of the Merchants, it is hereby directed that any person or persons inveighling, harbouring, or secreting any Deserter or Apprentice from any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels, or from Merchant Ships of any Nation, exclusive of the fines they are subject to (if free) by a legal process, such person or persons so offending will, on conviction before three Magistrates, be sentenced to six months' hard labour. British Seamen, who are not apprentices, entering or being received into His Majesty's Naval Service are not to be deemed Deserters.

Harbouring of
deserting
seamen.

Any person under the Sentence of the Law offending in the above order, will, on conviction as above, be sentenced to receive one hundred lashes, and be otherwise dealt with according to the nature of the offence; and if any Woman is convicted of enticing or harbouring any Deserters or Apprentices their heads will be shaved and sent to hard labour at the Coal Mines.

The Tattoo will beat off at 9 o'clock till further Orders.

The Prisoners now under the Sentence of the Law, who are off the Stores on Certificate are to attend at the following Places on Thursday, the 27th Instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning viz:

At Sydney, at the Secretary's Office;

At Parramatta, at the Court House; and

At Hawkesbury, at the Green Hills.

Muster of
prisoners
holding
tickets of leave.

They are to deliver an Account of how they get their Living; and those who employ them are to appear at the same time, to answer for their good behaviour.

Every Prisoner off the Store on Certificate, who does not attend, will be ordered to Government Labour.

1805.

13 Jan.

Orders *re*
Delimitation of
settlements.

Boundaries of
the counties of
Cumberland
and Northum-
berland.

Division of
Tasmania
into counties
of Bucking-
hamshire and
Cornwall.

Sailing of
vessels with
settlers for Port
Dalrymple.

Distribution
of beer.

24th September, 1804.*

IT being necessary, in order to settle the defined limits and jurisdictions of the different Lieutenant-Governors and Commanders of Settlements already formed and now forming, dependent on this Territory, under the Authority of His Majesty's Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief thereof, in pursuance of the Royal pleasure.

The most advisable method of defining which appeared that of naming certain Parallels of Latitude as the Lines of Demarcation between the respective Commands. It was directed, by the General Orders of the 24th of last March, that the Settlement at the Coal Harbor and Hunter's River should be altered to the name of Newcastle District, in the County of Northumberland, and the line of Demarcation between that County and Cumberland should be Parallel of 33° 20' South Latitude.

And whereas it is deemed advisable that the respective limits and jurisdiction of Lieut.-Governor Collins's and Lieut.-Colonel Paterson's commands on Van Dieman's Land, a Dependency on this Territory, should also be defined, It is hereby directed that the part of Van Dieman's Land on the South Side of the Parallel of 42° South Latitude, in which Hobart Town, the seat of Lieut. Governor Collins's Government is placed, be distinguished and known by the name of the County of Buckinghamshire; and that the part of Van Dieman's Land on the north side of the said Parallel, in which Port Dalrymple the Seat of Lieut.-Colonel Paterson's Government lies, be distinguished and known by the name of the County of Cornwall. Each of those Officers are to exercise the Duties of their respective jurisdictions in the said Counties of Buckinghamshire and Cornwall, subordinate to His Majesty's Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of this Territory and its Dependencies, until His Majesty's further pleasure is signified thereon.

It being intended that His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo, Lady Nelson (Armed Tender), Francis, and Integrity (Colonial Vessels), should sail as soon after the 3rd October as the wind and weather will allow, to fix the intended Settlement at Port Dalrymple, Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson, who is appointed to administer the Government thereof, with the Civil and Military Establishments, &c., will be ready to embark at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 3rd of October. The distribution of the persons and numbers to go in each Vessel to be arranged by Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson, who will deliver a List to the Governor of their names and the vessels he wishes them to embark in, on Monday morning, the 1st of October.

25th September, 1804.

A QUANTITY of Beer being brewed at the Government Brewery at Parramatta, the Commissary is directed, that such licensed Persons who give their Names in to his Office on Monday Mornings, for the Governor's Approbation, may receive an Order for the Delivery of Thirty-two Gallons of Beer, for which they will be charged One Shilling and Four Pence per Gallon, on Condition that they do not retail it at more than Six Pence per full Quart. The Commissioned Civil and Military Officers will be allowed to draw Five Gallons each, weekly, or a greater Quantity in that Proportion, when the Brewery will admit thereof.

Superintendants, Serjeants, etc. Three Gallons as above;

* Note 66.

Settlers, such Proportion as the Governor judges proper, and as the Quantity in the Brewery may admit of.

1805.
13 Jan.

The above will be charged at One Shilling each Gallon for both kinds of Beer: Casks are to be furnished by those who receive the Beer at the Brewhouse in Parramatta; from whence they are to be removed at their own expence. And as there is reason to hope, that after a few Weeks Brewing an Overplus will remain to be disposed of, or issued gratuitously to other Descriptions, the same will be announced in the Newspapers of the preceding Week. Payment for the Beer is to be made in Wheat, Barley, Hops, Casks or Iron Hoops, delivered into His Majesty's Stores, agreeable to the Promissory Notes that will be required on delivery of the Beer.

Orders *re*
Sale of beer.

Any person whatever, excepting those who are Licensed, receiving Beer and Retailing it again, will forfeit that Indulgence: nor is any Charge to be made by the Licensed Retailer of more than Six pence Sterling for each full Quart, or value equal thereto.

Price of beer
to be charged
by retailers.

26th September, 1804.

FROM the Tenor of the Charges, and the Evidence before the General Court Martial held on Lieutenant Moore, of the New South Wales Corps, His Excellency is pleased to confirm its Sentence of most honorably Acquitting the Prisoner, who is to be released from his Arrest. The Governor not considering himself justifiable in approving the greater part of what remains of the Sentence and Opinions of the Court thereon, he deems it equitable and proper to refer that part, with the Proceedings, to His Majesty's most gracious Consideration.

Court martial
on lieutenant
Moore.

The Court is accordingly dissolved.

27th September, 1804.

His Excellency is pleased to remit the Remainder of the Corporal Punishment William Carr, Private Soldier of the New South Wales Corps, was sentenced to receive by a General Court Martial: He is to be delivered over to the Provost Marshal for the Remainder of the Sentence being carried into Execution.

Punishment of
William Carr.

The General Order of the 24th of March last, in as far as it relates to Vessels being cleared out by the Naval Officer, and not conveying or re-conveying any Person whatever without the Governor's Permission, or that of the Officer in Command at the other Settlements, is to be observed with respect to the New Settlement at Port Dalrymple as well as what respects the Settlement at the Derwent.

Ships conveying
passengers
to Port
Dalrymple.

2nd October, 1804.

THE New South Wales Corps will attend the Execution of the Convict, now under Sentence of Death, on Friday Morning next, at ten o'clock.

Military.

6th October, 1804.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL PATERSON having represented the inconvenience that will attend the Military at the Out Settlements having their Stoppages continued, from the probability that the Stores at those Settlements may not at all times admit of a Full Military Ration being continued, which will occasion much irregularity in the Public Accounts, His Excellency directs, that the Military serving in Newcastle District, County of Northumberland, and at Port Dalrymple, County of Cornwall, be put on the Treasury

Rations for
military at
Newcastle
and Port
Dalrymple.

1805.
13 Jan.

Orders *re*
Spirits for
military at
Newcastle
and Port
Dalrymple.

Respite of
prisoner.

Ration of Provisions; and that the Stoppages do cease from the 3d. instant. His Excellency is also pleased to direct, that a daily Ration of Half-a-pint of Spirits, or Half-a-gallon of Ale be issued to the Civil and Military in those Districts from the day of their landing for the term of one year; when the Allowance of Spirits is to cease, and the continuation of the Ale will depend on the progress made in the Brewery.

The Execution of the Criminal under Sentence of Death is respite until further Orders.

14th October, 1804.

Meat
monopoly.

THERE being much reason to believe that the two Butchers licensed to kill and vend Male Stock, have combined with a very few Individuals to monopolize the Purchase of that Species, and the Sale of Fresh Meat, thereby defeating the Governor's intention in the Proclamation of March 16th, 1802, and General Order of August 3d, 1803, calculated to reduce the exorbitant Price of Animal Food, to prevent too great a number of Males being killed, and to enable every person raising Stock to dispose of a part thereof.

His Excellency, considering that the great Increase of Male Stock since March, 1802, throughout these Settlements requires the Price of Animal Food being reduced in proportion thereto: and any Combination or Monopoly, either on the part of the Stock holders or the Butchers being counteracted, inasmuch as it evidently tends to distress the middling and small Farmers, and to oppress those whose necessities oblige them to purchase. And as the Governor is well aware that a Completion, by licensing more Butchers, is the likeliest means to effect that object, yet he is well assured that any extention of their numbers in this Colony will only tend to make the evil more general, unless such Restrictions are enforced as may give the Stock holder and Butcher a fair profit and enable the private Individual to purchase Food at a reasonable rate in proportion to the annual Increase.

It is therefore deemed advisable, that the Number of Butchers be extended to Six at Sydney, Two at Parramatta, and one at Hawkesbury.

The Magistrates are requested to assemble on Tuesday next, the 16th Instant and proceed forthwith to elect and give Licences to Six Free Men in Sydney, Two at Parramatta, and One at Hawkesbury, from among the Candidates who may then offer sealed Tenders of the lowest Price at which they will vend Fresh Beef, Mutton, and Swine's Flesh under the following Regulations, for One Year from the 16th Instant :

Number of
licensed
butchers to
be increased.

Butchers to
be licensed
by tender.

Regulations
for butchers.

1. Not to purchase or receive for killing any Cow, Ewe, or Breeding Sow.
2. Not to sell or send on board any Ship or Vessel. Live Stock or Carcase Meat without a permit from the Governor, or, in his absence, the Officer in Command.
3. To deliver to the Governor a weekly account of the number of male stock killed and sold, and from whom purchased.
4. Not to demand more than — per pound for Beef; — per pound for Mutton; — per pound for Swine's Flesh.
5. Not to sell any kind of animal food by the joint, but by legal weight.
6. Any demand for payment exceeding the above rates are not to be deemed cognizable by the Civil Court of Jurisdiction.

7. That in all Civil Actions or Complaints the sterling value of money be alone considered, without any reference to the arbitrary prices of Property exceeding 20 per cent. on the prime cost of any Article purchased in the Colony and given in Barter; or an allowance for Wheat, Grain, and Swine's Flesh at the store prices for the current years.

1805.
13 Jan.

Orders re
Regulations
for butchers.

Those Candidates who are recommended by the Magistrates are, on receiving their Licenses for twelve Calendar Months, to pay to the amount of Two Pounds sterling each in fresh meat to the Orphan House for such Licenses; and to find two responsible Securities in £25 each and themselves in £50 for the due performance of the above Regulations. The Forfeiture of which will be given to the Informer or Informers prosecuting to conviction.

License fees.

Sureties for
licensed
butchers.

Any person, except those who are licensed Butchers, exposing for sale any Carcass Meat will on conviction before the Magistrates be fined Five Pounds for each Offence, and sentenced to One Year's Imprisonment and Hard Labour.

Penalties for
selling meat
without license.

All persons are strictly forbid killing or sending from this Territory or any of its Dependencies any Female Stock except they have the Governor's Permission for killing such as may appear past breeding.

Killing of
female stock.

Lieutenant Colonel Paterson being embarked, the Command of the New South Wales Corps devolves on Brevet Major Johnston.

Command of
N.S.W. Corps.

Oct. 15, 1804.

MAJOR JOHNSTON is sworn in and appointed to act as Magistrate for the County of Cumberland.

Magistrates.

25th October, 1804.

THE Magistrates having determined the Average of the Tenders offered by the Candidates for killing and vending Fresh Meat to be One shilling and nine pence for Beef; One shilling for Mutton; and Eight pence halfpenny per Pound for Pork, for the ensuing year and Richard Cheers, Matthew Kearns, William Whiting, Daniel Cubit, Thomas Whittel and William Chapman being elected from among the Candidates, are licenced to kill and vend Animal Food for One Year from the 27th Instant, on the Conditions named in the General Order of the 14th instant. And although the sterling value of money is named in the above Order, yet the Colonial Currency, as established by the General Order of the 19th of November, 1800, on English and Foreign Coins, is to be considered as the Sterling alluded to in the Order of the 14th instant.

Price of
fresh meat.

Butchers
licenced.

Every Person victualled from the Stores, except the Civil, Military, Officers' Servants, and Stockmen, are to attend the Provision Stores on Saturday next, and the following Saturday. A Return to be made to the Governor of the Servants, Stockmen, etc. victualled from the Stores, on Thursday, the 1st of November.

Muster of
persons
victualled from
the stores.

26th October, 1804.

THE Magistrates and Constables are hereby directed to apprehend all Persons found disorderly or riotous; and those who are convicted thereof before one or two Magistrates are to be employed, according to the extent of their offence, on the Repairs of the Roads, or otherwise, as the Governor may direct—the Magistrates being permitted to mitigate such sentence passed on Freemen and Housekeepers so offending, by allowing two able Substitutes to work for the period any Housekeeper or Freeman may be sentenced.

Punishment
for riotous
behaviour.

1805.
13 Jan.Orders *re*

The Magistrates and Constables are also directed to apprehend and send to Government Labour all persons who have not an apparent means of obtaining a livelihood, and who are Vagrants.

3rd November, 1804.

Delimitation of
land grants.

WHEREAS, notwithstanding the Proclamation issued on the 9th of April, 1802, requiring those possessed of Land granted from the Crown to avail themselves of the directions then given to the Surveyor-General to retrace the Boundary Lines agreeable to the description contained in the Register of the Grants of those who might be in doubt respecting their Limits, as well as for pointing out the roads by which the possessors have access to the different Settlements and to Water, either for their domestic purposes, or to the sides of the nearest navigable Creek, Banks of the Harbour, Rivers, &c.; and as that notice was only in a few instances attended to, and Litigations respecting Land having occurred from that neglect;—the Surveyor is directed, on application, to retrace the Boundaries of those who are not certain of their respective Limits, and the other objects above stated, for which purpose the Surveyor will attend at the Hawkesbury for the ensuing Fortnight.

Encroachment
on public roads.

It having been represented to the Governor that many of the Settlers and other Cultivators are in the habit of working the Spaces left between each Farm as a public Road, such a practice is strictly forbidden; and any persons aggrieved thereby are to make their Complaint known to the nearest Magistrate, who will take measures to remove that nuisance.

Payment of
debts to
government
in barley.

The Magistrates and Constables in each District being furnished with a List of those Cultivators who have grown Barley, also the sums they are respectively indebted to the Crown, it is required that each person do pay as much of their respective Debts as they can in that Grain, as well for the purpose of lessening the Debts due to the Crown, as for keeping up a supply of Barley for making Beer. The following is the Rate at which that Grain will be received into His Majesty's Stores at Sydney, Parramatta, and Hawkesbury in payment of Government Debts until the 30th of October, 1805: English Barley, Five Shillings per Bushel; Cape ditto, Four shillings and six pence per Bushel.

Exchange value
of barley.Purchase price
of barley.

Those who pay their Debts in Barley and have an Overplus arising from the Ground they have cropped with that Grain, will be allowed to put the Remainder into the stores at the following Prices. At Hawkesbury, English Barley Four shillings and three-pence per Bushel: Cape ditto Three shillings and nine pence per Bushel: Sydney and Parramatta at the same Prices as for Discharge of Government Debts.

9th November, 1804.

Barley to be
purchased on
samples.

His Excellency the Governor having been informed that some of the Settlers in the District of the Hawkesbury are reaping their Barley before it is ripe, with a view of putting the same into the Store, which will evidently defeat the intention of supplying the Inhabitants with Beer, as Malt cannot be made from Barley thus reaped: It is therefore ordered that no Barley be received into the Store without a sample has been first approved of by the Superintendent of the Brewery at Parramatta; and in case the quantity turned in should not appear equal in quality to the sample, or that

it does not vegetate when malted, one half of such Barley will be forfeited for such imposition. Samples sent to Thomas Rushton, at the Brewery, Parramatta, will be forwarded to the Storekeeper at Hawkesbury, who is directed to receive such quantities as may be approved of.

1805.
13 Jan.
Orders *re*

The Governor deems it necessary to recommend to Cultivators to take great care of their Stacks and Property against the Fires that are so prevalent in the Country at this uncommonly hot and dry season: and more particularly to require an exact Obedience of this Order, as well as that of the 15th of October, 1801,* viz.

Prevention
of fires.

“No person whatever is to set fire to any stubble without giving his neighbours sufficient notice; and not then, until every person is prepared, by having their Wheat stacked and secured.

“Should any person neglect this necessary Regulation and any property be destroyed thereby, they will, on conviction, be obliged to make good all losses sustained by such neglect.

“No persons whatever are to smoke pipes or light fires near any wheat stacks, public or private.”

16th November, 1804.

A CRIMINAL Court will assemble at Sydney on Monday next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon:—To consist of the Judge Advocate and six Officers of the New South Wales Corps.

Assembling of
criminal court.

19th November, 1804.

THE New South Wales Corps off duty will attend the Execution of the Culprit under Sentence of death at ten oclock on Wednesday next.

Military.

23rd November, 1804.

A COURT of Vice Admiralty will assemble at Sydney on Monday next, at eleven oclock in the forenoon, to consist of the Members named in the Warrant.

Assembling of
court of vice-
admiralty.

When a sufficiency of Meal cannot be ground at the Mills to admit of the Military, paying for their Ration, having the full proportion of Flour issued, the following Ration will be given, viz. Five pounds and one quarter of Flour. Five pounds and one quarter of Rice. Half-a-pound of Sugar:—But when a sufficiency of Meal can be ground, the Full Ration of Ten pounds and a half of Flour or Meal will be issued as usual.

Rations.

7th December, 1804.

THE Commander of the Policy having landed nineteen hundred Gallons of Arrack, and the Governor having allowed him to dispose of the same at six shillings and Eight Pence per Gallon, exclusive of the Duty, the following Distribution will be made on Monday next:—

Distribution
of spirits.

To the Governor, and commissioned Officers,

Civil and Military	20 Gallons each
To Licensed People	18 ditto
To Superintendents and Storekeepers.....	6 ditto

which leaves a Residue of 670 Gallons to be distributed on Wednesday next in the proportions of three gallons each to such people as may be approved of and for which Permits on that day will be granted.

* Note 81.

14th December, 1804.

1805.
13 Jan.
Orders re
Answers to
challenges of
sentries.

It having been customary for some time past for several descriptions of persons to answer "Officer," when challenged by the Sentries at night, the Centinels are directed in future to oblige every one who approaches their post to come up to them, and make themselves known, except it be an Officer whose voice they are acquainted with: And should any person presume to answer "Officer" who is not entitled to that appellation, they are to be detained, and sent by the Relief to the Guard House, until reported to the Governor next morning at Guard-mounting.

20th December, 1804.

Funeral of
Thomas Smyth.

MAJOR JOHNSTON will have the goodness to give the necessary directions for the Military's attending the Funeral of Thomas Smyth, Esqr. late Provost Marshal.

23rd December, 1804.

Protection of
shipping from
lightning.

To prevent similar accidents by lightning happening Merchant Vessels as befel the Atlas, the Governor orders that no Merchant Vessel whatever have their Top-gallant Masts up, from the day of their arrival to that of their actual departure from the Cove. This Information to be communicated by the Naval Officer, as the Governor conceives any accident happening in consequence of a neglect of this Order will exonerate the Underwriters from any Responsibility.

Assignment
of convicts.

From the number of Prisoners sent to the New Settlements, assigned to Settlers, &c. and allowed the indulgence of working for their own maintenance, there is not a sufficiency of those remaining at Government Labour to carry on the indispensable Public Works: No applications will therefore be received for Prisoners going off the Stores, until circumstances may admit thereof.

Rations.

Tuesday next being Christmas Day, the Commissary is directed to issue an extra Ration to each Person on the Civil and Military Establishment, Constables, Watchmen and Overseers: One Pound of Fresh Beef, Half a pound of Suet; with the addition of Half a pound of Raisins to each Soldier's Family victualled from the Stores:—To such Prisoners receiving a Ration, One pound of salt Pork, and One pound of Flour, or Wheat equal thereto.

25th December, 1804.

Conduct of
Barber.

THE Master of the Ship Myrtle, cleared out from Calcutta for the North West Coast of America, having entered this Port with a quantity of Spirits amounting to 7,500 Gallons, any part of which he was forbid landing at this Port; and having contrary to the Port Orders, treated the Guard of the New South Wales Corps with much incivility when on the King's Duty on board the Myrtle; and refusing paying the Fees established by the Port Orders for the Confinement of some of his Ship's Company by his own desire—the Non-commissioned Officer on duty on board is to be ordered not to allow the Master of the Vessel, or any person belonging to her, to land without the Governor's written Permission for that purpose. The Naval Officer is directed to order the said ship to leave this Port before to-morrow evening, and not to return here again on any pretence whatever, agreeable to the Minister's Instructions dated June 19, 1801, respecting Masters of Merchant Vessels who disregard the Public Orders of this Territory.

The ship Myrtle
ordered to leave
the harbour.

The Naval Officer will, on any ship's arrival, communicate the above Order to the Master and Ship's Company, and inform them that any disobedience of the Port Orders, or any other Order communicated to the Master, his Officers, and Men, will subject the ship being sent to sea at an hour's Notice, and never suffered to return here again, agreeable to the above quoted Instructions, which the Governor is determined to enforce.

1805.
13 Jan.Orders re
Obedience of
port
regulations.

26th December, 1804.

G. BLAXCELL, Esq. is appointed Provost Marshal in the room of Civil
Thomas Smyth, Esq. deceased, till His Majesty's Pleasure is known. appointment.

30th December, 1804.

THE necessity of the Public Service of the Colony requires that Mr. Civil
Blaxcell should continue in the Official Exercise of the duty of appointment.
Acting Secretary till the Secretary's return from his Leave of
Absence, or until further Orders.

Mr. John Jennings is appointed a Superintendent on the Estab-
lishment, in the room of Mr. Geo. Barrington, deceased.

8th January, 1805.

WHEREAS the Settlement at Port Dalrymple is now established by Lieut. Governor Paterson, from whom His Excellency has received very favourable accounts of the capability of that Country in point of Agriculture and Pasturage, with many other advantages, joined to the abundance of fresh Water and excellence of the Harbours and Rivers. The Governor in Chief has judged necessary that the Settlers on Norfolk Island should be acquainted as early as possible of this Information, that those of good character may avail themselves of the offer made in Lieutenant Governor Foveaux's Notice of the 8th of May, 1804; and that of the Governor in Chief of the 20th of July, 1804. Such part of the Settlers as can be accommodated on board the Investigator (who have maintained good and industrious characters and are inclined to remove) will be received and brought to this Place; from whence they will be sent to Port Dalrymple by an early Conveyance.

Removal of
settlers from
Norfolk Island.

The Supercargo of the American ship (Eolus being permitted to dispose of the Spirits brought by that ship, he is directed to notice the following Distribution: Distribution
of spirits.

To the Governor, and Officers Civil, Military, and Naval, 45 gallons each; To Superintendants 5 ditto each; To Sergeants not licensed 10 ditto each; and to Licensed People 40 ditto each. To those settlers to whom the Governor may grant Permits about fifteen hundred gallons will be distributed.

The French Brandy not to exceed 15s. per gallon; Hollands Gin 13s. and American ditto 11s. per gallon Duty included.

The Crew of the ship Richard and Mary being at present infected with a dangerous fever, it is the Governor's Orders that no communication whatever be held with that ship, without His Excellency's written Permission, till further Orders. Quarantine
for the ship
Richard and
Mary.

A True Copy.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1805.
13 Jan.
Accounts of
gaol fund.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Gaol and Orphan Fund, from August 1800 to Dec. 31st, 1804. Published by order of the Committee.

GAOL.

Receipt of Assessments on Spirits landed from Ships in New South Wales, from the 1st day of August, 1801, to the 31st day of December, 1804, appropriated to the Gaol Fund—Collected by John Harris, Esqr., Naval Officer.	£	s.	Appropriation of Assessments collected from 1st day of August, 1801, to the 31st day of December, 1804.	£	s.
By Assessments on Spirits allowed to be landed from Ships by Permit at 1s. per Gallon, between the 1st day of August, 1801, and 31st day of Dec., 1802	886	10 11	Paid by Orders approved by Gaol Committee for the following general purposes between the above dates, viz.—		
By ditto do. between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, 1803	652	0 0	Salaries to Gaoler and Clerk, and for building a Gaol, Houses of Industry, and Offices attached thereto at Parramatta (as described) as per Vouchers examined and approved between the 1st of August, 1801 and 31st day of December, 1802.....	771	0 2
By ditto do. between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, 1804.....	381	1 0	By ditto do. as above, and building a Stone Bridge (as described) at Sydney; Gratuities to Soldiers and others for public services, and Glass for Parramatta Church, between the 1st day of January, 1803, and 31st day of Dec. following, as per Vouchers examined and approved.....	748	9 11½
Total Received as above	1923	11 11	Ditto as above, between the 1st day of Jan. 1804, and 31st day of Dec. following.....	475	5 11¼
Remains in Store unexpended... ..	198	0 0	By 15 per Cent to Collector on £1923 11 11	1994	16 1
	2121	11 11		288	9 1¼
Remains unreceived per Assessments on account of ships Mersey, Fair American, and Lady Barlow to this date for the Gaol Fund.....	£463	14 0		2283	5 2¼
			By Balance due Collector.....	2121	11 11
				161	13 3¼

Expence of building a Stone Gaol at Parramatta (as per plan) with Spinning Loft, Guard and Gaoler's Houses, Kitchen and Offices, Factory Rooms and Rope Walks, with Walls to surround the whole containing 2238 square yards of Stone-work, as per Vouchers examined and approved by the Committee

Expence of building a Stone Bridge across the head of the Cove at Sydney (as per plan) containing 3990 square yards

Sydney, New South Wales, Jan. 1st, 1805,

JOHN HARRIS, Collector and Naval Officer.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Gaol and Orphan Fund—*continued.*

ORPHAN.

<p>Receipt of Monies for Entrance and Clearance of Ships; 5 per Cent ad valorem on the Produce of Countries to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope; Fees, Wharfares, and License Money, appropriated to the Orphan Fund—Collected between the 1st of August, 1801 and 31st of December 1804.</p>		<p>Appropriation of Monies collected from the 1st day of August, 1801 to the 31st day of December, 1804.</p>
<p>By Receipts of the above, between the 1st day of August, 1801, and 31st day of December, 1802</p>	357 0 10½	<p>By Monies expended, for the use of the Orphan Institution between the 1st day of August, 1801 and the 31st day of December 1802, as per Vouchers examined and approved by the Comitée,</p>
<p>By ditto, as above, between the 1st day of January, and 31st day of December, 1803</p>	528 11 7½	<p>By ditto as above, between the 1st day of January, and 31st day of December, 1803, as per ditto do.</p>
<p>By ditto as above, between the 1st day of January and 31st day of December 1804.....</p>	1009 2 10	<p>By ditto as above, between the 1st day of January, and 31st day of December, 1804, as per ditto do.</p>
	1894 15 4	<p>By 15 per Cent paid Collector on £1894 15 4 ...</p>
	1824 3 10	<p>Paid Treasurer on Account of next Year</p>
<p>By Balance.....</p>	70 11 6	<p>1824 3 10</p>

JOHN HARRIS, Collector.

SAMUEL MARSDEN, Treasurer.

1805.
13 Jan.
Accounts of orphan fund.

1805.
13 Jan.
Accounts of
orphan fund.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Gaol and Orphan Fund—*continued*.
ORPHAN—*continued*.

Receipts of Monies, &c. for the Support of the Female Orphan House at Sydney, in New South Wales, from its Institution in August, 1800, to the 31st of December, 1804.	315 6 9	Disbursements made by order of the Committee for managing the Orphan Institution from August, 1800, to the 31st day of December 1804.	2260 3 14
Received from the Rev. Mr. Johnson, being the remains of former Collections for the use of the Orphans	647 11 0	For building an Addition to the House equal in size to the original Building, a Stone Wall and Paling, Cloathing, Sugar, Leather, and various Articles purchased for the support and maintenance of 52 Female Orphans, Master, Mistresses, and Servants' Salaries for the Orphan House and Farm, Purchase of Sheep and incidental Expenses; examined and approved by the Committee, as per Vouchers	190 10 1
By Subscriptions and Donations	675 1 5½	To Commission allowed Treasurer, 5 per Cent on £3810 15 1	2450 13 2½
By Monies received for Licences to retail spirituous liquors; Port Duties, Entries and Clearances of Vessels; by a Fee of 6d. on granting a Permit on all spirits landed or removed, and 1½ per cent on Auctions	946 4 2½		
By Duty of 5 per Cent ad valorem on articles imported, the produce of Countries to the East of the Cape of Good Hope	190 16 9		
By fines levied by the Courts of Justice and the Magistrates; by Government fees on all Grants and Leases, and Money arising from Quit Rents, appropriated to that purpose by Order of the Governor	1035 14 11		
By the Profits arising from One Year's Sales of Annual Supplies from His Majesty's Stores, as directed by the Right Hon. Lord Hobart	3810 15 1		
	Disbursements		
	Remains in hands of the Treasurer		
	1360 1 10½		

N.B.—There remains in the Storekeeper's Charge, exclusive of the Remains of Money Articles for Barber, and to Supply the Children, Servants, &c., to the amount of about £250

N.B.—There has been a yearly average of 50 Orphan Females clothed, educated, and partly maintained since the Institution; of whom Three have been bound Apprentices, and Three married.—From the enlargement of the House, Thirty More Orphans are selecting to be placed therein. This Institution is endowed with 13,000 Acres of uncleared Land, and a Farm near Sydney, containing upwards of 600 Acres.

By Order of the Committee,
SAM. MARSDEN, Treasurer.

Sydney, New South Wales, Jan. 1st, 1805.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

1805.
16 Jan.

(Despatch No. 18, per ship Lady Barlow; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 16th January, 1805.

Acting-Lieutenant Robbins having arrived before the Lady Barlow's departure, enables me to communicate the result of that Officer's researches, by which your Lordship will observe that there is no other Port within the Straits than those already known, viz., Port Dalrymple on the South side, and Port Phillip and Western Port on the North side; And that Western Port is in a great Measure unfit for an Agricultural Settlement, however well adapted its Situation may hereafter be found for the Establishment of a post.

Return of
Robbins.Harbours in
Bass Strait.

Exclusive of ascertaining these Objects, the exact Situation of Cape Albany Otway, the North Cape of the West Entrance of the Straits, is now ascertained, which has hitherto been doubtful, and is very necessary for Vessels coming here through Bass's Straits to be acquainted with. In addition to the Chart of Acting-Lieutenant Robbins's Examination of the N.W. point of Van Dieman's Land and Cape Albany Otway, I have taken the Liberty of sending an open Despatch containing a Letter from me to the Secretary of the Admiralty, enclosing Acting-Lieutenant Robbins's Log and a printed Chart with the above Corrections, which I respectfully submit may be sent to the Admiralty Board for the Inspection of their Hydrographer, Mr. Dalrymple.

Positions fixed
by Robbins.

The next object of research will be Shoalshaven, between this place and Port Jarvis.*

Proposed
examination of
Shoalshaven.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the report of acting-lieutenant Robbins is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per ship Lady Barlow.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

Jany. 16th, 1805.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose for their Lordships information Acting Lieut: Robbins's Journal and Chart of his proceedings in Executing the Service assigned him by Capt. Kent agreeable to my Orders dated _____ † a copy of which is enclosed in one of my Letters sent by this Conveyance.

Examination of
Bass Strait
by Robbins.

As Mr. Robbins was also verbally Instructed if the Wind and the Weather should Permit to ascertain the exact situation of Cape Albany Otway lying at the Western Entrance of Bass's

Determination
of positions
by Robbins.

* Note 82. † Blank in original (see note 83).

1805.
16 Jan.
—
Determination
of positions
by Robbins.

Straits and which I was informed from the authority of the French and several of our small Sealers, was placed too far to the Southward and Westward—In addition to the Chart of his Examination of the N.W. Point of Van Dieman's Land and Cape Albany Otway—I also enclose a Chart with these Corrections which I believe are very exact as they correspond with every other information, except that of Lieut. Grants who first traced that Coast, and from whose Authority the former position of that Cape was fixed—This information I have to request may be communicated to their Lordships Hydrographer; And altho' the Latitudes of the North and South parts of King's Island is correct, Yet its position appears considerably too far to the Westward, both from the Observations of Monsr. Baudin as well as other Observers. On that Chart I have also delineated the continuation of the River Derwent and Dalrymple as reported to me by the respective Lieut. Governors.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of acting-lieutenant Robbins' journal and charts are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.*

— Feb.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, February, 1805.

Claims made
on government
by Hartley.

The enclosed are Copies of all the Documents in my possession respecting a representation that may be made against Lieutenant-Governor Collins by a Mr. Hartley, who came in the Ocean. Mr. Hartley takes his passage to England in the Alexander Whaler, as he says, for the purpose of obtaining redress of "British Government" against Governor Collins.

From Colonel Collins's communications to me contained in the Enclosures, Mr. Hartley's accusations appear to me so vexatious and unfounded that I should not have troubled you with those Documents, but that the false assertions of the dissatisfied and disappointed may sometimes have their Weight against unasserted Truth and Rectitude.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

THE MEMORIAL OF J. HARTLEY, SETTLER.

Sydney, Sept. 14th, 1804.

May it please your Excellency,

Permit me to address you on the subject of my complaints against Lieut't-Gov'r Collins, with whom I embarked from England, under such flattering promises as led me to believe that His

Papers
relating to
the claims
of Hartley.

Majesty would be justly represented in that new Settlement, when a Commission was read announcing the Name of Lieut't-Gov'r Collins. In this Idea I have been deceived. I have suffered such injury thro' the conduct, or rather misconduct, of Lieut't-Gov'r Collins as British Government cannot repair was I to receive Two Thousand Pounds.

It is painfull to me to address your Excellency as Gov'r-in-Chief when I have to relate such Circumstances as bear testimony to the misconduct of a Lieut't-Governor and a representative of His Majesty in a remote quarter of The Globe, where he was Convinced that his Orders were absolute.

Your Excellency, By Royal Instructions, will undoubtedly detirmine if or not Lieut't-Governor Collins is subject to your Laws as Governor-in-Chief, or To British Government only. Your detirmination on this head will regulate and detirmine my proceedings against Lieut't-Gov'r Collins, who I am bound in justice to myself to prosecute.

From the brevity I have promised to pursue in my communication to Your Excellency I will remark that at Port Philip I had a Comfortable House, Kitchen, Garden, and Well, Boat House, Black Smith's Shop, Saw Pit, with Considerable Materials to build a Craft, And on that spot I wish'd to remain; but the Lieut't Gov'r persisted in my removal to The Derwent, by which I have been deprived of a possession equal at least to £500, and which I expect British Government to Remunerate, being the first part of my Charge against Lieut't-Gov'r Collins.

On my arrival at the Derwent it was my first care to fix my residence on the Settlement belonging to Your Excellency, and thereby endeavour to avoid the Government of Lieut't-Gov'r Collins, who shew'd no disposition to promote the Infant Collony to which he was directed; and his unabated Acts of oppression will in a great measure appear from the Remarks made in the enclosed correspondence with him, to which I request Your Excellency's Attention.

British Government instructed Lieut't-Gov'r Collins That if any situation worthy of my Acceptance offer'd under him I was to have a preference; But partiality led him to appoint Mr. Wm. Collins to the only Vacant Situation under him, how that situation is now filled I am a stranger to.

This Comprises part of the first Charge against Lieut't-Gov'r Collins; and the second part, forming the most extensive Accusation, will appear to Your Excellency from the Retention of my property without the least justifiable pretext; And by the Inventory inclosed your Excellency will no doubt admit that property, and in an infant Colony, to be equal in Value to £500.

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— Feb.

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of Hartley.

1805.
— Feb.
—
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relating to
the claims
of Hartley.

The subsequent part of my charge against Lieut.-Govr. Collins will appear from his own Gen'l order to Capt. Bowen prohibiting the Sale of Houses within his province, by which I was compelled to leave two, and a third Commenced upon without the least Compensation, an injury not any ways short of £200.

Your Excellency will no doubt be convinced that necessity Compelled me to adopt speedy measures to leave a Settlement that has no apparent support from its Lieut't-Governor, and Craving shelter under Your Excellency will certainly denote my confidence in you and my distrust in Lieut't-Governor Collins.

Under the existing Circumstances of my Case and the injury I suffered thro' Lieut't-Gov'r Collins, it is almost impossible for me to point out the Method of my future Conduct or my Requisitions of Your Excellency unless that Lieut't-Gov'r Collins is ameanable to Your Laws as Governor-in-Chief, by which he will be compelled to Remunerate me for my Losses; I have great hopes under your Government and when you are pleased to determine on my Representation, I will then be able to point out my intended plan of liveing and the measures I wish to adopt under your Sanction.

Your Excellency will please to observe that from my past Services I have been considered worthy of the indulgence to Reach this Colony under the firm idea that I would be able to better my Circumstance; and that it may appear more evident to Your Excellency how far I was worthy of Public Notice will be seen from Mr. Whitehead's Letter to Capt'n Rayner, and several other Letters from Commissioner Schank, whose Attention was directed to my Interest from a due sense of my Original Services, as has been publickly announced.

I have, &c.,

J. HARTLEY.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNOR KING TO MR. HARTLEY.

Sir,

17th September, 1804.

In answer to yours, with the Enclosure, which I return, except the 1st Page, containing an Inventory of your Tools, I am sorry for the occasion you consider you have to complain of Lieut.-Gov'r Collins towards you.

I shall transmit him a Copy of your Letter by the first Opportunity, and request his Answer to the various subjects.

Being quite unacquainted with the terms or promises on which you left England, I can only say that any idea of a Craft being Built for you, either at this Place or the Derwent, must be premature, as a Work of that Kind could not be done here without

stopping every Public work of that Kind, Nor could I, without a positive Order from Government at Home, undertake it. The Individuals who own small Vessells here have acquired them by persevering and Industrious habits, which has enabled them to Build and Equip Craft by their own means.

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—
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relating to
the claims
of Hartley.

Respecting your House, &c., at Port Philip and Ridsen Cove, It appears by Lieut.-Gov'r Collins's communications to me that, respecting the first, It was no more than a common disappointment to all, and which all Experienced; And respecting the latter, he adds it has been your own fault and Act, As you might have fixed at the Settlement he made at the Derwent on your removal from Port Philip.

Any remunerations being made by me for your Claims of Houses at Port Philip and Ridsen Cove, under the Circumstances you State, is out of the Question.

Should you wish to become a Free Settler at this place I shall direct a proportion of Land to be located to you for that purpose, with the assistance that is allowed to Free Settlers coming hither, and such other Extensions as Circumstances may admit of.

Or, should you wish to enter on any other pursuit I shall be glad to give you assistance adequate to what you are entitled to as a Free Settler as far as Circumstances will allow of it.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

MR. HARTLEY TO GOVERNOR KING.

Chapel Row, Sydney, 24th September, 1804.

May it Please Your Excellency—

I have the Honor to Acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated the 17th, and which came to hand on Saturday at too late an hour to make a reply.

I beg leave to rectify the idea you seem to entertain in my expecting to have a Craft built for me by Government; the contrary is the Case. I only wish'd for permission to build at my own expence, as I applied for to Lieut.-Gov'r Collins, and in every other respect to Emulate the perseverance of those who possess Crafts by their own Industry, as pointed out in Your Excellency's Letter. It may not be unnecessary to remark that it was for this express purpose I purchased the Valuable Tools which Lieut.-Gov. Collins retained, being instructed and master of that branch. And the retention of such tools formed one of my reasons for leaving the Derwent, for without them I could only be compared to a Ship on the Ocean without a Helm, More especially so in an Infant Colony.

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Papers
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of Hartley.

However common the disappointment might have been to others by leaving Port Philip, it was my wish to have remain'd there with the most scanty supplies, convinc'd it would have Answered my views; and, in expectation of that indulgence, I went a greater length than any other in my Buildings.

As to my Houses at Risdon, I beg leave to remark That the General Order prohibiting the Sale did not appear untill several others who had Houses there disposed of them, And that such Orders was seemingly Calculated to make me the only Victim. But by the representation I made To Your Excellency as Governor-in-Chief, I had not the temerity to expect you would remunerate me for my Losses under Lieut't-Gov'r Collins, until he first Answered the Charges I had exhibited against him, and untill the Whole had undergone an investigation by your direction, provided that Lieut't-Gov'r Collins is Accountable to you for his Actions; And untill the latter point is detirmined, I am unable to point out my future views, As I am firmly resolved, if he is not subject to your Laws, to return to England and represent the Whole to British Government.

I have further to remark that I have not exhibited but few of the Charges to which Lieut't-Gov'r Collins subjected himself from his vexatious Conduct towards me, As the enumeration of them might be considered by Your Excellency too troublesome at the present stage of the business; Yet it becomes highly necessary to point out that my injured health has suffered much by his proceedings. I beg leave also to point out that in justice to my family I could not live under the Government of Lieut't-Gov'r Collins, as every part of his Conduct has the most immoral tendency.

It is my duty to acknowledge to Your Excellency that it would have proved fortunate had I first of all reached you, as your Offers are Congenial with My Most Sanguine expectations in the Line to which they are directed.

JN. HARTLEY.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO MR. J. HARTLEY.

Sir,

26th September, 1804.

His Excellency the Governor directs me to inform you, in Answer to your Letter to him of the 24th Inst't, that the Public Service of this Territory, and the important Trust vested in Lieut't-Gov'r Collins by the King, does not admit of that Officers being required to leave the Settlement under his Government.

I am, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL, Act'g Secretary.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS.

1805.
— Feb.Papers
relating to
the claims
of Hartley.EXTRACT of a Letter from Governor King to Lieut.-Gov'r Collins,
dated 30th September, 1804.

I HAVE received the Copy of Mr. Hartley's Letter to you. As I received no instructions whatever respecting Mr. Hartley, I must consequently suppose that every arrangement was made with you previous to your leaving England respecting the assistance to be given those who might be allowed greater advantages than the usual run of free Settlers. Two of that description have lately arrived by the Experiment, who are particularized by a Separate Letter from my Lord Hobart, in consequence of which I granted them the indulgence stated in the Enclosure, in which a comparison is made between them and the general description of Free Settlers from England. In making the request Mr. Hartley has done for assistance to build a Vessel of the dimensions he requires, I conceive he is very ignorant of the difficulty we experience in constructing such Vessels for the public use of the Colony, owing to the want of Mechanics. Very good Vessels are built by Individuals who have been long resident here, and such persons have received the most liberal encouragement and protection in carrying on the Fishery in and about this Coast; but I am sorry to say that it has been absolutely necessary for me to interpose my Authority to prevent Americans from taking up their abode here and monopolizing the Commerce and Fisheries of this place.

Altho' I am possessed of your observations respecting Mr. Hartley's Houses, &c., which I have replied to in the copy of my answer to him, yet if you have any further Observations to make on that head, I shall consider them, and give him such further communication on the subject as I may then deem necessary. But in this case, as in every other circumstance, where an expence for the Public is incurred, I conceive the most regular way will be to liquidate the same within your Government, unless circumstances should occur that you may conceive may require a Communication with me previous to the expence being incurred.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS TO GOVERNOR KING.

Government House, Hobart Town,

Sir, Van Dieman's Land, 8th December, 1804.

I have had the honor of receiving Your Excellency's Letter of the 30th September, marked "Separate," transmitting for my Information a copy of a correspondence between your Excellency,

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of Hartley.

as the Governor-in-Chief, and Mr. Hartley, a Person who was permitted by Lord Hobart to proceed as a Settler to Port Phillip.

I should not think it incumbent on me to enter into any Justification of my Conduct towards this Man, as a Public Officer accountable only to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and your Excellency, did I not know that even the ravings of a Madman may sometimes obtain Credit if unanswered, and feel a wish to do away whatever evil Impression his Accusations of me may have made upon your Excellency's mind.

I will, therefore, attempt to convince Your Excellency that his several Letters to you are nothing but a Tissue of Falsehoods by laying before you a succinct reply to his different accusations of me, and by enclosing such Documents as shall corroborate my assertions, beginning by quoting his own Words:—

1st. From the Brevity I have promised to pursue in my Communication to your Excellency. I will remark that at Port Phillip I had a comfortable House, Kitchen Garden, and Well, with considerable Materials to build a Vessel, and upon that Spot I wished to remain; but the Lieutenant-Governor persisted in my removing to the Derwent, by which I have been deprived of a possession equal to at least £500, and which I expect British Government to remunerate, being the first part of my Charge against Lieutenant-Governor Collins.

1st. Upon our Disembarkation at Port Phillip, Mr. Hartley fixed his residence, with the other Settlers, in a Valley to the left of the Encampment, where he pitched a large Tent for himself and his Family, which consisted of a Wife, two Boys, and a German who came out to be employed by him and Mr. Collins as a Smith, but not under any written Engagement, which was expressly prohibited at the Secretary of State's Office, the Man being informed he was to be considered as a Free Settler as well as Mr. Hartley, and not as his Bond Servant. Under this Tent did Mr. Hartley live until a short Time before our departure, when he removed into a covered place that he had erected for a Store-room, the sides of which were wattled but not plaistered; and the man who made his kitchen assures me it was nothing more than an open circular Hole dug in the Ground, lined with Stone, and raised a foot or two above it. In breaking out Stone for this purpose they found Water, and sinking to the depth of Ten feet, stopped. These, Sir, are Mr. Hartley's comfortable House, Kitchen, and Well. His Garden might be an Acre, the vegetables and plants of which he took with him on board the Lady Nelson. I am not acquainted with his being possessed of considerable Materials to build a Vessel, but I was informed that he had infinitely more Baggage than what was allowed by the Transport Board to a Settler, a great part of which

consisted of Ironwork packed in small cases that were smuggled at different Times into the Ocean, and the Commander of the Lady Nelson was himself surprized at the Weight of several of the Articles which were put on board that Vessel, belonging to this Man. His assertion that I persisted in his coming with me to the Derwent is a Direct and shameful Falsehood. On the 12th Decr. last I received Your Excellency's Opinion respecting my removal from Port Phillip, and on the 16th I assembled all the Settlers in the Valley where I had placed them, and informing them that I should not remain there any longer than the Ship could be got ready to receive me, wished them to make their Election either to stay at Port Phillip, proceed to Port Jackson, or accompany me wherever I might go. They all declared they would go with me, one excepted, Millar, a Shipwright, who said he would go to Port Jackson, there to be employed by Mr. Palmer, the Commissary. I particularly addressed myself to Mr. Hartley, and asked him if he would go with me; he replied, "By all means, Sir; with all my Heart." This Circumstance is within the recollection of the Settlers who would if required testify it upon Oath; nor did Mr. Hartley at any subsequent period state the slightest Hint to me that he wished to remain at Port Phillip. I am certain that if he had, from my knowledge of his troublesome disposition, I should most readily have acquiesced in his views.

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relating to
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of Hartley.

2nd. On my Arrival at the Derwent, it was my first care to fix my residence on the Settlement belonging to Your Excellency, and thereby endeavour to avoid the Government of Lieutenant-Governor Collins, who shewed no disposition to promote the Infant Colony to which he was directed; and his unabated acts of oppression will in a great Measure appear from the remarks made in the enclosed Correspondence

2nd. I was rather surprized upon my arrival at Risdon Cove, to find that Mr. Hartley had taken upon himself to disembark from the Lady Nelson, and fix his Tent near the Store-House at the Landing place, without waiting for my arrival or for my Orders to disembark. When I saw him he made some excuse, and expressing a Wish to be suffered to remain there, he remained so long as he chose, unmolested by me. He has made a wish to avoid being under my Government the ostensible reason of his taking up his residence at Risdon Cove, but the Fact was he had some Articles for Sale which he imagined he could get a better price for there than he could if he came with me. This leads me to mention that

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of Hartley.

with him, to which I request your Excellency's attention.

3rd. British Government instructed Lt.-Governor Collins that if any Situation worthy of my Acceptance offered under him I was to have a preference; but partiality led him to appoint Mr. Wm. Collins to the only vacant Situation under him. How that Situation is now filled I am a Stranger to.

4th. This comprizes part of the first Charge against Lt.-Governor Collins, and the second part, forming the most extensive accusation, will ap-

while at Port Phillip he applied to me for leave to retail a small Investment he had brought from England. I consented, on Condition of his not demanding more than 50 p. Cent. on them, which he said was not sufficient to cover his Losses and Expences, and unless he could charge more he would not sell any, but leave the place and go to Port Jackson. That I told him he should have my Permission to do, but I would not admit him to add more than what I have already stated to his Prime Cost. Notwithstanding which he remained at Port Phillip, retailing his Goods privately at 2, 3, and 400 p. Cent., whereby he made a much larger Sum than would be necessary to reimburse his actual Expences for his House, Kitchen, Garden, &c. This may, perhaps, be one of those unabated acts of oppression in me towards him which he complains of, and to which he requests your Excellency's attention.

I understood from Mr. Sullivan that two Gentlemen, lately Masters in the Navy, had obtained permission to proceed to Port Phillip to enter into a Speculation in the Seal Fishery; but I can declare that no instructions of the nature mentioned by Mr. Hartley were given me, since, if there had, I should have thought it necessary to account to Government for my having appointed Mr. Collins and not him to the Office of Harbour-Master, which I have not done. I felt myself perfectly at Liberty to bestow that Office where I chose. The Situation is certainly vacant, but it never shall be filled with my consent by Mr. Hartley.

I enclose for your Excellency's Information on this Article a Copy of a Letter which I received from Mr. Sullivan, and which forms the only written Document I have respecting Mr. Hartley or Mr. Collins, by which it will appear they were not entitled to any privileges beyond what had been heretofore allowed to persons of a Similar Description.

I cannot but suppose, Sir, that Mr. Hartley, when he framed or gave his Instructions for framing those Charges against the Lieutenant-Governor of this Settlement, must have taken it for granted that they would never have been

pear to your Excellency from the retention of my Property without the least justifiable pretext; and by the Inventory enclosed Your Excellency will no doubt admit that property, and in an Infant Colony, to be equal in value to £500.

seen by him, or he would not have presumed to have insulted him or Your Excellency with the perusal of such a collection of Falsehoods. He must have very well known that the German (already mentioned) applied to me in the latter end of January last to cause Mr. Hartley to make restitution to him of certain tools, his Property, which he stated were unjustly detained by the said Mr. Hartley from him, and to pay him for work done by him; in consequence of which I directed Captain-Lt. Sladden, the Rev'd Mr. Knopwood, and Mr. Harris to enquire into and determine the said Complaint. Your Excellency, by referring to my General Orders about that Time, will find that I directed these Gentlemen to assemble; and a Copy of their Report to me is enclosed, by which it will appear that the Tools in question were adjudged by them, after a very candid and fair investigation of the complaint and reply, to the German. There were in the Chest some Tools which belonged to Mr. Hartley, and I directed that those should be given to him, and the Chest opened for that purpose in the presence of the German and Mr. Knopwood; but from some circumstance or another the parties never could be or were brought together, and the Tools remain undivided to this Moment.

Mr. Collins, when he left me, undertook to explain any part of this Business which might be mentioned to him. I believe he would have been astonished, as well as myself and the different Officers of this Settlement to whom I have mentioned Mr. Hartley's Letters to your Excellency, at his folly and presumption in bringing forward such Charges and demands for remuneration for his Losses.

I enclose a List of the Tools now in the Chest, distinguishing those which belong to the German from those which are the property of this Man.

5th. I beg leave to recite the Idea you seem to entertain in my expecting to have a Craft built for me by Government; the contrary is the Case. I only wished for permission to build at my own

5th. When Mr. Hartley applied to me for permission to build a Craft I assured him it was, what Your Excellency well knows, not in my power to grant without a previous application to you. I told him he might construct a Boat, and I believe, tho' I do not assert it as a fact, that he began one. Upon referring to

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relating to
the claims
of Hartley.

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of Hartley.

expenditure, as I applied for to Lieut't-Gov'r Collins, and in every other respect to emulate the perseverance of those who possess Craft by their own Industry, as pointed out in your Excellency's Letter. It may not be unnecessary to remark that it was for this express purpose I purchased the valuable Tools which Lieutenant-Gov'r Collins retained, being instructed and Master of that Branch, and the retention of such Tools formed one of my reasons for leaving the Derwent, for without them I could only be compared to a Ship on the Ocean without a Helm, more especially so in an infant Colony. However common the disappointment might have been to others by leaving Port Phillip, it was my wish to have remained there with the most scanty Supplies, convinced it would have answered my views; and in expectation of that indulgence, I went a greater length than any other in my Buildings.

6th. As to my Houses at Risdon, I beg leave to remark that the General Order prohibiting the Sale did not appear until several others who had Houses there disposed of them, and that such Order was calculated seemingly to make me the only victim.

7th. I have further to remark that I have not exhibited but few of the Charges which L't-Gov'r Collins subjected himself from his vexatious Con-

my reply to the 4th Article, it will appear that Mr. Hartley is not more tenacious of his Veracity in his second than he was in his first Letter to your Excellency, for when he asserts that he purchased the valuable Tools, which he falsely states I have retained, he suppresses the property which the German had in the Chest. Had Mr. Hartley at any Time informed me that without the possession of the Tools which belonged to him he should find himself (particularly in the infant state of our Colony) in so helpless a situation as that which he represents, I certainly should have directed their being given up to him. I have had the Chest opened in the presence of the German and a Magistrate, and the enclosed contains a List of Tools taken by the German. The latter part of this Article has been already refuted by my asserting that I never before heard of Mr. Hartley's wish to remain at Port Phillip. With respect to the length he might have gone with his Buildings, there are many Huts in this place which have been constructed by some industrious Prisoners far superior in point of durability and comforts to the fragile Tenements of this Man.

6th. If Your Excellency would take the Trouble to refer to my General Orders it will be seen that my prohibition went only to the preventing the Huts at Risdon Cove being injured or taken down; consequently no Order of mine was even seemingly calculated to make this man the only Victim; nor did I ever deem him of sufficient consequence to direct more of my attention towards him than towards others.

7th. In reply to this Article, which I conceive to be more serious than the preceding, as it accuses me of having by my proceedings injured his Health. I shall observe that from a perusal of this Article Your Excellency would naturally

duct towards me, as the Enumeration of them might be considered by your Excellency too troublesome at the present stage of the Business; yet it becomes highly necessary to point out that my injured Health has suffered much by his proceedings.

suppose that my whole Time and attention must have been occupied in studying how to vex and oppress this wretched Man, when the reverse has been the case. He was supplied with whatever Tools were necessary for his use from the Public Stores. He was never refused anything that he asked for; and a short Time previous to our quitting Port Phillip I sent him, on his application, six Bottles of Teneriffe Wine from my own private Stock, for which, of course, I would not suffer him to pay me. That every necessary attention was paid to his Health will appear by the enclosed Copy of a Letter which I have received from Mr. Bowden, the Assistant-Surgeon, who had, at my desire, attended him at Risdon Cove, by which it will appear that *he himself* assigns a very different reason for his illness than my vexatious Conduct.

When Mr. Hartley found that I could not grant him a Compensation for his disappointments, nor enter into all his views, he told me he should wish to quit the Settlement. My consent was not wanting, but I at the same time assured him that he should have all the advantages of a Free Settler if he would remain here. He persisted in removing, saying he did not come out to be a Farmer, and offering me to purchase a Rio Boar, an English Sow and her Sow Pig, at the extravagant price of £20. I did not choose to let such stock go out of the Settlement, and was equally unwilling that Government should pay such a Sum for them. As he would not take less, I therefore took it on my own account, and he has been paid the £20 which he demanded.

I shall there close my reply to Mr. Hartley's Letters to Your Excellency, which has been unavoidably drawn to a greater length than I could have wished; but I thought it absolutely necessary to say this much in my own justification, though the attack proceeded from such a contemptible Quarter.

I have, &c.,

DAVID COLLINS.

None of the Documents respecting this litigious complaint of Mr. Hartley are sent, until I am certain whether he goes to England as he threatens to prosecute Lt. Govr. Collins.—P.G.K.

1805.
— Feb.

Papers
relating to
the claims
of Hartley.

1805.
21 Feb.

SECRETARY MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt.)

Sir, Admiralty Office, 21st Feby., 1805.

Acknowledgment of despatch and approval of Kent's services.

I have received and communicated to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 14th August last to Sir Evan Nepean enclosing one from Captain Kent of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo with an accompanying Chart of Port St. Vincent as discovered by that Officer; And I have it in Command from their Lordships to express to you their Approval of Captain Kent's exertions and proceedings in the Service on which he is employed.

I am, &c.,
WM. MARSDEN.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per whaler Alexander.)

Sydney, New South Wales,
26th February, 1805.

26 Feb.

Sir,

Reports from Port Dalrymple.

As nothing particular has occurred here since the Lady Barlow's Departure, and not deeming the present conveyance a safe one, I have deferred forwarding Duplicates of my Official Letters by that Ship, since whose departure I have received further encouraging reports from Colonel Paterson, of the Eligibility of Port Dalrymple, and stating that a small Port,* with a Shoal River running into it, had been fallen in with about Twelve Miles to the Westward of Port Dalrymple. As the Lady Nelson is under Repair, and a Colonial Vessel going with Provisions and Stores, I have sent the Commander of the Lady Nelson to examine the entrance of that Port.

Expected return of the Investigator.

As I am expecting the return of the Investigator from Norfolk Island with a part of the Civil and Military Establishment, &c., I shall despatch her as soon as possible to Port Dalrymple.

We are very quiet and enjoy general good Health.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Projected departure of the whaler Policy.

By the Policy, South Whaler, that will leave this in April next direct for England, the Duplicates of my Letters by the Lady Barlow will be sent, as well as every other Information together with the Commissary's Accounts for the last year.

P.G.K.

* Note 85.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

1805.
26 Feb.

(Per whaler Alexander.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 26th February, 1805.

The enclosed under Cover to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs contains the necessary Documents for the Shipment of a quantity of Oil and Skins on the Alexander, South Whaler, which were procured within the Limits of this Territory and its Dependencies by British Subjects, and belong to an Individual at this Place.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these papers are not available.]

EARL CAMDEN TO THE GOVERNORS OF SETTLEMENTS ABROAD WHERE
COURTS OF VICE-ADMIRALTY WERE ESTABLISHED.

(Per transport William Pitt.)

Sir, Downing Street, 7th March, 1805.

7 March.

Whereas several Spanish Ships and Cargoes, as well as Neutral Ships laden wholly or in part with Spanish Property, have been seized or detained prior to the Order for General Reprisals against Spain bearing date the 11th day of January last, some part of which may have been brought within the Limits of your Government, and as the Ships and Goods being Spanish Property, so seized and detained do of right belong to His Majesty, and have not been granted to the Captors either by His Majesty's Declaration in Council or by His Royal Proclamation; and it being expedient to secure the said Spanish Property, in order that the same may be under His Majesty's directions and control, until His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to grant the same, or some portion thereof, as a reward to the Captors, upon a proper representation of their services in seizing and detaining such Spanish Property, being made by Memorial to His Majesty, to be presented to the Lords Commissioners of His Treasury or until His Majesty shall be pleased otherwise to dispose of the said property, I am therefore commanded to signify to you The King's Pleasure that you should direct His Majesty's Advocate, Procurator General, and all other Officers in the Vice Admiralty Court duly authorized to proceed in Matters of Prize within your Government, to take care of and intervene for His Majesty's Interest in all Ships being Spanish Property, within its Jurisdiction, which shall have been seized and detained, whether at Sea or in Port prior to the said 11th day Jany. 1805 and to move the Judge of such Court to condemn the same as Prize to His Majesty in Right of His Crown;

Instructions relating to seizures of Spanish property prior to the issue of orders for reprisals.

1805.
7 March.
Instructions relating to seizures of Spanish property prior to the issue of orders for reprisals.

and when the said Property shall have been condemned, you are to direct the Agents of the Captors, or other proper persons, to sell and dispose of the same, and forthwith to remit the proceeds thereof in Government Bills to the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty of England, there to remain at His Majesty's future disposal; But if it shall appear to you that such Ships and Goods, or any part thereof, can be more advantageously sold by being sent to England, you are to direct the same to be sent under proper convoy, giving advice thereof to His Majesty's Secretary of State, in due time, with all the necessary particulars, in order that Insurances may be made upon the said Property: and in case any property captured as aforesaid should have been already condemned, or otherwise disposed of, in any manner different from the mode herein pointed out, you are forthwith to direct an appeal to be entered from such condemnation and you will desire the Officers of the Vice Admiralty Court, to take such other steps as shall appear to them best calculated to secure His Majesty's Interest therein, at the same time transmitting to me for His Majesty's information a full account of the steps that may have been taken in relation to such Spanish Property.

I have, &c.,
CAMDEN.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt.)

20 March.

Sir,

Downing Street, 20th March, 1805.

Money voted by Parliament on civil estimates.

The House of Commons having voted the Sum of £9,225 12s. 6d. for the Civil Establishment of the Settlement of New South Wales from the 1st of January to the 31st of Decr. 1805, I am directed by Lord Camden to enclose for your information a Copy of the Estimate upon which the Grant is founded.

I am, &c.,
E. COOKE.

[Enclosure.]

Estimate for civil establishment for 1805.

ESTIMATE of the Charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of New South Wales from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1805.

Salary of the Governor	£1,000	0	0
Salary of the Lieut't Governor	250	0	0
Deputy Judge Advocate	365	0	0
Commissary	365	0	0
Provost Marshall	91	5	0
Secretary to the Governor	91	5	0
For Stationary	20	0	0
Clergyman	350	0	0
Do. at Parramatta and Hawkesbury	182	10	0
Surgeon	365	0	0

ESTIMATE of the Charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of
New South Wales—*continued.*

1805.
20 March.

One Mate	£182 10 0	Estimate for civil establishment for 1805.
Two Mates at £136 17s. 6d. per annum each	273 15 0	
Assistant	91 5 0	
Surveyor of Lands	182 10 0	
Boat Builder	91 5 0	
Two Depy. Commissaries of Stores £91 5s. p. Ann. ea.	182 10 0	
The two additional Clerks to the Commissary at £60 per Annum each	120 0 0	
Two Assistant Storekeepers at £50 P. Ann. each ..	100 0 0	
One Superintendent of Convicts	100 0 0	
Two do. of do. at £75 P. Ann. each	150 0 0	
Six do. of do. at £50 P. Ann. each	300 0 0	

Norfolk Island.

Lieut. Governor of Norfolk Island	£250 0 0
Deputy Judge Advocate	182 10 0
Clergyman	182 10 0
Surgeon	182 10 0
Deputy Commissary of Stores	91 5 0
One Storekeeper	50 0 0
Deputy Surveyor of Lands	91 5 0
Three Superintendants of Convicts at £50 Per Annum each	150 0 0
One Master Carpenter	40 0 0
One Beach Master and Pilot	50 0 0
Provost Marshall	70 0 0

Port Phillip.

Lieut. Governor	£450 0 0
Deputy Judge Advocate	182 10 0
Clergyman	182 10 0
Surgeon	182 10 0
1st Assistant	136 17 6
2nd Assistant	91 5 0
Deputy Commissary	91 5 0
Deputy Surveyor	91 5 0
Mineralogist	91 5 0
Two Superintendants of Convicts at £50 P. Ann each	100 0 0

Allowance to Governor Phillip in consideration of his meritorious Services	500 0 0
Allowance to Governor Hunter in consideration of his long Services	300 0 0
Allowance to Mr. Alt, late Surveyor Genl. in con- sideration of his long Service and of his infirmities	91 5 0
Allowance to Mr. White late Surgeon	91 5 0
Allowance upon account for Fees on Receipt and Audit	300 0 0
Agent	150 0 0

£9,225 12 6

1805.
21 March.

SECRETARY MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt.)

Sir,

Admiralty Office, 21st March, 1805.

Approval of
Menzies
acting as
commandant
at Newcastle.

Having laid before My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty Your Letter of the 14th August last, transmitting Duplicates of Your Correspondence with Captain Woodriff of H. M. Ship Calcutta respecting Lieutenant Menzies of the Royal Marines remaining under your Command to direct a Settlement formed at the Coal Harbour or Hunter's River, now distinguished by the Name of Newcastle District and strongly recommending to their Lordships to allow Lieutenant Menzies to continue in the Command of that Settlement, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint You that they see no Objection thereto.

Lieutenant
Sladden
ordered to
return to
England.

Lieutenant Sladden of the Royal Marines, serving with the Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Collins, having been promoted to a Company, I am commanded by their Lordships to Signify their direction to You to order him to return to England by the first Opportunity to join his proper Division.

I am, &c.,

WM. MARSDEN.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Per H.M.S. Investigator.)

4 April.

My Lord,

Sydney, April 4th, 1805.

Conditional
purchase
of ensign
Anderson's
sheep.

Ensign Robt. Anderson of the New South Wales Corps, not being able to find purchasers for the Sheep he left at Norfolk Island when relieved from his military Duty there, I directed them to be valued by proper Persons, and received into Government Flock at Norfolk Island, until I am honor'd with your Lordship's Instructions on that head as stated in the Enclosures,

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

REVEREND SAMUEL MARSDEN AND LIEUTENANT BRABYN TO
GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Parramatta, July 17th, 1804.

Valuation
of ewes and
ewe lambs.

Agreeable to your Excellency's Instructions, directing us to certify the Value of full grown Ewes and Ewe lambs when purchased in a Flock in this Colony, We are of opinion that a

Flock of Sound healthy Ewes are worth Two Pounds Sterling per head, and the Ewe Lambs One Pounds per ditto.

1805.
4 April.

We have, &c.,

J. BRABYN, Lieut. N.S.W. Corps.
SAMUEL MARSDEN.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNOR KING'S ORDERS TO COMMISSARY PALMER.

Sydney, July 18th, 1804.

ENSIGN ROBERT ANDERSON of the New South Wales Corps, having represented to Lt. Govr. Foveaux previous to his leaving Norfolk Island, the loss he should sustain by leaving his Flocks until I might give such relief as might be judged proper; From the peculiar Situation of that Officer being received from the Island etc. as Stated in His Letter to Lieut. Govr. Foveaux, and having directed the Revd. Mr. Marsden and Lt. Brabyn to certify the value of Ewes and Ewe Lambs in this Colony to be purchased in a Flock, You will draw a Sett of Conditional Bills on the Right Honble. the Lords Commiss'rs of His Majesty's Treasury in favour of Ensign Robert Anderson, Subject to the Approbation of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for One Hundred and Sixty-two full grown Ewes at two pounds Sterling a head and Twenty Eight Ewe Lambs at One Pound a head, agreeable to the numbers certified in the valuation, for which You will obtain the proprietor's Receipts and directions for them to be continued in Govt. Flocks on Norfolk Island at his own risque; and a regular Account to be kept of their Increase and Decrease, Until it is known whether the payment of the Bills are Sanctioned.

Order for the conditional purchase of Anderson's sheep.

For which transaction you will take proper Vouchers delivering me two copies of the same.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

MEMORANDUM.

Notwithstanding the annexed order, as I do not consider myself Warrantable in giving conditional Bills, and having the Approbation of the Steps I took respecting the Live Stock left in this Colony by Mr. William Balmain, You will transmit to the Joint Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury the Letters, Valuations and other Documents respecting the before mentioned Sheep; delivering me Duplicates of the same to transmit to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for their directions being received thereon.—At the same time leaving it to Ensign Anderson's Choice whether to abide by this Arrangement or retaking the above Sheep again.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1805.
4 April.
Instructions for
the custody of
Anderson's
sheep.

THE Valuation and Receipts for Ensign Anderson's Ewes to be sent to England by the Investigator, And the purchase of them being referred to the Lords of the Treasury and Secretary of State for the Colonies—regular Returns must be sent with every Conveyance of their Increase to me as well as the Commissary. It would also be regular, if a Copy thereof was sent to Ensign Anderson.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

Receipt for
Anderson's
sheep.

RECEIPT FOR ENSIGN ANDERSON'S SHEEP.

Norfolk Island, 9th August, 1804.

RECEIVED into my Charge the undermentioned Sheep belonging to Ensign Robert Anderson; agreeable to His Excellency Govr. King's Instructions

Viz:

One Hundred and Sixty two full grown Ewes
Twenty eight Ewe Lambs,

And for which I have signed three Receipts of this tenor and date.

WILLIAM BROUGHTON,
Actg. Depy. Commy.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

Valuation of
Anderson's
sheep.

VALUATION OF, AND RECEIPT FOR PAYMENT FOR ENSIGN ANDERSON'S SHEEP.

Sydney, New South Wales,
31st December, 1804.

WE whose names are hereunto Signed have agreeable to the Governor's Directions made the following Valuation of the undermentioned Sheep the property of Ensign Robert Anderson.

To 162 full grown Ewes @ £2 ea.	£324	0	0
„ 28 Ewe Lambs „ 1 „	28	0	0
	<u>£352</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

And we have taken such care in the above Valuation that we are ready to make Oath to the Veracity of our proceedings if required.

J. BRABYN.
SAMUEL MARSDEN.

Receipt for
payment.

Received of John Palmer Esqre. Commissary this thirty first day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and four, One Conditional Set of Bills of Exchange at Ninety days sight on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's

Treasury for the Sum of Three Hundred and Fifty Two Pounds Sterling, being payment for the above Sheep, left at Norfolk Island in the Charge of Mr. Wm. Broughton Acting Deputy Commissary where they are to remain untill it is known whether they are paid for by Government.

1805.
4 April.
Receipt for
payment.

For which I have signed Five Receipts of this Tenor and Date.

RT. ANDERSON.

I do hereby certify that the above was paid for by my order.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt.)

Sir, Downing Street, 13th April, 1805.

13 April.

Herewith I transmit to You by Lord Castlereagh's direction the Copy of a Letter from Mr. King containing the Pardon, which in consequence of the recommendation contained in Lieut. Govr. Foveaux's Letter of the 12th July, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant to Samuel Baby, a Convict, tried and convicted of Felony in Norfolk Island, and I am to desire You will take care that the Conditions contained in Such Pardon be duly complied with.

Pardon for
Samuel Baby.

I have, &c.,

E. COOKE.

[Enclosures.]

[A copy of Mr. King's letter enclosing the pardon is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch marked "General letter No. 1," per H.M.S. Investigator; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 21st November, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

30th April, 1805.

30 April.

On the 5th Ult'o I had the honor of receiving Your Lordship's Communication* of having accepted the Seals of the Colonial Department, which I made public within this Territory and its Dependencies. I also received Mr. Secretary Cooke's Letter, dated 29th May, 1804, by the same Conveyance.

Despatches
acknowledged.

I have the honour of transmitting Duplicates of Despatches to My Lord Hobart, sent by Captain Bowen of the Royal Navy, who left this in the Lady Barlow in January last. Since when no event of public Consequence has occurred within this Settle-

* Note 86.

1805.
30 April.

ment. Your Lordship being possessed of my Correspondence with your Noble predecessors in Office, I shall not intrude more on your Time respecting that part, than by referring to such of my Letters as contain unanswered requests for Instructions, many of which may be received before this reaches your Lordship.

Examination of
the Illawarra
district.

The Officer and Surveyor, who I sent to examine the Country about Shoals Haven, report much good Land on the Banks of two small Bar Rivers, which will hereafter prove of great Benefit to the Extension of those Settlements.*

Prosperity
of settlers.

By the enclosed Return of the Settlers Half Yearly Muster and the other Documents annexed thereto, Your Lordship will observe the encreasing Industry of that Class and the great progressive Increase of their Stock, as well as that belonging to the Crown. The Alienation of a part of Government Breeding Stock of Cattle and Sheep to Individuals, in exchange for Grain, has placed them in a growing State of Independence, which is farther secured to them by the appropriation of a quantity of Common Land to each District.

Erection of
salt-pans.

The large Salt-pans received by the Coromandel being fixed, one at Newcastle and the other in this Harbour, a Supply of that necessary Article will be permanent. By the *Gazette* of the 24th February, and the General Order† of that date, Your Lordship will observe that the Regulations made on that Head will be for the Benefit of the Inhabitants at large, whilst Government will be remunerated for the Expence of the Pans and the Labour in working them.

Agriculture on
account of
government.

The Number of Government Servants sent to the New Settlements, and whose Terms of Transportation are expired, and on whom there can be no further restraint, The quantity of Ground in Cultivation this Year on Government account will be comparatively small to what it has been; but from the Quantity of Wheat there is now in the Settlement, the Reserve that will be made of that belonging to the Crown in Stacks, and the Grain raised by Individuals from whose Debts a Fund is Established for receiving Quantities of Grain, That Reduction in the quantity of Ground hitherto sowed with Wheat by Government will not be attended with any inconvenience. Such cleared Ground belonging to the Crown as cannot be sowed with Wheat and Barley will be planted with Maize, which will be equally profitable for the Stock, the present State of which I respectfully refer Your Lordship to the enclosure, and humbly hope no misrepresentation will occasion the Ground I have secured for the Benefit of Government Cattle being alienated from the Crown.

Report on
live stock.

I have the honor to enclose the Officer's Return of the progress of the Citadel, stated in my former Letters, And having received Eight long 6-pounders from Norfolk Island, late belonging to the Sirius, those, with what can be drawn from other places, will make that Work of the greatest consequence in repelling any attack from an Enemy who may approach either by Sea or Land; And as every attention is paid to forward that Work, I hope it will be completed in a few Months. For the other public Works, I request Your Lordship's reference to the Return of the Number and Employment of Convicts at Government Labour.

1805.
30 April.

Progress in
the erection of
Fort Phillip.

In order to prevent as much as possible the escape of Convicts from hence, and the Emigration of those who have become Free, as well as for other causes contained in my General Order of 31st March,* a Copy of which I have the honor to enclose, I have considered it necessary to make that Regulation as conformable as possible to the existing Order on that Head on the Island of Jamaica, which I hope will meet Your Lordship's Approbation.

Regulations
re escaped
convicts and
emigrants.

By the Investigator I received Materials for Building a Post Windmill from Norfolk Island; And as the late Master Carpenter of that Island has come here with his Family, the Difficulties heretofore experienced for the want of Mills will be soon done away.

Windmill from
Norfolk Island.

I have great pleasure in informing Your Lordship that we hear of no new Plans among the United Irish, of whom we have so great a proportion in the Colony, and as every proper means is taken to learn any attempt leading to Sedition, I am hopeful our present tranquil State will long continue, altho' there are some violent perturbators in this Colony, as well as in other parts of the World, however, by their being occasionally removed from one Settlement to another, there is no present cause for Apprehension, and, indeed, the Trial I have had of the Military and well affected places me at perfect ease on that point; And when the Citadel is finished there will be little or no cause to harbour Suspicion from those within, or to be alarmed at the approach of External Foes.

Tranquility in
the colony.

Military
security.

Adverting to Mr. Secretary Cooke's Letter of 29th May 1804 informing me of the Duplicates of Letters from Mr. Secretary Sullivan, forwarded by Your Lordship's directions and instructing me to carry into Effect the Suggestions contained in the Two last Letters, dated November 30th, 1803, Respecting the Settlers sent by the Experiment and Recommending a certain portion of Land being granted to Messrs. Luttrell and Riley, I respectfully refer Your Lordship to my Communication on those

Land grants
for Riley and
Luttrell.

1805.
30 April.

Land grants
and assistance
given to Riley
and Luttrell.

Depredations
of natives at
Hawkesbury
and South
Creek.

Subjects contained in my Letters sent by the Albion and Duplicates by the Lady Barlow, also in my Separate Letter No. — * sent with this. By which your Lordship will observe that the Free Settlers were fixed in the most advantageous Situation, And that I have exceeded the quantity of Ground prescribed by My Lord Hobart for Messrs. Riley and Luttrell, and have given each of those Gentlemen a much greater proportion of Assistance, Stock etc. than any other Free Settlers have enjoyed.

I am much concerned to state that, within these Three Weeks past, the Natives have been very troublesome among the distant Settlements at the South Creek and the lower part of the Hawkesbury River. It has constantly happened that the more distant Settlers have been much incommoded by those irruptions at the Time the Maize is ripe, And I am very confident that the Settlers in those Situations have been extremely liberal to the Natives, however, this has not been sufficient to deter the latter from the most ungrateful and Treacherous Conduct at the Moment they have been on the most Friendly Terms with the Settlers, Two recent instances of which I cannot omit communicating to Your Lordship. In My Letter by the Lady Barlow,* I stated the Circumstance of some Misunderstanding between the Branch† Settlers and Natives, and the Measures I had taken in assuring the latter that no more people should be settled below those already fixed. The Tranquillity that ensued led me to hope that mutual Confidence and good-Will was restored; but I am sorry those hopes have been disappointed. A Native, while in the act of eating with one of the Settlers and his Labouring Man, had scarce ended his Meal before he took an opportunity of seizing the Settler's Musket and Powder, and by a Yell summoned his Companions, who instantly put the unfortunate Settler to death and left his Servant, as they thought, in that State. Another Horror, but still more savage than the former, took place the same Day about Three Miles from where the first Murder was committed. The House belonging to a Settler was set on Fire by the same Band of Natives. After a search the mangled and burnt Limbs of the Settler and his Man were found, some in the Ashes and others scattered. These Barbarities calling forth Assistance necessary to stop such Acts, I directed a party of Military to take post at the Branch and to drive the Natives from thence, first assuring them that if the Murderers were given up all further Resentment should cease. However, the Velocity with which these people Remove from One place to another put it out of the Guards' power to follow them, and since then they have begun their Depredations at the South

* Note 89. † Note 90.

Creek, where they have unfortunately murdered Two Stock-Keepers. A Detachment has been sent to that Quarter, but I am sorry to say that until some of them are killed there is no hope of their being quiet. Notwithstanding the liberality with which the Settlers supply these people with Corn and many other Comforts to keep on good Terms with them, yet at the period of the Maize Harvest no consideration can restrain them from destroying a much greater quantity than they can consume by eating. The least Check on the part of the Settler is an injury never to be forgiven, and from thence arise those disagreements and the bad consequences attending the partial Broils between the Natives and distant Settlers. That every endeavour has been used to prevent those Events I need only refer Your Lordship to my former Communications on that Head. No complaint of a Native has ever been disregarded but an instant Investigation has followed, which was only once in the course of last Year. The White Man's crime did not extend beyond striking the Native, who he said designed to plunder him; but as no Act of Plunder was committed he was ordered by the Magistrates to Gaol for Six Months. This Reparation at the Time was thought a sufficient Atonement. But it constantly happens that those people's imaginations are heated and excited to Action by the accidental recollection of an Injury which was expiated long past. This is so often the case among themselves in their Rencontres with each other that it is not to be wondered the same Ideas should obtain with respect to the former real or imaginary Evils they may have received from White People.

In consequence of those unprovoked Acts and the Apprehensions the distant Settlers are under, I found it necessary to give the General Order* of the 28th Inst., which I hope will soon put a period to those partial excesses committed by the Natives.

Mr. Humphries, the Mineralogist, who has hitherto been occupied in his Researches on Van Dieman's Land, arrived here last Month, and as he will soon commence his professional pursuits I have little doubt of his making some important and useful Discoveries.

I have the honor to enclose the usual Returns of the New South Wales Corps doing duty here as well as the Associations, and am happy to inform Your Lordship of the present general good State of Health and Behaviour of all Descriptions of His Majesty's Subjects belonging to these Colonies.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1805.
30 April.

Depredations
of natives at
Hawkesbury
and South
Creek.

Arrival of the
mineralogist.

Returns of
N.S.W. Corps
and loyal
associations.

* Note 88.

1805.
30 April.Comparative
statement of
the progress of
agriculture.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Annual Progress in Cultivation and Raising Stock in His Majesty's Settlement in New South Wales; extracted from the different Annual Returns that have been transmitted to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Colonies.

Year.	Number of acres in—							Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.	Bushels of—	
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats, Pease and Potatoes.	Flax, Hemp, and Artificial Grasses.	Wheat.	Maize.							
15th August, 1800	4,665	2,930	not taken.	not taken.	none.	203	1,044	6,124	2,182	4,076	not taken.	not taken		
30th June, 1801	5,333	2,864	do	do	1	241	1,242	7,046	1,250	4,766	do	do		
17th August, 1802	4,954	3,135	255½	do	4	293	1,856	8,661	1,140	5,233	13,793	17,106		
30th July, 1803	7,110	4,338	524	355	30	358	2,450	11,275	1,738	9,105	22,041	56,439		
30th July, 1804	8,245	4,066	1,080	364	60	434	3,264	16,501	2,980	14,308	51,831	62,094		
23rd March, 1805 .....	.....	not sowed until June			.....	503	3,944	17,928	3,779	18,062	97,064	166,495		

The General Muster for 1805 does not take place till August.

N.B.—The Deaths and Stock killed between the above periods are not included; only what appeared on the respective Dates are inserted.

PHILIP GUDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1]—continued.

STATEMENT of the Quantity and Quality of Alive Stock (distinguishing Male and Female), The Reported Bushels of Wheat and Maize, belonging to the Crown, Settlers, and others, With the number of Settlers, &c., in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, as appeared at the Muster taken at the different Settlements by Governor King, between the 18th and 23rd of March, 1805, Shewing the Increase since the 27th of July, 1804.

To whom belonging.	Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		Goats.		Hogs.		Number Bushels Wheat in hand.	Number Bushels Maize in hand.	Number of Settlers.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
The Crown	20	19	1,114	1,597	654	824	.....	.....	137	255	24,486	4,500	..
Settlers and officers	191	257	436	779	5,829	10,598	1,165	2,528	8,657	7,161	71,008	161,686	..
Individuals	7	9	5	13	4	19	25	61	939	913	1,510	329	..
Total in March, 1805.....	218	285	1,555	2,389	6,487	11,441	1,190	2,589	9,733	8,329	97,064	166,495	613
Total in July, 1804.....	182	252	1,247	2,017	5,929	10,572	1,116	1,864	7,514	6,794	51,881½	62,094	594
Increase	36	33	308	372	558	869	74	725	2,219	1,535	45,232½	104,401	19

N.B.—Between which above dates 7,506 Acres of Land has been Granted from the Crown to Individuals.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1805.
30 April.
Annual returns
of live stock.

1805.
30 April.
Observations
on half-yearly
muster.

OBSERVATIONS on the preceding Result of half Yearly Muster with Comparative Remarks of Increase etc. since the Muster in July 1804.

It appears there are 19 Persons more holding Land exclusive of Officers, and that the whole number of Settlers and Land-holders is 642 including 29 Officers.

That the whole Number employed in Cultivation and belonging to the Cultivators' Families, including the Cultivators on account of Government and those who are in Charge of the Public Stock amounted to 2,326, out of the number of Souls in the Colony 6,977.

The Increase of Ground located to Individuals is 7,506 Acres exclusive of that held by the Crown making all together 144,190 Acres.

The Increase of Ground under Cultivation cannot be ascertained till the Crops are Sowed, which will be stated in the July Muster.

No Increase of Stock has been made by Importation since March 1803, except by 101 Cows brought by the Lady Barlow and 77 by the Buffalo, 148 of which were sent to Lieut. Governor Collins previous to the Muster in July last, since which period 13 Cows etc., 122 Sheep, 8 Horses, and 84 Hogs have been sent to Port Dalrymple, the Derwent, and Newcastle, And 27 Head of Horned Cattle, 94 Sheep, and 81 Hogs, belonging to the Crown have been Killed for the King's Ships, Governor's Family and Hospitals.

The following is a Calculation of the time the Alive Stock belonging to the Crown would last, for those Maintained by the Crown if there was no Salt Meat.

At Full Ration—78 weeks $6\frac{1}{2}$ days.

2,711 Head of Cattle @	300 lbs. each	is	813,300 lbs.
1,478 Sheep	30 lbs. ea.		44,340 ..
392 Hogs	100 lbs. ea.		39,200 ..

At two thirds—118 weeks $2\frac{3}{4}$ days.

2,711 Head of Cattle @	300 lbs. each	is	813,300 lbs.
1,478 Sheep	30 lbs. ea.		44,340 ..
392 Hogs	100 lbs. ea.		39,200 ..

At half—157 weeks 6 days.

2,711 Head of Cattle @	300 lbs. each	is	813,300 lbs.
1,478 Sheep	30 lbs. ea.		44,340 ..
392 Hogs	100 lbs. ea.		39,200 ..

The quantity of Stock Alienated from the Crown since Sept. 1800 is:—

1805.
30 April.
Observations
on half-yearly
muster.

Cows for Barter	70	Hire	2	Given to Breed	16	—Total	88
Oxen Do	22	Do	10	.....	„		32
Ewes Do	76	Do	—	Do	169	„	245
Swine Do	—	Do	—	Do	100	„	100
Horses Do	9	Do	—	Do	—	„	9

The quantity of Grain now in the Public Granaries and Sacks is sufficient for 61 Weeks Dry Provisions for the numbers now supplied by the Crown deducting a Month for loss by keeping and the Issue.

The quantity in the hands of Cultivators and Individuals will be fully sufficient for each person who support themselves with the half of their Garden, many have a very considerable Overplus.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

RETURN of the Progress of the Work at Fort Phillip up to 31st March, 1805—Sydney.

Progress in
erection of
Fort Phillip.

THE Rampart of the three Faces, commanding the Town of Sydney, the Parramatta Road, and the Harbour (downwards) raised from the foundations 11½ feet. The Merlons of the two Faces commanding the Town and Parramatta Road* raised 4 feet inside, and 2 feet outside, and the Embrasures formed. 1 Merlon and Embrasure commenced on the Face towards the Harbour. The Wall of the Rampart of the fourth and part of the fifth Face, raised 5 feet,—Stones prepared sufficient to finish the 2^d Faces. A Bomb Proof of 7 feet high and 14 wide formed under the Rampart of one Face.

Number of Men employed.

Gaol Gang.

From 1st January to 31st March 15

Stone Masons and Quarry Men.

From 1st January to 31st March 14

—
29

W. MINCHIN, Eng'r and Act'g Officer.

* Note 91.

1805.
30 April.
Return of
employment.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT.

March, 1805.	Agriculture and Stock.			Buildings.										Boat Builders, etc.			Various Employments.												
	Overseers.	Agriculture on Public Account.	Care of Government Stock.	Brick and Tile Makers.	Bricklayers, Plasterers and Labourers.	Blacksmiths and Labourers.	Shingle, Pale, and Lath Splitters.	Brick and Timber Carriages.	Stone Cutters and Layers.	Sawyers and Timber Measurers.	Horse Carpenters and Labourers.	Painters.	Lime and Charcoal Burners.	Carpenters, Shipwrights, and Caulkers.	Labourers, Watchmen, and Clerks.	Blacksmiths, Sawyers, and Rope Makers.	Making Batteries, Bridges, etc.	In Care of Government Huts.	Wheelwrights, Millwrights and Labourers.	Basket and Broom Makers.	Flax Dressers, Wool Carders and Weavers.	Millers.	Schoolmasters, Sextons and Bellmen.	Writers, or Clerks.	Coopers, Farriers and Wire Drawers.	Granary, Provision Stores and Clerks.	Executioners and Gaolers.		
Sydney.....	10	4	7	12	10	13	2	19	18	4	2	4	4	12	13	15	18	2	6	3	51	3	3	11	1	11	3	5	
Paranáta.....	17	16	5	...	5	14	3	17	5	12	12	4	4	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	51	1	8	2	11	9	1	
Hawkesbury.....	4	27	9	...	4	2	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Toongabbie.....	1	7	55	2	1	1	1
Castle Hill	3	38	5	1	1	1
	35	92	81	12	19	31	7	39	26	18	29	8	8	12	13	15	18	2	6	3	51	6	7	15	3	21	1	5	

Settlement.

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT—continued.

1805.
30 April.
Return of
employment.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

March, 1805.	Various Employments.													Recapitulate.					General Total.							
	Various Employments.													Recapitulate.												
Settlement.	Various Employments.													Recapitulate.					General Total.							
	Sadlers.	Natural History Painters and Botanists.	Tanners, Tool Helvers and Thatchers.	Blind, Insane and Invalids.	Orphan House and Farm.	Boats Crews.	Government Gardens and Vineyards.	Colonial Vessels.	Town Gang.	Goal Gang.	Constables and Watchmen.	Carrying Water for Guards.	Attending Hospital.	Sick and Convalescents.	Taylor, Shoemakers, and Barbers.	Printers and Book-binders.	Brewers and Sail Makers.	To Commissiond. Officers Civil and Military, including Superintendants.		Non Commissioned Officers of the New South Wales Corps.	Overseers, Constables and Freemen doing Government Work.	To Settlers.	Overseers, Stock-keepers, &c., Employed in Agriculture.	Artificers, &c., employed in Buildings.	Shp Wrights and Boat Builders.	Various Employments.	Servants to Officers, etc.
Sydney,	2	4	8	8	6	14	5	25	21	21	12	7	15	5	2	1	31	..	16	3	21	98	40	205	50	414
Paranatta,	2	2	5	5	4	4	..	31	6	20	1	7	22	6	..	6	21	..	15	10	38	72	..	205	46	361
Hawkesbury, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	20	1	7	41	40	14	..	31	69	154
Toongabbie, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	74
Castle Hill, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	25	2	77
	2	4	8	8	6	18	17	25	64	25	4	16	45	13	2	7	72	1	40	55	208	188	40	476	168	1080

1805.
30 April.
Return of
employment.

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT OF Female Convicts, etc.

Month.	Settlement.	Woolen Manufactory.	Spinning, Picking Oakum, etc.	Husking Corn and Picking Weeds.	In Care of Government Huts.	Sail Makers.	Orphan House and Care of Orphans.	Hospital Nurses.	Midwives.	Sick and Convalescents.	Blind, Insane, and Invalids.	Government Dairy.	Settlers Wives.	Allowed to Overseers, etc.	Servants to Officers, etc.	Women allowed to the New South Wales Corps.	General Total.
March	Sydney.....	...	11	5	...	1	4	7	...	3	4	...	1	10	3	40	89
	Parramatta	98	...	...	...	...	6	6	1	8	2	...	5	6	1	3	136
	Hawkesbury .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	16
	Toongabbe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
	Castle Hill .....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
	Total	98	11	7	1	1	1	10	13	1	11	6	3	21	18	4	43	248

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GENERAL ORDERS. 30th March, 1805.

1805.
30 April.General orders
re persons
leaving the
colony and
deserters from
ships.

WHEREAS it is become necessary to restrain the Practice of several Vessels carrying the American Flag who, after having received Assistance and Relief according to their Wants, have, with very few Exceptions, taken Persons from hence who are under Sentence of the Law, and Freemen who have been secreted on board those Ships, whereby the Claims the Crown and Individuals have on their Debtors have been evaded by their being taken from the Colony; And as the existing Bonds and Regulations have proved in a great measure ineffectual, both with regard to English as well as foreign Ships, The following Regulations are to be observed and complied with by Ships of all Nations previous to their being allowed the Liberty of the Port, instead of the 10th Article of the present Port Orders.

The Master of every Ship or Vessel, English or Foreign, before they are allowed any Communication with the Settlement, shall give Security in the Secretary's Office, themselves in £800, and two sufficient Freeholders, or well-known Merchants or Dealers, in the sum of £50 each, not to carry off any person whatever without the Governor's Certificate, or a Convict having served his or her term of Transportation, and a Freeman or Woman having no detainer lodged, Nor to depart himself without the Governor's leave, under an additional Penalty of £50. The usual Bond by Masters of Ships going to India or China not to land any Person from hence, without they have the Governor's Certificate, in any part of the Honorable East India Company's Territories, or in China, will still be required.

Owners of Private Colonial Vessels are to give the same Security once a Year (on the 1st January) for the conduct of Masters of Vessels in their employ on the above.

The Secretary shall not deliver any Person a Certificate under the Governor's hand to leave the Colony unless his name has been set up at the Door of the Court House at Sydney and Parramatta, and at the Store Door at the Green Hills, Hawkesbury, for a week previous to the Ship's leaving the Cove, for which purpose the Commander of the Vessel is to give ten days previous Notice at the Secretary's Office, with a List of such Persons he has leave to take away, when the time of his intended leaving the Cove will be published in the *Gazette*; and after the Ship has left the Cove no detainer will be received.

And to the end that Seamen be not enticed to leave the Ships they belong to, whoever trusts or retains any of them in his or her their Houses or Vessels, shall lose his money and be proceeded against; and whoever shall entertain any Seaman deserted shall for every day

1805.
30 April.

General orders
re persons
leaving the
colony and
deserters from
ships.

and night, after the first offence, forfeit five pounds ; but knowing him to be a Deserter, but belonging to a Ship, Ten Shillings for each day and night they have entertained or retained such Seaman.

If any Commander or other person entice away any person or persons belonging to another Ship, before he or they be legally discharged, he shall forfeit, on Conviction before three Justices, £15 Sterling, half to the King and half to those who shall sue for the same.

Whatsoever Seaman shall desert the Ship he belongs to, and shall be found after the departure of the Vessel, and cannot produce sufficient proof of his being discharged by the Commander thereof, he shall, by order of any one Justice of the Peace, receive thirty-one Lashes on his bare Back by the Hangman or other inferior Servant, and be put to Government Labor until there is an opportunity of returning to the Ship he belongs to, or that he can ship himself on board any other Vessel.

The Penalty on taking away Convicts or Free Persons from the Colony without the Governor's Certificate, is to be sued for before the Civil Court of Judicature in this Colony, or in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in Europe or abroad, wherever and whenever the Offender and his sureties may be found, according to the tenor of the Bond.

And that the execution and delivery of these Bonds may not be considered as a matter of course, if given by Masters of English Vessels, Duplicates will be forwarded to the proper Officer in England, and to any of the Ports in Asia where the ship may be bound ; And if given by Masters of American or other foreign ships, Duplicates will also be sent to the Residing Consuls at the Ports where the ships came from, or the nearest Port thereto, whereat a British Consul resides, in order that the Penalty, if forfeited, may be recovered. And on its being proved that such Convict who may so escape enables the prosecution to be carried on to conviction, in that Case the Governor has recommended persons of that description to His Majesty's Mercy, and that Freemen who have been taken from these Settlements without the Governor's Leave may receive half the amount of the Penalty, when recovered, provided they are Principals in prosecuting the Offenders to conviction.

The Naval Officer is hereby directed to deliver this Order, with the Port Orders, to the Commanders of all Vessels now in this Port and arriving hereafter.

All Lieutenant Governors, Commandants, and Officers commanding any Settlements under this Government are hereby required and directed to observe and enforce the above Order.

By Command of His Excellency.

G. BLAXCELL, Acting Sec.

1805.
30 April.
Return of the
New South
Wales Corps.

MONTHLY RETURN of His Majesty's New South Wales Corps, &c.—*continued.*

Absent Officers' Names and Rank.	From what time.	By whose leave.	To what time.	Names and Rank of Officers on duty and what duty.	Vacant Officers and by what means.
Colonel Grose ...	15th Decemr., 1794...	His Majesty .....	.....	Lieut. Col. Paterson	Assist. Surgeon Roberts dead.
Major Foveaux	.....	.....	.....	Captain Kemp Lieut. Davis	Ensign Maundrell do.
Captain Townson	15 Februy, 1800.....	ditto .....	.....	Ensign Piper	
„ McArthur	16 Novemr., 1801 ...	Sent to England in Arrest by Govr. King.		Lieut. Piper	
Lieut. Mackellar	29th March, 1802 ...	Aid de Camp to Govr. King and sent to England with His Excellency's Dispatches.		Ensign Lawson	
Ensign Barralier	17th May, 1803	Resignation given in, embarked for England.		Captain Wilson	
Lieut. Bayly ...	.....	Resignation given in Comm'd. Officers leave of absence.		Lieut. Brabyn	
Ensign Cressy ...	25th April, 1805	Under Sentence of a Genl. Court Martial with the Comm'd. Officers Leave of Absence to return to England.			

Sejeants on Command 9. Drummers on Command 6.

Geo. JOHNSTON, B.-Major, Commandg.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

RETURN of the Sydney and Parramatta Loyal Association Companies Commanded by Captain Thomas Rowley. May 1st, 1805.

SYDNEY.

Thomas Rowley *Captn. Commandant.*Thomas Moore *Lieutenant.*1805.
30 April.Return of
loyal
associations.

<i>Serjeants.</i>	<i>Drummers.</i>	<i>Corporals.</i>
1. John Gowen	1. Benjamin Miles	1. William Chapman
2. John Griffiths	2. Thomas Mills	2. John Sparrow
3. William Wall		3. Thomas Randall

Privates.

Thomas Raby	John Anslip
William Roberts	20. Joseph Inch
Lewis Jones	John Burgess
Samuel Skinner	James Aires
5. George Dowling	Joseph Salmon
— Thornton	Thomas Salmon
Gilbert Baker	25. John Smith
William Evans	John Marsden
George Matthews	William Goodwin
10. James Somerville	Richard Palmer
Richard Smith	George Parsley
Frederick Meredith	30. Thomas Ball
William Miller	George Atkins
Francis Cox	Edward Collins
15. Edward Gould	Thomas Allwright
Samuel Hockley	John Shea
John Waldron	35. Samuel Thorley
John Mullett	Joseph Morley

Total 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant 3 Serjeants, 2 Drums. 39 Rank and File.

PARRAMATTA.

John Savage *Captain.*

<i>Serjeants.</i>	<i>Drummers.</i>	<i>Corporals.</i>
1. James Larra (St. M.)	1. James Saunders	1. John Stephenson
2. Rowland Hassel	2. William Adams	2. Charles Wright
3. J. William Lewin		3. John Norris

Privates.

John Hodson	Humphry Thorn
William Monslow	Thomas Colier
Andrew Slowden	Thomas M'Kenzie
Joseph Ward	Hugh Hughes
5. John Thorogood	20. John Mahon
John Graham	Edmund Wright
Henry Armstrong	Robert Wells
Edward Elliot	William Parrot
Samuel Terry	John Aikin
10. John Butcher	25. Joseph Dixon
John Weavers	John Woodhouse
Thomas Davis	George Cook
William Cole	Daniel Welling
Samuel Wright	Samuel Haslem
15. James Wright	

Wanting to compleat 1 Lieutenant.

Total 1 Captain ——— 3 Serjeants 2 Drums 32 Rank and File.

THOMAS ROWLEY, Captain Commandant.

1805.
30 April.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch marked "Separate No. 2," per H.M.S. Investigator;
acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 21st November, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

30th April, 1805.

My Lord,

Satisfactory
reports
from Port
Dalrymple.

I am happy to communicate to Your Lordship that, exclusive of the accompanying Duplicates of my Correspondence with Colonel Paterson by Letters of a more recent date, I find his former Accounts of the good prospect he has, not only confirmed, but expressing the most Sanguine Ideas of the Settlement he has formed at Port Dalrymple fulfilling His Majesty's intention in directing that Settlement to be made, as directed in My Lord Hobart's Despatch of June 24th, 1803.

Stores and
live stock
for Port
Dalrymple.

Your Lordship will observe the Supplies that have been furnished from hence, and when that Settlement is so fortunate as to receive the Cows contracted for with Mr. Campbell, it will wear a more promising Appearance than this Settlement did Six Years after it was begun, owing to the disappointments and Losses it experienced in the Supplies of Stock, Provisions, and Stores.

Shipment of
stores and
live stock in
the Buffalo
and Integrity.

Being anxious to supply Port Dalrymple before the Winter as amply as our present Stores and Resources would admit, His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, with the Integrity, Colonial Cutter, sailed from hence the 25th Ult'o, with the people, Stock, provisions, &c., enumerated in the Margin,* which will secure that Settlement from experiencing any Want for several Months.

The removal of
settlers from
Norfolk Island.

By the Lady Barlow I had the honor of informing My Lord Hobart that I had sent the Investigator to Norfolk Island for a part of the Civil and Military Settlers and Convicts, in compliance with His Lordship's Instructions. Since which time the Investigator has returned, when I received the Communications made in Captain Piper's Letters to me, copies of which I have the honor to enclose, by which your Lordship will observe that the Wheat Harvest has been tolerable abundant; and if a portion of our late Rains has fallen at Norfolk, there is reason to expect the produce of Maize will increase the intended Supply of salted pork from that Island. I also enclose my Answer to the Commandant, in which Your Lordship will observe the further intended Arrangements and the necessity I am under of giving a farther explanation of My Lord Hobart's Intentions respecting that Island, and the Measures I have adopted for carrying them into Execution, which has been greatly misinterpreted or misconceived. However, I hope that Notice will be sufficiently explicit, and meet your Lordship's Approbation.

* The margin is blank.

As I fully understood from the Tenor of My Lord Hobart's Letter respecting the partial removals from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple, that it never entered into His Lordship's Contemplation to withdraw every person, I humbly submit that I conceive its total Abandonment at any future period would be attended with a great loss to the extending Settlements in Supplies of salted provisions we have and do receive from thence, and which there is little doubt will continue to encrease. And another important Advantage has always been derived from that Island in supplying the South Sea Whalers with the most plentiful Refreshments, being situated so near the Fishing Ground on the North-East Coast of New Zealand, which has been the means of preserving the Lives of many British Seamen, and enabling them to return to England in perfect Health, after being almost constantly at Sea during two and sometimes Three Years, instead of being the Scorbutic and Debilitated Men returned when their Cruizing was confined to the Coast of South America.

1805.
30 April.

Advantages
of a small
settlement at
Norfolk Island.

In making the above Statement as connected with the Interest of the South Whalers, I beg to add that from the Information of the Masters of those Ships that have for the last Four Years frequented the North-east part of New Zealand, I found that the quantity of Seeds and other Articles I gave the Two New Zealanders who visited Norfolk Island in 1794, and remained there Nine Months, have turned to a very beneficial Account, not only for their own Advantage, but also in supplying the Whaling Ships very liberally with Potatoes and other productions derived from what my Two Visitors, whom I conducted to their Homes in 1794,* took with them. The frequent intercourse those Vessels have had with that part of New Zealand has been very advantageous. The New Zealanders have gone on board their Vessels, assisted them in procuring Oil, and are found a very tractable People; hence there is every Reason to expect that the assistance they may derive from them, if encouraged and liberally treated, will greatly facilitate their pursuits and ensure a continuance of those Refreshments so grateful to Seamen on long Voyages, and prevent them from quitting the Coast in the Season for Whaling to seek supplies elsewhere and distant from their Fishing Ground.

Reports from
whalers on the
coast of New
Zealand.

Assistance of
New Zealand
natives to
whalers.

The many Vessels that have put into the Bay of Islands and other parts of that Coast have never, as far as I have learn'd, had any altercation with the Natives, but have received every kind Office and Assistance in procuring their Wood and Water, &c., at a very cheap Rate in Barter; Exclusive of which a great public Advantage might hereafter be derived by the Whalers who fish

Natives at the
Bay of Islands.

1805.
30 April.

Prospects of
obtaining flax
and rope from
New Zealand.

on that Coast being provided with Articles of Barter with which they may procure great quantities of the manufactured Flax, and if provided with small Machines for making Rope they might carry on that Work when not engaged with Whaling, which would be an amusement to the People and a double Object gained, as the leakage of Oil would not damage that Rope but on the contrary strengthen it. And if any Circumstance should lead those Whalers to this Port they may very advantageously barter it for Provisions and other Necessaries. An anxious wish to promote and secure those Advantages to the Whalers has induced me to direct the Commandant of Norfolk Island to send a Number of Sows and other Stock occasionally to that Island by any Master of a Whaler in whom he can confide, to be delivered to the most powerful Chief at the Bay of Islands or among the different Families or Tribes.

Swine to be
sent to the
Bay of Islands.

As the great advancement of these Colonies has excited among the Inhabitants an inclination for Commercial pursuits, And every successful Encouragement having been given to that of obtaining Seal Skins and Oil, a quantity of which has within the last Four years been exported on British and American Bottoms to China and England, besides the Lady Barlow freighted direct to England.

Export of
seal-skins
and oil.

Americans
in sealing
industry.

In a former Letter I had the honor of stating the General and Individual inconvenience that attended the Americans not only occupying Fishing Stations in and about Bass's Straits but frequenting this port, from which they have drawn several useful People, and in fact depriving the Inhabitants of the only Staple hitherto acquired, How far this may or may not be allowable I have not taken upon me to decide, but have requested Instructions thereon. I also stated the Circumstances of a small Vessel* belonging to an Individual being sent in quest of the Beche-de-Mer. That Vessel is returned, and altho' they failed in that Object, yet they acquired another of not less Value, namely, Sandal Wood, which is in such great Request with the Natives of India and China. It has long been known, from the intercourse with the Friendly Islands, that Sandal Wood was a production of some of the Feejee Islands, which are a Group hitherto not much known. The proprietor of this Vessel was induced to make the Trial from the information of a person who professed a knowledge of the place where it was to be obtained, but who, unfortunately with several others, were cut off at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands. After going to several of the Feejee's, and finding much difficulty and not a little apprehension for the safety of their small Vessel from the Natives' attack, they accomplished their Object by procuring

Search for
bêche-de-mer.

Sandal-wood in
the South Sea
islands.

Fifteen Tons of Sandal Wood in exchange for pieces of Iron at an Island called by the Natives Vooie. Whether it is plentiful or not is doubtful, as the people belonging to the Vessel could not land, and that carried on board by the Natives was in small Quantities, however, should it prove abundant and become more easy to obtain, it may hereafter be an advantageous Object of Commerce with China.

1805.
30 April.
Sandal-wood
obtained in
barter.

With a Knowledge of those Advantages a desire for Speculation will increase, and to keep that Desire within due Bounds must be the Governor's Duty, as far as it respects Colonial Vessels; but it appears to me not altogether admissable that the Governor should interfere in the Commercial Destination of Vessels belonging to Merchants resident in the Company's Settlements in India, seeing the Company's Claim to Navigate in all the Seas East of the Cape of Good Hope, however, the correction of abuses committed within his Jurisdiction as Vice-Admiral may claim his Cognizance.

Merchant
vessels trading
under the East
India Company.

Of late Years there has been a great intercourse with Europeans with the Society and Sandwich Islands, which has not only furnished them with abundance of Firearms, but has also been the means of a number of Europeans continuing on those Islands, among whom are some of indifferent, not to say bad, Characters, mostly left from Ships going to the North-West Coast of America, Whalers, and several from this Colony, who have gained much influence with the Chiefs whom they have assisted in their Warfare. At Atooi,* one of the Sandwich Islands, I am informed a Schooner, of Twelve Carriage Guns, was nearly completed a Year ago, and that it was the Chief's Intention to send her to England. By the Harrington's arrival I received a Letter from the Chief of that part of Otaheite where the Missionaries reside, of which the enclosed are Copies, and as I am well assured they were written by himself, they are as near as possible fac Similes of the Originals, by these your Lordship will observe that Ship Building is commenced also at Otaheite, that Island possessing every requisite but Iron, of which the Missionaries have an abundance, Altho' I have little doubt of his obtaining the Guns by some means, yet that Article will not be furnished from hence, which leads me to suggest the Observation to Your Lordship's Notice of the probability of those Seas again becoming the Seat of Buccaneering and Sea Robbers. Nor can I but regard the Conduct of the Harrington on the Capture of the Spanish Vessels, and her other proceedings on the Coast of Peru, as leading to these Acts, if not noticed, and a timely Check given to such Conduct, which must be equally injurious to His

Intercourse
with the Society
and Sandwich
Islands.

Building of a
schooner at the
Sandwich
Islands.

Letter from
Pomarre.

Ship-building
at Otaheite.

Probabilities of
buccaneering.

1805.
30 April.

Desirability of
war vessels
being stationed
in the colony.

Majesty's Dominions in this quarter, as well as to those of Spain, except in time of War, and will not fail to Destroy the British Whale Fishery, which has been so advantageously carried on. To prevent those growing Evils, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of Two or Three Sloops of War being stationed here for the purpose of preventing too great a number of bad Characters from establishing themselves on the Society Islands, and to prevent many abuses and irregularities on the part of the Americans as well as for the protection of these Settlements generally. Should this proposition meet with Your Lordship's Ideas, I beg to observe that the Class of Vessels that ought to be sent should be those that can sail tolerably well for the sake of Despatch, as Vessels of the Buffalo's capacity and Construction are not so much Wanted, now the Settlements are so well stocked with Cattle.

Proposals for
trade in
sandal-wood.

Since writing the preceding part of this Letter, Application has been made by some Individuals* to connect themselves with Americans for the Object of procuring a Cargo of Sandal Wood, carrying it to China, and returning here with the proceeds. As I conceive that Measure would lead to opening an Intercourse with this Colony and the Company's possessions, I have resisted the importunate Solicitations on that Behalf, as it militates so much against His Majesty's Instructions thereon; but in continuing those Restrictions I have assured the Adventuring Inhabitants, being His Majesty's Subjects, of my earnest wish and exertions to promote their Endeavours, and of which I can offer no better assurance than the Application contained in my Separate and Particular Letter sent by the Lady Barlow,† and I cannot close this Subject without humbly suggesting the necessity of Instructions being sent prescribing the intercourse and connexion that may be allowed between the Inhabitants and Americans; Nor can I conceal from Your Lordship that I respectfully conceive any other toleration or encouragement beyond relieving their immediate Wants would be highly injurious to the public Interest, and continue to defeat the Views of Government in forming this Colony by taking Convicts from hence.

King's
encouragement
of commercial
pursuits.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

ACCOUNT of Stock, Provisions, etc. sent to Port Dalrymple p.
H.M. Ship Buffalo and Integrity Cutter, 7 March, 1805.

[A copy of this enclosure will be found in volume I, series III.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

1805.
30 April.

COMMANDANT PIPER TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Norfolk Island, 10th February, 1805.

I have the honor of informing Your Excellency that Lieut. Colonel Foveaux sailed from hence on the 9th September last, in the Albion Whaler (Captain Bunker), for England. The Harrington (Capt'n Campbell) having touched here on her way from Otaheite, affords me the opportunity of transmitting you the Public Accounts, Letters, &c., left by him for that purpose.

Departure of
Foveaux from
Norfolk Island.

I have now to acquaint Your Excellency that after the Lieut. Governor's departure, from the circumstance of the Wheat Stacks belonging to Government having yielded much better than was expected, and the rains which at that time fell promising an early and plentiful Harvest, I was induced to increase the Ration of Flour to Eight Pounds per Week to each Man, commencing from the 6th October last, at which Ration I have still continued them, excepting to the Detachment of New South Wales Corps doing duty here, who commenced receiving the full Military Ration on the 25th December following.

Increase of
rations by
Piper.

I had the honour of receiving Your Excellency's despatch, dated the 17th Sept'r and 1st Oct'r, by the Experiment on the 25th October, and have to acquaint you that the whole of the Articles sent by that conveyance (excepting a Mill) were landed safe, as were also the Articles sent by the Adonis. In consequence of your instructions by the former conveyance, I issued the Order (No. 7), and have communicated to Whitehouse and Fletcher* the substance of that part of Your Letter respecting them, as I have also to Martin Tims and Robert Jones; and to every other part of Your Excellency's Letters I shall pay particular attention.

Shipments
of stores.

On the Evening of the 7th November the Island was very much alarmed by the appearance of Nine Sail of large Ships to the South-West, and from the size, number, and regular manner in which they neared the land, we conjectured they were an enemy. I therefore judged it prudent that I might be the more able to make every resistance, to secure the disaffected Irishmen by confining them in the Gaol and the Gaol-yard, and posting the whole of the Constables over them as a Guard. As it was blowing a heavy Gale from the South-West, and consequently a heavy Surf on the Sydney side of the Island, no danger of effecting a landing on that quarter was to be apprehended.

Visit of the
China fleet to
Norfolk Island.

I made every preparation during the night, and at Daylight the next morning, after receiving information that the Fleet were standing round for Cascade Bay, I ordered a Sergeant and Twenty men to join the Party on duty there; at the same time

* Note 97.

1805.
30 April.

Visit of the
China fleet to
Norfolk Island.

sent over one of the great Guns, and immediately followed myself. At Seven O'Clock the Fleet were standing into the Bay; they fired a Gun to leeward, and hoisted English Colours; we returned a Gun and made a Signal for a Boat (there not being any at Cascade). They stood off and on for five hours before they attempted to hoist one out, which induced us to believe that their hoisting English Colours was used only as a decoy, particularly as we were not able to form an Idea what they were. From these circumstances I judged it necessary to draw all the Force to that part of the Island where a landing was to be apprehended. I therefore directed the whole of the Detachment to join the party already at Cascade, excepting one Officer and Sixteen men (including the Guard) left for the protection of the Stores and Town of Sydney.

After remaining five Hours in suspense, as before stated, a Boat was hoisted out, and Lieut. Little, the Officer who came on shore, informed us "they were the China Fleet, under Convoy of L'Atheniense, Sixty-Four, Commanded by Captain Fayerman; had sailed from England in June last, touched at Rio Janeiro, where they learnt the Calcutta had been about a Month before their arrival; that they came through Bass's Straits, were ordered to touch here and proceed to the Phillipine Isles; that the Officers and some of the Crew of L'Atheniense were very Sickly, but those of the India-men were generally pretty healthy; that notwithstanding they were much in want of refreshment, Capt'n. Fayerman was determined to proceed on his Passage that Evening, the principal object of his landing being to ascertain whether the Taunton Castle, one of the Convoy who parted Company from them Six Weeks before, had made the Island."

Supplies of
fresh meat
and fruit sent
on board
L'Atheniense.

From Lieut. Little's representation of the sickly state of the Officers and some of the Seamen, and judging it proper to afford every Refreshment in my power to one of His Majesty's Ships, induced me to send off a Supply of Twelve Wether Sheep and two Goats from the Stock belonging to the Crown, with some Lemons and other little things which I considered would be beneficial to them after so long a Voyage (enclosed is a Copy of my Letter to Captain Fayerman for your information), and I trust my Conduct will meet with your Approbation.

Visit of the
Taunton Castle
to Norfolk
Island.

Three days after the departure of the Fleet, the Taunton Castle (Capt'n Pearce) touched here, and after remaining Forty-six Hours, in which time they laid in some Refreshments, she proceeded on her Voyage.

From Capt'n Pearce I learnt that the day after the China Fleet left St. Paul's, Admiral Pellew touched there with a squadron on His way to India.

I have much satisfaction in acquainting Your Excellency that the Harvest commenced on the 21st November, and the whole of the Wheat grown in the Island was secured by the 15th of December. The Crops of Wheat belonging to Individuals have generally turned out favorable, but that of Government's, from the circumstance of its having been blighted, is conjectured will not yield not more than Nine or Ten Bushels to the Acre. As the Government Wheat Stacks are secured in a manner that no damage can happen them, agreeable to your instructions I gave out the enclosed Order (No. 9), but no tenders have been made beneath the usual Price previous thereto.

1805.
30 April.

Harvest at
Norfolk Island.

On the 5th Dec'r Mr. Zach. Clark, Deputy Commissary, departed this Life after a short illness, which it is supposed was brought on by excessive Drinking.

Death of
Zachariah
Clark.

The Cow-Pox has been propagated with the greatest success without a single instance of any bad effect. Lieutenant Davis's Children, having been Inoculated at Sydney, arrived with it here when the Matter was in its highest perfection, from which alone it has been communicated pretty generally all over the Island, The Vaccine Matter sent by the Principal Surgeon having as usual failed.

Introduction of
vaccination to
Norfolk Island.

In adverting to your Letter of the 20th July last to Lieut.-Governor Foveaux, and observing your directions respecting the Horned Cattle, as an encouragement to those deserving Settlers who are determined to remain on the Island, I have been induced to issue the enclosed Order (No. 10), which contains the first and second Conditions of your Order of the 6th February last* on that head; and applications having been made by John Beresford, William Atkins, John Folly, Robert Nash, and Robert Jones, men with large Families and deserving Characters, I have allowed them each to receive a Cow from Government's Herd, subject to the conditions of the Order, which I hope will meet with your Approbation.

Distribution of
cattle to
settlers.

Enclosed is a Copy of my Letter of the 26th October last to Lord Hobart, transmitted by the Experiment.

Hitherto the Weather having been so extremely unfavorable, not having had three hours' Rain since the Harvest was got in, little or nothing could be done in the Agricultural way, and there now remains the unpleasant prospect of the general loss of the second Crops of Maize. The Mechanics, since the Lieut.-Governor's departure, have generally been employed repairing Government Buildings, Building a new Boathouse, a large Boat for the Island, and one for the Investigator. Should we experience any favorable weather, every possible exertion in my power shall be made in Cropping the Public Land with Maize.

Droughty
conditions
prevalent.

Progress of
public works.

* Note 98.

1805.
30 April.

Requisition for
stationery.

I request Your Excellency will have the goodness to direct a supply of Stationary to be sent for the purpose of keeping the Public Accounts, the Acting Deputy-Commissary having complained to me that he is entirely destitute of that Article.

Payment for
grain and pork
received by
government.

The Acting Deputy-Commissary representing to me that the undermentioned Persons holding Receipts given in Payment for Swine's Flesh and Maize purchased between the 9th September and 31st December, 1804, have made application to have them liquidated by Bills on His Majesty's Treasury, I have therefore to request Your Excellency will give me the necessary directions for drawing for the Amount. Vouchers No. 5 and 6, for the Purchases made between the two periods, are included in the Public Accounts made up from the 1st July and 31st December, 1804.

	£	s.	d.
William Scattergood	319	0	0
James Mitchell	251	19	3
William Broughton	185	5	2
D'Arcy Wentworth	130	13	0
Total	£886	17	5

Iron bartered.

I beg leave to refer you to the Lieut. Governor's Letter pointing out the want of Slops; and I refer Your Excellency to the Public Accounts for the general wants of the Settlement. Being much in want of Iron, I was induced to make an exchange with the Master of an American Schooner belonging to Captain Pendleton of the Ship Union, enclosed is the Receipt, which I hope you will approve of.

Government's
herd of goats.

The Goats, the property of Government, having become exceedingly troublesome by trespassing on the Settlers' Grounds, and comparing the Expence with the benefit derived from them, I am fully persuaded they are of little or no advantage to Government. I have therefore been induced to part with some of them, being of the Oldest and worst quality, at rather a low rate, in exchange for Grain, and shall, if it meets Your Excellency's approbation, continue to part with them on the best possible terms I can.

Arrival of the
Investigator at
Norfolk Island.

Since writing the former part of my Letter, I had the honor of receiving Your Excellency's Despatch by the Investigator (Lieut. Houston) who arrived on the 11th Inst. and in answer to that Paragraph respecting the Reduction of the Civil Establishment, I refer you to my Order (No. 12) which I issued immediately after her arrival; as I do also to the accompanying Lists for the numbers who return by these Conveyances, among whom are only four Settlers whose Lands I have caused to be Surveyed by Mr. Williams, his report thereon I shall transmit for your information.

Removal of
settlers.

Martin Tims remains on the terms & Conditions mentioned in your Letter of the 14th September, and Mr. Williams returns by the Investigator.

1805.
30 April.

I shall be particularly attentive to what Your Excellency has said respecting the landing of Spirits on the Island, and as well to your Instructions prohibiting British Subjects from entering on board Foreign Vessels (the *Gazette* containing the Order alluding thereto I never received) and have to assure Your Excellency that no circumstance of the nature of which you complain shall occur again.

Instructions relating to spirits and foreign vessels.

Lieut. Houston shall be supplied with such Hogs as he stands in need of during his stay, for which I shall take his Receipt.

The Wheat sent over I shall cause to be Surveyed, a Copy of the Report shall be sent for your information. I have made your Notice respecting Col. Paterson's Report of Port Dalrymple as Public as possible.

Report on Port Dalrymple.

The Specimens of Wood agreeable to your directions are sent by this Conveyance, and as well what Salt Pork I can prevail on Lieut. Houston and Captain Campbell to take.

Specimens of wood and shipment of pork.

Captain Campbell having brought from the East a young Spanish Ram, he very obligingly left him with me. In lieu thereof I gave him two Wether Sheep from Government Flock, which I have no doubt you will approve of. Being desirous of getting over as many people as possible, and the Harrington affording an opportunity of facilitating that object, I engaged with Captain Campbell to take the Men, Women, and Children in the accompanying List, for which (and the Pork he may take, as also some of the Materials for a Mill), as a remuneration, I am to repair his Long Boat, and furnish him with a thousand Feet of Plank on his return.

Exchange of Spanish ram.

Passengers on the Harrington.

The Troops on board the Harrington have been Victualled at a full Military Ration up to the 24th Instant. The Acting Deputy-Commissary has my directions to furnish the Commissary with an account of what Provisions he puts on board for Victualling the Passengers, in order that the Expenditure may be accounted for with the Copy of the Ration at which they will be Victualled.

Victualling of passengers on the Harrington.

I have to inform Your Excellency that there are now nearly three hundred Hogs, the property of Government, which will be ready for Salting in the course of five or six Weeks. I shall therefore anxiously hope that you will send a supply of Salt for this purpose, as also a quantity of Casks for holding forty-five thousand weight of Pork, which it is computed at a moderate Calculation it will produce.

Swine ready for salting.

1805.
30 April.

Payment for
grain and pork
received by
government.

Captain Campbell has presented me with Receipts of the Current Quarter to the amount of £577 9s. 5d., given in payment for Wheat, Maize, and Swine's Flesh purchased for the purpose of Victualling those supported by the Crown. I have informed him that the most I could do was to represent the circumstances to you; but as the Receipts were within the present Quarter I could not regularly make application for leave to draw Bills on the Treasury until the Vouchers for the three Months were completed.

The Harrington will Sail this day (23rd of February), and I expect the Investigator will be ready in three or four Days.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PIPER.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GOVERNOR KING TO COMMANDANT PIPER.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1805.

Acknowledg-
ment of
despatch.

By the Harrington I received yours of the 10th Feby. and am glad it was in your Power to issue a full Ration so soon after the Reduction.

The Account you gave of the Settlers' Harvest is satisfactory after the Reports we had here of its failure—I hope you have had a Share of the heavy Rains fallen here, which may bring about your Maize, on which fattening the Swine so much depends.

I am much gratified at the dispositions you made on perceiving L'Athenienne's Convoy and cannot but approve of the Stock and Refreshments you sent to those Ships.

It is a circumstance highly satisfactory that the Cow-Pox has succeeded so fully—It might be advisable to intimate to the Surgeon the necessity of inoculating only a few Children so as to keep a constant Supply of the Vaccine Matter.

I observe your requisition respecting an Authority to draw for the Amount of the Purchases made on behalf of the Crown from July 1st to Decr. 31st last amounting to £886 17s. 5d., for which I enclose the necessary directions.

Shipment
of stores.

By this Conveyance I have directed the Commissary to send a Proportion of what Slops we have, as well as Iron and other Articles with some Stationary which I think may be acceptable, and am sorry the low state of all kind of Stores does not admit of my sending you a greater Supply.

Respecting the Goats I approve of your Intentions on that head.

Spirits landed
from the Union.

I cannot help signifying my dis-approbation of the Spirits being landed from the American Ship Union, without a Letter being produced from me, which regulation had obtained at Nor-

folk Island in former instances of that kind, and am still more surprized at the very high Price the Proprietor was allowed to charge *i.e.* Nineteen Shillings a Gallon for which a similar Quantity was sold here at nine Shillings including the Duty—That Masters of Ships may not be ignorant of the Instructions I have found it necessary to give on that behalf, I have directed the General Order* of the 10th Inst. to be published in the *Gazette* of that Date, and must require a Strict Observance of its Tenor by you in future Cases of a similar kind.

1805.
30 April.

Orders *re*
importation
of spirits.

The Provisions you exchanged with the Master of the Independence American Vessell for Iron was very right, but I must repeat the necessity of the Americans not being allowed to Ship British Subjects for the Purpose of Carrying on the Fishery, which Advantage ought to be confined to those of our own Nation, particularly during the time of War—As a Guide to your Conduct in this particular I send you the General Order* on that Subject, which I request may be entered in your Order Books—And altho' all those who have served their Terms of Transportation are at Liberty to leave the Island in any English Vessell direct for Europe or India and not coming here, yet as the King's Subjects they cannot be allowed to go in the Vessells of Foreigners during the time of War, except in particular cases of Distress.

Intercourse with
Americans.

In addition to the Observations in different parts of your Letter respecting the reduction of the Settlement at Norfolk Island, I have received Letters forwarded in your Box from three of the Old Marine Settlers—Two others have come over in the Investigator, and some of that Description holding Land, which they have purchased from the original Grantees or who Cultivate Land without any right of Possession.

Removal of
settlers from
Norfolk Island.

Respecting the Civil Establishment it now stands thus as directed by my Letter to Col. Foveaux of the 20th July last.

Civil
establishment at
Norfolk Island.

Commandant	Storekeeper
Deputy Judge Advocate	One Superintendent
Clergyman	Beach Master and Pilot
Surgeon	

Of this Establishment, I shall give the Secretary of State and Colonial Agent Official Notice—By the General Orders* of the 4th March, you will observe that I have named you Commandant of Norfolk Island, and herewith inclose you my Appointment. The Commissary will be directed to make you half Yearly Payments on your Commissioning some Person to receive it, but if I do not get your Official Letters before the expiration of the half Year, it cannot be paid until I possess that Document.

Appointment
of Piper as
commandant.

1805.
30 April.
Removal of
settlers from
Norfolk Island.

In my Letter of the 20th Jany. I recommended the old Marine Settlers, Barrisford and Standfield, as having large Families to remain where they were rather than to begin the World anew—but it never could be considered that this Recommendation precluded them from removing, or implied any Idea of their being on any other footing than they are at present if they remained—nor should I have offered the recommendation had it not been to counteract a belief the Settlers had that the Island was to be totally evacuated, and the uncertainty respecting the Soil and local Advantage of Port Dalrymple which were not then ascertained—as every Stage of Information on those heads have been published by myself, Col. Foveaux or yourself, it appears extraordinary that they should not only misapprehend those Orders and Communications, but write and some are come here with Ideas totally different from what those Documents conveyed, namely Lieut. Govr. Foveaux's General Order of May 8th, 1804, which fully expressed the Terms on which the Removals were to be made, and my confirmation of the same by my General Orders of July 20th, The Intention respecting the Rivers Hunter and Paterson in Newcastle being done away by the favorable reports since then received from Col. Paterson, which have been communicated to the Settlers by you—However that no further Misunderstanding may occur, I have sent another Printed Notice, which you will explain to the Settlers at large, which I think is sufficiently clear to preclude any mis-conception and leave them to their own free Choice, either to remain where they are or to remove on the Terms specified in those Documents.

I have directed the Commander of the Lady Nelson to receive on board such Settlers who may be disposed to remove and as the Vessell can conveniently take, but if there should not be a sufficient number to compleat those who can come by that Conveyance, you will send as many of the Soldiers as were left by the Investigator, that could not be received on board that Ship—If the Soldiers and Settlers should not all come by the Lady Nelson, and you have an opportunity of making a reasonable Bargain with the Master of any Whaler or other Vessell coming here to bring any of these People and their Families, you are at Liberty to do so.

Surrender of
grants at
Norfolk Island.

Should there be any Free men of exemplary good Character, holding Ground by a Purchased Grant, I have no objection to their being sent, but I think that should be done with much circumspection—great care should be taken that the Surrenders* are made, as pointed out by the Letter you will receive with this from Mr. Williams—the whole Grant must be surrendered and not part of it.

* Note 17.

I request you will inform Mr. Broughton that the reduction of the Civil and other Establishments at Norfolk Island precluded me from appointing any other than a Storekeeper for that Place.

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The position
of Broughton.

Whenever you have it in your Power to send any Salt Meat to this Place, it will be necessary that every Cask should be examined, and the damaged Meat taken out of it and surveyed, and the good repacked for which purpose some Brine is sent, with what Salt we have in Store—It has been suggested that the Salt made here will not preserve the Meat—this the experience of the Island must enable you to be the best Judge—I am sorry that the whole Quantity of Salt we possess does not exceed that now Sent—no Opportunity shall be lost in sending you that necessary Article—I hope no Stop will be put to your causing as much as possible being made on the Island—The two hundred pounds you now have in the Store, of the Salt sent by the Betsey and Francis, with that which goes now, I hope will cure all the Meat you can procure this Winter.

Shipments of
salt meat from
Norfolk Island.

Whenever Prisoners are sent from Norfolk Island to this Place it will be necessary to transmit an account to the Judge Advocate, whether they have incurred any recent Sentence, either by the Criminal Court or a Bench of Justices.

Reports
relating to
prisoners.

Whenever you can assure yourself of any Whaler that may touch at Norfolk Island going direct off the North East Coast of New Zealand, with the Probability of touching soon at the Bay of Islands, and the Master of the Vessel is willing to undertake that Charge, You will put on board from Ten to Twenty Sows and a sufficient number of Boars to be given to the most powerful Chief or Person in that Place they may touch at for the express Purpose of Breeding—at the same time putting on board a sufficient Quantity of Maize and Bran for their Support, but in carrying this Object into execution, You will of course consider the confidence you can place in the Person you give that Charge to.

Swine to be
sent to the
Bay of Islands.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

KING POMARRE TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Eimeo from the Harbour of Obuno, Decr. 9th, 1804.

From the friendship you shewed the late King my father and the expence the English have been at in sending Missionaries into the parts for the improving of myself and ignorant people, I'm sure it will give you pleasure to find it has not all been thrown away, as it has enabled me to address myself to

Gratitude of
Pomarre.

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Pomarre's
request for
guns and a
compass.

you by Letter What I should have been incapabell of but for those gentlemen; the purpose of my letter is to inform you that I am building a large Schooner for the purpose of protecting myself and the English from a party of my rebellious Subjects, who have frequently threatned me with war, for which Vessle I am in want of Two guns, a Quadrant and Compass, and as I have no friends but the English to you I apply, Sir, for these things and in return will assist any English ship that should happen to call here with every thing my country affords or if you please should your place be in want of Pork will give you Hogs in return.

I have, &c.,

POMAREY King.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.*

(Despatch marked "Separate and Particular," per H.M.S. Investigator; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 21st November, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1805.

Embarrassment
of King.

The Enclosed Documents stated in the annexed List will inform Your Lordship of an Event that has much embarrassed me in determining how to proceed in a Matter of such probable National Importance.

Trading
voyages
of the brig
Harrington.

In my former Despatches I have had the honor of Communicating the Circumstance of the Harrington Brig, belonging to a Commercial House in Madras, having been employed by the Owners in Commercial Speculations between Madras, this Place, and South America. On her return from Madras in 1804 she was provided with a Letter of Marque from the Presidency of Fort Saint George against France and Holland, and sailed from hence for the Coast of Peru with the Ostensible intention of procuring Seal Skins at Masafuero, &c.

Letters of
marque for the
Harrington.

Capture of two
Spanish
vessels.

On the Harrington's Return from that Voyage, the 4th Ult'o, I found the Commander and Crew had captured a Spanish Merchant Brig, named the Saint Francisco and Saint Paulo, with her Cargo, and a Cruizer belonging to the King of Spain, named the Estremina, Commanded by Don Antonio Jose Del Campo, Ensign in the Spanish Royal Navy, out of the Ports of Coquimbo and Caldera on the Coast of Peru. The Officers and Crew of the Brig had been turned on Shore, and those belonging to the King of Spain's Cruizer, having only Four Guns, had run the Vessel on Shore and left her after setting her on Fire, which was extinguished by the Harrington's Crew, and the Vessel was afterwards got off. It also appears the Harrington had taken from the Shore, at Guasco, a quantity of Copper in pigs,

Seizure of
copper.

* Note 100.

which Transactions took place without any Knowledge of Hostilities existing between England and Spain, but, on the contrary, every local Reason to suppose that no such Event was then known in that part of the World.

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To elucidate the Circumstances that have occurred since the Harrington's arrival, I respectfully request your Lordship's reference to the accompanying Documents in the Order I have the honor to notice their respective Imports. Documents transmitted to England.

By the Letters No. 1 and 2 Your Lordship will observe the object of Captain Campbell's Voyage was for Seal Skins at Masafuero and making Captures in case War should take place while he was in that Quarter. No. 32 and 33 are Copies from the Commander and Chief Mate's Log Book and Journal, which were extracted after the Reference was made to the Contents of those Documents by my Letter to Captain Campbell, No. 3 containing Queries founded on the Evidence of the Log Book and Journal. The Correspondence and Documents from No. 4 to No. 20, tends, I conceive, to establish proofs of Captain Campbell's incorrectness. Preliminary reasons for the Harrington's voyage. Entries in the log-books.

1st. In drawing his inference from what he states of the Information he received at Masafuero that War had then taken place, and its Contradiction by Mr. Tozer's Deposition No. 39, corroborated by the Affidavit of the Master of the Ceres, South Whaler, No. 40. Evidence as to the declaration of war.

2nd. His assertion respecting being ordered by the Owners to send prizes to India, and his having sent the Spanish Vessels there, is contradicted by his Owner's Instructions No. 8, and by the Deposition of Mr. Tozer, who was in Charge of the Estremina when brought from Jervis's Bay by the Lady Nelson, as stated hereafter. Owners' instructions re prizes.

3rd. His incorrectness in asserting that he only took a few inconsiderable Articles out of the Vessels, which is contradicted by the imperfect Erasure in his Log on the 26th September, and the Entry in his Mate's Journal of the same Date, stating his taking the most valuable parts of the Brig's Cargo on board the Harrington immediately after she was captured, with the enumeration of the Articles taken out 17th November and 14th December.* Stores removed from the Spanish brig.

4th. His repeated assertion of being a Captain in the Bombay Marine, which he afterwards acknowledges he is not, altho' neither that or his holding any other Office could in my humble Opinion Warrant his seizing the Ships and Goods of Neutrals in their own Ports, and bringing them away without he had False claims of Campbell to rank of captain of marines.

* Marginal note.—*Vide* Mate's Journal of those dates and Enclosure No. 41.

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authority so to do, or the most conclusive and undoubted information that War actually existed, which it appears there was no probability of, from the Circumstance of the Governor of Guasco visiting him on board the Harrington on the 29th September, Three Days after he had taken the Brig, and the Master of the Ceres's Affidavit No. 40.

Opinion of
council of
officers.

In consequence of these Transactions, as stated from No. 4 to 20, I required a Meeting of the Principal Officers holding His Majesty's Commission, acting as Magistrates, to whom I submitted a Consideration of those Transactions, and required their Opinion, as detailed in No. 9 and 10, In consequence of which I directed the Harrington's detention as stated in Letter No. 11.

Detention of
the Harrington.

Removal of
restraint on
the Harrington.

Captain Campbell's Memorial, No. 12, produced the Correspondence No. 27, in which your Lordship will observe my Reasons, joined to the Judge-Advocate's Opinion, for conceiving that the Owner's property on board the Harrington might not eventually be considered as answerable for any improper Conduct of the Commander; And on the Faith of Captain Campbell's assertions that the Spanish Vessels were gone to India, and his promise of verifying his Log and Journals, I consented to admit of the Security being given, as stated in No. 25.

Verification of
extracts from
log and journal.

In preparing the Extracts of the Log and Journal I found it necessary to require the Explanation contained from No. 25 to No. 31, where it will be observed that these Explanations were not only evaded but mis-stated, and finally refused; And on requiring the Extracts from the Log-Book and Journal to be verified by Captain Campbell and the Mate, as stated from No. 31 to No. 33, including the Extracts; To these Requisitions, notwithstanding Captain Campbell's preliminary promise to giving the Security that he would verify the Log and Journals in any manner I might prescribe, Yet this he and the Mate refused by their Paper No. 34, the Reasons for which Captain Campbell falsifies by his paper in No. 34.

Verification
of extracts by
the magistrates.

On the above refusal I directed the Magistrates to compare and verify them with the Originals, which was done, and No. 36 is the Examination of the person who wrote the Harrington's Log during the Voyage, which, with the Magistrates Opinion, No. 35, of the import of the Erasures, &c., in the above Documents, determined me on the Measures of detaining the Harrington until it is known whether War existed or not when the Spanish Vessels were captured, as stated in my Letter No. 37.

Further
detention of
the Harrington.

Seizure of
copper on shore.

In this place I cannot pass unnoticed the more than probable Suspicion of his having taken a quantity of Copper from Guasco Bay, or thereabouts, by force, as extracted from the many imper-

fect Erasures in the Log of the 29th September, in the Magistrates Report, No. 35.

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The Day after the Security was given a person arrived in a small Boat from Port Jervis* with such indirect Information as made me suppose the Estremina was there waiting for Directions from Captain Campbell. As I concluded that those Vessels might be returned more readily from hence if there was no War than they possibly could from India, And in case War did exist those Vessels could not be libelled by the Harrington in the Vice-Admiralty Court, she having no Letters of Marque or Reprisals against Spain, I considered it my Duty to send Acting-Lieutenant Symmonds, Commanding the Lady Nelson, to bring either or both these Vessels to this port if lying in Jervis's Bay. He returned the 9th Instant with the Estremina, The English Colours she was under in Jervis's Bay being replaced by those belonging to the King of Spain. I caused her to salute the Fort, which was returned with an equal Number of Guns, And the next Morning directed all her Furniture and Stores to be inventoried by Three Officers, among whom was the Mate of the Harrington.

The Estremina reported in Jervis Bay.

The Estremina brought to Port Jackson.

As the Estremina's False Keel is off, I intend to have it replaced and shall fit her in readiness to be returned to the Vice Roy of Lima with every Article, public and private, found on board on her arrival here, in case I receive Accounts that War had not commenced previous to those Vessels being taken, which I trust will meet your Lordship's Approbation.

The Estremina to be repaired.

By the last Accounts respecting the Brig I found she is still hovering about the Coast and Islands in the Straits in a leaky state and the Cargo destroying. Had I any Vessel to send equal to making a Resistance if necessary, I should have sent to bring her in; but the Buffalo's being absent prevents my taking that Step, and I much fear a Continuation of the same Conduct on the part of the Harrington's Commander and the people in the Spanish Brig will cause the latter Vessel's Destruction before she is brought into this Port.

Movements of the brig St. Francisco and St. Paulo.

If the Commander of the Harrington deceived himself into a belief that War did exist when he took these Vessels, it certainly was a Duty he owed himself, and to shelter him from any suspicion of piracy, to order them here after bringing them as far as Norfolk Island on the Voyage hither. Instead of this open and direct Conduct, when he learned at Norfolk Island that no Hostilities had commenced between the Two Nations in June, 1804, he ordered them to Kent's Group, at the East Entrance of Bass's Straits, to await his Orders, where they have been some time concealed; nor could there be greater proof of his want of

Suspicion cast on Campbell's motives.

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Candour than in asserting that he had sent the Vessels to India when he knew he had ordered them to Kent's Group until they received Orders from him.

King's proposed
further action.

As the Harrington will be detained until I hear for certain whether Hostilities had or had not taken place in Europe prior to those Vessels being captured on the 2nd October, 1804, If Hostilities had then taken place the Harrington and her Commander will be liberated; but they cannot libel those Vessels, inasmuch as he had no Letter of Marque against Spain. Had he sent every Spaniard out of the Vessels, not reserving the sufficient Number of Prisoners to condemn them, Added to which a great part of the Brig's Cargo was taken on board the Harrington; Therefore it appears to me that in the Event of its having been War at the time, those Vessels should become a Droit of the Admiralty. If, on the other Hand, I find no Hostilities had taken place at that period, I shall agreeable to the Opinion of the principal Commissioned Officers, Civil, Military, and Naval, consider it my indispensable Duty to detain the Harrington, her Master and Officers until His Majesty's pleasure may be received thereon, As I humbly and respectfully conceive that such proceeding, if not noticed in the manner it has been done, would have implicated the established honour of His Majesty's Flag, might be deemed a Breach of National Faith, exclusive of the piratical appearance of the Act. Under all these and many other untoward Circumstances that this Conduct of the Master of the Harrington may eventually bring on the Country and its Individuals, I humbly hope my Conduct in the Measures imposed on me by a Sense of the Duty I owe to the honor of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and our Constitutional observance of Treaties, may be considered as admissible Reasons for the Steps I have unavoidably taken in this Transaction, and in the omission of which I might have incurred much Censure, as I do not doubt that the Strongest and most just Representations have been made by the Spanish Government of South America of Acts so Unwarrantable, and in my humble conception so highly criminal in the Commission or neglect of noticing it. And conceiving that those Transactions may be of such national Importance that no Time should be lost in removing the impression of any unfavourable Representation that may have been construed into the Act of any other person than an unauthorized Individual, And in Order to possess your Lordship of the Circumstances, I have considered it an indispensable Duty on my part to send an Officer to England with my Despatches, who may, in case of any Accident happening to them, be able to relate the

King's request
for approval
of his actions.

Captain Kent
to be sent with
despatches.

Circumstances. The Officer I have fixed on is Captain Kent, Second Commander of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, who is possessed of those Details, and will give your Lordship every information on that Subject.

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30 April.

Captain Kent
to be sent with
despatches.

Seeing the importance of the Event, I trust your Lordship will pardon my earnestly soliciting that His Majesty's Commands may be forwarded thereon as soon as possible if War had not taken place between England and Spain on the 2nd October last.

Early
instructions
requested.

Considering this Communication closed with the Letter No. 44, in which I requested no farther Correspondence on the Subject until the doubt of Peace or War might be removed, I am necessitated to add the Subsequent Correspondence from No. 46 to 48, which will inform Your Lordship that Mr. Campbell has, after making a protest (No. 45) against my proceedings respecting the Detention of the Harrington, thought proper to abandon and Desert his Charge as Master of that Vessel, giving the most groundless and erroneous Reasons for that unjustifiable Conduct. On the validity of which Reasons I conceived it necessary to require the Opinion of the principal Officers, as stated in No. 49 and 50, and on which, with the most mature exercise of my own Judgment, I have acted in continuing the detention of that Vessel, her Commander, &c., until the doubt of Peace or War between England and Spain be done away by the most certain Information.

Campbell's
protest against
the detention of
the Harrington.

Opinion of
officers on
conduct of
Campbell.

As no Cargo remains on board the Harrington belonging to the Owners, but only the Remains of the part of the Spanish Brig's Cargo taken on board after her Capture, I must still consider that Vessel as remaining in Mr. Campbell's Charge until otherwise Settled, which must depend on the Information of Peace or War, to which your Lordship will observe all these transactions refer.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

23rd April, 1804.

In consequence of receiving the Favor of your Excellency's reply to mine of this Date I have to inform your Excellency that I will require Fifty Men, exclusive of Officers.

Projected
voyage of the
Harrington.

The Object of my Voyage is to collect a Cargo of Skins at Masafuero, and the Galapagus Isles, and if I am able to collect certain Information of a War existing between His Brittanick Majesty and the Crown of Spain, in that Case to Cruize upon the Spanish Main in quality of an English Privateer.

Reprisals
against Spain.

1805.
30 April.

A List of the Persons inclining to Ship on board the Harrington, is now lodged in the Secretary's Office for your Excellency's approval. Any that may require to leave the Securities mentioned in your Excellency's Letter I have no Wish to retain, provided they are unable so to do.

I have, &c.,

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

Sir,

April 23rd, 1804.

I approve very much of your Intention to procure Seals at the Places you mention, but respecting your other Object you must recollect that you have no Letter of Marque against Spain, and any Prizes you may take in case Hostilities should be commenced between the two nations will be taken from you if you bring them to this Port.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Attested: RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

Sir,

Sydney, 6th March, 1805.

His Excellency having examined your Log Book observes the following Passage on the 26th September, 1804: "Light Airs and pleasant Weather. Sailed into Coquimboo alongside of a Spanish Brig; fired one Gun and ordered them to haul down their Colours, then boarded them and sent all their men on Shore; at 7 A.M. hauled her alongside. On the 27th Brisk Wind and Clear; perceived them very busy on Shore; expected were making preparations ag'st us. At 5 P.M. weighed, and Sailed for Goasco, to the Northw'd middle; strong wind, and hazy; The Prize astern, sailing down the Coast. At 11 saw a strange Sail standing after us; hauled our Wind to the N.W., the Prize astern; Lat. Obs'd, 28° 35' So. On the 28th At 1 P.M. wore and stood in Shore; Spoke the Prize, who informed us it was a Whaler standing along shore to the Northward; hauled our Wind and stood into Goasco Bay, and at Sunset Anchored. On the 29th Employed Clearing the Hold, expecting Don Felix, from Coquimboo, to take our Cargo for Copper. At 3 P.M. the Governor came on board and informed me that he was detained at Coquimboo; sent the Boat several times in the night to see what was going on on Shore; at daylight found they had removed all the Copper." On the 30th, "At half-past noon, got under way with a light breeze from the S.E.; at Sunset came up with the Prize, gave her Sailing Orders, and at 7 parted Company and

Projected
voyage of the
Harrington.

Prizes taken
from Spaniards.

Examination
of the
Harrington's
log-book.

stood for Copuipo Bay"; And on the 1st Oct., "At 8, saw a Sail lying in Caldera Bay; bore up for her; at 9 she hoisted a Spanish Flag, and got a Spring on her Cable; Shewed our Colours; She fired three Guns; We fired one Gun shotted at her, which she returned with all her Guns, the Shots going between our Masts; fired a broadside over her; She cut her Cable and set her on fire; all the Crew left her in their boats; Boarded her and extinguished the Fire; Got her hove off the Shore, and got her under way in Comp'y with us; she proved to be a Spanish Cruizer." From which period till the 3d at 4 p.m. you had this Vessel in tow as a Prize, when you gave her Sailing Orders and parted Company with her, after which it appears you went to the Society Islands, and from thence came here, after touching at Norfolk Island.

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30 April.
—
Examination
of the
Harrington's
log-book.

As the latest accounts we have from England by Newspapers of the 19th June make no mention of a probability of a War with Spain, it becomes an indispensable Duty of the Governor's, for the honor of His Majesty's Flag, to require your Answers to the following Queries:—

Queries
submitted to
Campbell.

1st. Had you received any certain information at the time you took the 1st Vessel, on the 26th Sept'r, that Hostilities had commenced between His Majesty and the King of Spain? If you had not, what were your motives for this Act of Hostility, and by what Authority?

2nd. Where are the Vessels you took, and how have you disposed of them and their Cargoes, And what part thereof did you take on board the Harrington?

3d. What Letters of Marque were you in possession of against the King's Enemies at the time you took the above Spanish Vessels?

I am, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL,

Attested: RICH'D ATKINS, J.-A.

Act'g Sec'y.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

7th March, 1805.

In Reply to a Letter I have Received from Your Excellency's Secretary, by your Order, this day, requiring my Answer to Certain Queries therein Contained, I have to Observe to the First That it was not possible For me to be possessed of *certain* Information of Hostilities existing between His Majesty and the King of Spain, but on my touching at Masa Fuero I found several Americans employed therein Sealing, who informed me that Hostilities had commenced between Spain and Portugal,¹

Campbell's
replies to
King's queries.

* Note by Governor King.—Contradicted by Mr. Tozer's Deposition, No. 39.

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—
Campbell's
replies to
King's queries.

And that an English Letter of Marque of twenty-eight Guns was Cruizing to the Southward of Conception, And that the Americans had been ordered by a Cruizer, which was dispatched from Lima to Masa Fuero, to leave that Island, as it was Considered a place of Rendezvous for English Privateers, where they were supplied with Wood, Water, and Men—Circumstances sufficiently strong to convince me Hostilities commenced and were existing.

The Second Query is answered by the Foregoing.

In Reply to the Third, I have to inform Your Excellency that I ordered the Vessels to make Port Jackson as soon as they could,* in order to Repair; but as they were in a leaky State I directed them, in Case they were not able to make this Port, to put into the First port on the Coast to refit, and from thence make the best of their Way to India, agreeable to my Instructions from my Owners.† As to the Cargo, I only took on board from the Brig a few bags of Flour, in Coquimbo Roads, of Which I was in great Want, and the Same are now nearly expended.

In Answer to the Fourth Query, I beg to inform Your Excellency that I hold a Commission in the Hon'ble Company's Service, as Captain in the Bombay Marines,‡ which is, at the same time, a Letter of Marque, and gives me power to Act generally against all His Majesty's Enemies.

I have, &c.,

Attested: RICH'D ATKINS, J.-A.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

LETTERS OF MARQUE FOR THE BRIG HARRINGTON.

THE united Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies to William Campbell, Greeting.

WHEREAS open Hostilities have taken place between His Most Sacred Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the French and Batavian Republics and whereas we the said United Company are duly authorised and empowered, by Virtue of a Charter in that Behalf given and granted unto us, by His late most Sacred Majesty George the 2nd by the Grace of God then King of Great Britain France and Ireland, under his Royal Sign Manual and bearing Date at Westminster the 8th day of January in the 26th Year of his Reign to raise and maintain Forces and Armies both by Sea and Land and to appoint such and so many Generals Commanders and other Officers as we shall think fit for the purpose of en-

* Note by Governor King.—Contradicted by the whole of the Subsequent Correspondence, and Mr. Tozer's Affidavit.

† Note by Governor King.—Contradicted by Mate's Journal, and No. 41.

‡ Note by Governor King.—Contradicted by Letter of Marque and No. 16, also Boatswain and Mate's Affidavit, No. 6.

Letters of
marque for
the brig
Harrington.

countering and resisting by Force of Arms, all and every the Enemy and Enemies of our said Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors and of ourselves, and the Sd. Enemies and every of them, their Ships Armour Ammunition and other Goods, to invade and destroy in such manner as in and by the Sd. Charter is provided mentioned and contained.

1805.
30 April.

Letters of
marque for
the brig
Harrington.

Now WE the said United Company in consideration of the Premises, and reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your good Conduct, Loyalty and Courage Do by these Presents and under and by Virtue of the Royal Charter aforesaid, constitute and appoint you Willm. Campbell to be a Captain in our Naval and Marine Service for and under our Presidency of Fort St. George, and to be Commander of the Brig Harrington Ship of War employed in our said Naval and Marine Service against the said French and Batavian Republics during the Hostilities aforesaid and during our Pleasure and the Pleasure of our Governor in Council for the Time being of and for the said Presidency of Fort Saint George, but without any Pay Subsistence Charge Allowance or other Compensation whatsoever to be had or demanded by you from us or our Successors on account of such your Appointment under this our Commission save as hereinafter mentioned; You are therefore duly to Command exercise and keep in Good Order and Discipline all the Commissioned Officers Warrant Officers Seamen and others, subordinate to you, according to such Authority Rules Powers and Provisions as in and by the Sd. Charter are mentioned and contained, and as legally may be done. And we do hereby Command them to obey you conformably thereto as their Captain in which Station you are to observe and follow all such Orders and Directions as you shall receive from time to time from us our Governor in Council for the Time being in pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in you. And we do by these Presents authorize and empower you the said William Campbell by Force of Arms or otherwise to apprehend Seize and take the Ships and Goods, belonging to the French and Batavian Republics and the People thereof being Enemies of our said Lord the King and of ourselves, pursuant to the Powers and within the Limits of the said Charter for that Purpose mentioned and Prescribed and to bring the same to such Port as shall be most convenient, in order to have the same legally adjudged and condemned as Prizes, and for the better and further encouragement of you the said Wm. Campbell, and of the Owners Commissioned and Warrant Officers Seamen and others of and belonging to the said Ship Brig Harrington and in lieu of Pay Subsistence and other Charges and Allowances WE the said United Company do hereby

1805.
30 April.

Letters of
marque for
the brig
Harrington.

relinquish and quit Claim to all and every part and parts Share and Shares of and in all each and every Ship or Vessel and of and in all Stores Goods Arms Ammunition and other Articles whatsoever taken or found in or on board of all each and every Ship or Vessel which shall be Captured and finally condemned as Lawful Prize, by the Sd. Ship Brig Harrington under and by Virtue of this our Commission or any other Commission by us granted or to be granted for that Purpose. And we the said United Company do hereby Promise and agree that all and every Share and Shares of and in all each and every such Ship or Vessel Stores Goods Arms Ammunition and other Articles so Captured and finally condemned as afores'd and the Produce thereof which we the Sd. United Company might lawfully Claim and be entitled unto shall be divided amongst and given up unto you the Sd. Willm. Campbell, the Owner or Owners of the Sd. Ship Brig Harrington and the Commissioned and Warrant Officers Seamen and others of in and belonging thereto in such Shares and Proportions as shall be hereafter for that Purpose ordered Settled and agreed upon by our Governor in Council of and for our Presidency of Fort Saint George as aforesaid.

IN WITNESS whereof the Right Honorable Lord Willm. Cavendish Bentinck, our Governor of Fort Saint George, Lieut. Genl. James Stuart, Commander in Chief of the Forces, serving under the said Presidency, Willm. Petrie and John Chamier Esquires, Counsellors of our Presidency of Fort Saint George aforesaid have hereunto Set our common Seal and Subscribed their respective Signatures.

WILLM. BENTINCK.

J. STUART.

WM. PETRIE.

JOHN CHAMIER.

Seal.

Fort Saint George

15th Octr. 1803.

Registered in the Secret'ys Office

G. STRACHEY, Secret'y to the Gov.

Attested: R. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

9th March, 1805.

EXAMINATIONS taken before His Excellency Governor King, Major Geo. Johnston Commanding the N. S. Wales Corps, and Richard Atkins, Esq., Judge-Advocate.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Boatswain of the Harrington Brig, deposes:—

That one morning, being on the Coast of Peru, they observed a Vessel Steering along the Coast, on which Mr. Cummins was

Deposition of
the boatswain
of the
Harrington.

sent into the Bay of Coquimbo, and on his return the Harrington went in, and soon after the Master Attendant of the Port came on board. Says he cannot recollect what Colours were at that time hoisted on board the Harrington; she Anchored near the Brig, which had Spanish Colours flying; The Boat then boarded her with Mr. Cummins; hauled down the Spanish Colours and took possession of her; the whole of the Crew were sent on shore, a Frenchman excepted, who went on board the Harrington; Says that two days or thereabout after they had sailed from the above Port they saw another Vessel and bore down on her; on approaching her she fired several Guns shotted at the Harrington, which (as he thinks) had at that time an English Jack flying; that the Schooner had Spanish Colours flying, the Crew of which took to their Boat and set the Vessel on fire, on which the Boat of the Harrington was lowered down and Mr. Cummins went in her to extinguish the fire and take possession of her, which was done; The Harrington then proceeded to Otaheite, and in about three weeks after the Harrington's arrival the two Spanish Vessels came to that Island; The three Vessels sailed together from that place and arrived at Norfolk Island the same day; That about a week before the Harrington left that Island the Spanish Brig and Schooner sailed from thence; Says that several Coils of Rope, some Flour, and other Articles in Bags, were taken out of the Brig, which was hauled alongside the Harrington; That at the time the two Vessels sailed from Norfolk Island they were Officered and manned from the Crew of the Harrington.

JNO. REYNOLDS, Boatswain.

Sworn before us this 9th March, 1805,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING,
GEO. JOHNSTON,
RICH'D ATKINS.

MR. FRANCIS GARDNER, Chief Mate of the Harrington, Deposes:—
That from Masafuero they proceeded to the Port of Coquimbo on the Coast of Peru; as soon as they got into the Harbour they went alongside a Spanish Brig, and fired a Gun which then hauled her Colours down on being ordered so to do; That they remained in the Port twenty-four Hours with the Brig alongside of her; On the Harrington's entrance into the Harbour she had English Colours hoisted; That the whole of the Crew of the Brig, with their Beds, Chests, &c., was permitted to go on Shore; The next morning the Master of the Spanish Brig, the Chief Mate, and Supercargo, together with the Harbour-Master, came on board the Harrington, and from everything that could be collected from their Conversation War between the two Nations

1805.
30 April.
Deposition of
the boatswain
of the
Harrington.

Deposition of
the chief mate
of the
Harrington.

1805.
30 April.

Deposition of
the chief mate
of the
Harrington.

must have taken place; That they kept the Harrington's people in Conversation (as was supposed) for the purpose of having time to mount some Guns on an Eminence, on which the Harrington, together with a Spanish Brig, made Sail out of the Harbour, and proceeded to Guasco; The Brig got in there and Sailed the next day; The Harrington continued her course along the Coast, and two days after they got into the Port of Caldero under English Colours, in which was a Schooner having the King's Spanish Colours flying with Springs to her Cable; She fixed two Guns to leward and one at the Harrington, on which the Harrington fixed a Gun, and continued Sailing towards her; Soon after the Schooner fired two Guns, the Shot of one went between the Harrington's Masts, and the other over her Gaff, on which the Harrington fired a whole broadside at the Schooner, and on the Smoke dispersing they observed that the Crew had left her, and were seen running up a Hill, on which they boarded her, found her on fire which with some difficulty was extinguished; The Schooner had Cast off her Cable and drifted on the Rocks; As soon as she was got off the two Vessels hoisted Sail and went out of the Harbour, and proceeded to Otaheite and from thence to Norfolk Island, and about a week before the Harrington sailed the Spanish Brig and Schooner left that Island, but cannot tell for what place; That some Rope and Flour was taken out of the Spanish Brig in Coquimbo Bay.

FRANCIS GARDNER, Chief Mate.

Sworn before us this 9th March, 1805,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING,
GEO. JOHNSTON,
RICH'D ATKINS.

Deposition of
acting-
lieutenant
Symons.

THIS day came before me Mr. James Simmons, Commander of His Majesty's Armed Tender Lady Nelson, and Deposed on Oath, that on or about the 13th of Feb'y, 1805, being then on board the Colonial Vessel Integrity, on hauling round the S.W. part of King's Groupe, saw a Vessel lying in Eastern Cove, which was supposed to be the Honduras; came to and hoisted the Boat out; went on board and found her to be the Ceres, of London, Informing us that he had been six months from London; on being asked if there was War between England and Spain, he said No, but that it was expected to be declared every day.

J. SYMONS.

Sworn before me this 9th March, 1805.

RICH'D ATKINS, J.-A.

Attested: RICH'D ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

1805.
30 April.

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

Sir,

Sydney, 7th March, 1805.

I am directed by His Excell'y to inform you that, however painful the necessity imposed on him by His Situation as His Majesty's Governor of this Territory is, in noticing the Transaction that has occurred respecting your taking the Spanish Vessels, yet to remain unconcerned in Public Events, which may cause a misunderstanding between the two Nations, would be, not only a neglect of his Duty, but a Breach of the Trust he has the honor to hold. The conclusion you draw from the Information you received at Masafuero, in August, does not, in the Gov'r's Opinion, warrant your Seizing those Vessels on an idea that Hostilities had commenced,* which appears not to be the case, from the information the Gov'r has received from the Master of the Sirius, or Ceres, Whaler, spoke with by Lieut't Symons the 12th Ult'o, who informed him that no Hostilities had taken place betw'n His Majesty and the King of Spain when he left England, Six Months from the time he spoke Lieut't Symons, which must have been about the Month of Aug't; and even had Hostilities commenced immediately after his Departure, One Month (*i.e.*, 26th Sept'r) is too Short a Period for its being known in any Port of South America.

Campbell's
seizure of the
Spanish vessels
not justified.

The Information you received at Masafuero, the Governor considers, had an equal respect to the Americans, as well as the English, information having been received here that the Spaniards had seized two Americans who were carrying on an illicit Trade, contrary to the regulations of that Country.

His Excell'y desires to observe that his possessing the King's Commission as Capt'n of the Buffalo does not authorise him to take Ships belonging to Powers in amity with His Majesty out of their own Ports, unless he had the most undoubted Assurance of the existence of Hostilities between those Powers and His Majesty in Europe.

I am, &c.,

Attested: RICH'D ATKINS, J.-A.

G. BLAXCELL.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

MESSRS. CHACE, CHINNERY & Co. TO CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

Dear Sir,

Madras, 18th Octr., 1803.

The Snow under your Command being reported ready for Sea, we Request you will proceed on board, and Winds and Weather permitting proceed immediately on your Voyage.

Instructions to
Campbell for
the voyage of
the Harrington.

* *Note by Governor King.*—If Hostilities had commenced in Europe, what could induce the Governor of a Spanish Port to put himself in the power of an enemy that had, Three days before, taken a Spanish Vessel out of a Spanish Port? *Vide Log*, 29th Sept'r, 1804.

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30 April.
—
Instructions to
Campbell for
the voyage of
the Harrington.

The short period elapsed since the Snow returned here and the expediency of her early Departure, has put it out of our power to go minutely into the Details, furnished by Mr. Tough,* of the late Adventure, but we shall look into them with diligence And make such Arrangements relating to it as may be necessary.

We have Shipped on board the Articles mentioned in the Accompanying Invoice Amounting to Pagodas 14,625.23 (Fourteen Thousand, Six Hundred and Twenty five Pagodas, 23 Fanams) which under the Permit, you have obtained from Governor King in reference to the Spirits, we trust will come to good Account. The Sugar you will dispose of at King's Island or Port Jackson, as Circumstances may direct and we hope you may have the means as well of realizing all the Spirits and Sugar before you leave the Colony as to complete a Remittance for their proceeds (by Public Bills and no other) to our Friends Messrs. Bince De Ponthien and Co. in London whom we beg you will keep duly advised of your Proceedings, for our Information, should you have no Opportunity of writing to us direct from New Holland.

You are aware of the differences that have taken place here, between us and Mr. Hogue, whereby the former interests in the Harrington, and the first Cargo by her to Botany Bay, have been altogether changed. In Conjunction with Mr. Tough, who now proceeds with you, we beg on Your Arrival at Port Jackson, you will take measures to separate such parts of that Cargo by the Harrington as may remain Unsold, by making over to Mr. Hogue, or to any one he may Appoint as his Representative there, One third of all such Goods and Merchandize, as his Share thereof.

We also request your Services in Conjunction with Mr. Tough by making a Selection of such part of the Cargo by the John as may remain Unsold upon a Similar principle of distribution, leaving one Fourth part of such Goods at the disposal of Mr. Hogue or his Attorney.

Mr. Tough has been in general Superintendance of the Cargoes and we depend upon his being able to afford you every possible Facility in this Separation. You will call his best Attention to the Necessity of keeping distinct Account Sales of each of these Cargoes by the Harrington and John and in making any Remittances to England, he should particularly define in *his own Accounts* to which Cargo such Remittance may refer and in what proportion.

We furnish you hereinwith a Memorandum of Agreement entered into between Us and Mr. Tough by which you will under-

* Note 33.

stand the exact Responsibility and Rewards, which are mutually consented to between us and that Gentleman. We consider the Commission we have promised to allow him, as a very liberal compensation for his labour, and we strictly enjoin you not to permit any deviation from this Engagement. We have in a Subsequent Correspondence with Mr. Tough expressly provided for his exclusive Services at Port Jackson, and it will be proper that this be equally guaranteed to you, on the Spot, as your Interests as well as our own may otherwise suffer.

In this Correspondence Mr. Tough has had occasion to refer to the possibility of being interested in any Capture made by the Harrington in consequence of her carrying a Letter of Marque. Should such event occur we have consented that his Rank shall be Considered as Lieutenant and that he be included accordingly in any advantages of Prize Money and Conformably to the Custom of the Navy.

We hand you herewith the Letter of Marque, granted by this Government with the Acknowledgement from the Secretary in the Public Department of your permission from Governor King to import Spirits into the Colony or Port Jackson so that no difficulty in this respect can occur. Your future Operations must be Regulated by your own Discretion and Judgement. It is only further necessary for us to point out to you that with a View and Wish of closing all Concerns at New Holland you will on your departure again from thence for India, bring away every Article of your Property that may remain undisposed of, unless a reasonable offer should be made you for the Stores *in toto*. And that you have an Opportunity of procuring Public Bills immediately for the remainder of the Funds.

In Acknowledgement of your Exertions and Zeal which you have hitherto manifested so much to our Satisfaction, we have great pleasure in confirming your Wish to become a Proprietor with us in the Harrington and her present Cargo share and share alike.

To complete your Interest in the Block, to one half we have Debited you the further Sum of Sicca Rupees 3000 at the exchange of 330 P. r/c. You will also be eventually charged with half the Amount of the Invoice for the present Adventure And in equal proportions for the Balance of expences that may occur subsequently to the 8th Inst. when the Proprietors of the Snow became altered in us and yourself in equal Shares.

We shall insure the present Cargo immediately and the Block the latter Valued at Twenty Thousand and Sicca Rupees on Account of the Owners, at and from Madras to Port Jackson.

1805.
30 April.

Instructions to
Campbell for
the voyage of
the Harrington.

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Instructions to
Campbell for
the voyage of
the Harrington.

Our future Insurances will be Regulated according to Circumstances, assuring you that we shall direct the best Attention in our Power to the General Interests.

We beg you will let us hear from you by every possible Opportunity And with the best wishes for your Safety and successful Voyage, we Remain

Dear Sir,

Your Faithful Friends,

CHACE, CHINNERY, McDONALL AND CO.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE AND OFFICERS.

Sydney, New South Wales,

12th March, 1805.

Gentlemen,

The Duty imposed on me by the Situation I hold, joined to my indispensable Duty, the honor of His Majesty's Flag, and the Integrity of the Nation, induces me to require your Assistance on the following existing Circumstance.

On the 5th instant the Harrington, private Ship of War, arrived in this Port, last from Norfolk Island, when on receiving Information that she had taken two Spanish Vessells out of Ports on the Coast of Peru, and brought them as far as Norfolk Island on their way hither, I directed an Officer of H.M. Ship Buffalo to require of the Commander of the Harrington to deliver his Log Book and the Papers belonging to the Vessells he had so seized—a perusal of which fully convinced me that those Vessells had been illegally seized, having just received the Information contained in Acting-Lieut't Symond's Affidavit, which Affidavit and the Papers* taken out of the Spanish Merchant Vessell St. Francis and St. Paul, and out of the King of Spain's Cruizer, together with the Harrington's Log Book, I lay before you. In the latter you will find some considerable erasures made on the 26th and 29th Sept'r, 1804, but not so completely effected as to destroy the meaning of the Sentence intended to be obliterated.

On the Receipt and Examination of those Documents, I considered it my Duty to direct the inclosed Letter, No. 1, to be wrote to Capt'n Campbell; No. 2 is his Answer, and No. 3 my Reply, which was a conviction on my mind that the conduct of the Commander and Crew of that Ship, bearing a Letter of Marque against France and Holland only, and the Probability that War was not commenced between England and Spain at the time he made those Seizures, was, and is, contrary to the Laws of England, and the acknowledged Law of Nations. And as a

* *Marginal note.*—Signals from the Cruizer, Register of the Merchant Vessell, and Clearance.

Statement
submitted
for the opinion
of the officers.

further elucidation of this Circumstance, the inclosed Affidavits of the Chief Mate and Boatswain were taken in Corroboration thereof. The Chief Mate's Journal was produced, in which you will observe the Transactions of the 26th Sept'r and the 2nd October last, and notice the imperfect erasure in the Day's Work of the 26th Sept'r.

1805.
30 April.

Statement
submitted
for the opinion
of the officers.

I have since then required of the Commander his Letter of Marque,* commission as captain in the Bombay Marines, and his Instructions from the Owners† which he quotes in his Letter No. 2, the Originals and an attested Copy of which I also lay before you.

However ignorant I am of the minutiae of Law on this Subject, yet I consider that if Hostilities had not taken Place in Europe on the 25th September last, that the Act of taking those Ships under Spanish Colors from out of a Spanish Port, landing all the People and bringing those Vessells away as Prizes, was (not choosing to give it myself a worse construction) an Act fraught with Violence and illegality, and may, until explained, be productive of the greatest misunderstanding between His Majesty and the King of Spain.

Viewing this Transaction as of Vast consequence to the Honor and Integrity of His Maj'y Flag, I request your Opinion on the following Points as a Guide to my further Proceedings in this important Case.

As Capt'n Campbell informs me it is doubtful whether the Vessels are not gone to India, Do you consider it advisable, and a Duty on my part, that I should detain the Harrington, with her present Cargo, Commander, and a sufficient number of her Men, until it is known whether War was declared or Hostilities had taken Place in Europe on the 26th Sept. last, when the first Vessel was Captured? And in case Hostilities should not have existed at that Period, whether it appears to you that I ought to detain the Harrington, her Commander, Officers, &c., until the King's Pleasure is received thereon, in order to answer any Damages that may be ordered to the Spanish Proprietors, and to secure the Commander, &c., to answer for their Conduct in seizing and carrying away the above Vessells?

The question of
the detention
of the brig
Harrington.

Such Authority as I possess on the above Subject I have marked in the Book that will be laid before you.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

* Marginal note.—Letter of marque against France and Holland, No. 5.

† Marginal note.—Instructions from his owners No. 8.

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30 April.

Officers' decision in favour of the detention of the brig Harrington.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

JUDGE-ADVOCATE AND OFFICERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

12th March, 1805.

IN obedience to Your Excellency's Letter of this day's date directed to us, Conceiving as we do that the taking of the two Spanish Ships by the Harrington Brig is contrary to the Law of Nations, we are of Opinion that it becomes Your Excellency's indispensible duty, for the Honor of His Majesty, to detain the Harrington and the Principals belonging to her until it is ascertained whether War between England and Spain was declared at the time of the Capture of the said Spanish Vessels by the Harrington. And in case it should appear that no Hostilities had taken place on the 26th Sept'r last between the two Nations, then and in that Case it is our Opinion that she ought not to be suffered to leave this Port, together with the Principals, until His Majesty's Pleasure on this Circumstance is obtained.

We have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON.	SAMUEL MARSDEN.
RICHD. ATKINS.	J. HARRIS.
WM. KENT.	JOHN SAVAGE.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

Sir, Sydney, 12th March, 1805.

Detention of the brig Harrington and her principal officers.

His Excellency having taken the Opinion of the Principal Officers of the Colony acting under His Majesty's Commission, and having maturely considered every circumstance that has a bearing on the transaction of your taking the Spanish Merchant Ship and the King of Spain's Cruizer out of the Spanish Ports of Coquimbo and Caldero, on the Coast of Peru, on the 26th Sept'r and 2nd Oct'r, 1804, and bringing them away as detailed in the Log-Book, and other Proofs had on the Enquiry instituted by order of His Excellency, I am therefore commanded to acquaint you that it is His Excellency's Orders that you do cause your Sails to be unbent, your Top Masts and lower Yards struck, and your Rudder delivered to the Master-Builder of this Territory until it is ascertained whether War between England and Spain was declared at the time of the Capture of the said Spanish Vessels by the Harrington, under your Command. And in case it should appear that no Hostilities had taken place on the 26th Sept'r last between the two Nations, then and in that case it will be the Governor's duty to lay a further detention on the Harrington, yourself, and the principal Officers until His Majesty's Pleasure is received thereon. His Excellency encloses

the Letter of Marque against the French and Batavian Republics, and Instructions from your Owners, which you delivered to Capt'n Kent, attested Copies being taken.

1805.
30 April.

I am, &c.,

Attested: RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

G. BLAXCELL.

[Enclosure No. 12.]

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL'S MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Brig Harrington, 14th March, 1805.

The memorial
of William
Campbell.

To His Excellency Philip Gidley King, Esq., Commander-in-Chief and Governor of His Majesty's Territory of N. S. Wales,—
The Memorial of William Campbell, Master of the Brig Harrington, as well on his own behalf as for Account of the Owners of the said Brig,—

Most Respectfully States:—

That Memor't started from this Port in the brig Harrington, under his Command, on the First Day of May last, bound to the Coast of Peru, as specified in the port clearance, and bearing a Letter of Marque from the Hon'ble East India Company at Madras against the French and Batavian Republicks, And a Commission as Captain in the Bombay Marines.*

That Memor't arrived in this Port on Monday, the Fourth of this Instant March, having touched on his way hither at Norfolk Isl'd, one of the Dependencies of this Territory, from whence Memor't brought Passengers and Prisoners on Account of Government gratuitously, and Landed them in this Colony.†

That in the Evening Your Memor't arrived in this Port your Excellency was pleased to require the Harrington's Log-Book, which Memor't readily delivered, together with the papers, to Your Excellency for perusal.

That on the 7th day of this Instant March, Memor't Received a Letter On Service from Your Excellency's Secretary, written by Your Excellency's Command, recapitulating some Circumstances which had come to Your Excellency's Knowledge respecting the Capture of some Spanish Vessels by the Brig Harrington, and requiring from Memor't an Answer to certain Queries therein contained, to which queries Memor't replied promptly and candidly, and with that ingenuousness and honor which result from and are attached to a consciousness of Rectitude.

That on the 12th day of this instant March, Memor't Received another Letter from Your Excellency's Secretary, On Service, written also by Command of Your Excellency, Stating that Your Excellency had taken the Opinion of the principal Officers of the

* Note by Governor King.—Contradicted by Letter of Marque, and Nos. 16 and 18.

† Note by Governor King.—An Agreement was made by the Commandant to remunerate Mr. Campbell—No. 17.

1805.
30 April.
The memorial
of William
Campbell.

Colony Acting under His Majesty's Commission, And that Your Excellency having maturely considered every Circumstance that had a bearing on the Transaction of the Memor't taking the Spanish Merchant Ship and King of Spain's Cruiser out of the Spanish Ports of Caldero and Coquimbo And bringing them away, as detailed in Memorial't's Log Book and the Mate's Journal, and *other proofs* had on the inquiries instituted by order of Your Excellency, was pleased to signify your Order that Memor't should cause the Sails of the Harrington to be Unbent, her Top Masts and lower Yards to be struck, and the Rudder delivered to the Master Builder of this Territory, until it is ascertained whether War between England and Spain was declared at the time of the Capture of the said Vessels by the Harrington under Memor't's Command; And that in case it should appear that no Hostilities had taken place on the 26th of September last between the Two Nations, then and in that Case it would be Your Excellency's Duty, as His Majesty's Governor of this Colony, to lay a *further* detention on the Harrington, On your Memor't, and the principal Officers, until His Majesty's pleasure is received thereon.

And Your Memor't begs leave to state that Your Excellency's Orders have in the instances above-mentioned, and expressed in the Letter of the 12th of this instant March, been carried into Execution.

Hence it is that Memor't feels it is a duty he owes to himself, as well as to his owners, respectfully to offer to Your Excellency's Consideration the following Circumstances under which Memor't suggests he finds himself aggrieved, And the interest of his Owners, perhaps, irreparably injured by Your Excellency's Mandate, And humbly trusts Your Excellency, on mature deliberation, will see the Justice of Recalling it.

1st. Because Memor't was not apprised of the Meeting Your Excellency had been pleased to direct to be Convened of the principal Officers Acting under His Majesty's Commission to give Memor't an Opportunity of attending to furnish Information or Circumstances from which the Officers so convened might form a Judgment on the Subject before them, and the production of the Log Book, the Chief Mate's Journal, the Letter of Marque, And the Instructions from Memor't's Owners (Which Memor't had furnished Your Excell'y with), was a partial mode of extracting information on so important a point, And it was no less partial to examine Witnesses selected from the Crew of the Brig Harrington in the absence of the accused party,* nor can

* Note by Governor King.—No examination of Witnesses was taken but in Mr. Campbell's Presence.

an Opinion, Memor't submits, be held important when any Individual from whence it comes is interested, or likely to be so, in the Event.*

1805.
30 April.

The memorial
of William
Campbell.

2nd. Because this mode of proceeding is unprecedented in any of His Majesty's plantations or Dominions, inasmuch as it evidently tends to prejudge the Merits of the Case, puts the Brig and Cargo to certain inevitable injury, Loss, and Damage (and to a very serious extent), reckoning on an event or Circumstance which is unascertained, and unlikely; the Brig's Voyage is lost, the Cargo which is perishable is decaying, and the Owners are made to suffer for a supposed Wrong imputed to the Master, and for which he only is responsible. And if it eventually appears that he has done no Wrong, where are his Owners and himself to look for Reparation? But if, Contrary to the general Opinion, it should happen that there is no War, and Restitution is Ordered to be made, who is to Account to Memor't and his Owners for the Brig's having been prevented from proceeding on her Voyage, and the loss the Cargo has sustained by a waste of Property so immense? This is wresting from Memor't and his Owners at once the power and the Means of restitution.

3rd. Because Memor't holds a Commission in the Honourable East India Company's Service as Captain in the Bombay Marines,† which gives him power to act against all His Majesty's Enemies. From that Hon'ble Company Your Memor't received his Instructions, from them he derives his power, and to them he is answerable generally for the Use he makes of those Instructions and that power.

4th. Because the principle of British Jurisprudence is so delicately constructed that it supposes every Man innocent until the Offence imputed to him has been legally established. In the meantime his property is sacred and under his own controul; And Memor't begs leave to suggest that if Your Excellency, under all the Circumstances of the present Case, had deemed it necessary to find Security for Memor't to be forthcoming, in Person to Answer for his Conduct in the transaction in Question, such Security could and would have been found in this Colony, and the property of the Owners of the Brig Harrington would have been rescued and secured from the Injury, Loss, and Damage which now inevitably await it, And the Brig would have proceeded on her Voyage.

May it therefore please your Excellency, on a Review of the foregoing Reasons (with which various others are connected), to Restore the brig Harrington to Memorialist as the Master, to

* Note by Governor King.—Every Officer was certainly interested for the honour and reputation of his Country.

† Note by Governor King.—Contradicted by former References.

1805.
30 April.
The memorial
of William
Campbell.

enable her to proceed on her Voyage, and to direct the Cargo to be Landed at the disposal of Memorialist for the benefit of his Owners.

And Memorialist, in due Consideration of your Excellency's Wisdom and Justice, will ever pray.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

Attested: R'D ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 13.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

Sir,

15th March, 1805.

Before the Governor replies to the material parts of your Memorial of Yesterday's Date, he wishes to be informed whether you possess a Commission as Captain in the Bombay Marines, which you have already stated in your Letter of the 7th instant; and as no Answer appeared to the Governor's requisition of a sight of that Commission, he now requests it, or a Copy thereof, attested by the Judge-Advocate. I am, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL,

Act'g Sec'y.

Attested: R'D ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 14.]

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Brig Harrington, 16th March, 1805.

I have the honor to enclose my Commission in the Naval and Marine Service for your Excellency's perusal agreeable to your Letter of Yesterday. This Service is understood in India to be the Bombay Marines.

I have preferred sending Your Excellency the original Commission, rather than a Copy, presuming if your Excellency thinks it necessary you will direct a Transcript of it to be taken and attested before you return it to me. I am, &c.,

Attested: RICH'D ATKINS, J.-A.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure No. 15.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

Sir,

17th March, 1805.

His Excellency the Governor observing that you possess no separate Commission as Captain in the Bombay Marines, as stated in your Memorial, and as your Memorial of the 14th contains the following paragraph:—

“Because Memorialist holds a Commission in the Honorable East India Company's Service as Captain in the Bombay Marine, which gives him power to Act against all His Majesty's Enemies. From that Honorable Company your Memorialist received his Instructions, from them he derives his power, And to them he is

King's request
for a copy of
Campbell's
commission.

Campbell's
commission as
captain in the
marines.

Campbell's
commission.

Answerable generally for the Use he makes of those Instructions."

1805.
30 April.

The Governor therefore requires to be informed, before he closes his Answer to your Memorial, whether you possess any other instruction than those contained in your letter of Marque against France and Holland, in which you are named Captain, &c., Under the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the Instructions you received from your Owners dated 18th March, 1803. If you are possessed of any other Instructions His Excellency requires a sight of them. I return you the letter of Marque, a Copy of it having been taken.

Campbell's
instructions.

I am, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL,

Acting-Secretary.

Attested: RICH'D ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 16.]

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

17th March, 1805.

In Answer to a Letter I have this Day received, in which Your Excellency requests to be informed before you close your Answer to my Memorial, whether I possess any other Instructions than those contained in my Letter of Marque, I beg leave to refer Your Excellency to that part of my Commission wherein it is stated that the Honorable Company Constitute and appoint me to be a Captain in the Naval and Marine Service for and under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, And to be Commander of the Brig Harrington, Ship of War, employed in Naval and Marine Service. This Commission, as I have already observed to Your Excellency, gives me, I conceive, power to Act generally in the Brig Harrington, as a Ship of War, against all His Majesty's Enemies. Your Excellency has now seen all the papers I am at present possessed of.

Campbell's
interpretation
of the letters
of marque.

I have, &c.,

Attested: RICH'D ATKINS, J.-A.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure No. 17.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

Sir,

Sydney, March 18th, 1805.

I am directed by His Excellency the Govr. to answer the different parts of your Memorial of the 14th instant, in the order they occur.

King's reply to
Campbell's
memorial.

First.—You were cleared from this Port in May, 1804, for the Coast of Peru, having informed the Govr. by Letter, dated April 23rd 1804, "that the object of your Voyage was to collect a Cargo of Skins at Masafuero, and the Gallipagos Islands"; that Object he considered required his acquiescence, but pointedly disapproved of the intention you discovered of cruizing against

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memorial.

the Spaniards in case you had certain information of a War between the two Countries, seeing you had no other Letter of Marque but one against the French and Batavian Republics, of which the Governor has an attested Copy. He finds on a repeated Application to you that you possess no separate Commission as Captain in the Bombay Marine, as asserted in your Letter of the 7th inst. and repeated in your memorial, but neither the above Letter of Marque or your being named therein Captain in the Naval and Marine Service of the Presidency of Fort St. George gives you Authority to seize and bring away the Ships and Goods of Friends or Neuters out of their own Ports, If Hostilities between England and Spain did not exist on the 26th Sept. and 2nd October last.

Secondly.—The Commandant of Norfolk Island, informs the Govr. by Letter, that as a remuneration for bringing Passengers, Prisoners, Mill-work, and Salt Meat here, he was to get your long Boat repaired and furnish you with a Thousand Feet of Plank.

Thirdly.—Your Log Book and the Papers you took out of the Spanish Merchant Brig and the King of Spain's Cruiser, the Govr. demanded from the Information he received of your Proceedings on the Coast of Peru.

Fourthly.—The Letter of the 7th instant was wrote in consequence of the Contents of your Log Book from the 25th Sept. to the 3rd October last, the import of the incomplete erasures in the day's works of the 26th and 29th Sept., and the confirmation of those Acts by the Papers belonging to the Spanish Merchant Vessel and the King of Spain's Cruiser, being in your possession on your Arrival in this Port; and the more than presumptive idea that no War had taken Place between England and Spain from the remark in your Log Book on the 29th September at Guasco three days after you took the Spanish Brig at Coquimbo or Caldera Bay, namely that you expected "Don Felix from Coquimbo to take your Cargo for Copper, that at 3 P.M. the Govr. came on board and informed you that he was detained at Coquimbo." It therefore must be obvious that no Govr. or Person in command would, if Hostilities had taken Place, put himself into the Hands of a declared Enemy, who had just captured a Vessel out of a neighbouring Port. Exclusive of this more than presumptive Proof, my reply to your answer of the 7th and Lieut. Symond's Affidavit ought to have convinced you that the existence of Hostilities between England and Spain at the above Period was not only very doubtful, but almost certain in the negative.

Fifthly.—Your reasons for passing to my letter of the 12th inst. without noticing the Chief Mate's producing his Journal

and the Depositions made in your Presence before the Govr. Major Johnston and the Judge Advocate, by the Chief Mate and Boatswain of your Vessell on the 9th instant, are best known to yourself. Those Depositions, your own Log, the Mate's Journal, the Spanish Papers and your Letter of the 7th Instant joined to your Observations at this Meeting sufficiently proved that you had without any certain Information of Hostilities and consequently without a Letter of Marque against Spain taken a Spanish Merchant Brig out of Caldera Bay and a Cruizer belonging to the King of Spain out of another Port. That in your Log Account of the Capture of the Spanish Brig on the 26th Septr, the following imperfect erasure is very legible, after the words "at 7 A.M. hauled her alongside" "*and took the most valuable Part of their Cargo on board of our Vessell.*" That on the 29th Septr. after stating the Transaction of the Spanish Governor visiting you on board, there is an imperfect erasure of six lines. That your Chief Mate's Journal of the 26th Septr. is as follows "Sailed into Coquimbo Bay long side of a Spanish Brig" here follows an imperfect erasure "*and fired a Gun,* and ordered them to haul their Colors down and it was done, then boarded them and sent all their Men on Shore, at 7 A.M. hauled her along side and took the valuable Part of their Cargo on board our Vessell." Those Documents the Govr. laid before the Principal Officers of the Colony, and required their Opinion and advice on the Subject of the Proofs before them. That opinion and advice they gave, and on which joined to his own Opinion and the Authorities he possesses he has acted in Support of His Majesty's Honor, the Integrity of the British Flag, and to prevent the consequences of a just Complaint of the Spanish Government in Peru and Spain, and to insure a restitution to the Proprietors of their effects, if Hostilities were not commenced in Europe between the two Nations, when you took the Spanish Vessells out of their own Ports.

The Sixth requires no Observation.

Seventhly.—Whenever the Governor requires the Advice and Opinion of the Principal Officers on any Facts wherein the Honor of His Majesty and the Public Weal is concerned, He is the best Judge how to convene that meeting. Those Officers give no Decision or Judgement on the Case. Your Letter of Marque against France and Holland, which is the only Authority you possess, by no means authorizes you to take away or Spoil the Ships and Property of Friends or neuters, who never can be classed among the King's Enemies until they are such. Your not detaining some of the Spaniards belonging to the Merchant Brig, to account for the Vessell and Property she contained, and

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by which it might have been ascertained what valuable part of the Cargo was taken out, as stated in your Log, but faintly erased; and as fully stated in your chief Mate's Journal, Your making erasures in your Log Book, and the Vessells taken by you not having arrived here altho' they parted Company with you at Norfolk Island in Feby. last appear to the Govr. sufficient reasons for the unavoidable Steps he has been compelled to take in detaining the Harrington, yourself, and principal Officers as stated in my Letter of the 12th Instant.

In this part of your Memorial you again assert for the third time that you hold a Commission in the Honble. Compy's Service as Captain in the Bombay Marines, whereas by your Letter of Yesterday it appears that you hold no such other Commission, except that of your Letter of Marque against France and Holland as stated in my remark on the 1st Paragraph of your Memorial. You also quote Instructions from the Honble. Compy. In your answer to His Excellency's Demand of seeing those Instructions, it appears that you possess no other than the above Letter of Marque, and notwithstanding your Assertion that you were instructed by your Owners to send the Vessells you took to India, yet no such Article appears in the written Instructions you received from them dated 11th March 1803, and you have informed me you possess no other written Instructions. And Whatever your Ideas may be respecting your being responsible to no other authority than the East India Company, your Duty as a Subject of His Majesty and your Instructions as Commander of a Letter of Marque ought to have restrained the remainder of that Paragraph, so insulting to His Majesty's Authority in this Territory under whose protection you and your Owners have for the last Four Years followed your Commercial Objects, and which requires no other remark from the Govr. than that the Insinuation against himself and the principal Officers of the Colony acting from interested motives, if you mean that of taking the Vessells from you because you have no Letter of Marque against Spain, I am commanded to inform you that if the Accounts of War are received, and the Vessells are here, you have completely put it out of your own power or any other Person's profiting by the Capture, which would in this case become a Droit of the High Court of Admiralty, First for being taken without a Letter of Marque and next there being no person retained to condemn them, and the Entry in the Chief Mate's Journal of the most valuable part of the Cargo, being taken out of the Brig on board the Harrington.

Having now replied to the various Contents of your Memorial, it becomes necessary I should inform you that if Hostilities had

not taken Place in Europe on or before the 26th Sept. or 2nd October, 1804, when you took and brought away the Spanish Vessells and their Cargoes out of a Spanish Port, It will appear that the inclosed Authorities sufficiently warrant His Excellency's detaining the Harrington yourself etc. as expressed in my Letter of the 12th instant. The Govr. supposing that your Owners and yourself, as owning a part of the Harrington and her Cargo, have given sufficient Security to the Govr. and Council of Fort St. George that full Satisfaction for any Damage or Injury you may commit contrary to and in breach of the Leagues and Treaties subsisting between the King his Allies, Neuters and Friends, being a Security given on the Issue of all Letters of Marque and reprizal, and as the Transaction of taking the Spanish Vessells appears to be entirely your own Act and Deed without any pre-knowledge on the part of your Owners of your committing any Act of the above Nature, (if it shall so appear which must be determined by the time that Hostilities took place in Europe), it does not appear to the Govr. that any part of their property in the Cargo is attachable, but that the Harrington, if the Spanish Vessells were taken before the commencement of Hostilities, may be forfeited to the King and yourself held accountable not only for a full Restitution but other legal Proofs. It will therefore become necessary that you should make Oath before the Judge Advocate of what part of the Harrington's present Cargo belongs to your Owners and what to yourself. That you also give sufficient Security that the Value of your part of the Bale Goods reshipped at this port in 1804 and returned shall be forthcoming on restitution being ordered. That you do make Oath whether any part of the Salted Pork or Salt you procured at Otaheite was bartered for any part of the Spanish Vessell's Cargoes and that you do either give Security for the Value of your part of the Sd. Cargo to be forthcoming as above, or to sell such part of the said Pork as may be judged Stowable by proper Officers, to the Commy. at 6d. a pound, and the Salt at 2d. a pound, the amount of your proportion of the Sd. Pork to be retained by the Commiss'y General or in any other manner as may be deemed most eligible, and as a further Security to make good any degree of restitution satisfactory to the Proprietors, the same to be observed with every other part of the Cargo now on board, The whole of which will be void if Accounts are received that Hostilities had commenced before you took the above Vessells.

I am, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL,

Act'g Sec'y.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

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Disposal of the
Harrington's
cargo.

[Enclosure No. 18.]

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Campbell's
vindication of
his statements.

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Brig Harrington, 21st March, 1805.

I have Received Your Excellency's Letter in answer to my Memorial of the 14th Inst. and have to trouble you with a few Remarks on such parts of the Contents, as appear to be replicatory to certain passages in my Memorial, it may be necessary for me however to premise that it was foreign to my Mind to suppose any paragraph in my Memorial or any part of my personal Conduct, could be interpreted into an Insult to His Majesty's Authority in this Territory or elsewhere, and I trust that Your Excellency on reperusing the remainder of the Paragraph, which you say I ought to have restrained as insulting, will acquit me of an intention at once so injudicious and so unworthy. If in Vindicating my honor and striving to protect the property and support the interest of my Owners, I have persevered in declaring that I hold a Commission in the Bombay Marines, which gives me power to Act against all His Majesty's Enemies, I yet must disclaim having ever suggested the Idea of possessing any *Separate* Commission or that such Commission did or could give me Authority to Seize and bring away the Ships and Goods of Friends or Neuters, His Majesty's Enemies cannot be classed with this Description, and I have very anxiously deliberated to understand the distinction Your Excellency dwells upon, when you observe, that on repeated Application to me you find I possess no *Separate* Commission; Certainly, Sir, the Commission, which at the same time appoints me Captain in the Naval and Marine Service, comprizes a Letter of Marque, and describes the Brig Harrington, of which I am Constituted to the Command, to be a Ship of War in the Honorable Company's Service; Then permit me to ask of what import would it be to the Case in question, If I had possessed the *separate* Commission you speak of when I stated that I Received my Instructions and Power from the East India Company, into whose Service I was appointed, and that I hold myself responsible to them generally for the Use I made of those Instructions and that power. Your Excellency will please to bear in mind, that my Owners have given Security to that Company for my due Obedience of those Instructions, and where Security is required and given for the performance of any Specific trust it is most natural to infer that *there* the responsibility attaches—I respect too Sacredly the Authority of His Majesty and the Laws by which we are Governed and at the same Time protected to risque an insinuation derogatory to either.

Nor can Your Excellency suppose (when I suggested the possibility of Opinions being influenced under certain circumstances) that it was intended to convey any personal allusion to Your Excellency, I had no such meaning, but to the best of my Remembrance, I believe every Member sitting on a Court to determine Questions of this Nature is required to take an Oath that he is not directly or indirectly interested. Your Excellency is pleased to say that you laid certain Documents before the principal Officers of the Colony and Desired their Opinion and Advice thereon, that they gave their Opinion and Advice but no Decision or Judgement, they proceeded to examine Witnesses on Oath* in my Absence, and were at that Moment in possession of private Papers (for such I presume I may call the Harrington's Log Book and the Chief Mate's Journal and my private Instructions†) which were brought up in Judgment against me, and appear to have produced an Opinion (as I have already observed) which, from its Operation and effect, is to all Intents and purposes a prejudication of the Merits of the Case, for it exposes me to every Injury and Disadvantage, which could only have awaited me as the Consequence of Confirmed and Established Wrong.

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Campbell's
criticism of
the meeting
of officers.

In regard to the Erasures, in the Log Book, Circumstances of hurry and Confusion may produce incorrectness but it would be bearing too hard to impute incidental Error to a motive of determined Criminality.‡

Campbell's
reputation of
any criminal
intention.

I believe I have already Signified to Your Excellency that I had *Verbal* Orders from my Owners§ to send all Prizes I might fall in with and Capture to India for Condemnation by the Admiral there, which supercedes the Necessity Your Excellency points out of retaining prisoners to establish the Condemnation, And such were my intentions in obedience to those Orders.

Verbal
instructions
given to
Campbell.

I have introduced these Remarks as they occur to me, without particularly adhering, to the Order in which Your Excellency's Answers are arranged in your Letter of the 18th Inst., but on a general review of that Letter permit me to recall to your Recollection, that, when I left this Port in May last, the Object of my Voyage declaredly was to procure Skins at Masa Feura and if a War existed between England and Spain to Cruize on the Spanish Main as a Privateer, and Your Excellency could

Objects of the
Harrington's
voyage.

* *Note by Governor King.*—No Witnesses were then examined on Oath or otherwise.

† *Note by Governor King.*—All Masters of Letters of Marque are directed to deliver them to all Captains of Men of War and Governors and those are now claimed as necessary Public Documents.

‡ *Note by Governor King.*—Nothing can excuse cutting leaves out or making Erasures in the Log of a Letter of Marque, the penalty of which is £500 Sterling.

§ *Note by Governor King.*—This Assertion appears doubtful as the following part betrays the greatest Ignorance.

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not pointly disapprove of that Object when you expressed your Wishes for my Success and that I might bring in a Valuable Prize, as the Colony was very poor, a Conversation to this Effect took place before some gentlemen at Sydney a very short time previous to my departure, but I am far from supposing that Your Excellency would do otherwise than disapprove of any Measure which had for its Object the Infringment of National Faith.

Agreement
made between
Campbell and
Piper.

Your Excellency will allow me to explain in regard to the Remuneration afforded me by the Commandant at Norfolk Island, I applied for some Plank to fit up Bulk Heads for the Accommodation of the Passengers and Prisoners etc. the Commandant had none to furnish me, which put me under the Necessity of Appropriating some of my own Planks to that purpose, for which Captain Piper promised to Supply me One Thousand feet, when I returned to Norfolk Island.

Affidavits and
security
required by
King.

In Regard to the Affidavit Your Excellency is pleased to prescribe and the Security you judge it expedient to require from me, to the First, permit me to reply that it would not be prudent for me to Swear to Circumstances, which are not clear to my Mind or correct to my Judgment, the Cargo of the Harrington belonging to so many Parties, in so many different and Complicated proportions. Nor is it possible for me to attempt to ascertain my distinct proportion, since notwithstanding the Promise made by my Owners to me, the heavy expences unexpectedly incurred and the considerable Losses sustained by reason of the length of Time I have been from India And the Waste of Goods in this Colony, are Circumstances which may so far alter the Nature of my Affairs, that it is more than probable I may be indebted to my Owners; And as to giving Security, I have already offered and do now repeat to Your Excellency that if the Brig Harrington with her Cargo is restored to me, I will produce Security for being forthcoming to Answer for my Conduct and Proceedings in the Transactions in Question.

I could certainly safely take Oath, that none of the Salted Pork or Salt was procured by any Barter of the Spanish Vessels' Cargo—The Pork was paid for in Goods from the Harrington's Cargo, and the Salt by Bills drawn on Mr. Tough.—This latter Article I sold to Messrs. Kable and Co. and part of it was delivered previous to any proceedings taken by Your Excellency against the Harrington and Cargo. Messrs. Kable and Co. have insisted on the remainder of the Salt so Sold to them, and have threatened a Prosecution against me if it is not forthcoming.

It now remains for me only to observe, And I trust Your Excellency will Consider me as Acting purely from a Sense of

Duty to my Owners and with no Wish to dispute the Authorities quoted in your Letter Or to Judge Or Contend how far they do or do not apply to the Circumstances of the Case in question, nor to offer any disrespect to His Majesty's Authority in this Colony that, if Your Excellency refuses this proffer of Security, I shall be Urged to the necessity of throwing the Brig Harrington and her Cargo upon Your Excellency's Hands to be disposed of as you may judge fitting, reserving to myself the power and Right of Protest against Your Excellency's proceedings, as a justification to my Owners.

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Campbell's determination to surrender the Harrington and her cargo.

I have, &c.,

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure No. 19.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 23rd March, 1805.

His Excellency the Governor is very well Satisfied with your Explanation of the motives on which you persisted so much in being a Captain in the Bombay Marine. How far your being named in the Letter of Marque, Captain of the Naval and Marine Service of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, implies that you can be considered as a Captain under the Bombay Presidency, which are distinct, the Governor does not know, Nor is it material to the Object whether you had been Captain of the Marine or Lord High Admiral of Great Britain; the illegality of your Act and its eventual Consequences would be equally the same, if War did not exist between England and Spain on the 26th September last.

Campbell's status as captain of marines.

Campbell's illegal actions.

Whenever you arrive at any British Dominion, or meet one of His Majesty's Ships, your Duty as Commander of a Letter of Marque is prescrib'd in a very concise manner in the Ship Master's Assistant—Your Log and Journal have been delivered to the Governor as Captain of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo and Governor of this part of His Majesty's Dominions who has certified on its last Entry having received it from you on the day it was delivered—The Contents of your Log and Journal from the 26th Sept. to the 3rd October and the Obliterations and erasures made therein materially affecting His Majesty's Interest and Honor, it becomes the Duty of His Excellency to retain the Originals, unless you and the Mate judge proper to authenticate the exact Copies and places of erasures of such following days Works, as he may consider necessary.

The duties of a commander of a privateer.

No Trial or Determination has taken place, nor any Enquiry on your Conduct further than what the Governor's Duty required. No Witnesses were examined on Oath but in your presence, himself, Major Johnston and the Judge Advocate, nor does the Governor consider your censuring his requisition of the

King's procedure.

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Officers' advice as becoming. They gave it as Men of Honor and Citizens bearing their Sovereign's Commissn. on which joined to his own Opinion, he has acted in Vindication of the disgrace thrown on the British Flag, (if War with Spain did not exist on the 2nd October, which he has the most conclusive reason for believing and being assured was not the Case) and his endeavors to secure a remuneration to the Proprietors.

The owners of
the Harrington.

The Owners whose names appear to your Instructions, His Excellency conceives are Men possessed of too much sense and have too great a regard for the Honor of His Majesty to suppose you would ever run the hazard of Capturing Ships of a Nation that you had not the most positive and Conclusive Information was at War with England; therefore their Verbal Orders could never justify you in the Case of no War existing—and the Governor is extremely sorry to observe your Allusion to the Admiral condemning your Prizes, as he has no Jurisdiction over them, nor could they be libelled in any Court of Vice-Admiralty without having Three or four of the principal of the Company (whereof the Master, Mate, or Boatswain to be always two) of the Vessell taken as Prize to prove it's being of a Nation at enmity with His Majesty—This necessary Precaution, as far as your Owners or any other person might be eventually benefited, You have defeated by turning all the Spaniards on Shore, and sending the Vessels after you parted with them at Norfolk Island, no person knows whither.

Campbell's
inability to
libel the prizes.

Your Observations respecting your leaving this Port is amply detailed in the Documents the Governor holds on that Subject—

Payment for
freight from
Norfolk Island.

The following is the Paragraph of Captn. Piper's Letter, by which His Excellency considers you fully remunerated for what you brought from Norfolk Island, the Contradiction you must explain with that Officer.

“Being desirous of getting over as many People as possible and the Harrington affording an Opportunity of facilitating that Object, I engaged with Captn. Campbell to take the Men Women and Children in the accompanying List for which (and the pork he may take, as also some of the Materials for a Mill) as a remuneration, I am to repair his Long Boat and furnish him with a Thousand Feet of Plank on his Return.”

Securities
required from
Campbell.

Your Observation respecting the Situation you may eventually stand in with respect to your concerns with your Owners, the Governor conceives may be correct, and without deciding in this Letter on the Security, he may consider himself justified or not in receiving to answer an eventual remuneration to the Spanish Government for the King's Cruizer, and the Proprietors of the

Merchant Brig and her Cargo, independant of any process that may await you as Commander of the Harrington Letter of Marque, His Excellency requests being informed what is the nature of the Security you can give and the Bondsmen for answering the least probable demand of £8,000 according to his Calculation of what those Vessels may be estimated at.

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Securities
required from
Campbell.

Exclusive of the Proclamation* that has for the two last Weeks appeared in the *Gazette*, it is necessary to inform you that Messages are sent to Port Jarvis and Port Stephens for the Vessels if in either of those places to be ordered here immediately—as they and their Cargoes can be much easier restored to the Proprietors from hence than from India, which it is His Excellency's Intention to do at any Expence, in case War should not have taken place previous to 2nd October last.

The Spanish
prizes to be
brought to
Port Jackson.

The Threat you have conveyed in the last Paragraph of your Letter, The Governor cannot imagine proceeds from yourself, altho' your Signature is to it—Nor will any repetition of that Threat, or it's being carried into execution, prevent him from discharging the Duty he owes His Majesty, in vindicating the Honor of His Flag and the British Character, which in the present instance are compatible with the Laws of England and the Faith of Treaties, and which the Governor must consider subsisting with the presumptive proof he has until he knows otherwise, which he will be happy to learn for your sake and that of your Owners and the Integrity of the British Flag.

Suggested
surrender of the
Harrington
and her cargo
to government.

I am, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL,

Act'g Sec'y.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 20.]

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, 25th March, 1805.

In answer to your Excellency's requisition to be informed of the nature of the Security I can give and the Bondsmen for answering the least probable demand of £8,000 according to your Excellency's calculation of what the Spanish Vessels may be estimated at, I beg leave to observe to your Excellency that I conceive my own Security competent to answer such a Contingency, but for your Excellency's Satisfaction I will produce three Bondsmen with me in the Sum you are pleased to prescribe namely £8,000, for my personal appearance to answer to any Process that may await me as Commander of the Harrington Letter of Marque in case no War existed between England and Spain at the time the Vessels were Captured. This I presume will virtually comprize the whole of your Excellency's requisition on the Subject; my Sureties in that Case are Mr. Simon Lord

Sureties
submitted by
Campbell.

* Note 101.

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Sureties
submitted by
Campbell.

Attestation
of log and
journal.

Campbell's
protest.

The disposal
of the
Harrington's
cargo.

Judge-
advocate's
opinion *re*
bail for
Campbell.

and Messrs. Kable and Underwood, of whose responsibility Your Excellency will not doubt, when it can be proved that they have already sunk in the present Firm upwards of Twelve Thousand pounds, in carrying on the Oil and Seal business.

And I further beg leave to inform your Excellency, that I and my Mate are ready to authenticate exact Copies of the Log and Journals* in any manner you are pleased to prescribe.

But permit me, Sir, to say that I had every hope from the qualifications introduced before and after the concluding Paragraph in my last Letter, your Excellency would have been far from considering it intended to amount to a Threat; certainly, sir, the idea of *protesting* under all the circumstances of this business originated with myself, from an impulse of Duty to my Owners, and if I could have found more respectful Language to have signified my Intention to your Excellency, from the necessity I was under of doing so, I should have been happy to have made use of it.

I hope your Excellency will be good enough to direct the Bonds to be prepared with all convenient expedition, as I am anxious to get the Cargo on Shore to be sold on Thursday according to Advertisement, and wish to deliver the remainder of the Salt, pursuant to my Agreement.

I remain, &c.,

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

WILLM. CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure No. 21.]

JUDGE-ADVOCATE ATKINS TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sydney, 27th March, 1805.

I RECEIVED your Excellency's Letter of Yesterday's Date and I now do myself the honor of transmitting to you my Answers thereon.

Qu. 1st.—How far you consider I should be justifiable in taking Bail for the Commander of the Harrington's personal appearance to answer any Process that may await him, in case no War existed between England and Spain at the time he captured the Spanish Vessels?

Ansr.—As it is very possible there might have been a Spanish War at the time of the Capture of the two Spanish Ships, and as *Suspicion* of Felony is bailable, I conceive your Excellency would be justified in taking Bail for the Master of the Harrington's being forthcoming (on due notice being given) to answer to any Process etc. and as he himself conjointly with others is the Bail offered, it would be necessary that he leaves in this Colony Assets sufficient to answer the Amount.

* Note by Governor King.—This preliminary promise was refused after the Security was given.

Qu. 2nd.—How far you consider the usual Security given by Owners of Letters of Marque will compel them or the Sureties to indemnify the injured Party for all losses and damages they may eventually have sustained by the Conduct of the Commander and crew of the Harrington?

Qu. 3rd.—How far I should be justifiable in permitting the Harrington or her Commander to leave this Port until the Question is decided by Accounts from Europe or elsewhere, whether War did or did not exist between England and Spain when the Vessells were Captured?

Ans.—The Owners in obtaining Letters of Marque for the Harrington found the Security required, who are I think answerable (at least) for the Amount of the Bond, and the Ship in case of Piracy “is forfeited without Controversy.”

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Judge-advocate's opinion *re* security given by owners.

Ansr.—Under the Circumstances of *Doubt* whether War did or did not exist against Spain at the time of the Capture of the Spanish Vessells by the Harrington, and as the Master of the said Ship has given Satisfactory Bail (£8000) for his appearance etc. and as I conceive the Owners are answerable for the Value of the said Ship in case she be hereafter forfeited for Piracy, and as the Securities are further answerable for the amount (at least) of the Bond they entered into at the time Letters of Marque were granted to the Harrington against the French and Batavian Republics—Under all these Circumstances I think your Excellency may venture to release the Harrington from her present detention, and suffer her to depart from this Port for *India*.

Judge-advocate's opinion *re* release of the Harrington.

These Answers are with the greatest deference submitted to your Excellency's superior Judgement by

Your Excellency's

most obedt. Servt.,

RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 22.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

Sir,

Sydney, March 27th, 1805.

His Excellency the Governor on a retrospect of the eventual consequences that may or may not occur in consequence of your Conduct on the Coast of Peru relative to your taking the Spanish Vessells and the Circumstances attending and consequent on those Transactions, joined to the Probability that those Vessells are gone to India according to your Assertions, and confiding in the exertions that will be used by the respective

Acceptance by King of security offered.

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Acceptance by
King of security
offered.

Governors and Officers in Command in that Quarter to cause Justice to be done if necessary in maintaining His Majesty's Honor and the Integrity of the British Flag, and considering that the Tenor of the Bond given as security to make good all Damages you might commit as Commander of the Harrington when her Letter of Marque was Granted. The Governor thinks himself so far justifiable as to take your Security in £4,000 Sterling, and the other two Sureties you have named in £2,000 Sterling each, for your Appearance and that of the Harrington's being forthcoming, (the dangers of the Seas and King's enemies excepted) on due notice being given to answer any process for seizing those Vessels, and to give restitution to the Proprietors in case War had not taken place at the time they were captured— To answer the Penalty of the Bonds it will be necessary for your depositing Assets to that Amount in the Colony, assignable to the Governor, Lieut. Governor or Officer in Command for the time being, and it is also necessary that the Governor should be informed on what part of the Sureties' Property the recovery of the Bond will depend, and the same should be made assignable to the Governor etc.

The Harrington
and cargo to
be released.

These Securities being given and the Bond executed, you will then be at liberty to dispose of the Cargo on board the Harrington, under the inspection of a Person appointed to see it landed, and proceed with the Harrington to Madras, for which Port alone under the existing Circumstances she will be cleared out.

I am, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL,

Act'g Sec'y.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 23.]

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Harrington, 28th March, 1805.

Property on
which penalties
may be levied.

I beg leave to inform Your Excellency that there will be Assets to four times the Amount of the Bond required from me (namely four thousand Pounds) in the Hands of my Agent in this Colony, which will be attachable of course, from the tenor of the Bond, if the Penalty is forfeited. The property of my Sureties will comprise their Goods, Chattels, Estates, Stock, Ships, Vessels, and all their Effects generally, which in like manner will be attachable to the amount of the Bond, respectively entered into by each (namely two thousand Pounds) in Case the Penalty is incurred.

Proposed
employment of
the Harrington.

And I have further to state to Your Excellency that it is not my intention to proceed to Madras in the Harrington, until the event of this business is known, and my Affairs wound up in

this Colony, and as it will be some time before the Vessel is ready for Sea, it is probable that an arrival may take place in the interim; if not, I propose to employ the Harrington in and about these Seas for some time; and to return to this port in four or five Months, by which period the event in question will be ascertained, or if it is not known I shall remain about this Coast until it is.

1805.
30 April.
Proposed
employment of
the Harrington.

Your Excellency will therefore be pleased to direct the Bond to be prepared, the tenor of which being according to your Ideas of Right and Equity, I and my Sureties will attend to Sign it. My intentions are Correct and honorable, and as such I shall not hesitate to set my name to any Instrument that is drawn up agreeable to Your Excellency's directions.

I have, &c.,

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure No. 24.]

BOND ENTERED INTO BY MESSRS. CAMPBELL, LORD, AND KABLE.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that We William Campbell, Master of the Brig Harrington now lying in this Port, conjointly with Simon Lord as Agent to the said William Campbell, Simon Lord of Sydney and Henry Kable and Company of same place, are held and firmly bound unto the Naval Officer of this Territory for the time being in the several Sums hereafter mentioned and expressed, that is to say the said William Campbell and Simon Lord his Agent in the Penal Sum of Four Thousand pounds Sterling, the said Simon Lord for himself in the further penal Sum of Two Thousand pounds Sterling, and Henry Kable and Company in the penal Sum of Two Thousand pounds Sterling, for which Payments respectively by us to be made, we bind ourselves severally as above, and our Heirs, Administrators and assigns by these presents Sealed with our Seals respectively, this thirtieth day of March in the Year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and five.

Bond of
Campbell,
Lord, and
Kable.

WHEREAS the above bounden William Campbell of the Brig Harrington under his Command on the Twenty Sixth day of September and on the Second day of October last captured two several Vessells belonging to the King of Spain, or to his Subjects, and the said William Campbell having arrived in this Port (but without bringing in the aforesaid two Spanish Vessells) and there being no Certainty of a Spanish War existing at the time the above said Vessells were respectively Captured, His Excellency the Governor of this Territory judged it expedient for the due maintenance of His Majesty's Honor and the Integrity of

1805.
30 April.

Bond of
Campbell,
Lord, and
Kable.

the British Flag, that an Embargo should be laid on the said Brig Harrington and her Cargo in this Port until the event of Peace or War with Spain at the time of the Capture of the said Spanish Vessells was ascertained. But by reason of the Tenor of the Bond given as Security to make good all Damages the said William Campbell might commit as Commander of the Harrington, when her Letter of Marque was granted, and for other Causes and Considerations, His Excellency the Governor thought himself justifiable in taking Security as above for the personal Appearance of the above bounden William Campbell, to answer any Process for seizing those Vessells and to cause Restitution and Satisfaction to be given to the Proprietors in case War did not exist at the time those said Vessells were Captured, and also for the said Brig Harrington being forthcoming (the Dangers of the Sea and the King's Enemies excepted) on due notice being given to him the aforesaid William Campbell and his Agent, and the aforesaid Simon Lord and Henry Kable and Company in the Premises by His Majesty's or the Honorable East Indian Company's Governors, or any other Person duly authorised—Now the Condition of the above Obligation is such that if the above bounden William Campbell do and shall forthwith appear in his proper Person on due Notice being given him as aforesaid to answer the above in the Premises, and also that the said Brig Harrington do and shall be forthcoming to answer as above (Dangers of the Sea and King's enemies excepted) in order to answer any legal Proofs against the said William Campbell and also to make restitution and Satisfaction to the Proprietors of the said Vessells, in case War did not exist at the time they were Captured, then this Obligation to be void and of no effect; BUT if default is made in the Premises by reason of the said William Campbell not appearing in Person, (after due notice being given to him to that effect as aforesaid) or that the said Brig Harrington is not forthcoming as aforesaid, then the above Sums to be forfeited, and the Goods, Chattels, Lands, Farms, Houses, Horses, Sheep and Cattle, Articles of Merchandize, and all other Effects of the above bounden Parties, to answer the said Forfeiture according to the Sums they are severally bounden in by the above Obligation, at the same time it is to be understood by the said Contracting Parties that this Instrument is not to prevent any Proceedings from being taken against the said William Campbell, or against the said Brig Harrington, in Case Accounts should arrive in this Territory, previous to the Sailing of the Brig Harrington from this Port to Madras in the East Indies that War did not exist between England and Spain at the time the Above Vessells were so Cap-

tured. IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto put our names and affixed our Seals the day and Year before Written.

1805.
30 April.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered
(no Stamps being used in
this Colony) in the presence
of

RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.
S. LORD.
HENRY KABLE.

[Enclosure No. 25.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

Sir,

March 30th, 1805.

On you and your Agent, together with your Securitys, executing the enclosed Bond, His Excellency consents to take off the restraint laid on the Harrington, and permit the Guard to be withdrawn for the purpose of your landing the Cargo you took from hence in 1804 and the Salt Pork you procured at Otaheite, for which purpose he has sent directions for the Guard to be withdrawn.

Embargo on the
Harrington
and cargo to
be removed on
completion
of bond.

I am, Sir, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL,

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

Act'g Sec'y.

[Enclosure No. 26.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

Sir,

April 3d, 1805.

In preparing the Extracts from your Log and the Mate's Journal, it appears by the imperfect erasure in your day's work of the 26th September that immediately you took the Spanish Brig, you hauled her alongside and took out the most valuable part of her Cargo, which the Mate's Journal substantiates without erasure, and on the 17th Novr. and Decr. 14th at Otaheite it appears by the Mate's Journal that a Quantity of Cordage and other Articles of the Cargo there enumerated was taken out of the Spanish Brig and put on board the Harrington; His Excellency requires your giving a faithful List of the valuable Articles so removed on the 26th September and following days, and the Goods taken out on the 17th Novr. and 14th December, together with the use they have been applied to and what is forthcoming attested on Oath before the Judge Advocate. The Mate also observes in His Journal of the 6th December, that previous to the Spanish Schooner being careened at Otaheite, an Account was taken of everything she had on board, an attested Copy of which the Governor also requires.

Attested returns
of cargo on
the Spanish
brig required.

I am, Sir, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL,

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

Act'g Sec'y.

[Enclosure No. 27.]

1805.
30 April.

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Brig Harrington, 4th April, 1805.

I have already informed Your Excellency that on the 26th of September when the Spanish Brig was Captured, she was hauled alongside the Harrington, and I took out some Flour and Rope, which are the Articles distinguished in the Log Book as the most Valuable part of her Cargo*; of these Articles we were in want, and they were of course applied to those wants, if any of the Rope is not made use of, it is on board the Harrington, but it was considered of so little import, that I cannot attempt to ascertain it, and much less to Attest it on Oath; on the 17th Novr. and 14th of December,† I took from the Brig one of the Main Braces and a little Flour, in lieu of which I supplied her with Coir Rope and Pork,—when the Schooner was careened she lay at Moria, fourteen Miles from Otaheite where the Harrington lay, and it being necessary to land the Stores on Shore amongst the Natives at Moria, the Mate took an account of them as they were sent on shore, that when they were Re-shipped he might discover if the Natives had plundered any, and the List‡ was left on board, as of no further importance—As I was not present myself, it is impossible for me to furnish Your Excellency with an Attested Copy of a list, which is not perhaps in Existence. As far as I can learn from the Mate the Stores consisted of Iron Renslage, empty Water Casks, Ropes, Blocks, Spare Sails etc. etc.

I have, &c.,

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

WILLM. CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure No. 28.]

GOVERNOR KING TO MESSRS. ATKINS, KENT, AND HARRIS.

Gentlemen, Sydney, April 4th, 1805.

It being necessary to ascertain as nearly as possible the import of the imperfect Erasures in the Harrington's Log (delivered to me by the Commander) on the 26th and 29th of last September, and the Erasure in the Mate's Journal on the 26th September, I have to request you will trace as nearly as you can their respective imports. You will also observe whether there appears any irregularity in Two Leaves being taken out in the Commander's Log between the 25th Sepr. and 3d October, and the dates being altered from the latter date to the 24th October, Delivering me your Observations on those points, to

* Note by Governor King.—Why were the Articles not specified and where was the necessity for any Erasure.

† Note by Governor King.—Vide Mate's Journal of those Dates and No. 41.

‡ Note by Governor King.—This List has never been produced.

Flour and rope
removed from
the Spanish
brig.Stores on the
Spanish brig.Officers ordered
to examine
erasures in
log-book.

assist you in which it may be necessary to Summons Purcell, who wrote the Log, and to examine him on Oath in the presence of Captain Campbell touching those Erasures and Alterations.

1805.
30 April.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.,

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 29.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

Sir, Sydney, April 5th, 1805.

Your statement in answer to my Letter of the 3d Inst. is so Contradictory to the regular Observations and Entries in the Mate's Journal, that I am directed once more to demand an account of the "Valuable part of the Cargo you took from the Brig" on the day you took possession of her, And what you took out of her afterwards at Otaheite, as those Articles are not so inconsiderable as you state. I also am to require that you inform the Governor how many Pigs of Copper (if any) you received in Barter; and how many others you have on board and the means by which you acquired them, as this information is necessary from the apparent import of the imperfect Erasure in your Log on the 29th September last.

King's demand
for a statement
re cargo and
copper.

I am, Sir, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL,

Act'g Sec'y.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 30.]

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Brig Harrington, 6th April, 1805.

I have always been ready to Answer Your Excellency in any Requisition you thought proper to make in regard to the Capture of the Spanish Vessels by the Brig Harrington under my Command, and the Circumstances relatively connected with that transaction, and after having implicitly complied with everything Your Excellency was pleased to prescribe as preliminaries to my entering into the very considerable Security I have given, I trust Your Excellency will not see the Necessity of urging any further explanations, which it appears from what I have already Stated, I either have furnished or am incompetent so to do.

Campbell
refuses an
explanation.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 31.]

(A) ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

Sir, Sydney, April 6th, 1805.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to require your attendance and that of your Chief Mate, Mr. Gardner's,

Verification
of log-book
and journal.

with Henry Purcell who wrote your Log, at the Judge Advocate's Office Tomorrow morning at Nine O'Clock to verify by Certificate and on Oath the Extracts taken from your Log and the Mate's Journal.

I am, Sir, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL,

Act'g Sec'y.

(B) GOVERNOR KING TO MESSRS. ATKINS, KENT, AND HARRIS.

Gentlemen,

Sydney, April 7th, 1805.

I request you will direct Captn. Campbell of the Harrington Letter of Marque, and Mr. Francis Gardner, Chief Mate of that Vessel, to attend you this Morning at Nine O'Clock for the purpose of Verifying the Extracts Copied from the Commander's Log and the Mate's Journal. A Copy of the Certificate and Oath necessary to be taken I enclose.

I am, &c.,

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 32.]

[A copy of the extract from the log-book of Captain Campbell is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 33.]

EXTRACT from the Journal of Mr. Francis Gardner, Chief Mate of the Harrington from 22nd Septr., 1804, to 9th Feby., 1805.

Saturday September 22nd 1804.

Little wind from S.W. Cloudy Steered E.N.E. Employed reeving T.G. Studding Gear and got the Booms aloft, at Sunset Juan Fernandez bore N.N.E. Dist. 4 or 5 Leagues—Middle brisk Wind at S. after 10 P.M. Steered N.E. b. E.—Latter employed rigging Flying Jib-boom.

Lat. obs. 33° 28' S.

Long. 77° 26' W. of London.

Sunday, September 23rd 1804.

Gentle breeze at S.E. hazey, all Sail set, Steered N.E. b. E. at 6 P.M. Steered N.E. took in T.G. Sails, Strong Wind latter re-fitted it—Steered N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

Lat. obs. 31° 44' S.

Long. 74° 21' W.

Monday Septr. 24th 1804.

Brisk Wind from the S.E. Steered N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. overcast Weather—all Sail spread—at 10 P.M. hauled up E.N.E. Wind S.S.E. Middle, Cloudy, light Rain—Latter part Gentle breeze, hazey. Steered E.N.E. no Observation.

Per. Count Lat. 31° 12' S.

Long. ———

Scaled all our Guns and loaded them, got in readiness to engage our Enemy when met with.

1805.
30 April.
Verification
of log-book
and journal.

Extract from
the chief mate's
journal.

Tuesday Septr. 25th 1804.

Gentle Breeze, hazey, Steering E.N.E. Wind from S.E. b. S. all Sail Spread; at 4 saw the Land bearing from E.S.E. to N.E. at 6 took in all light Sails, at 8 hove to lay till 5 A.M. then Set Sail Stood in. Wind from S.S.E. at 7 saw a Sail to Leeward, set all light Sails, West inclining Calm—the said Brig got into Coquimbo Harbor. At 10 A.M. Mr. Cummins and Crew went and looked into the Harbor with the Boat, and returned informed us that there was only one Vessel there.

1805.
30 April.

Extract from
the chief mate's
journal.

Lat. at noon by Obs. 29° 55'.

Wednesday Septr. the 26th 1804.

Light airs and Pleasant, Sailed into Coquimbo, long side of a Spanish Brig.——— and ordered them to haul their Colours down and it was done, then boarded them and sent all their Men on Shore—Latter part at 7 A.M. hauled her long side, and took the Valuable part of the Cargo on board our Vessel.

Thursday Septr. the 27th 1804.

Brisk Wind Clear found them very busy on Shore—expected was making Preparations for us—at 5 P.M. Weighed and Sailed for Guasco to the Northward—Middle Strong Wind hazey—Prize astern Sailing down the Coast—Latter the same at 11 A.M. Saw Strange Sail coming up with us very fast.

Friday September 28th 1804.

Strong Gale, Clear, running to Northward the strange Sail coming up with us very fast and our Brig going from us as fast, but at 5 P.M. came within Canon Shot of us, it proved to be a Whaler so our Brig stood in Shore and beat into Guasco Prize stood off all night, and got in at 11 A.M.

Lat. 28° 35' S.

Saturday September 29th 1804.

Pleasant Weather at Guasco, Middle part the same with a Good look out.—Latter part, all hands employed at the Ship's Duty, at 7 A.M. the Prize got under Weigh, with Light Airs from W.S.W. Stood out N.W.

Sunday Septr. 30th 1804.

Light breeze from S.S.W. weighed Anchor and followed the Prize—at 4 P.M. came up with her and gave her Sailing Orders and then bore up from her Steered N.N.W. and N. Middle same—latter Wind from Northward—Stood in Shore.

Lat. obs. 27° 35' S.

Monday October 1st 1804.

Light Airs from Northward—Standing in Shore—hazey wet—Middle light airs Cloudy—latter at 5 A.M. brisk Wind at N. Stood in for Copaipo—at 8 saw a Schooner, lying at Anchor, we stood in for her—they fired a Gun and we fired one, and the Schooner fired two Shots at us, which occasioned us to fire a whole Broadside at them, which made them leave their Vessel and go on Shore—we boarded her after we came to and found her on fire in the Cabin, and drifting on Shore, but not much Damage done, we put the Fire out and got her afloat.

Tuesday October 2nd 1804.

Light breezes, got the Schooner under weigh, and then Brig and turned to Windward at 7 P.M. took the Prize in Tow—at

1805.
30 April.
Extract from
the chief mate's
journal.

3 A.M. it fell Calm—we cast her loose at 7 A.M. Gentle breeze at W.N.W. took her in Tow again, Stood to the S.W. till 10 tacked Stood N. b. W. Lat. at noon by Obs. 27° 25' South Dist. from the Land 10 or 12 Leagues from which I take my Departure.
Long. 71° 30' West of London.

Wednesday October the 3rd 1804.

Light Airs and Pleasant from W. b. N. Head N. b. W. Prize in Tow at 4 P.M. Cast her loose, went on board gave them Sailing Orders—Calm till 3 A.M. took a breeze from N.N.W. Head West at 6 Saw the Schooner bearing E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. employed clearing 'tween Decks.

Lat. by Obs. 27° 22'.
Long. per count 72° 31' W.

Saturday November 17th 1804.

Strong Trade Winds Employed getting the Hold ready to take on board Pork. some Salting on Shore—Sail maker Employed on Shore at the Sails.

Account of Stores taken from Brig.

1 Cable	180 Faths.	9 Inch new
1 Hawser	150 Do.	9 Do Do
1 Do	Do Do	5 Do Do
1 Do	70 Do	7 Do Old
1 Coil Rigging	70 —	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Do new
1 Do Do	100	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Do Do
32 Sacks of Flour		
16 Do Beans		
21 Bales of Sugar		
3 of Mata	7 Jars of Syrrup	
2 Bales of Tallow		19 Sheep Skins Do

Thursday Decr. 6th 1804.

Pleasant and fair. at 5 A.M. Set out with Boat and Crew and Parcel for Moira; at 11 arrived at the Schooner and took an Account of all belonging to her and to clear her bottom and refit her.

Friday Decr. 14th 1804.

This Day Employed taking Things from the Brig Prize to light her—Received on board

62 Sacks of Flour
20 Do of Beans
82 —————

and finished painting the Brig Harrington.

Saturday Febry. the 9th 1805.

Gentle breeze, clear from W.N.W. lying off Sydney Bay—Middle the same—Latter the Boat came to us with 4 Casks of Water, and took 7 Bales and one Parcel.

CC M.D. No. 7

C. Do 26-24 $\frac{1}{4}$ } This day the Brig and Schooner
G. ——— 241 } left Norfolk in Company.

C. No. 28 030

C S.C. 71

Two Bales no mark. Punjum

[Enclosure No. 34.]

1805.
30 April.

(A) FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

I do hereby Certify on Oath that the preceding Extracts from my Journal as Chief Mate of the Harrington, Letter of Marque, of Madras are true Copies of each Day's Log, and that the Note respecting the erasure in the Journal of the 26th September 1804 is just and true—having also signed my name to each Day's Journal respectively.

Verification of
log-book and
journal.

THE Commander and Chief Officer of the Harrington Brig having refused to verify the within as a true Copy of that part of their respective Log Books—We Certify that having compared it with the Original do find it correct.

_____*

Sydney, 8th April, 1805.

(B) THE REFUSAL OF THE MASTER AND MATE TO MAKE AN AFFIDAVIT.

THE reason for refusing taking any Oath is that I have answered all the questions that has been put to me before His Excellency, on Oath before, relating the Capture of the two Spanish Vessels on the Coast of Peru, and have given Securing to answer for that transaction.

Refusal of
master and
mate to make
affidavit.WM. CAMPBELL.
FRANCIS GARDNER.

(C) GOVERNOR KING TO JUDGE-ADVOCATE ATKINS.

I DESIRE the Judge Advocate to demand of Mr. Campbell whether he ever took any Oath as he inserts in his declaration relating to the Capture of the two Spanish Vessels?

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

April 8th, 1805.

(D) CAPTAIN CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

In Answer to your Note requesting to know whether I had taken an Oath before His Excellency tending to authenticate the Harrington's Log Book, I beg leave to say that I felt my Mind so much agitated Yesterday that I was not altogether collected to speak positively to that Circumstance but I have since endeavored to recollect and am inclined to think I was mistaken in supposing I had sworn before His Excellency. I am, therefore, willing to alter the Log Book And I daresay my Mate will be equally ready when required to do the same by his Journal;

* Unsigned in copy transmitted.

1805.
30 April.

And permit me to add that it was under this Impression, I did not feel perfectly at ease at taking another Oath Yesterday, And that was my Sole Motive for declining it.

WM. CAMPBELL.

April 9th, 1805.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 35.]

OFFICERS' OPINION ON ERASURES.

Explanation of
erasures in
log-book.

EXPLANATION of Erasures on the 26th and 29th Septr. in the Commander of the Harrington's Log Book as traced by us.

26th September

"Took the most valuable part of our Cargo on board our Vessel."

29th September

After the Words removed all the Copper "Sent all hands on Shore," Blank "fired on the Men about 187 from the Shore" Blank "got pigs on board from the Boats" Blank "on board and got all ready for going to Sea."

Explanation of an Erasure on the 26th of Septr. in the Chief Mate's of the Harrington Log Book as traced by us.

"And fired one Gun."

RICHD. ATKINS.

WM. KENT.

J. HARRIS.

IT is ever Considered that any Erasure in a Ship's Log or Journal is highly culpable and inadmissible, and admitting that what has been Asserted respecting the Mistake of a Day to have been the Case, we do not see that it was necessary to have Cut out more than One leaf therefrom, as each leaf contains Four whole Days and the Subsequent changing of the Dates till the 24th October would have been all that was necessary—And we cannot help considering this as a very improper Transaction as it happens on those very leaves that the Erasures are.

Sydney, April 8th, 1805.

RICHARD ATKINS.

WILLIAM KENT.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

JOHN HARRIS.

[Enclosure No. 36.]

THE EXAMINATION OF HENRY PURCELL.

Examination of
Henry Purcell.

HENRY JAMES PURCELL being Sworn:

Q. Are you the Writer of the Ship's Log of the Harrington?

A. I am.

2. Look at the Log of the 26th day of September, And account for the Erasure of that day.

A. I think the Erasure is "And took the most valuable part of her Cargo on board the Vessel."

1805.
30 April.
Examination of
Henry Purcell.

3. Was it by Your own Authority that You made that Erasure, or was it by the Orders of any Person?

A. By the Order of Captain Campbell. Sometime after that was written, Captn. Campbell asked me for the Log Book, and when he found that part which mentions "her valuable Cargo" had been therein inserted, he then enquired what it was and found it consisted of a few Skins of Flour and some Cordage and then he desired me to erase it out.

4. What period had elapsed from the time You wrote to the time You erased it?

A. It might be four or five Months after.

5. Was it before Your Arrival at Norfolk Island?

A. No it was after.

6. How came the Erasure to be made on the 29th Sept.?

A. It was by the Captain's Order.

7. State as near as possible the Words so erased.

A. "Sent all Hands," "who fired at the Man," "about an half from the shore," "got pigs," "Boats on board," "got all ready for getting under Way."

8. What was Your reason for cutting out from the Journal two leaves containing the Log from the 26th Sept. to the 3d of October, and the subsequent Erasure of dates to the 24th October?

A. In consequence of losing a day.

9. Why were two leaves cut out, when one would have answered the purpose?

A. I know no other Cause than that of losing a day.

HENRY JAMES PURCELL.

Sworn before us this 8th April, 1805.

RICHD. ATKINS.

WM. KENT.

J. HARRIS.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 37.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLANCELL TO CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

Sir,

8th April, 1805.

Your having refused to comply with the Governor's requisition contained in my Letter to you of the 3rd Inst. and its repetition on that of the 5th, and adverting to the following preliminary promise to the Governor's receiving your Security in

Campbell's
refusal to verify
extracts from
the log.

1805.
30 April.
Campbell's
refusal to verify
extracts from
the log.

your Letter to the Governor of the 25th Ultimo, Viz: "And I further beg leave to inform Your Excellency that I and my Mate are ready to authenticate exact Copies of the Log and Journal in any manner you are pleased to prescribe," And as that preliminary promise is violated by your refusal to authenticate those exact Copies in the manner His Excellency prescribed before the Judge Advocate and Magistrates assembled for that purpose. It therefore becomes incumbent on the Governor to inform you that the evident Criminality of your Conduct in Transactions that must reflect the greatest dishonor on the British Character, His Majesty's Interest, the prosperity of this Colony and the British Interest in the South Sea Fishery, as well as in other objects of Commerce, if War did not exist at the time the Spanish Vessels were Captured and your Consequent transactions on this Coast. These Acts and your Conduct therein appears to the Governor Subjects of too much National Importance to admit of his allowing the Harrington, you, the Chief Mate, Boatswain and Henry Purcell leaving this Settlement until News arrives whether War did or did not exist at the above period. In the mean time you are as Stated in my Letter of March 30th allowed to Land the Cargo taken from hence in 1804, And the Salt with the Salted Pork you took from Otaheite, which His Excellency Considers the property of your Owners.

Campbell,
Gardner,
Reynolds, and
Purcell to
be detained.

A guard to be
placed on the
Harrington.

A Guard is ordered on board to prevent the Harrington being taken out of the Harbour and to suffer no other Articles to be Landed than the above or any other that does not appear to have been taken from the Spanish Vessels or the Spanish Settlements on the Coasts of Peru.

Correspondence
to cease.

Any Steps you may judge necessary to take in this Business, His Excellency desires that no farther Correspondence may take place with him on the Subject, until News Arrives that may either exculpate or criminate the Conduct you have adopted in Capturing the Spanish Vessels and your other Acts on the Spanish Coast, until when the Harrington's Rudder will remain in the Dock Yard, for which purpose His Excellency has directed Lieut't Kent to Unship it.

I am, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL,

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

Act'g Sec'y.

[Enclosure No. 38.]

Orders to the
guard on the
Harrington.

ORDERS to be attended to by the Corporal doing Duty on board the Harrington, Sydney, 8th April, 1805.

NOT to suffer that Vessel to leave the Cove, and to report any appearance of preparation for that purpose.

The Officers and Crew not to be hindered from going on Shore and returning on board between Day light and Sun set.

Landing the Cargo consisting of Bale Goods Shipped here, Salt, and Salt Pork, to be allowed under the inspection of the Wharfinger, who will attend at the Wharf.

No Copper to be Landed without being reported to the Governor or Orders given for that purpose.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

W. MINCHIN, Adjnt.

[Enclosure No. 39.]

NEW SOUTH WALES { EXAMINATIONS taken on board the King of
9th April 1805 { Spain's Armed Cruizer, the Estremena,
before His Excell'y Gov'r King and
Richd. Atkins Esq. J.A. being the only Magistrates at Sydney.

1805.
30 April.

Orders to the
guard on the
Harrington.

Examination of
William Tozer.

WILLM. TOZER, in charge of the said Vessel, Deposes that he was left at Otaheite by the Dart Brig, where he shipt himself on board the Harrington Brig which proceeded to Masafuero, that there they saw some American Gangs, who were sealing, who gave no particular Account (to his Knowledge) whether there was Peace or War between England and Spain, but the Americans were ordered off the Island by the Peruana, one of the King of Spain's Vessells, on a report that they (the Americans) were going to build a Fort there; from thence they proceeded to the Bay of Coquimbo, on the Coast of Chili; on sailing close to the Harbor's Mouth, they saw a Brig sail in with Spanish Colors; they (the Harrington) fired a Gun at her, boarded her, struck the Spanish Colors, and sent the Crew on Shore; that he believes the Union Jack was hoisted on board the Harrington at that time. The next day the Spanish Brig was hauled alongside the Harrington, and some of her Cargo taken out which consisted of Bags (those that he opened) containing Flour and Callavances, some Hawsers and Coils of Rope were likewise taken on board the Harrington; on the same Evening they both Sailed and proceeded along shore towards Guasco, and on the Evening of the next day or Day after the Harrington got into that Port, but the Prize Brig, the San Francisco, did not arrive until the day after, and the day after that the Prize, San Francisco, parted from the Harrington and proceeded towards Otaheite. When we were getting our Anchor up, the Boats from the Harrington were going on Shore and returning (as he believes) with some Copper, And the Deponent declares this to be the whole that has come within his Knowledge, until they joined the Harrington at Otaheite, where after laying some time he was put in Charge of as well as to navigate the Estremena. That the Vessel Estremena and the Harrington sailed together to

Norfolk Island; on making which the San Francisco joined them, remaining at Norfolk Island a few days, the Estremena and Francisco parted Company with the Harrington, and was ordered by the Person who had charge of the San Francisco (Mr. Fisk) to Steer S.W. That to the best of his recollection, his Orders were to proceed to Kent's Group, and there remain until he received further Orders. That the two Spanish Vessells arrived there together and remained until the day the Estremena parted Company to proceed to Jarvis's Bay where he waited for Orders from Captn. Campbell, and remained there until the arrival of H.M.A. Vessell the Lady Nelson.

WM. TOZER.

Sworn before us this 9th day of April, 1805.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

RICHARD ATKINS.

[Enclosure No. 40.]

DEPOSITION OF MR. EDWARD SHARP.

THIS day came before me Mr. Edward Sharp, Master of the Ship Ceres of London, and Deposeth that on the 29th of July, 1804, he left Gravesend and proceeded to the Mother Bank, where he lay until the 23rd August, and at that time there was not the least probability of a War between England and Spain, on the contrary it was the Current Report that England had agreed to a Neutrality with that Country.

EDWD. SHARP.

Sworn before me this 11th day of April, 1805.

RICH'D ATKINS, J.-A.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 41.]

GOVERNOR KING TO ACTING-LIEUTENANT SYMONS.

Memorandum.

Sydney, April 11th, 1805.

Acting Lieut. Symons of His Majesty's Armed Tender Lady Nelson will inform Mr. Campbell, Commander of the Harrington, that as it appears by his own Log Book, the Journal of Mr. Francis Gardner Chief Mate of the Harrington, and by a Memorandum on the Cover of a Log Book kept on board the Estremina, that he (Captn. Campbell) has taken out of the Spanish Merchant Brig, Saint Francisco and Saint Paul, and out of the King of Spain's Cruizer Estremina, the following Articles, since the period of those Vessels being Seized by the Harrington in Coquimboo and Caldera Bays to the date of their parting Company with the Harrington at Norfolk Island.

And the Master of the Ceres, So. Whaler, having this Day deposed "that when he left England, on the 23d August, 1804,

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30 April.

Examination of
William Tozer.

Deposition of
Sharp re the
probability of
war with Spain.

Cargo removed
from the
Spanish prizes.

there was no probability of a War between England and Spain, On the contrary it was the current report that England had agreed to a Neutrality with that Country," Lieut. Symons will demand an immediate restitution of those Articles or others of the same kind for the purpose of enabling One or both the Spanish Vessels being returned to their proprietors.

1805.
30 April.
Cargo removed from the Spanish prizes.

He will also demand an exact Account of the number of Pigs of Copper taken by the Harrington from the Port of Goasco.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 42.]

LIST of Articles which appears to have been taken out of the Spanish Merchant Brig, St. Francisco and St. Paul, and the King of Spain's Cruizer, Estremina, after those Vessels were Seized by the Harrington in Coquimboo and Caldera Bays, on the 26th September and 1st October 1804.

List of articles removed from the Spanish prizes.

Septemr. 26th, 1804.

THE most Valuable part of the Cargo of the Merchant Brig, as appears by the Log of Captain Campbell and the Journal of his Chief Mate, Mr. Francis Gardner, was taken on board the Harrington.

October 1st, 1804.

IT appears from the Log Book of William Tozer, by a memorandum by the person, who proceeded in Charge of the Estremina, that Fifty Two Dollars and a pair of Stone Knee Buckles, were given up to Captain Campbell from the King of Spain's Cruizer, Estremina.

Novemr. 17th, 1804.

ACCOUNT of Stores from the Merchant Brig on board the Harrington as appears by the Journal of Mr. Francis Gardner.

1 Cable	180 fathoms	9 inches	New
1 Hawser	150 Do	6 Do	Do
1 Do	150 Do	5 Do	Do
1 Do	70 Do	7 Do	Old
1 Coil Rigging	70 Do	4½ Do	New
1 Do	100 Do	2½ Do	Do
32 Sacks of Flour			
16 Do Beans			
21 Bales of Sugar			
3 of Mata			
7 Jars of Syrup			
2 Bales of Tallow			
19 Sheep Skins			

Decemr. 14th, 1804.

ACCOUNT of things taken from the Merchant Brig on board the Harrington as appears by the Journal of Mr. Francis Gardner.

62 Sacks Flour.
20 Do Beans.

I Certify that the Articles herein Enumerated is correctly Copied from the Harrington's Log and Journal And the Log Book of Estremina.

G. BLAXCELL, Act'g Sec'y.

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30 April.
List of articles
removed from
the Spanish
prizes.

As the greatest part of the Articles taken from the Brig is under the Casks of Pork it will be impossible to get a correct Account until it is Delivered on Monday. I will endeavour to get a correct Account of the whole on Board.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

Flour	82	Sacks
Beans	35½	Sacks
Sugar	15	Bag
Mata	½	Do
Tallow	2	Bag
Do.	7	Sheep Skins
Syrup	11	Jars
Beef	1	Bag
Hides	1	
One Small Cask of Tallow.		
Cable	1	
Hawser	2	{ 1 New } { 1 Old }
White Rope	37	Fathoms
A large Quantity of Copper in Pigs.		

I Certify the above is a true Statement of the Articles found on board the Harrington, but as they are not the whole expressed in the Governor's Order I have left them in charge of the Master of the Harrington.

J. SYMONS, Acting Lieut.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 43.]

ACTING-LIEUTENANT SYMONS TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty's Armed Tender Lady Nelson,
Sydney Cove, April 13th, 1805.

Sir,

In consequence of receiving your Orders of the 2d April to proceed with his Majesty's Armed Tender Lady Nelson under my Command to Jervis's Bay, the 5th Inst. on entering the Bay perceived a Vessel laying at Anchor in the N.W. end of the Bay, and shortly after get under weigh and stood down towards us, I shortened Sail got out the Boat, and Hoisted His Majesty's Colours. In about half an hour after the Vessel had all sail set, Standing right down upon us, when they got within Pistol Shot of the Lady Nelson she lowered her Top Gallant Sails and hauled her Wind from us; I immediately made all Sail and fired a Shot over her to bring her too, supposing they wanted to get off, but she bore down directly after the Gun was fired and passed under the Stern; I hailed them, they answered she was the Estremina, Schooner, Prize to the Harrington, she had then a St. George's Jack flying, I ordered him to haul it down and hoist

Symons' account of the capture of the Estremina.

Spanish Colours, I then boarded him and received from Mr. Tozer, then in charge of her, all the Spanish Papers, Logs, Charts, Journals, and the Log Book belonging to the Estremina, I then came too with the Vessels and sent the Second Mate and three Men on board and took from the Estremina three men.

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Symons'
account of the
capture of the
Estremina.

I remain, &c.,

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

J. SYMONS.

[Enclosure No. 44.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

Sir,

Sydney, April 13th, 1805.

His Excellency has received your Letter and directs me to inform you that the Measures he has adopted appears to him and the Principal Officers of the Colony as the only ones that could be used, in the event of there being no War with Spain, to rescue the British Character and the honor of His Majesty's Flag from being suspected as short a time as possible, to endeavor to recover the Whalers who have doubtless been Captured in consequence of your Conduct, and if possible to convince the Spanish Government that this predatory Conduct has been that of an unauthorized Individual. By which means His Excellency hopes the Stigma may be removed from the Minds of the Spaniards, and that the British Government may still attend to His Excellency's request for the Inhabitants here being allowed to build and navigate Vessels which he has no doubt will be suspended or passed over as soon as made, until it is known that those Acts have not been committed by an Inhabitant but by one who came here casually.

The necessity
for action by
King.

His Excellency passes over several Mis Statements in your last Letter, as the preceding ones contradict them.

Your Conduct in turning all the Prisoners on Shore precludes the Buffalo or any other King's Ship laying a Claim to Vessels taken by you without a Letter of Marque. If there is a War, the Schooner will probably become a Droit of the Admiralty. If not she will be returned at the present Expence of His Majesty.

His Excellency desires me to inform you that he can receive no other Letters on this Subject, until it may be farther authenticated whether War did or did not take place between England and Spain prior to the 2d of October last.

I am, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL,

Act'g Sec'y.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 45.]

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30 April.

THE PROTEST OF CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

NEW SOUTH WALES
PORT JACKSON.COUNTY CUMBERLAND
TO WITT.

BE IT KNOWN unto all Men who shall see these Presents that on the Twentieth day of April in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and five, Wm. Campbell, heretofore Master of the Brig Harrington, Ship of War in the Service of the Honble. East India Company, now lying in Sydney Cove Port Jackson in this Territory, as well on his own behalf, as for account of Messrs. Chase, Chinnery and Company, Merchants at Madras, the Owners of the said Brig Harrington, and her Cargo, and all Parties and persons interested and concerned, appeareth in his proper person before Richard Atkins Esqr. His Majesty's Judge Advocate of this Territory, (no Notary Public or Notarial Officer being therein) and Claimeth his Right to Protest—and doth accordingly solemnly Protest against the proceedings of His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esqr. Govr. and Commander in Chief of this Territory, and all persons acting under his Authority in the premises, touching the concerns of the Sd. Brig Harrington, and the said Wm. Campbell, as the Master, and Francis Gardner the Chief Mate thereof, and all others concerned, in the several matters and things herein after particularly set forth mentioned and declared that is to say, For that whereas the said Wm. Campbell sailed from this Port, in the said Brig Harrington under his Command, on the first day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and four, bound to the Coast of Peru, (as specified in the Port Clearance) to touch at Masafuero in their way thither, and bearing a Letter of Marque from the Honble. East India Company, at Madras, against the French and Batavian Republics, and a Commission as Captain in their Naval and Marine Service, And for that the said Wm. Campbell on the 26th of September in the same Year, Captured a Spanish Merchant Brig,* in the Port of Coquimbo, on the Coast of Peru, and on the 2nd of October following Captured a Spanish Cruiser in the Port of Caldero, also on the Coast of Peru, after Hostilities had been first commenced against the said Brig Harrington by the said Spanish Cruizer's firing Shot at the said Brig,† several of which went through betwixt the Masts and before any Offensive Act whatsoever had been Com-

* *Note by Governor King.*—No Hostilities were commenced by the Brig.

† *Note by Governor King.*—The Spanish Cruizer did her Duty in firing to bring the Harrington to when entering a Port belonging to Spain, particularly after the preceding Acts of the Harrington at Coquimbo in taking the Spanish Brig and the Conduct at Guasco.

mitted by the Sd. Brig against the Sd. Cruizer—AND FOR that the said Wm. Campbell arrived in this Port with the Brig Harrington on the fourth day of March last, having touched on his way hither at Norfolk Island (one of the Dependencies to this Territory) with the two Spanish Vessels, so Captured as before mentioned, from which place the said Wm. Campbell brought Passengers and Prisoners in the Brig Harrington, on account of Government (but without any Remuneration received)* to this Colony the said Wm. Campbell having previously sent away the said Two Spanish Vessels from Norfolk Island with Instructions from him (and which accorded with the Tenor of the instructions he had received from his Owners, and which Circumstances induced him to judge expedient and proper) to lye and wait in Kent's Groupe,† until further Orders, or until the said William Campbell could send the said Spanish Vessels to Madras (from whence he had received his Letter of Marque and Commission as aforesaid—to be Condemned as Captured by a Ship of War in the Service of the Honble. East India Company.‡ And for that, Whereas the said Philip Gidley King Esqr. Govr. and Commander in Chief as aforesaid, DID on the twelfth day of March, now last past, after some Correspondence had taken place between the Sd. Philip Gidley King Esqr. Govr. and Commander in Chief as aforesaid, thro' his Acting Secretary and the said Wm. Campbell, touching the Capture of the said Spanish Vessels, and also touching certain circumstances connected with that transaction, Order and direct (by Letter in writing also from His Excellency's Acting Secretary of that date) the said Wm. Campbell to cause his Sails to be unbent (meaning the Sails of the said Brig Harrington) His Top Masts and lower Yards to be struck (meaning the Top Masts and lower Yards of the said Brig Harrington) and her Rudder (meaning the Rudder of the said Brig Harrington) to be delivered to the Master Boat Builder of this Territory, until (as stated in the said Letter) a certain event namely the event of a War existing between England and Spain at the time the said Brig Harrington Captured the said two Spanish Vessels in the months of Septr. and Octr. last as aforesaid, was ascertained. AND FOR that the said Order or Mandate was put into full force and execution, according to the tenor thereof—AND ALSO—For that whereas the said Philip Gidley King Esqr. Govr. and Commander in Chief as aforesaid, DID by his Mandate order and direct that the Cargo on board the said Brig Harring-

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The protest
of William
Campbell.

* *Note by Governor King.*—This Assertion is Contradicted by the Commandant of Norfolk Island.

† *Note by Governor King.*—Contradicted by Mr. Campbell's Declaration No. 4 Altho' this act of the two Assertions appears the most correct being corroborated by Mr. Tozer's Affidavit and the fact of the Vessells lying there.

‡ *Note by Governor King.*—Provided War existed.

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The protest
of William
Campbell.

ton should not be landed nor removed from the said Brig Harrington, And that none of the Crew on board the same (the said Wm. Campbell and the Chief Mate excepted) sh'd on any account whatever be permitted to depart from the said Brig Harrington, or go on Shore, And which said Mandate was also put into full force and effect, according to the tenor thereof. By means whereof the said Cargo which consisted of sundry Articles of Merchandize of a Perishable and Consumeable nature was detained for several days on Board, namely for Eighteen days, and the Sale thereof was prevented at a time when the Goods might have been disposed of to great advantage on account of no Vessel having then arrived in this Port with Merchandize of the same Nature and quality in consequence of which delay the said Goods became, or were liable to become damaged and injured, and the interests of the Owners thereof were materially prejudiced, which induced the said Wm. Campbell to address the said Philip Gidley King Esqr. as Governor and Commander in Chief as aforesaid, in and by a respectful Memorial dated the 13th March last, recapitulating certain Circumstances and events connected with the transactions in question and pointing out the wrong and injustice (as it appeared to the said Wm. Campbell) of the measures which had been taken in regard to the Brig Harrington and her Cargo—and praying that the same might be restored to him for his Owners (and this Concession the sd. Wm. Campbell was induced to expect his said Memorial would produce, by reason that his Owners had given Security to the Honble. East India Company to become responsible for the conduct of the sd. Wm. Campbell as Commander of the said Brig Harrington) AND that he the said Wm. Campbell was willing and ready to give security for his own personal appearance to answer in the premises according as the Event of War with Spain might turn out, and be hereafter ascertained AND also FOR that Whereas the sd. Wm. Campbell did on the 30th day of the said Month of March enter into a certain Bond or Obligation to the amount of £8,000 Sterling himself and his Agent in £4,000 more and other Competent Securities in £4,000 more—at the Office of the Judge Advocate of this Territory—(the Condition of which Bond or Obligation was for the personal appearance of the said Wm. Campbell and also for the said Brig Harrington being forthcoming on due notice being given of any Requisition to that effect) to answer for the Conduct of the said Wm. Campbell in the transactions in question, and in case it should appear that no War existed between England and Spain at the time the said Spanish Vessels were Captured then Conditioned to make such restitution to the proprietors of such

Vessels as should be adjudged and deemed equitable and consistent with the Laws of Nations in Amity or in a state of Neutrality with England, and which Bond or Obligation was entered into by being Signed Sealed and Delivered by the sd. Wm. Campbell and his Sureties after certain Preliminaries had been suggested pointed out and required by the sd. Philip Gidley King Esqr. Govr. and Commander in Chief as aforesaid etc. which Preliminaries* had been submitted conceded to and performed by the said Wm. Campbell, conformable as he conceived to the Spirit, Tenor, and meaning thereof, but as one of the said Preliminaries specifically stipulated that the said Brig Harrington should clear out from this Port to Madras, it rested with the said Philip Gidley King Esqr., as Govr. and Commander in Chief, to cause and direct such Clearance to be furnished the said Brig Harrington when she was ready for Sea—as by Authentic Copies of a certain Correspondence on that head between the Acting Secretary to the said Philip Gidley King Esqr. Govr. and Commander in Chief as aforesaid and the said Wm. Campbell, and dated antecedent to the Execution of the said Bond or Obligation, and also a Copy of the said last mentioned Memorial reference being thereto had will appear so that the Manifest and avowed Tenor, Tendency and Condition of the said Bond or Obligation (which had been drawn up and prepared according to His Excellency's Instructions, and it is presumed had received His Excellency's Approbation) were to release the said Brig Harrington from all restraint imposed upon her as aforesaid and to restore her to the Possession of the said Wm. Campbell as the Master and Commander thereof, and such having been stipulated and understood to be the Tenor, Tendency and Condition of such Bond or Obligation, Restitution of the said Brig Harrington was accordingly made to the said Wm. Campbell in the afternoon of the said 30th day of March after the said Bond or Obligation had been executed in due form of Law as aforesaid by the Guard of Soldiers being withdrawn therefrom (and which guard of Soldiers had been for Eighteen days or thereabouts placed on board the said Brig Harrington) by the Rudder being restored to the said Brig Harrington, and permission from the said Philip Gidley King Esqr. Govr. and Commander in Chief as aforesaid being given for the said Cargo to be landed, and so the said Wm. Campbell states and declares in this his Protest, that he was deprived of the Command of the said Brig Harrington by reason of a Guard of Soldiers being placed on board the same as aforesaid, her Rudder being detained

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The protest
of William
Campbell.

* Note by Governor King.—The material one of verifying the Log and Journal was not complied with and ultimately refused.

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The protest
of William
Campbell.

in the Dock Yard, her Sails being unbent and her Top Masts and Lower Yards being struck and her Cargo being detained on board, under the said Mandate of the said Philip Gidley King Esqre. Govr. and Commander in Chief as aforesaid for the space of Eighteen days, namely from the 12th day of March unto the 30th day of the same Month to the great damage, Loss, injury, and prejudice of the said Wm. Campbell and the Owners of the sd. Brig Harrington and her Cargo and all parties Concerned. And Moreover for that the said Philip Gidley King Esqre., Govr. and Commander in Chief as aforesaid, DID on the 3rd day of this instant April (not four days after the said last mentioned Arrangement had taken place and the said Bond or Obligation had been executed by the said Wm. Campbell in due submission to the Tenor and Condition thereof) by Letter from his Acting Secretary of that date, and before any information or intelligence had arrived in this Port to decide or ascertain the Event of War existing between England and Spain at the time of the Capture of the two Spanish Vessels as aforesaid, or any other Circumstance had transpired (as far as the knowledge and belief of the said Wm. Campbell extends) that could have a tendency to disturb the said last mentioned Arrangement or the Tenor thereof require the said Wm. Campbell to give a faithful list of the valuable Articles removed out of the Spanish Brig when she was captured, and the goods taken out on the 17th Novr. and 14th Decr. together with the use they had been applied to, and what were forthcoming, Attested on Oath before the Judge Advocate, also an Attested Copy of an account taken of everything on board the said Spanish Schooner previous to her being Careened at Otaheite, to which requisition so made on the day and manner as aforesaid the said Wm. Campbell replied by letter on the 4th instant, that when the Spanish Brig was Captured she was hauled alongside the Harrington and that he took out some Flour and Rope being the Articles distinguished in the Log Book as the most valuable part of her Cargo*—that those Articles were applied to the wants of the Harrington, that if any of the Rope was not made use of it was on board the Harrington, but was deemed of so little import that the said Wm. Campbell could not attempt to ascertain it, much less Attest it on Oath—Whereupon and for other reasons in the said letter contained and explained replicatory to the said Requisition the said Wm. Campbell declined rendering the Information *on Oath* as required not considering himself warranted or that he could be legally required so to do—after he had entered into so

* *Note by Governor King.*—Why were not these Articles specified and what occasioned the Erasure in the Log and cutting out the Leaves.

considerable a security to become personally answerable for his Conduct in the transaction referred to, and also for the Brig Harrington being forth-coming to answer for Restitution according as the event might turn out, and which the said Wm. Campbell concluded and supposed Comprised all that could or would be required of him touching the matter in question in the stage the business then was, and particularly considering that the Owners of the said Brig at Madras, had also given a very considerable Security* to the Honble. East India Company for the due performance on the part of the said Wm. Campbell of the instructions he received and for his Conduct as Commander of the said Brig Harrington as a Ship of War in their Service, and further that the said Philip Gidley King Esqre. as Govr. and Commander in Chief as aforesaid did also by Letter of the 5th of April Instant from his Acting Secretary aforesaid—again demand an account of the valuable part of the Cargo, the said Wm. Campbell took from the Brig on the day he took possession of her and what he the said Wm. Campbell afterwards took out of her at Otaheite, also how many Pigs of Copper (if any) the said Wm. Campbell received in Barter, and how many others the said Wm. Campbell had on board the Harrington and the means by which the said Wm. Campbell acquired them. To which further Requisition or demand so made in writing on the day and in manner aforesaid the said William Campbell replied by Letter of the 6th April Inst. that he had always been ready to answer His Excellency in any Requisition he had thought proper to make in regard to the Capture of the Spanish Vessels by the Brig Harrington under his Command and the Circumstances relatively connected with that transaction, and after having implicitly complied with every thing His Excellency had been pleased to prescribe, as preliminaries to entering into the very considerable Security he had given, he the said Wm. Campbell trusted that His Excellency would not see the necessity of urging any further Explanations which it had appeared from what he the said Wm. Campbell had already stated he either *had furnished*, or was incompetent so to do. AND further that he the said Philip Gidley King Esqre. Govr. and Commander in Chief as aforesaid did by Letter of Sunday the 7th of April Inst., from his Acting Secretary require the said Wm. Campbell to attend with his Chief Officer and Purcell, who wrote the Log, at the Judge Advocate's Office on the following morning at 9 O'Clock, to testify by Certificate and Oath the Extracts taken

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The protest
of William
Campbell.

* Note by Governor King.—This is not stated in the Body of the Letter of Marque as is customary in all Letters of Marque granted in England and at this Port—such Security is therefore but a surmise.

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The protest
of William
Campbell.

from the Log and the Mate's Journal of the Harrington, and which said last mentioned Letter was not delivered to the said William Campbell until late in the evening of Sunday the 7th of April Instant *And* that in consequence of such requisition (altho' at so short a notice) the said Wm. Campbell did accordingly attend with his Mate and Purcell at the Judge Advocate's Office at the hour of 9 in the Morning of the 8th April Instant, when and where the said William Campbell and Francis Gardner his Chief Mate were required to Swear to some Extracts produced from the Log and the Mate's Journal, but the said Wm. Campbell conceiving he had already Sworn to their tenor before His Excellency the Governor* and the same impression being upon the mind of Francis Gardner his Chief Mate they declined being Sworn again fearful of being taken by surprize and inadvertently hurried into error, but being afterwards more collected he the said Wm. Campbell considered that as he might not have been sworn to that Exact tenor and effect, he signified by letter to the Judge Advocate that he was willing for the satisfaction of His Excellency to swear to such Extracts and that his Mate would also Swear to his Journal† but the Governor forbore further to require such Attestation on Oath, and on the 8th day of April Instant by Letter from his Acting Secretary signified to the said Wm. Campbell that he the said Wm. Campbell having refused to comply with the Governor's requisition in regard to authenticating the Log and Journal by which, he observed, the preliminary promise to that effect was violated and therefore that it appeared to him the said Philip Gidley King Esqre. Govr. and Commander in Chief as aforesaid that the "Evident Criminality" of the Conduct of the said William Campbell in respect to the transaction in question namely the Capture of the two Spanish Vessels by the Brig Harrington was a subject of too much National Importance to admit of his allowing the Harrington the said Wm. Campbell together with the Chief Mate, Boatswain, and Henry James Purcell leaving the Settlement of New South Wales until News arrives whether War did or did not exist at the above periods, meaning as the said William Campbell supposes the periods when the said Spanish Vessels were Captured, but of which particular periods no mention is made before in the sd. Letter other than in a general allusion to the time the sd. Vessels were Captured, that in the mean time the said William Campbell as stated in his

* *Note by Governor King.*—He never had been Sworn or underwent any examination before me or any other Officer as the Erasures and the Log Book appeared sufficient Evidence of what his Conduct had been and which only needed to be corroborated by the Principal Officers of the Harrington.

† *Note by Governor King.*—The Verification of which being previously made (on Mr. Campbell's and the Mate's refusal) by the Judge Advocate and Magistrates.

(meaning the Acting Secretary's) Letter of March 30th was allowed to Land the Cargo taken from hence in 1804 and the Salt and Salt Pork the said Wm. Campbell took from Otaheite which His Excellency considers (the said Letter states) the property of his Owners, that a Guard is (as the said Letter states) ordered on board to prevent the Harrington being taken out of the Harbour, and to suffer no other Articles to be landed than the above or any other that does *not* appear to have been taken from the Spanish Vessels in the Spanish Settlements on the Coast of Peru, *That* any steps the said Wm. Campbell might judge necessary to take in the business His Excellency desired no further correspondence might take place with him on the subject until News arrived (as the sd. Letter states) that may either *exculpate* or Criminate the Conduct the said Wm. Campbell had adopted, altho' in a former Paragraph of the same Letter it is stated to be "evident Criminality" in his the said Wm. Campbell's Conduct in Capturing the Spanish Vessels and for other acts on the Spanish Coasts and that until then the Harrington's Rudder would remain in the Dock Yard, for which purpose His Excellency (such Letter states) has directed Lieutenant Kent to unship it *That* on the 8th day of April instant between the hours of three and four in the afternoon the Rudder was accordingly a second time unshipt and by Lieutenant Kent and taken to the Dock Yard, about which time the Guard of Soldiers, consisting of a Corporal and three Privates, was put on board the Brig Harrington and the said Wm. Campbell considering such measures Repugnant to Right and Justice, and bearing hard and oppressively on a Subject of His Majesty, particularly where no proofs of Guilt or Criminality had been adduced and only presumptive Circumstances had been set up against him,* and after so vast a Security has been demanded and given by him in this Colony to answer *any* event that might hereafter be ascertained and also after so vast a Security had been given by his Owners in Madras the said Wm. Campbell did by Letter of the 13th Instant April remonstrate with His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief as aforesaid, on what appeared to him to be an illegal unjust and unwarrantable proceeding and such Letter signified to the said Philip Gidley King Esqre. Governor and Commander in Chief as aforesaid that it was intended to be a preliminary to another measure, meaning this Protest, which the said Wm. Campbell felt himself under the necessity of having recourse to in the Premises, as the only and last step left for him

1805.
30 April.

The protest
of William
Campbell.

* *Note by Governor King.*—But the strongest suspicions appear and can be ascertained when it is known if Hostilities had commenced, which appeared more than improbable from the Affidavit of the Master of the *Ceres* that no War had taken place between England and Spain on the 23rd of August nor any likelihood thereof.

1805.
30 April.

The protest
of William
Campbell.

the said Wm. Campbell to take in this Colony under the peculiar Circumstances of his situation therein in justification of himself to his Owners and to all Parties and Persons concerned but with all due respect to His Majesty's Authority nevertheless. *Wherefore* and insomuch as the Brig Harrington remains in the same state on the day of presenting this Protest with her Rudder unshipt, and a Guard of Soldiers on Board to prevent her leaving this Harbour, and by reason that the said Wm. Campbell, Francis Gardner, Henry James Purcell, and the Boatswain of the said Brig, are not suffered to depart from this Colony to proceed on their lawful Concerns in the Brig Harrington for the benefit of the Owners, and for other Acts and Deeds of the said Philip Gidley King Esqr. Govr. and Commander in Chief as aforesaid in and touching the premises productive of considerable Loss, damage and injury to the said Wm. Campbell and to the Owners of the said Brig Harrington by reason of the Proceedings had and taken aforesaid the said Wm. Campbell as well on his own behalf as for Account of the Owners of the said Brig and all Officers and others under him the said Wm. Campbell and in the said Brig interested or concerned DOth solemnly PROTEST against such Proceedings and measures so taken by the said Philip Gidley King Esqre. Govr. and Commander in Chief as aforesaid and all Parties acting under his Authority in the Premises. AND in TESTIMONY of the truth of the several Matters and things in this Instrument purporting to be an Instrument of Protest (or the substance, Tenor and effect thereof) the said Wm. Campbell DOth hereby require the said Judge Advocate as the Officer at the head of the Law Department in this Colony, to whom the said Protest is now presented to receive the same and to Administer to the sd. Wm. Campbell the Oath usually taken and subscribed on Occasions of Matters of the like nature.

Done at Sydney in His Majesty's Territory of New South
Wales the twentieth day of April In the Year of Our
Lord 1805. Wm. CAMPBELL.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 46.]

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, 13th April, 1805.

Your Excellency's desire of holding no further Correspondence with me as expressed in a Letter I received on the 8th inst. from Mr. Blaxcell, your Acting Secretary, does not I presume interdict me from offering what I have no objection to be considered a conclusive reply to that Letter, the Contents of

Campbell's
final reply.

which and the proceed'gs and measures had thereupon, and subsequent, being of too serious importance to me to my Owners and to the Principles of right, Justice, and Equity, to be passed over in Silence, Your Excellency afterwards will undoubtedly be at Liberty to act according to the Dictates of your better Judgment and to the effect my Remonstrance may produce, when its Tenor is duly and solemnly weighed.

1805.
30 April.

Considered as a Proceeding unprecedented in any of His Majesty's Dominions or Territories, however remote their Distance or infant their Establishment, its singularity as it bears upon me in this Instance will demand from my Owners in Madras that Publicity in their Quarter of the Globe, which will make it a subject of commercial and National Interest and Enquiry, and if the Correspondence, I have been honored with by Your Excellency since the 6th of March last on this Transaction, should finally close with this Letter, enough will appear from authenticated Copies of that Correspondence and from a retrospective Statement of the Circumstances connected therewith to give the world an opportunity of ascertaining and judging of the measures which have been taken against me in this Port, and which I was necessitated to represent and complain of, were or were not a Violation of the Rights and Privileges of British Subjects, and determinately repugnant to the Laws by which those Subjects are Governed guided and protected.

King's actions
in violation of
the rights of a
British subject.

From a plain man like me Sir, plain dealing will best suit my Subject and all I shall aim at will be to give my Statement the force of Truth, from a review of which it's merits be judged of and determined.

I pass over the first parts of our Correspondence, the Memorial which I addressed to your Excellency, your reply, the various enquiries you were pleased to direct to be made into Circumstances, which I presume you judged at the time were necessary to be explained—My Answers and explanations until your Excellency was pleased to signify your readiness to accept a Security which *you* stipulated to the amount of £8,000 in a Bond from myself, my Agent, and other Competent and responsible persons in this Colony. Your Excellency pointed out certain Preliminaries as indispensable to be observed and fulfilled *before* the Bond was signed—You arranged those Preliminaries*—I yielded unconditionally to all you required, the Bond was executed, myself and my Agent in £4,000 Sterling and other Sureties to the amount of £4,000 Sterling more. The Bond was drawn up under your Excellency's Approbation its manifest

Campbell's
summary of the
transactions.

* *Note by Governor King.*—The Principal and most necessary that of verifying the Copies of Mr. Campbell's Log and Mate's Journal being positively refused as well as other Information after the Bond was executed by Mr. Campbell and His Sureties.

1805.
30 April.

Campbell's
summary of the
transactions.

Tenor was to release the Brig Harrington and to leave her at Liberty to depart from this Port to Madras, *according to the Preliminaries your Excellency had pointed out*, and a Letter to this effect from your Excellency's Secretary was handed to me on the 30th March in the afternoon after the Bond was executed in due Form, the Consequence was, the Guard was dismissed from the Brig, and I began to land the Cargo on the following day, the Rudder was restored, and I saw myself *once more* Master of the Brig Harrington, and began to prepare for Sea, yet on the 3rd of this instant April not *four* days after this arrangement had been finally settled in full Compliance with every thing your Excellency had required, whilst all was uncertain *as before*, in regard to War with Spain, before any Information or Intelligence had reached this Port, or a Circumstance had transpired to disturb that arrangement, your Excellency is pleased by Letter of the 3rd inst. to demand a faithful List of the Valuable Articles removed from the Spanish Brig on the 28th September and following days, and also the Goods taken out on the 17 Novr. and 14th December, together with the use they had been applied to, and what was forthcoming *attested on Oath* before the Judge Advocate, also a Copy attested in like manner of an Account of every thing the Spanish Schooner had on board, previous to her being careened at Otaheite; to this Demand I replied on the 4th inst. and informed your Excellency that I had taken some Flour and Rope out of the Spanish Brig, when she was Captured, and those were the Articles distinguished in the Log Book, as the most *valuable part* of her Cargo, that those Articles were applied to our wants, that if any of the Rope was not used it was on board the Harrington, but it was altogether of so little Import, that we now could not ascertain it, much less attest it on Oath, that on the 17th Novembr. and 14th December, I took from the Brig one of the Main Braces, and a little Flour, in lieu of which I supplied* her with Coir Rope and Pork, that the Mate took an Account of the Stores as they were landed at Moira in order that when they were reshipped, he might discover if the Natives had plundered any, and the List was left on board as of no further importance, and that as I was not present myself, it was not in my Power to furnish your Excellency with an *Attested Copy* of a List which was not perhaps then in existence. I added that as far as I could learn from the Mate, the Stores,† consisted of Iron Kenslage, empty Water Casks, Ropes, Blocks, Spare Sails etc. etc. this was the Substance of my Reply to your Excellency, which I supposed you required for your

* Note by Governor King.—Here the Brig and Schooner are confounded together.

† Note by Governor King.—This is the Schooner's not the Brig's.

private satisfaction, as the Bond had been signed, and all public Enquiry* for the present had ceased, and I did not hesitate a moment to furnish it. On the 5th April I received another Letter, wherein your Excellency's Secretary says that my Statement in answer to his Letter is so contradictory to the regular Entries in the Mate's Journal, that he is directed once more to demand an account of the valuable part of the Cargo, I took from the Brig, on the day I took Possession of her, and what I took out of her afterwards at Otaheite, as those Articles he remarks are not so inconsiderable as I stated. I am also required to inform the Governor, how many Pigs of Copper (if any) I received in Barter, and how many others I had on board and the means by which I had acquired them, Information he observed your Excellency deemed necessary from the apparent import of the imperfect erasure in my Log† of the 29th September, as I conceived these Enquiries had become irrelevant in consequence of the Bond I had entered into, of the 30th March I answered by observing that I had always been ready to satisfy your Excellency in any requisition you had thought proper to make, in regard to the Capture of the Spanish Vessels by the Harrington, and the Circumstances relatively connected with that Transaction, and after having implicitly complied with every thing your Excellency has been pleased to prescribe‡ as *preliminaries* to my entering into the very considerable Security I had given, I trusted that your Excellency would not see the necessity of urging any further explanations which it appeared from what I had already stated, I either *had furnished*, or was incompetent so to do; late in the Evening of Sunday the 7th of this Instant April, I received a Letter from your Excellency's Secretary, requiring my attendance at the Judge Advocate's Office on the following Morning together with that of my chief Officer, and Purcell who wrote the Log Book, to testify by Certificate and Oath the Extracts taken from my Log and the Mate's Journal; I attended accordingly with my Mate and Purcell but as I conceived I had already been sworn before your Excellency,§ and the same impression being on the mind of my Mate, we declined being sworn again, fearful that we might be taken by surprize, and inadvertently hurried into some error. The Consequence was that a Guard was placed on board the Harrington, the same day her Rudder was again unshipt, and all restraint which had

1805.
30 April.

Campbell's
summary of the
transactions.

* *Note by Governor King.*—Public Enquiry could not cease, whilst any information and Explanation could be obtained relative to such transactions.

† *Note by Governor King.*—*Vide* Magistrates Report thereon No. 35 and Extract from Log Book, Sep: 29.

‡ *Note by Governor King.*—That of verifying Log and Journal not complied with.

§ *Note by Governor King.*—Mr. Campbell never passed any examination on Oath before the Governor or any Magistrates. *Vide* No. 34.

1805.
30 April.

Campbell's
summary of the
transactions.

been taken off, after the Security required was given, was again put on and enforced, and the Harrington remained in the same State, (the landing of some of the Cargo excepted) as at the time I and my Sureties entered into the Bond. Your Excellency will make allowance for the length of this Letter, since it was necessary my detail should be not only correct but circumstantial, as a leading Preliminary to a measure which I find it indispensable for me to have recourse to, and I trust your Excellency will not impose so harsh a Construction on it now, as you did before, when you gave it the Term of "*a Threat.*" When Circumstances demanded the exertions of an Individual beset on all sides with accumulating danger and difficulty, his Property, exposed to Loss, Injury and Devastation, his remonstrances disregarded, and a degree of Criminality attached to his Conduct, as if Guilt the most consummate had been proved against him, every private consideration (save a sense of respect due to His Majesty's Authority in all his Dominions) must give way to what he owes to himself, to his Character and Connexions, he is bound to seek for Justice and Protection from the Laws on which every English Subject depends for Support, and as a Member of that Community to which he is linked by the common Ties of Social Friendship, his mind recoiling at Oppression is stimulated to the expectation of redress. I shall detain your Excellency no longer than to advert to a circumstance which I presume you will think *entitled* to some consideration, I mean the Information which has arrived in this Port by the Eagle, and of the authenticity of which the most indubitable Proofs are at hand, that five English West Indianmen were taken about Twelve Months since by two French Privateers, and carried into Tenerriffe (a Spanish port) where the Crew are imprisoned, and the English Ships condemned, that upon this Proceeding (of which some particulars had reached Masafuero) the Information which I received in that Island was founded, of the certainty of a Spanish War, and it is equally as true that some English Ships of War and Privateers had about the same time taken Spanish Vessels and sent them into English Ports, Vizt. Guernsey, Liverpool etc. I can do no more Sir, than to state these Occurrences leaving to your superior Judgement to make such Application of them to the Case in Question as you shall deem necessary, the only comment I shall presume to hazard is that instead of turning the Scale in doubt against me, they serve to bring the Balance Strongly in my favor, and whilst they free me from every imputation of Criminality, or even of error until the event of War is ascertained, they certainly point out the wrong and Injustice of those measures, which, resulting from presumptive and forced in-

Campbell
compelled to
take action.

Seizure of
English
shipping.

1805.
30 April.

ferences, have been taken against me in a Port, where every Principle of the British Law comprehending its humane and liberal Interpretations ought to extend, and to be felt as it may be claimed, by every Subject of His Majesty.

Your Excellency has taken Possession of the Schooner Prize, and it will remain to be decided hereafter if by such a Proceeding you have not deprived me in the event of no War existing with Spain at the time of her being Captured, of the means of making restitution, if restitution should be deemed necessary.* Your Excellency may detain the Schooner in this Port for many Months, and if War with Spain existed in October and November last, it appears she is to be claimed as a Prize to the Buffalo† if no War it becomes a necessary Enquiry, who is to be answerable for Demurrage and Damage occasioned by her detention. Surely Sir, not my Owners or myself for by taking possession of the Schooner, you have arrested her from our hands, and for her detention afterwards, the Power which detained her must be responsible for the Consequences.

The
consequences
of King's
action.

I have, &c.,

WM. CAMPBELL.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

Sydney, 13th April, 1805.

[Enclosure No. 47.]

GOVERNOR KING TO MESSRS. ATKINS, KENT, AND HARRIS.

Gentlemen,

Sydney, May 1st, 1805.

Being informed this morning that Mr. Wm. Campbell, Master of the Harrington, has reported three Feet Water in the Hold of that Vessel, that he has no people to pump her out, And that a part of the Spanish Brig's Cargo of Flour is damaging in consequence thereof, and requiring People to pump her out, further stating that he had relinquished the Charge of the said Vessel Harrington—I therefore request you will send for the Master, and inform him that the enclosed Paragraphs of my Letter to him of the 8th Ultimo and the Orders given to the Corporal of the Guard cannot warrant his deserting a Charge he holds from his Owners, no notification thereof having been made to me, and which it has never been attempted to divest him of. As every Act that has taken place, consequent on his Capturing the Spanish Vessels, and the Harrington's detention has had a reference to the accounts I daily expect to receive

Water
reported to be
accumulating
in the
Harrington's
hold.

* *Note by Governor King.*—The Estremina being a Cruizer belonging to the King of Spain, she was seized to be returned to the Government of Peru in case no War existed when she was captured.

† *Note by Governor King.*—That cannot be done as there is no Person to give Evidence necessary for her Condemnation, which subjects her to become a Droit of the Admiralty in case War had taken place.

1805.
30 April.
Campbell to
remain in
charge of the
Harrington.

whether England was or was not at War with Spain on the 2d Octr. 1804—And I do further require that you inform the said Mr. Wm. Campbell, Master of the Harrington, that at his Peril not to relinquish the Charge of the said Vessel for and on behalf of the Owners, until such information arrives—At the same time, altho' he has received no directions whatever from me to discharge the Seamen belonging to that Vessel, yet if he has by his own Act and Deed done so and requires occasional Assistance to pump her out, no objection will be made to affording him that Assistance.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 48.]

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL TO MESSRS. ATKINS, KENT, AND HARRIS.

Gentlemen,

Sydney, 2nd May, 1805.

I have received the Copy of a Letter addressed to you from His Excellency the Governor of yesterday's date, the material part of which appears to bear upon the Circumstance of my having relinquished the Charge of the Brig Harrington, which the Governor therefore requires you Gentlemen to inform me at my Peril *not* to relinquish.

Campbell's
claim that
the command
of the
Harrington
was taken
from him.

In a Protest which I found myself necessitated to make against the Proceedings of His Excellency Governor King, thro' the whole of this business, it will appear that I am there described "heretofore Master of the Brig Harrington," and whoever has read that Protest, or knows of the Acts and measures which produced it, will immediately see that the Charge and Command of the Brig Harrington were wrested from me on the 13th day of April, when the Rudder was unshipt, a Guard of Soldiers placed on board, with Instructions to that extraordinary tenor extent and effect that I was not suffered to give Orders to the People, even to get up a new Fore Top Mast, that the Rigging might be put over the Mast head to preserve it, or to carry on any other necessary or incidental duty; if the People belonging to the Harrington, finding no Employment on board, left the Ship, it was not in my Power (deprived as I was of any Command over *them* or the *Vessell*) to prevent it; and when it is further known that this was the second time the Ceremony of unshipping my Rudder and placing a Guard of Soldiers on board the Harrington was performed, and more particularly after I had entered into the fullest Security that had been required by the Governor and conceded to by me, it will cease for a moment to be a matter of doubt, whether I relinquished the Charge and Command of the Brig Harrington or had been forcibly dispossessed of it.

The Governor moreover was pleased to interdict any further Correspondence with him on the Subject, and the measures I have therefore been induced to take, and must persevere in taking, can only be ascribed to the Situation I find myself in a Territory so remote from the Mother Country.

I have, &c.,

WILLM. CAMPBELL.

1805.
30 April.

King's
refusal of
correspondence.

As the tenor of the within Letter appears to me calculated to admit of different Constructions, particularly the last paragraph, I request the Judge Advocate and Magistrates will put the following Question to Mr. Campbell.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Do you mean by this Letter to say you have abandoned and deserted your Charge, as Master of the Harrington, when you are at the same time and continue in Possession of the Keys of her Hold etc. which no Person can receive from you, and which constitutes your remaining possessed of that Charge?

The charge
of the
Harrington.

The Charge has been taken out of my Hands as I was not allowed to Carry on the duty of that Vessel.

WILLM. CAMPBELL.

Witness: RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

J. HARRIS.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 49.]

GOVERNOR KING TO MESSRS. ATKINS, JOHNSTON, KENT, HARRIS AND JAMISON.

Gentlemen,

Sydney, May 3d, 1805.

I am sorry to be under the necessity of recurring to you again for your Opinion on the subject of the Harrington's detention occasioned by the enclosed information contained in my Letter to the Judge Advocate, Captn. Kent, and Mr. Harris of the 1st Inst. to which is also annexed the Reply of Mr. William Campbell, Master of the Harrington, by which and Lieutenant Symons's Report you will find that the Mode he fixed on to inform me that he had given up the Charge of that Vessel is void of Truth.

King's request
for the opinion
of officers.

By the answer given to my requiring Mr. Campbell at his Peril not to abandon the Charge of the Harrington on the part of his Owners (he holding half the property thereof) until it is known whether War did or did not exist between England and Spain on the 2d of last October, It appears that he purposes persevering in that unjustifiable Conduct on the assertion that the Charge of the Harrington has been wrested forcibly from him,

1805.
30 April.
King's request
for the opinion
of officers.

by what I conceived my duty required, in the detention of that Vessel. I have therefore to request you will give me your Opinion how far you conceive any part of my Correspondence or Conduct with regard to the Harrington and Mr. Campbell, and the Orders under which the Corporal of the Guard Acted by my directions, tended to arrest or force the Charge of the Harrington from him, A Charge which I conceive he is by every duty and Obligation bound to persevere in, until legally or authoritatively deprived thereof.

To assist you in forming the Opinion I request, You are furnished with the Security for Mr. Campbell and others of the Harrington to be forth-coming, and my subsequent Correspondence which caused the Harrington to be still retained for the reasons stated in Mr. Blaxcell's Letter of the 8th Ulto. I also enclose the Affidavits of Mr. Tozer, who was in Charge of the King of Spain's Cruizer Estremina when stopped by the Lady Nelson going out of Jervis's Bay, together with the Affidavit of Mr. Sharpe, Master of the Ceres Whaler, stating that no Hostilities had commenced between England and Spain or any likelihood thereof on the 23d. August last—and from those Documents as well as the others I have to request your Opinion how far you consider I might be justifiable under all the Circumstances of liberating the Harrington until it is known whether War did or did not exist on the 2d October, 1804.

Proposed
liberation
of the
Harrington.

I am, &c.,

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 50.]

OFFICERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

3rd May, 1805.

Officers'
opinion re
the detention
of the
Harrington.

IN obedience to Your Excellency's Letter directed to us of this day's date, We, after having maturely considered the two Questions therein contained, as well as the several Documents referred to, state that it does not appear to us that any part of the Correspondence respecting the detention of the Brig Harrington justifies in the smallest degree that assertion in Mr. William Campbell's Letter to the Magistrates of Yesterday's date that "the Command of the Harrington was wrested from him by His Excellency." We conceive that the precautions His Excellency has taken is highly justifiable from the Circumstances attending the Case, particularly as it is a matter of great National concern, which cannot be cleared up until it is ascertained whether War did or did not exist on the 2d. day of October last. We therefore confirm in its fullest extent our former Opinion given to Your

Excellency, Vizt. That neither the Brig Harrington, The Master, Mate, Boatswain or James Henry Purcell should be permitted to leave this Port, until Peace or War is clearly ascertained.

1805.
30 April.

We have, &c.,

RICHD. ATKINS. THOS. JAMISON.
GEO. JOHNSTON. J. HARRIS.
WM. KENT.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch marked No. 3, per H.M.S. Investigator; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh. 21st November, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1805.

In my Letter No. 15,* sent by the Calcutta, I informed My Lord Hobart of the Circumstances which required my resettling the Coal Harbour for the reception of the principal Irish Insurgents. And in my Letter No. 17,* by the same Conveyance, I informed His Lordship that Lieutenant Menzies of the Royal Marines on board the Calcutta had made an offer to Command and Superintend that Settlement, as he had Captain Woodriff's consent and acquiescence; I was glad that His Majesty's Service, in so essential and imperious a Case, would benefit by an Officer of Mr. Menzies's Abilities in conducting a Settlement formed of the most daring Characters, and more particularly so as no Officer could be detached from the New South Wales Corps, And Lieutenant Menzies being a Military Man and having a small Detachment of the Corps put under his Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Paterson, and having one Marine, I hoped would have precluded any Misunderstanding.

The settlement
of Newcastle.

In the 2nd Paragraph of my General Letter by the Albion, Whaler, I stated the trouble Lieutenant Menzies† had with those daring, disaffected Characters, which rendered it necessary to encrease his Force with a Subaltern, &c. Some difference of Opinion soon afterwards arose between the Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps at this place and Lieutenant Menzies respecting the latter's Right to command the Subaltern and Detachment, which Lieutenant Menzies claimed from having one Marine doing Duty in the Detachment. A Representation being made to me on the Subject by the Commanding Officer of the Corps, I declined any interference in a point of Military Form, in consequence of which Orders were sent to the Subaltern commanding the party, at which Lieutenant Menzies, as a Military Man, felt himself much hurt. As he very properly did not suffer his Duty as Superintending the Public Concerns to be affected by what he considered taken from his Military Command,

Dispute
between
Menzies and
the military.

* Note 102. † Note 103.

1805.
30 April.

Ensign Cressy
placed under
arrest by
Menzies.

Court martial
on Cressy.

Resignation
of Menzies.

Throsby
appointed
commandant
at Newcastle.

Conduct of
ensign
Anderson.

he remained there until he was so grossly insulted in discharging his Duty by the Subaltern (who was previously ordered to be relieved by the Commanding Officer for an actual Disobedience of his Orders) as to make it necessary for Lieutenant Menzies to send him to Head Quarters under an Arrest. At the same time Lieutenant Menzies signified that if he would make an Apology he had no wish to prosecute him. This not being acceded to, a General Court-Martial became necessary; And as His Majesty's Warrant authorizing General Courts-Martial to be held excepts the Sentence of an Officer being condemned to die or Cashiered to be carried into Execution until the proceedings have been laid before His Majesty, I have suspended the Sentence passed on Ensign Cressy, of the New South Wales Corps, until His Majesty's pleasure is received thereon; for which purpose the proceedings and Sentence of the Court-Martial are transmitted to the Judge-Advocate-General.

Lieutenant Menzies having fixed that Settlement and brought it to a forward Degree of Perfection, and has for the Reasons given in his letter No. 1* requested to resign his Situation as Commandant, which from various Circumstances noways detrimental to his active and persevering Conduct I have accepted, and much regret the reasonable Causes that has operated with that Officer in relinquishing a Situation that was so beneficial to the public Interest of these Colonies. This Subject I cannot close without respectfully referring Your Lordship to the Correspondence between Lieutenant Menzies and myself relative to the Judicious manner, in which he has fixed that useful and productive Settlement.

The Command of that Settlement being given to an Ensign of the New South Wales Corps, it soon became necessary to remove him to this place in consequence of a Mental Derangement, in which he still continues.

Having no other person to put in charge of that productive and useful Establishment, I have placed it under the Charge of Mr. Throsby, an Assistant Surgeon, who conducts it with great Activity and Propriety.

The enclosed Letter and Documents I have received from Lieutenant Colonel Paterson, respecting the improper Conduct of Ensign Anderson of the New South Wales Corps, and his Letter to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Secretary I have the honor to enclose. Ensign Anderson having no specific Charge exhibited against him, and if there was it would be very unadvised to remove Lieutenant Colonel Paterson from his Command for the purpose of prosecuting Ensign Anderson, he is therefore under no Arrest, but does his Duty.

* Note 104.

One of the Officers of the Royal Marines under Lieutenant Colonel Collins's Command is arrived here from the Derwent with Lieutenant Colonel Collins's leave of Absence for him to return to England for the benefit of his Health.

1805.
30 April.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

P.S.—In consequence of a Complaint made by the principal Surgeon against one of his Assistants, which was followed by an Application for a General Court-Martial, the Sentence of which together with my Reprimand in consequence thereof I have the honor to enclose.

Court martial
on assistant-
surgeon
Mileham.

I need not inform Your Lordship that the Surgeon, as well as his Assistants, together with every other Officer but the Commissary and Surveyor designed in the Annual Estimates under the Head of Civil Establishment, holds his Appointment by virtue of a Military Commission signed by His Majesty, a Copy of one I have the honor to enclose, and it is on that high Document that those Gentlemen of the Medical Department have claimed trying and being tried by that Tribunal, to which adverting to their Commissions I could offer no Objections, as the Words according to the Rules and Discipline of War appear to me that the person receiving and holding such Commission is amenable to the Laws on that behalf.

The military
status of
colonial
surgeons.

I should not have troubled Your Lordship with the preceding paragraph, but that the Judge Advocate has communicated his intentions of applying to the Judge Advocate General for his Opinion, whether Officers on the Civil Establishment holding Military Commissions are amenable to Martial Law.

P.G.K.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

LIEUTENANT MENZIES TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Kings Town, Newcastle, 19th April, 1804.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that we arrived here on Friday the 30th of March at Noon; previous to the Vessels entering the Harbour I went in a small boat to examine the situation of the Mines and fix on a place the most suitable for the Settlement which I found to be a most delightful Valley about a quarter of a mile from the entrance and South Head and close to the Mines. I immediately ordered a disembarkment to take place and began to unload the three vessels.

Foundation of
settlement at
Newcastle.

The next morning I examined Chapman's Island* which would neither answer to settle on or for a place of confinement for the worst of the Convicts for the former it is too far distant from the Mines and with respect to the latter they could wade

Chapman
Island.

* Note 105.

1805.
30 April.

to the main land at low water and even allowing that to be impracticable the Natives would take them across in their Canoes.

Coal Island to be used as a place of confinement.

Coal Island* will answer much better as a place of confinement from which it would be impossible to effect their escape but I trust there will not be any occasion for a place of that description.

Opening of coal-mine.

An excellent mine has been opened the Strata of which continues a Yard Six inches thick this shall be worked in a regular manner so as to enable us at a future period to carry it on in the most extensive manner.

Coal-mining by individuals.

The Mines have hitherto been dug by Individuals in the most shameful manner, never have they been at the trouble of leaving proper supports, leaving them to fall in any way but until I receive Your Excellency's Commands on this head the Chief Miner shall take care that this is not done in future.

Employment of convicts.

Fifty more Convicts if sent here could be worked to great advantage as I could wish to keep a quantity of Cedar and Coals always at hand, so as not to detain any Colonial Vessel which Your Excellency may send here, and I am well assured even with the present small Military Establishment that they could be managed with the greatest security; those already here I make work hard and they perform it in the most cheerful manner; as their legs were getting bad from being Ironed I released the greatest part of them that I might not be deprived of their labor and as we are always sufficiently upon our Guard to counteract any schemes which they may be mad enough to form.

Issue of provisions.

I have directed the Provisions to be issued twice a week so that should they abscond they will have very little to depend upon.

Naming of the settlement.

Mr. Bauer will present you with a sketch of this delightful spot which I have taken the liberty of naming after Your Excellency.†

Families of the military.

The Storekeeper McGuire and the Soldiers are very anxious for their Wives and families; they request Your Excellency will have the goodness to allow them to embark in the First vessel and may I beg to be favored with the names of those who are to be victualled from His Majesty's Stores.

Fortifications proposed.

A few Guns could be placed to great advantage on a commanding height above the Town so as to prevent any vessel in case of being seized by Convicts while up Patersons River from getting out of the Harbour.

Enclosed is a list of things wanted for the Settlement and

I have, &c.,

C. A. F. N. MENZIES.

* Note 105. † Note 106.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

1805.
30 April.

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT MENZIES.

Sir,

Sydney, April 30th, 1804.

By the Lady Nelson and Resource, I received yours of the 19th and 23rd* Inst: with their respective Enclosures,—and was much gratified to find you had arrived safe and was so far Settled as to be under Shelter—Taking the opportunity of the Edwin, I send you most of the things you have required, and by the Resource which will visit you in about a fortnight, I shall endeavour to send you as many of the rest, as our Stores can afford.

Stores sent to
Newcastle.

Your observations respecting the Island, I do not doubt are very Judicious, and as there is natural Food about the Settlement, you will continue the Swine thereabouts—I shall endeavour to send you a Boar by this, or the next Conveyance.

Live stock.

I very much approve of the plan that has been adopted, respecting the Coal Mine, as it will render the working safe, and advantageous.

As I understand there is but little ground, fit for Agricultural purposes about the Settlement, and that it would require a Guard to protect Settlers up the River from the numerous Natives, Until a Selection can be made of Eligible Settlers, getting Coals and Cedar ready to embark for this place will be the Labour you can employ your present numbers at, and you may be able to Collect a greater number of Coals, and indeed Cedar (when your Boats are sent) than will be requisite for Government uses at this place; And as it is a material object to prevent the Communication of the Convicts here, with those at Newcastle, I have considered that it would be an Advantageous convenience to restrict the Crew of Vessels belonging to Individuals having too great a Communication with the Convicts. What Coals or Cedar, you may have to spare on the arrival of any Vessel, Licensed by me, is to be delivered, or the Convicts employed under the limitation and for the Prices contained in the enclosed Order,† which will be some Compensation for the Expence of the Settlement, an advantage to Individuals, and provide in some measure for what I am so anxious to prevent—As soon as Circumstances will allow, more Convicts shall be sent—Two very strong Boats are now building and I hope will be ready to send by the Resource.

Coal-mining
and
cedar-cutting.Coal and cedar
for private
vessels.

I am much gratified to see your Confidence in the Plans you have adopted for the management of those you have under your direction, and I make no doubt but the attention you manifest will be productive of the best Consequences. I need not remind

Management of
the settlement.

1805.
30 April.

you of the necessity of being at all times on your guard against any of their wild plans.

Women to be sent on the Edwin.

As many of the Women as the Edwin can accomodate shall be sent by that Vessel, and the remainder will go by the Resource.—As Cultivation has not yet made any material progress, I think it right that all the Women and Children should be Victualled for the present.

Live stock to be sent.

I shall not be forgetful of your request for a Cart and Pair of Bullocks—I shall also send you some Cows and Sheep as soon as possible.

I send you a small Parcel of Seeds which Governor Collins sent me; as they are English, I will thank you for a return of their Seed.

Arms and ammunition.

A four Pounder will be sent by the Resource, with its materials and Ammunition, as well as six Stand of Black Arms.

Death of a seaman.

Respecting the Deposition on the unfortunate Death of the Seaman belonging to the Resource—It appears that being an Accident, no Indictment can be formed against the Person, by whose means he was shot, as no premeditated Malice can be supposed to have existed—The Bunting for your Camp Colours is sent.

Loss of the sloop James.

I am glad to find the Resource met with no Damage; I should most certainly have brought the Master of the James to an account for his improper Conduct, had it not been that he lost his Vessel* and Cargo on her Passage hither. You will continue to report the bad Conduct of any of the Masters, which shall not pass unnoticed.

Returns of coal and cedar shipped from Newcastle.

You will be very particular in specifying the quantity of Coals and Cedar, that is sent here for Government purposes, as well as that furnished to Individuals, either in kind or Labour, in order that a Balance may be struck of the Advantages and Cost of the Settlement, for that purpose all the Shipments from hence will have their value annexed to the Invoices—A Copy of the Priced Invoice of the Articles you took with you accompanies that now sent.

Ships to await fair winds to leave port.

In order to prevent accidents happening to loaded Vessels, which would greatly obstruct, if not render the Entrance impassable, I request that you will caution the Masters against going out with a foul Wind, or indeed with a foul Wind after they are out, as a few hours detention is better than the Consequences of risking their loss.

I wish to get as many Coals as possible by the Resource, with some Logs of Cedar, but I would not have her loaded too Deep.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note 108.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT MENZIES.

1805.
30 April.

Sir, Sydney, May 8th, 1804.

By Raby's Boat the Raven I send you Twenty Englishmen, and I am sorry to say that their Conduct on board the Ship they came out in, was none of the best, still they are not of a worse Cast than people of that description generally are, and by mixing them with the Irish you have, I promise myself less evil will arise, than if they were all Irish. The Commissary will send you the Invoice of what Provisions are now sent—The Trades of the People sent, are named in the List. Two very compleat Salt Pans are come out, one of which will be sent to you by the Resource, and as you have a Salt Boiler I hope very soon to find that you will make an Abundance of Salt, as your Fuel is so very convenient for that purpose.—Stones should be got out for it as soon as possible, and some Bricks shall also be sent by the Resource.

Convicts sent
to Newcastle.Salt-pan to be
shipped for
Newcastle.

Raby has been unfortunate in losing his Boat, and I am sure your Candor will not allow you to neglect his Claim on attention by the Errors and misconduct of the Master of the James. I therefore request you will give him what assistance you can to compleat his Load, as I mean to assist him here on account of his heavy loss.

Assistance to
be given to
Thomas Raby.

I send a letter received for you by the Coromandel, and some News papers that were sent for Captn. Woodriff. We are in hourly expectation of the Experiment with Female Convicts, and the Buffalo from India.—The three Soldiers that go in the Raven are to remain as an addition to your Garrison—If I can, I will send you one or two Trusty men, that you may place a Confidence in.

Military for
Newcastle.

I send a Mr. William Douglass, who has been an Officer in the Navy, and from what he says himself, I am hopeful he will be of Service to you, I therefore request you will give him an Opening, whereby he may be enabled to recommend himself to your Confidence.

William
Douglass.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

LIEUTENANT MENZIES TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Kings Town, Newcastle, 14th May, 1804.

By the Edwin and Raven I had the honor of receiving Your Excellency's letters of the 30th Ultimo 3rd* and 8th Instants with their respective enclosures.

With respect to the Convicts at Castle Hill attempting to liberate those here I am certain it is a plan that can never be

* Note 109.

1805.
30 April.

Proposed action
in case of revolt
of convicts.

accomplished; in the first place I shall have timely notice of their approach from the numerous Natives with whom we are on the most friendly terms, even a few minutes would be sufficient to prevent it as we are always prepared—The plan I should pursue would be immediately to place the whole of the Convicts upon Coal Island before we beat to Arms or gave any Alarm order any vessel that may be in the harbour out; I could then muster Twenty six Armed men all of whom I may safely put confidence in and I think with that number I should be able to give Your Excellency a good account of the Delinquents.

Isolation of
convicts at
Newcastle.

The greatest precaution is taken to prevent any correspondence between those here and at Sydney and every communication with the Crews of Vessels shall be avoided.

Coal at
mine-head.

I have Seventy Ton of excellent Coal heaped at the mouth of the Mines and shall be very particular in specifying the quantity of that Article and Cedar that is sent to Sydney for Government and Individuals.

Revenue
anticipated
from Newcastle.

In my opinion if a sufficient number of Convicts could be spared and to employ them cutting Cedar and digging Coals disposing of them to Individuals at so much per foot and Chaldron it would bring in an immense Revenue.

Fish could certainly be procured here in great abundance but our Boat being under repair and from the want of men who understand it we have not been able to get but a few and those of a small size.

The moment the Salt pan is received it shall be erected but we have at present no Salt Boiler in the Settlement.

Supply of cedar.

I have not so much Cedar at hand as Raby requires and I am anxious to keep the Remains for the Resource I have therefore agreeable to Your Excellency's order rendered him every assistance.

Enclosed is a petition of the Chief Miner who is a hard working well-behaved man.

About Two hundred fathoms of good strong Rope and Twenty Iron pots are much wanting.

Enclosed are the Returns of Public Labor and some Orders respecting shipping which should Your Excellency approve of I could wish printed.

I have, &c.,

C. A. F. N. MENZIES, Commdt. N. Dt.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT MENZIES.

Sir,

Sydney, May 24th, 1804.

By the return of the Edwin and Raven I received your's of the 14th and 21st* Instts.

Your plan in case of any Surprize from the seditious part of this Colony appears to me extremely proper and calculated to prevent any of their wild Schemes succeeding.

1805.
30 April.

The Orders should be transmitted Quarterly, *i.e.* up to and including 30th June, 30th Septr., 31st Decr., and 31st March.—A very Strong Copper bottomed Boat is nearly finished for the Service of your Settlement and shall be sent when completed.

Boat for use
at Newcastle.

Bricks are sent by the Resource for erecting your Salt Pans, which with every material belonging to it shall be sent by Kable's Sloop, You will observe by the Invoice that every part is numbered and marked and Rivets are sent. You will of course cause it to be erected in the most convenient place for obtaining the Salt Water and Fuel and as much as possible under your immediate Eye.

Salt-pan.

Respecting printing the general Order you sent here I think the Measure is a proper one, but there is no occasion for printing that Part respecting the Letters.

I have sent you a Flag and Signals to make to Vessells on their first Arrival, which will be communicated to the Master of each Vessell before they Sail.

Signals for
shipping at
Newcastle.

The Chains you require are sent by the Resource.

Mr. Palmer informs me that he sent you the last Invoices, and as you have not acknowledged receiving them, he requests you will have the goodness to say when you receive any Papers, that I may direct him to send you.

A Pair of Sawyers shall be sent to you, and a House shall be framed and sent round for the Surgeon. I am sorry that from the Circumstances of my being obliged to settle Port Dalrymple and either Port Philip or Western Port, that I cannot comply with your Wish in sending more Carpenters but will not forget you on that head.

Frame house
for surgeon.

Your Regulation respecting putting the Sick, or those who pretend to be so, on Hospital Diet is very correct, and will prevent much abuse.

I have received the Petitions from the Persons, which you inclosed, as also the Monthly Return of Labor for April.

I wish to have a List of all the People you have, when the Resource leaves you, and their several Trades or Occupations.

Return of
inhabitants at
Newcastle.

The Mistake in sending more Flour than appeared on the Invoice originated with the Deputy Commissary, I have directed the Commiss'y to charge it in the present Invoices.

Six Natives of your neighbourhood having come here soon after you Settled, they now return with Bongaru in the Resource, I have directed them to be Victualled for Six Days and

Aborigines from
Newcastle
district.

1805.
30 April.

Intercourse
with the natives
on the Hunter
River.

given them a Jacket, Cap, Blanket, and 4 lbs. of Tobacco each, the latter Article is sent to you to divide among them. I hope the Observations those People have made here will when they arrive with their Friends be of use, and am much gratified to learn that you continue on such good footing with them, to encourage which I am sure you will omit no means in your Power.

I do not think it would be advisable to let more than One or two Strange Natives come up at a time.

Swine, sundial,
and grain sent
to Newcastle.

Four Sows and a Boar are also sent as an addition to your Public Stock together with a Sun Dial and Stand, Ten Bushels of Maize are also put on board for feeding the Stock on the Passage, the Overplus of which Crafts* will deliver to you—As I do not wish Crafts to lose the Wind, I shall dispatch him without the Lime-burners if they do not come down in time.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Monthly return
of marines at
Newcastle.

A MONTHLY RETURN† of Royal Marines, doing duty at Kings Town, New South Wales, for May, 1804.

Company.	Names.	Qualities.
28	Charles Menzies	1st Lieut.
111	Archd. Scobie.....	Private.

C. MENZIES,

1st Lieut. Royal Marine Forces.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT MENZIES.

Sir,

Sydney, June 7th, 1804.

Yours of the 31st Ulto.‡ I received Yesterday Evening by the Resource—We have but little else to expect than to be constantly harrassed by the Schemes of those whom it is our Duty to guard against by every means in our power—I feel much gratified with the discovery which has been made as preventing any bad consequences, and I can but approve of the measures you have taken respecting the Conspirators§; nor should those who are now in Double Irons be released from that Situation and hard Labour, until they have given the most unequivocal Proofs

* Note 110. † Note 111. ‡ Note 109. § Note 103.

Conspiracy
amongst the
convicts.

of their Amendment—Respecting the Six Ringleaders, you will be pleased to send two of the worst here in separate Vessels, double Ironed, and Hand-cuff'd, the others you will punish with two hundred Lashes each, and if you think they will be more secure, they may be put on Coal Island—Tierney for his diabolical proposal of Murdering the Officers and Soldiers should receive five hundred Lashes, or as many as he can take without endangering his Life—I hope these Examples will prevent any more of those desparate plans, and that I shall find by the next report they are again quiet—I have taken the necessary Steps respecting the two who made their Escape, in case they should be seen about the Neighbourhood of Hawkesbury.

1805.
30 April.
Punishment of
ringleaders.

I have dispatched the Schooner immediately with this Letter, and shall anxiously wait your account by her Return, or the return of any other Vessel.

By the next Conveyance some Spirits shall be sent.

I am, Sir, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

LIEUTENANT MENZIES TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Kings Town, 1st July, 1804.

I beg leave to enclose to your Excellency Quarterly and Monthly returns* etc. also the Orders for the different payments from Individuals for the Coals and Cedar supplied them from 30th March up to and including the 30th of June, in addition to which I have disposed of 10,000 feet of Cedar to Mr. Raby, but as his Vessel has not arrived the payment is not yet made. I also enclose a Statement of what has been Sent to Sydney on Government account with the assistance etc. afforded from the Settlement.

Sale of cedar
to Thomas
Raby.

I have been endeavouring to Strike a balance of the advantages and cost of this Settlement* for the first Quarter, and although some errors may have crept in through inadvertence yet upon the whole I believe you will find it tolerably correct, and I beg leave to assure you that every means in my power shall be exerted to reduce the expences attendant on its formation.

Cost of the
settlement
at Newcastle.

We always have been and still continue on the most friendly terms with the numerous Natives here, to preserve which I have directed the Storekeeper to victual Boungee. He is the most intelligent of that race I have as yet Seen and Should a misunderstanding unfortunately take place he will be Sure to reconcile them; and I have given Strict directions to the crews of all vessels going up the river to treat them in a friendly

Intercourse
with natives.

* Note 112.

1805.
30 April.

Health of
convicts.

manner, as I know they have frequently been very ill used by some who are neither guided by principle or humanity.

The late continued rainy weather has affected the health of a number of the prisoners here, and we will not be able, until more prisoners are sent, to supply Government and the hands required by Individuals to procure cedar and coals at the same time.

Examination
of the Hunter
valley.

I have been up the river and have brought 70 logs on a raft containing upwards of 26,000 feet of Timber. I examined with attention the quality of the Soil, which is luxuriant, and Situation of the Country, and a great number of eligible Farms might be had—one spot in particular about 40 miles from this would make a capital Government Farm, as there is high land in the rear to shelter the Stock, and build upon secure from Floods, and I do not think, as the Natives of that part frequently pay visits here on account of the Fishery, that they would be found at all troublesome, and even if they were, the means to prevent them could very soon be sent from the Settlement; as soon as more prisoners are sent, should your Excellency approve of it, the ground shall be cleared, which with very little trouble can be done, as it is but thinly clad with trees.

Escaped
convicts.

I understand that Riley and Tierney, who absconded from this, are taken—Should that be the case I could wish them to be sent back, to convince others of the absurdity of ever attempting to abscond.

Erection of
buildings.

I have been obliged to hire and pay Raby's Sawyers from the Store, to enable me to proceed with the different buildings in hand, the only pair in the Settlement being Sick.

Your Excellency will be pleased to observe that two Shillings being the Entrance and Clearance, money is deducted from each payment and which I allow (by your desire) to Mr. Tucker Storekeeper, for his attention in copying the public Papers.

I have, &c.,

C. A. F. N. MENZIES, Commdt.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT MENZIES.

Sir,

Sydney, July 2nd, 1804.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your of May 31st June 7th and ———* with their several Enclosures; And was much concerned to find that notwithstanding the lenity shewn to those sent to the Coal River yet that their sanguinary Plans were still carrying on—The removal of those two desperate Characters Neeson, and Smith, I hope will in some measure put a

Conspiracies
amongst
convicts.

stop to their Contrivances—But you well know it will at all times be necessary for your being on your Guard and to Counteract their Designs.

1805.
30 April.

I am sorry the reduced state of the number of Soldiers at this place will not admit of my sending you any Reinforcement from the New South Wales Corps. I think by embodying those you can depend on as an Association, you will greatly add to your Security, but care should be taken not to put Arms into the Hands of improper people.

Volunteers at
Newcastle
suggested.

As the duty of the Detachment is much harder in a new Settlement of the kind you have the direction of, than in a fixed Settlement, I have directed the Commissary to issue a Ration of Spirits to yourself, the Detachment, Surgeon, Superintendent, Storekeeper, and Overseer McGuire for twelve Months from this date, which proportion will be sent by the Resource together with a House in Frame, and Weather Boards for the Surgeon. I have also directed another Six Pounder to be sent and some Shot, but must recommend your placing it in as secure situation as possible, to prevent its being made an improper use of.

Ration of spirits
for staff and
military at
Newcastle.

I am, sir, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT MENZIES.

Sir, Sydney, July 16th, 1804.

I have dispatched the Resource with the Articles you required by your last Letter—As you wish for leave of Absence to come here to settle such private Concerns as you have here, however much I regret your leaving the Command you have so well conducted, yet I cannot throw any Objection in the way of your coming here in the Resource—For which purpose I have directed a Subaltern of the New South Wales Corps to be sent to relieve you, and to whom you will give such general Instructions as you may judge necessary for ensuring the Regularity and Tranquility of that Settlement during your Absence—The Integrity will sail from hence on Wednesday and will lay to, off the Coal Island to Land Ensign Cressey, and from thence proceed to Norfolk Island on a Service that requires Dispatch—I therefore wish on her appearance you to send either the Resource or your Boat out, to take Ensign Cressey on shore—The Integrity's Signal is a Red and White Flag thus.*

Leave of absence
for Menzies.

Ensign Cressey
to relieve
Menzies.

What room there is in the Resource when you return in her may be occupied either with Coals or Cedar as most convenient.

I am, Sir, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1805.
30 April.Return of the
settlement at
Newcastle.MONTHLY STATEMENT* of the Settlement at King's Town, New-
castle, for 21st of July, 1804.

A Surgeon.	Superintendent.	Storekeeper.	Marines belong to H.M.S. "Buffalo."	Officer in Command.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Prisoners.		Sick.	Weeks' Provisions remaining at full Ration.				Tons of Coals	Vessels.														
							Overseers.	Males.		Females.	Children.	Soldiers.	Men.		Women.	Pork.	Flour.	Sugar.	Spirits.	Sent for per Government.	Sent for per Individuals.	Gov.	In 'ls.	Arrived since the last Return.	Sailed since the last Return.				
1	1	1	1	...	2	12	3	51	9	10	...	2	...	16	16½	...	12 Wks.	4 D.	8	16	2,941	5,000	William and Mary.	George.	Resource.	do	William and Mary.	Resource.	Colonial.

N.B.—14 Men of the New South Wales Corps is included in the Casting.

C. A. F. N. MENZIES, Commandant.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

LIEUTENANT MENZIES TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Kings Town, New Castle, 1st September, 1804.

Arrival of convicts, live stock, and provisions.

It is with great pleasure I have to inform Your Excellency of the safe arrival of the three Vessels with the Prisoners, Provisions, Cattle and Boats.

Coal and cedar shipped on the Francis.

Agreeable to Your Excellencys orders I have dispatched the Francis immediately with a very fine Cargo of Coals and Cedar and Thirty six beautiful spars for Oars.

Leave of absence for Throsby.

I have given Mr. Throsby permission to return in the Schooner to settle his private concerns, but from the extent of the Settlement and having no person, who is capable of administering relief to the Sick, I could wish his stay to be short.

Losses incurred by Cressy.

Enclosed is a Letter, which I yesterday received from Ensign Cressy, stating the loss of his baggage and his urgent want of all those necessaries, which an Officer cannot possibly dispense with, and which would have inconvenienced him very much had he

* Note 111.

been obliged to wait for a successor, in consequence of which I have thought prudent to comply with his request, and which I trust will meet with Your Excellency's approbation.

1805.
30 April.

In case of any accidents or a necessity for my superintending the work up the River, it is I think absolutely necessary that a Military Officer should be immediately sent as the command in the present instance would devolve on a Lance Serjeant.

The command
at Newcastle.

A quantity of Fustic shall be immediately collected—With respect to the Monthly Accounts and expenditure of Provisions and Stores during my absence at Sydney, I beg leave to decline signing any papers or taking any responsibility during the time Ensign Cressy commanded.

Returns during
Cressy's
command.

The Number of Prisoners might be increased and managed with great security.

I have, &c.,

C. A. F. N. MENZIES, Commdt. N. Dt.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT MENZIES.

Sir, Sydney, Sept. 8th, 1804.

In answer to that part of your Letter of the 1st Inst: informing me of Ensign Cressy's statement of the loss of his Baggage, and his urgent want of all those necessaries which an Officer cannot possibly dispense with, and which would have inconvenienced him very much had he been obliged to wait for a Successor, And that you had thought proper to comply with his request, And that Officer on his arrival here having stated his Circumstance to me—I cannot but approve of the motives by which you were influenced in giving him that leave.

Leave of absence
granted to
Cressy.

Ensign Cressey having repaired his losses by the usual Allowance being made to him, to which I have added three Ewes, as some remuneration for the Stock he lost—I must request that the Settlement may never be left without yourself or Ensign Cressey remaining there, during the other's absence from King's Town.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 12.]

LIEUTENANT MENZIES TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Kings Town, Newcastle, 5th October, 1804.

I have the honor of transmitting to Your Excellency the Quarterly accounts—returns etc. for September also as directed a copy of the written Instructions which I received at the time I first took the command.

Returns
transmitted.

1805.
30 April.
—
The military
command at
Newcastle.

By my Letter which accompanies this Your Excellency will perceive that I am at present deprived of my Military Command by a junior Officer in the Service being placed over me an instance of which was never before known in the Service although a number of Officers of the Royal Marines have at different periods of the War been appointed by the Commanders abroad to the Command of Islands and Ports in that number are the Islands of Curacoa and Goree and always retain their rank in the Army.

I have therefore to request Your Excellency's Instructions on this head and have to refer to you for my conduct on the present occasion.

Murder of a
native.

The three runaways sent back here had on their way to Sydney murdered the father of Boungaru in the most brutal manner and who was at the time advising them to return.

Shipping in
want of stores.

The Vessels belonging to Individuals are in the practise of coming here short of Provisions and making a request from the Stores for which their only motive can be in obtaining long credit.

I have, &c.,
C. A. F. N. MENZIES, Commdt. N. Dt.

[Enclosure No. 13.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT MENZIES.

Sir, Sydney, October 9th, 1804.

I received your's dated 5th Inst. containing the Quarterly and other Returns for the Preceding Months.

Having received no Communication from Col'l Paterson or any other Officer of the N. S. Wales Corps, since Miller's Boat sailed on the subject of the alledged Censure you had incurred I am much concerned that any Circumstance should have occurred to induce the Commandg. Officer of the N.S.W. Corps to exercise an Authority over you as a Military Man, which you do not consider correct. In delivering you the Territorial Commission I did, I certainly considered that you were accountable to me as Captain General and Governor in Chief for all your Transactions, Civil and Military, and that it remained with the Officer or Non Commissioned Officer, who held charge of the Detachment from the New South Wales Corps to make his particular returns to the senior Officer commanding the Corps in the Territory—As it appears that the first cause of Offence on your part has been that of giving Ensign Cressey of the N.S.W. Corps leave to come here to replace the Articles he was deprived of by

Colonial status
of Menzies.

Dispute
between
Menzies and
Cressey.

the unfortunate and unexpected Shipwreck of the Vessel that his Baggage was in, which left him bare of those necessaries, an Officer could but ill dispense with.

1805.
30 April.

In every other Instance and indeed even in that (if his presence could not be dispensed with, and of which you must have been the best Judge) it certainly would have been more correct for you to have inclosed that Officer's request to me stating how far the Service would admit of his absence, and the Officer to have made his seperate request to the senior Officer of his Corps in the Territory. However as Mr. Cressey's request to you was occasioned by urgent necessity and distress, and it appearing that you risked your Conduct on the most humane Motives, I am sorry it has been taken up in the manner it has been by the Officer Commandg. the N.S.W. Corps at this Place, more particularly so as your taking that Command was on the Spur of the moment on a most arduous and I may say daring Service, at a time when an Officer of the Corps could not be detached from hence, nor can I conceal from you that both Coll. Paterson and myself were much gratified at your Offer as a Military Officer, and Capt. Woodriffe's Concession, and as far as my Ideas of Military Command went I conceived that by sending the only Private Royal Marine there was in this District, that it might entitle you to an undoubted Command over the Non Commissioned Officer and nine Privates of the N.S.W. Corps who were placed under your Command to guard so many Desperadoes.

Menzies' control
of the military
at Newcastle.

In this Opinion I am more guarded from a Communication* I have had with Coll. Paterson on the subject of his inted. Command at Port Dalrymple, a Copy of which I transmit you as I cannot but consider it as a Case in Point.

How far you may be guided in your Opinion as a Military Man You are the best Judge of. Your exertions in the Service you so handsomely volunteered, and in which you have acquitted yourself so much to my Satisfaction and the real Welfare of the Colony I trust will not be affected by the difference in opinion, when the propriety on either side remains in Doubt.

Had I received from the Commanding Officer of the N. S. Wales Corps any of the Communication you transmitted me Copies of in your's of the 5th Inst., I should have sent such further Instructions as the Case might require. That not being the Case I do not conceive you can be furnished with Documents more adapted to your Situation and Command than those contained in my Commission and first Instructions with such others as are contained in my Answers to your Official Letters.

King's
instructions
to Menzies.

* Note 114.

1805.
30 April.

Cressy's refusal
to sign returns.

Major Johnstone on Coll. Paterson's approaching Departure has waited on me with Ensign Cressy's Answer to Coll. Paterson's Letter, requiring him to sign the Account of expenditure and remains etc. of Provisions and Stores by his Orders during your Absence on leave from your Command—As that Letter contains a Refusal to comply with the Colonel's Orders, and that not couched in the most respectful Terms, Major Johnstone has signified his Intention to me of relieving that Officer and sending Ensign Draffen in his Room.

Cressy to be
relieved.

Respecting the atrocious and brutal behaviour of the three Runaways in murdering the Native, I request that if Proof can be adduced so as in your Opinion to convict them before a Criminal Court that the Murderers and necessary Witnesses etc. may be sent by the Resource.

You will observe that I have caused a Public Notice to be given, respecting the inconveniences you state of the Vessells not being provided with Provisions.

Provisions.

By the Resource the Provisions as Per Invoice transmitted by the Commissary to the Store-keeper are sent—a greater Proportion of Flour shall be sent when we can get it ground.

Robert Brown
to visit
Newcastle.

Mr. Brown* takes his Passage in the Resource with a Boat I have lent him, and have to request you will give him every Assistance in the Objects of his Pursuit, Victualling him and his Servant from the Stores.

The Resource is to be ballasted with Coals and fitted with Cedar, and I request your empty Spirit Casks, with all the good Iron hoops you can spare may be sent on that Vessell's Return.

Rations for
military.

The Military are from the Date of your receiving this to receive the same Ration as every other Person, with the exception of Spirits which will be continued for the Twelve Months, as Stated in the General Orders of the 6th Inst.

I am, Sir,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 14.]

LIEUTENANT MENZIES TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Kings Town, Newcastle, 17th October, 1804.

Your Excellency's Letter of the 9th Inst. I had the honor of receiving by the Resource.

The question
of military
jurisdiction.

Your communication† with Colonel Paterson and which Your Excellency did me the honor of enclosing must certainly be considered as a case in point. In his answer to the 1st Querie he states that he does not consider himself under the Military

* Note 115. † Note 114.

Jurisdiction of Colonel Collins excepting they were serving together in Field or Garrison and yet he presumes to place a junior Officer over me and threatens to bring me to a General Court Martial for attempting to dispute his Orders.

1805.
30 April.

The question
of military
jurisdiction.

I am sorry to say that I do not think sufficient Proof can be adduced so as to Convict the runaways before a criminal Court for the murder of the Native I have therefore not sent them in the Resource.

The murder
of a native.

I have sent the empty spirit casks but the Iron hoops have been such a length of time on the Casks that few are good and those are required in the Settlement.

The Prisoners stand much in need of Shoes as they have to penetrate into the woods in quest of Cedar.

I transmit to Your Excellency a Letter which I have just received from Ensign Cressy addressed "On His Majesty's Service" and purporting to be a challenge, did this not correspond with his other Insane acts I should certainly have taken the steps which the Service points out in such a case but as he is on the point of being relieved for a disobedience and contempt of his Colonel's Orders it is not my intention to take any further notice of it at present than I now do by transmitting it to Your Excellency.

Cressy's
challenge to
Menziez.

I have, &c.,

C. A. F. N. MENZIES, Commdt. N. Dt.

[Enclosure No. 15.]

LIEUTENANT MENZIES TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Kings Town, New Castle, 5th November, 1804.

Herewith I have the Honor to enclose Your Excellency the Monthly Returns by which you will perceive that there remains at full Ration only one weeks flour and Spirits. I therefore on Saturday last reduced the proportion of Flour from Ten to six pounds and by next Saturday if a supply is not received must reduce it to four.

Provisions
in store at
Newcastle.

One of the Sawyers belonging to Underwood and Cable has been severely beat by a party of Natives up Paterson's River whom they had very imprudently suffered to get possession of their Arms but I am happy to say he is in a fair way of Recovery.

Assaults by
natives.

I understand that Mr. Brown whom I furnished with Arms and ammunition for his protection has likewise been attacked up the North Branch.*

From these circumstances I have thought it more prudent to furnish Millers Boats with Cedar at the stipulated prices than allow them to procure it themselves.

* Note 116.

1805.
30 April.
The
superintendence
of cedar-cutters.

It now becomes absolutely necessary that two or three trusty men should be sent for the purpose of taking charge of our Boats going for Cedar as I am necessarily obliged to put Arms in their hands for their protection and Your Excellency is well aware of the Characters here.

Erection of
stone wharf
at Newcastle.

A well-built Stone Wharf is nearly completed Length One hundred and Eighty six feet, Breadth Thirteen feet Depth of Water at high Water Eight feet Two inches and at low water two feet.

I have, &c.,

C. A. F. N. MENZIES, Commandt. N. Dt.

[Enclosure No. 16.]

LIEUTENANT MENZIES TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Kings Town, New Castle, 28th November, 1804.

I had the honor of Your Excellency's Letter of the 24th Instant* by the Resource.

Erection of
salt-pans.

By my Letter of the 21st Inst. Your Excellency will observe that we have begun erecting the Salt Pans but the prisoner Crump being Sick it will be impossible to speak positively as to its being completed however no exertion on our part shall be wanting.

Barracks.

The Military Officer's Barrack is just finished and a strong guard house shingled with a room for the Non commissioned Officers and a Black hole.

Intercourse with
the natives.

The trifling misunderstanding between Underwood's Sawyers and the Natives I regard only as a matter of course when people act so very imprudently, as all Savages will commit thefts when an opportunity is given; but it is somewhat strange to remark that so often as our Boats go up the River that they have never attempted to molest any person belonging to the Settlement, and I do not conceive that anything that has hitherto occurred will operate in the smallest degree against Settlers going up Pater-son's River.

Loss of cow
and calf by
Menzies.

Although the loss of a very fine Cow and Calf supposed to have strayed towards the Hawkesbury will be severely felt by me as an Individual, yet I would much sooner lose them both than send any considerable distance in quest of them in that quarter, which would more than probable be the means of opening a communication with that place thereby destroying the chief intention of this Settlement and the mischief arising from such a step than it is possible to foresee.

Oil for
coal-mining.

The Oil is nearly expended and should a supply of that article not arrive soon the Mines must stop Work.

* Note 109.

The Resource has on board a remarkable fine cargo of Cedar as per Bill of Lading likewise a quantity of Fustic.

1805.
30 April.

Thomas Desmond has absconded a second time and from what I can learn his intention was to go either to James McGlades or Brannon's Settlers at the Hawkesbury to assist in reaping their harvest.

Escape of
a convict.

I have, &c.,

C. A. F. N. MENZIES, Commdt. N. Dt.

[Enclosure No. 17.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Outer Cove, Port Dalrymple, 20th February, 1805.

In consequence of a Complaint made to me by one of the Soldiers (John Short) under my Command, that a Convict Woman living in Ensign Anderson's Service had scandalously abused him and reflected on his former situation, and seeing the evil that might be attended in not noticing such impertinent Conduct, I conceived it my duty to protect the Character of any Soldier in issuing the enclosed Order (No. 1).

Dispute
between a
soldier and
convict woman.

Ensign Anderson waited upon me to know if the Order alluded to his Woman (as he called her). I told him it did, and that it should remain in force against any Convict, whatever situation they might accidentally be placed in, while under my Command.

Misconduct
of ensign
Anderson.

The day following I went to Western Arm* on Public business, which is about five Miles distant from Head Quarters. On my return, about three O'Clock in the Afternoon, the Acting Serjt-Major brought me the Regimental Orderly Book with the enclosed G.O. in Ensign Anderson's handwriting, which I erased, and wrote the accompanying. Not having the means here of bringing Ensign Anderson to Trial by General Court-Martial, and being aware that His Majesty's Service would suffer by allowing such Contemptuous behaviour to be offered to any Superior Officer, I have judged it necessary to remove him from this Settlement, with the Documents enclosed for Your Excellency's consideration, which I request to be noticed in your Military Letter, as I shall forward the same to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,

W. PATERSON.

[Sub-enclosure.]

COPY FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERLY BOOK.

Feb'y 15th (No. 1). R.O.—It having been represented to the Commanding Officer that a Woman Convict has scandalously

Regimental
orders.

* Note 117.

1805.
30 April.
Regimental
orders.

abused a Soldier of the Detachment doing duty at this place, which, as well as reflecting on the former Situation of any Private in the Corps, is directly contrary to a positive Standing Order of the Reg't, should such Conduct be repeated that notice will be taken thereof which is customary by the Rules and Discipline of the Army.

(No. 2). G.O.—Outer Cove, Port Dalrymple, 16th Feb'ry, 1805. Parole—Mean. Countersign—Advantage.

(No. 3). G.O.—Outer Cove, Port Dalrymple, 16th Feb'ry, 1805. Parole—Detestable. Countersign— —.

Feb'ry 17th. R.O.—Ensign Anderson will hold himself in readiness to embark for Port Jackson by the first safe Conveyance.

Feb'ry 19th. G.O.—As His Majesty's Colonial Cutter Integrity will be ready for sea on Thursday next, Ensign Anderson will embark on board that Vessel for Port Jackson.

[Enclosure No. 18.]

SENTENCE AND REPRIMAND OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON MILEHAM.

May, 1805.

Sentence and
reprimand of
assistant-
surgeon
Mileham.

THE sentence of the General Court-Martial held for the Trial of Mr. Mileham, Assistant Surgeon, viz.:—The Court having maturely and deliberately considered the Evidence for and against the Prisoner, as well as what he had to offer in his Defence, is of opinion that he is Guilty of the first Charge, viz., for disobedience of Orders in refusing to attend a patient in the General Hospital on the 13th of April, 1805, do therefore sentence him to be publicly Reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief. The Court is of Opinion that he is further guilty of the second Charge, viz., for Neglect of Duty in not attending a Woman when in labour in the General Hospital on the 13th of April, 1805, do therefore Sentence him to be publicly reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief;—is fully approved of, and the Court-Martial dissolved. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief has to observe that the Proofs are so clear in substantiating Mr. Mileham's disobedience of the Principal Surgeon's Orders in a case when his Duty and Humanity equally required his prompt obedience that he entirely disapproves of Mr. Mileham's want of a due Subordination to the directions of his superior in the execution of his Duty.

The Governor perfectly coincides with the Court-Martial in considering Mr. Mileham Guilty of a neglect of Duty in not

attending a Woman in labour in the General Hospital, from which conduct the Woman's Life and that of her offspring might have been endangered; and as Mr. Mileham has recently endeavoured to evade his Duty when ordered, under false pretences, the Commander-in-Chief considers it necessary to inform that Officer that on his incurring any future Censure for neglect of Duty or Disobedience of Orders it will become necessary to suspend him from his situation as Assistant Surgeon till His Majesty's Commands are received thereon.

1805.
30 April.

Sentence and reprimand of assistant-surgeon Mileham.

The Commander-in-Chief further directs that Copies of this General Order be sent to the Officers in Command at the different Settlements under this Government, to be inserted in the General Order Book of their respective Garrisons.

[Enclosure No. 19.]

MR. JAMISON'S COMMISSION AS ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Jamison's commission as assistant surgeon.

GEORGE R.

George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etc. To our Trusty and Well beloved Thomas Jamison Gent. Greeting. We reposing especial Trust in your Loyalty, Integrity, and Ability do by these Presents constitute and Appoint you to be Our Surgeon to the Settlements within Our Territory called New South Wales. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of Surgeon in the Said Settlements by doing and performing all and all manner of Things thereunto belonging, And you are to observe and follow Such Orders and Directions from time to time as you shall receive from Us, OUR GOVERNOR of New South Wales or any other your Superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War. Given at Our Court of Saint James's the Twenty first Day of August 1803 in the Forty Third Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

HOBART.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch marked No. 4, per H.M.S. Investigator; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 21st November, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1805.

Referring your Lordship to the accompanying Duplicate of my Letter No. 10, dated 30th December, 1804, respecting the Transaction of the Ship Myrtle bringing a quantity of Spirits from Bengal to this place without the Knowledge of that Govern-

Importation of spirits on the Myrtle.

1805.
30 April.

ment or this, My forbidding any part of it to be sold or landed here, and the General Order I found it necessary to give in consequence of the Master's improper Treatment to the Guard put on board to prevent the Spirits being Smuggled on Shore.

It is now my Duty to inform Your Lordship that the Myrtle sailed from hence the 31st December last, after clearing out for the North-West Coast of America, and on the 4th ult'o, to my great Surprize, she returned, when I received a Letter from the Master informing me of his having been at the Derwent, and by a subsequent one that Lieutenant-Governor Collins had purchased a quantity of his Spirits for the use of that Settlement; but as he brought no Letters from that Officer, I was not inclined to believe the utmost of his Report, but continued the former restriction of not allowing him to land or dispose of any at this Place.

Return of the
Myrtle.

Purchase of
spirits by
Collins.

Arrival of the
Sophia.

The Sophia* (being the Dutch prize I allowed Mr. Campbell to purchase, and who had my permission to take a Cargo of Wheat to Lieutenant-Governor Collins's Settlement) returned from thence and King's Island, by which Vessel I received Lieutenant-Governor Collins's Letters, from which the following Extract is made of this Transaction with the Myrtle:—"I understood from Captain Barber that it was not his intention to come to the Southward when he left Sydney, which accounted for his not bringing any Letters from your Excellency; but having some Articles on board for Sale of which I was in want, I was not sorry for his arrival. Of the Spirits which have been purchased out of the Lady Barlow, a very few Gallons only, which I had reserved for the Military, remaining in Store, and learning from the Newspapers printed under your Authority the loss of the Mersey in Torres Straits, I deemed it expedient to purchase the quantity of Spirits from Captain Barber which I had expected to receive by that Ship, and which, though his Invoice Price was 15s. per Gallon, I have purchased at 11s., being one Shilling less per Gallon than what I gave Captain McAskill."

Visit of the
Myrtle to
Hobart.

Purchase of
spirits from
Barber by
W. Collins.

I cannot help observing that if my Surprize was great at this deceptive Conduct of the Master of the Myrtle, and the Success it had met with insomuch as regarded Colonel Collins making the purchase, That Surprize was much more increased by being informed, and being able to verify it immediately, that the Master of the Sophia had purchased, with the Government Bills he got from Governor Collins, upwards of 1,500 Gallons of the Spirits out of the Myrtle, part of which was brought here in the Sophia. Such a daring piece of Contempt to His Majesty's Instructions, and the long known and established Regulations of the Colony consequent on those Instructions, left me no alter-

* Note 118.

native than that of putting the King's Mark on the Sophia and the Spirits she contained. As I have received no information from Colonel Collins on the Subject, I ought not to suppose it was done with his Knowledge.

1805.
30 April.

This Circumstance, and that of the American Vessel, which was not allowed to dispose of any part of her Spirits here, going to Norfolk Island, and being there permitted to land it at a most exorbitant Rate, has imposed on me the necessity of giving the General Orders* stated in the *Gazette* of 10th of March last, forbidding any Officer in Command at the other Settlements having intercourse with any Vessels coming from hence otherwise than in case of absolute distress, unless the Captain produced a Letter from the Governor or Officer in Command here.

Orders *re*
intercourse
with vessels
from Port
Jackson.

I have the honor to enclose my Requisition to the Judge-Advocate for his Opinion how far the 9th Article of His Majesty's Instructions,* the local Regulations of the Colony, and Relative Acts of Parliament might be deemed sufficient to proceed to the Adjudication of the Sophia's Hull and Cargo of Spirits, To which I add his answers thereon, by which Your Lordship will observe, according to his Ideas, that those transactions may be carried on with Impunity. However, the respect I owe to His Majesty's Instructions, and the Welfare of this Colony, points out the necessity of some more efficient Colonial Regulations being adopted, a Copy of which I have the honor to enclose, which I respectfully hope will meet Your Lordship's Approbation.

Legal opinion
on "smuggling"
of spirits.

Having in my Separate and Particular Letter † p'r Lady Barlow stated the Circumstances connected with Mr. Campbell's pursuits here as a Merchant, and been more favourable respecting his persevering to introduce unauthorized Quantities of Spirits Than the General Conduct of that House has merited, seeing the protection and encouragement it has received from Government. It, therefore, becomes more painful for me to trouble Your Lordship with fresh Instances of the same improper Conduct. By the Agreement for taking Cows to Port Dalrymple from Calcutta, Mr. Campbell was allowed to Import 5,000 Gallons of Rum for the use of Government and that of the Officers and Settlers at the different Settlements. That Quantity was permitted by the Bengal Government to be shipped after being by some means increased to 8,000 Gallons. However, on the Vessel's arrival I allowed it to be landed and bonded, but Messrs. Campbell, not content with this Advantage, and that attending the Cattle, another Vessel belonging to that House, named the Eagle, arrived at the same Time from Ceylon with upwards of 16,000 Gallons

Robert
Campbell's
commercial
pursuits.

Importation
of spirits from
India and
Ceylon.

* Note 119.

† Note 120.

1805.
30 April.

Spirits to be
re-shipped to
India in the
Sophia.

of Spirits. These, together with the quantity purchased by the Master of the Sophia from the Myrtle, I have directed to be returned to India, as the only means of preventing the unwarrantable and illicit Conduct of that House. And as the indulgence I allowed Mr. Campbell of Retaining the Sophia in this Colony for Six Months after her purchase has been so grossly violated, I have directed that Vessel to be sent to India with the before-mentioned Spirits amounting to 17,500 Gallons.

Respectfully suggesting to Your Lordship the propriety of some more efficient Steps being taken with Mr. Robert Campbell, who may not have left England before this arrives, to prevent a Conduct that, however much it may add to his and his partner's Interest, will infallibly be the Destruction of this Colony.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

GOVERNOR KING TO JUDGE-ADVOCATE ATKINS.

Sir, Sydney, 23rd April, 1805.

Proclamation
re importation
of spirits.

I have to require your referring to my Proclamation of June 3rd, 1804,* issued in consequence of the illicit importation of Spirits into this Colony from the British Territories in India, occasioned by the Fair American bringing a quantity of Bengal Rum by way of the Manillas, Observing the import of the said Proclamation consequent on the 9th Article of His Majesty's Instructions to me as his Governor of this Territory.†

Importation
of spirits on
the Myrtle.

You will also advert to the Circumstance of the Myrtle, commanded by Mr. Henry Barber, arriving here from Bengal on the 23rd June last with a clearance from Calcutta for the North-West Coast of America, and laden, among other Articles, with upwards of 7,000 Galls. of Spirits, which I pointedly and publicly refused Permission for the Master to land or dispose of any part thereof; That he remained here until the 30th December, when he cleared out for the N.W. Coast of America and Sailed from hence.

That on the 4th day of March last she returned to this Port. and was reported to have been at the Derwent, where the Master had landed and disposed of a Quantity of the Spirits he had been refused to land here, which I paid no attention to until the receipt of Lieut't-Gov'r Collins's Letters, informing me of the circumstance of the Myrtle's having been at that Place, and of his having purchased a certain proportion of such Spirits for Government use, which he supposed would surprize me from the Information he had received from Mr. William Collins, Com-

* Note 121. † Note 119.

mander of Mr. Campbell's Ship, the Sophia. That ship, bringing Lieut't-Govr's Despatches, was reported to have on board upwards of 1,500 Galls. of Spirits, purchased from the Myrtle at the Derwent.

1805.
30 April.

Re-importation
of spirits on
the Sophia.

As Mr. Collins was not ignorant of my Proclamation of June 3rd, my public refusal of allowing any of the Myrtle's Spirits being disposed of, and granting him a supply for the use of his Voyage from the Æolus, together with the circumstance of Mr. Barber's averring on Oath that Mr. William Collins made the purchase (which he paid for by Government Bills received from Lieut't-Gov'r Collins in payment for a Cargo of which I had given Mr. Campbell permission to send to the Derwent) by order of his Owner, Mr. Robert Campbell; And as the 9th Article of His Majesty's Instructions to me as his Governor-in-Chief contains the following Directions:—"We do therefore strictly enjoin you, on pain of Our utmost Displeasure, to order and direct that no Spirits shall be landed from any Vessel coming to Our said Settlement without your consent or that of Our Governor-in-Chief for the time being, previously obtained for that purpose, which Orders and Directions you are to signify to all Captains and Masters of Ships immediately on their arrival at Our said Settlement, and you are at the same time to take the most effectual Measures that the said Orders and Directions are strictly obeyed and complied with."

Purchase of
spirits by
Wm. Collins.

King's
instructions
re importation
of spirits.

To prevent the consequences of such a daring contempt of His Majesty's Instructions, My repeated Orders and Regulations consequent thereon, I have deemed it essential to direct the King's Mark to be put on the Sophia and on the Spirits thus illicitly procured until further Directions are given thereon.

Embargo
placed on the
Sophia and
spirits
imported.

As the General Tenor of my Orders on those Heads could not take into contemplation the possibility of a Merchant like Mr. Campbell, allowed to reside here and carry on his Traffic under the Protection and favourable Assistance of His Majesty's Government, authorizing any Person under him to use such illicit means, having secret tendency to defeat those Regulations, any Public Order will not be found extant pointing immediately to the Case in question, namely, that of the Sophia purchasing out of the Myrtle at the Derwent a quantity of Spirits the Master of the latter was prohibited from selling, otherwise than by the General acceptance given to that in General Orders* of 11th October, 1801, viz. :—

Statement of
Campbell's
transactions.

"Whenever Spirits, Wine, or any other Strong Drink are taken out of a ship on any account without the Governor's and Naval Officer's Permit, they become seizable wherever found."

* Note 122.

1805.
30 April.

Legal opinion
required from
Atkins.

I have, therefore, Sir, to require of you an Opinion how far you conceive the above Order and Colonial Regulation applies to the conviction of the Owners and Master of the *Sophia* of using means having a direct tendency to smuggle Spirits into the Colony from the *Myrtle*, which were previously prohibited by me. And I have also to require your Opinion how far the 24th George III, Chap. 3, Sect. 2; 5th George I, Chap. 2, Sect. 3; and 9th George II, Chap. 35, Sect. 23, are applicable to the above end.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

JUDGE-ADVOCATE ATKINS TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, 26th April, 1805.

Atkins' opinion
on the proposed
condemnation
of the *Sophia*.

In obedience to your Excellency's requisition to me by Letter of the 23rd inst., I have referred to the Proclamation of June 3rd, 1804,* issued in consequence of the illicit importation of Spirits occasioned by the Ship *Fair American* bringing a quantity of Rum by way of the *Manillas*. I have likewise adverted to the arrival of the *Myrtle* on the 23rd of June last, her clearing out for the N.W. Coast of America, and her return from the *Derwent* on the 4th day of March, 1805, after the Master had disposed of and landed a Quantity of Spirits to Lieut't-Governor Collins and others which he had been refused to land here. I have further noticed His Majesty's 9th Article of Instructions to your Excellency.

How far Lieut't-Governor Collins was or was not authorized to purchase, or suffer any other Person to purchase, Spirits at the *Derwent* is not for me to give an opinion on; but the legality of purchasing the Spirits by Mr. William Collins, the Master of the *Sophia*, at that place, could not have been in contemplation at the time the General Orders of the 11th October, 1801,† were issued, and consequently no such regulation of that date could extend to that Place, as the Establishment on the *Derwent* was not at that period in existence. It appears that the Spirits on board the *Sophia* was purchased by the consent, or at least with the Knowledge (as it was deposited in His Majesty's Stores at that place) of Lieut't-Governor Collins, and if he has exceeded his Powers he is answerable. Permit me further to remark that from the words of the Order of the 11th October, 1801, viz., "without the Governor or Naval Officer's Permit," &c., it seems a local regulation and immediately cognisable by those Officers.

Under all these circumstances, I am (with the greatest deference) of opinion that the General Order of the 11th October,

* Note 121. † Note 122.

1801, does not apply to "the conviction of the Owners and Master of the Sophia for using means of smuggling Spirits into the Colony or having a Tendency so to do" (more particularly as the Sophia was not seen hovering on the Coast, but sailed directly for this Port and entered such Spirits with the Naval Officer), that it cannot subject the Sophia to condemnation as a Smuggler; and that if any Offence had been committed by the Master of the Sophia, it can only amount to a Violation of a Colonial Order, which may (when proved) be punished by the Magistrates in proportion to the Offence committed.

The several Statutes your Excellency has referred to appear to me not to apply to New South Wales, where there is neither a Custom-House or any Revenue Officer.

I have, &c.,
RICH'D ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDER.

27th April, 1805.

WHEN landing Spirits from any Ship or Vessel arriving be forbid and prohibited, No Private or other Colonial Vessel is on any Pretext whatever to purchase or receive from such Ship or Vessel any part of such Spirits within the limits of this Territory or its Dependencies, on pain of forfeiting the Vessel and Spirits so obtained; Half the penalty to go to the Person prosecuting to Conviction.

Orders *re* sale or transfer of spirits prohibited from being landed.

By Command of His Excellency.
G. BLAXCELL, Act'g Sec'y.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch marked No. 5, per H.M.S. Investigator: acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 21st November, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1805.

With this I have the honor to enclose the Copy of a Letter I received this day from Captain Flinders, late Commander of His Majesty's Sloop Investigator, to me by way of Calcutta, dated from Coupang in the Island of Timor, November 12th, 1803, and Mauritius, August 8th, 1804. Captain Flinders sailed from England in 1801 on a Voyage of Discovery; in 1803, the rotten State of the Ship's upper Works required a Survey being held, when she was reported unfit to go to Sea, all her upper Works being entirely rotten. Captain Flinders was proceeding to

Despatch from Matthew Flinders.

1805.
30 April.
Movements of
Flinders.

England in His Majesty's Armed Vessel Porpoise, and was unfortunately wrecked on a Coral Reef 243 Leagues from hence. The Detail of the above and his consequent leaving this Colony to go to England with the Charts and Journals etc. of his Voyage in the Cumberland, Colonial Armed Tender, I have had the honor of communicating to My Lord Hobart in my Despatches, dated August and September, 1803, sent by himself, a Duplicate by Mr. Grimes, and a Triplicate by the Calcutta.

Detention of
Flinders at
Mauritius.

On the Subject of Captain Flinders's undeserved, and, I may add, unprecedented, Treatment from the Governor of the Isle of France, I shall make no observation than by transmitting Your Lordship a copy of the Letter I have conceived myself justified in sending, thro' His Majesty's Governors and Commanders in India, to the Governor of the Isle of France, the tenor of which I hope will meet Your Lordship's Approbation. And as I make no Doubt but that directions* from France, after so long a Time, has put a period to that Officer's Sufferings, I have forborne putting Government to the Expence of hiring a Vessel to demand his Release.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

COMMANDER FLINDERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

Armed Tender Cumberland, in Coupang Bay,
Timor, 12th November, 1803.

Flinders'
account of
his voyage
to Timor.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform Your Excellency that in October the 12th last I left Wreck Reef in the Cumberland, and the same day parted company with the Ship Rolla. On board her were embarked for China, the Officers, Crew, and Passengers of the Porpoise, under Lieut. Fowler, such only excepted as chose to return to Port Jackson, in the Francis and the Wreck Reef built Schooner Resource. We parted with three cheers, all well, and in high spirits.

In our passage to Torres Straits we met with no dangers until we made the first Reef seen by the Investigator, in 146° E., thro' the middle of which we came by means of small Passages. On the following day, at Noon (October 21st), we entered the Strait by the Pandora's Passage, the south side of which I found to lie in 10° S., from which the Passage is more than Three Leagues wide, and the centre of it is in 9° 54' S.

In steering for Murray's Island I passed on the S. side of the Reef which lies to the E.N.E. of the Island in my Chart, but found a great Reef stretching to the southward from the S.W. end of the Reef there marked, and leaving only a small though deep

* Note 123.

Channel through between them, which I passed; but a man who was not much otherwise than timorous, would scarcely venture thro' in a Ship. This small Channel is Seven Miles E. b. N. from Murray's Island, and I passed thro' it at eight in the Morning, and at dusk came to Anchor under the same small Island, D, as I had before done in the Investigator. Our track to the Island D lies to the Southward of all the Reefs seen in the Investigator, for we haul'd S.W. b. W. shorter round Murray's Island than before, and found a wide clear passage till we came to the Reef, the South end of which lies E. b. S. from B, where we passed over a Shoal that would have stopt a Ship, and more dangerous, from not showing itself as the Corabrey does. I have little doubt but that a good passage may be made from the South side of Murray's Island—better, perhaps, than any before.

We landed upon D, and upon one of the Sandbanks to the S.-Westward, and in the following evening (the 23rd) anchored under the flat-top'd York Isle. From hence I hauled along the shore of Cape York, and passing between some of the Northernmost of the Prince of Wales's Isles, where there is much Shoal water, came to an anchor under Booby Isle in the evening of the 24th, being a little more than three days passage thro' the Straits, and including anchoring at night, landing twice, and going out of our way to Survey in the Neighbourhood of Cape York. The additions I shall be able to make to this Chart of Torres's Straits from this Passage thro' will be considerable.

The Long. of the several places in my former Chart differing from Captain Bligh, and very considerably from Captain Cook, I had some doubt of its accuracy, but our timekeeper now differed only 2' west from the Investigator's Long., which it did equally from the first Reef to the Prince of Wales's Isles. This timekeeper I took from the Wreck Reef, where it had kept an excellent rate for more than Four Weeks, and where the Long. was ascertained by Lieut't Fowler from forty-two sets of Lunar Observations.

We took five Turtle from Booby Isle, and made Cape Arnheim and the Crocodile Isles on the 28th, and in the evening anchored under the latter, where we procured Wood, and had a friendly intercourse with the Natives. Having light winds after coming abreast of Cape Van Dieman, we did not arrive in this Bay till the 10th, being Thirty Days from Wreck Reef.

November 17.—I find that Le Géographe came into Coupang Bay about one month after I had left it, and stayed Six Weeks. The Buffalo was here in June last. Mynheer Giesler, the Governor of Coupang, died during the last month, and a young man,

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Flinders'
account of
his voyage
to Timor.

Flinders'
account
of visit
to Koepang.

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Flinders'
account
of visit
to Koepang.

Mynheer Veirtzen, at present commands, and expects to be appointed from Batavia. He has been very attentive, and supplied us with what he could; but in the Articles, Tea, Sugar, and Arrack, they are intirely destitute until the easterly Monsoon sets in, when they expect Arrivals from Batavia.

Upon the subject of supplying Cattle to Ships from Port Jackson, my Enquiry did not produce anything favorable, either with respect to Timor or the neighbouring Islands. They say that one hundred Karabows, or a few more, might be procured in a year; but these perhaps would not be breeding Cattle. Of Cows, as they call them (meaning the European or Cape Breed), they seem to have but few. I judge, however, that a Ship might collect two or three hundred Karabows by going amongst these Southern Islands. The places to touch at would be Coupang, the Portuguese Settlement Deeli* (on the north side of Timor), Larnturn (at the S.E. end of Flores), Saru, and the other Islands from thence to Java, at the East end of which last is a small Dutch Settlement called Ballanbangan, in the Strait of Balli. In some places the Cattle would be procured with Rupees or Spanish Dollars; in others, by bartering with Ironware and Arms. A few small Horses might be procured at Coupang, but they say that those of Java are superior. These will cost from 20 to 50 Rix Dollars each, and the Karabows generally 8 Rix Dollars, and would, I think, do well for draft Cattle.

Captain Kent, having staid here so much longer than the Cumberland, will have gain'd more extensive, as well as more correct, information concerning Cattle. What I have said is therefore only meant in case of any Accident happening to the Buffalo.

Mauritius, Augt. 8th, 1804.

Flinders'
account of
his detention
at Mauritius.

Thus far, my Dear Sir, I had written to you from Coupang, in case of Meeting a Ship by which it might have been Sent, little expecting that I should have finished it here and in a Prison.

We found the upper Works of the Schooner constantly leaky, and the Pumps became so much Worn by Constant Use as to be Rendered Unserviceable, and made it absolutely necessary to put in at this Island to get the Schooner caulked and the Pumps Refitted before attempting the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. I also Considered that in case of a New War I had no passport from the Dutch, as well as that by putting in here I should be able to ascertain how far the French Settlements in this Neighbourhood might answer your purpose of supplying Port Jackson with Cattle. Having no Chart or Instructions relating to Mauritius, I came round the South end of the Island, and followed a small Vessel that I wanted to Speak into a little

* Note 124.

harbour there,* and to my surprise found that the French were again at War with our Nation. After being detained one day, I got a pilot and came round to Port N.W.* on December 16th last. I waited upon the Captain-General, and after being kept two hours in the Street had an Audience, but it was to be told that I was an Impostor, the improbability of Captain Flinders coming in so small a Vessel being thought so great as to discredit my passport and Commission. Finally, Mr. Aken† and me were brought on Shore as prisoners at 2 O'Clock in the Morning, all my Books and papers were taken away, and a Centinel with fix't bayonet was placed in the Room where we were lodged. After undergoing an examination next day, I thought Circumstances were going in my favor, but in three days, an Order was issued to put my Seamen on board the Prison ship, the Vessell's Stores in the Arsenal, and the Schooner to be laid up. As for Mr. Aken and me, we continued in the House of our Confinement, but with this difference, that the Centinel was placed without side of our Room, and I was permitted to have my Servant, and afterwards Obtained my printed Books and some Unfinished Charts upon which to employ myself. I expostulated with General de Caen upon this uncommon and very harsh treatment, but I could obtain no Satisfaction or further Information than that "I had deviated from the Voyage for which the passport had been granted by touching at the Isle of France, and that my uncommon Voyage from Port Jackson to this place was more Calculated for the particular Interests of Great Britain than for those of my Voyage of Discovery." In fine, I was Considered and treated as a Spy, and given to understand that my Letters gave great Offence.‡

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Flinders'
account of
his detention
at Mauritius.

I became very ill in this Confinement, the Scurvy breaking out in my Legs and feet. A Surgeon was sent to attend me, but altho' he represented the necessity of taking exercise, yet was I not permitted to take a Walk outside in the Air for near four Months, or was any person allowed to Speak to me without the General's permission. Through the intercession of the excellent Captain Bergeret, of the French Navy, I was removed to the House where the English Officers, Prisoners of War, were confined. This House is situated a little without the Town, enjoys a freer Air, and is surrounded by a Wall enclosing about two Acres of Ground. In this place Mr. Aken and me soon recovered our health, and here we have remained to this Day. Thro' my Friend Bergeret I have lately obtained the greatest part of my Books and Charts, and therefore am Assiduously employed in Repairing the ravages that were made amongst them by the Por-

* Note 125.

† Note 126.

‡ Note 127.

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30 April.

Flinders' account of his detention at Mauritius.

poise's Shipwreck, and in making others to complete the Hydrographical Account of my Voyage. Admiral Linois, as well as Bergeret and another Naval Captain, interested themselves that I might be sent to France, but it was positively refused, upon the Principle that I must remain until Orders were Received concerning me from the French Government; and an application to be sent into the interior part of the Island, where we might enjoy good exercise and some Society, was no more Successful.

This Account will not a little Surprize you, my Dear Sir, who have so lately shewn every attention to the Géographe and Naturaliste; but a Military Tyrant knows no Law or principle but what appears to him for the immediate Interest of his Government, or the Gratification of his own private Caprices. Passports, reciprocal kindness, and National Faith are baits to catch Children and Fools with, And none but such Consider the propriety of the Means by which their plans are to be put in Execution. Men of Genius, Heroes (that is, modern French Generals), are above those Weaknesses. I can give you no further explanation of General De Caen's Conduct, except that he sent me Word "I was not Considered to be a Prisoner of War," and also that "It was not any part of my own Conduct that had Occasioned my Confinement." What I am suffering in Promotion, peace of Mind, Fortune, Fame, and every thing that Man holds dear it is not my intention to detail, or have I room; but when added to Shipwreck and its Subsequent Risks they make no very common portion of Suffering. How much I deserve all this may be left to your friendly judgement to decide. It is impossible for me to guess how long I am to be kept, since the French despatches, as well as the Letters I have been permitted to Write, will probably be thrown overboard on the Ship meeting with our Cruizers. However, I think my foe begins to be touched with some remorse of Conscience. We have Accounts (by Admiral Linois) of the China fleet having lately passed, and in it my Officers and People, who I hope are before this time in England. Having a private Opportunity of Sending a Letter to India, I commit this to the Care of Mr. Campbell for you; And may you, my kind Friend, and yours, never feel or know the unlimited power of a Man before whom Innocence and hardships are of no avail to save from his Severity.

I am, &c.,

MATTW. FLINDERS.

Opening of official despatches.

P.S.—In the Article of Allowance for Subsistence I have no Cause of Complaint. Lord Hobart's despatches, and I believe Col'l Paterson's Box, have been Opened, but all other Letters

Remain untouched. Be pleased to Send all my Letters, &c., to Osborn Standert. To my kind Friends, Mrs. King, Mrs. Pater-son, the Colonel, Mrs. McArthur, Mr. Chapman, and all others I beg my best Remembrances, and they are not unoften Remem-bered by me in this Prison. Le Géographe Sailed for France the Day before I arrived, Commanded by Melius, Baudin having died here. Coutance* is not yet arrived, or any of his People.

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Messages
from Flinders
to friends.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNOR KING TO GENERAL DE CAEN, GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENTS TO THE EAST OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1805.

In addressing an Officer of Your Military Rank, govern-
ing the Isles of France and Reunion, I cannot suppose you are unacquainted with the Public occurrence of Capt'n Flinders, a Commander in His Britannick Majesty's Navy, being charged with the Command and direction of a Voyage of Discovery in the Investigator, Sloop-of-War, and that he received from the Government of France a Passport similar to that given by the Ministers of my Gracious Sovereign to Captains Baudin and Hamelin, Commanding the French Frigates Géographe and Naturaliste, belonging to the French Republic, fitted equally with the Investigator for a similar Voyage of Discovery.

Flinders' voyage
of discovery.

The distressed Situation of the French Expedition, consequent on so long a voyage, compelled the Commanding Officer, as well as his Second, to put into this Port. The Géographe, when she appeared off, had only five Men able to stand the Deck. The English Passport was produced by an Officer sent for that Purpose. The Ship was brought into Port by Englishmen; the dying Sick were instantly landed, and every successful and speedy Effort used to recover them. The King's Stores were exhausted of several Articles to supply the wants of the Ships and the private convenience of the Officers and Men;—in fine, they were treated, collectively and individually, as Friends and Countrymen, nor was there a British Subject that lessened the Duties of Hospitality natural to Englishmen by a recollection that War existed between the two Nations. Their Passport and Distresses were the most powerful Claims on my Duty in receiving them, and on the Humanity of *all* Descriptions of His Majesty's Subjects in contributing each his mite to render their Stay comfortable and agreeable. What the sentiments of Captain Baudin and his Officers were on that Subject I must refer you to the enclosed Copy of a Letter from Captain Baudin to the Governor of the

Hospitable
treatment
received
by French
expedition
at Sydney.

* Note 128.

1805.
30 April

Flinders
treated as
a spy at
Mauritius.

Isle of France, in Case Events should occasion any of His Majesty's Vessels under my Command touching at that Island.

After the Treatment of the Ships' Officers and Men comprising the French Expedition, You and every other Officer will readily guess my Feelings on learning by a Letter from Captain Flinders, dated Mauritius, August 8th, 1804, that notwithstanding his Commission, Passport, the Recital of his distressed Sufferings, the unquestionable Documents he possessed, and finally the recent Cause of his putting into the Isle of France in the diminutive Vessel he had embarked in, after his Shipwreck, consequent on the Investigator being unfit to prosecute the Discoveries he was charged with, Yet that on waiting on you, as a Governor of the Isle of France, when he at least expected the Treatment of a Gentleman under the Circumstances he appeared in, he was treated in every respect as a Spy, except in not being executed as one.

Treatment of
men of science
during war.

This undeserved, unprecedented, and I may add (conceiving his and Captain Baudin's relative situations) ungrateful Treatment which that meritorious and deserving Officer has met with from the Government of the Isle of France, must be a subject of Concern to every Man of Science and of Humanity, and leads me to observe that the French Government, unsolicited by that of Great Britain, gave Orders to their Naval Commanders, in the French and American War with my Nation in 1779, directing them, "in case of falling in with the Ships that Sailed under the Command of Captain Cook, to suffer them to proceed on their Voyage without Molestation."

Strict
neutrality of
Flinders.

Exclusive of the inoffensive manner in which the Cumberland was armed, Captain Flinders was directed by me not to avail himself of any Opportunity his Route might afford of making the least Capture, but to observe the strictest neutrality in case of War before he arrived in England. That Injunction I am sure he has complied with, and nothing but its breach can justify your conduct in the eyes of your own Nation and that of Europe.

King's request
for Flinders'
release.

Should the Chance of War or the Delay of the French Government have prevented your allowing Captain Flinders to depart with his Charts, Books, and Papers, until the distant Period when this Letter may reach you, It is a Duty incumbent on me in Stating my Sentiments on this Occasion, to request the Enlargement of that Officer, with every Document connected with his Voyage of Discovery, no ways doubting but your own Humanity will dictate what remains necessary to be done.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Sub-enclosure.]

1805.
30 April.LE COMMANDANT EN CHEF BAUDIN AUX ADMINISTRATEURS-
GÉNÉRAUX DES ÎLES DE FRANCE ET DE LA REUNION.A bord de la Corvette le Géographe, Port Jackson,
Citoyens, le 12 brumaire, an 11.

J'ai eu l'Honneur de vous informer de ma Relâche dans cette Colonie par le Bâtiment Américain la Fanny, Capitaine Smith, qui se rend à Batavia. Les Détails dans lesquels je suis entré pour vous faire connoître la triste Situation dans laquelle je me trouvois alors, vous auront mis à même de juger jusqu'à quel point de détresse nous étions réduits, et combien nous avons été heureux d'avoir choisi ce port de préférence à tout autre.

Baudin's visit
to Port Jackson.

L'Assistance que nous y avons trouvé; les Boutés pour nous tous du Gouverneur King; ses Soins généreux pour le Rétablissement de nos Malades; son Amour pour le Progrès des Sciences; tout enfin sembloit s'être réuni pour nous faire oublier les désagrémens d'une Navigation longue, pénible, et souvent contrariée par les Eléments. Cependant la paix n'étoit point encore connue et nous ne l'avons apprise que quand nos Malades étoient rétablis, nos Bâtimens réparés, nos Vivres de campagnes embarquées, et notre départ très prochain.

Hospitality
received from
King.

Quelque soient les devoirs de l'Hospitalité, le Gouverneur King a donné à l'Europe entière le Spectacle d'un trait de bienfaisance qui doit être connu et que j'ai du plaisir à publier.

A notre Arrivée au Port Jackson les Ressources en blés étoient peu abondantes et celles pour l'avenir encore incertaines. L'arrivée de 170 Hommes n'étoit pas une circonstance heureuse pour le moment; néanmoins nous Fêmes bien accueillis, et quand nos besoins présent et à venir furent connus, on y suppléa en retranchant une Partie de la ration journalière accordée aux Habitans et à la Garrison de la Colonie. Le Gouverneur en donna le premier l'Exemple. Par ce moyen qui honnore autant l'Humanité que celui qui le mit en usage, nous avons joui d'une faveur que peut-être nous eussions difficilement éprouvée partout ailleurs.

Want of
provisions at
Sydney.

D'après de semblables procédés, qui serviront sans doute pour l'avenir d'exemple à toutes les Nations, je me fais un devoir, tant par reconnoissance que par émulation, de vous recommander particulièrement M.—, Commandant le Bâtiment de S.M.—*

Baudin's recom
mendation.

Quoique ses Projets ne soient point d'aller directement à l'Isle de France, il est possible que quelques Circonstances imprévues le fasse relâcher dans la Colonie dont l'Administration vous est confiée. Témoin de la manière dont ses Compatriotes nous ont traités en toute occasion, j'espère qu'il sera convaincu par sa

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propre expérience que les Français ne sont ni moins hospitaliers, ni moins bienfaisants; et alors sa Nation n'aura plus sur nous que l'avantage d'avoir fait en Temps de Guerre ce que des moments plus heureux nous permettront de lui rendre en temps de paix.

Je suis, &c.,
N. BAUDIN.

[Additional Enclosure.]

GOVERNOR KING TO REAR-ADMIRAL SIR ED. PELLEW.

Sir, Sydney, N. S. Wales, June 5th, 1805.

With this I have the Honor to enclose an open Letter to the Gov'r of the Isle of France and the Copy of part of a Letter from Capt. Flinders, late Commander of H.M.S. Investigator, the Subject of which has occasioned my writing the enclosed to Genl. de Caen, and I am well convinced your usual Feelings will coincide with mine respecting that unfortunate Officer's unprecedented Situation. I beg to submit the Propriety of that Letter being sent or not to your better Judgement.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch marked No. 6, per H.M.S. Investigator; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 21st November, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1805.

With this I have the honor to transmit a Letter I have received from Brevet Major Johnston, Commanding the New South Wales Corps at Head Quarters. And as the Major's Representation appears to me perfectly correct and judicious, and considering now that so considerable a Draft is made for the Service at Port Dalrymple, which will require to be increased as that promising Settlement extends, exclusive of the other requisite Service and Detachments, I respectfully request Your Lordship's Consideration on that head, and beg to suggest the propriety of a small Detachment of Artillery for the Service of the Citadel.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

BREVET-MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 24th April, 1805.

In addressing this Letter to Your Excellency, I feel a strong presumption that you will agree with me on the propriety

Submission
of despatch
to Pellew.

Request for
increase in the
military forces.

of its purport. It is unnecessary I should represent to your Excellency the numerous Detachments, Guards, &c., furnished by the New So. Wales Corps, which I have the honor to Command, as you are already so well acquainted therewith; but I feel it a Duty incumbent upon me to point out to your Excellency, in a more particular manner than required by the common forms of Returns, our present very reduced state at Head Quarters, for which purpose I beg leave to call your Excellency's attention for a moment to the State of the Corps herewith enclosed. It will appear there, under the head of "Present," that we have 256 Rank and File,* out of which the Corps furnishes a daily guard of sixty-five, which, with six Privates doing duty as Corporals, in consequence of the many small Guards sent on board Ships to prevent Smuggling, &c., the men have seldom two nights in bed. I must also explain to your Excellency that there are upwards of sixty Men under the head as above who are unfit for any service except that of taking the Guard at Head Quarters, and that should an emergency require one hundred men being despatched to the Hawkesbury, or a much less distance, I could not find that number sufficiently able to undertake the march; Nor can I here omit observing to your Excellency that in March, 1804, when the Colony was disturbed by Insurrection, and when fifty men were sent against the Rebels, there could not then have been found the like number out of that part of the Corps left at Head Quarters able to have undertaken a March up the Country with that speed which the Service would have required had it been the misfortune of the first Party to meet with a defeat. The then consequences I need not point out, as your Excellency was almost a Witness to the Proceedings, and took so active a part in the restoration of good order and tranquillity. Should Insurrection again appear, it may not be in the feeble way in which the last broke out; therefore, a stronger hand must be applied to put it down; or should it be found necessary to form other Settlements where a Military Force would be required, or to augment the Detached Posts already out, the King's Service must materially suffer, either by weakening Head Quarters so as to render due subordination to the Government unfortified, or defering that Service till a representation was made Home.

Thus far, sir, I submit with much deference to your Excellency's consideration, and trust you will see with me the necessity of representing to His Majesty's Ministers the great want of an augmentation to the Military Force in this Colony.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON.

1805.
30 April.

Necessity for
augmentation
to military at
headquarters.

* Note 130.

PRESENT State of His Majesty's New South Wales Corps, &c.—*continued.*

Companies.	On Command.												Total.		Establishment.											
	Hawkesbury.			Newcastle.			Pt. Dalrymple.			Gabramatta.			George & So. Heads.		Europe.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.					
	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Serjeants.	Drummers.								Rank and File.				
Colonel Grose's	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	2	60	7	2	60	7	2	60
Lieut't Colonel Paterson's	3	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	60	3	2	60	3	2	60
Major Foveaux's	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	2	60	3	2	60	3	2	60
{ Johnston's	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	60	3	2	60	3	2	60
{ McArthur's	8	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	60	3	2	60	3	2	60
{ Townson's	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	60	3	2	60	3	2	60
{ Abbott's	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	60	3	2	60	3	2	60
{ Wilson's	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	60	3	2	60	3	2	60
Total	16	1	...	15	3	2	68	...	4	...	28	16	480	28	16	480	28	16	480	28	16	480	28	16	480

Two sergeants, 14 rank and file, supernumeraries, doing duty with the Regiment not included.

Officers' Names Present.—B.-Major Johnston, Captain Abbott, Lieut't Moore, Lieut't Laycock, Ensign Anderson, Ensign Draffen (sick), Ensign Cressy (under sentence of a Gen'l-Court Martial), Adjutant Minchin, Paymaster Cox (suspended), Q'r-master Laycock, Surgeon Harris.

GEO. JOHNSTON, B.-Major Commanding.

1805.
30 April.
Return of New South Wales Corps.

1805.
30 April.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch marked No. 7, per H.M.S. Investigator; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 21st November, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1805.

Reports from
Hobart and
Port
Dalrymple.

Since writing the preceding Letters, the Ship Sydney belonging to the House of Messrs. Campbell & Co., from Port Dalrymple, and a Vessel from Hobart Town in the Derwent, have arrived and brought Accounts from those Settlements, which enables me to transmit Colonel Collins's Despatches for Your Lordship, and a Copy of a Letter I received from Colonel Pater-son at Port Dalrymple.

Importation
of live stock for
settlement
under Collins.

Referring to my Lord Hobart's Dispatch of 26th February, 1803,* Your Lordship will observe his Instructions to enter into a new Arrangement with Mr. Campbell for furnishing a further Number of Cattle to be landed at Port Philip, and in my Answer, dated 1st March, 1804, Your Lordship will observe my then Information that I deferred that Measure until Colonel Collins was permanently fixed, and that it could be seen whether any competition might occur to procure them at a cheaper rate than £28 p'r Head.

Live stock for
settlement at
Hobart.

By my Letter of 15th May, 1804, to Mr. Secretary Sullivan, I communicated my having sent a number of Cows from Govern-ment Herds to the Settlement at the Derwent, with the addition of those purchased from the Lady Barlow at £21 p'r Head, and those received by the Buffalo; Also of my having agreed with Mr. Campbell and the Master of the Mersey to carry as many Cows as could be taken on board Two Ships. Those to be brought by Mr. Campbell to be landed at Port Dalrymple, and those to be brought by the Master of the Mersey to be delivered at the Derwent at £25 p'r Head for each Merchantable Cow, which Your Lordship will observe is £3 a Head cheaper than those formerly contracted for.

Wreck of the
Mersey.

The Mersey was unfortunately lost† in going through Torres's Straits, and I am informed the Master has no intention of performing his Agreement in any other Ship; but as I had previously supplied the Derwent with 149 Cows and other Stock, that Settlement will feel no present inconvenience in not receiving its intended proportion of Breeding Cattle.

Cattle imported
to Port
Dalrymple.

By the Enclosure from Lieutenant-Governor Pater-son, Your Lordship will observe that the Sydney, in compliance with Mr. Campbell's part of the Agreement, has arrived, and landed at Port Dalrymple 622 Cows, 910 having been embarked, but 288 died on the Passage. Those landed are reported to be in a very healthy and good Condition.

* *Marginal note.*—No. 4. † Note 70.

The Expence attending this important Supply to an Infant Colony will doubtless appear great, but had this place upon its first being settled, and, indeed, for three Years after, received but a fourth part of that Supply, there would have been no necessity to have required those Supplies of Salt Provisions, which have been so much more expensive than Breeding Stock in the respective proportions of Time, Increase, and its Produce.

1805.
30 April.
Value of
importations
of live stock.

From the Measures Colonel Paterson has adopted, and I have no doubt will persevere in, for the preservation of such a valuable and important Object, I entertain the most sanguine hopes that his efforts will be effectual. I have, therefore, directed the Commissary to draw Bills on His Majesty's Treasury for the amount of that Service, which I respectfully hope may, from the Authorities and Motives which occasioned it, meet Your Lordship's Approbation. Vouchers for that Expence I have the honor to enclose, by which Your Lordship will observe that the whole Amount, including the Spirits, Provisions, &c., retained by Order of Lieutenant-Governor Paterson, amounts to £15,950 15s. 2d., for which Ten sets of Bills are drawn for the accommodation of Mr. Campbell's House; and as the whole of those Bills are sent by his Agent to that House in India, it may be some time before they are presented for payment to the Treasury, which is an Information I have deemed it necessary to apprize Your Lordship of, for making such Arrangements respecting the liquidation thereof as may be judged necessary.

Bills in
payment for
live stock.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

COPY of a Letter from Lieut. Govr. Paterson to Govr. King with an Enclosure of the No. of Live Stock etc. landed from the Sydney at Port Dalrymple.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

VOUCHER for the Expence of the above Service.

[Copies of these two enclosures will be found in volume I, series III.]

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch marked No. 8, per H.M.S. Investigator; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 21st November, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1805.

In consequence of the Removals from Norfolk Island, and the Reduction of the Civil Establishment, which took place the 12th February last, the following Officers of the Civil Establish-

Removals from
Norfolk Island.

1805.
30 April.
Reduced
establishment
at Norfolk
Island.

Establishment
for Port
Dalrymple.

Appointment
of Riley as
deputy
commissary
at Port
Dalrymple.

Superintendents
transferred
from Norfolk
Island to Port
Dalrymple.

Establishment
at Port
Dalrymple.

Judge-advocate
and chaplain
at Norfolk
Island.

ment remain for the present, viz., Commandant, Deputy Judge-Advocate, Clergyman, Surgeon, Storekeeper, Superintendent, Beach-Master and Pilot; And as the Settlement at Port Dalrymple has attained much Stability, I respectfully submit the propriety of an Establishment being allowed to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson at least equal to those reduced from that at Norfolk Island, to enable him to carry on the various objects under his Charge, as at present he has no person in whom he can place sufficient confidence to superintend the necessary Works going forward.

Agreeable to My Lord Hobart's recommendation* of something being done for Mr. Alexander Riley when any Civil Vacancy might occur, and Colonel Paterson having applied for his being charged with the Care of the Provisions and Stores at that Settlement, and having since received the strongest Testimonials from Colonel Paterson in his favour, added to the great Charge he now has, I have considered that I could not better meet My Lord Hobart's intentions respecting Mr. Riley than by appointing him to Act as Deputy-Commissary of the Settlement at Port Dalrymple, in which Situation I have no doubt of his rendering much Service.

Of the three Superintendants discharged from the Establishment at Norfolk Island, I have (as the Service at Port Dalrymple would suffer much by that assistance being withheld from Colonel Paterson until directions may arrive from England) taken it upon me to direct Three Superintendants from Norfolk Island to be reported to the Colonial Agent as appointed to Act in similar Situations at Port Dalrymple. Those Arrangements will give useful persons to Superintend the different public Works under Lieutenant-Governor Paterson's directions, whose present Establishment is as follows:—Lieutenant-Governor Paterson, Mr. Alex'r Riley, Dep'y-Commissary (one disch'd from Norfolk Island), Mr. Jacob Mountgarret, Surgeon, Three Superintendants (Disch'd from Norfolk Island).

The Patent for convening Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature at Norfolk Island not admitting of my withdrawing the Deputy Judge-Advocate from thence until Your Lordship's directions are received thereon, that Officer will remain; but as the Settlement at Port Dalrymple will soon exceed that at Norfolk Island, it may become necessary to remove the Chaplain, &c., which will not be done until the decrease of the Inhabitants on Norfolk Island may admit thereof.

I enclose a Return of the Superintendents now employed at this place, Norfolk Island, and Port Dalrymple, whose number do

* Note 131.

not exceed the Establishment. The contingent pay allowed to an Extra Deputy-Commissary has ceased, as also the Appointment to the Commandant at Newcastle, together with the additional Salary of £50 p. Annum to the person who conducted the public Agricultural Concerns in the Colony. And as Mr. Throsby, whom your Lordship will observe is on the list of Superintendants, I have given him that small remuneration for the Arduous Situation of conducting the public Service at Newcastle, where none but the most flagitious Characters are sent.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

STATEMENT of the Officers and Superintendants on the Civil Establishment of His Majesty's Colony in New South Wales, in the execution of their respective duties, and absent on leave, April 30th, 1805.

Return of the
civil
establishment.

Names.	Quality.	Remarks, &c.
Philip Gidley King	Governor	Took the command 28th Sept., 1800.
Richard Atkins.....	Dep'y Judge-Advocate ...	.....
John Palmer	Commissary .....	.....
Thomas Smyth	Provost-Marshal	Dead 19th December, 1804, and Garnham Blaxcell appointed to act until His Majesty's pleasure is rec'd thereon.
Will'm Neate Chapman.	Secretary to the Governor	Gone to England on leave of absence. Garnham Blaxcell appointed Acting and receives the full pay for that Service.
Richard Johnson ...	Clergyman	In England on Gov'r Hunter's leave, 28th Sept., 1800.
Samuel Marsden ...	do	Officiates in Mr. Johnson's place and does his own duty.
Will'm Balmain.....	Surgeon.....	In England on leave of Absence; reported Dead. Thomas Jamison, Assistant Surgeon, Acting in his room.
James Thompson ...	Assistant Surgeon	In England on leave of Absence; Charles Throsby performs his Duty.
Darcey Wentworth	do	Norfolk Island.
James Mileham ...	do	Sydney.
John Savage	do	Parramatta.
Augustus Alt	Surveyor of Land	Invalided.
Charles Grimes	do	Appointed from England, where he went on leave of Absence, 9th August, 1803. George Wm. Evans did his Duty till 22nd February, 1805, when, being discharged for Fraud, Henry Williams was appointed, who now does that Duty as well as Deputy Surveyor at Norfolk Island.
Will'm Neate Chapman.	Dep'y Commissary	Gone to England on leave of Absence, 17th March, 1804; James Wilshire does his Duty.
James Williamson...	do	Parramatta.
Thomas Moore	Boat Builder .....	.....

1805.
30 April.

Return of the
civil
establishment.

STATEMENT of the Officers and Superintendents on the Civil
Establishment of His Majesty's Colony in New South Wales,
&c.—*continued.*

Names.	Quality.	Remarks, &c.
William Bennett ...	Clerk to the Commissary	Sydney.
James Wilshire	do	.....
William Baker	Storekeeper	Hawkesbury.
John Gowan	do	Sydney.
Nicholas Divine.....	Superintendent	Superintends Town Labour.
John Jamieson	do	Superintends all Government Stock, &c.
John Whittear	do	Superintends the Carpenters' work at Parramatta.
Peter Hodges	do	Master Blacksmith
Mich'l Knowland ...	do	Castle Hill
Joseph Jennings ...	do	Parramatta.
Will'm Sutton	Storekeeper	Newcastle.
Charles Throsby ...	Superintendent	Superintends the Settlement at New- castle.
George Mealmaker	do	Conducts the Manufactory of Linen and Woolen.
NORFOLK ISLAND.		
Joseph Foveaux ...	Lieut.-Governor	Gone to England on leave of Absence, sick.
John Piper	Commandant	Appointed in the Room of L't-Gov'r Foveaux, at 5s. p. Diem.
Charles Fulton	Clergyman .....	.....
Zac'a Clarke	Dep'y Commissary	Dead.
Will'm Broughton...	Act'g Dep'y Comm'y	Discharged, upon the Reduction, 12th Feb'y, 1805.
Will'm Broughton...	Storekeeper .....	.....
Henry Williams.....	Act'g Deputy Commissary	Now at Port Dalrymple, and does the duty of Surveyor-General, from 23 February, last.
Darcey Wentworth	Surgeon .....	.....
Thomas Hibbens ...	Dep'y Judge-Advocate ...	.....
Martin Tims	Provost-Marshal	Discharged, upon the Reduction of 12th February, 1805, and is paid 2s. 6d. p. Day when he does that Duty.
John Drummond ...	Beach Master .....	.....
John Best	Superintendent .....	.....
Nathaniel Lucas ...	do	Discharged upon Reduction, 12th February, 1805.
Rich'd Nash	do	.....
PORT DALRYMPLE.		
William Paterson ...	Lieut't-Governor of the Territory, and Com- manding at Port Dal- rymple.	Appointed to the Command, 1st October, 1804.
Jacob Mountgarrett	Surgeon .....	.....
Alexander Riley ...	Storekeeper	Appointed 1st October, 1804; Served in that Capacity till 9th March, 1805, when he was appointed Act- ing Deputy Commissary
— Hill	Superintendent	In charge of Government Stock.

Two more Superintendents to be appointed in the room of those discharged at Norfolk Island.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

1805.
30 April.

(Despatch marked No. 9, per H.M.S. Investigator; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 21st November, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1805.

By my former Letters A, Your Lordship will observe that I have always noted at the conclusion of those Letters, which have accompanied the Commissary's Annual Accounts, the Yearly amount of the Stoppages against the Soldiers' pay for the Ration, which was charged by the Commissary at 2½d. each Man per Day, in consequence of Colonel Paterson's Communication, but it has lately appeared that instead of 2½d., the Stoppages by the Paymaster has been 3½d. for each Man liable thereto agreeable to His Majesty's Warrant, dated 6th February, 1799.

Stoppages from
the pay of
soldiers.

By referring to the Documents sent Yearly, a General Statement of which is enclosed, Your Lordship will observe that from the 23rd of October, 1802, when the Stoppages were first made to the 31st Decr. 1804, the Amount of those Stoppages in the hands of Cox and Greenwood, Agents to the New South Wales Corps, was for that part of the Corps, serving at Sydney, £5,078 15s. 6½d., and for the Detachment at Norfolk Island £725 3s. 8½d., making together the Sum of £5,803 19s. 3d., claimable by My Lords Commissioners of the Treasury from Cox and Greenwood, Agents for the New South Wales Corps, the Stoppages having been made from the Soldiers and of course remaining in their Hands.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

STATEMENT of the Amount of Stoppages from the non-Commissioned Officers and privates of the New South Wales Corps for their Rations from the 23d Octr. 1802 to 31st Decr. 1804 at 2½d. pr. Diem, being the Supposed Stoppages transmitted in former Returns.

Statement of
stoppages from
the pay of
soldiers.

	No. Victualled	No. of days Victualled.	Amt. of Stoppages.
From 23rd Oct. to 31st Decr., 1802. Non-Commissioned Officers and privates	570	37,801	£ s. d. 393 15 2½
From 1st Janrv. to 31st Decr., 1803. Non-Commissioned Officers and privates	599	167,251	1,742 3 11½
From 1st Janrv. to 31st Decr., 1804. Non-Commissioned Officers and privates	476	143,207	1,491 14 9½
Total from 23rd Octr., 1802, to 31st Decr., 1804	1,645	138,259	3,627 13 11½

1805.
30 April.
Statement of
stoppages from
the pay of
soldiers.

STATEMENT of the Amount of Stoppages from the Non-Commissioned Officers Privates of the New South Wales Corps for their Rations from the 23d Octr. 1802 to 31st Decr. 1804 at 3½d. pr. Diem being the Stoppage agreeable to His Majesty's Warrant dated 6th Feby. 1799 which Stoppage of 3½d. pr. Man has been made by the Paymaster of the New South Wales Corps transmitted by him to the Regimental Agents, Cox and Greenwood.

	No. Victualled.	No. of Days Victualled.	Amt. of Stoppages.
From 23rd Octr. to 31st Decr., 1802. Non-Commissioned Officers and privates	570	37,801	£ 551 5 3½
From 1st Janry. to 31st December, 1803. Non-Commissioned Officers and privates	599	167,251	2,339 1 6½
From 1st Janry. to 31st Decr., 1804. Non-Commissioned Officers and privates	476	143,207	2,088 8 8½
Total from 23rd Octr., 1802, to 31st Decr., 1804	1,645	138,259	5,078 15 6½

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

Norfolk Island.

Amount of Deduction for each non Commissd. Officer and private on account of their provisions @ 3½d. p. Diem from 9th May to 24 Decr. 1803	}	403 19 9
Do Do from 26th December 1803 to 24th June 1804		294 0 10½
Do Do from 25th June to 24th December 1804.....	}	27 3 1
		£725 3 8½

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch marked "Separate A," per H.M.S. Investigator; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 21st November, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1805.

Referring Your Lordship to my Separate Letters A, dated as per Margin,* detailing the Expences that have been unavoidably incurred during the last Year, viz. from 1st January to 31st December, 1804, together with the Commissary's Annual Accounts made up to that period, and annexed as an Enclosure

* *Marginal note.*—14th Augt. 1804, per Albion; 20th Decr. 1804, per Lady Barlow; 1 Jany. 1805, per Investigator.

Reports on
expenditure
during 1804.

to Separate Letter A to My Lord Hobart of 1st January, 1805, not knowing Your Lordship was in Office at the Time, that Letter was wrote.

1805.
30 April.

In that place, I have to request Your Lordship's observance of the Small Remains of useful Stores now in the Colony, which have greatly decreased since December, 1804, and will continue so to do by the indispensable Issues for Government purposes and those necessary to be sent to the other Settlements. The same Observation may be made respecting the Annual Supplies, and Your Lordship will also observe that the Statement then made, with the accompanying Documents, pointed out the Debt due to the Crown on those Supplies to be £14,157 18s. 11½d. Sterling, and that the quantity of Grain and Swine's Flesh delivered into His Majesty's Stores in part payment thereof to 31 March, 1805, being the last Quarter amounts to £2,955 7s. 1¾d., leaving a Debt of £11,202 11s. 10d., which will be liquidating considerably every Quarter.

Diminution of supplies in store.

Debts due to government.

The unpleasant Task now remains for me to inform Your Lordship of the Circumstances that have required my directing the Commissary to draw Bills on the Treasury to the Amount of £624 4s. 9¼d.*

Bills drawn.

Referring to the Enclosed Voucher, Your Lordship will observe that payment has been made to Mr. Hogan's Agent for Two Years Rent of Cornwallis Farm at Hawkesbury, which has been very successfully and advantageously cropped on account of Government since the Year 1800, and which not only yielded a great Store of Wheat in the flooded Year of 1801, but has also produced so great a quantity that 10,620 Bushels of unthreshed Wheat now remains. This part of the expence amounting to £295 2s. 6d. is comprized in that Voucher, being charged as Wheat supplied to Government, which has appeared the most regular Mode of transacting that payment.

Payment of two years' rent of Cornwallis Farm.

Your Lordship will also observe the Sum of £75 paid to Captain Kent for some Wheat that remained on his Farm on his being ordered to England; the remaining part of this Expence is Wheat received from Individuals on account of the Crown in payment of Debts due to the Britannia and Greenwich, Whalers, which have been liquidated in that manner since the period their respective Investments were taken into His Majesty's Stores. By this Statement, I hope your Lordship will discover that every exertion has been used to collect Grain, etc. for the maintenance

Wheat received into store.

* *Marginal note.*—The Amount in the Voucher is £733 8s. 9¼d. but from a necessity to supply H. M. Ship Buffalo with a part of that Grain the balance of £109 4s. 0d. is drawn by the purser of that Ship on the Victualling Board.

1805.
30 April.

of those necessarily supported from the Stores arising from the Debts due to the Crown, and that as little Expence as possible has been incurred in drawing Bills in payment for Grain, except in such unavoidable occasions as above stated.

Expenditure on the different settlements.

Being anxious to make the distinction clear between the Expences of this part of His Majesty's Territory, which is under my immediate inspection, and those of the Settlements depending thereon, I have always left to the Lieutenant-Governor of Norfolk Island to give Your Lordship and the Treasury every information respecting the contingent Expences of that Island, who has at the same time sent me Duplicates of such Information, which he has from Time to Time possessed Your Lordship with.

Expenditure incurred by Collins.

Colonel Collins has not thought proper to send me that Information, but has transmitted to me his sealed Despatches for Your Lordship, and among which I presume are the necessary Explanations to Yourself and My Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Cost of importing cattle for Port Dalrymple.

Viewing Port Dalrymple in the same footing as Colonel Collins's Settlement, it became necessary that I should, in a Separate Letter, inform Your Lordship of the great primary Expence that has been incurred for the great Stock of Breeding Cows carried there from Calcutta, as stated in my Separate Letter No. 7; and however great that Expence certainly appears, still the future Advantages cannot fail of being obvious, when the slow progress made for some Years in this Colony was principally owing to the want of a small proportion of the Breeding Stock Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town have been so amply supplied with within the first half-Year of their being settled. And I also request Your Lordships observing Colonel Paterson's Reasons for giving the Commander of the Ship, that brought the Cattle, a Receipt for the Articles of Provisions, etc., which have been liquidated by being included in the Bills given in payment for the Cows.

Division of live stock between Hobart and Port Dalrymple.

It may be adviseable in the next Summer to make an equal Division of Cows at both the Settlements on Van Dieman's Land by transhipping the difference from Port Dalrymple to Hobarts Town, although the Stock at the latter place is far from being small.

The present great increase of Cattle in these Settlements and the ample Supplies given to those under the Command of Lieutenant-Governors Paterson and Collins will fully preclude the necessity of any farther Supplies of Stock being contracted for from India or elsewhere.

By the Commissary's enclosed Statement of Remains of Provisions on the 31st March, Your Lordship will observe that after the great Supplies sent to the New Settlements we then had 81 Weeks Salt provisions, but from the deficiency in different Casks and some of the Meat turning out so bad as not to be fit for issue, that quantity ought not to be calculated to last beyond September, 1806; but before that period arrives that Stock will be considerably decreased by the necessity of sending a proportion thereof to the Settlements on Van Diemen's Land, where Your Lordship will observe, by the Deputy Commissary's Return at Hobart's Town, not more than 22 Weeks Salt Meat remained there on the 4th March last, and by the Return from Port Dalrymple, that 39 Weeks Salt Meat remained in their Stores the 19th April last. By an opportunity, which will soon offer, I shall send an additional Supply of four Months Salt Meat to Hobart Town.

1805.
30 April.

Salt provisions
remaining
in store.

In the Commissary's Statement, Your Lordship will observe that a Year's Salt Pork is requested for these Settlements and those at Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple, which will preclude the necessity of having too sudden recourse to the Live Stock, altho' proportions of that belonging to Government is killing, which tends to make a small saving in the Salted Meat; added to which, I expect to draw a considerable Supply of Salt Pork from Norfolk Island. And in the Remarks on the half Yearly Muster,* Your Lordship will observe the length of Time the Stock belonging to the Crown would last in different proportions of Ration, supposing we had no other resources.

Requisition for
salt meat.

Respecting Grain, which is issued alternately as Flour or Wheat, Your Lordship will observe that there remains of Wheat received into the Stores in Barter and by purchase, a sufficiency for 19 Weeks, and that the wheat in Stacks belonging to the Crown is estimated to contain a quantity equal to 38 Weeks issue, making 57 Weeks, which will continue increasing in proportion as the Government Debts are paid in Wheat; therefore it is hardly necessary to say that no future supply of Grain or Flour can be required from England. At Hobart Town, there is Flour and Wheat to last until January, 1806, And at Port Dalrymple to the middle of next August, but as further Supplies of that Grain are on their Way by Individuals at their own Risk to be delivered into Government Stores, those Settlements will undergo no reduction in their full Rations, to prevent which should always be the first and most necessary Consideration.

Supplies of
grain available.

Not having yet received the proportion of Extra Supplies for the present Year, I have to request Your Lordship's indulgence

* Note 132.

1805.
30 April.
Necessity for
extra supplies.

in repeating how much our Stores are drained of the necessary Articles for carrying on the public Works and supplying the Wants of Individuals. Whenever the Supplies do arrive, they will be particularly acceptable, and will enable me to send a part thereof to the New Settlements, which notwithstanding the liberal Supplies they have had from hence are still deficient in many Articles equally useful as necessary.

Requisition
for sundry
articles.

In troubling Your Lordship with the enclosed List of Wants, as transmitted by former Conveyances, I have added such Articles as the Colony is very much in need of, which may be forwarded in case the requested Supplies for this Year may have left England.

Purchase of
pitch and tar.

By a reference to the Abstract and Statement of the Expences, Your Lordship will observe the liberal Supplies, we have hitherto received from England, have precluded the necessity of purchasing Articles requisite for the Public Use from American Adventurers at the most exorbitant Prices, and of which I can give no better Idea than that of the enormous price of £7 10s. per Barrel we were obliged to pay for Pitch and Tar, purchased from the *Cæolus* on account of the Navy Board, being absolutely necessary for refitting the *Buffalo* and for the use of the Colonial Vessels belonging to the Crown.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

A Mistake having been just discovered in the Stoppages made from the New South Wales Corps, which makes a material difference in the Treasury Claim on the Army Agents, I have the honor to state that Circumstance in a Separate Letter* accompanying this Despatch.

P.G.K.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Returns
transmitted.

ABSTRACT of Grain received into H. M. Stores on account of the Extra and Annual Supplies from 1st January to 31 March, 1805, with the Amount of Debts due on the same at that period.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

VOUCHER for Grain purchased from 1st Jany. to 31 March.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

STATEMENT of Remains of Provisions, 31 March.

* Note 133.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

1805.
30 April.

LIST of Wants for 1805.

[Copies of these four returns are not available, with the exception of the following, which was a part of Enclosure No. 1.]

	Amount of Debts due to the Crown, 31st December, 1804.		Amount of Grain and Swines' flesh recd. in payment to 31st March, 1805.		Amount of Debts due to the Crown, 31st March, 1805.		Return of debts due to government on account of annual and extra supplies.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Extra Supplies ...	8,702	4 6½	1,864	7 1	6,837	17 5½	
Annual Supplies	5,455	14 5½	1,091	0 0¾	4,364	14 4¾	
	14,157	18 11½	2,955	7 1¾	11,202	11 10	

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch marked No. 10, per H.M.S. Investigator; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 21st November, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1805.

With this I have the honor to enclose a Return of His Majesty's and Colonial Vessels employed in this Colony.

From the Circumstance of the Buffalo's having got aground the first Time she went to Port Dalrymple, and the Repairs she wants, it will not be possible to send her to Sea this Winter; and I am sorry to say her Repairs must greatly depend on being able to procure those most necessary Articles, Pitch and Tar.

The Investigator being taken off the Colonial Establishment reduces that Expence, and I am sorry to say that from the unfortunate Circumstance of the Francis, Colonial Vessel which was old and in a bad State, being driven on Shore and lost in a very heavy Gale of Wind,* that expence has also ceased. Fortunately no Lives were lost, and most of the Materials saved.

The constant Work there has been for the few Carpenters under the Master Builder in repairing the Buffalo, Cutting down and refitting the Investigator, and keeping the other Colonial Vessels in Repair, and building Boats for this and the other Settlements, has prevented any other Vessel being begun for the use of the Crown, which will be commenced as soon as the indispensable Work will admit of it.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note 134.

1805.
30 April.
Return of His Majesty's and colonial vessels.

[Enclosure No. 1.]
STATEMENT of His Majesty's Ships and Colonial Vessels employed on the Public Service in his Majesty's Territory of New South Wales 30th April 1805.

Names.	Rigged.	Tons	Establishment.	Comple- ment and No. of Officers.	State and Condition.	General or particular Em- ploy'm't.	Number and Statement of pay to Officers and Men of His Majesty's Colonial Vessels.
Buffalo	Ship ...	...	Navy	84	Repairing and Re- fitting.	Just returned a second time from Port Dalrymple. Under Orders for Norfolk Island.	INTEGRITY. 1 Master, £4 0 0 P. Month. 1 Chief Mate 2 5 0 Do 1 Second Do 2 5 0 Do 6 Ab. Seaman 8 8 0 Do £219 14 0 a Year or £16 18 0 Do
Lady Nelson...	Brig	60	Do Tender	15	Fit for sea		
Supply Hulk...	Cond'd ...	...	Navy .....	...	Cut down to lower Deck	Useful in the Harbour.	Do
Investigator...	Ship .....	...	Navy .....	...	Was condemned in 1803.		
Francis .....	...	...	...	...	Cut down and Re- fitted.	{ Has been at Norfolk Is- land, now under orders for England.	Do
Cumberland ...	Schooner	26	Colonial, built here from 1798 to 1801.	...	Wrecked in a heavy Gale of wind, 24th last March.		
Integrity	Cutter ...	59	Colonial built here from 1802 to 1803.	9	Refitted for Service.	Sailed for England with Capt. Flinders and part of the Investigator's Crew, has since been taken at the Isle of France.	RESOURCE. 1 Master, £2 5 0 Pr. Month. 2 Men £2 16 0 Do £65 13 0 a year, or £5 1 0 a Month.
Resource	Schooner	26	Built from the Por- poise and Cato's Wrecks, 1803.	3	In Good Condition. ...		
Punt .....	...	12½	Colonial built here in 1803.	Occasional Convicts.	In Good Condition ...	Employed in the Harbour.	Do
Boats, Rowing Boats, Building.	...	...	Six in Number of different Burtheens. Two.	...	...

GOVERNOR KING TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.*

1805.
30 April.(Despatch No. 1, per H.M.S. Investigator; acknowledged by
Secretary Marsden, 16th October, 1805.)Sydney, New South Wales,
30th April, 1805.

Sir,

I beg to acquaint you for the Information of my Lords Commissrs. of the Admiralty that the Snow Harrington belonging to Madras which came here on a Commercial Speculation having Letters of Marque against France and Holland, Sailed from this place in May 1804 with the intention of getting Seal Skins at Massafuero and among the Galapagos Islands on the Coast of Peru—On the 26th Sepr. and 2nd Octobr. 1804, she seized and took a Spanish Merchant Brig, with her Cargo out of Coquimboo Bay, And I have every reason to be Assured she plundered the Port of Guasco of a Quantity of Copper—She next seized a Schooner Guarda Costa in Caldera Bay, proceeding with both Vessels to Otaheite, from thence to Norfolk Island where on learning that no War had taken place in June 1804 between England and Spain the Commander of the Harrington Ordered them to Kents Groupe (as it has since Appeared) to await his Orders—On the Harringtons arrival here March 4th, I Requested the Master's Log and Chief Mate's Journal, wherein I found the above proceedings verified and several more than Suspicious Erasures connected therewith. These Circumstances joined to the Affidavit of the Master of a Whaler which left England the 23rd Augst. last of no War having commenced between England and Spain at that Date, appeared to require such Steps being taken as I conceived the honor of His Majesty And the Integrity of his Flag demanded in the Event of no Hostilities having Commenced before the 2nd October 1804.

Departure of the
Harrington for
Masafuero.Capture of
Spanish vessels
by the
Harrington.Arrival of the
Harrington at
Sydney.

It has also appeared that a Quantity of the Brigs Lading was removed on board the Harrington, And from the Circumstance of no Spaniards being brought belonging to either of those Vessels as Prisoners or otherwise, After requiring and Receiving the Opinion of the Principal Commissioned Officers, Civil Naval and Military, I Conceived it my Duty to detain the Harrington until the event of Peace or War might be determined—In Consequence thereof I issued a Proclamation of which the enclosed is a Copy.

Reasons for the
detention of the
Harrington.

On the 31st March I had some indirect information that the King of Spain's Guarda Costa was in Jervis's Bay, when I dispatched His Majesty's Armed Tender Lady Nelson to bring

The Estremina
brought from
Jervis Bay.

* Note 135.

1805.
30 April.

her to this Place And have the honor to enclose a Copy of Acting Lieut. Symonds's Letter to me on that Subject. On the Estremina's Arrival (which is the Name of the Spanish Cruiser) I caused her to Salute His Majesty's Colours at the Battery with five Guns, which were returned with equal Number, When I directed the Vessel to be taken possession of And an exact Survey held upon her Stores and Furniture—As her False Keel is off, I intend to have it replaced And shall fit her in readiness to be returned to the Viceroy of Lima with every Article Public and Private found on board on her Arrival here, In case I Receive Accounts that War had not commenced previous to these Vessels being taken, which I trust will meet their Lordships' Approbation.

Intended action with regard to the Estremina.

Description of the Estremina.

The Estremina is a very Strong and well-Constructed Vessel of 100 Tons, Built and launched at Callao in July, 1803, And was Commanded at the time of her being Captured by Don Antonio José Del Campo Ensign in the Spanish Navy, And was Stationed to protect and prevent the Smuggling of Copper from the Mines of Serena near Coquimboo—She was pierced for Twelve Guns, but had only Four, four Pounders, and Eighteen Men on board, who all made their Escape on Shore.

The Spanish brig reported in Bass Strait.

By the People on board the Estremina, belonging to the Harrington, I learned that the Brig was lying in Kents Groupe in a very leaky State, most of her Cargo destroyed and damaged and that it was intended by the Person in Charge of her from the Harrington to remove from thence to some other Harbour on this Coast.

Probable consequences of the seizure of the Spanish ships.

In the more than probable Event of War not existing between England and Spain, I conceive that the Conduct of the Harrington's Commander and Crew is pregnant with much Mischief, not only in precluding our South Whalers from getting Refreshments on the Coast of Peru, which they have heretofore been allowed and treated most liberally, but may have been the Cause of their being detained on that Coast, their valuable Cargoes confiscated, And many British Seamen imprisoned—Nor am I less Apprehensive that it may be Concluded by the Spanish Governors on the Coast of Peru that the Harrington was Authorized to commit these depredations by the Governor of this Colony—Another great inconvenience will arise from this Unfortunate Event in doing away with the future probability of English Adventurers from India, England, or hence, being Received in any of the Ports on this Side of South America.

If the Commander of the Harrington deceived himself into a belief that War did exist when he took these Vessels, it certainly

was a duty he owed himself, And to Shelter him from any Suspicion of Piracy to order them here after his bringing them as far as Norfolk Island on the Voyage hither. Instead of this Open and Direct Conduct, when he learned at Norfolk Island that no Hostilities had Commenced between the Two Nations in June 1804, he Ordered them to Kents Group at the E. entrance of Basses Straits to await his Orders, where they have been some time Concealed, nor could there be a greater proof of his want of Candour, than in asserting that he had sent the Vessels to India, when he knew he had Ordered them to Kents Group, until they Received Orders from him.

1805.
30 April.

Want of
candour on
the part of
Campbell.

Should War not have taken place with Spain, I Conceive that these Transactions may be of such National Importance, that no time should be lost in Removing the Effects of any Unfavourable Representation, that probably have been made by the Government of Peru, Or that may be Construed into the Act of any other Person than an Unadvised Individual which ought to attach no prejudice to a Nation or the Government of any of its Colonies—I have therefore transmitted to His Majesty's Principal Secy. of State for the Colonies the detail of these Circumstances, Copies of which I should have got transcribed for their Lordships Information if they were not so Voluminous, but have enclosed the leading Documents presuming that the full detail will be Communicated from My Lord Camden if required.

Matters of
national
importance.

Under all the Circumstances of the Case, I humbly hope my Conduct in the measures imposed on me by a Sense of the Duty I owe to the Honor of our Most Gracious Sovereigns Flag, And the British Character will be Considered as an admissible Reason for the Steps that Sense of Duty has required me to take in these Uncommon Transactions—And as I do not conceive it advisable to delay sending this Information until a Whaler may be returning, On Consulting with Capn. Kent Second Commander of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo under my Command I have determined on sending that Officer in the Investigator, who in case of that Vessel being captured will be able to give every verbal Information respecting those Events And to whom I respectfully refer their Lordships, as he assisted at most of the enquiries that have taken place on the Subject.

Reasons for
sending Kent in
the Investigator
with despatches.

The Two Scientific Gentlemen who were left here by Captn. Flinders have finished their Researches And Reported their Collections Completed. I have at their Request directed Captn. Kent to Receive them with their respective Collections, And I hope its getting Safe will compensate for the liberal Allowance made by their Lordships to those Gentlemen, whose Salaries would have kept Accumulating, And their Collection been

Brown and
Bauer to be
passengers
on the
Investigator.

1805.
30 April.

Damaged by their Remaining here, with the Eventual prospect of a great Expense being incurred in case they and their Extensive Collections were Sent by a Whaler.

I have the honor to enclose a Copy of my Orders to Captn. Kent for proceeding on this Service which I hope will meet their Lordships Approbation.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

PROCLAMATION.

Proclamation
relating to the
Estremina and
St. Francisco
and St. Paul.

WHEREAS it appears that a *Spanish Cruiser* belonging to the King of Spain, and a *Merchant Brig* of the same Nation have been taken out of Spanish Ports on the Coast of Peru and captured by the *Harrington* Private Ship of War (belonging to Madras) and brought from thence as far as Norfolk Island, where they parted company with the *Harrington*, being officered and manned from that vessel.

There being the most presumptive proof that no Hostilities had commenced between England and Spain in the early part of August last, and the said Vessels being taken on the 26th of September and 2d of October last; and as there is reason to suppose the above Spanish Vessels are now hovering about some part of this Coast, the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels or Colonial Vessels belonging to the Crown that may fall in with them, or any Officer or Magistrate at any Settlement dependent on this Territory, are hereby required and directed to take the most efficient measures for those Vessels being sent to this Port, whether it be by taking possession of them or otherways; Until it is known whether War did actually exist in Europe on the 26th of last September; In order that proper measures may be taken therein. And it is further required, that the Persons who are or may be in charge of those Vessels do not in any manner degrade the *Spanish Flag*, but hoist it in its proper place, until it is known whether War did exist at the above period or not.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By Command of His Excellency.

G. BLAXCELL, Acting Sec.

Government House, Sydney, March 10, 1805.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

LIEUTENANT SYMONS TO GOVERNOR KING.*

Sir, H.M.A. Tender *Lady Nelson*, May 2nd, 1805.

Having received your Excellency's Orders to go on board the *Harrington*, to examine the State of her Hold, in consequence of its being reported there was three feet water therein,

Symons' report on the *Harrington*.

* Note 136.

by which means the Cargo of Flour and other Articles, belonging to the Spanish Brig St. Francisco, was reported to be damaging.

1805.
30 April.

I have examined the Harrington's Hold, and find no more than six inches Water, the Cargo on board appears in very good Condition, and in the same State as when I saw it about Three Weeks ago.

Symons' report on the Harrington.

I have, &c.,

J. SYMONS.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

EXTRACT from the Harrington's Log Book.

[A copy of this extract is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

EXTRACT from the Chief Mate's Journal.

[A copy of this extract was also forwarded as enclosure numbered 33 to the despatch to Lord Hobart, marked "Separate and particular," and dated 30th April, 1805.]

[Enclosure No. 5.]

GOVERNOR KING'S ORDERS TO CAPTAIN KENT.

By Philip Gidley King, etc., etc.

WHEREAS His Majesty's Honor and the Integrity of the British Flag is much implicated by the Transaction of the Harrington, private Vessel of War belonging to Madras taking out of Spanish Ports on the Coast of Peru, a Spanish Merchant Brig and a Cruizer belonging to the King of Spain, If Hostilities between His Majesty and the King of Spain had not commenced before the 26th Sept. or 2d of October last.

King's orders to Kent to proceed to England in the Investigator.

And whereas I have judged it necessary to detain the said Vessel, her Commander and Officers, until I receive certain information whether Hostilities had commenced as aforesaid, or not, And that the good Faith of His Majesty's Servants respecting his Allies, Friends and Neuters may not be suspected; I have deemed it advisable for the benefit of His Majesty's Service to dispatch an Officer of Rank possessed of the Circumstances to England in order to His Majesty's Pleasure being received thereon as early as possible.

And as I have considered you the most Eligible Person for that purpose, you having assisted at the different Examinations

1805.
30 April.

King's orders
to Kent to
proceed to
England in the
Investigator.

on this business, which you can explain to His Majesty's Ministers in case any Accident befalls my Despatches intrusted to your care or the Duplicates thereof.

You are therefore hereby required and directed to take upon you the Charge and Command of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Investigator, and cause her to be fitted with all possible despatch for that Service, Strictly Charging and Commanding all the Officers and Company belonging to the said Armed Vessel to behave themselves jointly and severally in their respective Employments with all due Respect and Obedience unto you their said Commander, And you likewise to Observe and Execute such Orders as you shall from time to time receive from me or any other your Superior Officer for His Majesty's Service, and for so doing this shall be your Order.

Given etc. this 18th March, 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To William Kent Esq. Second Comr. of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo, hereby appointed to Command His Majesty's Armed Vessel Investigator until further Orders.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

GOVERNOR KING TO FRENCH GOVERNORS.

To the Préfet or Officer, Civil or Military, Commanding in any Port belonging to the French Republic where His Britannic Majesty's Vessel Investigator may eventually be carried.

Sydney, Port Jackson, New South Wales,

Sir,

30th April, 1805.

King's request
for the
protection
of Brown and
Bauer with
their
collections.

As the Chance and Hazard attending the unfortunate Warfare in which Great Britain is engaged may occasion His Britannic Majesty's Vessel Investigator to fall into your power, it is a duty I owe to the cause of Science to represent to you the Circumstances in which Mr. Robert Brown, Naturalist, and Mr. Ferdinand Bauer, Painter of Natural History, are placed, and to solicit for them and their extensive Collections that protection from you which France, as well as the other Polished Nations of Europe, have on so many occasions shown their resolution to afford to the Scientific Voyager, the result of whose labour they justly consider as not appertaining to any particular State further than the honour naturally accruing to the Nation by whom these Adventurers are sent forth, and the Credit due to the Individuals themselves in Collecting and Arranging such materials as are Calculated to advance their respective branches of science, and eventually to benefit mankind in general.

The above named Gentlemen formed a part of the Scientific Establishment employed in the Voyage of Discoveries in the Investigator, under the direction of Captain Flinders, and provided with a passport from France.

1805.
30 April.

In the course of her Voyage she became unfit to prosecute the remainder of it, from the Rotten state of her Upper works, which occasioned the Captain, Officers, and Crew to return to Europe, leaving those Gentlemen to prosecute their researches in this Colony for a certain period, which is now elapsed; and as it has been advisably necessary to cut down the Investigator for Colonial Services, so it has become necessary to dispatch her to England with a representation of an injury committed contrary to the Law of Nations by the Commander of an English Letter of Marque on the Ships and Subjects of the King of Spain on the Coast of Peru.

King's request
for the
protection of
Brown and
Bauer
with their
collections.

In such circumstances I ought not to doubt of those Gentlemen receiving from you and from your Nation the same protection as if they belonged to and were employed by the French Republic itself, or of their being sent with their Collections to England as soon as circumstances may permit.

Could I conceive any further entreaty necessary for their safeguard and protection, I might advance the gratefully acknowledged attention, Hospitality, and Relief afforded to the French Expedition of Discoveries, under Captain Baudin, when they touched at this Port; but trusting that the Advancement of Science stands in need of no other Recommendation than that common to every enlightened mind, I once more solicit your care and protection for those Gentlemen whom the chance of War may conduct into your power.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.

(Despatch No. 2, per H.M.S. Investigator; acknowledged by Secretary Marsden, 16th October, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

30th April, 1805.

Sir,

Referring you to my Letters by Captain Flinders in the Cumberland Armed Tender, with their Duplicates and Triplicates by other Conveyances, for the Circumstances attending the Survey and Condemnation of the Investigator's Hull as unfit to prosecute the remainder of her Voyage of Discovery, and latterly

Condemnation
of H.M.S.
Investigator.

1805.
30 April.
Conversion
of the
Investigator.

H.M.S.
Investigator
sent to England.

The Investigator
on the colonial
establishment.

Houston
appointed to
command
H.M.S.
Buffalo.

Arrangements
for the voyage
of the
Investigator.

Payment for
members of
the Buffalo's
crew.

my Letters stating my Reasons for directing her to be cut down and the Arrangements I had made consequent thereon; I have now to request you will have the Goodness to inform My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that having sent that Ship to Norfolk Island as stated in a former Letter under the Command of Lieutenant Houstoun, I was happy to learn on her return that she had answered extremely well in her reduced and strengthened State. The Exigence of the Public Service as stated in my Separate Letter No. 1 determined me on sending that Vessel to England under the Command of Captain Kent, but not without a previous inspection by that Officer, myself, and the best informed Carpenters to ascertain her being equal to perform that Voyage, as far as respected her Capability and being more than Sea worthy.

You will please, Sir, to observe that when the Investigator was refitted in her reduced State that I placed her with respect to pay on the Colonial Establishment until I might receive directions from their Lordships and the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether she was to be considered on the Colonial Establishment or that of the Navy, And in that State she would have remained until those Orders might have been received but for the present exigence, In which I had no other Guide than the Arrangements their Lordships were pleased to make respecting the Crew of the Lady Nelson being borne on a Supernumerary List on the Buffalo's Books for Wages and Victuals. I have therefore considered Captain Kent the Lieutenant and Carpenter of the Buffalo with the petty Officers and Seamen, who are continued on the Buffalo's Books, as lent on that particular Service, and as I have directed Lieutenant John Houstoun who is the only confirmed Lieutenant in the Colony to act as Second in the Room of Captain Kent until their Lordships' pleasure is received thereon, I Have directed that Officer with those who have entered to fill the Buffalo's Complement, and a necessary complement for the Investigator to be put on a Separate Supernumerary List on the Buffalo's Books for Wages and Provisions—with the latter of which the purser of the Buffalo has by my directions put on board a full Allowance of all Species for Eight Months, under the presumption that the Investigator's Crew will turn over to some other Ship if the War continues, or be discharged if it is Peace. Captain Kent has so far become accountable as to give the Purser a receipt for Provisions, and to apply for a Survey on the Remains when he arrives in England.

As an inconvenience may be supposed to attend some of the Buffalo's Men lent the Investigator, who have pay due not only for the Buffalo but for former Ships, As they must necessarily

wait until that ship is paid before they can receive what is due for their Services, and as I am well aware that any other Mode is an innovation on the present Established regulation—Yet in the Event of Such a Document being required I have enclosed pay Lists on the former plan the admissability of which I respectfully submit to their Lordships' consideration.

1805.
30 April.
—
Payment for members of the Buffalo's crew.

In these Transactions which I respectfully hope can only be considered or admitted by their Lordships on account of the remote Situation of this Colony, and the few resources there are to enable me to conform in every respect to the Established Rules of the Navy, I have therefore to request their Lordships' Indulgence in case it may appear that I have deviated too much from those established Rules that are so judiciously framed as a Guide to go by.

Modification of naval rules.

Lieutenant Houstoun having conducted himself very much to my Satisfaction and to the public Advantage in fitting the Investigator, I respectfully hope that my Appointing that Officer to act in Captain Kent's absence may meet their Lordships' Approbation.

As Mr. Bartholomew Kent, acting Lieutenant of the Buffalo, goes with Captain Kent in the Investigator, I have taken it upon me to appoint Mr. Oxley who has served his full Time but not passed, to act as second Lieutenant of the Buffalo.

Oxley appointed second lieutenant of the Buffalo.

As removing the Carpenter of the Buffalo into the Investigator was at Captain Kent's particular Request and with the Carpenter's concurrence, I have consented to his desire, knowing how much his Assistance as a Seaman will be requisite.

Buffalo's carpenter transferred to the Investigator.

Being anxious to supply Port Dalrymple before the Winter sets in with an additional Number of People, Stock, Provisions etc. His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo with the Integrity Colonial Cutter sailed on that Service the 25th Ult. and by an arrival of a Vessel from Port Dalrymple I was informed of her making that Passage in Ten days, that she was landing the Stock, Provisions, etc. and in a few Days would sail on her return to this place.

Sailing of the Buffalo and Integrity for Port Dalrymple.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

(A) GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN KENT.

Sir,

Sydney, March 17th, 1805.

As a Necessity of the Service which is known to you, requires that you should proceed to England in His Majesty's Armed Vessel Investigator, lately cut down and as I am desirous that an Opinion of how far she is Capable of performing that Voyage should be formed, I have to request that you will

The Investigator to be examined.

1805.
30 April.

advise with the Commander and Mate of that Ship, the Master Builder, and the Carpenter of the Buffalo, and inform me how far you consider her eligible in point of Safety to perform that Voyage.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(B) CAPTAIN KENT TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty's Ship Buffalo,

Port Jackson, March 18th, 1805.

Sir,

Report on the
condition of the
Investigator.

Agreeable to your Order of Yesterday, I have Consulted with the Commander and Mate of the Investigator, the Master Builder and Carpenter of the Buffalo, upon the Subject of that Vessel in her present State being fit and Safe to perform a Voyage to England, And they are of Opinion she is. As some Accident may happen to a lower Mast in a Voyage of such extent, I have to request you will be pleased to Order Mr. John Coldwell, Carpenter of the Buffalo, to go with me into the Investigator whose Services as an Officer and Seaman in the Charge of a Watch will be particularly Useful. I have, &c.,

WM. KENT.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

WARRANT APPOINTING LIEUTENANT HOUSTON, ACTING COMMANDER
H.M.S. BUFFALO.

Warrant
appointing
Houston acting
commander of
the Buffalo.

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King, etc., etc.
WHEREAS His Majesty's Honor and the Integrity of the British Flag is much implicated, if Hostilities between His Majesty and the King of Spain had not commenced before the 26th September and 2d of October last, by the transactions of the Harrington private Vessel of War, belonging to Madras, taking out of Spanish Ports on the Coast of Peru a Spanish Merchant Brig and a Cruizer belonging to the King of Spain.

And Whereas I have judged it Necessary to detain the said Vessel Harrington, her Commander and Officers, until I receive certain Information whether Hostilities had commenced as aforesaid or not; And that the good Faith of His Majesty's Service respecting his Allies, Friends and Neuters may not be suspected, I have deemed it adviseable for the benefit of His Majesty's Service to dispatch Wm. Kent Esq., Second Commander of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo under my Command possessed of the Circumstances to England in order to His Majesty's pleasure being received thereon as early as possible.

And you being the only Confirmed Lieutenant of the Royal Navy in this Colony, You are hereby required and directed to take upon you the Charge and Command of Acting Second Commander of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo during the

absence of the sd. William Kent Esq., Or until the pleasure of the Right Honourable the Lords Commis'rs of the Admiralty is received thereon, Strictly charging and Commanding all the Officers and Company belonging to the said Armed Vessel to behave themselves jointly and severally in their respective Employments with all due respect and Obedience unto you their said Acting Second Commander And you likewise to observe and Execute the General printed Instructions and such Orders and Directions as you shall from time to time receive from me or any other your Superior Officer for His Majesty's Service; hereof nor you nor any of you may fail as you will answer the contrary at your Peril, and for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

1805.
30 April.

Warrant
appointing
Houston acting
commander of
the Buffalo.

Given etc. this 18th March 1805.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To Lieutenant John Houston of the Royal Navy
hereby appointed to act as Second Commander
of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO MR. OXLEY.*

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King, etc., etc.
THE exigency of the Service requiring that William Kent Esqr. Second Commander of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo should take the Command of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Investigator, and that Acting Lieutenant Bartholomew Kent of the said Armed Vessel Buffalo should accompany him on that Service You are therefore hereby required and directed to take upon you the Charge and Command of Acting Lieutenant of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo during the absence of the said Bartholomew Kent or until further Order; Strictly charging and Commanding all the Officers and Company belonging to the said Armed Vessel subordinate to you to behave themselves jointly and severally in their respective Employments with all due respect and obedience unto you their said Acting Lieutenant. And You likewise to observe and execute as well the General Printed Instructions as what Orders and directions you shall from time to time receive from your Captain or any other your superior Officers for His Majesty's Service, hereof nor you nor any of you may fail as you will answer the contrary at Your Peril and for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

Warrant
appointing
Oxley acting
lieutenant of
the Buffalo.

Given, etc., 18th March, 1805.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To Mr. — Oxley
hereby appointed Acting Lieutenant of
His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo.

* Note 137.

1805.
30 April.

Warrant
appointing Best
carpenter of
the Buffalo.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO MR. GEORGE BEST.

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King, etc., etc.
THE Exigency of the Service requiring William Kent, Esquire, Second Commander of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo, should take the Command of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Investigator, and having requested that Mr. John Coldwell Carpenter of the said Armed Vessel Buffalo should accompany him on that Service.

You are therefore hereby required and directed to act as Carpenter of the said Armed Vessel Buffalo during the absence of the said John Coldwell or until further Order.

Given, etc., 18th March, 1805.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To Mr. George Best

hereby appointed to act as Carpenter of
His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo.

GOVERNOR KING TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.

(Despatch No. 3, per H.M.S. Investigator; acknowledged by Secretary Marsden, 16th October, 1805.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1805.

Appointment
of Menzies as
commandant
at Newcastle.

By a former letter,* I had the honor of acquainting Mr. Secretary Nepean for the information of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of Lieut. Menzies, of the Royal Marines, having with the consent and approbation of Capt. Woodriff of His Majesty's Ship Calcutta offered to take the Command and Superintendance of the intended Settlement at Hunter's River in Newcastle District, which the Insurrection amongst the Irish Convicts in March 1804 rendered necessary—I was glad that His Majesty's Service in so essential and imperious a Case would benefit by an Officer of Mr. Menzies's Abilities in conducting a Settlement formed of the most daring Characters, more particularly so as no Officers could be detached from the New South Wales Corps—And Lieut. Menzies being a Military Man and having a small Detachment of the Corps put under his Orders by Lieut. Col. Paterson, and having one Marine, I hoped would have precluded any misunderstanding. In consequence of the great trouble Lieut. Menzies had with those daring disaffected Characters, it became necessary to encrease his Force with a Subaltern etc.—Some difference of Opinion soon afterwards arose between the Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps at this Place and Lieut. Menzies respecting the latter's right to Command the Subaltern and Detachment, which Lieut. Menzies

Military
command at
Newcastle.

* Note 133.

claimed from having one Marine doing duty in the Detachment—
 A Representation being made to me on the Subject by the Com-
 manding Officer of the Corps, I declined any interference in a
 point of Military form, in consequence of which the enclosed
 Orders* were sent to the Subaltern Commanding the Party at
 which Lieut. Menzies as a Military Man felt himself much hurt.
 As he very properly did not suffer his Duty as Superintending the
 Public Concerns to be affected by what he considered taken from
 his Military Command, he remained there until he was so Grossly
 insulted in discharging his Duty by the Subaltern (who was
 previously ordered to be relieved by the Commanding Officer for
 an Actual disobedience of his Orders) as to make it necessary for
 Lieut: Menzies to send him to Head Quarters under an Arrest—
 At the same time Lieut. Menzies signified that if he would make
 an Apology, he had no wish to prosecute him; this not being
 acceded to a General Court Martial became necessary. And as
 His Majesty's Warrant, authorizing General Courts Martial to be
 held, excepts the Sentence of an Officer being Condemned to Die
 or Cashiered, to be carried into Execution until the Proceedings
 have been laid before His Majesty, I have suspended the sentence
 passed on Ensign Cressey of the New South Wales Corps until
 His Majesty's pleasure is received thereon, for which purpose
 the Proceedings and Sentence of the Court Martial are trans-
 mitted to the Judge Advocate General.

1805.
 30 April.

Military
 command at
 Newcastle.

Ensign Cressey
 placed in arrest.

Suspension
 of sentence
 of court martial
 on Cressey.

Lieut. Menzies having fixed that Settlement and brought it to
 a forward degree of perfection and has for the reasons given in
 his Letter No. † requested to resign his Situation as Com-
 mandant which from various Circumstances no ways detrimental
 to his active and persevering Conduct I have accepted, and much
 regret the reasonable Causes that has operated with that Officer
 in relinquishing a Situation that was so beneficial to the Public
 Interests of these Colonies.

Resignation
 of Menzies.

As Lieut. Menzies has some Apprehensions that he may have
 been put upon half Pay in consequence of his having been dis-
 charged from the Calcutta, I respectfully beg to express the
 anxiety I feel least such an inconvenience might attend any
 deviation from the strait Line of his Duty as an Officer in the
 Royal Marines.

Status of
 Menzies in
 the marines.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

LIEUTENANT MENZIES TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 15th March, 1805.

When I volunteered my Services and accepted the com-
 mand of the Settlement at New Castle, it was at a time when no

* Note 139. † Blank in original (see note 136).

1805.
30 April.
Resignation
of Menzies.

Officer could be detached from Head Quarters, shortly after the late Insurrection took place, and when the exigency of the Service required an establishment immediately to be formed for the reception of the most troublesome United Irishmen, in order to separate them from their villainous advisers and connexions; but the Colony having long since been restored to a state of perfect tranquillity and good order, and fearful that my remaining in this Country any longer would interfere with my rank in the Army,

I have to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to permit me to resign the command of that District and return to England to my duty in the Royal Marines; and I hope my conduct during the whole of the time I have had the honor to be under Your command has been actuated with a zeal for the interests and prosperity of this Colony, and happy shall I feel myself if my exertions have in the smallest degree contributed to preserve that subordination so essentially necessary for the welfare of every well regulated Government—more particularly this.

Permit me to return my sincere and heartfelt acknowledgements for the uniform protection and support which I have always received from Your Excellency's in the execution of my duty, and which will ever be remembered by me with the most lively sense of esteem and gratitude for Your Excellency's exalted character.

I have, &c.,

C. A. F. N. MENZIES,
Lieut. Royal Marines.

GOVERNOR KING TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.

(Despatch No. 4, per H.M.S. Investigator; acknowledged by Secretary Marsden, 16th October, 1805.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, April 30th, 1805.

Referring to my Communication to Sir Evan Nepean, respecting the Report of Survey on His Majesty's Sloop Investigator and the different measures consequent thereon to Captain Flinders' leaving this Colony, I now have the honor of transmitting for their Lordships' Information the Copy of a Letter I have received from that Officer.

Despatch
received from
Flinders.

Detention of
Flinders at
Mauritius.

On the Subject of Captain Flinders' undeserved and unprecedented Treatment by the Governor of the Isle of France, I shall make no other remark than by informing you that I have transmitted to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies the Copy of a Letter I have deemed it my duty to send the Governor of the Isle of France thro' Sir Edward Pellew and the Governor General of India, which I trust will in my Naval,

as well as Civil Capacity, meet their Lordships' approbation: And as I make no doubt but that directions* from France, after so long a time, has put a period to that Officer's sufferings I have borne putting Government to the Expence of hiring a Vessel to demand his release.

1805.
30 April.
Probable
release of
Flinders.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.]

[*These enclosures were duplicates of those forwarded with the despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 30th April, 1805, and numbered 5.*]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

(Despatch marked No. 1. per H.M.S. Investigator.)

Gentlemen, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1805.

I am sorry that absolute necessity has obliged me to draw on your Hon'ble Board for £112 10s. 0d. in Payment of Pitch, Tar, etc. which was unavoidable, being so much wanted for the use of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo and Lady Nelson. The Price will certainly appear exceeding high, not to say imposing, but as it was necessary to obtain it to enable the Buffalo and Lady Nelson to go to Port Dalrymple with Provisions and Stores, the Supercargo of the *Cæolus*, American Ship, made us pay in proportion to our wants. I therefore took no more than was absolutely necessary, trusting to the arrival of those Supplies that will do away the necessity of making the alike Purchases.

Purchase of
pitch and tar.

Before the Buffalo could go to Sea, in her first Voyage to the Straits, it was absolutely necessary to purchase some Coir Rope from an India Vessel then here, to replace that which had been repeatedly changed End for End, and was quite rotten. Since then, I have caused two Condemned Cables to be worked up into Rope, which has in a great measure enabled me to fit the Buffalo, Lady Nelson and Investigator; but I am apprehensive that when the former Ship returns from her present Voyage to Port Dalrymple for which place she is now absent, more Rope will be necessary to enable her to go to Sea again.

Rope for the
use of the
Buffalo,
Lady Nelson,
and
Investigator.

I am sorry that the Stores demanded for the Warrant Officers, sent by His Majesty's Ship Glatton, and since by Triplicate, have not been complied with, which would have saved much Expence; but being in daily expectation of receiving those Supplies, I shall defer making any other Purchases as long as I possibly can, and the Service will allow of it.

Non-receipt
of stores.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING

1805.
30 April.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

(Despatch marked No. 2, per H.M.S. Investigator.)

Gentlemen, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1805.

Kent
appointed to
command the
Investigator.

An Urgency of His Majesty's Service, which I have explained to My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty has required my Appointing Capt. Kent Second Commander of the Buffalo to Command the Investigator and proceed to England with my Despatches for His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and My Lords Commis'srs of the Admiralty.

Conversion
of the
Investigator.

You are, Gentlemen, already acquainted with the cause of that Ship being Condemned by Survey as unfit to prosecute the remainder of the Service assigned to Captain Flinders, Also that Officer's return to England, and the Cause which led to my ordering her to be re-surveyed, Cutting off her Top-sides to the Bends, Strengthening and Refitting her. Since when she has gone to Norfolk Island and met much bad Weather, in which she has proved a capable Vessel in most points, except in those common to all that are Cut down.

Arrangements
for transferring
officers and
men from the
Buffalo to the
Investigator.

In executing that Service and during her refitting she was on the Colonial Establishment respecting Pay, until I might receive an Answer to the Application I made to My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether she was to be continued as a Colonial Vessel or on the Establishment of the Navy. On the present Emergency, I have been much at a loss to manage the transfer of Officers and People necessary to be lent from the Buffalo to the Investigator and how those who are entered on board the Buffalo in their room ought to be accounted for within any regular mode, which in the present case cannot be followed; but as the Service is of such a pressing nature and our situation so Remote, I have adopted that plan which I hope from local Circumstances will be deemed an admissible reason for deviating from the regular Form of Service. In which Arrangement I had no other guide than what their Lordships and your Hon'ble Board were pleased to make respecting the Crew of the Lady Nelson being borne on a Supernumerary List on the Buffalo's Books for Wages and Victuals. I have, therefore, considered Capt. Kent, the Lieutenant and Carpenter of the Buffalo, with the Petty Officers and Seamen who were on the Buffalo's Books, as lent on that particular Service; and as I have directed Lieut. John Houston, who is the only confirmed Lieut. in the Colony, to act as Second Commander in the room of Capt. Kent, until their Lordships' pleasure is received thereon, I have directed that Officer with those who have been entered to fill the Buffalo's Com-

Houston to
command the
Buffalo.

plement and a necessary Complement for the Investigator to be put on a Separate Supernumerary List on the Buffalo's Books for Wages and Provisions.

1805.
30 April.

Should the War continue there can be little doubt of the Investigator being put to some purpose, as she is well calculated for a Floating Battery; and in the Event of her being put out of the Service her Crew may probably be turned over to some Ship, which perhaps may be going abroad as the Buffalo's destination appears too uncertain to send those men out again to rejoin her.

The Investigator as a floating battery.

In that event, it is suggested that an inconvenience may attend that part of the Ship's Company lent to the Investigator not being able to get their Wages until the Buffalo's return to England places her in the regular Course of Payment. Submitting it therefore to Your Hon'ble Board's consideration how far the peculiar exigence of the Service, that has occasioned these Removals may point out any eventual mode of paying those men their Wages before the Buffalo's return, I have considered it expedient to cause a Pay List to be made out and Signed Correspondent to the last Monthly Book according to the old mode, which I have confided to Capt. Kent's peculiar Care to deliver to Your Hon'ble Board or to My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Payment of the transferred crew of the Buffalo.

Respecting the removal of the Carpenter, who is a useful Seaman and Officer as well as a good Carpenter, he has been lent at Capt. Kent's particular request and with his own Consent.

Coldwell transferred to the Investigator.

Trusting these unavoidable Arrangements may meet with Approbation.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

P.S.—Having in a former Letter acquainted Your Hon'ble Board of the Conditions on which Mr. Troke took the Appointment of Acting Master of the Buffalo and as he has applied to go in the Investigator to avail himself of any advantage that he may hereafter derive by having served his time, I have complied with his request to be discharged as Master of the Buffalo and have re-appointed the late Acting Master, Mr. William House.

Acting master of the Buffalo.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE VICTUALLING BOARD.

(Per H. M. Ship Investigator.)

Gentlemen, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1805.

A necessity of His Majesty's Service having required my Appointing Capt. Will'm Kent, Second Commander of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo, to proceed to England with my Despatches in His Majesty's Armed Vessel Investigator lately Cut down; And as I have explained to My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Navy Board the only mode

Kent appointed to command the Investigator.

1805.
30 April.
Victualling of
the crew of the
Investigator.

that local Circumstances would allow me to adopt in considering Captn. Kent and those lent from the Buffalo to help Man the Investigator for that particular Service; I have directed Lieut. John Houston, who I have appointed to Act as Second Commander of the Buffalo and those who have been entered to fill up that Ship's Complement, as well as the additional number of Men to Navigate the Investigator to be borne on the Buffalo's Books in a Supernumerary List for Wages and Provisions, with the latter of which the Purser of the Buffalo has my directions (consequent on his Letter to me of March 17, of which I enclose a Copy) to put on board a full allowance of all Species for eight Months; and Capt. Kent has so far become accountable as to give the Purser a Receipt for the Provisions and to apply to your Hon'ble Board for a Survey on the Remains when he arrives in England.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of Mr. Sherrard's letter, dated 17th March, respecting provisions supplied the Investigator, is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR CHARLES MORGAN.

(Per H. M. Ship Investigator; acknowledged by Sir Charles Morgan.
4th November, 1805.)

1 May.

Sir,

Sydney, New South Wales, 1st May, 1805.

I had the honor of receiving Yours of the 4th of January last,* containing His Majesty's decision on the Sentence of the General Courts Martial therein referred to.

Court martial
on ensign
Cressy.

I am sorry to be under the necessity of directing the Deputy Judge Advocate to transmit the proceedings and Sentence of a General Court Martial held on Ensign Cressy of the New South Wales Corps. And as His Majesty's Warrant, authorizing General Courts Martial to be held, precludes the Sentence, adjudging an Officer to die or being Cashiered, to be carried into Execution until the Royal pleasure is received thereon, I respectfully refer the consideration thereof to His Majesty's most gracious Decision.

Court martial
on Mileham.

The principal Surgeon of the Territory, having exhibited Charges against one of his Assistants and required to try him by a General Court Martial, the proceedings of which together with my Reprimand consequent on the Sentence I have directed the Deputy Judge Advocate to forward you. The Surgeon, as well as his Assistants together with every other Officer but the Commissary and Surveyor designed in the Annual Estimate under the head of Civil Establishment, hold their Appointments by virtue of a Military Commission signed by His Majesty, a Copy of one the Deputy Judge Advocate has enclosed, and it is on that

* Note 140.

high Document* that those Gentlemen of the Medical Department have claimed trying and being tryed by that Tribunal, to which adverting to their Commissions I could offer no objections, as the Words according to the Rules and Discipline of War appear to me that the person receiving and holding such Commission is amenable to the Laws on that behalf.

1805.
1 May.

Trial of civil
officers by
court martial.

I should not have troubled you with the preceding Paragraph, but that the Deputy Judge Advocate has communicated his intentions of applying to you for your Opinion whether Officers on the Civil Establishment holding Military Commissions are amenable to Martial Law.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

20th and 21st May, 1805.

[Copies of these two despatches are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch No. 11, per H. M. Ship Investigator; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 21st November, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 22nd May, 1805.

22 May.

The enclosed are Twelve Counterparts of Absolute Emancipations, which I have granted to enable the Objects thereof to enter on board His Majesty's Ship, Investigator, for the purpose of assisting in Navigating that Ship to England, also Two Servants belonging to Mr. Brown, Naturalist, and Mr. Bauer, Natural History painter. As they are all of very good Character and good Seamen, I trust their future Conduct and Services will render them worthy of the Clemency they have received, and which I hope Your Lordship will approve from the Circumstances that have rendered this Act adviseable.

Pardons
granted.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[Copies of the pardons† transmitted are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Per H.M.S. Investigator.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 22nd May, 1805.

The Investigator's sailing, being protracted 'till this Date, renders it necessary I should give you some information of Occurrences between this and the date of my preceding Letters of April 30th, a List of which I have the honor to enclose.

I have considered it necessary to send the Documents respecting the Capture of the Spanish Vessells separate, that in Case of the Investigator's being unfortunately captured, Captain Kent

Papers relating
to seizure of
Spanish vessels.

* Note 141. † Note 142.

1805.
22 May.
- Arrival of the
St. Francisco
and St. Paul.
- Survey of cargo.
- Condition of
the Estremina.
- Outrages
by natives.
- Requisition
for stores.
- Medical
department.
- may preserve that part of the Despatches, and as those Documents have such a Reference to the Law of Nations, I hope the Captors in that Event happening will suffer that Despatch to pass unmolested. Since closing it, the Integrity Colonial Vessel arrived on the 16th Instant with the Spanish Merchant Brig, which had been so long hovering about the Coasts. A Copy of Lieutenant Robbins's Letter I have the honor to enclose. I have directed a Survey to be held on the Remainder part of the Brig's Cargo, that has not been plundered by the Harrington and destroyed by the leaky State of the Vessel, composed of Two Officers belonging to the Buffalo and Two of the Mates of the Harrington.
- The King of Spain's Cruizer is now putting in to a State of Repair.
- I am sorry to say that some Miles off the Natives still continue their excesses, while the greater part have assembled under the protection of the Magistrates at Parramatta; however, when the Maize is got in, their depredations and excesses will probably cease.
- The Requisition for Stores for the Year 1806 (those for 1805 not being arrived) is stated in the enclosure; also the Remains on the 31st December, exclusive of the Commissary's General Accounts for the Year 1804, annexed to Separate Letter A to My Lord Hobart of 1st of January, 1805.
- If the Supplies for 1805 do not soon arrive, a great Want will be felt for many essential Stores, particularly Slop Cloathing, as most of those on the Remains have been expended in a General Issue since last December. In making these Requisitions, I have used the utmost Economy, and altho' a great progress is making in Cultivating Hemp, and in other Objects, particularly the Linen and Woolen Manufactory, to curtail those Requests, Yet a Supply of Cordage, Pitch, Tar and Slops will be absolutely necessary for some time to come, Nor can the price of those Articles be considered as a sunken Expence seeing the great part that is occasionally spared to Individuals, not only of the Articles sent out to be bartered, but those supplied for the public use, which will be observed from the Commissary's Accounts are liquidating Quarterly, and also accumulating, forming a Fund for the Supply of Grain for the use of those necessarily victualled by Government.
- I enclose an Application from the Surgeon for some Medicines and Instruments, which I believe the Hospital is in want of, together with some Remarks he has laid before me, which I respectfully offer to My Lord Camden's Consideration.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

1805.
22 May.

ACTING-LIEUTENANT ROBBINS TO GOVERNOR KING.

Spanish Brig, Francisco,
Port Jackson, 16th May, 1805.

Sir,

Pursuant to an Order rec'd from John Houston Esqr. 2nd Comman'r of H. M. Armed Vessel Buffalo, dated the 26th April, 1805, I took the Command of H. M. Colonial Cutter Integrity and proceeded in quest of the two Spanish Vessels taken possession of on the Coast of Peru by the Harrington of Madras, and at 7 A.M. on the 29th off Kent's Group saw a Brig standing to the Northward, at 10 she passed within Hail and proved to be the Francisco Spanish Brig in Charge of Mr. Arnold Frisk 2nd Mate of the Harrington, and wearing an English Union Jack. I ordered him to come on board which he did, I informed him that as it did not appear Hostilities had Commenced between England and Spain (from the latest information rec'd from Europe) it was his Excellency Governor King's directions she should be brought to Port Jackson, as I did not know what Mr. Frisk's intentions or that of his Crew might be on that head after hovering so long on the Coast, and as that Vessel was in a very Leaky state, I thought it advisable to take Charge of her myself which I did, and hoisted the Spanish Colours in their proper place, taking with me Mr. Kent and five Men of whom three were Marines; I rec'd from Mr. Frisk Captain Campbell's original Orders to him which I transmitted to Your Excellency, and sent Mr. Frisk and four of the Crew on board the Integrity, keeping on b'd the Brig twelve men belonging to the Harrington five of whom were Otaheitiens; Contrary winds obliged me to put into Port Dalrymple for Water on the 2nd Instant, and sailed again the 5th during which time Lieut. Govr. Paterson at my request put a Guard on board for the preservation of the Cargo. I arrived between the Heads of this Port late this Evening when I re-delivered the Charge of her to Mr. Frisk.

Report on the
St. Francisco
and St. Paul
being brought
to Port Jackson.

I remain, &c.,

CHAS. ROBBINS.

Sworn before us this 18th May, 1805:

RD. ATKINS,
GEO. JOHNSTON.

[Enclosures Nos. 2 and 3.]

[Copies of the requisition for stores for 1806 and of the remains on the 31st December, 1804, are not available.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

1805.
22 May.The
administration
of the medical
department.

(A) SURGEON JAMISON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, 6th May, 1805.

My Ideas of the important duties attached to the situation which I have the Honor to hold, render me truly solicitous to conduct the various concerns of the Medical Department in a manner reputable to myself as a Professional Man anxious of the recovery and preservation of the suffering Patients committed to my charge: it is therefore a matter of much anxiety to me, that existing circumstances militate against my best exertions to acquire credit to myself, or extend that relief (which humanity dictates) to those whose afflictions by Sickness and the train of Maladies to which human nature is liable, render them objects of general sympathy, as well as of peculiar Individual attention. A conscientious regard to the trust reposed in me suggests the subsequent information of the unprovided state of things essential to the recovery and establishment of health in Patients received into the General Hospital, and as immediately connected therewith, I also submit to your consideration such system of improvement that, if adopted, must be productive of every possible comfort, benefit and advantage to the Sick, and who, from the present regulations, can derive no probable expectancy of relief in their several Ailments from the best endeavours that the most skilful Medical practitioners can use in their behalf.

The material inconveniences that I would particularly point out, as requiring amendment; I shall distinguish under three heads, first in reference to those who are appointed Assistant Surgeons, secondly those who are the immediate personal attendants on the Sick, and thirdly the manner of Victualling the Hospital in general. The number of Settlements formed in this Colony require at least Six additional Assistant Surgeons to perform the duties of such situations with requisite care, attention and humanity; It has hitherto been usual that in the removal of those Gentlemen, in succession, to their different Stations of practice, no sort of reference has been made to their qualifications, and tho' its far from my intention to incur the imputation of invidiousness in personal allusion to any particular individual, yet I feel compelled to assert, that a Judicious selection and nomination should be always made of Surgeons appointed to those Settlements who's local seclusion render the benefit of Medical consultation unattainable; in such a charge as the above it must reasonably follow that those only should be entrusted whose intimate acquaintance with Physical applica-

1805.
22 May.The
administration
of the medical
department.

tions, and competent experience in the Symptoms and progress of Disease shall enable them to act on their own unassisted decision with safety to their patients; and here the importance of the subject requires me to add, that there are at this period individuals in the Medical department that (If it rested with me) I should consider myself unjustifiable, in giving to them the charge of a remote Settlement.

Next to the Assistant Surgeons, important considerations in the economy of an Hospital are tenderness, care and punctuality in the Nurses, and others immediately attendant on the patients; on the exactness of these people in administering at the hour prescribed the Medicines prepared, depend the success of the Surgeons, but as it is only in my power to chuse such persons, without any means of inducement to excite their care and attention, it requires an unremitting Vigilance in the Surgeons even to exact a partial discharge of duty from those people; therefore beg merely to hint the propriety of allowing a small established gratuity to an Overseer of the Hospital, and two Matrons, those persons to be always selected from the Wardsmen and the Nurses, whose merits should be most conspicuous, such encouragement would be extensive in its operations, as it would excite a spirit of emulation in those who, being unprovided for, would hope to succeed to a situation of Emolument, only to be obtained by approved good Conduct, and the trivial expence to Government would be counterbalanced in the scale of humanity by the Salutary benefits that would result to many of His Majesty's Subjects. I would further beg leave to observe that the Principal Surgeon to the Territory was formerly allowed an Assistant (nominated the Principal Surgeon's Assistant) at the Salary of Fifty Pounds per Annum, this situation was in general conferred on some unfortunate Son of Esculapius, whose misfortunes and apparent reform merited compassion, its operation will be equally beneficial and extensive amongst those employed about the Dispensary, as the other measures above recited are amongst other attendants. I therefore most earnestly solicit a continuation of that appointment.

To proceed to my last subject of remark, the Victualling of the Hospital, I must beg to give my decided opinion that the mode hitherto pursued is repugnant to every beneficial purpose in quality, quantity and in the method of the Rations being issued; the established Rations are Salt Meat (Tho' in justice to Your Excellency I must observe that my applications for fresh meat were always attended to, when such could be furnished with propriety;) but it must I conceive be readily admitted, that there is an absurdity in the very idea of Salt Provisions being

1805.
22 May.

The
administration
of the medical
department.

the fixed allowance of an Hospital; a Regimen which in itself is conducive of disease, and it must occur to any person of common comprehension, that the diet appropriate to a Sick person ought at least to have the Nutrative qualities necessary to aid the operations of Medicine, or the most Judicious physical application must fail in their intended effects, therefore I trust it will appear evident that the quality of the Provisions, I speak of, is in itself improper; the quantity two pounds, and Six pounds of Meal (coarse flour) I must consider intirely inadequate to the purpose of renovation in the debilitated Convalescent, or to induce returning strength, even should such food agree with the constitution, the manner in which the above is issued, being at Weekly periods, is a circumstance that must be replete with inconvenience to those who from Sickness and infirmity are unable to attend to the Economy of the pittance they receive; and the daily issue by the Commissary under a variety of local circumstances (*tedious to describe*) would be utterly impossible. To remedy all those evils, which at present effectually counteract the purpose of the Institution of a Receptacle for sick persons; I would recommend in the present state of the Colony that the Hospital here should be put on a proper and approved regimen, to be purchased and issued daily by a Purveyor, or let it be contracted for, at a certain allowance for furnishing the Patients with Fresh Meat and Bread at so much each per diem, the other necessaries to be furnished by the Crown; I may venture to say that such a System as I have here recommended would in a very small degree (if at all) augment the Colonial Expences, and as the preservation of the Species is a concern grateful to the humanity of the Government we are under, the essential happiness that would accrue to the afflicted from the Arrangements I have proposed, would be a sensible consolation to all, who should be interested in the adoption of the means calculated for the comfort of the helpless and infirm.

Should Your Excellency after this Official application conceive that you are not authorised to make the Alterations and Amendments which I have submissively proposed, and which I feel a duty incumbent on me to represent (respecting the Hospital) without a previous communication with the Secretary of State: I have to request in justice to my reputation in the Professional line of my Duty, that you will be pleased to transmit this Letter accompanied with such remarks as you may judge necessary to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that no charge of neglect may be imputed to him who has the Honor to be, &c.,

THOS. JAMISON,
Principal Surgeon.

(B) SURGEON JAMISON TO GOVERNOR KING.

1805.
22 May.

Sir, Sydney, May 18th, 1805.

I beg leave to State to Your Excellency that the Chirurgical Instruments formerly sent out to this Colony, many of them are worn out and otherwise necessarily expended, which renders a further Supply Necessary. Three Capital Sets of Amputating and Trepaning will I conceive be sufficient for the present, and Six complete Sets of Midwifery Instruments, which I wish on the most approved construction, they are very materially wanted at present having only one Set in my possession, and none to supply the out Settlements with.

Requisition
for surgical
instruments.

I have, &c.,

THOS. JAMISON,

Principal Surgeon.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Per H.M.S. Investigator.)

Sir, Sydney, May 23rd, 1805.

23 May.

The enclosure belongs to No. 7 respecting the Breeding Cows landed at Port Dalrymple, which was omitted to be put up with that packet. And altho' it has already been sent by Duplicate still I have considered it necessary to send an Attested Copy by this Conveyance.

Enclosure
omitted.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[*This was an attested copy of Mr. Robert Campbell's letter to Governor King, dated 19th May, 1804; see page 640, volume IV.*]

GOVERNOR KING TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.

(Per H.M.S. Investigator.)

Sir, His Majesty's Ship Buffalo,
Port Jackson, 23rd May, 1805.

Herewith I have the honor to enclose a Weekly Account, and Defects of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo under my command.

Defects of
H.M.S. Buffalo.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

DEFECTS OF H. M. SHIP BUFFALO.

20th May, 1805.

THE whole of the Decks wants Caulking; a great many planks forward to be taken up; the Gun-room Ports wants Repair; a

1805.
23 May.

Defects of
H.M.S. Buffalo.

Great many new Scuttles wanted; Some of the Ships Copper is bad, and the false Keel appears to be off; the Main-Top wants repair, and the Fore-top and Larboard Trustletree is bad, and Cannot be repaired; the Taffrail wants leading; Spars wanted for Jib-boom and Studdy sail booms; the Head and Sett of Gratings wants repair; the ladders wants Repairing.

The Ship making Two Inches of Water Per hour at Sea.

ROGER BEST,
Carpenter of H.M. Ship Buffalo.

[A copy of the weekly account of H.M.S. Buffalo is not available.]

THE VICTUALLING BOARD TO THE GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Per transport William Pitt; acknowledged by Governor King, 16th June, 1806.)

10 June.

Sir,

Victualling Office, 10th June, 1805.

Shipment of
salt meat on the
William Pitt.

The Right Honble. the L.C. of H.M. Treasury having been pleased to direct us by Mr. Bourne's Letter of the 14th March last to provide with as little delay as possible Two hundred thousand pounds of Pork and Three hundred Thousand pounds of Salted Beef for the Settlement at N. S. Wales: And by a further Letter from Mr. Bourne dated the 26th of that Month to direct us to cause One half of those Quantities instead of forwarding the whole from England to be shipped on board a Vessel in Ireland appropriated to the conveyance of the Irish Convicts to be sent from that part of the United Kingdom. We beg leave to acquaint your Excellency that in obedience to their Lordships directions, we have caused 110,028 pounds of Pork and 149,856 pounds of Beef to be Shipped from His Majesty's Stores at the Port of London on board the William Pitt, John Boyce Master and have consigned the same to your Excellency.

An Invoice, together with the Masters receipt for the afores'd quantities of Pork and Beef, we have forwarded under Cover, addressed to you by the aforesaid Vessel: And we have to request Your Excellency will cause the provisions on their Arrival at N. S. Wales to be delivered into the charge of the Commissary at that Settlement And to Order him to grant the Master a Receipt for the quantities he may in consequence deliver.

Shipment of
salt meat
from Ireland.

With respect to the remaining Moiety of the Pork and Beef before mentioned, we have to add that we have given directions to Mr. John Williams Dunsterville, our Agent at Cork to forward the same from thence in conformity with their Lordships

Orders, And to acquaint Your Excellency with his proceedings therein and for your full Information inclosed we send you a copy of our directions to Mr. Dunsterville on the Occasion.

1805.
10 June.

We have the honor, &c.,

JOHN MARSH.	JOHN HARRISON.
G. P. TOWRY.	R. S. MOODY.
W. BOSCAWEN.	W. BUDGE.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the instructions to Mr. Dunsterville is not available.]

THE VICTUALLING BOARD TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt; acknowledged by Governor King, 16th June, 1806.)

Sir, Victualling Office, 10th June, 1805.

Having in consequence of an Order from the Right Honble. the Lords Comrs. of H.M. Treasury, signified to us by Mr. Bourne's Letter of the 20th April last, laden on board the Ship William Pitt, John Boyce Master, 7,056 pounds of Beef and 14,310 pounds of Pork for the subsistence of 120 female Convicts during the space of Nine Months after their Arrival at N. S. Wales; We beg leave here to transmit to Your Excellency, an Invoice of, And the Masters Receipt for, the said Provisions; And we have to request you will be pleased to cause proper Receipts to be granted for the same.

Beef and pork
for victualling
convicts on the
William Pitt.

We have the honor, &c.,

JOHN HARRISON.	JOHN MARSH.
R. S. MOODY.	G. P. TOWRY.
W. BUDGE.	W. BOSCAWEN.

P.S.—The Invoice and the Masters Receipt, will be put under distinct Cover, addressed to Your Excellency and forwarded by the Vessel.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Per brig Eagle, *via* India.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 12th June, 1805.

12 June.

Altho' I hope Captain Kent in His Majesty's Ship Investigator will have reached England before this possibly can with the Account of the Spanish Ships taken out of the King of Spain's Ports on the Coast of Chili by the Harrington, Letter of Marque of Madras, Yet it is necessary I should by this Conveyance transmit the enclosed Duplicate as it relates to an Expence, which however great at present will prove of a great future saving in expence to Government.

Duplicates
transmitted.

1805.
12 June.
Spirits sent out
of the colony.

The Conveyance this goes by is the Eagle, belonging to the House of Messrs. Campbell and Co. of Calcutta, which I am under the necessity of sending from hence with upwards of 15,000 Gallons of Spirits, part of 23,000 Gallons brought at one Time illicitly and unauthorizedly into this Colony either by the Governor General of India or myself.

Arrival of
the Argo.

The Argo arrived here the 7th Instant with Despatches, dated 31st October last, the Contents of which, as well as My Lord Camden's private Letter, has and will be fully complied with.

I have the pleasure to inform you of the good state of Health and general good Behaviour of the Inhabitants and have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt; acknowledged by Governor King, 18th June, 1806.)

22 June.

Sir,

Transport Office, 22nd June, 1805.

Chartering of
the Tellicherry
and
William Pitt.

We have to Acquaint you that in Consequence of directions from the Right Honble. Lord Hawkesbury signified to us by Mr. King's Letter dated the 28th February last, We have engaged the Ship Tellicherry of 467 tons, for the conveyance of 140 Male and 30 female Convicts from Ireland to N. S. Wales, And the Ship William Pitt of 604 tons for the conveyance of 160 female Convicts, Settlers and Stores from this Country to N. S. Wales, And enclosed we transmit to you Copies of the Charter parties of these Ships for your information.

Shipment of
stores on the
William Pitt.

We have further to acquaint you, that, in consequence of directions from the Lords Commrs. of H.M. Treasury, we have provided and caused to be Shipped on Board the William Pitt the several Articles of Medical Comforts, enumerated in the enclosed list for the Use of the Convicts and Settlers during the passage; and also the several Stores for the Use of the Colony and for Barter as particularized in the Invoices inclosed the whole of which are consigned to your address.

Viz.

For the Use of the Colony.

		£	s.	d.
No. 1	John Baker for Sail Cloth	224	9	8
2	J. and P. Palmer Glass	86	9	6
3	J. Compton Brewing Copper etc.	144	14	8
4	Thatcher and Son Seed Wheat etc.	454	18	3
5	J. Jowett Ironmongry etc.	850	11	10
6	Anbey and Co. Paint Tar etc.	126	10	2
7	W. T. White Hand screws	9	0	0
8	Stationary Ware	95	1	6
9	Various Articles of Cloathing	7,929	3	4
10	T. Courtney for Cloathing etc.	563	6	8

For Barter.

	£	s.	d.	1805. 22 June.
A. Joseph Mathers for Soap	116	3	2	Shipment of stores on the William Pitt.
B. Ogden and Bacchus Baking dishes	2	19	0	
C. Rand A. Pott Vinegar	27	8	0	
D. J. Jowett Ironmongery	1,052	11	1	
E. Thatcher and Son Hops	28	6	0	
F. Corney and Gregory Red Port	1,790	0	11	
G. Anbey and Co. Paint Oil	28	6	0	
H. Carey and Gray Fig Blue	7	12	8	
I. J. and P. Palmer Glass	40	19	11	
K. ----- Hats	77	1	8	
L. Stationary Office Writing paper	1	1	0	

There remains to be sent out to the Colony for Barter, by a Ship which we are now about to engage the following Articles. Additional stores to be sent.

Vizt:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 50 Gentlem's Hats | 50 pieces Mixed Cloth |
| 6 pieces Super fine Cloth | Trimmings for Do. and |
| 100 „ Second Do | An Assortment of Linen Drapery |

We have also provided, for the Use of the Colony a small Supply of Horse Medicines as per Invoice* from Mr. Taplin inclosed and a Supply of Medicines for the Use of the General Hospital as particularized in the inclosed Invoices† from Apothecaries Hall; both of which are Shipped by the present Conveyance, And there remains to be sent out by the Ship we are about to engage, the following Articles vizt.

- 100 Iron Bedsteads, Lashings etc. And a Supply of Hospital furniture for 500 Men for One Year.

A Bond having been entered into by Messrs. Corney and Gregory to produce a Certificate of the landing of the Port Wine at N. S. Wales, on which the draw back has been allowed, We enclose to you a form of the sd. Certificate, and request that you will sign and return the same to us in Order that the Bond may be cancelled. Bond re shipment of port wine.

We have now to enclose to you a Letter addressed to Lieutn't Colonel Collins, containing Invoices of the following Stores, which We have provided and Shipped on board the William Pitt for the Use of the Settlement under his Command Vizt. Shipment of stores for Hobart.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 Cask No. 2607 | Mens and Womens Shoes and thread |
| 1 „ „ 2608 | |
| 4 Cases of Ironmongery No. 2598 to 2601 | |
| 10 tons of Iron | 1 ton of Steel |
| 2 Bags containing Glue | 1 Cask of Rosin and |
| | 1 Box Borax |

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated 14th Augt. 1804, with its inclosures, in which you observe “that

* Marginal note.—No. 11 (see note 143).

† Marginal note.—No. 12.

1805.
22 June.

Shipment of
stores on the
Coromandel.

a quantity of Cloathing and furniture was received by the Coromandel directed to the Commissary, but as no Invoice came with it, you are at a loss for its price, particularly as some has been issued;" And we acquaint you, that the said Cloathing and furniture was Shipped in Consequence of an application from the Secretary of War dated the 12th September 1803; And to whom we have forwarded an Extract of your Said Letter, not having provided the Articles in Question.

We Are, &c.,

RUPT. GEORGE.
T. HAMILTON.
E. BOUVERIE.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these are not available.]

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt; acknowledged by Governor King.
18th June, 1806.)

5 July.

Cargo
transferred
from the
William Pitt to
the Sinclair.

Sir,

Transport Office, 5th July, 1805.

We have to acquaint you that since our Letter of the 22nd Ulto. the Articles particularized in the Two inclosed Lists we have taken out of the Ship William Pitt in order to make Room for the Baggage belonging to the Settlers going out in her to N. S. Wales, and that we shall take care to forward the said Articles to the Colony by the Ship Lady Magdelina Sinclair, which we have just engaged to proceed thither.

We are, Sir, &c.,

RUPT. GEORGE.
E. BOUVERIE.
J. BOWEN.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these two lists are not available.]

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR KING.

(A circular despatch, per transport William Pitt.)

10 July.

Appointment of
Castlereagh
as secretary
for war and
the colonies.

Sir,

Downing-street, 10th July, 1805.

His Majesty having been pleased to honour me with the Seals of the Colonial and War Departments in the room of the Earl Camden, I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you therewith.

It will give me great satisfaction to be able to fulfil His Majesty's Gracious Intentions in this Appointment; and as it is His Majesty's Pleasure that your Despatches should for the

future be addressed to me, I shall not fail to lay them immediately before the King, and to transmit to you such Orders as His Majesty shall think fit to give thereupon.

1805.
10 July.

I have, &c.,
CASTLEREAGH.

—————
VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 1. per transport William Pitt; acknowledged by Governor King, 27th July, 1806.)

Sir, Downing Street, 13th July, 1805. 13 July.

Your Several Dispatches according to the enclosed list have been received and laid before the King. Despatches received.

In conformity to Your request, and to the Assurance given to You by Lord Hobart in November, 1803, that a proper person should be selected to relieve You in Your Government, the King has been pleased to appoint Captain Bligh, of the Royal Navy, as Your Successor. William Bligh appointed successor to King.

Captain Bligh will be enabled to take his departure early in September, and I shall avail myself of the intermediate time to prepare such Instructions as from a Consideration of Your dispatches may appear to be expedient for the future Government of the Colony. Expected departure of Bligh from England.

I shall also reserve to the same Opportunity the observations I may think necessary to make to You on the present state of the Settlement; But I cannot withhold the expression of my Satisfaction at the good Order and tranquillity which You represent to prevail throughout Your Government.

I approve of Your having formed a Settlement at the Coal River, and of Your Appointment of Lieutenant Menzies to superintend it with an Allowance of five Shillings per diem, which You are hereby authorized to issue. Approval of settlement at Newcastle and of appointment of Menzies.

The Association formed for the Service of the Batteries seems highly proper, and reflects great Credit on the Zeal of the Individuals who have enrolled themselves in it; And I shall have no hesitation in approving the temporary Appointment of Ensign Minchin to instruct the Volunteers in the use of the Great Guns, provided it does not interfere with his Duties as Adjutant to the New South Wales Corps. Approval of the loyal associations.

Your dispatches by the Lady Barlow having been received only within these few days, I am only able to acquaint You that I have had the honor to lay them before the King. Despatches received per Lady Barlow.

I have, &c.,
CASTLEREAGH.

1805.
13th July.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 2, per transport William Pitt; acknowledged by Governor King, 27th July, 1806.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 13th July, 1805.

Permission granted to J. and G. Blaxland to become settlers.

It being deemed expedient to encourage a certain number of Settlers in New South Wales of responsibility and Capital, who may set useful Examples of Industry and Cultivation, and from their property and Education be fit persons to whose Authority the Convicts may be properly entrusted, Permission has been given to Mr. John Blaxland and his Brother Mr. Gregory Blaxland* to establish themselves and their Families in the Colony.

Agreement with J. and G. Blaxland.

The Terms under which they have engaged to proceed are Stated in the enclosed Memoranda, and I am induced to flatter myself that the exertions of these Gentlemen will not only Answer the Sanguine Expectations they have themselves formed, but will also contribute in an essential Degree to the benefit and prosperity of the Colony.

Gregory Blaxland to sail on the William Pitt.

Mr. Gregory Blaxland proceeds with his family on board the William Pitt, by which this Letter is conveyed, and he carries out with him a Supply of Implements and Stores adapted to the purposes of Agriculture, and proportionate to the extensive Plan on which he is prepared to Settle himself. And I recommend him to Your particular Attention trusting that You will afford him all necessary Accommodation in Your power for his Family on their Arrival and for placing his Stores in Security till he is enabled to take them under his own Care.

Blaxland's request for lease of government farm.

Mr. G. Blaxland takes out with him a Supply of Seed of various Sorts, and as it is a principal Object to prevent their becoming too old for Vegetation, he has expressed a Wish to be allowed to rent one of the Government Farms on Lease for a certain time. I am not aware of any Objection to a compliance with this Proposal provided a tract of Land which would be suited to his purposes should be unoccupied at his Arrival.

Purchase of stock by Blaxland.

Mr. Blaxland takes out no live Stock (excepting possibly a few Spanish Sheep). It will therefore be desirable that he should be accommodated by Government with the same Aid you are authorized under Lord Hobart's Dispatch of the 24th February, 1803, to afford to industrious Settlers, with this difference only that Mr. Blaxland should pay for the Stock delivered to him in Bills on this Country in lieu of Produce as recommended, in that Dispatch, as an Accommodation to persons supposed to have little or no Capital. I leave the extent of this Aid entirely to Your discretion, but you will understand that I wish it to be as liberal as Circumstances will permit.

I have, &c.,

CASTLEREAGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

1805.
13 July.

TERMS proposed by MR. JOHN BLAXLAND for his Establishment in the Colony of New South Wales.

Terms of agreement with John Blaxland.

To receive a grant of EIGHT THOUSAND Acres of Land to be chosen by himself in any Spot not disapproved of by the Governor for Satisfactory reasons. } Approved

To be allowed useful Convicts victualled and clothed by Government for Eighteen Months in the proportion of One to every hundred Acres and at the times when their Services shall be required by Mr. Blaxland. But when once committed to his Care not to be returned to Government unless Guilty of gross misconduct. } Approved

To be allowed a Passage FOR HIMSELF HIS WIFE AND FIVE CHILDREN FEMALE SERVANTS AND BAILIFF AND HIS FAMILY RATIONS DURING THE VOYAGE, Fifteen tons of Stowage for his Goods and Implements. } Approved

If there should be room in the said Vessel after the Government Stores are Shipped, Places to be made at the Expence of Government for SIX SPANISH SHEEP and Stowage allowed for Hay and Water. The Sheep and provender to be provided by Mr. Blaxland. } Approved

Mr. Blaxland engages to employ a Capital of not less than SIX THOUSAND POUNDS in the Colony of New South Wales.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT WITH MR. JOHN BLAXLAND.

MEMORANDUM that an agreement has been entered into at Lord Camden's Office by James Chapman, Esq., that, provided John Blaxland engages a Capital of £6,000 in the Colony of New South Wales, he is to have his passage out for himself, his wife, four or five children, and two or three servants, in the same manner as his Brother, Gregory Blaxland, is now going out; that he is to be allowed fifteen Tons to take out necessarys for himself and family; when he arrives there, that he is to have a Grant of Land given him of eight thousand acres, with one convict for every hundred acres to clear and cultivate it; to be Cloathed and Victual'd for eighteen months according to the custom of the Colony; but provided he should not be possessed of so large a sum he is then to have Land and Convicts in proportion to the capital advanced.

Memorandum of agreement with John Blaxland.

1805.
13 July.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 3, per transport William Pitt; acknowledged by Governor King, 27th July, 1806.)

Sir, Downing Street, 13th July, 1805.

Shipments
of stores.

Various Articles of Supplies for the use of the Settlement under Your Government, both for Barter to the Inhabitants and for the Public Service, are consigned to You by the William Pitt, the particulars of which will be communicated to You by the Commissioners of the Transport Board. They are a part of the Articles Ordered to be provided in conformity to Your requisition, the remainder will be forwarded on board the Tellicherry now at Cork about to proceed with one hundred Irish Convicts and on board the Lady Magdalene Sinclair, which will sail early in September.

James Thomson
to sail in the
William Pitt.

A Person by the Name of James Thomson, who was recommended to Lord Camden by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, has received permission to embark on board the William Pitt with his wife and five Children. He is Stated to be a good House Carpenter and Cabinet Maker, And as such I trust be found an Acquisition to the Settlement, and I am to recommend Your placing him in a comfortable Situation with such a portion of Land as may be suitable.

The Wife of Reynolds, a Convict, has also been permitted to go out by the same Opportunity with her four Children.

I have, &c.,
CASTLEREAGH.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 4, per transport William Pitt; acknowledged by Governor King, 27th July, 1806.)

Sir, Downing Street, 13th July, 1805.

Pardon for
William Orr
with permission
to return to
Ireland.

I transmit to You a Copy of a Letter from Mr. King, inclosing one from Mr. Marsden, signifying the request of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland that William Orr, a Convict, who was transported in 1799, may be permitted to return to Ireland, and as there appears reason to conclude that in consequence of his good Conduct You have already granted him his freedom, and I am to desire that the said William Orr may be permitted to avail himself of the first Opportunity of returning to that Kingdom. In the Event of his not having received the pardon above adverted to, You will consider Yourself as authorized hereby to extend His Majesty's Gracious Mercy to him.

I have, &c.,
CASTLEREAGH.

[Enclosure.]

UNDER SECRETARY KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

Sir, Whitehall, 18th March, 1805.

Within I transmit to you by the direction of Lord Hawkesbury, the Copy of a Letter which I have received from Mr. Marsden* Signifying the request of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant that, for the reasons therein mentioned, William Orr, a Convict, who was transported in 1799, may be permitted to return to Ireland; and I am to desire that you will lay the same before Lord Camden and move his Lordship to be pleased to give directions to the Governor of New South Wales, for complying with His Excellency's desire.

I am, &c.,

J. KING.

1805.
18 July.

Pardon for William Orr with permission to return to Ireland.

[Sub-enclosure.]

SECRETARY MARSDEN TO UNDER SECRETARY KING.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 13th March, 1805.

In the year 1799 a Convict of the name of William Orr was transported from Ireland to New South Wales in the Friendship Convict Ship. He had been convicted of taking Arms in the County of Antrim about the time of the Rebellion, but circumstances have since come to light, from which there is good reason to be satisfied that Orr had been unjustly charged with the Offence for which he was transported; and I am commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to desire you will signify to Lord Hawkesbury His Excellency's earnest request that orders may be sent for permitting William Orr to return to Ireland by the first opportunity.

Letters have been received from the Said Orr, dated at Port Jackson, the 8th of August, 1803. He is a watchmaker, and it was stated that in consequence of his good conduct the Governor there had granted him his Freedom.

I am, &c.,

A. MARSDEN.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt.)

Sir, Downing Street, 13th July, 1805.

I am directed by Lord Castlereagh to transmit to You the enclosed Claim of Mr. W. N. Chapman to Salary as Storekeeper on Norfolk Island from the 10th December 1791, the date of his Appointment, to the 10th of October 1792. And I am to desire in Case no Salary or adequate Compensation has been made to Mr. Chapman for that period, that You discharge his Claim and place the Same to Your contingent Account.

Claim of W. N. Chapman for unpaid salary.

I have, &c.,

E. COOKE.

* Note 145.

1805.
13 July.

[Enclosure.]

MR. W. N. CHAPMAN TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

Sir, London, February 1st, 1805.

Claim of W. N.
Chapman for
unpaid salary.

Enclosed I have the Honor to furnish a Copy of an appointment given to me by Lieutenant Governor King in 1791, as Storekeeper on Norfolk Island, but as no provision was made in the Estimates for a Situation of that Kind until the 10th October 1792, the period between that and December the 10th 1791 (the date of my Appointment) remains unpaid; I therefore request your interference, and hope you will give Such directions on this point as you may deem meet.

I have, &c.,
W. N. CHAPMAN.

[Sub-Enclosure.]

WARRANT APPOINTING MR. W. N. CHAPMAN.

Warrant
appointing
Chapman
storekeeper at
Phillipsburgh.

By Philip Gidley King Esqre. Lieutenant Governor of Norfolk Island in the Pacific Ocean.

THE Deputy Commissary having represented to me the necessity of his having a Storekeeper at Phillipsburgh to assist him in his Duty there, you will therefore act as Storekeeper at Phillipsburgh, until His Excellency the Governor in Chief's pleasure is received, and you are to obey all Such Orders and directions as you shall receive from me or from the Deputy Commissary.

Given under my hand at Government House, Norfolk Island this 10th day of December 1791.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt.)

Sir, Downing Street, 13th July, 1805.

Pardon for
Samuel Baby.

Herewith I transmit to you by Lord Castlereagh's direction the Copy of a Letter from Mr. King containing the Pardon, which in consequence of the recommendation contained in Governor Foveaux's Letter of the 12th July, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant to Samuel Babey, a Convict tried and convicted of Felony in Norfolk Island; and I am to desire you will take Care that the conditions contained in such Pardon be duly complied with.

I have, &c.,
E. COOKE.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of the pardon and under secretary King's letter are not available.]

COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt.)

1805.
15 July.

Sir, Navy Office, 15th July, 1805.

We have received your letter of the 27th December last, and acquaint you we have ordered

Shipment of stationery.

1 Ream of Inside Muster Paper

3 Quires „ Outside „ „

to be sent to you by the Porpoise now about to sail for New South Wales.

We are, &c.,

H. DUNCAN.

J. HENSLow.

H. LEGGE.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt.)

Sir, Navy Office, 16th July, 1805.

16 July.

We have received your letter, dated 14th August, 1804, and, in return to that part which relates to the demands which you have made for Stores for the Buffalo and the Lady Nelson, Tender, acquaint you that the Stores demanded for the Buffalo will be sent out by the Porpoise Store Ship now at Deptford with some additions thereto, but the demands for the Lady Nelson do not appear to have reached this Office.

Shipment of naval stores.

We are, &c.,

Wm. RULE.

H. HARMOOD.

H. LEGGE.

SIR CHARLES MORGAN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt.)

Sir, Judge Advocate General's Office,
Downing Street, 16th July, 1805.

I have been honored with Your Letter of the 20th December last transmitting the proceedings of two General Courts Martial held by Your Order on the 3rd and the 20th days of September, the former for the trials of three private Soldiers of the New South Wales Corps, and the latter for the trial of Lieutenant William Moore; I perceive that you have in virtue of the Authority vested in You disposed of the respective Sentences, Except only that You wish a part of the Opinion expressed by the Court Martial on the trial of Lieutenant Moore to be particularly reported to His Majesty. The King having set out for Weymouth, I shall not have the Opportunity of Stating the Same for Some time, Nor does there appear to be any thing therein, which particularly requires any directions from His Majesty. You have ratified the Acquittal of Lieutenant Moore, and the

Court martials on privates Burke, Carr, and Page and on lieutenant Moore.

1805.
16 July.

remaining Stricture of the Court Martial, which respected a Circumstance to which the Attention of the Court was not particularly called by the Charge, does not seem to require any particular Observation.

Illegality of
the sentence
on John Carr.

In respect of the Sentence of the first mentioned Court Martial upon one of the prisoners, namely JOHN CARR, You will allow me to observe with a view to any the like Circumstance which may occur in future—that a Sentence of Transportation *from* a Settlement at New South Wales can scarcely have been in Contemplation of the Legislature, And You will permit me further to suggest that the punishment of transportation intended by the Mutiny Act is applicable only to the Case of desertion, and even in that Case A Court Martial is not authorized to Award the same Superadded to a Corporal Punishment but in lieu thereof. And it is further to be observed that it is requisite that the Prisoner be adjudged to be transported "*as a felon*" which in the instance in Question has inadvertently been omitted.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. MORGAN.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch marked General Letter No. 1, per whaler Ferrett; acknowledged by Right Hon. W. Windham to Governor Bligh, 30th December, 1806.)

20 July.

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

Prevalence
of adverse
weather
conditions.

1. With this I have the honor of enclosing the material Duplicates of my Despatches by His Majesty's Ship Investigator which left this the 23rd May last which are of so recent a Date I have little to add except that the extreme bad Weather we have had the last Two Months has so considerably retarded sowing Wheat that I apprehend our Quantity this Year will be considerably less than in the preceding Harvest—as the Musters cannot take place till the middle of next Month on account of the necessity to sow as long as possible, no certain Idea can be formed till then what Quantity We may probably have—Our Crop of Maize or Indian Corn has been very abundant.

Diminution in
numbers of
convicts at
public labour.

2. By a reference to the enclosed Quarterly Employment of Convicts at public Labour Your Lordship will observe how much our Strength on the public Account is destroyed—It is true that those that are assigned to Individuals diminish the public Expence in maintaining them—and perhaps they are more advantageously employed working for Individuals—But it will be obvious that Cultivation on the public Account must entirely cease, and that the Attention of those at Government Labour must now be confined to constructing the Citadel, taking care of the large Public Stock, Repairing and keeping in Order the Public Buildings, and

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other Works detailed in the Quarterly Employment—And I trust that the exertions of the Individual Cultivators will procure a sufficiency of Grain, as I am very reluctantly necessitated to nearly abandon that Object on account of the Crown.

3. Referring to my General Letter of the 30th April last I am happy to inform Your Lordship that the Natives' late excesses are terminated, by their voluntarily giving up the Aggressors who are now at their own Desire and conducted by them lodged in the Gaol at Parramatta which has produced a good Understanding—That the Natives now confined were principally implicated in the Murder of the Two Settlers and Stock men there can be no doubt on the most circumstantial and conclusive proof.

Imprisonment
of aboriginal
murderers.

4. Considering it my Duty to cause Justice being done to Natives as well as the Settlers, I required the Judge Advocate's Opinion how far such a Measure could be practicable—His Answer I have the honor to enclose, by which Your Lordship will observe the existing Objections and inconvenience of trying the Natives whose Natural inclination for taking the most sanguinary Revenge for trifling supposed ill treatment scarcely makes it a Crime with them—Their Customs admitting the Murder of another and his Friends to defend himself against the Relations or Tribe of the deceased. The Settlers etc. killed by the Natives were four, viz. Two Settlers and Two Stockmen—From the necessity of coercive Measures being taken, Six of the Natives and those the most Guilty were Shot in a pursuit by the Settlers—I have therefore impressed on the Natives that altho' the Delinquents now in Custody ought to suffer, Yet as Two Black Men more than Settlers have been shot, I shall forego any farther retaliation, but as they were so desirous of shewing their Sorrow for what had passed by giving up the Delinquents and requiring they might be punished, I should try the expedient of sending them to another Settlement to labour which has been much approved of by the rest—Thus our late disputes have ended and I hope they will continue in those domestic Habits with the Settlers they have been accustomed to, and are now enjoying. One of the Settlers having engaged Four to Stay with him as hired Servants for a limited Time, I hope others may be induced to do the same without restraining the Natives' Inclination.

Legal opinion
on the trial
of natives.Reprisals
against the
natives.Employment
of natives
by settlers.Supplies sent
to Hobart
and Port
Dalrymple.

5. In my Separate Letter No. 2* I communicated having sent a sufficiency of Stores and Provisions to Port Dalrymple by His Majesty's Ship Buffalo to last until the Winter was over and by a late opportunity have sent a small Supply of Salt Meat to Lieutenant Governor Collins's Settlement—The Buffalo is now refitting to proceed to Norfolk Island to take a further proportion of Prisoners Settlers Stock and Grain and such pork as may be

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ready Salted with which she will proceed to Port Dalrymple and the Derwent for the Use of those Settlements, the former of which at present wears the most promising Appearance according to the Accounts I have received which are not later than those sent by the Investigator, No Vessel having arrived here since that Period from either of the Settlements.

Proposed
export of oil,
seal-skins and
timber on the
ship Sydney.

6. In my Despatches by the Investigator, I had the honor of informing Your Lordship of a large Ship, the Sydney of 1,000 Tons, belonging to Messrs. Campbells of Calcutta, taking a Cargo of Cows to Port Dalrymple and of her arrival here—To the enclosed Memorial on behalf of the Owners of that Ship and my Answer I respectfully refer Your Lordship, and which I hope will be considered as guarding against every infraction of the Honourable East India Company's privileges and promoting the Welfare of this Colony by allowing that Ship to take a Cargo of Oil and Seal Skins the Produce of this Territory to England And as a Considerable Quantity of Timber for Ship-Building is lying at Sydney and judging that no King's Ships of sufficient Burthen will be sent for it until the present War is over and as the Sydney must have necessarily ballasted with Stone, the place of which the Timber will supply I have caused an agreement to be made for its being taken on Board the Sydney and delivered to the Order of the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy—the Freight is agreed to be left to the Navy Board's decision.

Timber for
export.

7. The quantity of Timber ready is stated in the Enclosure—This Supply I hope will be acceptable for the use of the Dock Yards—My Communication with the Admiralty and Navy Board on this Subject I have the honor to enclose unsealed for your Lordship's previous inspection, And as this is a favourable opportunity the Master has promised to take Ten Tins of the best Iron Stone which Mr. Humphrey the Mineralogist has selected and is very abundant. My intention of sending it is to enable a full Experiment being made of its result—I therefore respectfully beg to suggest the propriety of its being put under the direction of Sir Joseph Banks, when it arrives, to ascertain if its produce is sufficient to induce Your Lordship causing one or two persons who understand the Manufacturing Iron from the Ore being sent out which would be of the greatest National as well as Colonial Benefit—A Sample is put into the Box with these Despatches.

Specimens of
ironstone.

Cultivation of
exotic timber.

8. Altho' there is a great and inexhaustible quantity of the Native Timber growing throughout the Colony—Yet as different persons have raised several Species of European and American Timber Trees and are propagating others particularly the Oak, which from the present tenor of the Grants, they hold Lands by, may be claimed by the Crown for Naval purposes which has

greatly prevented that Object being attended to, and as that encouragement may produce future benefit to the rising Generation of this Country and to the British Interest I have taken it upon me to insert in the Grants given by me the Clause stated in the General Order on that Head in the *Gazette* of *

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20 July.

Cultivation of
exotic timber.

And as I do not consider myself justified in making any alteration on the face of Grants given by my predecessors, I request your Lordship's particular Instructions thereon as the Holders of those Grants are extremely anxious to avail themselves of that Advantage—in elucidation I have the honor to enclose the Copy of a Grant with the Clause to be inserted on those I have given.

9. To the Quarterly account of Stock belonging to the Crown, The Number and Employment of Convicts victualled from the Stores and Statement of the Inhabitants for the Settlements in this Neighbourhood I have added those at Norfolk Island the Derwent Port Dalrymple and Newcastle for your Lordship's more immediate observation, in which manner those Returns will in future be made.

Returns of
live stock and
inhabitants.

10. So short a period since the last Quarter elapsed not having allowed the Commissary to compleat the last half Year's Accounts and the quarterly expences which are but small, I am under the necessity of postponing that Information.

11. In the Enclosures to this Letter your Lordship will notice that the present remains of Salt Pork does not exceed 64 Weeks† for those victualled from the Stores of this Settlement which included the Supplies I must necessarily send to the Derwent, Port Dalrymple, New Castle, and supplying the Buffalo, etc. altho' I hope much will be drawn from Norfolk Island, still that is so eventual that I respectfully suggest the propriety of Salt Pork being sent agreeable to that requisition to prevent the necessity of too great a slaughter of our Stock.

Supplies of
provisions
in store.

12. The requisition for other Stores is equally pressing as our Store houses are nearly exhausted of many and entirely of the most necessary Articles. The present issue of Slop Cloathing has left a very inconsiderable quantity which I shall be under the necessity of bartering for Grain to those whom Convicts are assigned for Cloathing them.

Urgent need
of stores.

13. Humbly requesting your Lordships consideration of this and the Subjects of the accompanying separate Letters of this Date, and assuring your Lordship of the perfect State of Health and general good Behaviour of those under my Command.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note 147.

† *Marginal note.*—From 30th June but the great Quantity unfit for Men to eat which must be condemned per Survey will considerably shorten that period.

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20 July.
Returns of
employment.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT—continued.

1805.	Various Employments.													Servants					Recapitulation.					General Total	
	Month.	Settlement.	Tanners, Tool Helvers & Thatchers.	Blind, Insave and Invalids.	Orphan House and Farm.	Boats Crews.	Government Gardens & Vineyards.	Colonial Vessels.	Town Gang.	Goal Gang.	Constables & Watchmen.	Carrying Water for Guards.	Attending Hospital.	Sick and Convalescents.	Tailors, Shoemakers & Barbers	Printers and Bookbinders.	Brewers and Sail Makers.	Military, including Superintendants.	Non-Commis'd Officers of the New South Wales Corps.	Overseers, Constables & Freemen doing Government work.	To Settlers.	Overseers, Stock keepers and employed in Agriculture.	Artificers, etc., employed in Buildings.		Shipwrights, Boat Builders, etc.
June	Sydney	.....	1	6	13	5	18	20	17	21	2	7	12	4	2	1	30	15	3	20	99	89	187	48	393
	Parramatta	.....	5	..	4	10	..	29	7	20	1	6	20	6	6	20	20	14	11	31	70	202	45	348	
	Hawkesbury	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	40	41	32	68	154	
	Toongabbe	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	64	..	8	1	73
	Castle Hill	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	49	3	21	2	75
	Total	.....	7	9	17	18	18	58	24	63	4	15	39	12	2	7	70	38	55	205	185	39	450	164	1043
June	Newcastle	.....	1	..	..	..	..	33	3	3	1	..	4	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	4	12	..	56	7
	Norfolk Island	.....	2	..	7	..	..	..	8	19	2	..	13	5	..	..	15	8	..	8	66	49	2	72	212
	The Derwent	.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	5	5	17	8	1	..	25	2	4	5	43	95	3	102	36
	Port Dalrymple	.....	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	14	..	24	115
	Total	.....	20	12	6	50	31	18	104	30	95	23	73	25	3	7	116	3	52	344	355	44	704	230	1728

Fifty-one sent by the Buffalo not yet returned.

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT of Female Convicts.

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Returns of
employment.

Month.	Settlement.	Woolen Manufactory.	Spinning, Picking Oakum etc.	Husking Corn and Picking Weeds.	In Care of Government Huts.	Sail Makers.	Orphan House and Care of Orphans.	Hospital Nurses.	Midwives.	Sick and Convalescents.	Blind Insane and Invalids.	Government Dairy.	Settlers Wives.	Allowed to Overseers etc.	Servants to Officers etc.	Women allowed to New South Wales Corps.	General Total.
1805. June.	Sydney	9	5	..	1	4	6	..	4	4	..	1	9	4	40	87	
	Parramatta	96	..	..	..	6	6	1	11	2	..	4	7	1	3	137
	Hawkesbury	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	16
	Toongabbe ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4
	Castle Hill ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
		96	9	7	1	1	10	12	1	15	6	6	20	18	5	43	247

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Atkins' opinion
on treatment
to be adopted
towards the
natives.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE ATKINS' OPINION ON THE TREATMENT OF NATIVES. In obedience to your Excellency's Injunctions to me, I have given the two Paragraphs in the Letter* of H.M. Secretary of State to the Executive Government of this Colony, respecting the Treatment of the Natives, all the consideration in my Power. I have further read the whole of the Correspondence of Mr. Arndell and others with your Excell'y, stating the Outrages committed by the Natives of the Hawkesbury, &c., and I am now to give my Opinion thereon, which I do with the greatest deference.

It is in vain to make it a Question from whence those excesses originated—from the inherent brutality of the Natives or from real or supposed Injuries they may have sustained from the Settlers. It becomes more the Object to consider of the best method to prevent it in future; and here two Paths naturally present themselves—that of rigor or lenity. If the first is pursued, can it be done legally? I mean, can it be done conformable to the existing Laws? I think it cannot; for the evidence of Persons not bound by any moral or religious Tye can never be considered or construed as legal evidence. Your Excellency well knows that the Members of the Court of Criminal Judicature are sworn "to give a true Verdict according to the *Evidence*"; and however strong the necessity of making Public Examples of the Offending Natives may appear, can it supersede that Obligation

* Note 148.

on their (the Members) consciences? And should the Members of the Court apply to me for my opinion as Judge-Advocate, can I say it is legal, and according to Law? The Natives are within the Pale of H.M. protection; but how can a Native, when brought to Trial, plead Guilty or not Guilty to an Indictment, the meaning and tendency of which they must be totally ignorant of? Plead they must before Evidence can be adduced against them, and Penal Laws cannot be stretched to answer a particular exigency.

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20 July.

Atkins' opinion
on treatment
to be adopted
towards the
natives.

Under these conclusions, it may be asked, What remedy can be applied? In any other Country Arms would be put into the hands of such persons who might be the most likely to suffer, that they might materially protect each other; but this experiment might be subject in this Colony to great inconveniences, and it is what must be submitted to the Executive Government. It would have been a fortunate Circumstance had Villages been built for the residence of the Settlers, and their Farms have radiated, as from a Center; but as it is, they must devise some means of protecting themselves by dedicating part of their time to their mutual protection, and no doubt will receive from Government all that assistance within its power to give.

Might not such Settlements most subject to the visits of the Natives be divided into Districts, and a certain number of its Inhabitants be daily employed in guarding that District?

Lenient measures with the Natives adjacent to the Hawkesbury I fear (from experience) will avail but little.

It appears that the Evidence of Henry Lamb and Rich'd Morgan goes very much in favor of Dunn; for therein it is stated that Dunn was only defending his own property from common Depredators, who, at the time he wounded one of them, were in the act of Stealing and carrying away that property, and resistance against them the Laws justified.

Major Johnston's letter to Your Excellency states that Talloon, one of those who Murdered Mrs. McArthur's Stockmen, was shot by the Party.

And wth Thompson's Letter of the 27th April to Mr. Arndell says that a considerable Number of them were killed by his party.

Ob. Ikin's letter states his party as having destroyed many of them.

It fully appears from the above that a considerable number of them have fallen Sacrifices to their excesses. This may possibly (through fear) point out to the Survivors the necessity of regulating their future conduct by other means than those hitherto adopted; if not, self-defence will justify the most coercive measures being exercised against them.

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Atkins' opinion
on treatment
to be adopted
towards the
natives.

The object of this letter is to impress the Idea that the Natives of this Country (generally speaking) are at present incapable of being brought before a Criminal Court, either as Criminals or as Evidences; that it would be a mocking of Judicial Proceedings, and a Solecism in Law; and that the only mode at present, when they deserve it, is to pursue and inflict such punishment as they may merit.

As Your Excellency wished me to write fully on this subject, the above is submitted to Your Excellency's consideration by

Yours, &c.,

Sydney, July 8th, 1805.

RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

THE MEMORIAL OF JOHN PALMER, AGENT FOR MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Memorial *re* the
export of oil and
seal-skins on the
ship Sydney.

UNTO His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esqre. Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies etc. etc. etc.

THE Memorial of Mr. John Palmer, Agent to Mr. Robert Campbell, Merchant at Sydney.

Respectfully begs to inform Your Excellency that the Ship Sydney belonging to the house of Campbell and Co. of Calcutta having sailed from thence the 21st December 1804 with Eight Hundred and Thirty seven Cows on board on account of Government to be landed at Port Dalrymple, out of which number only Six hundred and Twenty two were landed.

Your Memorialist begs leave to represent the very great loss the Cattle has been to the House of Campbell and Co. also the heavy Expence the said Ship Sydney sails at will, he trusts, induce Your Excellency to grant permission for her to proceed to England with a Cargo of Oil and Skins that is now procuring by a number of Vessels in Bass's Straits and on the Coast of this Territory, belonging to the said House.

Your Memorialist begs leave further to observe to Your Excellency, that the said Ship Sydney is considered in India as a free Bottom, in consequence of her having been rebuilt at Calcutta; and that she had been Captured and carried into the Isle of France by the French where she was legally Condemned: And some considerable time after, she was again taken by the English; All which Your Memorialist conceives proves her to be a free Bottom.

Your Memorialist having stated the foregoing Information, humbly prays Your Excellency will take the same into your consideration, and grant permission for the said Ship Sydney to

proceed to England with such Oil and Skins as may be procured by Your Memorialist on behalf of the said Messrs. Campbell and Co.

1805.
20 July.

JNO. PALMER.

Sydney, May 30th, 1805.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO MR. JOHN PALMER.

Sir, Sydney, May 30th, 1805.

His Excellency directs me to inform you in answer to your Memorial of this date that anxious as he is to forward every admissible Interest of the Adventurers in Sealing and Oiling, yet he does not conceive himself authorized in the present instance to depart from the Rules he laid down respecting the Lady Barlow being allowed to proceed to England with the produce of this Colony; And more particularly in his being no ways responsible for any eventual loss or inconvenience the House of Messrs. Campbell may sustain by any Seizure or detention of the Sydney by the Honorable East India Company or any other Authority in Great Britain or Ireland.

Qualified permission for shipment of oil and seal-skins on the ship Sydney.

I am, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

ACCOUNT of the Number of Timber and Knees ready to be put on board the Ship Sydney Consigned to the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy.

Return of timber for shipment on the Sydney.

190 Timbers from 40 to 14 Feet long—Squares from Ten Inches to Two Feet.

14 Knees from 10 to 15 Feet long.

The above Timbers and Knees contain about 7,700 Solid Feet.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Sydney, New South Wales,
July 17th, 1805.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

FORM OF LAND GRANT.

THE following Clause* to be inserted after the words "for the Use of the Crown" viz.:

Reservation of exotic timber to grantees.

"Excepting such Exotic Timber Trees, planted for Use or Ornament (which comprehends those raised from Seeds or Plants imported from any Part of the World including the Norfolk Island Pine) the Cutting down and Disposal thereof to be at the Election of the Grantee or Proprietor; But in case of such Timber being hereafter cut and not used by the Grantee or Proprietor and to be disposed of, Government is to have the first Offer at a fair Valuation on due Notice being given by the Proprietor."

* Note 149.

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20 July.Return of
live stock.Dr. AN ACCOUNT of Stock remaining etc. in charge of John Palmer,
Esqr., Commissary, between 1st January and 31st March, 1805.

Receipt.	Horned Cattle.					Horses.				Sheep.				Asses.		Swine.					
	Bulls.	Cows.	Bull Calves.	Cow Calves.	Oxen.	Males.	Mares.	Filleys.	Colts.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Ewe Lambs.	Wether Lambs.	Male.	Female.	Breedg. Sows.	Female Slips.	Hogs.	Sucklings.	
1805.																					
Remains 1st Jany.	17	675	883	842	126	13	14	7	9	5	704	404	258	240	1	..	106	2	49	69	
Increase .....	..	..	127	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Received from Wether Lambs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do Bull Calves....	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do Sucklings .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	20	..
Do Cornwallis Place.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	91	71	38
Receipt	17	675	1010	952	136	13	14	7	9	17	704	528	282	277	1	..	16	142	140	127	
Expence .....	..	7	31	7	3	1	2	..	1	3	164	30	2	137	1	..	1	2	3	79
Remains	17	668	979	945	133	12	12	7	8	14	540	498	280	140	..	..	115	140	137	48

Dr. AN ACCOUNT of Stock remaining in charge of John Palmer,
Esqr., Commissary, between 1st April and 30th June, 1805.

Receipt.	Horned Cattle.					Horses.				Sheep.				Swine.							
	Bulls.	Cows.	Bull Calves.	Cow Calves.	Oxen.	Males.	Mares.	Filleys.	Colts.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Ewe Lambs.	Wether Lambs.	Breedg. Sows.	Female Slips.	Hogs.	Sucklings.			
1805.																					
Remains 1st April	17	668	979	945	133	12	12	7	8	14	540	498	280	140	115	140	137	48	..	..
Increase .....	..	..	88	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Rd. from Bull Calves ...	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do Cow Calves .....	..	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do in Exchange	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receipt	21	532	1067	1031	133	12	12	7	8	14	540	498	280	140	115	140	137	118	..	..
Expence.....	..	7	18	168	1	..	1	1	11	30	6	6	14	16
Remains	21	325	1049	863	132	12	11	6	8	14	529	468	280	140	109	134	122	102	..	..

No. 7.]

1805.
20 July.

A ACCOUNT of Stock belonging to the Crown expended between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1805.

Return of
live stock.

Expence.	Horned Cattle.					Horses.				Sheep.				Asses.		Swine.					
	Bulls.	Cows.	Bull Calves.	Cow Calves.	Oxen.	Males.	Mares.	Filley's.	Colts.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Ewe Lambs.	Wether Lambs.	Males.	Females.	Breedg. sows.	Female Slips.	Hogs.	Sucklings.	
1805.																					
Killed for H. M. S. Buffalo	..		11	..																	
Do for Public Stores Vessls. in lieu of Salt Meat.	..		3	1																3	
Do for sick in Ye Hospital.	..										4	10									
Do Governors Family	..										14		1								
Decrease p. Accidents	..		2			1					4	2			1		1	2			10
Bartered for Grain	..	1	4	4	3	1					30	6									
Given to Settlers	..									1	6										
Sent to Port Dalrymple	..	1	6	1	2			1		2	120										
Removed from Oxen	..			10																	
Do to Ram	..														12						
Do to Wethers	..														124						
Do to Female Slips and Hogs.	..																				69
Total Expended	..	7	31	7	3	1	2	..	..	3	164	30	2	137	1	..	1	2	3	79	

A ACCOUNT of Stock belonging to the Crown expended between 1st of April and 30th June, 1805.

Expence	Horned Cattle.					Horses.				Sheep.				Swine.							
	Bulls.	Cows.	Bull Calves.	Cow Calves.	Oxen.	Males.	Mares.	Filley's.	Colts.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Ewe Lambs.	Wether Lambs.	Breedg. Sows.	Female Slips.	Hogs.	Sucklings.			
Killed for the Stores Vessls. in lieu of Salt Meat.	..	1	12	1	1															3	
Do for sick in Ye Hospital.	..										2	4									
Do Govrs. Family	..											12								5	
Do H. M. Birthday	..		1																		
Granted to Settlers	..	1		1																	
Bartd. for Grain	..	2		1			1	1			6										
Given in Exchange	..	2									2	2									
Suppd. the Integrity	..																			6	
Removed from Calves to Cows.	..				164																
Do Do to Bulls.	..		3																		
Decreased by Accident.	..	1	2	1							1	12				6	6				16
Expence	..	7	16	168	1	..	1	1	..	..	11	30	..	..	6	6	14	16			

JOHN PALMER, Commissary.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement—continued.

Settlement.	Orphans Victualled from the Stores.				Number Victualled from the Public Stores.				Number of different Rations issued.				Total No. Victualled from the Public Stores.		People not Victualled from the Stores.		Free Settlers not victualled.		Total number of Souls in the Settlement.		Week's Provisions in the Stores at the establishments Rations.			
	Men.	Women.	Children above 10 years.	Children above 2 years.	Children under 2 years.	Total victualled from the stores.	Full.	Two-thirds.	Half.	Quarter.	Total No. of Full Rations issued.	Total No. Victualled from the Public Stores.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Wheat and Flour.	Beef and Suet.	Pork.	Sugar, and Maize as Sugar.
Sydney	397	34	18	48	16	513	818	102	139	31	963	1,090	867	622	507	1,996	92	5	97	3,183	10 Weeks 5½ days.	10 Weeks 6½ days.	64 Weeks ½ day.	31 Weeks 5 days.
Parramatta	475	128	13	70	21	707	607	146	82	27	762	862	392	239	264	895	128	4	132	1,889	Wheat and Flour.	Beef and Suet.	Pork.	Sugar, and Maize as Sugar.
Hawkesbury	149	18	6	33	5	211	164	24	41	5	202	234	595	283	361	1,239	387	7	394	1,867	Wheat and Flour.	Beef and Suet.	Pork.	Sugar, and Maize as Sugar.
Newcastle	73	18	..	7	1	99	98	20	11	1	112	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	Wheat and Flour.	Beef and Suet.	Pork.	Sugar, and Maize as Sugar.
Norfolk Island	172	56	6	97	14	345	230	62	97	14	323½	403	195	114	..	309	..	..	..	712	Wheat and Flour.	Beef and Suet.	Pork.	Sugar, and Maize as Sugar.
Hobart Town	292	58	10	3	13	376	355	86	8	16	420½	465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	465	Wheat and Flour.	Beef and Suet.	Pork.	Sugar, and Maize as Sugar.
Port Dalrymple	135	18	1	..	1	155	221	29	19	1	250	270	..	11	15	26	5	..	5	301	Wheat and Flour.	Beef and Suet.	Pork.	Sugar, and Maize as Sugar.
Total	1,693	330	54	258	71	2,406	2,488	469	397	95	3,023	3,449	2,049	1,269	1,147	4,465	612	16	628	8,542	Wheat and Flour.	Beef and Suet.	Pork.	Sugar, and Maize as Sugar.

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

1805.
20 July.
Return of
inhabitants.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

1805.
20 July.

(Despatch marked No. 2, per whaler Ferrett; acknowledged by Right Hon. W. Windham to Governor Bligh, 30th December, 1806.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

By Mr. McArthur, who arrived the 9th Ult'o, I had the honor of receiving your Lordship's Letters dated as per Margin.*

It will be my Duty and Interest to pay the strictest attention to His Majesty's Commands and your Lordship's wishes in every point that can advance the increase and Improvement of the breed of Sheep, for which a better foundation could not be laid, or the Success more ensured, than the progressive Increase of that Stock throughout the Colony.† Mr. McArthur possesses at least a third of the Numbers, a considerable part of which were reported at the last Muster to bear Wool of the finest kind, and the rest, as well as the other Flocks, are continually improving from the hairy Coverings of the original breed to Wool of different Qualities, principally owing to the introduction of a few Spanish Rams some Years ago.

Soon after Mr. McArthur's arrival we conversed together respecting the Objects of his laudable and, I hope, successful pursuits for the general Benefit of the Colony, as well as for that of his Family, which he now regards as attached to the Soil. His having brought a Ship to be employed in the Whale Fishery, I consider an Object equally laudable and beneficial, exclusive of his being able to export the Wool of his increasing Breed to England once in Eighteen Months or two Years, and returning with Articles of use and Comfort to sell the Inhabitants. Nor ought I to doubt, from his Assurances, that every expected Benefit may be derived from his exertions, as he certainly is very equal to conduct and promote the Object he has so earnestly and, I hope, successfully embarked in, To attain which he does and will possess every local Advantage that a good Stock to begin with, a good Climate, and fine natural pasturage can offer.‡

Taking your Lordship's Letter No. 1§ as a data, respecting the Land to be located to Mr. McArthur, wherein you do me the honor to signify His Majesty's Commands that "I will have a proper Grant of Lands, fit for the Pasture of Sheep, conveyed to the said John McArthur, Esquire, in perpetuity, with the usual reserve of Quit-Rents to the Crown, containing not less than Five thousand Acres," and Your Lordship having noticed that "It will be impossible for Mr. McArthur to pursue this plan

* 31st October, 1804, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

† *Marginal note*.—A. Returns of which have been regularly sent One including the last Muster is enclosed. For the Return of Stock see General Letter of this Date.

‡ *Marginal note*.—B. Return of Mr. McArthur's Stock and present Land is enclosed.

§ Note 150.

Despatches acknowledged.

Encouragement of pastoral industry.

Sheep belonging to Macarthur.

Proposed commercial and pastoral pursuits of Macarthur.

Instructions re land grant to Macarthur.

unless he shall be indulged with a reasonable number of Convicts (which he states to be not less than Thirty), for the purpose of attending his Sheep, and that as Mr. McArthur will take upon himself the Charges of maintaining these Convicts, a saving will accrue to Government; and that you doubt not I will provide him with such as shall appear most suitable to his Objects.”

1805.
20 July.
Assigned
servants for
Macarthur.

I observed to Mr. McArthur that an Obedience to the Royal Commands and Your Lordship's wishes would be my immediate and decided Duty, according to the exact tenor of the above; but I considered it necessary to offer to that Gentleman's consideration the possibility that Your Lordship might not be aware at the Time of the Situation of Mount Taurus, being on the West side of the Nepean River, and in the Centre of that part of the Country called the “Cow Pastures,” where the Herds of Wild Cattle generally resort for Water in the long periods of extreme Drought so common in this Country. I also observed that, however ready I was to order the 5,000 Acres to be measured and granted to him about Mount Taurus if he required it, Yet I could wish the final location might be deferred until Your Lordship could be further consulted thereon.* And in the Meantime I offered to locate by Grant the same, or a greater Quantity, in such a Situation as he might select on this and the East Side of the Nepean, and to mark out 5,000 Acres about Mount Taurus, which I have given him the enclosed official promise should not be located to any other person or appropriated to any public or private Purpose until Your Lordship's Commands are received thereon. This Arrangement Mr. McArthur very handsomely consented to, Nor have I any other Comment to make on this Subject than by respectfully referring Your Lordship to the reasons I had the honour to submit to My Lord Hobart why that part of the Country ought not for the present to be granted away.† No part of the Country is equally or better adapted to facilitate Mr. McArthur's pursuits, Nor have I a wish to offer any Arguments beyond those I have already Stated to withhold Your Lordship's beneficent Views for the prosperity of this part of His Majesty's Dominions. In order to expedite Mr. McArthur's Object of exporting fine Wool to England, I have directed One Hundred of the finest wooled Ewes from Government Stock to be chosen for this Gentleman to add to his own, for which he is to pay Grain into the Stores at the rate of Two pounds Sterling for each Ewe. As I do not consider it an object for Government

King not
desirous of
alienating
land at the
Cowpastures.

Sheep for
Macarthur from
government
flocks.

* Note 151.

† *Marginal note.*—C. These relative situations are explained by the accompanying Chart. For my General Information respecting Sheep and Cattle, I enclose a Copy of my General Information on that Head to Your Lordship's predecessors in office at different Periods.

1805.
20 July.

Distribution of
sheep from
government
flocks.

to interfere in this pursuit, Seeing that the greatest Exertions will be made by Mr. McArthur, And notwithstanding every attention has been paid to improve the Fleeces of Government Sheep, Yet that Stock will always be a reserve for supplying present and future Settlers with proportions thereof, which will at once save the Necessity of purchasing to Supply New Settlers who have Claims, And preserve a residue for those deserving Characters who may be allowed the Advantage of exchanging Grain for Ewes, agreeable to My Lord Hobart's Acquiescence with my proposal on that Subject.

Convicts
assigned to
Macarthur.

The Number of Male Convicts assigned to Mr. McArthur for the Care of his Stock, &c., previous to his return, was Sixteen; Since then they have been increased to thirty, exclusive of those hired and retained in his Service who have served their Terms. Should Mr. McArthur wish for an Increase they shall be assigned him when more arrive from England; but Your Lordship will observe by the Number and Employment Return that the Public Labour absolutely necessary to be carried on, and in which Agriculture on the part of the Crown is nearly given up, will not allow of more Men being assigned at present until more arrive.

Arrival of
Walter
Davidson.

I cannot but consider it a valuable Acquisition and Advantage to the Interests of this Colony when Settlers of such a description and uncontaminated Mind as Mr. Davidson come to it. Unfortunately those who have already arrived, with the Exception of a very few, have generally been of that description that many of them, with their numerous Families, still continue to be a burthen to Government. Your Lordship has prescribed two Thousand Acres of Land for Mr. Davidson, to which I shall add another, which shall be granted to him adjoining the Ground Mr. McArthur may select on this Side of the Nepean, and also adjoining that marked for Mr. McArthur near Mount Taurus, in Case Your Lordship should see fit to allow thereof. Referring to my Letter No. 1,* dated 14th August, 1804, Your Lordship will observe the Arrangement I made respecting Messrs. Luttrell and Riley, and in what their Allowances as free Settlers differed from those prescribed to the general description of Free Settlers.

Land grant for
Davidson.

Instructions
required re
assistance to
settlers.

I now have the honor to send a Duplicate of that Statement, with the Allowances to Mr. Davidson, and beg to suggest the propriety of Instructions being sent with future Free Settlers of either description as Your Lordship may deem them respectively entitled to receiving, which will be a decided Guide, exclusive of such further Occasional Accomodation as they may be deserving of hereafter.

Of the different persons who were to embark with Mr. McArthur stated in a List, only those named in the Margin* have arrived, the others being left in England, or on the passage.

1805.
20 July.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

EXTRACT from the Half Yearly Muster of 31st March, 1805, transmitted by His Majesty's Ship Investigator of Mr. John McArthur's Land and Stock at that Date.

Return of land and live stock belonging to John Macarthur.

By Whom held.	No. of Acres.			Total Number of Acres held.	Horses.		Horned Cattle.			Sheep.	
	Cultivation.	Fallow.	Pasturage.		Male.	Female.	Bulls.	Cows.	Oxen.	Male.	Female.
Mr. Jno. McArthur	25	3,425	50	3,500	16	15	5	91	58	1669	2386
										The greater proportion fine wool.	

By Whom held.	Goats.		Hogs.		Victed or not Victed. by Government.							
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Proprietor.		Wife.		Children.		Convicts.	
					Victed.	Not.	Victed.	Not.	Victed.	Not.	Victed.	Not.
Mr. Jno. McArthur	50	6	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	24

A true Copy from the Muster Book.

G. BLAXCELL.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[A copy of Governor King's "official promise" relating to granting lands at the Cowpastures is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

EXTRACTS from different Communications respecting the Breed of Sheep made by Governor King to His Grace the Duke of Portland and The Right Honourable Lord Hobart.

Extracts from despatches relating to the breed of sheep.

LETTER No. 2 to His Grace the Duke of Portland 28th Sept. 1800
Para. 12th.

[This extract began with the words "And as the introduction of a breed," and continued to the end of the paragraph.]

* Mr. McArthur, Miss McArthur, Miss Lucas (Governess), Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Han'l McArthur, Mr. J. Woods, — Wood.

1805.
20 July.

Extracts from
despatches
relating to
the breed
of sheep.

COPY of a Letter from Cap. Jno. McArthur to Governor King
dated 30th Sept. 1800.

[*This was a duplicate of the letter with its enclosure, which was forwarded with Lieutenant-Governor King's despatch to the Duke of Portland, dated 9th September, 1800, and marked "Separate C."*]

LETTER No. 4 to His Grace the Duke of Portland, 21st Augt. 1801,
Para. 15.

[*This extract included the whole paragraph excepting the words following "I beg to offer."*]

LETTER No. 5 to His Grace the Duke of Portland, 14th Novr. 1801,
Para. 7.

[*This extract included the whole paragraph.*]

GENERAL LETTER No. 1 to the Right Honble. Lord Hobart, 14
Augt. 1804, Para. 32.

[*This extract included the whole paragraph.*]

PARTICULAR LETTER to the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, 20th
Decr. 1804, Para. 20.

[*This extract included the whole paragraph.*]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

[*A copy of this return was forwarded by Governor King to under secretary Sullivan (see page 127), but the additional particulars, relating to Mr. Davidson, are not available.*]

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch marked No. 3. per whaler Ferrett; acknowledged by
Right Hon. W. Windham to Governor Bligh, 30th December,
1806.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

Seizure of
Spanish vessels
by the
Harrington.

Referring your Lordship to the inclosed Duplicate of my
Separate and particular Letter of 30th April last and the En-
closures to the Governor General of India in Council, Your
Lordship will observe that I was informed by Mr. McArthur on
the Argo's arrival that no War had taken place between England
and Spain at the period of his leaving Portsmouth Novr. 29th
1804, consequently the Two Spanish Vessels taken away from the
Spanish ports on the Coast of Chili on the 26th September and
2nd October, 1804, by the Harrington, required the Measures I
have since been advised to adopt, which are detailed in the en-
closed Letter from me to the president and Governor of the
Kingdom of Chili for which place I have despatched His

Majesty's Colonial Vessel Integrity with Lieut. Robbins of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo having in the event of War between Spain and England furnished him with the necessary Documents as a Flag of Truce—A translated Copy of my Letter to the Governor of Chili in French accompanies the English Letter which I humbly hope will meet your Lordship's Approbation.—In this arduous and unpleasant Circumstance I trust your Lordship will do me the Justice to consider that my proceedings in this unpleasant Business has been the result of a high sense of the dignity and Integrity of His Majesty's Flag, the Law of Nations and that of England.

I expect the Integrity to return about November.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.*

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 31 May, 1805.

It being the most distant from my Intention to offer any or the least disrespect to the Charter or Rights of the Honourable East India Company, Or that any proceedings of mine which I conceive to be a discharge of the Duty I owe His Majesty's Service, the Integrity and Honor of his Flag, And the interests of the public as far as it comes within my Jurisdiction, should possibly admit of a Misconstruction, has induced me to submit the following Statement to your Lordship respecting an Event that has recently occurred here.

In June 1802 the Harrington Snow commanded by Mr. William Campbell belonging to Messrs. Chace and Company of Madras, arrived here with a Cargo of piece Goods etc. A few days previous the John arrived with a Person on board to remain here as a Resident on the part of the above House, who was sent by Mr. Arthur Hogue from the Cape of Good Hope with a considerable part of the Matilda's Cargo, belonging as I was given to understand to the House of Messrs. Chace and Co. of Madras, Among which Cargo was upwards of 16,000 Gallons of Spirits. The Dry Goods and every other Article of both those Vessels were allowed to be landed and disposed of, Nor was my Consent (which was optional, by His Majesty's Instructions) wanting, in giving my Consent to Mr. Tough the Resident's remaining here, and affording him every protection and encouragement in his Concerns; But the Spirits brought by the John not being allowed to be landed, She took them from hence.

1805.
20 July.

Robbins sent in
the Integrity to
South America.

Statement
relating to the
seizure of the
Spanish vessels
by the
Harrington.

* Note 153.

1805.
20 July.
Statement
relating to the
seizure of the
Spanish vessels
by the
Harrington.

The Harrington continued procuring Seal Skins and Oil about these Coasts 'till October 1802, when she sailed for the Coast of Peru with a part of the Dry Goods, And returned in April, 1803, with a very ample Return in Dollars Copper and Flour which was procured in Barter at Coquimbo and Guasco on that Coast, with which She sailed soon after for Madras.

In January, 1804, She returned to this place provided with a Letter of Marque against France and Holland, granted by the Presidency of Fort Saint George. In May 1804 she sailed with an intention of getting Seal Skins at the Island of Masafuero, Coast of Peru and the Galipagos Islands and to make Reprisals against the Spaniards in case Hostilities had commenced; As it was reported he meant to take Merchandize, he was cautioned by me against attempting to make Reprisals without Letters of Marque for that purpose against the Ships and Subjects of the King of Spain.

What his Conduct was from the Time of his arrival off Masafuero until he left the Coast of Peru will partly appear by the enclosed Enumerated Documents which appear the most material to the Subject, as Time has not allowed me to get the whole of a very Desultory Correspondence transcribed.

As Captain Campbell had no certain Information of Hostilities between Spain and England when he captured the Spanish Brig, 26th September, 1804, It certainly was a Duty he owed his Employers to have Bartered his Goods for the Copper which it appears was ready for him at Guasco, but from his imprudence in seizing and taking away the Spanish Merchant Brig out of Coquimbo, which not only prevented his Traffic but caused the Imprisonment of the unfortunate Spaniard who was connected with him. This failing I am sorry to add for the honor of the British Character, that there is too much reason to be assured that he took a considerable part of the Copper away by Force, which but for his unwarrantable imprudence was meant to be bartered for his Merchandize; previous to his taking the Copper it appears by his Log of September 29th that the Spanish Governor of Guasco went on board the Harrington, which ought to have convinced Captain Campbell that if there was a Suspicion of Hostilities having commenced in Europe a Man with his Trust would not have put himself in the power of a probable Enemy, which was a Circumstance sufficient to deter any Man of Reflection from using the violent and unjustifiable Measures adopted by the Commander of the Harrington in his previous transactions at Coquimbo and Guasco; And at Caldera Bay Three days after in firing upon the King of Spain's Cruizer Estremina (which was

stationed there for the protection of the Copper Mines at Serena) taking and bringing her away, after the Crew had run her on Shore and made their Escape, as appears by Captain Campbell's Log and the Journals.

On the Harrington's arrival here March 4th last, I required the Commander's and Chief Mate's Log and Journal wherein I found the above proceedings verified, and several more than suspicious Erasures connected therewith. These Circumstances joined to the certain Information I had of no War existing on the 23rd August last, required such Measures being taken as the Honor of His Majesty and the Integrity of His Flag demanded in the Event of Hostilities not having commenced before the 2nd October 1804.

It has also appeared that the most valuable part of the Spanish Brig's Cargo had been received on board the Harrington the day after she was seized, And from the Circumstance of no Spaniards being detained either on board those Vessels or the Harrington, I required the Opinion of the principal Officers, Civil, Military, and Naval, and in Consequence considered it my Duty as His Majesty's Captain General and Vice Admiral of this Territory to detain the Harrington, Until the question of Peace or War with Spain might be determined, as the presumption was more than conclusive that the Harrington had taken the Ships and Goods of His Majesty's Ally, Friend or Neuter, the King of Spain, and his Subjects. In consequence of which I issued the proclamation of which I have the honor to enclose a Copy.

On 31st March I despatched the Lady Nelson in quest of the Spanish Cruizer, The Enclosure is a Copy of the Commander's Report to me. On the Estremina's arrival I caused her to wear the King of Spain's Flag in its proper place, and to salute His Majesty's Colours at the Battery with five Guns which were returned with an equal Number, when an exact Survey was taken of her Stores and Furniture. As her false Keel is off and we have much trouble to prevent her from sinking, it is my intention to repair her, And the instant I hear that Hostilities had not commenced between the Two Nations when she was taken by the Harrington, I shall cause her to be returned to the Vice Roy of Lima with the Articles public and private found on board her on her arrival here.

In consequence of the Information I received from the Harrington's people in Charge of the Estremina, I despatched another of His Majesty's Vessels in quest of the Spanish Brig which was brought here on the 16th May in a dreadful leaky State, the particulars of which are detailed in the Officer's Letter and the

1805.
20 July.

Statement
relating to the
seizure of the
Spanish vessels
by the
Harrington.

1805.
20 July.

Statement
relating to the
seizure of the
Spanish vessels
by the
Harrington.

Document delivered by the Mate of the Harrington who was in charge of the Spanish Brig, to the Commander of the Integrity. As it was with difficulty the Spanish Brig could be kept above Water, a Survey was held on the remains of her Cargo, and being all of a perishable Nature and greatly damaged it was advertised and sold by public Auction by Agents appointed on the part of the Spaniards by me, and on the part of the Harrington or those Concerned by Mr. Campbell.

If the Commander of the Harrington had allowed himself to be deceived by the Banditti, of which his Crew was formed, into a belief that War existed between England and Spain when he committed those Acts, It certainly was a Duty he owed himself and his Owners, to order the Vessels he had then taken to this place after bringing them to Norfolk Island on their Voyage hitherto. But instead of this open and direct Conduct when he learned at Norfolk Island that no Hostilities had taken place on the 25th June 1804, He ordered them (conformably to the written directions he had given at Otaheite) to Kent's Group at the East Entrance of Bass's Straits to await his Orders, where they were concealed for near Three Months in a leaky and disabled State, nor would they have arrived here at all, had I not sent His Majesty's Vessels in quest of them. Nor could there be a greater proof of his want of Candour than in asserting the Spanish Vessels were probably gone to India when he knew he had ordered them to an unfrequented place on this Coast.

Nor is he more correct in many of the assertions he has suffered himself to be drawn into, and afterwards contradicted, among which I shall only notice his repeated assertion of being a Captain in the Bombay Marine, which he afterwards denies, by saying his reason for persisting in that assertion was to serve his Owners, Altho' it need not be observed to Your Lordship that no Situation or Appointment either in the Royal Navy or the Honourable Company's Service could in my humble Opinion Warrant his seizing the Ships and Goods of Neutrals in their own ports, and bringing them away, without having an Authority, or the most undoubted proofs that War actually existed, which he must have been convinced was not the Case, from the Circumstance of the Governor of Guasco visiting him on board the Harrington on the 29th September; Three days after he had taken the Brig at Coquimbo, The same Day that he took the Copper from Guasco, And Three days before he took the King of Spain's Cruizer in Caldera Bay, the Commander of which Vessel only did his Duty in firing to bring to a Vessel of the Harrington's Appearance entering the Port without permission.

As the Harrington will be detained until I know whether Hostilities had taken place between England and Spain prior to those Vessels being captured on the 2nd October last, In that Event (which is very doubtful) the Harrington and her Commander will be allowed to depart; And the Vessels must become a droit of the Admiralty as the Captors possessed no Letter of Marque against Spain. Nor was a single Spaniard retained, and a considerable part of the Cargo and Effects of the Vessels taken out, contrary to the Statute provided on that behalf. If on the other hand I find no Hostilities had commenced at that period, agreeable to my Opinion and that of the principal Commissioned Officers, Civil, Military, and Naval, I shall consider it my indispensable Duty to detain the Harrington, her Commander and others until he has undergone a legal process or until His Majesty's pleasure is received thereon.

Under all these untoward Circumstances which this Conduct of the Harringtons may have produced to the South Whalers on the Coast of Peru and the exclusion of future English Adventurers, I have considered the line of Conduct I have adopted on this occasion as an indispensable Duty on my part, And having every reason to conclude that the strongest Representations have been made by the Spanish Government of South America which may produce Events of much National Importance, I have lost no time in endeavouring to remove the impression of any unfavourable Representation that may be construed into the Act of any other person than that of an unauthorized Individual, by dispatching His Majesty's Ship Investigator to England with a full Account of these Transactions and the entire Documents, which Captain Kent will be able to relate to His Majesty's Ministers in Case the Investigator should be unfortunately captured.

In having troubled Your Lordship with this Communication, I respectfully conceive it as a necessary Measure on my part, In order that the presidency of Madras and those concerned in the Harrington may be possessed of the causes of that Vessel's detention, should Your Lordship consider it necessary.

Trusting Your Lordship's Zeal and that of the Honourable Company's Officers for the Honor and Integrity of His Majesty's Flag and that of the British Character will acquit me of any intention indicating a want of attention and Respect for the Honourable Company's Rights,

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1805.
20 July.

Statement
relating to the
seizure of the
Spanish vessels
by the
Harrington.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE GOVERNOR OF CHILL.

Sydney, New South Wales, 23rd June, 1805.

His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esquire Captain
General and Governor in Chief in and over His
Britannic Majesty's Territory of New South
Wales and its Dependencies and a Captain of
the Royal Navy.

To His Excellency Don Lewis Munoz De Guzman
Captain General Governor and President of the
Royal Audience of the Kingdom of Chili, and
a Rear Admiral of the Royal Spanish Navy.

Sir,

Firmly relying on your Honor as the Representative of His Most Catholic Majesty, I have dispatched His Britannic Majesty's Armed (but now disarmed) Vessel Integrity commanded by Lieut't. Chas. Robbins of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo to the Port of Valparaiso, under the Sacred Protection of a Flag of Truce, certified under the Seal of this Territory, In case War should have been commenced between our respective Sovereigns before the Integrity arrives on your Coast.

His Mission is to inform Your Excellency that the Brig Harrington Mr. Willm. Campbell, Commander, belonging to Merchants at Madras, having Letters of reprisals against France and Holland arrived here the 4th of March last from the Coast of Chili—On examining the Log Book of that Vessel it appeared that she had touched at the Isle of Masafuero on the 18th day of September, and had taken a Spanish Merchant Brig named the Francisco and Saint Paulo alias Amiante out of the Port of Coquimbo on the 26th day of September last, bringing her away after putting her Officers and Crew on Shore. That on the 29th of September she went into the Port of Guasco, where there is reason to suppose she took a Quantity of the Copper from the Shore by force and that on the 2nd October she entered the Bay of Caldera, and brought away His Most Catholic Majesty's Schooner Estremina as stated in the Log a Copy of which I have the Honor to enclose.

It also appears that the Harrington with the Estremina and the said Spanish Brig went from the Coast of Chili to Otaheite and from thence to Norfolk Island a Dependency on this Territory, where the Captain of the Harrington hearing that no War existed between England and Spain in June last ordered them into a concealed place on this Coast, instead of bringing them to this Port, where they were secreted for some time until discovered and brought here by two of His Majesty's Vessels.

1805.
20 July.Despatch
carried by
Robbins to the
Governor
of Chili.

On the Estremina's arrival, I directed the Spanish Flag to be hoisted on board that Vessel, causing her to salute the British Flag with Five Guns which were returned Gun for Gun.

A Survey was held on her Stores and Furniture then on board her, all which with the Books and Papers etc. found belonging to the Spanish Captain were deposited in the King's Stores, but I am sorry to say the Damages she received when run on Shore in Caldera Bay are so great that the necessary repairs cannot be given to her until Pitch and Tar can be procured, when she will be put in a State to be returned.

The Francisco and Saint Paulo was brought here some time after the Estremina. A Survey was immediately held on the Cargo she then had on board which principally consisted of Meal and Grain and as that Vessel had for a long time made more than Three feet Water an hour, and it being difficult to keep her from sinking in the Port, I have appointed the Naval Officer of this Port John Harris Esquire an Agent on the Part of the King of Spain and the Spanish Merchants to manage the care of those Vessels. The Cargo of the Saint Francisco and Saint Paulo has been Sold by Public Auction for the benefit of the Proprietors.

As the two Vessels are in a Sinking State and wanting those Repairs which they cannot get without Naval Stores of which this Settlement is destitute they will be hauled on Shore, and preserved until I have the Honor of Your Excellency's Communication.

The Officer who will have the Honor of delivering you this Letter is charged with the private Papers belonging to the Commander of the Estremina and Saint Francisco and Saint Paulo, with most of the Public Papers, except those which it is necessary to detain to prove the Vessels are the Property of the King of Spain and the Spanish Merchants.

As no War existed between the Spanish and English Nations on the 2nd of October last, when the Estremina was taken, and having received authentic Information that no Declaration of War was made on the 29th of November 1804; and being placed in so remote and distant a part of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions where Circumstances require my acting in my own Judgement, before I can receive the Commands of my Royal Master, I have considered the Honor of the British Flag so much implicated in this unauthorized Transaction that I have dispatched one of His Majesty's Frigates to England, which sailed the 13th May last with the details of these Events, (as far as I know them) to possess the British and Spanish Ministers thereof. In the meantime I have detained the Harrington with the Commander and Officers to take their Trial when the Integrity returns with your Excellency's Letter and Your Compliance with the following requisitions.

1805.
20 July.

Despatch
carried by
Robbins to the
Governor
of Chili.

1805.
20 July.

Despatch
carried by
Robbins to the
Governor
of Chili.

The Laws of England requires that the Captain and another Officer or Two Officers, with an intelligent Seaman belonging to the Estremina and the same number belonging to the St. Francisco and St. Paulo, who were on board at the time those Vessells were taken should appear before the Court of Judicature at this Place to identify on Oath and *Viva voce* the manner of taking those Vessells, with the preceding and Attendant Circumstances connected therewith, as well as two competent Witnesses who can give Evidence respecting the Harrington's taking the Copper from the Shore at Guasco, whether it was purchased, given in Barter, or taken away by force.

These Officers and Seamen will be received and accomodated by Lieut. Robbins and brought here under my sacred Word of Honor as a British Governor that they shall return to Valparaiso immediately the Trial is ended in the Estremina and if the St. Francisco and St. Paulo can be repaired and got ready that Vessel shall also accompany the Estremina under a Flag of Truce if War should unfortunately exist between the two Nations.

I have the Honor to enclose a Copy of my Orders to Lieut't. Robbins and as I have directed him to consider himself under your Excellency's Directions or that of the Governor of Valparaiso, When he has received your Excellency's written Assurance of Protection in the event of War, I assure myself that any restriction you may conceive necessary to lay on that Officer during his Stay will be rigidly attended to. The only Object of his Mission being to facilitate bringing so great an Offender as the Commander of the Harrington appears to be not only against the Laws of England but that of Nations to speedy Justice, and to enable the Spanish Vessells being restored to their Owners.

In recommending Lieut't Robbins to such Indulgences as your Excellency may judge admissible, it is necessary to mention that he is furnished with Two Hundred Dollars, and should he be in want of Money to purchase Provisions or Stores for his Vessel, or to give her any repairs, I request Your Excellency will allow him to be furnished with what he may require to the Amount of One Thousand Dollars for which he will give Bills of Exchange on His Britannic Majesty's Treasury under the Signature of Your Excellency's Sanction.

Assuring myself that the Character Lieut. Robbins appears in, and that the Object of His Mission will secure his reception and Your Excellency's protection I request he may be allowed to depart as soon as possible as I shall be very anxious for his return.

I have the Honor to be with the highest consideration, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GOVERNOR KING'S INSTRUCTIONS TO LIEUTENANT ROBBINS.

1805.
20 July.Instructions
to Lieutenant
Robbins.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc., etc.

You are hereby required and directed to take the command of H.M. Armed (but now disarmed) Cutter Integrity taking especial care that she has no other Arms or Ammunition on board than those stated in the Margin,* and that no Article of Commerce or Barter be taken on board the Vessel or disposed of on any Account whatever.

Herewith You will receive my Letter to His Excellency the President and Captain General of the Kingdom of Chili, enclosed in one to the Commandant of the Spanish Port of Valparaiso, and proceed without Loss of time to that Port. On arriving in Sight you will hoist a Flag of Truce at the Mast head under the Pennant with His Majesty's Colors at the Main Peak, which you will keep flying until your Return to this Port.

In the event of seeing any Vessels on your Passage you will not deviate from your Course; on their coming up with you, you will shew the above Colors and in case of being boarded by a French or Spanish Vessel you will produce the Certificate of the Flag of Truce and my Dispatches which ought to be considered by every Power at War with England as a very sufficient Safeguard and Passport.

On arriving off Valparaiso within such a distance as your Colors may be distinctly seen you will heave to and lay within a convenient distance till a Boat is sent from the Shore, when you will briefly inform the Officer of the Service you are upon, and deliver him the Dispatch requesting that the Governor's written assurance of your Flag of Truce being received and protected may be sent off in the same Boat, for which purpose You will stand off and on.

As you are furnished with Copies of my Letters to the Governor in Chief and the Commandant at Valparaiso, you will receive on board the Witnesses pointed out in that Letter if ordered by the Spanish Government, and give them such Accomodation and attention as the Vessel may afford, and as it is a matter of consequence that you should return here as soon as possible, you will use every exertion in your Power to perform this Service as expeditiously as possible.

You will be furnished with Two Hundred Spanish Dollars to procure such Articles of refreshment as the Vessel may need and if it should be absolutely necessary you will apply to the Governor in Chief by Letter for One Thousand Dollars for which you will give Bills of Exchange on His Majesty's Treasury approved by the Governor.

* Four Musquets, A Pr. of Pistols, Twelve lbs. Gunpowder, Balls.

When you are admitted into the Port or a communication is made between you and the Government, you will rigidly conform to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Spanish Governor or other Officers by his authority, until your Departure and I cannot too much impress on your mind the necessity of the utmost Circumspection being used that no Quarrells or Insult is offered to any Person by the Crew as the Success of your mission and the safety of the Vessell depends so much on a contrary Conduct.

Given etc. this 23d June 1805.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 4]

GOVERNOR KING'S CERTIFICATE FOR THE INTEGRITY.

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esquire Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Britannic Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies etc., and a Captain in the Royal Navy.

I do hereby Certify that His Britannic Majesty's Cutter Integrity commanded by Lieut. Charles Robbins of the Royal Navy, and manned by the Men named as Pr. Margin* Sailed from this Port under a Flag of Truce for the Port of Valparaiso with a communication from me to His Excellency the President and Captain General of the Kingdom of Chili, respecting the illegal Capture of Two Spanish Vessells by an English Vessell out of the Ports of Coquimbo and Caldera the 2nd October, 1804, as stated in my Dispatches addressed to His Excellency left open for the inspection of those whom it may concern.

I also Certify that the said Cutter is disarmed and only retains Four Musquets, One Pr. of Pistols Twelve lbs. of Gunpowder and Balls to secure the Crew from any Attack by the Natives of the South Sea Islands, thro' which she must necessarily pass on the return to this Port.

Given etc. this 23rd June 1805.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch marked "Military Letter," per whaler Ferrett; acknowledged by Right Hon. W. Windham to Governor Bligh, 30th December, 1806.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

The accompanying Duplicate of my Despatches by the Investigator will inform your Lordship of Major Johnston's reasons for wishing the New South Wales Corps to be increased and my Remarks thereon.

* The margin is blank in the copy transmitted.

1805.
20 July.
Instructions
to Lieutenant
Robbins.

Certificate for
the Integrity
under a flag
of truce.

Proposed
augmentation
of the N.S.W.
Corps.

I have the honor to enclose the last Monthly Return of His Majesty's New South Wales Corps in which your Lordship will observe a great deficiency of Officers to do the necessary Duties and to send a Detachment to the different Settlements—And as there are now Seven Captains, Seven Lieutenants and Four Ensigns, absent from their Duties, it would be gratifying to the Officers here and beneficial to His Majesty's Service if the Officers, who are appointed or on leave of Absence in England, were ordered to join the Corps, as not more than Major Johnston a Captain and Three Subalterns are at Head Quarters one of the latter being unfit for any Duty—Lieutenant Colonel Paterson, a Captain and Three Subalterns at Port Dalrymple—A Captain and one Subaltern at Parramatta and Two Subalterns at Norfolk Island.

1805.
20 July.

Deficiency of
military
officers.

I have the honor to enclose a Return of the progress of Fort Phillip which there is every appearance of its construction and completion being of great Credit to the Officer who is charged with that Work—plans and Elevations of which I have had the honor of sending in Triplicate.

Fort Phillip.

From the unfortunate Circumstance of the peculiar sentence passed on Mr. Savage, Assistant Surgeon to the Territory, by a General Court Martial, which precludes my interference and requires my submitting it to His Majesty's decision—the proceedings are now forwarded to the Judge Advocate General—By Mr. Savage's consequent suspension, he is unable to continue in Command of the Parramatta Loyal Association, and as that Company is now destitute of a Captain and Lieutenant, I have with their consents appointed Mr. McArthur and Mr. Walter Davidson to be Captain and Lieutenant of that Volunteer Company, it being as necessary as ever to keep up that addition to our small regular Force.—The Enclosures are the Returns of the Sydney and Parramatta Associations.

Court martial
on assistant-
surgeon
Savage.

Appointment
of Macarthur
and Davidson
to the loyal
associations.

In the Duplicate for the Requisition for Stores for the Service of the Year 1806 I have directed the Commissary to make an addition of Military Stores distinguished in Red Ink* of which we are much in need for the necessary Defence of the Settlement.

Requisition
for military
stores.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

P.S.—Since writing this Letter, I have received a Letter from Major Johnston of which I have the honor to enclose a Copy—And for the Reasons that Officer gives I beg to recommend the utility of the plan he has proposed therein for recruiting the New South Wales Corps.

P.G.K.

MONTHLY RETURN of His Majesty's New S. Wales Corps, &c.—*continued.*

Absent Officers' Names and Rank.	From What Time.	By whose leave.	To what time.	Names and Rank of Officers on duty and with duty.	Vacant Officers and by what means.
Colonel Grose ...	15th Decr. 1794	His Majesty .....	.....	Lieut. Colonel Paterson	Assist. Surgeon Roberts dead.
Major Foveaux...	.....	.....	.....	Captain Kemp	
Captain Savory	Not joined .....	.....	.....	Lieutenant Davis	
" Grosser	Do Do .....	.....	.....	Ensign Piper	Serjeants on Command..... 8
Lieut. McKellar	29 March 1802.....	Aid du Camp to Govr. King and sent to England with His Excellency's Dispatches.		Lieutt. Piper	Drummers do 6
Ensign Barrallier	17th May 1803.....	Resignation given in and Embarked for England.		Ensign Lawson	
Lieut. Bayly.....	.....	Resignation given in Commandg. Officers leave of absence.		Capt. Wilson	
Ensign Cressy ...	25th April 1805	Under Sentence of Genl. Court Martial, Commandg. Officers leave of absence to return to England.		Lieut. Brabyu	
" Anderson	25th May "	Resignation given in Commandg. Officers leave of absence.			
" Wilson.....	Not joined .....	.....	.....

GEO: JOHNSTON, B.-Major Command'g.

1805.
20 July.
Return of the
New South
Wales Corps.

[Enclosure No. 1]—*continued.*DISTRIBUTION of His Majesty's New S. Wales Corps doing duty
in New South Wales, etc. Sydney, 12th July, 1805.

Where Stationed.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.				Surgeons.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
				Adjutant.	Paymaster.	Quarter Master.	Surgeon.				
Sydney and adjacent out Posts ... ..	...	2	3	1	1	1	1	20	10	266
Parramatta and do. do. ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	83
Port Dalrymple	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	68
Norfolk Island ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	45
New Castle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15
On Command to Europe ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
„ Furlough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	1	4	8	1	1	1	1	28	16	480	

GEO: JOHNSTON, B.-Major Command'g.

2 Serjts. 11 Rank and File Supernys. doing duty with the
Regt. not included.RETURN of the Absent Officers of His Majesty's New So. Wales
Corps Sydney 12th July 1805.

Names and Rank.	By whose leave.
Colonel Grose	His Majesty's.
Major Foveaux	Do 7th Sepr. 1804.
Captn. Savory	} Not joined.
„ Grosser	
Lieut. McKellar	Embarked for England 29th March 1802 with His Excellency the Governor's Dispatches not heard of since.
Ensn. Barrallier	Resignation given in and Sailed for England 17th May 1803 in His Majesty's Ship Glatton.
Lieut. Bayly	Resignation given in, and on the Commanding Officer's leave of absence in New So. Wales 25th September 1803.
Ensign Cressy	Under Sentence of a General Court Martial and on leave to return to England 25th April 1805.
Ensign Anderson	Resignation given in and on the Commanding Officer's leave to quit the Colony 25th May 1805.
Ensign Wilson	Not join'd.

GEO: JOHNSTON, B.-Major Command'g.

One Ensign	} Wanting to complete the present reduced Establishment.
One Assistant Surgeon	

1805.
20 July.
Return of the
New South
Wales Corps.Return of
absent officers
of the New
South Wales
Corps.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

1805.
20 July.

RETURN of the Progress of the Work carrying on at Fort Phillip from 1st April to 1st July 1805.

Return of progress in erection of Fort Phillip.

Two Embrasures completed on the Rampart of the Face towards the Town and Parramatta Road. The Ditch of that Face completed 21 feet wide 9 feet deep, with a covert Way and half Moon for one Gun on each Angle, nearly finished, One Embrasure nearly finished on the Face towards the Harbour; One Bomb Proof under the Rampart for Stores, nearly finished; Stone raised and worked sufficient to complete the Faces towards the Town and Harbour.

Number of Men employed.

Stone Masons	16
Quarry Men	6
Labourers	15
Overseers	2
	—
Total	39
	—

N.B.—The Weather so bad for about a month, as to render it impossible to work.

W. MINCHIN,
Ens. And Adj. N.S.W. Corps, Acting Engineer.

RETURN of Ordnance now at Fort Phillip, and what is wanting to complete. Sydney 18th July 1805.

Return of ordnance at Fort Phillip.

Cannon mounted	6	12 Pounds	Iron
do dismantled }	8	6 Pounds	Iron
Carriages making }			

Wanting to Complete.

Cannon	6	18 Pounds	with Spunges, Ladles and Worms
Spunges	18	} for 12 Pounds	} Handles may be had in the Colony.
Ladles	6		
Worms	6		
Spunges	24	} for 6 Pounds	
Ladles	8		
Worms	8		

A proportion of Flannel and Paper for Cartridges.

N.B.—As the Wooden Carriages made here (altho' good of their kind) are useless in a Year, from the destruction occasioned by the White Ant, it would be desirable, and very profitable in the end to Government, if Cast Iron Carriages could be sent for the use of the Cannon to be mounted in the above Fort.

Ravages of white ant.

W. MINCHIN, Ens. and Adj.
New So. Wales Corps, Acting Engineer.

Approved: PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1805.
20 July.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[Copies of the returns of the Sydney and Parramatta Associations are not available.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

BREVET-MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 14th July, 1805.

Proposal for
recruiting the
New South
Wales Corps.

From the very reduced State of the Corps I have the honor to Command, And the possibility which I am persuaded there is of being able to Recruit an Augmentation in the Colony from amongst the Young Lads born in it and Free People of good Characters, I am led to suggest to your Excellency with much deference the very considerable saving which might thereby be made to the public in Bounty Money, and the Expence attending Transporting Troops to the Colony from England, were such a Measure approved of by Government.

From my own Knowledge of the Colony, I have no doubt but that from 100 to 150 good Recruits could be got in a very short Time, which I am rather of Opinion would not be disagreeable if it meet your Excellency's pleasure to submit it to His Majesty's Ministers for their Consideration.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON, B.-Major,
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch No. 4, per whaler Ferrett; acknowledged by Right Hon. W. Windham to Governor Bligh, 30th December, 1806.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

Settlement of
King's claim
to a share in the
wild cattle.

I have the honor to enclose the Copy of a Letter* I addressed to my Lord Hobart, sent by the Calcutta, which I understand has been received; but no answer being made on that Subject by the Argo, which I attribute to pressure of business of more consequence, I have made the Selection proposed in that letter, viz't, of one Hundred Cows, Fifty Heifers, and Fifty Young Oxen, according to the enclosed copy of the Order I gave the Commissary for that purpose.

In that Order, Your Lordship will observe that I have, on my own part and that of my Family, renounced all claim to the Herds of Wild Cattle on the above conditions, and have accordingly taken possession of that proportion, which I have caused to be pastured by themselves.

Should any other plan be hereafter signified by your Lordship respecting Governor Phillip's Claim of his proportion of the Wild

* Note 155.

Cattle made over by him to me, as stated in the Enclosures, it will be my duty to pay every obedience to your Lordship's pleasure thereon.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1805.
20 July.

Settlement of
King's claim
to a share in the
wild cattle.

[Enclosure.]

GOVERNOR KING TO COMMISSARY PALMER.

Memorandum.

Government House, Sydney, 11th June, 1805.

You are hereby required to direct the Superintendent of the Government Herds to draw therefrom the following Stock, viz., One Hundred Cows, or Eighty Cows and Two Hundred and Eighty Sheep, Fifty Heifers, Fifty Young Oxen, For the use of my Family, being a full discharge of all Claims I or any of my Family or other person may have by virtue of a Donation of Arthur Phillip, Esq., First Governor of this Territory, of his present and future proportion of the Cattle now wild on the West side of the Nepean, arising from those which strayed in 1788, which, by this Exchange becomes the exclusive property of the Crown, and is to be considered as a total relinquishment of the Claim of any Individual whatever to any part of those Wild Herds.

In Selecting the above Cattle and Sheep in equal parts from the different Herds, as they are now divided, the Superintendent is to select one on the part of the Crown, and the Rev. Mr. Marsden one on my part, until the whole are selected, taking care to have five Vouchers for the Same, two of which you will deliver to me, and send one to the Joint-Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch No. 5, per whaler Ferrett; acknowledged by Right Hon. W. Windham to Governor Bligh, 30th December, 1806.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

Referring your Lordship to my Letters dated as pr. Margin* on the Subject of Mr. Campbell's Commerce in this Colony and the unjustifiable perseverance of his House at Calcutta in forcing quantities of Spirits on this Colony, It is my Duty to inform Your Lordship that I have been under the necessity of sending a Vessel away with upwards of 15,000 Gallons of Spirits. And as the enclosed Copy of my Letter to the Marquis Wellesly details that Circumstance, I respectfully beg your Lord-

Spirits
belonging to
Campbell sent
away in the
Eagle.

* Particular Letter: 20th Decr. 1804 per Lady Barlow; Letter No. 4 30th April 1805 per Investigator.

1805.
20 July.

ship's consideration of that Letter as well as my Letter to the Governor of Ceylon which I hope will meet your Lordship's Approbation.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, May 31st, 1805.

With this I have the honor to inclose a Duplicate of my Letter* dated 26th Jany. last with its Inclosures respecting the Ship Myrtle belonging to Calcutta bringing a Quantity of Spirits to this Place, unauthorized by your Lordship's Government or by me.

Notwithstanding the Steps taken by Your Lordship in Council respecting the Quantity of Spirits collusively procured at Calcutta and illicitly brought to this Colony by the Castle of Good Hope in 1803 belonging to the House of Campbell & Co. of that Place, yet they appear to have had no other effect than exciting other means to defeat the Effect of Your Lordship's Proclamation in Council, issued in 1800, and the known prohibitory regulation of this Colony consequent on the Royal Instructions.

Having made an Agreement with the Resident Agent at this Place, Mr. Robt. Campbell, in May 1804 for as many Breeding Cows as one Ship could carry to the new Settlement at Port Dalrymple, I gave permission for Five Thousand Gallons of Spirits being brought for the use of Government, the Officers etc. for their Domestic Purposes. As stated in my Letter* of that Date to the Secretary of the Public Department, in consequence of which I presume the proper Officers had directions to order its Shipment. By the Inclosures Your Lordship will observe upwards of 23,000 Gallons have been forced on this Colony by the House of Messrs. Campbell and Co. which existing Circumstance has placed me under the unpopular necessity of sending 15,036 Galls. Ship'd at Columbo on the Eagle and on account of the House of Campbell and Co. from hence.

While this Order was carrying into execution some Persons more interested for Messrs. Campbell and their own Avarice than for the Public and Individual Prosperity of the Inhabitants unknown to me or as it is said to any Magistrate took every improper and illegal measure to invite the Settlers to request those Spirits being landed.

Two evils were left to choose either to obey the King's Instructions and send the Spirits away at the risk of any Opposition or to yield to the Demand under Cover of a Petition plunge the

Importation of
spirits on the
Myrtle.

Importation of
spirits from
India.

Spirits
imported by
Campbell
and Co.

Petition for
the landing
of spirits.

Inhabitants into every species of Crimes and entail Debts on the Settlers that many Years of hard Labor would not have extricated them from.

1805.
20 July.

Duty and Humanity required my choosing the Former by hastening the Departure of the Eagle from this Port with the Spirits she brought and I respectfully hope that any Measures your Lordship in Council may be pleased to direct, will prevent the further great influx of Spirits, which interested Individuals are so active in sending to this Territory from India.

Spirits sent
away on the
Eagle.

In expressing my concern for the Trouble this Subject has occasioned Your Lordship in Council, I beg to acknowledge the Endeavors that have been made by your Lordship's Government to prevent the Evil His Majesty's Service and the Public Prosperity in these Settlements have so much Cause to lament.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 31st May, 1805.

Through His Excellency the Governor-General of India I have the honor of Communicating to your Excellency that the Brig Eagle, belonging to the House of Campbell & Co., of Calcutta, has arrived here with upwards of 16,000 Gallons of Arrack, shipped at Columbo, which has placed me under the unpleasant and unpopular necessity of ordering it from hence. The Proprietors' reason for obtaining and shipping those Spirits at Columbo has been to defeat the effect of The Governor-General's Proclamation on the Subject of prohibiting any Spirits being sent from any of the Honourable Company's Presidencies and Settlements to this Colony and its Dependencies, And its prohibition here, consequent on His Majesty's Commands, Communicated by the Duke of Portland to me And His Excellency the Most Noble Governor-General in the Year 1800.

Importation
of spirits on
the Eagle.

As it is impossible for me to detail the Miseries and Distresses occasioned by an unlimited Introduction of Spirits among the description of which this Colony is principally composed, I respectfully intreat the prohibitory Interposition of Your Excellency's authority to prevent these Exports to this Colony being allowed by the Officers under Your Excellency's Government, as far as it respects Spirituous Liquors, which will be a Measure highly gratifying to His Majesty's Ministers.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1805.
20 July.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Despatch No. 1. per whaler Ferrett.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

Referring you to my Letter dated 21st last August,* directed to Mr. Secretary Sullivan, and requesting your reference to my Letter to Lord Hobart, dated Aug't 7th, 1803,* for my Account of some incendiaries with whom this Colony has been long plagued; And as I am not unacquainted with the vile assassinating Acts they have practised, I should have treated those which I understand have reached England with the same Contempt as I ought to have done one that has recently been dropped here, Which, I have no doubt, originates with those Incendiaries and others not named therein, but of whom Maurice Margarot, Henry Brown Hayes, and Michael Robinson, with a Character, I believe, known to you in Ireland, a William Maum, are the principals, not only in that but in every other trash of the kind that has more or less sowed such discord in this Settlement.

Conscious of the Rectitude of my Conduct, and fearing no Man's attack, but the Credit that may be given to the dark Assassins' reports by the Credulous and distant hearer, I have at length felt it a Duty I owe to the Peace and Tranquillity of this Colony to yield to the frequent importunities of the Magistracy and the Colony at large to rid this part of it of those Incendiaries who have for some Years past been employed in promoting discord and fermenting Litigations, by sending them to the different Settlements and dividing them.

As you may not be acquainted with the Characters of those people, I consider it necessary to communicate such part of them as is warranted by fact and documentary proof.

Maurice Margarot's History† prior to his arrival here under Sentence of Transportation for 14 Years is too well known in England and Scotland. There is not a doubt on mine or any Officer's mind of his being the Secret, and in many Instances the open, abettor and promoter of the most dangerous principles. His Letter to Lieutenant-Governor Grose, and the Seditious Language he and his Coadjutors have lately attempted to disseminate among the Convicts by means of an unfortunate deranged Man, bear such a resemblance to each other that they are transmitted and enclosed. In my enclosed Copy* of a Letter to Mr. Sullivan I have stated the Circumstance of my directing Margaret's papers to be seized. The Contents are too scurrilous and Seditious to detail, But if the most unjust accusations against various people, None of which he could in the smallest degree Substantiate when called on publicly so to do; The most

Slanderous
attacks on the
governor.

Principals
to be sent
to different
settlements.

Conduct and
character of
Margarot.

* Note 156. † Note 157.

daring assertions and insinuations against His Majesty's Ministers; His avowal of the Convicts being justified in rising; And finally his impudent Assertions (which I have no doubt of being false) of being authorized by ———* to Watch over and Report the Conduct of the Governor and every other person to the Minister, which he expresses by a written Declaration signed by himself, which has long marked him as a seditious Character. As for his information, it would, as it has been, be an inducement for my continuing him here, But the public tranquillity requires his and others being separated.†

1805.
20 July.

Conduct and
character of
Margarot.

The Character of Henry Brown Hayes‡ is also well known. In addition to what I have mentioned in my Letter to Mr. Sullivan, It is necessary I should add that this troublesome person to the most immoral practices has been a principal in every infamous and secret attack that he and his Colleagues have made in secret on the Reputation of those who cannot sufficiently despise their Wickedness; Nor is there is a doubt, as far as the most presumptuous proof goes, of his having been much concerned in the Insurrection of the United Irish at this place in March, 1804.

Conduct of
Henry Brown
Hayes.

Michael Massey Robinson§ was tried at the Old Bailey in 1798, for sending threatening Letters to extort Money, among which he selected that respectable Magistrate, Mr. Oldham Oldham,§ to accuse of Murder, this Culprit was detected, Cast for Death, and at the request of his prosecutor was pardoned, on Condition of being transported here for Life. On arriving he was conditionally Emancipated, and on a Letter from him being published in the English Newspapers, Mr. Oldham, conceiving his Emancipation was absolute, solicited His Grace the Duke of Portland to prevent Robinson's return to England, which His Grace complied with in October, 1799, by writing to My Predecessor on the Subject,|| forbidding any further extension of pardon to Robinson. Being one of those Itinerant practisers who are a disgrace to the Honourable profession of the Law, he was unfortunately taken into the Judge-Advocate's Office, from which period many Industrious Individuals have to lament his being sent here. His practices at length brought on him the Sentence of Transportation for seven Years for perjury before a Civil Court of Judicature, and afterwards before me as Judge in the High Court of Appeals, being a Court of Record. He was afterwards liberated from Confinement in the Gaol, on a promise of being more Circumspect; But soon after, being convicted before a Bench of

Conduct and
character of
Michael Massey
Robinson.

* Note by Governor King.—“Motives of Delicacy prevents my inserting his respectable Name.”

† Marginal note by Governor King.—“This Miscreant has always had as good a House as any Officer to reside in, and been maintained at the public expence, without any Labour being required of him.”

‡ Note 158.

§ Note 159.

|| Note 160.

1805.
20 July.

Conduct and
character of
Michael Massey
Robinson.

Magistrates of forging permits, he forfeited all Claim to a promise of being Emancipated from his last Sentence, And was Sentenced by the Magistrates never to interfere in any Circumstance respecting Law Transactions either in private or in public. However, his Artifices, Cunning, and Abilities have been the means of keeping the Settlers, this Settlement, Masters of Ships. and every other Description of persons in a constant State of Litigation, faction, and Discord, which will ever continue when he and his Associates are together.

Conduct of
Maum.

Respecting Maum,* his atrocious Conduct when in Ireland cannot be unknown to you. I shall, therefore, make no other Remark on him than by observing that his principles and Conduct have changed as little as the others, Nor can Time or place have any Effect on such depraved Characters.

Preservation
of the public
peace.

However much the Magistrates and myself, with every other person in the Colony who have Characters to loose, may treat such Incendiaries with Contempt, Yet the preservation of public tranquillity and frustrating the Diabolical Schemes of the Ill-disposed is the first and most imperious Necessity in a Colony generally composed of Felons, Rebels, and Republicans, who were unfit to remain in their Native Countries, Suffering those well-known perturbators to remain longer together would be encouraging those Acts which myself and the Colony are so well convinced they are capable of.

Altho' it may not be considered as necessary for me to give my Reasons, or to trouble you with the detail of the Causes that make the Removal of Convicts from one Settlement to another necessary, Yet I have in the present Instance troubled you with this, which I have to request you will have the Goodness to lay before My Lord Camden if you judge proper.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

M. MARGAROT TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR GROSE.

Sydney Cove, 29th October, 1794.

May it please your Honour—

Brought a prisoner to this Colony in consequence of a Sentence of Transportation passed against me by the Lord Justice, Clerk of the High Court of Justiciary in Scotland, and approved by His Britannic Majesty, I, with all respect to those Officers who here act in his Name, claim the restoration of my Freedom—Freedom, the common Birthright of Britons!—and to which I feel myself entitled, inasmuch as I conceive my Sentence to be fulfilled on my arrival here, that Sentence being Transportation

Petition of
Margarot for
his freedom in
the colony.

* Note 161.

and not Slavery, the latter unknown to our Laws and directly contrary to the British Constitution as it was established at the Revolution of 1688, which placed the present Family on the Throne for the immediate purpose of more effectually protecting British Freedom. It would therefore not be doing Justice to my Countrymen, while cheerfully undergoing a long exile for their sakes, were I silently to suffer in my own person so great a violation of their Charters.

Unused to the more refined Language of a Courtier, I must entreat Your Honor not to be offended at the plain Manner in which I here express myself. This Case applies not to me alone but to every Briton; for if the Executive power can make One Slave it may make all so.

Your Honour will, I hope, perceive the absolute necessity I am under of making such my constitutional Demand, and as Lieutenant-Governor of this Colony you will I trust Officially and publicly restore to me my Freedom.

Should it notwithstanding prove otherways, I must take the liberty, whatever personal danger may impend, to enter a formal protest against a refusal which I apprehend may be supported, but am certain cannot be justified, by those to whom the executive power has been committed.

With the greatest Respect, I remain, &c.,

MAURICE MARGAROT.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

EXTRACT of a letter from John Grant, a Convict (an Associate of Margarot, Hayes, &c.), to Gov'r King, dated 8th May, 1805.

"Now, Sir! I ask you, (as an Independent Englishman,) viewing with astonishment the miserable State to which Thousands of unfortunate Men are reduced in this Colony, by what Authority do those in power at Home—by what Right do you—make Slaves of Britons in this distant quarter of the globe?"

Allegations of slavery in the colony.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

13th July, 1805.

At a Meeting of His Excellency, Governor King, and the Magistrates for the County of Cumberland.

As no one of the above Gentlemen is ignorant of the Suspicious, and in many cases the known dangerous, Characters of Mich'l Robinson, *alias* Mich'l Massey Robinson, Henry Brown Hayes, and Maurice Margarott, to the Peace and Tranquillity of this Colony, it is deemed advisable to require their joint or separate Opinions as to the necessary Steps to be taken with these Convicts by removing or separating such improper Characters.

Opinion of magistrates re the isolation of Robinson, Hayes, and Margarot.

1805.
20 July.

Petition of Margarot for his freedom in the colony.

1805.
20 July.

Opinion of
magistrates *re*
the isolation
of Robinson,
Haves, and
Margarot.

His Excellency having presented the above withdrew.

The Bench having taken into their serious consideration the above paper, are unanimously of Opinion that as the Three Persons mentioned therein are Convicts, and their Conduct having on various occasions been highly reprehensible, it would conduce to the peace and happiness of this part of the Colony to send them to such different Settlements as His Excellency may direct.

GEO. JOHNSTON.

THOS. JAMISON.

R'D. ATKINS.

J. HARRIS.

SAM'L MARSDEN.

I approve of this Opinion from full conviction of its imperious necessity.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Despatch No. 2, per whaler Ferrett.)

Sir, Sydney, N. S. Wales, July 20th, 1805.

With my last letters from England I received the enclosed; If the Man is of good character I conceive he would be a great acquisition to this Colony, as among all the people that have been sent here there never has been one of that trade, and there is little doubt but Iron may be obtained here in quantities if the Writer of the Petition is able to conduct the process of extracting it from the Ore. In which case he might do well as a Settler.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

THE PETITION OF JOHN WILKINS.

To the Right Honourable Governours and Managers of the Colonys in new South Wales.

THE Humble Petition of John Wilkins, Iron Founder, who has worked Several Years for Mr. Francis Kinman, New Street Square, Shoe Lane, Sheweth that your petitioner with his Wife wish to become Settlers in any part thereof, which your Honours may have the goodness to confer on them and your petitioners as in duty Bound will ever pray—

A Line addressed to John Wilkins No. 35 New Street Square Shoe Lane will be paid due attention to.

April 12th, 1804.

Request of an
ironfounder for
permission to
become a
settler.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNOR KING TO MR. JOHN WILKINS.

1805.
20 July.Request of an
ironfounder for
permission to
become a
settler.

GOV. KING has received Mr. Wilkins's letter, dated 12th April, 1804, requesting to become a Settler in New South Wales with his Wife, he being by trade an Iron Founder, If he can produce testimonials of good behaviour and being able to conduct the process of extracting Iron from the Ore, with which N. S. Wales abounds, to Mr. Secretary Cooke at My Lord Camden's Office, Downing Street, there is much probability Mr. Wilkins will obtain his desire.

Government House, Sydney, N. S. Wales, July, 1805.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Per whaler Ferrett; acknowledged by Right Hon. W. Windham to Governor Bligh, 30th December, 1806.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

Salary for
lieutenant-
governor.

I have had the honor of receiving yours of the 29th June 1804-5 respecting the Estimates, and an Allowance being fixed for the Lieutenant Governor of the Territory of £250 a Year—That Office is now held by Lieutenant Colonel Paterson of the New South Wales Corps, who agreeable to His Majesty's Commands administers the Government of Port Dalrymple on Van Diemen's Land consequent on My Lord Hobart's directions, dated June 24th, 1803.

Removal of
settlement from
Norfolk Island.

By a reference to that Despatch and the accompanying Duplicate of my Letter, you will observe that withdrawing a part of the Civil and Military Establishment from Norfolk Island and such Settlers as might be inclined to remove to Port Dalrymple was expressly prescribed—This has been complied with in as far as withdrawing a part of the Convicts and Military and sending them to Port Dalrymple and reducing its Civil Establishment, but not more than four Settlers have yet gone to Port Dalrymple altho' there is reason to suppose a greater number will avail themselves of the offer to remove thither—Of that place Lieut. Colonel Paterson gives the most favourable Accounts, the future success of which is greatly insured by the early supply of horned Cattle that place and Lieutenant Governor Collins's Settlement at the Derwent have received—I have therefore on Colonel Paterson's application appointed persons in the Room of those taken from the Norfolk Island Establishment to act as Superintendants etc. As there appears no present necessity of that Establishment being so extensive as that of the Derwent under Lieutenant Colonel Collins altho' an equal progress is made at Port Dalrymple.—Until it is decided which of the Two is the most promising and advantageous Settlement I conceive it would be most eligible to Augment the Civil Establishment of Port

Superintendents
for Port
Dalrymple.

1805.
20 July.

Proposed
removal of
criminal court
from Norfolk
Island to Port
Dalrymple.

Dalrymple in proportion as that at Norfolk Island is decreased, and as there are now a sufficient Number of Military Officers stationed there to form Criminal Courts I should with great deference recommend the Courts of Judicature to be removed hereafter from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple if no intermediate Arrangements should be directed.

In the enclosed estimate I have arranged the different Objects of this Letter which I hope will appear clear and comprehensive, a Copy thereof I have also transmitted to the Colonial Agent Mr. Chinnery.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Details of the
medical staff.

P.S.—On a more close inspection of the Estimates of the Civil Establishment for the Years 1803 and 1804 and comparing them with a Notice to Mr. Thomas Jamison from his Agent Mr. Crafer of the Treasury that a Commission was signed appointing him Principal Surgeon in the room of Mr. William Balmain appointed a Surgeon on the Staff of the Army and since Dead—I have made the consequent Arrangement as stated in the Enclosure under the Head of Surgeon's Mates and Assistants—Mr. Wentworth as Senior Mate having claimed being Surgeon of Norfolk Island, which arrangement I have stated on the respective Certificates of the Gentlemen of the Medical Department which I hope will be approved of.

P.G.K.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

CIVIL Establishment of New South Wales, according to the Estimates of the 31st December 1804.

Return of the
civil
establishment
of New South
Wales.

Appointments.	Names.	Remarks, etc.
Governor	Phillip Gidley King	Took the Command, 28th Sepr., 1800.
Lieut.-Governor	William Paterson	See Port Dalrymple.
Deputy Judge Adv.	Richd. Atkins .....	.....
Commissary	John Palmer .....	.....
Provost Marshall	Thos. Smyth	Died 19th Decr., 1804 Garnham Blaxcell appointed to Act till His Majesty's Pleasure is received thereon.
Secy. to the Govr.	W. N. Chapman ...	Gone to England on leave of Absence, Garnham Blaxcell appointed acting, and receives the Full Pay for that Service.
Clergyman	Richd. Johnson ...	Gone to England on Govr. Hunter's leave, 28th Sep'r., 1800; no Clergyman has since arrived.
Ditto	Saml. Marsden ...	Officiates in Mr. Johnson's place and does his own Duty.
Surgeon	Wilm. Balmain ...	Gone to England on leave of Absence, reported dead. Thos Jamison acting in his room, said by his Agent to be confirmed from 21st Aug'st, 1803, but no official Notice received.
Mate	James Thompson... £182 10s. p. An.	In England on leave of Absence. Mr Charles Throsby Acting for him from Oct'r 18th, 1802.
Ditto	James Milehan ...	Sydney, at £136 17 6 per Ann.

CIVIL Establishment of New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*

1805.
20 July.

Appointments.	Names.	Remarks, etc
Mate	John Savage	Parramatta—Suspended in consequence of the Sentence of a General Court Martial, June, 1805. Mr. Edw'd Luttrell appointed to do his Duty.
Assistant	Chas. Throsby	at £91 5 0 pr. An'm, King's Town, Newcastle District, he being also charged with the Command of that Settlement.
Survey'r of Land	August's. Alt	Invalided.
Ditto	Chas. Grimes	Appointed from England, where he went on leave of Absence, 10th August, 1803. Geo. Wm. Evans did his Duty to 22 Feb'y, 1805, when he was discharged for Fraud. Henry Williams now does that Duty and that of Deputy Surveyor of Norfolk Island.
Boat Builder	Thos. Moore	Sydney.
Depy. Commy.	W. N. Chapman	Gone to England on leave of Absence, 17th March, 1804. Jas Wilshire does his Duty.
Ditto	Jas. Williamson	Parramatta.
Clerks to the Coman'y {	Jas Wilshire and Willm. Bennett	} Sydney.
Store-keeper	Willm. Baker	
Ditto	John Gowen	Hawkesbury. Has charge of the Dry Stores at Sydney, £75.
Superintendt.....	John Jamison	Superintends all Govt. Cattle and Stock, £100.
Ditto	Nichs. Devine	Superintends Town Labour at Sydney, £75.
Ditto	John Whittear	Master Carpenter, Parramatta.
Ditto	Peter Hodges	Master Blacksm'th, Sydney.
Ditto	Michl. Nowland	Superintends the Agricultural Settlement at Castle Hill.
Ditto	John Jennings	Parramatta, acts as Head Constable.
Store-keeper	Willm. Sutton	New Castle.
Superintendt.....	Chas. Throsby	Superintends and Commands the Settlement at Newcastle.
Ditto	Geo. Mealmaker	Conducts the Manufactory of Linen and Woolen at Parramatta.

Return of the civil establishment of New South Wales.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

ESTABLISHMENT of Civil Officers Sent to Port Dalrymple being taken from those on the New South Wales Establishment (Return No. 1) and from those reduced at Norfolk Island, stated on the opposite side.

Return of civil establishment at Port Dalrymple.

Names.	Quality.	Remarks, etc.
Wm. Paterson	Lt. Govr. of the Territory Commandg.	} His Salary on the N.S.W. Establishment is £250 per Ann. any increase that may be ordered will be acceptable and deserved.
Jacob Mountgarrett	Surgeon.....	
Alexr. Riley	Actg. P'py. Comy.	} Appointed from H.M.S. Glatton. Recommended for a Civil Situation by My Lord Hobart—Date of Appointment.
Edmund Hill	Superintend. of Cattle and Public Works.	
Thos. Jones	Bricklayer, etc.	} £40 per An. of Boats, Ships etc £50 per Ann.
Willm. House	Superintt.	

1805.
20 July.
Payment of
salaries to the
civil staff at
Port
Dalrymple.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GOVERNOR KING'S ORDERS TO COMMISSARY PALMER.

Memorandum.

Sydney, June 30th, 1805.

The Deputy Commissary, Two Superintendants and one Master Carpenter being discharged from the Establishment at Norfolk Island, and a similar number being appointed at Port Dalrymple as follows, Vizt:

Discharged from Norfolk Island.

Mr. Zachariah Clarke Depy. Comy.
Nathl. Lucas Master Carpr.
John Best Superintend't
Robert Nash Do

Appointed to Port Dalrymple.

Mr. Alexr. Riley Actg. Dep. Comy. 5s. per Dm.
Thos. Jones Bricklayer etc. £40 per Ann.
Wm. House Superintend't of Boats, Ships etc.
£50 p. Ann.
Edmund Hill Superintend't £50 p. Ann.

You will draw on the Colonial Agent for the respective Amounts of the above Officers' Salaries, from the 12th Feby. last, when the Establishment at Norfolk Island was reduced on receiving the Lieutt. Govr. or Officer commanding at Port Dalrymple, and my Certificate of their being employed in their respective Duties, full Vouchers of which you will transmit the Colonial Agent.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Return of the
civil
establishment
at Norfolk
Island.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

CIVIL Establishment of Norfolk Island and Port Dalrymple, Dependencities on H. M. Territory of N. S. Wales as stated in the Estimate of 31st December 1804, also the names of Officers reduced from Norfolk Island and those appointed in their Stead at Port Dalrymple.

Names.	Quality.	Remarks, etc.
Joseph Foveaux ...	Lieut. Govr. ...	Dischd at the reduction of the Settlement, 12th Feby., 1805. Gone to England on leave, sick.
John Piper	Commandt. ...	Appointed in the room of Lt. Govr. Foveaux with the Pay of 5s. per Diem, to be drawn for by the Commy. and to be Paid from the Lieut. Governor's half Pay or Savings on this Estimate.
Chas. Fulton	Chaplain .....	.....
Zach. Clarke	Depy. Comy. ...	Dead.
Wm. Broughton ...	Actg. Do ...	Dischd. at the Reduction, 12th Feby, 1805.
Willm. Broughton	St. Keepr.....	.....
Henry Williams.....	Actg. Depy. Surveyor.	Now at Port Dalrymple and does the Duty of Surveyor Gen'l. See Return No. 1.
D'Arcy Wentworth	Surgeon.....	.....
Thos. Hibbins	Dy. Judge Adv.	.....
Martin Tims	Prov't. Mar.	Dischd. at the Reduction of the Settlement, 12th Feby., and is Paid 2/6 per Day, when he does that Duty; to be drawn from out of Savings on this Estimate until otherwise directed.
John Drummond ...	Beach Master ...	.....
John Best	Supertd.	Discharged on the Reduction of the Settlement, 12th Feby., 1805, and a similar number appointed to Port Dalrymple.
Nathl. Lucas	Masr. Carpr.	
Robt. Nash	Supert.	

[Enclosure No. 5.]

LIST of Officers of the Civil Establishment, absent from their respective Duties, in England or elsewhere.

1805.
20 July.

Return of civil officers absent from duty.

Names.	Appointments.	Reason why absent.
Willm. Paterson	Lieutt. Governor ..	Commanding at Port Dalrymple.
W. N. Chapman	Secretary	On leave in England.
Richd. Johnson.....	Clergyman.....	On leave in England, no successor or second Clergyman appointed.
Jas. Thompson	Surgeon's Mate.....	On leave in England.
Chas. Grimes	Surveyr. of Land...	Ditto
W. N. Chapman.....	Deputy Commy. ...	Ditto

LIST of Superintendants Discharged and Dead from September 28th 1800 to June 30th 1805.

Return of superintendants dead or discharged.

Names.	Date of Discharge or Death.	Quality.	Reasons.
Walter Broady	October 17th 1800 ...	Supert	Neglect of Duty.
William Broughton	Deer. 12th ,, ...	St. K.	To be Deputy Comy. at Norfolk Island.
James Puckey	Jany. 4th 1801	Supt.	Neglect of Duty.
Thos. Collier.....	May 1st ,,	Do ...	Misconduct.
Simon Luddit	Jany. 16th 1802	Do	Neglect of Duty.
Rowland Hassal ...	Sept. 30th ,,	St. K.	As Unnecessary.
Willm. Sutton	Novr. 1st ,,	Do	Neglect of Duty.
Martin Mason	Deer. 31st 1803	Asst. Surgn.	As Unnecessary
Jas. Bloodsworth ...	March 22nd 1804.....	Supert.	Dead.
Richd. Fitzgerald...	June 30th ,,	Do	Neglect of Duty.
Geo. Barrington ...	December 27th,, ...	Do	Dead.
John Tucker	Feby. 8th 1805	St. K.	Neglect of Duty and Misconduct.
Isaac Knight.....	March 16th ,,	Supt.	Resigned.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Per whaler Ferrett.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

Mr. John Savage, Assistant Surgeon of this Territory, has been tried by a General Court Martial on the application of the principal Surgeon, as that Department hold their Office by Military Commissions (on which Subject I have already written*) and the Sentence of that Court Martial being of such a Nature that it is necessary to refer it to His Majesty's Decision Mr. Savage has obtained my permission to return to England on leave of Absence, which I have granted as he must necessarily continue suspended from his Duty until His Majesty's pleasure is received thereon—And although it is somewhat irregular sending Despatches by a person in his Situation Yet as the Conveyance it goes by if trusted to the Master is none of the safest, I have placed them under Mr. Savage's care to deliver at your Office—From the General esteem in which that Officer was held by

Leave of absence for assistant-surgeon Savage.

* Note 162.

1805.
20 July.

myself and most of the Colony I have interested myself in his favour in as much as I could do with propriety in my Letter to Sir Charles Morgan.

Proposal for
reforms in the
medical
department.

Exclusive of the Principal Surgeon's Letter to me which is transmitted under cover to you in my Letter of 22nd May last I now transmit another Letter from him to me—Some regulations of the kind Mr. Jamison mentions is needful, but as it will be attended with a separate Expence I could wish some Instructions thereon, perhaps a Communication with the Medical Board for Sick and Hurt might be necessary.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

SURGEON JAMISON TO GOVERNOR KING.

[*This letter was a repetition of that forwarded as the first part of Enclosure No. 4, to the despatch dated 22nd May, 1805; it was dated 20th July, 1805, and had the following marginal notes attached by Governor King.*]

Notes by King
on Jamison's
letter.

To the end of paragraph 2.—Why does not Mr. J. point out those Gentlemen.

To paragraph 3 where the overseer and matrons were mentioned.—These people are now Selected from Prisoners, Emancipation and Free pardon is the sure and desirable recompense of good behaviour.

To paragraph 3 relating to the principal surgeon's assistant.—Mr. Jamison has an Assistant Surgeon under him always at Sydney.

To paragraph 4 where the rations were mentioned.—Whenever Fresh Meat is necessary or applied for it is ordered and every other necessary the Stores admit of.

To paragraph 4 where the purveyor was mentioned.—Who is that purveyor to be? it is now supplied by the Commissary. This introduces a separate Expence.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Per whaler Ferrett.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

Report on the
claims of
Hartley.

With this I have the honor to transmit a Letter* with its respective Enclosures to Mr. Secretary Sullivan, which would have been sent before had the person it alludes to (Mr. Hartley) gone from hence when he intended, the Reason why he did not will appear from the Enclosure to this Letter which I have considered necessary to send in case a Reference thereto should be required.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note 163.

[Enclosure.]

1805.
20 July.

[This was the letter, with its enclosures, addressed to under secretary Sullivan, dated February, 1805.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.

(Per whaler Ferrett.)

Sir, Sydney, N. S. Wales, July 20th. 1805.

I have the honor to enclose duplicates of my Letters by Captn. Kent of H. M. Ship Investigator which sailed from hence the 23rd last May.

By a Ship which left England the 30th Novr. last, I was informed that no War existed between England and Spain at that period, consequently the Spanish Vessels taken prior to that time by the Harrington must be considered as Illegally taken and brought away. I have therefore dispatched Acting Lieutenant Charles Robbins of the Buffalo in the Colonial Cutter Integrity to Valparaiso under a flag of truce, in case hostilities should have since commenced to request the Government of Chili to cause proper persons to be sent, not only for re-claiming those Vessels, but as Witnesses on the Trial of the Commander and Crew of the Harrington for Seizing and bringing away the Ships and Goods belonging to a Power at Peace with His Majesty—The Integrity's return may be expected about December next.

Robbins sent to Valparaiso under a flag of truce.

The Ship Sydney of 1,000 tons belonging to the House of Campbell and Co. of Calcutta, which carried Cows from thence to Port Dalrymple, having permission to take the Oil and Seal Skins that may be procured by individuals in this Neighbourhood during the present Year, to England, and as I conclude no King's Ship will be sent for that purpose before the War is ended, I have engaged with the Master to take on board that Ship Timber now ready, of which the enclosed is a near Account.

Shipment of oil, seal-skins, and timber on the Sydney.

The Owners having left the Freight to the determination of the Navy Board, exact Invoices shall be transmitted to the Principal Officers and Commissioners with the Timber.

His Majesty's Ship Buffalo will Sail the middle of next Month for Norfolk Island, Port Dalrymple and the Derwent, with People, Stock, Provisions and Stores for the use of those Settlements. I enclose her State and Condition And have the honor to be

Sailing of H. M. S. Buffalo.

Sir, &c..

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A return of the ship timber was also forwarded as Enclosure No. 5 of the despatch to Earl Camden, numbered one and dated 20th July, 1805.]

1805.
20 July.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[Copies of the returns relating to H.M.S. Buffalo are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

(Per whaler Ferrett.)

Gentlem., Sydney, N. S. Wales, July 20th, 1805.

Shipment of
timber on
the Sydney.

The Ship Sydney of 1,000 tons belonging to the House of Campbell and Co. of Calcutta, which carried Cows from thence to Port Dalrymple, having permission to take the Oyl and Skins that may be procured by individuals in this Neighbourhood during the present Year to England and as I conclude no King's Ships will be sent for that purpose before the War is ended, I have engaged with the Commander to take on board that Ship Timber now ready, of which the enclosed is a near Account.

The owner having left the Freight to the determination of your honble. board exact invoices shall be transmitted with the Timber.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[A return of the ship timber was also forwarded as Enclosure No. 5 of the despatch to Earl Camden, numbered one and dated 20th July, 1805.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

(Per whaler Ferrett.)

Gentlem., Sydney, N. S. Wales, July 20th, 1805.

Wages paid to
two seamen of
the Porpoise.

I have the honor to Acknowledge the receipt of Yours of 13th Jany. 1804—I also received yours of 12th Decr. 1802 And request your reference to my Letter of Augt. 14th 1804 which contains the following paragraph respecting the Wages paid to the Two Seamen discharged from the Porpoise at the reduction of her Complement Vizt. "respecting the Wages paid the Seamen, being aware that it was contrary to the Act of Parlia't, I should not have given that Order, but from the peculiar hardship of these Men's Cases, And I beg to assure you that no Consideration of that or any other kind will again operate with me in future, altho' it was done on a reported precedent in paying some Lascars at the Cape of Good Hope."

Payment for
sailmakers
on H.M.S.
Buffalo.

I have also received yours of 25th Octr. 1804 respecting the impropriety you therein point out of the Master and Boatswain of the Buffalo being paid for Sail makers' Work done on board that Ship, which you have directed to be stopp'd from their

respective pay; And that the Quarter Master and Quarter Master's Mate are not strictly entitled, not being rated Sail-makers, yet that in this instance you are pleased to allow them the usual pay of 1s. 3d. a day deducting the exes from their pay.

1805.
20 July.
—
Payment for
sailmakers
on H.M.S.
Buffalo.

Respecting the above I submit to your Observation that only one Sail Maker is allowed to the Buffalo, and no crew, which has rendered it necessary to employ a part of the Ship's Company, And none appeared so fit to Superintend that necessary Work, as the Master and Boatswain, which I specified on the Voucher in question, And for which I respectfully presume precedents are not wanting, altho' their rating on the Ship's Books may not be inserted on the Voucher, excepting in Certifying it as Master and Boatswain.

In the enclosed Copy of a Voucher it appears that 1s. 6d. a day was paid the Boatswain for Superintending the Repairs and Conversion of the Buffalo's and Lady Nelson's Sails, as Canvas could not then be procured to replace those which were condemned, And the Boatswain not only Superintended but was obliged to work himself; how far your Honble. Board may apply this precedent in the East Indies or the Cape of Good Hope to this transaction, I must submit to your Consideration—at the same time assuring you that in future cases of that kind, that part of the Ship's Company necessarily employed making Sails or repairing them will be specified as Sailmakers and receive no more than 1s. 3d. a day; I should not have allowed of 1s. 6d. a day but from the Naval Instructions—any regulation to the contrary not having reached this Colony.

When your Honble. Board considers that no greater Sum has been expended on all the Buffalos repairs, since she has been on this Station now nearly Three Years, than £215 14s. 11d. Sterling that those Objections may be dispensed with on this remote Service, more particularly so, as the great number of Convict Artificers that have been employed in the repairing of the Porpoise, Buffalo, Glatton, Calcutta, and Lady Nelson have never been charged or paid for their Labor,* beyond being Victualled from those Ships, while at work on them, exclusive of cutting down and refitting the Investigator.

Cost of repairs
to H.M.S.
Buffalo.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

P.S.—I have also the honor of enclosing Mr. Comy. Palmer's reply to your requisition respecting his not having sent certain Vouchers in Support of payments during the Years 1793 and 1794.

* *Marginal note.*—At 3s. per Diem each Artificer, the Expence would have been £858 5s. 2d. Additional.

1805.
20 July.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A copy of the voucher transmitted showing payments for sail-making is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

ACCOUNT FOR ARTIFICERS' WORK.

Return of
payments for
artificers'
work on the
Buffalo and
Investigator.

Drawn for Artificers on board the Buffalo and Investi-		
gator by Govr. King	£145	9 0
" " " by Comy. Palmer	69	15 11
Octobr. 1802 to July 1805	£215	4 11

Amount of Convict Artificers Labor on board the above
Ships at 3s. per diem for which no charge is made .. £858 5 2
The above detailed in the Papers now sent Navy Board.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

Value of convict
labour employed
in repairs to
H.M. ships.

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS IN THE DOCK YARD.
REPORT of Convict Carpenters etc. employed from the Dock
Yard to Work for the different Ships from Novr. 1800 to the
present date.

Vizt. *H. M. Ship Porpoise.*

At sundry times 3 Men employed 21 Weeks at 3s. pr. day
deducting Sundays £56 14 0

Buffalo.

At sundry times 5 Men employed 44 Weeks 1 day at 3s.
pr. day deducting Sundays £198 15 0

Lady Nelson.

At sundry times 4 Men employed 8 Weeks and 3 days
at 3s. a day deducting Sundays £30 12 0

Calcutta.

13 Men employed 8 Weeks and 2 days at 3s. a day
deducting Sundays £97 10 0

Glatton.

2 men employed 3 days

Investigator.

1st time of her arrival 4 Men employ'd 5 Weeks *i.e.* 1 Man 20 Weeks

When cut down 3 do. do. 2 " " " 6 "

do. do. 6 do. do. 5 " " " 30 "

Building her upper Works, strengthening her etc.

11 Men employed 28 Weeks ,, 308 "

Fitting out for England 13 do. do. 8 do. ,, 104 "

10/468

Total Work is 10 Men for 46 Weeks 4 days Weeks 46 4 days

At 3s. a day deducting Sunday £474 0 0

THOMAS MOORE, Boat Builder.

Sydney, N. S. Wales, 10th July, 1805.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

1805.
20 July.

[A copy of commissary Palmer's explanation of vouchers is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR CHARLES MORGAN.

(Per whaler Ferrett; acknowledged by Sir Charles Morgan, 22nd April, 1806.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1805.

Requesting Your Reference to the accompanying Duplicates of my Letter of the 1st May last, I am sorry to be under the necessity of forwarding the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held on Mr. John Savage, Assistant Surgeon to the Territory, on the prosecution of Mr. Thomas Jamison, Principal Surgeon. The Sentence of that Court Martial And the provision made in the Royal Warrant respecting the sentence of Death or cashiering not being carried into Execution until His Majesty's pleasure is received thereon, imposes on me the necessity of requesting You will lay those proceedings and the Sentence before His Majesty, And to offer my humble prayer that the Recommendation of the General Court Martial May meet His Majesty's most gracious Consideration.

Court martial
on assistant-
surgeon
Savage.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the proceedings* of the court martial is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Per whaler Ferrett.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 21st July, 1805.

21 July.

With this I have the honor to enclose the Sydney *Gazettes* from the 25th May to this date. I have, &c.,

*Sydney
Gazettes.*

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Per whaler Ferrett.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 22nd July, 1805.

22 July.

As the Appeal of George Crosley† from the Verdict of a Court of Civil Jurisdiction and my Award still lies in my Hands waiting the Result of the Information I requested in my Letter, dated 14th March, 1804, sent by His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, which I am informed is arrived, I respectfully request that you

Appeal of
George Crosley
to the privy
council.

* Note 164. † Note 165.

1805.
22 July.
Security to be
lodged for
appeals.

will have the goodness to move My Lord Camden that the Opinion of the proper Law Officer may be transmitted on those Questions—As Appeals to His Majesty in Council will be constantly required by the litigious and fraudulent for the purpose of evading as long as possible payment of their just Debts—And if no security is necessary for prosecuting an Appeal to the King in Council as resisted by George Crosley those litigations must become more and more frequent and embarrassing.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

SECRETARY MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt.)

Sir, Admiralty Office, 22nd July, 1805.

Despatches
acknowledged.

I have laid before My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letters of the 20th December last, and its Inclosures, reporting the Occurrences therein mentioned for their Lordships' Information.

I am, &c.,

WM. MARSDEN.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt.)

26 July.

Sir, Downing Street, 26th July, 1805.

James Thomson
to be a settler.

This letter will be delivered to you by Mr. Thompson whom Lord Castlereagh mentioned in his letter to you of the 13th July as having received his permission to go as a Settler to New South Wales and whose Knowledge of his profession will render him a useful inhabitant of the Colony.

I have, &c.,

E. COOKE.

SECRETARY A. MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per ship Tellicherry; acknowledged by Governor King. 22nd February, 1806.)

31 July.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 31st July, 1805.

John
Connellan
surgeon on the
transport
Tellicherry.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, having appointed Mr. John Connellan (who has been recommended to His Excellency by the Medical Board) to be Assistant Surgeon on board the Tellicherry Convict Ship, on her Voyage from Ireland to New South Wales; I beg leave to recommend him to Your Notice, And to request You will assist him in obtaining a Conveyance for his Return to Europe, in Case he shall not determine to remain abroad. Should Mr. Connellan have occasion for money to defray his Expences, His Excellency requests You will (in Case You

shall approve of his Conduct) Advance him any Sum on Account of his Salary not exceeding Two hundred pounds Irish Money,* And Your Bills for the Same shall be duly honored.

1805.
31 July.

I have, &c.,

A. MARSDEN.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per ship Tellicherry.)

Sir, Navy Office, 31st July, 1805.

We have received your Letter of the 20th December, 1804, informing us of your having given Mr. George Trooke an Order to act as Master of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo; and acquaint you we will assign the Order for Payment when presented at this Office.

Approval of
George Troke's
appointment to
the Buffalo.

We are, &c.,

H. DUNCAN.

J. HENSLOW.

H. HARMOOD.

THE NAVY OFFICE TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport William Pitt.)

Sir, Navy Office, 1st August, 1805.

1 August.

I am commanded by the Commissioners of the Navy to acknowledge the receipt of Your Letter of the 27th December with the Muster Book for H. M. Ship Buffalo under Your Command for the Months of June, July, Augt., Septr., Octr., and Novr. and Dead Ticket as therein mentioned.

Despatch
acknowledged.

I am, &c.,

R. A. NELSON.

SECRETARY A. MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per ship Tellicherry; acknowledged by Governor King, 22nd February, 1806.)

Sir, Dublin Castle, 17th August, 1805.

17 August.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has this day signed a Warrant for transmitting One hundred and thirty Men, and Thirty Six Women now embarked on board the Tellicherry in Cork Harbour for New South Wales. Among the Number, are five Men—Michael Dwyer, John Mernagh, Hugh Byrne, Martin Burke and Arthur Develin who were engaged in treasonable practices here and who have requested to be allowed to banish themselves for life to New South Wales to avoid being brought to Trial; And as it has been deemed expedient to make Such a Compromise with them, they are sent there. Not having been convicted they claim the advantage of this distinction, the Effect of which is not however to prevent their being Subjected to all the Laws and discipline of the Settlement, And that any further

Convicts
transported
from Ireland.

Transportees
undergoing
self-banishment.

1805.
17 August.

indulgence is to be earned by their behaviour, of which there has been no reason to complain during the time of their Confinement here.

Convicts
self-confessed
of treason.

Three other Men also charged with treasonable Practices And who have acknowledged their Guilt, are embarked from the Gaol of the County of Carlow, their Names are John Fitzpatrick, Hugh Byrne and Lawrence Fenlon—with these, there have not any Terms been made And they are considered to be of a very bad description.

Recommendation of surgeon
Connellan.

A Mr. John Connellan has been embarked in the Tellicherry as Assistant Surgeon in the Ship, And he has some intention of Settling in New South Wales Should he be disposed to do so on his Arrival; it will give the Lord Lieutenant Satisfaction, if attention be paid to him by You and any Service rendered to him—He has been useful to Government in a Way that he will explain to You, And his general Conduct for some Years past, in which I have had intercourse with him, has been Such as makes me think him deserving of Your Notice.

I have, &c.,

A. MARSDEN.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Per whaler Honduras; acknowledged by Right Hon. W. Windham to Governor Bligh, 30th December, 1806.)

8 Sept.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 8th September, 1805.

General
condition of
the colony.

As this goes by a Sealing Vessel which may be detained some time on her Voyage, and wishing to avail myself of every opportunity of communicating our Situation, I beg leave to inform you for the Information of My Lord Camden that the Colony is in a tranquil State and a general good state of Health prevails.

By the Ferret, I sent Duplicates of my Letters by Captain Kent with those of a subsequent date, which I hope will arrive safe.

Arrival of John
Macarthur.

In my Letters by the above Ship you will learn that by Mr. McArthur, who arrived here 6th June, I had the honor of receiving My Lord Camden's and your Letters, dated October 30th,* 1804; every Arrangement respecting Mr. McArthur and the object of his pursuit has and will be complied with except that of locating Ground about Mount Taurus on the Cow pasture plains, which His Lordship might not have known or considered at the time is the resort of the numerous Herds of Wild Cattle, I have therefore left that Instruction until His Lordship's further pleasure is received thereon, as I shall in mean Time locate an equal Quantity to Messrs. McArthur and Davidson on this side of the Nepean for the particulars of which I request a

Land grants for
Macarthur and
Davidson.

* Note 167.

reference to my Letters by the Ferret and the Duplicates I propose sending by the Sydney, which it is conjectured may leave this for England about January next.

1805.
8 Sept.

The Buffalo is gone with such provisions and Stores as can be spared from hence to Port Dalrymple, taking Norfolk in her way where a quantity of salted Pork will be put on board with such Settlers as may choose to remove to Port Dalrymple.

Voyage of
H.M.S.
Buffalo to
Norfolk Island
and Port
Dalrymple.

The Sydney of 1,000 Tons belonging to Mr. Campbell has taken on board a great quantity of very useful Timber on account of Government and consigned to the Navy Board which but little more than serves her for Ballast. The arrangement of Freight is left by Agreement to the decision of the Navy Board.

Shipment of
timber on the
Sydney.

As a quantity of Salt pork will remain at Norfolk Island after the Buffalo has taken the Quantity for Port Dalrymple, and there being a quantity of Grain at that Island, I have caused an Agreement to be made with the Master of the Sydney to touch at Norfolk Island and take the Remains of Salt pork and what Grain can be spared from thence to Lieutenant Governor Collins's Settlement on the Derwent as that Settlement will soon be in want of provisions.

Salt pork and
grain for Port
Dalrymple.

I beg to press the Necessity of Salt pork being sent agreeable to the requisition I had the honor to make by the Albion, Lady Barlow, and Investigator, which I have also repeated in my Letters by the Ferret, all which I hope will have been delivered before the Receipt of this. An equal Necessity exists for the different Stores both Annual and extra, the remains of those we had before being nearly exhausted. But it is to be recollected that a Debt remains due to the Crown by Individuals of £10,547 17s. 0d. Sterling on the exchange of those Supplies in Barter for Grain etc. exclusive of what has been paid to the Commissary during the last half Year viz. from December to June last.

Stores and
provisions
required.

Debts due to
government.

I am sorry to say that on opening some Wheat Stacks lately the destructive Effects of an Insect called the Fly Moth has been so great as to destroy Two thirds of the Wheat belonging to Individuals. Fortunately the evil has not been so extensive with the reserve of Wheat I have always endeavoured to keep in Stacks as a provision for similar exigencies. That Recourse is now applied to, as the only means of continuing the full Ration until the ensuing Harvest which has at present a good Appearance.

Ravages of fly
moth in wheat.

Colonel Collins has informed me that he has long been in expectation of receiving Supplies of provisions and Stores from England, what reason he may have for that Hope I have not been informed of, but I sincerely wish it may be the case. His Wants have been as liberally supplied as our Store admits of and will

Provisions
and stores for
Hobart.

1805.
8 Sept.

Supplies for
settlement
at Port
Dalrymple.

continue to be so as long as our Resources will allow. Exclusive of the attention requisite to Supply that Settlement, the wants of Port Dalrymple are equally if not more pressing as the formation of that Settlement has been made entirely from hence, whereas, Colonel Collins brought the most ample Supplies from England many of which he now possess exclusive of provisions which has some time past been Expended; providing these Supplies I can assure you Sir in the still Infant state of this part of the Colony requires much attention and forethought, as it is not only their present but future Wants we have to provide for. It is to be hoped that they will soon be able to furnish themselves with Grain. And that the advantageous number of Breeding Stock they possess may in a very few Years afford Animal Food. Still they must be fostered, nor must they be suffered to languish, or to cut at the Root of their future Subsistence by being obliged to kill their Breeding Stock which has cost so much and cannot be replaced but at a very great Expence.

Supplies of
animal food
for settlements
in Tasmania.

I have stated these Circumstances to impress the necessity of those Settlements being supplied with Animal Food from England for the present, as our Stores will not long admit of their being supplied from hence with Animal Food altho' I have much Dependance on the exertions that will be continued to keep up that Supply in part from Norfolk Island. Grain I do hope we shall be able to furnish them with, until they may be able to supply that want by their own Industry.

Report on
general muster.

The General Musters of Inhabitants, Settlers, Ground in Cultivation and Stock being taken I am sorry the Time does not admit of my sending those Results which have been done every year about this period, but as the Ship sails so soon they cannot be arranged in Time to transmit, which will be done by the first Conveyance, I shall therefore only confine myself to observing that altho' a less quantity of Wheat has been sowed this Year than last, yet other Objects of Agriculture have been augmented. The Stock has increased in a great Degree particularly Cattle and Sheep, the Wool of the latter continuing to ameliorate, on which Subject the most ample Reports will be made by the first direct Conveyance as well as a General Report of the State of the Settlers.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Per whaler Honduras.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 8th September, 1805.

The Commissary being confined by an Accident has prevented him having the last half Year's Accounts ending the

30th June ready to transmit. The contingent Expences for the Quarter from 1st April to 30th June (excepting the Sum drawn for the Cattle landed at Port Dalrymple from Calcutta) only Amounts to £176 13s. 1¼d., Bills for which will not be signed until the half Year's Accounts and Vouchers are sent.

1805.
8 Sept.
Contingent
expences.

By the Ferret, I had the honor to transmit a List of the Bills and Vouchers drawn during the present Year as from January 1st to the date of the Bills drawn for payment of the Cattle landed at Port Dalrymple, April 30th, being the last Bill drawn on His Majesty's Treasury. I have repeated this Circumstance that no Forgeries may be practised.

Bills drawn.

Referring you to a fuller Information relating to Expences to my Separate Letters already sent on that Subject, and those that will be transmitted by the first direct Conveyance. It is necessary I should inform you that the expence of this last half Year, viz. from 30th June to 31st December next, will be greater than the preceding half Year as far as relates to the purchase of Salted pork and Grain, a quantity of which must be procured from Individuals, who owe no Government Debts, to supply the Settlements at Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town, which with any other contingent Expence I apprehend may not greatly exceed £2,000 exclusive of what is sent from Norfolk Island by the Buffalo and the Freight of the Sydney to carry those Supplies to Hobart Town.

Expenditure for
June-December,
1805.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per H.M.S. Porpoise.)

Sir, Navy Office, 9th Sept., 1805.

9 Sept.

Enclosed we send for your Information a Copy of a Bill of Lading from Deptford Yard of Stores shipped on board the Porpoise Store Ship Mr. * Master for the use of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at New South Wales.

Naval stores
shipped on the
Porpoise.

We are, &c.,

H. DUNCAN.

J. HENSLOW.

WM. RULE.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the bill of lading is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Per ship Sydney.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 2nd October, 1805.

2 Oct.

In Obedience to Your Lordship's desire, as communicated by your Despatch dated the 30th October,† 1804, I have been anxious to obtain every correct information respecting the in-

* Blank in original (see note 168).

† Note 167.

1805.
2 Oct.

Reports on
sheep and
their fleeces.

crease of Sheep and improvement of the Wool. The most eligible mode appeared to be that of requiring Answers from the Sheep holders to a series of Questions, and to examine the different Fleeces on the Sheep's Backs, which has been very accurately done by the Rev. Mr. Marsden and a person who came with Mr. MacArthur, said to be a professed Wool-sorter.*

Increase in
flocks.

From those answers and their consequent Reports, which I have the honor to enclose, there can be no doubt of our Sheep increasing at least in an equal degree with that Species in any part of the World, which I do not doubt the Return of the Increase during the last Five Years may confirm, And that the change from Hair to Wool of different degrees of fineness has been and continues ameliorating beyond belief.

Improvement
of fleeces in
government
flocks.

As the Observations of the Rev. Mr. Marsden, Mr. MacArthur, and the other principal Sheep-breeders are more diffuse and explanatory on this subject than the other avocations of my duty can allow me to be from practical experience, I must request Your Lordship's reference to those Documents. I shall therefore only remark that being well convinced from the period of my taking this Government of the great advantage that might be derived by the improvement of the Fleeces, I procured as soon as possible Two Rams of the half-Spanish breed from Mr. MacArthur and Two from the Rev. Mr. Marsden, in 1801, which have produced a total change in Government Flock from Hair to Wool of a tolerable degree of fineness. A number of those Ewes have been distributed to Settlers and others, who have still improved the Fleeces by acquiring Rams nearer to the real Spanish breed. Except keeping those retained by Government in that improving State, and considering them as the Stock from whence Industrious Individuals and New Settlers are occasionally supplied, I have not considered the Wool as an object for Government to attend to, beyond supplying the Manufactory I have established for the employment of Women, the Aged, Cripples, and Infirm part of the Inhabitants,† Experience having convinced me of the Fallacy of appropriating Public Labour and Expence in works of that nature, which thrive so much better when conducted by the Individual who has an Interest in its produce, and whose situation, unconnected with other duties, enables him to watch and turn the various Changes to an improving productive account. To accomplish Exporting the finest Wool from hence to England, the advanced state of perfection Mr. MacArthur's Flocks have acquired by former Rams he procured, said to be Spanish, and those Rams and Ewes he purchased from His

Advantages
of private
enterprise.

Improvement
of fleeces in
Macarthur's
flock.

* Note 169.

† Note by Governor King.—Hitherto most of the Wool has been Manufactured into Blanketting, Flannels, and Drugget, which has been of great use to the Inhabitants.

Majesty's Sale, in 1804,* will certainly enable him to make an early trial, which must encrease in a Compound proportion Yearly; And from the attentive solicitude he bestows on the object I hope he may succeed.

1805.
2 Oct.

However desirable it might be, and beneficial in the end to the Colonist and English Manufacturer, if all those holding Sheep would confine their breed to the Spanish, as they can hereafter provide themselves with Rams, Yet I am well convinced that compulsion among many would produce an opposite effect. That all have and are aiming to get half or whole bred Spanish Rams, South Down, or other English or Irish Rams into their Flocks, is sufficiently obvious; and what is now wanting to the general perfection of the finest Spanish Wool I have little doubt may be accomplished without the intervention of Authority in a few Years, which may be hastened when the advantage of rearing Spanish Sheep in preference to other kinds is more generally known and adopted and Individuals are convinced that Weight of Mutton and fineness of Wool are not incompatible with each other, which is not the general opinion here; and another apprehension is that the Spanish are not so hardy as the other kinds, altho' I have heard of no conclusive reason for that persuasion, which is generally entertained by many of the Sheep Farmers among the Settlers and others, particularly those whose present numbers have originated from perhaps a single Ewe. Many of this class cannot afford to keep a large Flock, although the means of feeding them has been much facilitated by the extensive Common Lands which have been granted in each District; therefore the Settler disposes of his Overplus Males to the Butcher, who is satisfied with weight of Carcase, which gives the Settler immediate means to provide the Necessities of his Family, and the Butcher a profit, not regarding the distant advantage to be derived from having the finest Wool by changing his present breed to the Spanish, which no Argument can convince the greater part of the Sheep Farmers may yield an equal quantity of Mutton with the South Down or other breed. Fortunately this is an evil that only attaches to the Males, as killing Ewes has ever been expressly forbid. Experience and Observation may complete that which has so successfully commenced, and is proceeding as well as can be with the aid of a good Climate and the finest natural pasturage, which abounds in very extensive Tracts throughout this Country, and eminently so in the situation Mr. MacArthur pointed out to Your Lordship about Mount Taurus, on the Cow Pasture Plains.

Opinions on
the value of
different breeds
of sheep.

Varied opinions
re Spanish
sheep.

Importance of
the weight of
carcase.

Natural
pasturage.

Respecting the number of Sheep in these Settlements Vizt. Sydney, Parramatta, Hawkesbury and their Districts, and the

* Note 170.

1805.
2 Oct.
Increase in
numbers of
sheep.

probable time it may take to double their numbers, the following short statement, which includes the Sheep belonging to Government and Individuals, will shew:—

In July, 1804, there were of all Ages and Sexes	14,501
In August, 1805 " " " "	20,617
Living Increase	6,116
Killed and sent away	1,652

Total Increase in the Year. exclusive of 2,000 Dead ... 7,768

Anticipated
increases in
flocks.

which is 518 more than the Increase of half the number in 1804. May it not, therefore, be reasonably presumed that the number in 1806 will be increased far beyond half the number of what there was in 1805, Exclusive of the Increase upon the Increase of 1804; and as the greater proportion are and will be Ewes, the Increase will therefore be proportionably greater. What the Increase Yearly has been since 1800 may be observed in the Annual Return of the Settlers' General Muster in August last.

Prospects of
exporting
fine wool.

From what I have had the honor of stating at different periods, and the above Observations, joined to the accompanying Reports, I have reason to think that a very considerable progress will in time be made by the exertions of Mr. MacArthur and those who raise Sheep, in attaining the desirable Object of Mr. MacArthur's views in Exporting Fine Wool to England, to facilitate which Your Lordship will observe that no Accommodation on my part has been or will be wanting.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

MESSRS. MACARTHUR AND MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Parramatta, 27th July, 1805.

Queries
suggested *re*
pastoral
industry.

In Compliance with the Request Your Excellency has been pleased to make to us, We have the honor to transmit herewith such queries as appear to us calculated to draw forth a true and correct Statement of the present Condition of the Sheep Flocks in this Colony and of the Improvements that have been, or that may be reasonably expected hereafter.

Improvements
in flocks due
to natural
conditions.

We have reason to think that no regular System has been adopted by the generality of Persons who keep Sheep, and that much of the Improvement which has been experienced in many Flocks is solely to be attributed to the Fertility of the Soil and the Salubrity of the Climate.

As Your Excellency must naturally be anxious that the Information You do receive should be as correct as possible, We respectfully beg leave to Suggest the Expediency of having every

Flock inspected by Mr. Wood, the professional Gentleman who came out in the Argo, And that he be accompanied by either two or three respectable Gentlemen, who should be instructed to propose the Queries and receive the Answer of each Person.

1805.
2 Oct.

Proposed
inspection
of flocks.

Value of expert
opinion.

This mode of Enquiry might stimulate the different Sheep Proprietors to more particular Care hereafter in the Management of their Flocks, as the Opinion of Mr. Wood on the Value of the different Wools must necessarily have great weight with many who are nearly altogether uninformed upon the Subject, and might very powerfully operate to remove prejudices which if persisted in may long retard the Increase of fine-Woolled Sheep in this Colony.

We have, &c.,

JOHN MCARTHUR,
SAML. MARSDEN.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

QUERIES SUBMITTED.

- Q. 1.—Have you any true-bred Spanish Sheep in Your Flocks?
 Q. 2.—Do you endeavour to preserve the Spanish Breed of Sheep pure and unmixed with other breeds?
 Q. 3.—What other Breeds of Sheep have You that produce fine Wool?
 Q. 4.—What Rams have You had in Your Flocks, And from whom and from what Country did You obtain them?
 Q. 5.—Do you think breeding of the pure Spanish Sheep will be as profitable to You as if You bred other kinds?
 Q. 6.—Do you think the Wool of all kinds of Sheep improves in this Colony?
 Q. 7.—How many Sheep do You possess at this time?
 Q. 8.—How long do you suppose it will be before Your whole Flock will be increased to twice their present Number?
 Q. 9.—What Means have you adopted to improve the Carcase and Fleece of Your Sheep?

Queries to be
answered by
sheep-owners.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

MR. ROWLAND HASSALL* TO GOVERNOR KING.

Parramatta, 10th August, 1805.

IN Compliance with the General Orders of July 23rd,† respecting Flocks of Sheep, &c., I take this Opportunity to answer the Nine Questions in as brief a Manner as possible.

Rowland
Hassall's
replies to
the queries.

To Q. 1 and 2.—I have only to say that I have no true-bred Spanish Sheep in my Flock.

Q. 3.—I find that the Cross-Breed betwixt the Spanish Ram and the Bengal Ewe produces tolerable good Wool.

Q. 4.—I have one good Ram of my Own of the Cross-Breed, and a Spanish Ram that the Reverend Mr. Marsden was so kind

* Note 171. † Note 172.

1805.
2 Oct.

Rowland
Hassall's
replies to
the queries.

as to lend me, and nearly the whole of the Flock was purchased from the Revd. Mr. Marsden and the late Mr. Barrington's flocks.

Q. 5.—It is my Opinion that the Cross-Breed of the Spanish Ram and Bengal Ewe is most profitable, as their Wool is not of the worst Quality; being hardy they will live where others will starve; they are generally good Meat And their Increase is also great. For Example: The Revd. Mr. Marsden, about 26 Months ago, was good enough to let my Daughter Mary have a small Bengal Ewe in Exchange for a Wether Sheep, And at this date the said Ewe has increased to Eight in Number, and they are some of the best and healthiest Sheep in the Flock.

Q. 6.—I cannot give any decided Answer, as the certain Cares of a great Family prevents general Observations; Therefore must leave it to Gentlemen of more leisure and better Judgment.

Q. 7.—I have under my Care 216 Male and Female Sheep, part belonging to Mr. Edwd. Lamb, part to myself, and 15 of them to Mrs. Kilpack.

Q. 8.—This seems the most difficult to Answer, as the Wet Seasons, the Dishonesty and Carelessness of the Shepherds, The Destruction that the Native Dogs often make, as well as many other Causes that might be mentioned, argues much against their Increase; But as the Question is only put on a Supposition, we may say from two to three Years.

Q. 9.—I just observe that to improve the Fleece and Size I have borrowed Rams from the Revd. Mr. Marsden's Flocks, which have had the desired Effect. To improve their health and strength I removed the Sheep from the Low Grounds about the Brick-fields, Parramatta, to Baulkham Hills, but having no Shed the weak Sheep, with the Lambs that was yeaned in the wet, most of them died; And If I had not removed the Flock when I did from Parramatta I verily believe I should have lost them all, As those low parts of Land seem to abound with some kind of Minerals that cause the Water to be so brakish that it is neither good for Man or beast, and has a great tendency to infect the Sheep with the rot.

ROWLAND HASSALL.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

MR. THOS. ROWLEY* TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sydney, 9th August, 1805.

AGREEABLE to Your Excellency's Order of the 28th July last, I have sent the Answers to the Nine Questions, viz. :—

Q. 1.—I do not know.

Q. 2.—No.

Q. 3.—I am no judge.

Thomas
Rowley's
replies to
the queries.

Q. 4.—My first Ram was from California, and my Second two Spanish Rams from Captn. Waterhouse.

Q. 5.—I do not know.

Q. 6.—I think it does.

Q. 7.—Males 219, and Females 300; Total, 519 Sheep.

Q. 8.—I do not know.

Q. 9.—None.

1805.
2 Oct.

Thomas
Rowley's replies
to the queries.

THOS. ROWLEY.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

MR. EDWD. ROBINSON* TO GOVERNOR KING.

Hawkesbury, 5th August, 1805.

YOUR Excellency requesting Answers to the Questions stated in the *Sydney Gazette*, dated the 28th July, relative to the Sheep, according to my experience and Judgment are as follows:—

Edward
Robinson's
replies to
the queries.

Q. 1.—I have not.

Q. 2.—I shall endeavour to obtain a few of the pure Spanish Breed and am determined to keep them unmix'd, which I think is not possible without having two folds and Two Shepherds, and I have got but one run for Sheep at present.

Q. 3.—A few Ewes, a removal from the Spanish Breed.

Q. 4.—The first Ram I had from Jones, of the Seven Hills; large Carcase but coarse Wool.

Q. 5.—I do not. I think there may be larger Sheep bred in this Colony, and the Carcase at present is most profitable; But the pure Spanish Breed for fine Wool.

Q. 6.—I do, by Change of Breed.

Q. 7.—One hundred and two.

Q. 8.—About twelve Months, by letting the rams run continually with them.

Q. 9.—Three young Rams I have from that large Ram I had from Jones, and Ewes of very fine Wool which I suffered to run together, and by changing my rams when I can procure any I think to be larger or better Wool.

EDWD. ROBINSON.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

MR. JAMES SHEPHERD† TO GOVERNOR KING.

IN Compliance with Your Excellency's Order of the 4th of August, 1805, James Shepherd, Settler, in the District of Kissing Point, doth hereby transmit his Answers to the following Questions, viz.:—

James
Shepherd's
replies to
the queries.

Q. 1.—No.

Q. 2.—I have none true bred.

Q. 3.—Bengal, crossed by Spanish.

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2 Oct.

James
Shepherd's
replies to
the queries.

Q. 4.—One, between Spanish and Cape, obtained from Mr. Marsden.

Q. 5.—No.

Q. 6.—I have not experienced.

Q. 7.—Thirty-Three.

Q. 8.—Ten Months.

Q. 9.—Only careful Attention for Pasture.

Remarks.

An Ewe of the Bengal Breed will bring Lamb twice a Year by Experience, and often two at each time; and altho' the Carcase and Fleece coarse, Yet if crossed by a Spanish Ram will improve both and prove beneficial to the Settler.

JAMES SHEPHERD.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

MR. THOS. ARNDELL* TO GOVERNOR KING.

Hawkesbury, 8th August, 1805.

MR. ARNDELL begs leave to inform His Excellency on the Questions published in the *Gazette* of his breed of Sheep:—

Q. 1.—He has some from a real bred Spanish ram.

Q. 2.—He has taken Care to improve on the Spanish and fine Wool by good rams.

Q. 3.—The flock in general is fine Wool of the Irish and Lansdown kind.

Q. 4.—The best real Spanish rams from Captain Waterhouse.

Q. 5.—The real Spanish is not so profitable as the mixed breed of Sheep, the former being of a small and tender kind.

Q. 6.—Yes.

Q. 7.—In all, 276.

Q. 8.—About Two Years.

Q. 9.—By the best of Food and Rams.

THOS. ARNDELL.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

MR. GEORGE HALL† TO GOVERNOR KING.

Hawkesbury River, 10th August, 1805.

I HAVE answered the Questions in the *Sydney Gazette* concerning Sheep to the best of my Judgment:—

Q. 1.—I have no true bred Spanish Sheep.

Q. 2.—I endeavour as much as possible and Increase what I have of the Spanish breed.

Q. 3.—I have Irish, or rather the Ancient Northumberland breed, as of late Years Tees Water Sheep is chiefly bred in that County.

George Hall's
replies to
the queries.

* Note 176.

† Note 177.

Q. 4.—My Ram is from one of the above Ewes, purchased from Mr. Cummings, and has the Appearance of being got by a Spanish Ram.

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George Hall's
replies to
the queries.

Q. 5.—If I could procure the Tees Water Breed I would prefer them before any, the Spanish next.

Q. 6.—I do not, for (altho' I have a fine-Wool'd Ram) the Quality of the Wool.

Q. 7.—I have Seventy-Seven.

Q. 8.—I suppose my Flock will increase to twice the Number in fifteen Months, as I have forty-six female Ewes and Ewe Lambs. The whole of my Flock in three Years has increased eight Ewes heavy in Lamb, six of which I purchased from Mr. Cummings.

Q. 9.—I have used no Means, As I wished to increase my Number. In my Opinion the best Means to improve the Carcase, to let them breed only once a Year, and to travel as little as possible. To improve the fleece is to shear them regular.

GEORGE HALL.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

REV. SAMUEL MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Parramatta, 5th September, 1805.

In Compliance with Your Excellency's request, and at the same time to gratify my own Inclination, I have accompanied Mr. Wood thro' the Different Districts of the Settlement, and examined the respective Flocks of Sheep. My principal Object has been to acquire a more perfect Knowledge of the real Quality and Value of Wool, and to be convinced how far it appeared to be an Object worthy of General Attention. Since Your Excellency has called for every Information upon this Subject, With Submission I here Communicate such General Observations as I have made upon my own Flock, and upon the respective Flocks which have been examined.

Report by
Marsden on
the examination
of flocks.

For the last seven Years I have paid particular Attention to the Improvement of my own Sheep, and at the same time have minutely Observed the Flocks of some Gentlemen. The main Object I have constantly kept in view (as an Individual) has been to Improve the Constitution of the Sheep, the weight of the Carcass, and the Quality of the Wool. Upon this general Principle I have acted, without Attending to any one of these three things separately. In order to carry my plan into Effect as far as local Circumstances would permit, I have selected all my best Male Lambs every Year such as promised to be hardy in their Constitution, weighty in their Carcass, and fine in their Fleece. These Lambs when weaned have been kept separate from my breeding Flocks till they were old enough to put to the Ewes.

Methods
adopted in
sheep-breeding.

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—
Methods
adopted in
sheep-breeding.

Choice was then made of such as appeared to me to possess the above Qualities. I have not always chosen a Ram with the finest Fleece to Breed from; any one that has appeared Deficient either in weight or Constitution has generally been rejected, though his Fleece might be of a Superior Quality.

One true bred Spanish Ram and Ewe, with four half bred Southdown Rams, have been the Sheep that have Improved my Flock very far beyond expectation, both in Beauty, Constitution, Weight, and Fleece. As far as my own Observations have gone, I have always considered the pure Spanish Breed much more delicate in their Constitution and lighter in Carcass than the produce of Ewes crossed with the Spanish or half-Bred Southdown Rams. This remark is merely stated as an Opinion, because I think that the Number of true-Bred Spanish Sheep have been and still are so few, that no certain general practical principle can be established respecting them. Perhaps they may be found hereafter to be equally as hardy as Other Breeds.

With respect to my own Flock It is my Intention to follow the System I have hitherto done, being persuaded that it will Contribute more to my present Interest than any Alteration would do. I shall, therefore, make it my study to Unite as much as possible Beauty of make, Strength of Constitution, Weight of Carcass, and Goodness of Fleece.

Observations
on the flocks
of the colony.

With regard to the General Flocks that have been examined by Mr. Wood, the Improvement has been very great as well as Universal through the Settlement, and in many Instances without the Care and Attention of the Proprietor. Where any particular attention has been paid the Improvement in the Wool is Incredible. All the Flocks, Originally, with the exception of a few Sheep, have been bred from Sheep Imported either from the Cape or Bengal, which produced nothing but Hair. Most of the Flocks now are covered with Wool of Various Qualities, and very little hair Comparatively to be seen in any. I cannot but Attribute the great Improvement already made both in the Fleece and make of the Sheep, to the Mildness of the Climate, and the Richness of the Pasturage. Should fine wool be thought an Object of National Importance, it is my Opinion it may be produced in the highest Perfection. The Sheep Farmer has everything that a mild, Salubrious Climate and a fertile soil can do to Stimulate his exertions and excite his Attention to his Flocks.

One remark more I would make here, viz., That Sheep are timid, delicate Animals, their Welfare calls for the constant Care and Attention of Man. Many Flocks have suffered much this Season from the Ignorance or Inattention of the Proprietors or their Servants.

As those who possess Flocks of Sheep acquire more experience and Knowledge, and feel a greater Interest in them, it may be expected that this useful Animal will meet with more General Attention. They will always be found to Improve and Multiply in Proportion to the Care bestowed upon them.

Sheep can never suffer in New South Wales for the want of food or from the Severity of the Weather, as they do in Colder Climates. I calculate that a good Flock of Ewes with common Care will Yean three times in two Years if left to follow nature, and their produce will yean at the Age of Eighteen Months. From this data the Multiplication of Sheep may easily be inferred.

I have, &c.,

SAML. MARSDEN.

1805.
2 Oct.

Observations
on the flocks
of the colony.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

MR. EDWARD WOOD TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Parramatta, 3rd September, 1805.

In compliance with your Excellency's desire, I have minutely and carefully examined the Wool of the different Flocks of Sheep in the Colony. The Opinion I have formed from the Investigation is that a very great improvement has been already made in the wool of every Flock that I have seen, and the specimens of Wool grown in Mr. McArthur's Flock, and from One Ewe belonging to the Reverend Samuel Marsden, satisfies me that with due care and attention to propagate from the pure Race of Spanish Sheep, until sufficient numbers of them can be raised, or from the nearest kind to them that can be procured, the whole of the Wool would, in a few Years, become equal in quality to the very best that is obtained from Spain. It is with concern, however, that I observed this great national object may be many years retarded by an unaccountable prejudice which appears to prevail in favor of weight of Carcase instead of fineness of Fleece, and on this account a decided preference in favor of a Cross that I understand has been obtained from a South Down Ram. Whether the Breed will prove heavier than the Spanish I am incapable of judging; but certain it is, Wool of the description produced by these Sheep will not pay for sending to England, nor if it would is it wanted. Whereas, on the contrary, so great is the scarcity of Spanish Wool that it sells for almost any price. And serious apprehensions are entertained, by the best-informed people, that the French will increase their manufacture of fine Cloth, and exert their influence over Spain to prevent Great Britain from participating in the purchase of the fine Wool of the latter Country. I am aware that this national consideration will operate very slightly, or perhaps not at all, on the minds of

Edward Wood's
report on his
examination
of flocks.

1805.
2 Oct.

Edward Wood's
report on his
examination
of flocks.

many of the Sheep Farmers here; Yet I should hope that a little time would convince them, when they see the prodigious success and increase of Mr. McArthur's Flocks, that strength of constitution and weight of carcase may be combined with fineness of Fleece, and that the pure breed of Spanish Sheep—I speak from Mr. McArthur's information and my own observations on the size and health of his Flocks—possess the two former qualities in as great a degree as the South Down or any other Breed in the Colony, except the Teeswater, The strength of whose constitutions in this Colony, I understand, are not yet ascertained. If I can at any future period be of the smallest service in collecting further information, I beg your Excellency will freely command my services.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD WOOD.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

Macarthur's
observations on
sheep-farming.

A REPORT of the State of Mr. McArthur's Flocks of Sheep, with some Observations on the Advantages which may be expected from the Growth of fine Wool in New South Wales.

Parramatta, New South Wales, 2nd October, 1805.

THE fine-Woolled Sheep imported here from the Cape of Good Hope in the Year 1797 were said to be of the Spanish Breed. The Excellence of the Fleece of these Sheep, combined with the Consideration of their peculiar form, bears strong Evidence in favor of the Correctness of this Report, tho' it is impossible to say whether they originally Sprung from the best kind of Sheep that is bred in Spain. Be this as it may, nothing is better established than that the Wool of this breed of Sheep has considerably improved in this Climate; and as Mr. McArthur has had the good Fortune to bring out from England four Rams and one Ewe, purchased from His Majesty's Flock of Spanish Sheep, It is to be hoped that these valuable Animals will be the cause of a still further Melioration in the Quality of our Wool. Indeed, there appears no reason to fear but that the Wool of this Country may by Care and judicious Management be placed on an Equality with the very best that is grown in Spain.

It has been Mr. McArthur's invariable Practice to keep the Spanish Breed apart from all others, and as fast as Spanish Rams have been reared they have been put amongst the coarse-wooled Ewes.

The result of this System has proved extremely satisfactory, his Flocks now consist of more than Five Thousand, of these Sixty are of the pure Spanish kind, and the whole are much improved in the quality of the Wool; he is of Opinion the best

Judge will be unable to discover any material difference between the perfect and the mixed breed in Seven Years.

With respect to Constitution, Size, and Aptitude to fatten, he has tried all the Breeds he could obtain in the Colony, And he has found the Spanish surpass them all in every one of these Qualities.

In the Representations that Mr. McArthur had the honor to make in England to His Majesty's Ministers, he stated that he thought a Flock of Sheep would double itself in two Years and an half, longer Experience induces him to think it may be done in rather less time; but in the Estimate he now proposes to make, he will govern himself by the same data on which his original Calculations was made, for he is desirous rather to repress too sanguine Expectations than to encourage such as may prove fallacious.

Estimating the Sheep in New South Wales at Twenty Thousand, a plain Arithmetical progression will prove that the present Stock may increase in Twenty Years to Five Millions, and calculating two pounds and a half of clear Washed Wool to each Sheep, they would produce almost twice as much Wool as England now purchases from Spain at an Annual Expence of One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Should Great Britain still require a much larger Supply, Sheep can be easily multiplied to any Extent in the immeasurable Forest which Surrounds us.

It is difficult for the Mind to embrace all the Advantages which must flow from the Successful Progression of this great National Object; for if we contemplate the progress of the Cotton Manufactory we shall see that at the Commencement of the Eighteenth Century the quantity of raw Cotton imported into England did not exceed two Millions of Pounds weight. At this period it amounts to more than Twenty Millions; And altho' its price has considerably Advanced, yet Manufactured Cotton Goods have fallen full Two Hundred per Cent. This prodigious diminution in price is attributable to no other Cause than the Introduction of Machinery, by which the Expence of Manual Labour is comparatively reduced to Nothing.

Now, repeated Experiments have demonstrated that the same Machinery is equally applicable to every Branch of the Woollen Manufactory, and in truth it would long since have been adopted but for the popular Clamour that thousands of Labourers would be thrown out of Employment. "It cannot be denied," says its Opponents, "that Machinery would reduce the price of Woollen as it has done that of Cotton Cloths, but the two Cases bear no Analogy, for when Machinery was applied in the Manufacture of

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2 Oct.

Macarthur's
observations on
sheep-farming.

1805.
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Macarthur's
observations on
sheep-farming.

Cotton the increased Quantity of the raw Material furnished Abundance of Employment in some other branch to those whose Labour the Machine superceded. Make but the same Experiment in the Woollen Manufactory, and its fatal Effects upon the poor will soon be felt; for as You cannot increase the quantity of Animal Wool now brought into the Market, Any invention that has a tendency to diminish Manual Labour is and must be pernicious."

This reasoning has had great Weight on the Minds of best informed Men; but if we can by our united Efforts (as assuredly we can) raise in this Colony any Quantity of fine Wool, all its force would be at once demolished.

What the demands of Great Britain may be for that Commodity, we certainly may supply it. The universal use of Machinery might then be safely Sanctioned, And the British Manufacturers would be enabled so to reduce the price of Woollen Cloths, as would secure throughout the world the most complete Monopoly that any people ever possessed. We also should largely participate in the profits of this gainful Trade and should enjoy the pleasing Consolation that our labours were contributing to the Support and prosperity of that parent Country to whom our Debt of Gratitude can never be paid.

JOHN MCARTHUR.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

(Per ship Sydney, *via* India.)

10 Oct.
Shipment of
timber on the
Sydney.

Gentlemen,

Sydney, October 10th, 1805.

Referring You to my Letter of the 20th July last, informing you of my intention of sending by the Sydney such Ship Timber as was ready cut And as she has received the Quantity stated in the within Invoice, I have enclosed the Conditions on which Timber was received wherein you will observe the remuneration for freight is left entirely to Your Honorable Board And as I acquainted You in a former Letter that it occupied the place of Ballast some deductions from any usual rate of Freight I should suppose might be made on that Account.

As the timber is all of a very good Quality and great part of it crooked, I hope it will prove an acceptable Supply for the Exigencies of the Navy.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the conditions relating to the timber is not available.]

SECRETARY MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

1805.
16 Oct.

(Per transport Sinclair.)

Sir, Admiralty Office, 16th October, 1805.

Having communicated to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty Your three letters* of the 30th April last with the several papers therein mentioned I have their Lordships' Commands to acquaint You that they approve of Your having dispatched the Investigator to England under the particular Circumstances You have stated And of Your having given a passage on board that Ship to the Scientific persons mentioned in Your Letter.

I am, &c.,

WM. MARSDEN.

Admiralty approval of the Investigator being sent to England.

SECRETARY MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Sinclair.)

Sir, Admiralty Office, 23rd October, 1805.

23 Oct.

Having laid before My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty Your Letter of the 20th December last, I have their Lordships' Commands to acquaint You that they approve of Your having appointed Mr. Symons to Command the Lady Nelson as a Lieutenant and have directed the Navy Board to pay him during the time he may Act in that Capacity.

I am, &c.,

WM. MARSDEN.

Approval of Symons' appointment to the Lady Nelson.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Despatch No. 1. per whaler Elizabeth and Mary.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 24th October, 1805.

24 Oct.

1. With this I have the honor of forwarding a Triplicate of my Letters to you since my general Communication to My Lord Camden by the Investigator and Ferret. This would have been addressed to His Lordship with the Reports of Muster, Sheep, and Wool with other official Documents, but as the Whaler this goes by will be detained to fill the Ship with some Oil wanting to compleat her Cargo on the Coast of New Zealand, and as I conclude the Sydney will join the same Convoy at Saint Helena I have deferred sending those Documents and making a general Communication to His Lordship until the Sydney's departure, which I hope will enable me to send the whole of this Year's Accounts.

Reasons for writing despatch.

2. In my Letters by the Ferret I communicated that the Ship Sydney under certain necessary Restrictions had my permission to proceed to Europe with as much Whale Oil as could be procured about the River Derwent this Year by Individuals engaged

Shipment of oil on the Sydney.

* Note 178.

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24 Oct.

Whaling at the
Derwent.

in that Object. The Season for the Black Whale being ended, the small Vessels employed to collect the Oil have returned after depositing about Five hundred Tuns which the Sydney will take on her arrival at the Derwent; And as she has already taken all the Ship Timber on account of Government her stay here will be short after her return from that place.

Provisions
for the
settlements
in Tasmania.

3. The Sydney sailed from hence for Norfolk Island and the Derwent (as stated in the enclosed Triplicate) on the 4th Inst. and to preclude the possibility of Wanting provisions at Port Dalrymple I have since despatched the Lady Nelson thither, with as much Supplies as she could take, and a Colonial Vessel with Grain and Salt Meat to Lieutenant Governor Collins at Hobart Town; which is so far a fortunate Circumstance as a few Days after their Departure I received information from Lieutenant Governor Collins that the Master of the Sophia was obliged to throw twenty-eight tierces of Salt pork he was taking from hence for that Settlement overboard to lighten the Ship on account of damage received in a heavy Gale of Wind. This Mishap, joined to an Error in the returns, has reduced that Settlement to a very short Ration which Colonel Collins was enabled to extend by the Master of one of the Whalers leaving him what provisions he could spare, which has been repaid from the Stores at this place.

Tenders called
for grain for
Hobart and
Port
Dalrymple.

4. Being anxious to provide Grain for the use of those New Settlements for the ensuing Year I have directed the Commissary to advertize for Tenders at the lowest price to supply Grain equal to the Consumption of those victualled by the Crown at Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town on Van Dieman's Land.

Alteration in
rations issued.

5. The Supply of Grain necessary to be sent to the New Settlements and the great Damage done by the Moth to the Wheat Stacks, has rendered it necessary to make an alteration but not a reduction in the full Treasury Ration which commenced the 5th Inst.* As the Military Ration, particularly Grain, so greatly exceeded that issued to all other Classes and the necessity of economising the whole, I directed the Military Ration to be reduced to that issued every other Description, which has necessarily required the stoppages from the pay of the non commissioned Officers and privates for their Ration to be taken off from the 24th Ulto. until a compleat Military Ration of Wheat can be again issued. The Harvest will commence next Month (November) and from the exertions that are making in planting Maize I trust and believe there will be a sufficiency of Grain for the next Year's Consumption exclusive of the Supplies that must necessarily be sent to the New Settlements.

6. During the last Three Months a considerable Quantity of Fresh pork has been purchased from Individuals and received in

* Marginal note.—Military, 10½ lbs. Flour; Treasury, 8 lbs. Do.

payment of Debts due to the Crown, which being salted will considerably extend the Time that Species of Provisions will last.

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24 Oct.

7. Excepting the Destruction of the several private Stills for distilling Spirits from Sugar and Grain, and the trouble given to the Magistrates and myself by those concerned in the Southern Fishery, nothing very particular has occurred since my last. Respecting the Stills, this encreasing practice was known some Weeks ago to myself and Magistrates but the detection was deferred until sufficient proof could be obtained, when several of those Engines were destroyed and the Workers and such proprietors on whom the facts could be proved sent from the Colony, agreeable to a Colonial Regulation on that Head; where the Mischief would have ended is impossible to say, if not prevented, as it was clear that the working and a great part of the property was carrying on and belonged to some of the most determined United Irishmen. The necessary Measures that were taken I hope will prevent a Repetition of those practices at least for some Time to come, for exclusive of every Moral and political Evil that would have resulted from its not being put a stop to, the Means of the Inhabitants' existence would have been greatly affected by the Quantity of Grain and Sugar that it was known to be in Contemplation to expend on this destructive Object.

Destruction of
illicit stills.

8. In my former Letters to His Lordship and his Noble predecessor, I have communicated the Encouragement and Assistance I had given to the Adventurers in procuring Oil and Seal Skins about the Coasts and Islands of this Territory for the purpose of exporting to China and England, which has been the means of Two or Three of that Class who have recently expiated the Crimes for which they were sent here becoming Monied Men, whether nominally so or in reality I am by no means certain, however be that as it may; they now possess several small Craft and employ 216 People on those Objects, All which would have been extremely laudable if they had not very much forgot themselves.

Whaling and
seal fishery.

9. Mr. Campbell and some others have adventured equally which has created much Jealousy between each other in obtaining Men to carry on their respective pursuits, And such has been their animosity that for some time past my Attention and that of the Magistrates have been more or less occupied and engrossed by the most litigious and malicious Complaints of the different Adventurers' Conduct to each other, and the Disputes between them and the Men they employ, which has rendered the enclosed Copies of a General Order and consequent Bond necessary, not only to prevent those Disputes but also to relieve the people they employ from the Danger of being starved on the Isolated places

Disputes
amongst those
engaged in the
fisheries.

1805.
24 Oct.
—
Conduct of
emancipists.

they fixed to catch Seals and procure Oil. On requiring the Conditions of the Bond to be executed, I am sorry to say that the Conduct of some, amongst those who have been under the Sentence of the Law, has given me much Reason to regret that I ever extended such an Indulgence to persons of that Description, however that Conduct as well as many other Acts of Ingratitude I so often feel will in no ways operate with me in withholding my protection and encouragement to the deserving part of those Adventurers.

Reports on
expenditure
transmitted.

10. As I hope my Despatches by the Investigator or Ferret have arrived, You will have observed that in the Originals and Duplicates of those Letters as Pr. Margin* I have detailed the Expences unavoidably incurred in these Settlements under my immediate control (without adverting to those at Norfolk Island or Hobart Town) from the 1st of January to the Quarter ending March 31st and the expence attending the Cows sent from Calcutta to Port Dalrymple the bills in payment of the latter Service being dated 30th April last.

Expenditure
for April-June,
1805.

11. The Bills drawn in the Quarter from April 1st to 30th June last for the Contingent expence of these Settlements in that period amounted to £176 13s. 1¼d., of which one Set was drawn for £88 5s. 7¼d. in payment for Grain and pork purchased for the use of those maintained at the public Expence, and another Set for £88 7s. 6d. being in payment of the Engineer's Salary up to the 30th June last, and Arrears due to the late Commandant of New Castle not provided for in the Estimate, Vouchers for those Services will be forwarded by the Sydney.

Return of
bills drawn.

12. I have also the honor to enclose a List of the Bills and their Amount drawn for the Contingent expences of this part of the Territory from the 1st of January last to the date of this Letter. In that List I request you will please to observe that not more than £710 17s. 5¾d. has been appropriated to the ordinary contingent Service during the last half Year from January to June as the Cattle and provisions left at the Derwent is an extra Expence which I have every hope may be of the most lasting benefit to that Settlement. From the quantity of Fresh pork, received for salting, and Grain in the half Year from June to December, a greater Expence will be incurred than for the preceding half Year.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDER.

5th September, 1805.

THE Governor has received information from Lieut.-Governor Paterson, dated the 1st August last, that a Boat's Crew had

* 1805 1st January, 30th April, 8th Sept.

arrived at Port Dalrymple from Cape Barren to solicit a Supply of Provisions to relieve their distresses and those of twenty other people belonging to the employ of Henry Kable and others, to the truth of which they deposed on Oath; And His Excellency having also received a complaint from a Gang of Men employed in the same Neighbourhood by Mr. Campbell, stating their distresses, having been (then the 21st of August) Ten weeks without provisions, and languishing with Cold and hunger.

As this is not the first time these Unfortunate people have been thus treated, and notwithstanding the Governor's endeavour to forward the exertions of those employed on the Fishery, yet he cannot in justice to the Complainants omit the severest censure on those who have thus negligently trifled with the existence of their fellow Creatures. Nor can he pass over in silence the litigation, Chicanery, and every other Species of irregularity that has more or less been forced on the attention of the Governor, Magistrates, and Courts of Justice in attending to the perplexing and unwarrantable conduct of the Owners in the South Fishery and their Men, which causes have made the following regulations necessary, viz. :—

No Security is in future to be admitted for those who are detained for debt until the Creditors be fully satisfied.

Free Men having Wives and families at this Settlement will not be allowed to engage in the Fishery, because it is known that American Vessels have taken people of that description from the several Islands, and most certainly with the Consent of their Employers, by which means their families will become burthensome to the Public. But the Owners or Employers of all Colonial Vessels and Sealing Gangs may enter into a Separate Bond, themselves in £200 and Two Sureties in £100 Sterling each, to maintain the Wives and Families of those permitted to engage, with a ration equal to that issued from the Public Stores during the husband or parent's absence, unless satisfactory proof is adduced that the husband or parent so engaged is dead, and not taken from the Colony or its limits; and to bring them back to this Settlement (if required) when the term of his engagement is completed.

If Employers engaging Free Men do not maintain them until an opportunity offers of sending them to the Gangs, those engaged may relinquish their Contract, because it is a well known fact that Men thus bargained with or for have no other resource for their Maintenance than robbery, by which the Inhabitants are much annoyed.

In Order to prevent any description of persons being taken from hence without the Governor's leave, and to prevent those

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Misconduct
of owners and
men engaged
in the southern
fishery.

Regulations *re*
employees in
the fishery.

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Regulations
for the supply
of provisions
to sealers.

obtaining that permission from experiencing any want of provisions while absent, His Excellency directs every person owning Colonial Craft of any kind to enter into the recognizances required by the General Orders of March 30th, 1805,* in which penalties will be included an Obligation to lay in a sufficient Stock of Provisions for the use of their respective Gangs at the places they are Stationed at; And that no reliance may be placed on the Settlements at Port Dalrymple and the Derwent for affording those Supplies, which, in the infant state of these Settlements, they are unable to do without distressing His Majesty's Service, in case the Sealers should, through the negligence of their Employers, be compelled to seek relief at either of those Settlements, the Governor has directed the respective Lieuten't-Governors to cause depositions being taken as to the cause of their wants, which depositions are to be transmitted to the Governor-in-Chief, who will (on proof of its being occasioned by the negligence of the Employers, or those acting under them), exclusive of the forfeiture of the penalties, direct that no future clearance be given any Vessel belonging to the Proprietor or Employer of such distressed Gangs, and that the said Lieut-Governors, and the Officer in Command at Newcastle do direct the Deputy Commissarys to make a charge to the Owners of ten Shillings for each pound of Salt Pork, Wheat, Maize, or other Grain and Animal food so required and furnished, Bills for the payment of which to be required of the Master upon the Owners before the Provisions are delivered.

This Order and Regulation does not lessen the purport and intent of former General Orders on this Subject, as they remain in full force and effect, particularly that of the 30th of March last, except that the irregularities arising from the breach of these Orders, being a case of property, becomes cognizable by a Civil Court of Judicature. If the Magistrates cannot by their advice settle those disputes, or the parties do not submit to an Arbitration, then the only resort must be to a Civil Court.

By Command of His Excellency.

G. BLAXCELL,
Acting Secretary.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

FORM OF BOND FOR WHALERS, ETC.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

KNOW all Men by these Presents that We
and do hereby hold ourselves firmly and truly
bound unto the Naval Officer of this Territory for the time being,

Form of bond
to be entered
into by
principals
engaged in
whaling and
sealing.

* Note 179.

in the several Penal Sums hereafter named, that is to say, the said _____ as aforesaid in the Penal Sum of £500 Sterling; and _____ and _____ in the Penal Sum of £50 each, to be levied on their Goods, Chattels, Credits and Effects, of whatever nature and kind soever, on failure of due observance of the following Orders and Regulations; that is to say,

1805.
24 Oct.

Form of bond
to be entered
into by
principals
engaged in
whaling and
sealing.

I. Not to take any Person whatever without the GOVERNOR'S written Permission, after being duly advertised, in conformity to the General Order* of March 30th 1805.

II. Not to depart the Port without a regular Clearance.

III. Not to navigate without the Limits of the Territory, comprised within the Latitudes of $10^{\circ} 37'$ and $43^{\circ} 39'$ S. and 135° East Longitude from Greenwich—Exclusive of the Penalty in the Bond given on Registering.

IV. Not to entice Seamen, or entertain Deserters from His Majesty's Ships, Merchant Vessels, or from any Colonial Vessel or Gangs engaged at this place or stationed under Agreement at any of the Islands within the Limits of the Territory, except in the case of their belonging to Colonial Vessels or Sealing Gangs who receive no Pay, Consideration, or Maintenance from their Employers.

V. Failing to provide a sufficient Quantity of Provisions where the Gangs are stationed, whereby they may become distressed.

VI. Not to break Bulk until reported and entered by the Naval Officer and Fees paid according to the General Order of Oct. 15, 1800.*

VII. Not to authorize strange Vessels taking any Person from the Gangs, who is a British Subject.

VIII. Not to purchase or receive more than Twenty Gallons of Spirits from any Ships or Vessels they may meet, without the GOVERNOR'S Permission.

Now the Condition of this Obligation is such, that if the above-bounded _____ shall well and truly do, perform, and observe all and every the above Orders and Regulations in their true meaning and intent, then this Obligation to be void and of non-effect; or otherwise to remain in full force and virtue. In witness whereof WE have hereunto affixed our Seals and Signatures this _____ day of _____ 180 .

Sealed, signed and delivered
in the presence of

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[A copy of the list of bills is not available.]

* Note 179.

1805.
1 Nov.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch per whaler Elizabeth and Mary.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

1st November, 1805.

My Lord,

Land grants for
Macarthur and
Davison.

Referring Your Lordship to the inclosed Duplicate of my Letter dated July 20th last on the Subject of the Lands about Mount Taurus on the Cow Pasture Plains, which, with Mr. McArthur and Mr. Davison's Concurrence, I deferred locating to those Gentlemen for the Reasons and other Arrangements made with them until Your Lordship's further Pleasure might be signified thereon.

Lands
conditionally
granted at the
Cowpastures.

I now have the honor to enclose a subsequent Correspondence, wherein Your Lordship will observe Mr. MacArthur's reasons for urging my Compliance with Your Lordship's directions in Your Dispatch of October 30th, 1804,* to locate the above Lands, which I was the more induced to do from the Assurances given me by those Gentlemen of their readiness to resign the Grants, if Your Lordship should disapprove of their retaining them and holding themselves bound not to take any Cattle across the Nepean Except such as are intended for Labour, And to do everything in their Power for the Preservation of the Wild Cattle, as stated in Mr. MacArthur's Letter.

Reports on the
Cowpastures.

Deeming it essential to possess Your Lordship of the most ample Information respecting this part of the Colony and the wild Cattle its prescribed Bounds contain, I have the honor of enclosing the Observations of those I can depend on joined to what has fallen under my own inspection resulting from the different Examinations of that part of the Country, and the Increase of the Cattle that Strayed in 1788, which with my former Occasional Communications on that Subject I respectfully submit.

Protection of
the wild cattle.

Having made the location to Mr. McArthur and Mr. Davison, a Circumstance in which the Interest of the Crown occurs respecting the property of the Wild Cattle in the Centre of which those Gentlemen are now seated; And however much I ought to rely on their Assurances that these valuable Herds shall not be molested, Yet I rather hope than am persuaded they will not in some Measure Suffer or be disturbed by the people they must necessarily place to Superintend the Establishments and Flocks of Sheep.

King's claim
to a share of
the wild cattle.

Referring to the enclosed applications I had the honor to make to My Lord Hobart, dated March 16th, 1804,† and my Letter to Your Lordship, dated July 20th, 1805,† consequent on my being informed that my first Application was received. I then drew

* Note 167. † Note 180.

from Government Herds the proposed Number of Cattle as an Indemnification to my Family for its Claim of Governor Phillip's donation of his part of the tame Cattle that strayed from this Settlement soon after it was formed in 1788, and from which the present Wild Herds have been produced, the whole of which, by this Arrangement, will be the property of the Crown; Therefore, no ways doubting Your Lordship's confirming the location of those Lands to Mr. MacArthur, which appears absolutely necessary for the Success of his Object, Some Measures should be adopted to Secure this valuable resource to the Crown, which I must confess, under the Circumstances of that Gentleman having his Establishment and People in the Centre of their Resort, cannot be assured otherways than by Mr. McArthur's engaging to take Care of them and withdraw the extra Bulls and Calves on the Condition he points out in the inclosed Copy of a Letter from him, which I consider it would be advisable for the Interest of the Crown to accede to,* as far as relates to getting the extra Bulls and Calves from the Herds, making its continuance conditional on Your Lordship's pleasure.

1805.
1 Nov.
King's claim
to a share of
the wild cattle.

Macarthur's
proposal *re*
wild cattle.

All which is humbly Submitted by, my Lord, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

MR. JOHN MACARTHUR TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Parramatta, 12th October, 1805.

I have the honour to acquaint You that I returned Yesterday from an Excursion into the Woods, where I have been five days in search of Land for Mr. Davidson and myself.

Macarthur's
search for land.

I made choice at first of a tract in the Vicinity of Prospect Hill, but I afterwards discovered it to be within the Boundary of the Orphan Ground. Except that, I have not seen an unappropriated Range of 5,000 Acres that contains 500 Acres of dry Pasture on which I should think it safe to feed Sheep.

Under the Guidance of the best Guide in the Country, I carefully examined a Tract from near George's River to the Nepean, and from thence to the South Creek and Prospect Hill, but entirely without Success. Almost the whole is of that wet kind which has been found so fatal to Sheep, or is covered with Scrubby brush Wood.

From my anxiousness to comply with Your Excellency's Request that the Cow Pastures may not be settled upon until Lord

* *Note by Governor King.*—Mr. McArthur having been for some time past absent, and occupied in removing his Sheep and fixing his Establishments at the Cow Pastures, has prevented a conclusive Agreement being made; But his Terms are to have One Head out of Three Males taken, As I do not consent to have the Females molested.

1805.
1 Nov.

The
Cowpastures the
only suitable
locality.

Camden's further Instructions are received, I assure You I have been more earnest in my Researches; but, as I have not been able to discover any Situation in which Flocks so extensive as mine can find Pasture without the hazard in a Wet Season of almost universal destruction, I trust Your Excellency will be pleased to allow Mr. Davidson and me to take Possession of the Land pointed out by Lord Camden. That tract is dry, firm, and is in every Respect so well adapted for a Sheep Pasture that on it the Increase of Sheep would be more rapid than has been calculated.

In such a healthy Situation their Fleeces also would improve in fineness, and the Wool soon would become the most convincing Evidence that this Country can relieve England from the danger of her present precarious dependence on Spain, and abundantly Supply all her demands for that raw Material, on which the prosperity of the great Staple Manufacture of the Kingdom depends.

I feel confident this national Object will appear to You of too much Importance to be exposed to the risk of failure by confining the Sheep to insufficient or unhealthy pastures.

Macarthur and
Davidson
willing to
accept
conditional
grants.

It may be, however, satisfactory to Your Excellency that I should pledge myself and Mr. Davidson to resign the Grants I am now soliciting if Lord Camden should disapprove of our retaining them; And in the Meantime I shall hold myself bound not to take any Cattle across the Nepean Except such as are intended for labour, and to do everything in my power for the preservation of the Wild Cattle, both by restraining every person in my Employ from molesting them or bringing any person to Justice that I may discover wandering without Your Excellency's Sanction upon their pastures.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MCARTHUR.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNOR KING TO MR. JOHN MACARTHUR.

Sir,

Sydney, 13th October, 1805.

I have had the honour of receiving Yours of Yesterday, and am sorry the track You have gone over does not appear so fitting for the Pasture of Your Flocks as the Grounds in the Situation pointed out for You by the Minister.

I certainly could have wished to let the Cow Pastures lie over until my Lord Camden's pleasure was received on the Letter I wrote by the Ferret* respecting locating the Lands about Mount Taurus, Yet, as You state that there is no Situation to be found on which Flocks so extensive as Yours can find pasture without being exposed to inevitable destruction in a Wet Season, Anxious from inclination as well as duty to prevent such a public as well

King's desire
to reserve the
Cowpastures.

as private Calamity, I do not consider myself at liberty to decline or defer granting You the Accommodation prescribed by His Lordship, Which I feel myself the more justified in doing from Your promise, And that of Mr. Davison, testifying Your readiness to resign those Situations in the Event of my Lord Camden's disapproving of Your retaining them, and also Your promises respecting the Herds of Wild Cattle. I think, at any Event, You nor Mr. Davison should erect or make any permanent buildings or improvements beyond the Value of £1,000 each until a reasonable time may elapse before His Lordship's pleasure may be received thereon—Say two Years from this date.

As soon as Mehan has finished the Commons, which I think he has already done, he shall attend You to execute the enclosed Warrant for the Admeasurement of Your Allotment and Mr. Davison's.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Sub-enclosure.]

GOVERNOR KING TO ASSISTANT-SURVEYOR MEEHAN.

You are hereby required and directed to proceed forthwith to the Hut at the Nepean* and trace the course of that River to the Southward as far or a little beyond Mount Taurus. Having so done You will measure the following Proportions of Land to the persons hereunder named, in such Situations as they may choose, taking Care to preserve a Road as much as possible on the Flat Ground, that the Public may hereafter have a Passage to Stone-Quarry Creek, And as far as the Circumstances of Mr. McArthur's Views respecting his Sheep will allow of, You are to take Care that the Breadth along the River does not exceed the length inland by more than one-third:—To John McArthur, Esq., Five Thousand Acres; To Mr. Walter Davison, Two Thousand Acres;—For which this shall be your Warrant.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GEORGE CAYLEY'S Observations on the Cow Pastures, which he calls Vaccary Forest, with Governor King's Remarks on such parts as he has visited.†

Observations on the Cowpastures.

2nd November, 1805.

MR. CALEY gives no Account of the Land between Prospect Hill and the Nepean in the direction he went, which being the same Route I took in my Journey, I shall give such an Account of that Space as passing through that Track afforded. With few Exceptions, the whole Space appears fit for Pasture, and the Hills would certainly afford some Ground for Cultivation, particularly about a Range Six Miles from Prospect, named the Devil's Back, from whence Cabramatta Creek, which falls into George's River,

Land between Prospect Hill and Nepean River.

1805.
1 Nov.

Conditional occupation of Cowpasture land to be granted.

Instructions to James Meehan for survey of grants at the Cowpastures.

* Note 182. † Note 183.

1805.
1 Nov.

Land between
Prospect Hill
and Nepean
River.

takes its rise. Some of the Ground between the Devil's Back and the South Line of Government Allotment is very indifferent, not to say bad, but taken altogether is much the same as all Forest Land in the Colony—some good Spots and some Indifferent; but the whole of the track of Country between Prospect and the Cow Pastures may be called good grazing Ground, and extremely well watered for the use of Cattle and Culinary purposes where the Land admits of Cultivation.

The ford on
the Nepean.

The usual place for crossing the Nepean is nearly opposite the Hut.* A thick Brush grows on both Sides the Bank. The Land about a quarter of a Mile in is gentle Hills, the Soil much like the Forest Land in other parts of the Colony, but covered with the droppings of the Wild Cattle. About five Miles from the Ford to the Southward is a Lake or Pond, named by the Natives Munangle. It is tolerable large and produces a quantity of Eels, but it is sometimes dry in long droughts.

Land between
Menangle and
Douglas Park.

Past Munangle there is a tolerable extensive Flat, and the Ground hereabout has certainly a most luxuriant and fine Appearance, highly favoured for raising Stock, as the Flats afford the Finest Pasturage for large Stock and the Hills for Sheep, being covered with the most luxuriant Grass, and ponds of water conveniently dispersed. It is probable some of the ponds are dried up in the Droughts, but the River being so near makes this of less Consequence. At the place called "Rippenden" in Caley's Chart, the Cattle Tracts begin with every Appearance of being a well-made road by the hands of Man, which he calls the London Road, leading through the Flat to the W.S.W., bounded on the North by a Range of High Hills covered with strong luxuriant Grass and Trees to their Summits, those Cow tracks sometimes branch off to the most accessible parts of the Hills. The Range and Summits of which appear to be the general Resort of the Cattle, particularly in warm Weather. "Rippenden" is about four Miles from "Munangle." Near the former place Caley fell in with a herd of the Cattle, they were lying down when he first Saw them, but soon after rose and fled. Shortly after they returned, halted at some distance, and Stared at his small party Consisting of a Man, his horse, and a small Dog; with some reluctance, Caley let his Dog attack them, when they took to flight in great Confusion. In this Herd he counted 53 Cattle, and nearly as many Bulls as Cows, he remarks they were in good Condition, although he does not seem to admit the probability of their being always in that State, a deviation from which I never heard from those who visited them at every Season. This was in February, when the Grass was burnt, the want of which most certainly did not contribute to their good Condition

Observations on
the wild cattle.

in which Caley then saw them. Exclusive of the Reports of many others on this Subject, I shall adduce two Circumstances which fell under my Observation. After finding that surrounding them with a Number of Horsemen and people on foot did not succeed in driving any part of them towards the Nepean, which I had no favourable idea of, although I suffered myself to be persuaded of the probability of its Succeeding, I directed a Man in whom I could place a Confidence to go out and Shoot some of the outcast Bulls of which there was a great Many in small Numbers of three or four together. For this purpose a small Hut was built and a Cask of Salt placed in it. Four of those Bulls were Shot, each of which weighed on an Average 800 Pounds. The flesh was equal to any Beef I had ever seen. This took place in July, 1803, but finding that one or two of those Animals had got away wounded, I withdrew the party, and issued a proclamation forbidding any person to approach the Cow Pastures without a written permission from me.

1805.
1 Nov.

Observations on
the wild cattle.

Attempts to
shoot outcast
bulls.

In December, 1803, I went with a party to visit this part of the Country, which not only confirmed the Advantageous Reports I had heard of it, but far exceeded my expectations. Near the Spot where Cayley saw the first Herd which I have just noticed, we fell in with Eight Bulls which fled along the Flat. As they went in the direction we were going, on seeing we followed, they turned off in different directions. Those Bulls certainly appeared of a very large Size and in good Condition. Advancing further, we saw a Bull with two Cows and two Calves, one of the Cows we perceived was lame, and as the Bull did not desert his Companions we soon overtook them, when they made a halt; the Bull advancing in front of the others fixed his Eyes on us, Staring and bellowing in a furious Manner and tearing up the Ground with his feet. One of the party advanced, Shouting, to make him remove from the Situation he had chosen for the protection of the Family he either belonged to, or had joined. Perceiving he might be pressed by our Number, being all on Horseback, he ran most furiously at his Disturber, who evaded his Resentment, but the enraged Animal immediately turned on the party, who had gone under cover of a row of Trees. Myself being by chance the outermost, the Bull made directly at me, and as the Attack was so instantaneous, the Gentlemen who were within me could not make Room for my placing myself under cover of the outside Tree. Seeing that I must be certainly unhorsed, if nothing else happened, I waited his close Approach, and having my riding Whip ready lifted, I gave him a Severe blow with the Handle across his Nose, when he instantly turned to the Right, bellowing and frantic with Rage. This Animal I

King's visit
to the
Cowpastures,
and his
observations on
the wild cattle.

1805.
1 Nov.
King's visit
to the
Cowpastures,
and his
observations on
the wild cattle.

am well convinced was as large as the finest Ox I ever saw in England, his Skin sleek and Shining, and, in fact, was a most Noble Animal. Several other isolated Bulls were seen on our Return; but from the intense Heat at the time, it was apprehended that the Herds in this Neighbourhood were on the tops of the Hills, which appears to be their chief Resort on Account of the refreshing Breezes they find in those Situations when compared to the Heat on the low Grounds, the Thermometer being that day, December 18th, at 98° in the Shade.

I have stated these Circumstances merely to Shew that those Cattle being in a good Condition is by no Means adventitious, As similar Observations have been made at different Seasons.

Stonequarry
Creek.

Cayley does not say much of the intermediate Space between his Rippenden and what he calls "Poppy Brook," and others who have gone there before him call it "Stone-quarry Creek," having also visited it myself under that Name; Cayley makes its distance not more than 10 Miles from the Ford or Hut; Barracks* made it 17; My own Calculation is about Fourteen. As my party went there direct, mostly walking our Horses, and as we set out at Seven in the Morning, and got to the Creek a quarter past Noon, I think our Calculation will come nearer the truth than either. However, here the Flat ends and Steep Hills commence, The broad and beaten tracks of the Cattle still continuing in all directions from the Creek or Brook, where large herds frequently resort for drink. To this place the Country preserves the same beautiful Appearance. The range of Hills arising between Mun-angle and Rippenden running the whole extent, nearly West, forming one Side of the Flat, and the Nepean River forming the South Side. Near Stone-quarry Creek Caley fell in with a party of Cow Pasture Natives whom he knew, and enquired after a Chief who had often been talked of at the Settlements, named Cannabygal or Cannamikel, who then happened to be on a visit to this party. Caley describes Cannabygal and his Tribe or Family to be a stout athletic band, far surpassing the other Natives in height and stoutness. Following the Range about two Miles from Stone-quarry Creek, Cayley makes that the Western Termination of his Vaccary Forest, and from thence he turned to the Northward.

Description of
the Picton
valley.

Valley of
Stonequarry
Creek.

The Ground between the end of the Range of Hills and his "Green Dingle" is scrubby Ground, and in some places forming Rocky Vallies, interspersed with Ponds of Water and a little good pasturage here and there. Some little distance (half-a-Mile) beyond Green Dingle appears to be a considerable Resort of Cattle from the width and diversity of their Paths. He persevered in a Westerly course till he came to the point (I), the

* Note 184.

Ground being of the same Nature as that after he left "Green Dingle." Still the Cattle tracts were seen, altho' fainter than before he returned, and before he arrived at the point marked — he found no more scrubby Ground, but ponds of Water and large Cattle tracts, the largest of which, running N.N.W., they followed until they came to a Creek or Brook, marked (K), named by Cayley "Brush Creek." Between Brush Creek and "Bull Creek," marked (L) there was some very good Land. From this Station he kept a Westerly course to determine how far the Cattle tracks extended that Way, but he soon found that they turned towards "Brush Creek," at (K), when he resumed his route to the Northward, tracing the Rocky and Mountainous Confines of the Cow Pastures, or Vaccary Forest. Between the two MM's the Cattle Tracks grew taint, and perhaps the Cattle did not chuse to quit the luxuriant Food they enjoyed to the Eastward for the Brushy and Rocky Land that prevails from the first M to the River Side at * this being a branch of the River not then traced, he made the best of his Way to the traced part of the River, which he made much sooner than he expected, And as he was not far from a place he had named "Dove Dale," he went thither. By Caley's Journey and Chart, he makes the extent of the Ground frequented by the Wild Cattle, and from which they can have no inducement to Stray unless driven, about 11 Miles in the North and South direction, and about 8 in the widest direction from East to West. In abridging, or rather making a recapitulation of what he calls Vaccary Forest, He observes that it is formed of a great Number of high Hills, the Ranges running in various directions, The tops in many places very narrow, and often forming small Mounts. The sides are Steep, and would be impracticable for the Cattle to ascend and descend was it not for the vast Number of projecting Ribs which lead to and from the Vallies linking one Range to the other. These in many instances are so steep that was it not for the tracks it would not be credited they are frequented by the Cattle.

1805.
1 Nov.

Western
boundaries of
the cattle run.

Area of the
run of the
wild cattle.

General
description of
"Vaccary
Forest."

The Vallies in general are very narrow, with Small Rills washing a rocky bottom. The parts that may be called more level are of a hilly Nature, with small Ponds of Water in the Hollows. The Sides of some Hills are brushy, And in some places Rocks or large Stones prevail.

The most constant Streams are Stone-quarry Creek (called by Caley Poppy Brook), and Bulbinmatta Brook. Little Brook (E) affords plenty of water; Altho' it is seldom dry, Yet inferior to the other two. In a few places some good Farms might be made. By the Appearance of the Cattle it is judged that the Forest is excellent Land, but these Opinions are fallacious. However,

Water supply
of "Vaccary
Forest."

1805.
1 Nov.

Preference of
the cattle for
the mountains.

admitting that to be so, but little of it could be converted to Arable Purposes by the hills being so high and steep. Upon the highest parts the Cattle constantly travel, and in these places they seem to delight. How far it is their natural disposition to prefer elevated Situations cannot be ascertained, or whether it is the Heat of the Weather or flies that force them up, is not certain, but the first seems probable. In short, taking the Forest collectively, it seems formed by Nature for the protection and support of Cattle. Such lofty, Mountainous, and intricate looking Hills, abounding with Grass, is seldom seen or heard of, Commanding excellent Views of many distant parts of the Country.

The most prevailing Timber is Box (a Species of *Eucalyptus*).

Natural
boundaries of
"Vaccary
Forest."

The Forest is bounded on the North, East, and part of the South by the Nepean (Caley calls it Hawkesbury); On the other part of South and West by a rough Mountainous looking Country. Mr. Barrallier's party gave an Account of going over a large track of Forest Land beyond Nayti or Natai, but between this and Vaccary Forest they say it was extremely rocky. The Nepean can only be crossed by the Cattle on the North, because on the East and part of the South it is Seated in a very deep rocky Valley, whose sides in many places are almost perpendicular.

Observations on
the wild cattle.

From what Caley has observed, he deprecates this Idea of driving the Cattle in Herds, which has certainly proved impracticable. Their Number, he says, cannot well be estimated. He never saw more than 53 in one Herd, and those he met with in general fell far Short of that Number. Were the Bulls lessened, the Increase might be much greater. At present they are equal, according to Appearance, with the Number of Cows. The only way to lessen them must be by shooting—perhaps picking up the Bull Calves when very Young, and prevent their increase.

How they found out their present Situation remains a Mystery to Caley, as he is ignorant how they were originally lost. The fact is, the first Cattle brought to this Colony in the Sirius wandered from the Herdsman in June, 1788, who, from some Cause or other, had neglected them till they strayed away, And notwithstanding the most diligent and active Search they were not discovered till November, 1795, when Mr. Collins's accounting for their being found in this Situation is very plausible, and I have so little doubt of its being correct that a reference to that part of His Journal* may be made for clearing up how they came in their present Situation.

The Number of Cows, † &c., first left were as follows:—Five Females, of which three were the property of the Crown and two belonged to Governor Phillip; A Bull and Heifer were also the property of the Crown.

* Note 185. † Note 186.

Some are at a loss to account for their appearing of a Buffalo Breed. This would easily be accounted for if their pedigree was traced. They vary much in Size, but in general are good looking Cattle. In their majestic Horns and long legs, with the small Humps, they have every resemblance to their Ancestors that strayed in May, 1788.

1805.
1 Nov.
Observations on
the wild cattle.

It has been supposed that several of those Cattle have been wilfully killed, which occasioned my proclamation of July 6th, 1803.* However necessary it was to guard against those practices, Yet it does not appear that those Reports were well founded, nor do I think that more than one has been thus killed, and if more than one have Shared that fate their Number must be very limited.

It has been reported that the Natives have killed some. This I doubt, as the Natives have always shewn the greatest fear on Meeting them, and climbed Trees till they left the place. Perhaps in course of Time this may be the Case. After tasting Beef they may endeavour to kill them.

Native Dogs may do mischief among the Calves, as this seems to be the only Mischievous Animal in the Country that prowls after Stock, being very destructive to Sheep, and is equally bad, if not worse, among poultry.

Caley's Map includes the track of a Journey he went in December, 1802, in and about the Cow Pastures, to which he added his Observations on other Journies to make it the more interesting.

Explanation of Caley's Map.†

- AA. Very high Forest Land, abounding with She-Oaks, and Hilly, and would make good Pasture.
- BB. A Flat piece of Low Ground; the Soil being light would produce good Crops of Maize.
- CC. Very Rocky and Mountainous.
 - D. Poppy Brook, or Stone-Quarry Creek.
 - E. Little Brook.
- FF. Rocky and Scrubby.
 - F. Green Dingle.
- GG. Scrubby; The Soil light and of a bad quality.
 - H. A Deep rocky Valley, the Country appearing Mountainous.
 - I. Forest Land, and much frequented by the Cattle; Scrubby in places.
 - K. Brush Creek.
 - L. Bull Creek.
- MM. A Brushy and Rocky End of N.W. Course.
 - N. Balbinmatta Brook.
- OO. A large track of Grazing Land on the top of the range and abounding with She-Oaks (*Cassuarina*).
- P. A Part of the River.
 - Track in December, 1802.
 - Do. February, 1804.

Notes to
Caley's map.

* Note 187. † Note 188.

1805.
1 Nov.

- Shews what Cayley calls the London Road, being the Cattle Track that leads along the Flat.
..... Shews void of Space, or so much Shorter than what was expected.

Definitions
of colonial
words and
phrases.

Some local Expressions* that have obtained in this Colony may be thus explained:—

Brush—Is a dark impenetrable Thicket consisting of plants and herbacious Shrubs. This kind of Land is oftentimes found of a good quality owing to its being a vegetable mould.

A Scrub—Consists of Shrubs of low growth, Soil of a bad quality with small Iron gravelly Stones, in general Rocky Scrub and Brush may with propriety be called the Underwood of the Forest, but it is not infrequent on the Sea Coast for Scrubs to be void of Trees.

Forest Land—is such as abounds with Grass and is the only Ground which is fit to Graze; according to the local distinction, the Grass is the discriminating Character and not the Trees, for by making use of the Former it is clearly understood as different from a Brush or Scrub.

A Creek—It's locally applied to all brooks and small Rills that are deeply seated in the Ground and the Sides or Banks very Steep.

A Lagoon—Is a large Pond of Stagnant Water; Although in many places the Water does not Stagnate being supplied with Springs.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

Account of
ensign
Barrallier's
explorations.

PRINCIPAL OCCURRENCES IN ENSIGN BARRALLIER'S JOURNEY† TO ATTEMPT PASSING THE MOUNTAINS TO THE WESTWARD OF THE COW PASTURES.

ABOUT the time Cayley performed his first Journey to the Cow Pastures or Vaccary Forest, in December 1802, I had engaged an Ensign in the New South Wales Corps to attempt crossing the Mountains; For which Excursion or rather Service he was most liberally provided in able Assistants and depôts established for furnishing him with provisions etc. to prevent his Return before he had ascertained the possibility or impracticability of crossing those Barriers.

From the Nepean to Natai he just Remarks the Number of Cattle he saw. He calculates the distances from Prospect to Natai at 55 Miles; This distance, I think, is somewhat exaggerated tho' perhaps not many Miles. His first Remarks commence with the River marked A in his Chart, which runs to the Northward And in that direction he followed its course about 4 Miles, where he found a more considerable Stream running to the N.E. the two forming a considerable Stream running to the

* Note 189. † Note 190.

Northward; at the Junction of these Streams, a plain commences. Its breadth at the beginning is not more than a Mile and half wide extending in Width as he advanced to the Westward; At the Stream C he endeavored to ascend the Mountain at D, which appeared to be a good Station for observing the best Road they could take to get to the Westward. This attempt was not made without some danger from the Fragments of Rocks which Separated with their weight, Often threatening those behind with being crushed by those detached pieces. After much difficulty and labour, they got within 100 feet of the Summit, they found the Rocks all at once quite perpendicular and after going round it in every possible direction they found it impossible to get any higher. The only Advantage (which indeed was all he wanted) from having got so high on this Mountain was a very fine View of the plain below him, the River, and the Steep, apparent inaccessible Mountains which presented themselves in the course he had to follow; with much difficulty they descended the Hill the party being more or less lamed and bruised. In a Valley at the foot of this Mountain, they surprized several Natives with their Women. On perceiving the party they instantly fled, on which a Native which accompanied the party from Natai advanced towards the fugitives; they had a Short Conversation when on understanding the Cause of the party's Visit the Natives reseated themselves about their fires. Mr. Barralier's Native told him that the Chief of the Family was Goondel, and that the Country where they were Seated belonged to him; he requested the party not to move from the place where they were standing as it would frighten the family and might lead to bad Consequences; this Advice was observed the Nataian then placed himself between the Natives and the party but nearest the former, he remained Seated 4 or 5 Minutes without either speaking, when they called him and placed him in the Middle of the Tribe to whom he recounted the disappointment they had met with in not getting to the top of the Mountain; that they had shot a Werian* and that Mr. Barralier collected Stones; which made them laugh most violently at the Idea of going such a distance to gather Stones. They gave the Nataian a roasted Opossum and a White band of Skin to put round his head, Some time after, the other Native, named Gogy, who was with Barralier's party placed himself in the same Situation as the other had done, but instead of Five Minutes they took no Notice of him for a quarter of an hour, when after much dispute between the Natives, they permitted Gogy to Sit down with them but no one spoke to him or even Answered his Questions Except a Young Man who was known to Barralier's party, who treated

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* *Marginal note.*—A small Kangaroo.

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Gogy with much Civility; but all the others looked at him with their most Savage Stare Gogy afterwards told Mr. B. that if his party had not been with him they would have assassinated him on the Spot. On enquiring the reason for this Conduct, Gogy said, that some time ago when he was passing by Natai with three Natives of his party, they fell in with a Woman of Goondel's party who they tied to a tree by the hands and feet and after killing and eating part of her they left the rest hanging to a Tree. Mr. Barralier adds as a Singular trait in the Character of these Natives that some time before the Murder of the Woman, Gogy was obliged to quit his party and family, he having killed one of them; he was received and protected by Goondel during 8 or 9 Months till Gogy's party were satisfied and he was allowed to return among them. From this trait, it may be judged what Strangers this part of the Creation are to the feelings of Gratitude; Nor are many Melancholy instances wanting to convince the incredulous, that the most refined Cruelty and barbarity is the principal feature in their Character. Those Natives belonging to Goondel's party had mostly coverings made of Skins. They appeared to Mr. Barralier Shorter than the Natives about our Settlements, but very Strong and well made. Some of these Tribes have several Women and others have None, which causes many quarrels and battles. Mr. Barralier made several Excursions in all directions from his depôt at Natai to find a passage but his efforts did not wear the most promising Appearance for the following Report he sent me after being a Month Absent, "I see with Satisfaction that the difficulties I have undergone and which at present appear insurmountable in passing these Mountains does not incline You to abandon the project. To this Moment, all my efforts have been ineffectual. Altho' no pains or perseverance has been neglected in endeavouring to get to the Westward nor have we been stopped by the steep Mountains and precipices we were obliged to pass to accomplish the Mission You have charged me with. But at length, harrassed with fatigue, our feet wounded and tumbling the one over the other on Rocks, which appear to have no termination, and dispirited to find everywhere insurmountable Oppositions to our progress, when we thought ourselves at the end of our travels we were obliged after journeying Six days to return not having been able to kill a fly. I do not believe there can be so barren a desert in any part of Africa as these Mountains are. Neither Bird or quadruped is to be seen but plenty of Reptiles among which are Numbers of the most venomous Serpents."

Soon after he set out on his last Journey, of which he sent me the following Account "Since I wrote You last I have dis-

covered another River which runs to the Northward. After traversing the Mountains 74 Miles from Natai in the due West course, I was Mortified to find myself on the Summit of a perpendicular Mountain from whence I saw a continued Chain of Mountains bounding the Horizon 30 Miles to the Westward. At this time my Courage would have forsaken me but for the Sentiment of respect towards You. My Companions appeared to have lost all Courage or desire to go on, however I persuaded them; We kept on Mounting and descending till Night when we found a river, much more considerable than the Nepean, running to the Eastward. The next day, we followed the course of the River in the direction of the West, Still ascending and descending the Steepest Mountains between the Ridges of which the River ran. Thus we passed another day, the Country still as dreary as that we had passed." The next day they recommenced their Route to the Westward but two Hours after they set out; their further progress was stopped Short by a very high Cascade; the Sides of the River forming perpendicular rugged Mountains. On ascending a very steep and high Peak of a Mountain they saw a continuation of the same impassable Mountains and dreary Country, which very reluctantly compelled Mr. Barralier to give up the pursuit with the Satisfaction of having gone a considerable distance further than any other European to be convinced that passing this Barrier is at present impracticable.

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Account of
ensign
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explorations.

During the Journies Mr. Barralier never Saw any of the Wild Cattle beyond Stone Quarry Creek.

Thus Mr. Barralier's Journey ended; the Stones he brought were by no Means interesting nor did there appear any Approach towards Granite which is certainly the foundation of this Island. And as none could be observed the Mineralogist gave it as his Opinion that Mr. Barralier was very far Short of the Center of those Mountains which Mr. Bass judged extended in a North and South direction and ended their Southern direction at Mount Dromedary, And that there might probably be found passes thro' them about Port Jervis. Be that as it may, Any attempt to pass them in this Neighbourhood appears impracticable at present from the Reports of those who have made the most frequent Attempts in different directions.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

FROM MR. LEWIN'S REPORT RESPECTING THE NUMBERS OF WILD CATTLE.

BEING anxious to ascertain as near as possible the Number of Wild Cattle, I sent Mr. Lewin and two other persons, I could confide in, to take the round of the Cow Pastures and to report

Lewin's
estimate of
the number of
wild cattle.

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Lewin's
estimate of
the number of
wild cattle.

the Number of Cattle they met with. The result is Shewn in the annexed Sketch. From which it appears that they counted upwards of 800 besides the Numerous herds they saw and could not count. These were all seen about the Skirts as no Notice is taken of any that might have been and certainly were on the Summits of the Hills and the vallies in the interior Space, which is about 14 Miles in length and in breadth. It may reasonably be supposed that several Herds not seen Occupied those Retreats. From Mr. Lewin's Report and those prior and Subsequent of persons who have visited those parts I am inclined to think that there could not be less than 3,000 in the beginning of 1804, altho' there is great reason to believe they then exceeded that Number.

Notes on
Lewin's chart.

References in Chart of the Cattle Tracks.*

1. Fell in with a herd of Cattle under Mount Hunter, counted 35, 5 Calves.
2. Plenty of Cattle tracks round the brows of the Hills.
3. Here I lost the Cattle Track.
4. High Hill, full of Rock and deep Gullies.
5. A place named Jorran Jorang where we slept. The Cattle had been here lately.
6. Fell in with a herd of 11 Cows and 5 heifers, 4 Calves and 2 Bulls.
7. Lost the Cattle track, the Country is full of Gully and high Hills.
8. Natai which ends with deep Chasms of Rock and totally impassable to the Cattle.
9. See 7 Cows standing under some high Trees.
10. Here the Cattle came in great Numbers. The Country is full of high ranges of Hills.
11. See the first herd of Cattle, counted 17 Cows, 2 Bulls, 7 fine Calves.
12. In the next herd was 11 Cows and 1 Calf; the third 17 Cows and 5 Calves. In the fourth counted about 200. In the fifth between 2 and 300, And in the last about 50.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

REPORT ON THE ATTEMPTS TO CAPTURE THE WILD CATTLE.

Report on
attempts to
capture the
wild cattle.

IN February 1803, after several Attempts to get a part of the Wild Cattle, It was suggested that there might be a probability of driving them towards the Nepean but this was not to be attempted until it was seen whether any part of them would associate with a Small Number of tame Cows sent for that purpose; As the Gentleman who proposed these Experiments was very sanguine about the Success of one or the other, I gave my

Consent. However, the Wild Cattle would not look at the tame ones and no better Information can be given of the Success of the other expedient than by quoting the Reverend Mr. Marsden's Report who had the direction of this Experiment.

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Report on
attempts to
capture the
wild cattle.

“Soon after getting on the low Grounds beyond the long Meadow or Banagal we fell in with a herd from 3 to 500 feeding quietly; they permitted us to examine them on all Sides. After settling our plan for attempting to drive them, We began to hem them in when they fled towards the Mountains. We pursued them as fast as possible, but the Swiftest horse could not keep sight of them up the Hills from the great dust they raised. In pursuing, We frequently came up with them, but they would not be driven running up and down the Mountains like Goats. The largest of the tame Cattle do not appear half so heavy as many of the Wild Ones. We could have caught several but this was useless as they could not be taken but by running the Cows down, the Consequence of which would have been their Death. I do not think it will be possible to bring them in by driving or alive from the nature of the Country and the astonishing places they resort to. In consequence of what I saw of the Country and the State of the Cattle I ordered every person into Parramatta being fully convinced this Experiment never can succeed. Before I joined the party they had caught a fine Young Cow and tied her near the Huts. From her being extremely fat and heated, I apprehended she would die before it could be possible to bring her in. On returning the Night after, she was found dead. This convinced me that unless a herd could be drove quickly without Violence it would be of no use to catch a hundred and tie them; for that reason, I did not suffer the Men to secure any one of them by force that they might easily have caught. Such of the Bulls as may be wanted can be easily killed and brought away. The rising on the top of the Shoulders is not that of the Buffalo Breed, as they are formed like the Tame Bull, Gorgon, which came from the Cape of Good Hope with a thick Neck and broad high Shoulders. The greater part of the Wild Cattle are much larger and fatter than I ever saw Gorgon.”

As this plan failed, altho' by this Means I procured much useful information and not wishing to neglect any expedient that might have a probable Appearance of succeeding, I sent three Men out with a Drum; they advanced towards the Men, but on continuing to beat it they fled. This Experiment I was induced to make from a recent Circumstance of the same kind happening to the tame herds at the beat of a drum.

As the last expedient I fixed on a very good Marksman to shoot some of the Stray Bulls, having provided Carts to carry the

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Report on
attempts to
capture the
wild cattle.

Carcases in, and Salt to cure the Flesh which could not be brought in. Four of those Bulls were killed, but as I had reason to believe some were wounded and got away, I withdrew the party and issued a Proclamation* forbidding any person whatever frequenting the Cow Pastures without my permission. In December of that Year I went to the Cow Pastures as far as Stone Quarry Creek, when I was convinced of the impracticability of driving or bringing in these Cattle by force. Had we people who understood the Spanish Mode of cutting their untamed Animals, No doubt Numbers of them might be caught and killed on the Spot; But until some certain Expedient can be used, I have considered it more advisable to leave them to themselves than to harrass them about without any real good resulting from it.

Understanding that Mr. Davidson had returned to Parramatta from the Cow Pastures on the 1st of November and had seen several of the Wild Cattle, I requested his information which is contained in this Letter. P.G.K.

[Sub-enclosure.]

MR. DAVIDSON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Parramatta, Nov. 2nd, 1805.

Davidson's
observations on
the wild cattle.

In reply to Mr. Blaxcell's letter of this Morning and what your Excellency wishes to be informed of, I am sorry I cannot more particularly describe the situation in which I saw the wild Cattle, than that it was in and about the nearest road from the Long Meadow† to Stone Quarry Creek, mostly in a South direction. Warby the settler was my guide, whose knowledge of the Country prevented me being so particular as I should have been, had it been necessary to return by my own tracks. I saw them mostly grazing in the bottoms, but, from their paths, it is evident they are much upon the highest hills. I cannot think that I exaggerate when I say that I that day saw upwards of 1,500 Cattle, as I paid particular notice to the number of herds, and took care rather to underrate their numbers. As every communication of this kind must be satisfactory to your Excellency, I shall add that they are all in the very best condition and not by any means so wild as I had expected. There has only one herd been seen in the Long Meadow, since Mr. McArthur and my Servants pitched their tents there. I beg leave to offer my best respects to Mrs. King and Miss Elizabeth and have the honor to be, &c.,

W. J. DAVIDSON.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

EXPLORATION OF THE MOUNTAINS.

SOME men who had been in the practice of frequenting that part of the Mountains lying west of the Settlements at Hawkesbury

* Note 187.

† Note 191.

having reported that they had passed them and got into a plain on the opposite Side, giving various Accounts of it, I proposed to them going there again, and making such Observations as might induce me to send an Officer with them, When, in Case of his reporting that the Mountains had been passed by him, I should then reward them for their exertions, and at the same time fitted them with everything requisite for their Journey.

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1 Nov.
Report on an
expedition to
the Blue
Mountains.

After being absent twelve days they gave the following Report*: From the Junction of what is called the Grose with the Hawkesbury River they took a due West course which they continued nearly the whole of the Way. When on the first range of Mountains the Soil beyond that for the distance of Forty Miles appeared good. From the top of the first Range they saw a very high Hill, twelve Miles off which they gained after very bad travelling. The Hill is covered with low Shrubs and is equally good with the Land about Hawkesbury. From thence they saw another Hill, Six Miles off, which they did not go to. Near that place they saw the heap of Stones said to have been placed there by Mr. Bass as the Bounds of his Excursion in that direction. They then saw a hill about forty Miles off which they made for and about half Way saw a River, but being so Rocky and Steep at the Banks could not get to the Water. About here all rocky, Gravel, and Heath, with Springs, and Bogs, &c. The Mountains from hence appeared low, but to the West, Southward, and North it seemed to continue rocky. They judged it would be easy travelling in this direction for many Miles. The River turns here S.W. From thence it appeared they were tired and returned to Hawkesbury. The whole of their Story is so contradictory that I should not have inserted these particulars but to prove what little Confidence can be put in this Class of what is locally termed Bush Rangers.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

EXTRACTS from Mr. Cayley's Observations on his Journey† to the Carmarthan Mountains, and his Observations respecting the practicability of passing the Mountains in that direction.

Report on
Caley's
explorations
in the Blue
Mountains.

Sydney, 2nd November, 1805.

IN 1805, Cayley set off, accompanied by Four of the Strongest Men in the Colony, who had been accustomed to live in the Woods, with an intention of gaining the furthestmost of the Carmarthen Mountains, so named by Governor Phillip. For this Journey he was supplied with every Convenience he needed and could carry with him.

The place he set out from, was the Junction of the Grose, Nepean, and Hawkesbury, taking the North Side of the Grose. For the distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ Miles from that Junction of the Rivers, in

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1 Nov.

Report on
Caley's
explorations
in the Blue
Mountains.

a W.N.W. direction, there is a very extensive track of fine grazing Ground; the South Side is very indifferent.

The Ground for three or Four miles further West might bear Crops of Maize here and there in detached places among Rocky Vallies.

From the Ridge of the first Mountains seen from the Settlements, the face of the Country is generally Rocky and barren like that about South Head.

The Vallies between the Mountains generally run N. and S. The Streams run to the Southward into the Grose. As he advanced he found the Country extremely rugged and barren, and the Vallies, of which many may with more propriety be called Chasms, are for the most part almost impassable. Scarce any birds but a few Lories are to be seen, and hardly a Rod of Ground that could be cultivated beyond the Forest Land first mentioned and Fern Tree Hill. Some part of the Ground about the latter place Cayley thinks might produce good Crops of Maize. But how are people to get there, and what is their produce to be done with, except for feeding Swine?

After an incredible Fatigue, Cayley with his party got to Mount Banks the twelfth day after he left Richmond Hill. Of the Appearance of the Country to the Westward, the following are his Remarks:—"On looking to the Westward saw no large Vallies, except the one close to us, from which the Ground apparently kept rising gradually as far as the Eye could See. In a few places there appeared Swamps; In others no Trees and very Scrubby. By these Appearances it might be imagined easy to travel over that Space, provided the inaccessible Valley close at hand was crossed. Yet there is no doubt but what others of a Similar Nature would present themselves; As I am too well convinced now of their rugged and impassable state, which become at every Step an Ha! Ha."

The Journal of Cayley, from which I have made the preceding Extracts, appear to me so coincident with the general truth of his Narrative in this and other Cases, That I cannot help thinking that persevering in crossing those Mountains, which are a confused and barren Assemblage of Mountains with impassable Chasms between, would be as chimerical as useless. Few possess the bodily Strength and enthusiastic Mind which Cayley does to encounter such researches; Yet with these qualities within himself, being well equipped, and having the Strongest Men in the Colony to assist him, Nevertheless, with all those Advantages, Nothing but his enthusiasm could have enabled him to perform that Journey. From its Effects he did not recover for some time after his return.

Description
of the Blue
Mountains.

As far as respects the Extension of Agriculture beyond the first Range of Mountains, that is an Idea that must be given up, As the Rocks to the West of that Range wear the most barren and forbidding Aspect, which Men, Animals, Birds, and Vegetation has ever been Strangers to, A better proof of which may not be adduced than the Remark of one of Cayley's party in returning, who exclaimed, on Seeing Two Solitary Crows, "that they had lost their way."

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1805.
1 Nov.
—
Description
of the Blue
Mountains.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Despatch No. 2, per whaler Elizabeth and Mary.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, November 1st, 1805.

The enclosed are the Commissary's Accounts of the Receipt, Expenditure and Remains of Annual* and Extra Supplies for the half Year from January 1st to 30th of June in the present Year together with the Articles and Amounts that have been received in Barter for the parts of those Supplies which have been spared for the private use of Individuals, by which you will please to observe that the sum of £3,507 12s. 7¼d. has been received on the Debt of the Annual and £1,701 11s. 6½d. on that of the Extra Supplies in the above period, and that the Debts remaining due on the 30th June amounted to £6,362 1s. 6d. on Annual and £4,185 15s. 6¾d. on Extra Supplies, which have been greatly liquidated since that period, and will be very materially reduced in the ensuing March Quarter after the Wheat Crops are got in.

Accounts of the
"annual" and
"extra" supplies.

I should have detained this half Yearly account until the whole Year's Accounts might be sent by the Sydney, particularly as the Commissary would then transmit his full Accounts for the Year with every depending Document to the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts, but as I conceive that Ship will not leave this before the latter end of February, and that the Whaler this goes by may be near England in May next, I have considered it necessary to send those half Year's Accounts were it only to possess you for the information of My Lord Camden of the poverty of our Stores, and the great want of Necessaries at this and the other Settlements, altho' I have no doubt but they are on their way, and perhaps near.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of all the returns transmitted are not available; the following two returns were included.]

* Note 31.

A LIST of Officers of the Civil Department of New South Wales, &c.—continued.

	Nails.							Padocks.	Gimblets.	Chisels and Gouges.	Dble. Sheet Tin.	Men's Hats.	Hair Slaves.	Butter Boats.	Invoice Price.	Charges on Packages, etc.	50 pr. ct. on Nett Amt. of Invoice.	Total Amot.
	10d.	12d.	18d.	20d.	24d.	30d.	40d.											
Governor King	4 0 3
Mr. Commissary Palmer ..	2000	4000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 0 4½
Mr. Blaxcell	5500	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 2 6
Revd. Mr. Marsden	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 3 10½
Mr. William Kent	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 2 0
Mr. Thos. Jamison	2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 11 2
Mr. Savage	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 6 11
Mr. Sherrard	1000	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 18 4
James Williamson, Esqr.	4 2 0
Wm. N. Chapman, Esqr.	3000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 8 3
Mr. Thos. Moore	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1 0
Mr. Jno. Jamison	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1 0
Mr. Thos. Rowley	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	4 18 10
Lieut. Houstoun	1 4 10
Mr. Simmons	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 7 2
Mr. Wiltshire	500	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1 0
Mr. Baker	2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 5 2
Mr. Sutton	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0 8
Mr. Peter Hodges	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 3 2½
..	7500	13100	2000	..	830	500	2	4	9	6	48	3	2	54	4 6½	1 7 4½	27 2 3½	82 13 10½

JNO. PALMER, Commissy.

1805.
1 Nov.
Return relating to the "annual" supplies.

1805.
1 Nov.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Despatch No. 3, per whaler Elizabeth and Mary.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

1st November, 1805.

Sir,

Report of the
general muster.

Although I have deferred making a full communication to My Lord Camden by this Conveyance, Yet for reasons stated in my Separate Letter No. 2 enclosing the Commissary's half Year's Accounts, I have deemed it necessary to forward the Report of Year's General Muster, To which I shall add such Information as the Subject requires.

Live stock
belonging to
settlers.

In taking the Settlers' Muster, it appears that the Breeding Stock I caused to be distributed among the different description of those Settlers whose Industry and Characters were susceptible of that accommodation have been taken care of and duly increased. That their exertions in sowing Wheat, notwithstanding the Wet Weather which prevailed at that Season, have been evident, and I trust a favourable Harvest will repay their Efforts. It is a matter of much Concern, knowing as we did the blighted State of much of the last Year's Wheat, that another and more formidable Enemy should lessen its Quantity, which was not discovered till after the Seed was sowed, when on opening the Stacks many were found to contain only the exterior Husk of the Wheat, its Meal being destroyed by the Fly Moth, whose ravages have now for the first Time appeared. From what Cause this Insect has generated is difficult to determine, but it is to be hoped that its progress will not continue, and perhaps a better Account cannot be given of it than that contained in Duhamel's "Treatise on Agriculture." His precautions to prevent, or rather remedy, its Mischief must be determined by experience alone. However, be that as it may, it is a great Evil. It was my intention to reserve upwards of 10,000 Bushels of Wheat, which Government has in Stacks, against any future Exigence, but the having recourse to that Stock has become of an earlier date than I hoped or expected, which, from the private Cultivators being unable to pay more of their Debts in that Grain this Year, has rendered the threshing of this Reserve of Wheat unavoidable. Nor has the failure of last Year's Crops been confined to the Wheat alone, as the continued Rain that fell during the ripening of the Maize has rotted and destroyed a great part of the abundant Crop of that Grain which would otherwise have been saved. Still I

Ravages of the
fly moth in
wheat.Government
reserve of
wheat.Grain
destroyed
by rain.

hope, notwithstanding these Misfortunes, that we shall have enough for our own use and that of the other Settlements which want to be supplied. These unlooked for Misfortunes have lessened the Individual's ability to discharge as much of their Government Debts as I am persuaded they otherwise would have done, which, as well as to prevent our wanting, has induced me to direct good Maize to be received in part payment of their Debts, which, of course, has made it necessary to issue it as part of the Ration. While this failure has occurred respecting the Grain, Stock of all kind has increased and thrive extremely well, of which little need be said by way of proof, when it is considered that upwards of * full Rations maintain themselves in a Country destitute of every indigenious resource for that purpose; And that they have plenty, their healthy State and that of their Children is the most conclusive Proof. It must also be considered that the * full Rations, which are necessarily maintained at the public Expence, draw more than half their subsistence from the Colonial produce in Grain and Animal Food. These Facts admitted, more conclusive proof cannot be given of the great acquired produce of this part of the Territory than by remarking the Result of the present General Muster for the advancement of every Circumstance connected with the different Objects of its detail.

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1 Nov.

Satisfactory
condition of
settlers and
live stock.

The Settlers and Cultivators who are so considerably increased by what are called Free Settlers from England, Discharged Soldiers, and some few who have been settled from Prisoners whose Terms of Transportation are expired, experience a great want of labouring Men to perform the necessary Work of Agriculture, which Want is to be attributed to the following causes:—1st. The *bona fide* Settlers and other Cultivators, among whom are Officers, &c., who have procured more Ground than they are able to occupy, have let portions of it to prisoners who have served their Terms of Transportation, Emancipated, or who from good Behaviour have been permitted to gain their own Livelihood. By this means they have themselves in a great Measure done away the labouring Class, and what few remain charge exorbitantly for their Labour; and notwithstanding the restrictions against those impositions, no attention is paid by the Settlers to that necessary Regulation whose own Caprice or Want in general regulates the Demand and Payment. Whenever that Subject falls under the notice of a Court of Justice those Demands are regulated according to the Order that has existed since March, 1797.† Notwith-

The want of
agricultural
labourers.

* Blank in MS.

† Note 194.

1805.
1 Nov.
Results of the
sub-leasing
of land.

standing the caution that has been given the private Cultivators, still they have procured the present inconvenience they labour under. This Description to whom they let portions of their Land for Five Years to clear it have provided the labouring Class with means to raise a superabundance of Grain, which necessarily supersedes the Requisition for a great part of what the Settler does or ought to raise on his own Ground. This can only be considered as an inconvenience brought on the Individual Cultivator by himself, as it is evidently for the good of the Colony at large, by producing more Grain than would otherwise be done, consequently lowering the price and placing its acquirement within everyone's reach.

Effects of the
industry of
tenants and
servants.

There is another material inconvenience that attends the Idle Settler, viz., the many instances of the industrious free Servant or Tenant working the proprietor off his Farm; Yet this cannot by any means be considered as a public loss, as the Land must be more productive in the Hands of an Industrious than an Idle proprietor.

Labour
absorbed in
the fisheries.

Another Cause for the want of Agricultural Labourers is the number of Men who are employed by Individuals in the Seal and Oil Fishery, which as a productive Article of export has received every encouragement so laudable and successful an undertaking required in every point of view; and as long as Grain can be raised for the consumption of the Colony, there cannot perhaps be a more advantageous employment for the benefit of the Inhabitants in general, as long as that Object is confined to Englishmen and English Vessels; But I am sorry to say that if the most decided Checks are not given to the introduction of Americans and American Vessels, any benefit this Colony may possess would become the property of Americans at the Expense of England. However these material Circumstances may have deprived the Settlers of that Labour they formerly could procure in a more abundant way than they can at present, Yet the introduction of ploughs and carts, with the advantage of having Cattle from Government Herds, has removed much of that inconvenience to the real Industrious Cultivator.

Reports on the
pastoral
industry.

Having so lately determined on sending the accompanying Letters and Documents, I have annexed to this Despatch Two Letters* to my Lord Camden on the Subject of the Sheep and

* Note 195.

Wool and the location of the Lands at the Cow Pastures for His Lordship's Information.

1805.
1 Nov.

I have also the honor to enclose with this the Result of the General Muster throughout these Settlements in August last, distinguishing those maintained by the Crown and those who support themselves, Together with the yearly comparative Statement of Inhabitants, with the Deaths, Births, and Marriages from the time of my taking the Command in 1800 to the present Year.

Returns of the
general muster.

In the enclosed Return of the Time the Salt provisions now remaining in His Majesty's Stores at this Settlement will last the 2,033 Full Rations now victualled here and at Newcastle, you will please to observe that 82,792 lb. of Fresh Pork has been received in liquidation of Government Debts and for payment, which has been salted and added to the old Stock; but it must be noticed that in this Calculation no provision is made for the Supply of Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town, where 650 full Rations are and will continue to be victualled for some time; And as it will be necessary to supply those Settlements from hence if no Supplies are sent there from England, a reduction of a Third of the Time our present Stock of Salt Meat will last must be made, which will be 37 Weeks from the 30th September. However, from the Assurances I have received, I am hopeful each of those Settlements will be supplied with a Quantity of Salted pork from Norfolk Island by the Buffalo and Sydney, equal to 20 Weeks for Hobart Town and 30 for Port Dalrymple.

Commissariat
return.

It is also necessary I should observe in this place that no payment has been made, and consequently no Bills drawn, for Grain and Fresh Pork supplied the Stores at Sydney, Parramatta, and Hawkesbury by those who owe no Government Debts during the last Quarter ending September 30th, which the Commissary informs me amount to near £2,000.

Payments to
be made for
grain and pork
received by
government.

I enclose the Quarterly Employment of Convicts at Government Labour for the Quarter ending 30th September last, that Document being referred to in the first page of the Settlers' General Muster herewith enclosed.

Return of
employment.

I have great pleasure in communicating the good State of Health and general regular behaviour of the Inhabitants.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land sown with the different Number of Acres of Pasture and Fallow Land; The Names of Convicts employed and Victualled by Government and by each Stock upon each Lot respectively; Also the Number of Settlers the Civil and Military Servants of Government, distinguishing

By whom held.	Number of Acres in—								Total Number held.	
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease and Beans.	Potatoes.	Orchard and Gardens.	Pasture.		Fallow.
The Crown	120	100	100	..	..	3	5	80,915	840	82,099
The Governor .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lieutenant-Governor	Administering the Government at Port Dalrymple.									
Colonel	Absent on the King's leave, and holds no Ground.									
Lieutenant-Colonel	Lieutenant-Governor.									
Major	Gone to England on leave of Absence.									
<i>Captains, viz.:—</i>										
George Johnston	26	..	4	1	..	..	3½	597½	130	762
Edward Abbott .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	699	..	700
Ralph Wilson	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	230	..	250
Anty. Fenn Kemp .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	249	..	250
John Piper .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Lieutenants, viz.:—</i>										
Thomas Hobby	36	18	..	..	..	3	3	200	20	280
John Brabyn .....	..	..	..	..	..	½	½	260	39	300
Nicholas Bayly	30	..	..	..	..	..	2	250	..	282
William Moore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	½	184	23½	208
<i>Ensigns, &c.</i>										
William Minchin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	½	200	..	200½
William Lawson .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surgeon John Harris* .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	170	150	322
Paym'r Wm. Cox (suspended)	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	30
Q'r-M'r Thos. Laycock .....	..	..	..	1	..	10	2	1,902	200	2,115
<i>Sydney and Parramatta Loyal Associations.</i>										
Thos. Rowley, Captain†	30	..	..	..	..	..	8	1,637	300	1,975
John M'Arthur, † Do. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	3,086	375	3,500
Walter Davidson, † Lieutenant .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thomas Moore, Do. ..	See Civil Officers.									

What is termed Fallow Land is the Cleared Ground on the respective Allotments that is not in Cultivation.

* As a Magistrate and Superintending Public Works, &c., at Sydney.

† As a Magistrate.

‡ Free Settler.

No. 1.]

1805.
1 Nov.

Returns of
agriculture and
live stock.

sorts of Grain, &c., in the Settlement of New South Wales, and the the Persons by whom the said Lands are held; The Number of Individual in the Cultivation thereof, and the quantity of Live in the Colony, together with the Number of Rations issued Daily to the same.

August, 1805.

Horses.		Bulls.	Cows.	Oxen.	Sheep.		Goats.		Hogs.		Victualled or not Victualled by Government.							
Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Pro-prietor.		Wife.		Childr'n.		Conv'ts.	
											V't'd.	Not.	V't'd.	Not.	V't'd.	Not.	V't'd.	Not.
20	16	126	1,541	1,056	605	662	..	..	99	148	See	Quarterly	Employment,	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	160	37	6	13	..	..	23	9	1	..	..	1	..	2	11
..	
5	12	3	38	32	92	122	9	13	50	20	1	..	..	..	..	6	7
1	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
1	..	..	3	..	41	120	4	5	21	45	1	..	..	1	..	1	2
..	1	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	3	100	220	..	..	40	23	..	1	..	1	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	19	32	3	8	..	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
2	..	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	75	32	..	1	..	1	..	2	9
2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1
..	
1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
1	51	10	Absent at Norfolk Island.							
2	13	5	22	2	140	163	10	30	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	6	2
1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	6	50	30	..	1	..	1	..	4	8
5	2	4	119	77	323	569	..	..	63	54	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	
1	2	2	40	9	219	300	9	12	28	5	1	..	..	..	..	5	3
14	17	5	110	65	2,043	3,277	..	..	20	10	1	..	..	1	..	3	30
..	..	1	8	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..

The quantity of Ground in Pasture belonging to ye Crown is that contained in the Tracts reserved for Government, as expressed in the Chart sent by the Calcutta, and the Instruments transmitted by former Conveyances, which are Registered in the Colonial Books. The Space occupied by the Towns are not included. The Pasture Land held by Individuals is that which has been granted for that express purpose. It also includes the ground on the respective allotments that are not cleared of Timber.

[Enclosure

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land sown with

1805.
1 Nov.
Returns of
agriculture and
live stock.

By whom held.	Number of Acres in—								Total Number held.	
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease and Beans.	Potatoes.	Orchard and Gardens.	Pasture.		Fallow.
<i>Civil Officers and Superintendents.</i>										
Richard Atkins .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	14
John Palmer	320	20	7	..	1	2	16	570	134	1,070
Garnham Blaxcell .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	80	14	100
Samuel Marsden*	67	40	15	6	1	2	13	1,400	186	1,730
Thomas Jamison†	18	..	4	..	..	..	..	478	..	500
D'Arcy Wentworth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John Savage	25	..	4	..	..	..	1	286	14	330
Edward Luttrell‡	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	390	..	400
Augustus Alt .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	20	78	100
Thomas Arndell§	56½	5½	6	..	..	2	..	820	40	930
James Williamson	32	..	8	..	..	..	3	300	100	443
Thomas Moore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,397	..	1,400
James Wiltshire .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	100	245
William Bennett .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	28	..	30
William Baker .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	17	..	24
John Jamison .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicholas Divine .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	215	218
Richard Rouse	9	6	2	..	..	..	½	112½	..	130
Lieut. Houstoun, R.N. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Absentees.</i>										
Capt'n Woodriff, R.N.	11	7	1	..	..	..	..	981	..	1,000
Capt'n Kent, R.N. ....	..	20	..	..	..	2	2	1,100	76	1,200
Capt'n Townson, N.S.W.C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	20	100
Rev'd Mr. Johnson .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mr. Balmain .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300	180	1,480
Mr. Chapman	2	10	..	..	..	½	..	1,287	..	1,300
Mr. Grimes .....	..	15	8	..	..	2	2½	100	140½	268
<i>Settlers.</i>										
351 holding various Allotments up to, and including 30 Acres.	2 182½	1,640	300½	7	11½	85½	118½	1,517	397½	6,259½
49 Ditto from 20 to 50	563½	427	86	5½	31	32	43½	830	124½	2,116½
143 Ditto from 50 to 100	1,563½	1,269	257½	9½	18	85½	99½	7,364½	670	11,338½
74 Ditto from 100 to 200	1,238	881	184½	13	5	41	79½	7,359½	682½	10,484
13 Ditto from 200 to 300	181	236	49½	1	3½	12	15½	2,562	238	3,299
3 Ditto from 300 to 400	60	55	10	..	3	8	39	554	247	976
4 Ditto from 400 upwards ..	170	70	11	..	..	2	18	2,059	975	3,305
687	6,777	4,827½	1,058	44½	47½	294½	545½	123,717½	6,737	144,067

* As a Magistrate, and Superintend'g the Public Works, &c., Parramatta.

† As a Magistrate.

‡ Free Settler and Acting Assistant Surgeon.

§ As a Magistrate, Superintend'g the Public Works, &c., Hawkesbury.

No. 1]—continued.

1805.
1 Nov.

the different sorts of Grain, &c.—continued.

Returns of
agriculture and
live stock.

Horses.			Bulls.	Cows.	Oxen.	Sheep.		Goats.		Hogs.		Victualled or not Victualled by Government.									
Male.	Female.	Bulls.				Cows.	Oxen.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Pro-prietor.		Wife.		Child'n.		Conv'ts	
														V't'd.	Not.	V't'd.	Not.	V't'd.	Not.	V't'd.	Not.
2	..	2	2	20	10	1	1	..	2	..	2			
12	19	2	40	15	628	929	..	22	20	90	100	1	..	1	..	1	..	29			
1	1	8	4	1	1	3			
4	10	2	27	15	410	625	10	20	40	60	1	..	1	..	2	6	..				
2	3	3	26	14	150	32	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	6
3	5	1	11	5	40	60	..	..	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	5	5	1	..	1	..	..	1	2
..	1	2	2	..	199	300	..	7	8	14	1	..	1	..	7	6	..				
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	1
1	4	1	6	4	84	188	..3	9	70	55	1	..	1	4	1	6	..				
3	2	1	4	6	140	130	1	18	50	43	1	..	1	..	1	1	3				
4	9	1	20	11	..	..	..5	..	6	10	1	..	1	..	..	1	2
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	4	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..2	2	40	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
..	3	..	2	..	17	22	..	..	14	13	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
1	2	1	7	2	3	30	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	10	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	..	..	2	..	..	10	12	48	50	20	1	..	1	..	3	2	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	6	2	15	..	150	200	..	2	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
..				
..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
1	1	..	4	5	90	140	..	..	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	33	3	14	21	252	409	205	344	2,644	2,337	24	327	10	196	26	231	12	68			
6	10	..	6	8	200	411	109	236	603	424	6	43	2	34	..	54	1	33			
23	30	1	27	14	573	1,155	316	556	7,137	1,826	8	135	5	97	15	234	19	103			
22	37	1	49	39	769	1,659	370	366	1,824	1,621	7	67	2	57	9	143	11	104			
5	2	2	12	9	95	292	104	205	388	298	2	11	1	11	5	43	2	11			
10	5	1	13	4	112	220	4	16	114	110	..	3	..	3	..	15	..	8			
14	15	4	205	87	145	346	22	37	186	163	1	3	..	2	..	2	2	27			
205	288	179	2,572	1,558	7,696	12,770	1,237	2,380	13,838	7,566	76	593	24	418	73	748	115	505			

At the Muster, each Settler was questioned Individually, and the Answers entered in Books according to the above Form, from which this is Selected. The Individual Musters are preserved, and they, as well as future Annual Musters, containing each Name and description, may be sent if required; But this is Conformable to the Form received per the Glatton.

The Settlers victualled in this Return are those Free Settlers, Reduced Soldiers, and others that have not been supported the limited time from the Stores.

The Wives and Children of Ditto are as expressed above.

The Convicts Victualled are those allowed the Settlers, until the time of their being supported by the Crown Expires.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1805.
1 Nov.
Comparative
annual
statements of
agriculture and
live stock.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Annual Progress in Cultivation and raising Stock by the Crown and Individuals in His Majesty's Settlements in New South Wales, vizt., Sydney, Parramatta, and Hawkesbury; extracted from the different Annual Returns that have been transmitted to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Colonies.

Year.	Number of Acres in —						Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.	Bushels of—	
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley	Oats, Pease, Beans, and Potatoes.	Flax, Hemp, and Artificial Grasses.	Wheat.						Maize.	
15th August, 1800	4,665	2,930	not taken.	not taken.	none.	203	1,044	6,124	2,182	4,026	not taken.	not taken.	
30th June, 1801	5,333	2,864	do	do	1	241	1,242	7,046	1,250	4,766	do	do	
17th August, 1802	4,954	3,135	255½	do	4	293	1,856	8,661	1,146	5,233	13,793	17,106	
30th July, 1803	7,110	4,338	524	355	30	358	2,450	11,275	1,738	9,105	22,041	56,439	
30th July, 1804	8,245	4,066	1,080	364	60	434	3,264	16,501	2,980	14,308	51,831	62,094	
14th August, 1805	6,777	4,827	1,058	948	40	517	4,325	20,617	3,810	23,000	35,510	96,080	

The above does not include Deaths by Accident, those Killed, or sent to other Settlements. Since 1800 the following Cattle have been imported and retained for the use of these Settlements (excepting 5 Males and 11 Females of their Increase sent to Port Dairymple and the Derwent), vizt., 1st Oct'r, 1801, by Robert Campbell for Government, 7 Cows, 2 Calves; 20th Sept'r, 1802, by John Davison, 25 Cows, 4 Bulls; 3rd March, 1803, by Robert Campbell, 250 Cows, 4 Calves. Not more than 20 Ewes and Rams have been Imported in the above period, among which are 6 Rams and 1 Ewe of the Merino Breed, brought by Mr. McArthur from the King's Sale in 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

ABSTRACT of Acres in Grain, Pulse &c. In Fallow and Pasture—Alive Stock—The Reported Bushels of Wheat and Maize belonging to the Crown, Settlers, and Others—With the number of Settlers &c. in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales as appeared at the Muster taken at the different Settlements by His Excellency Governor King between the 5th and 14th of August 1805—Shewing the Increase since the 27th of July, 1804.

To whom belonging.	Number of Acres in.										Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		Goats.		Hogs.		Number Bushels Wheat in hand.	Number Bushels Maize in hand.	Number of Settlers.	
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Flax & Hemp.	Beans & Pease.	Potatoes.	Orchard & Gardens.	Fallow.	Pasture.	Total Number Held.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.				Female.
The Crown	120	109	100	...	14	...	3	5	840	80915	82099	20	16	1182	1541	605	662	...	99	148	10640	2400	...	
Officers and Settlers.	6657	4727½	958	44½	3	47½	291½	540½	5897	42802½	61968	185	272	555	1031	7091	12106	2380	13739	7418	23108	90930	...	
Individuals not holding Land.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	6	10	38	115	42	151	851	795	1762	2758	...
Total in August, 1805.	6777	4827½	1058	44½	17	47½	294½	545½	6737	423717½	144067	219	298	1743	2582	7734	12883	2422	2701	14089	8361	35510	96088	637
Total in July, 1804.	8245½	4066½	1132	...	60	311½	...	64½	4119½	118684½	136084½	182	252	1247	2017	5929	10572	1116	1864	7514	6794	51831½	62094	594
Increase	...	721½	...	44½	...	...	294½	480½	2617½	5032½	7382½	37	46	496	565	1805	2311	1306	837	7175	1567	...	33994	43

PHILIP GUDLEY KING.

1805.
1 Nov.
Return of agriculture and live stock.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

1805.
1 Nov.
Observations
on the muster
of settlers.

OBSERVATIONS on the preceding Result of Settlers' Muster, taken August, 1805, with Comparative Remarks of Increase, &c., since the Muster in July, 1804.

It appears that the Increase of Settlers and Persons holding Ground, exclusive of Officers, since last Year is 45; the Free Settlers from England have been increased by 2, arrived in the Argo; and that the whole number of Persons holding Ground is 674, including 37 Officers.

That the whole number employed in Cultivation and raising Stock, with their Families, including those so employed on account of Government, is as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Victualled by Government ...	396	24	73
Not victualled p'r Ditto	698	418	748

making in the whole 2,357 Persons, out of 6,980 in these Settlements,* exclusive of those at Norfolk Island, Port Dalrymple, and Hobart Town.

Summary of
land in
occupation.

Ground granted to Individuals since August, 1804, is 6,382 Acres, mostly for the purpose of Grazing, exclusive of Commonage granted to the Inhabitants of the different Districts, amounting to 35,205 Acres. The Tracts marked for Government Cattle, and secured by Grant to the Crown, as well that appropriated to Cultivation on the Public Account, is 82,099 Acres, making in the whole 179,272 Acres located to Individuals and occupied by the Crown, of which 13,609 Acres are under Cultivation, 6,737 Fallow, and 158,922 in Pasture uncleared of Timber, exclusive of the cleared spaces occupied by the Towns of Sydney and Parramatta.

Summary
of returns
relating to
live stock.

During the last Year no Stock has been imported to these Settlements. A few have been sent to Port Dalrymple from hence.† The Increase, exclusive of Deaths, since August, 1804, is as follows:—

Cattle belonging to the Crown.

	Male.	Female.
In July, 1804	897	1,402
Killed and decreased by Accidents	80	....
Sent to Port Dalrymple	4	8
Bartered and given to Individuals	35	224
Remains in August, 1805	1,182	1,541

* *Marginal note.*—Comprehending Sydney, Parramatta, Hawkesbury and Newcastle with the surrounding Districts.

† *Marginal note.*—Exclusive of the 620 head of Cows landed there from Calcutta.

Cattle belonging to Individuals.

	Male.	Female.	1805. 1 Nov.
In July, 1804	350	615	Summary of returns relating to live stock.
Killed	10	....
Remains on August, 1805	561	1,041	

Horses belonging to the Crown.

	Male.	Female.
In July, 1804	21	29
Bartered and disposed of to Individuals	2	7
Sent to Port Dalrymple	5	6
Remains in August, 1805	20	16

Horses belonging to Individuals.

	Male.	Female.
In July, 1804	161	221
Remains in August, 1805	200	283

Sheep belonging to the Crown.

	Male.	Female.
In July, 1804	478	772
Killed	170	....
Sent to Port Dalrymple	11	122
Bartered with Individuals, and given to breed	2	262
Remains in August, 1805	605	662

Sheep belonging to Individuals.

	Male.	Female.
In July, 1804	5,451	9,800
Killed	1,449	....
Decreased by Casualties	2,000	....
Remains in August, 1805	7,139	12,241

Swine belonging to the Crown.

	Male.	Female.
In July, 1804	192	150
Remains in August, 1805	99	148

Swine belonging to Individuals.

	Male.	Female.
In July 1804	7,514	6,794
Remains in August, 1805	14,689	8,311

The following is a Calculation of the Time the Live Stock belonging to the Crown would last for those maintained by the Crown if there was no Salt Meat:—

The use of
live stock for
slaughtering.

2,723 Heads of Cattle, at 300 lbs. each=779,610 lbs.=56 Weeks,
Full; 75 Weeks, Two-thirds; 112 Weeks, Half.

1805.
1 Nov.

1,267 Heads of Sheep, at 30 lbs. each=38,010 lbs.=56 Weeks, Full; 75 Weeks, Two-thirds; 112 Weeks, Half.

247 Hogs, at 100 lbs. each=24,700 lbs.=56 Weeks, Full; 75 Weeks, Two-thirds; 112 Weeks, half.

Remarks on Grain.

Observations on
the amount of
grain in the
colony.

The Quantity of Grain now in the public Granaries and Stacks is supposed to contain sufficient for the present Number* of full Rations to last twenty-one Weeks at a full Ration. This will be extended by Grain received in payment of Government Debts, and some which must necessarily be purchased to send to the New Settlements.† Much loss has happened by a destructive Moth to Government Wheat in Stacks, as well as that of Settlers and other private Cultivators.

The quantity belonging to those Descriptions who support themselves with the help of their Garden will be sufficient to last until the Harvest with Care. Unfortunately a full third of the Wheat they got in last Year has been destroyed by the Moth.

The two preceding Remarks do not include the Crops now growing. The present Crops of Wheat and Barley will be Harvested in December, and the Maize in March and April. Calculating the increase of Wheat at 20, Maize and Barley at 30 Bushels an Acre, the produce may be estimated‡ as follows:—

6,777 Acres of Wheat is 135,540 Bus'ls, at 15 lb. ea. Person p'r Week, 57 Weeks.

4,827 Acres of Maize is 144,810 Bus'ls, at 20 lb. ea. Person p'r Week, 45 Weeks.

The Produce of the Barley, which may be estimated at 31,740 Bushels, and that of the second Crop of Maize, planted when the Wheat comes off, at 7,000 or 8,000 Bushels, does not come into the Calculation for supporting the Inhabitants, as it will be used for Stock.

Exclusive of the above, the Ground planted with Pulse, Potatoes, and Garden will greatly add to the Resources for the ensuing Year, exclusive of the Crops at Norfolk Island, and those that may be raised at Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* *Marginal note.*—1,971 at Sydney, Parramatta and Hawkesbury.

† *Marginal note.*—Newcastle, Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town.

‡ *Marginal note.*—This Calculation takes in every Man, Woman and Child in the Territory including the New Settlements which must for two or three Years be supported from hence.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

1805.
1 Nov.

RESULT of General Muster taken at the Settlements on the East Coast of New South Wales on the 1st and 5th days of August, 1805. General result of muster.

Settlement.	Civil & Military.	Belonging to King's Ships and King's Colonial Vessels.	Settlers.		Free Men.		Male Convicts.		Free Women.		Female Convicts.		Children.		General Total.
			On Stores.	Off Stores.	On Stores.	Off Stores.	On Stores.	Off Stores.	On Stores.	Off Stores.	On Stores.	Off Stores.	On Stores.	Off Stores.	
Sydney ...	480	108	9	55	82	433	316	220	65	358	22	205	381	429	3,163
Parramatta	111	...	16	96	40	105	372	111	28	146	109	76	227	192	1,629
Hawkesbury	23	...	23	428	...	253	91	305	6	244	2	77	258	233	1,953
Castle Hill	1	...	...	...	2	1	60	14	...	5	3	1	9	5	102
Newcastle ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	21	...	7	6	133
Total ...	641	108	48	569	124	792	911	650	101	753	157	359	882	865	6,980

During the last Year 85 Men, 6 Women, and 3 Children, being Free, have left the Colony, and 426 Men, Women, and Children have been Sent to the New Settlements at Newcastle and Port Dalrymple, and 153 free Men are employed in the Fisheries, Gangs, and Vessels.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

COMPARATIVE Annual Statement of Inhabitants in the Settlement on the East Coast of New South Wales, from the year 1800 to August, 1805. Comparative annual statement of population.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Remarks.
1800	3,744	971	943	5,658	From September, 1800. to August, 1805, there has died—468 Males, Females, and Children.
1801	3,715	1,047	956	5,718	
1802	4,096	1,176	1,191	6,453	In the same Period, 160 Marriages have taken Place, and an Increase of 804 Children, exclusive of Deaths.
1803	4,538	1,379	1,217	7,134	
1804	4,109	1,356	1,463	6,928	
1805	3,863	1,370	1,747	6,980	

1805.
1 Nov.
General statement of the inhabitants in the colony and its dependencies.

[Enclosure No. 7.]
GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement on the Eastern Coast of New South Wales including Norfolk Island on the 30th September, 1805.

Settlement.	Civil Department victualled.																	Military Department victualled.																
	Governor.	Lieutenant Governors.	Commandants.	Deputy Judge Advocate.	Commissary.	Principal Surgeon.	Secretary to the Governor.	Chaplain.	Assistant Surgeons.	Surveyor of Lands.	Deputy Commissaries.	Mineralogist.	Boat Builder.	Clerks to the Commissary.	Superintendants and Store-keepers.	Women of Civil Department.	Children of Do above 10 yrs.	Do Do 2 yrs.	Do Do under 2 yrs.	Total of Civil Department Victualled.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter Master, 1 Paymaster.	Surgeon.	Serjeants.	Drummers & Fifers.	Privates.	Women of Military Department.	Children of Do above 10 years.	Do Do 2 yrs.	Do Do under 2 yrs.	Total of Military Department Victualled.
Sydney.....	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	18	1	1	2	1	...	1	21	10	274	37	7	83	10	450
Parramatta .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	4	2	19	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	69	8	1	26	5	116	
Hawkesbury.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	1	1	3	1	21	
Newcastle.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	2	...	4	...	23	
Total	1	...	...	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	10	8	5	6	2	47	1	2	3	1	3	1	25	12	373	48	9	110	16	610			
Norfolk Island...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	1	...	2	2	45	...	...	...	...	51		
Hobart Town	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	5	4	3	4	28	...	1	2	...	6	2	37	9	...	1	6	64		
Port Dalrymple...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	8	...	1	1	1	4	2	7	8	1	15	...	107		
Grand Total...	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	3	6	2	4	2	1	2	22	14	9	9	6	90	1	4	7	3	3	1	37	18	521	35	10	136	22	832

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement, &c.—continued.

1805.
1 Nov.

General statement of the inhabitants in the colony and its dependencies.

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

Settlement.	Loyal Association Sydney and Parramatta.							Number of Persons, &c. vidualled from the Public Stores.			No. of different Rations issued.					People not vidualled from the Stores.				Free Settlers not vidualled.		Total No. of Souls in the Settlement.					
	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Serjants.	Drummers and Fifers.	Rank and file.	Total of Loyal Association vidualled.	Orphans vidualled from the Public Stores.	Men.	Women.	Children above 10 yrs.	Do Do 2 yrs.	Do under 2 yrs.	Total of Prisoners, &c., vidualled from the Stores.	Full.	Two-thirds.	Half.	Quarter.	Total No. of Full Rations issued.	Total No. vidualled from the Public Stores.	Men.	Women.		Children.	Total No. not vidualled.	Men.	Women.	
Sydney	1	1	3	2	34	41	51	413	42	5	58	14	532	832	95	141	24	972	1092	865	617	489	1971	91	4	95	3158
Parramatta.....	1	1	3	2	22	29	11	537	139	1	61	27	705	660	154	91	34	816	940	348	219	259	826	124	4	128	1894
Hawkesbury.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	101	6	5	11	4	127	120	15	16	5	139	156	549	294	385	1228	390	10	400	1774
Newcastle.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	16	...	6	2	91	86	20	10	2	105	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Total	2	2	6	4	56	70	64	1118	203	11	136	47	1515	1698	284	258	65	2033	2306	1762	1130	1133	4025	305	18	623	6954
Norfolk Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	56	6	97	14	345	230	62	97	14	323	403	195	114	...	309	...	...	...	712
Hobart Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	55	10	5	18	379	351	83	9	28	418	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471
Port Dairymple.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	18	1	...	1	155	221	29	19	1	250	270	...	11	15	26	5	...	5	301
Grand Total...	2	2	6	4	56	70	64	1716	332	28	238	80	2394	2500	458	383	108	3024	3450	1961	1255	1148	4360	310	18	628	8438

1805.
1 Nov.
Return of
employment.

[Enclosure No. 8.]
QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT.

1805.	Month.	Settlement.	Agriculture and Stock.		Buildings.										Boat Builders, etc.			Various Employments.														
			Oversers.	Agriulture on Public Account.	Care of Government Stock.	Brick and Tile Makers.	Bricklayers Plasterers & Labourers.	Blacksmiths & Labourers.	Shingle Pale & Lath Splitters.	Brick & Timber Carriages.	Stone Cutters & Layers.	Sawyers & Timber Measurers.	House Carpenters & Labourers.	Painters & Glaziers.	Time & Charcoal Burners.	Carpenters Shipwrights & Caulkers.	Labourers Watchmen & Clerks.	Blacksmiths Sawyers & Rope Makers.	Making Roads, Repairing Bridges and Battery.	Taking Care of Government Huts.	Whewrights Millwrights & Labourers.	Basket & Broom Makers.	Flax Dressers Wool Carders & Weavers.	Millers & Salt Boilers.	Schoolmasters Sextons & Bellmen.	Writers or Clerks.	Coopers, Friers & Wire Drawers.	Granary, Provision Stores & Clerks.	Executioners & Gaolers.			
September		Sydney	9	3	8	11	12	13	2	18	16	5	13	3	4	13	13	14	23	2	2	1	...	3	3	3	11	2	11	3		
		Parramatta	16	9	5	...	4	14	3	15	5	11	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	2	48	1	3	2	1	6	1		
		Hawkesbury	3	31	8	...	4	2	2	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	
		Toongabbe .....	...	7	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Castle Hill	4	51	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
			32	101	81	11	20	30	7	36	21	18	28	3	8	13	13	14	25	11	6	3	48	6	7	15	3	21	5	5	5	

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT—continued.

1805.	Month.	Settlement.	Various Employments.																Servants.					Recapitulate.					(General Total.
			Sarlers & Miners.	Natural History & Botanist Painters.	Tanners Tool Helvers & Thatchers.	Blind Insane & Invalids.	Orphan House & Farm.	Boats Crews.	Government Gardens & Vineyard.	Colonial Vessels.	Town Gang.	Gaol Gang.	Constables & Watchmen.	Carrying Water for Guards.	Attending Hospitals.	Sick and Convalescents.	Taylor's Shoemakers & Barbers.	Printers & Bookbinders.	Brewery & Sailmakers.	To Comissioned Officers Civil & Military including Superintendants.	Non Comms'd Officers of N.S.W Corps.	Overseers, Constables & Free Men doing Government work.	Settlers.	Overseers Stockkeeper and Employ'd in Agriculture.	Artificers &c. Employed in Buildings.	Shipwrights & Boatbuilders.	Various Employments.	Servants to Officers &c.	
September.		Sydney	1	1	1	3	6	12	5	18	17	13	20	2	7	10	4	2	1	30	..	16	2	20	97	40	183	48	388
		Parramatta	2	6	5	5	..	4	10	..	27	8	20	1	6	17	6	..	5	20	..	14	11	30	68	..	192	45	335
		Hawkesbury .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	14	1	1	1	..	..	19	1	7	36	42	13	..	32	63	150
		Toongabbe .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	18	1	81
		Castle Hill .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	60	4	..	19	1	84
				2	3	8	8	6	16	17	18	62	21	63	4	15	31	12	2	6	69	1	39	49	214	182	40	444	158	1,038

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1805.
1 Nov.
Return of
employment.

1805.
1 Nov.
Return of
employment.

[Enclosure No. 9.]
QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT OF Female Convicts, &c.

Month.	Settlement.	Woolen and Linen Manufactory.	Spinning, Picking Oakum, &c.	Husking Corn and Picking Weeds.	In Care of Government Huts.	Sailmakers.	Orphan House and Care of Orphans.	Hospital Nurses.	Midwives.	Sick & Convalescent.	Blind Insane and Invalids.	Government Dairy.	Settlers' Wives.	Allowed to Overseers &c.	Servants to Officers &c.	Women allowed to New S. Wales Corps.	General Total.
September	Sydney .....	...	9	5	...	1	4	6	...	4	4	...	1	9	4	40	87
	Parramatta	96	...	...	...	...	6	6	1	11	2	...	4	7	1	3	137
	Hawkesbury .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	16
	Toongabbe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
	Castle Hill .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
	Total	96	9	7	1	1	10	12	1	15	6	3	20	18	5	43	247

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

1805.
2 Nov.

(Despatch No. 4. per whaler Elizabeth and Mary.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, November 2nd, 1805.

The enclosed is the Copy of a Letter I have received from Lieut. Governor Collins, with my Answer, which I have considered it necessary to transmit with the enclosed Documents. Had the Returns from that Settlement been correct there would have been no inconvenience felt, and the measures that has already been and will be taken when the approaching Harvest is got in, I hope will prevent their experiencing any serious inconvenience until their Cultivation may enable them to become more and more independent of this part of the Colony. I shall be extremely anxious to find that the Supplies of Salt Meat from Norfolk Island by the Buffalo and Sydney which are now on their way to those places has answered the assurances I have received. Still I beg to suggest the necessity of Supplies of Salt Meat being sent from England if they are not already on their way.

Supplies of
grain and salt
meat for the
settlement at
Hobart.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[These consisted of letters from Lieutenant-Governor Collins to Governor King and from King to Collins, dated 15th October and 1st November respectively; copies of these will be found in series III, volume I.]

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Despatch No. 5, per whaler Elizabeth and Mary.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, November 3rd, 1805.

3 Nov.

Referring to the 5th Paragraph of my enclosed Letter No. 1, dated October 24th respecting the Stoppage being taken off from the New South Wales Corps on Account of the necessity for reducing the full Military to the Treasury Ration, I must observe that the Idea here (from Mr. Secretary Windham's Communication to Lieut. Colonel Paterson, a Copy of which I have the honor to enclose) is, that when a full Military Ration cannot be issued that no Stoppages are to be made; therefore rather than enter into any unpleasant Explanation on that Subject here, I have considered it more adviseable and indeed regular to submit this Circumstance to My Lord Camden's determination, for which purpose I have enclosed a comparative Estimate between the Treasury and Military Ration by which it will

The question
of rations for
the military.

1805.
3 Nov.

The question
of rations for
the military.

appear that £ * is an Annual gain or Saving derived to the Public by issuing the Military Ration when the Stores will admit thereof, which has been constant since 23rd October 1802 until 24th Sept. 1805, and will recommence on the 24th December next, and by a reference to the enclosed Copy of my Letter No. 9 to My Lord Camden† with its enclosure You will observe the Sum claimable by His Majesty's Treasury from the Regimental Agents between 23rd October 1802 and 31st December 1804 then amounted to £5,803 19s. 3d. A Similar Return will be made at the End of this Year and transmitted by the Sydney.

It therefore remains that an Instruction should be forwarded to the Governor and Commanding Officer respecting Whether any and what deduction is to be made when the public Resources of these Settlements do not admit of a full Military Ration being issued.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

With this Despatch I have the honor to enclose My Lord Camden the *Sydney Gazettes* due since the last were sent p. Ferret Whaler.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A copy of Mr. Windham's letter was also forwarded as an enclosure to the despatch of Acting-Governor King to the Duke of Portland, marked "Military No. 3," and dated 21st August, 1801.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

COMPARISON between the Treasury and Military full Ration issued at New South Wales from the 23rd October, 1802, when the Stoppages were first made from the New South Wales Corps agreeable to His Majesty's Regulations, being a deduction of 3½ p. Diem from each Non Commissioned Officer and private's pay.

Weekly Treasury Ration issued from the Governor to the Convict from the above date.

Weekly Military Ration issued to the Non-Commissioned Officers and privates.

	s. d.		s. d.
8 lbs. Flour at 3d.	2 0	10½ lbs. Flour 3d.	2 7½
4 lbs. Pork 7 	2 4	4 lbs. 6 oz. of Pork at ..	2 6½
3 lbs. Maize or 6 oz. Sugar	0 3		5 2
	4 7	Allow ⅓ for loss	0 8
Allow ⅓ for loss	0 7		5 10
	5 2		

* Blank in original.

† Note 196.

Comparative
statement of
the difference
between the
treasury and
military ration.

COMPARISON between the Treasury and Military full Ration issued
at New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*

	s.	d.	1805. 3 Nov.
The Weekly difference of expence between the Treasury and Military Ration is	0	8	Comparative statement of the difference between the treasury and military ration.
The Weekly Stoppages from each Non commissioned Officer and private at 3½ p. Diem	2	0½	
Saving to the public upon each Man p. Week	1	4½	

The Numbers of Non Commissioned Officers and Privates victualled at Sydney Parramatta and Hawkesbury	395
Do. Do. at Norfolk Island	49

444 at 1s. 4½d. is

£1,587 6s. 0d. p. Annum.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Sydney, New South Wales, 3rd November, 1805.

SIR CHARLES MORGAN TO GOVERNOR KING OR OFFICER COMMANDING
HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE TERRITORY OF NEW SOUTH
WALES.

(Per transport Sinclair.)

Sir, Judge Advocate General's Office, 4th November, 1805.

4 Nov.

I have had the honor of submitting to His Majesty the Proceedings of a General Court Martial holden within the Territory under your Command upon the Trial of Ensign Charles Cressy of the New South Wales Corps, the charges preferred against whom by Lieutenant Charles Menzies, Commandant of Newcastle District, County of Northumberland, together with the Decision of the Court Martial, are set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed, and am commanded to acquaint you, that in consideration of it appearing that Lieutenant Menzies the Prosecutor has conducted his Command with great want of Temper, and of his having exhibited for the purpose of aggravation three Charges, which he has not been able to substantiate, in addition to that of which the Prisoner has been convicted, His Majesty is graciously pleased to permit that the said Prisoner Charles Cressy do retain his Commission of Ensign, and that after receiving from you a pointed reprehension for his past and an earnest admonition for his future Conduct, he be restored to the exercise of his Duty in the New South Wales Corps.

Court martial on ensign Cressy.

Remission of the sentence.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. MORGAN.

1805.

4 Nov.

Charges
preferred
by Menzies
against Cressy.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

CHARGES preferred by Lieutenant Charles Menzies, Commandant of New Castle District, County of Northumberland in the Territory of New South Wales against Ensign Charles Cressy of the New South Wales Corps.

1st. Delivering personally a Letter on the Sixteenth Day of October, 1804, addressed "On His Majesty's Service" and purporting to be a Challenge to fight Charles Menzies Esqre. the Commandant.

2nd. Disobedience of Orders in not repairing and remaining on his Post when ordered on the Afternoon of the 23rd December, 1804, to prevent a Riot or Disturbance in the Settlement.

3rd. Exciting Mutiny and Sedition at his Post on the Afternoon of the 23rd December, 1804, by declaring in the presence of the whole Settlement that a Prisoner then and there punished, "Was punished unjustly and that he (the Commandant) would have to answer for it."

4th. Contemptuous and disrespectful language to his Superior Officer being in the Execution of his Duty by declaring "That a Prisoner who had absconded was justified in so doing from Acts of Oppression" thereby acting to the prejudice of His Majesty's Service and subversion of all Military Order and good Discipline.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

OPINION AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

THE Court having maturely and deliberately considered the Evidence for and against the Prisoner as well as what he had to offer in his Defence is of opinion that he is Guilty of the first Charge, being a breach of the 2nd Article of the seventh Section of the Articles of War, do therefore sentence him to be cashiered.

On the second Charge, they find the Prisoner Not Guilty. On the third Charge, they find the Prisoner Not Guilty. On the fourth Charge, they find the Prisoner, Not Guilty. But in consideration of the Prisoner's Youth and Inexperience together with the high provocation the Prisoner had received (as appears in Evidence) from Lieutenant Menzies the Commandant, The Court beg leave earnestly to recommend him to his Excellency the Governor's Consideration.

C.M.

SIR CHARLES MORGAN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Sinclair.)

Sir, Judge Advocate General's Office, 4th November, 1805.

I desire to acknowledge with thanks your Letter of the 1st May last which was received at the same time with the Pro-

Cressy
sentenced to be
cashiered.

Recommended
to the
governor's
consideration.

ceedings of two General Courts Martial held upon the several Trials of Ensign Charles Cressy of the New South Wales Corps, and of an Assistant Surgeon, respecting the former of which I have now the honor to notify His Majesty's Pleasure in a Letter accompanying this.

1805.
4 Nov.
Court martials
on Cressy and
Mileham.

I have also received and written an answer to a Letter from Mr. Atkins, the Judge Advocate, on the Subject of the last mention'd Trial, which he will no doubt communicate to you.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. MORGAN.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO THE GOVERNOR OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Per transport Sinclair.)

Sir, Navy Office, 5th November, 1805.

5 Nov.

The Madelina Sinclair, which was to have taken a few Articles of Naval Stores to New South Wales, having sailed without them, We acquaint You that we have requested the Commissioners for Transports to order them to be received on board the next Ship that shall be bound to the Colony.

Shipment of
naval stores.

The particulars of the Stores are specified on the other Side.*

We are, &c.,

WM. RULE.

H. HARMOOD.

THE NAVY OFFICE TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Sinclair.)

Sir, Navy Office, 12th November, 1805.

12 Nov.

I am commanded by the Commissioners of the Navy to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Letter of 20th May with the Dead Ticket therein mentioned.

Despatch
acknowledged.

I am, &c.,

R. A. NELSON.

SECRETARY MARSDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Sinclair; acknowledged by Governor King, 6th September, 1806.)

November, 1805.

[A copy of this letter, to which the following was an enclosure, is not available.]

[Enclosure.]

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland etc.

Admiralty
orders for
King's return
to England.

You are hereby required and directed as soon as you shall have been relieved by Captain Bligh in the Government of New South

* These particulars are not available.

Wales to make the best of Your Way to England in H. M. Ship
Buffalo repairing to Spithead for further Orders.

Given under our hands the 15th November, 1805.

1805.
Nov.
Admiralty
orders for
King's return
to England.

BARHAM.
J. GAMBIER.
PHILIP PATTON.

By Command of their Lordships
WM. MARSDEN.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch per transport Sinclair; acknowledged by Governor King
to the Right Hon. William Windham, 6th September, 1806.)

20 Nov.
Bligh to
succeed King.

Sir, Downing Street, 20th November, 1805.

This Letter will be delivered to You by Captain Bligh,
who, I acquainted You in my Dispatch by the William Pitt of
the 13th July last, had been selected by His Majesty as Your
Successor; And I have His Majesty's Commands to signify to
You His Royal pleasure that You do put him into full possession
of the Government of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

All confidential
information
to be supplied
to Bligh.

His Majesty has full confidence that You will communicate in
the most confidential Manner to Captain Bligh all the Information
in your Possession respecting the Interest of the Colony, and
furnish him fully with all Your Sentiments as to the most
eligible Manner of proceeding in carrying into Execution His
Majesty's Commission with which he is invested.

The Appointment of a Successor to You having arisen from
Your personal request to be relieved from the Fatigues of Your
Government, I am happy, when I thus recommend Captain Bligh
to Your attention, to express His Majesty's entire Approbation
of the Conduct You have manifested in the important Charge
committed to You, and his Satisfaction at the great improvement
which the Colony has received under your Superintendance.

Royal
approbation of
King's conduct.

I have, &c.,
CASTLEREAGH.

THE NAVY OFFICE TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Sinclair.)

Sir, Navy Office, 20th November, 1805.

I am commanded by the Commissioners of the Navy to
acknowledge the receipt of Your Letter of 21st May last with the
Muster Book of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo for the Months of
December, 1804, Jany., Feby., and March, 1805.

Despatch
acknowledged.

I am, &c.,
R. A. NELSON.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR KING.

1805.
21 Nov.

(Despatch per transport Sinclair; acknowledged by Governor King to the Right Hon. William Windham, 6th September, 1806.)

Sir, Downing Street, 21st November, 1805.

Having referred the Papers* you transmitted to me by the Investigator with regard to the detention of the Ship Harrington, William Campbell Master, on a charge of Piracy, first to His Majesty's Advocate General and then to His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, I take the earliest opportunity of inclosing to you Copies of their Reports, which were this day received.

Counsel's
opinion on
the detention
of the brig
Harrington.

In conformity thereto you will immediately release Mr. Campbell and the Ship and Crew; at the same time I beg leave to express my approbation of the Spirit and Principles under which you have acted, as being calculated to prevent and remedy those Evils which may arise from unauthorized attacks by uncommissioned Individuals upon the Property of Nations not ascertained to be in a state of Hostility against His Majesty.

Campbell and
the brig to
be released.
Approbation of
King's action.

I have, &c.,

CASTLEREAGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

MR. I. NICHOLL TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

My Lord, October 24th, 1805.

I have had the honor to receive Your Lordship's letter, transmitting to me a dispatch from the Governor of New South Wales, dated 30th April, 1805, together with its Inclosures, relative to the detention of the British Vessel Harrington, Mr. Campbell, Master, on account of the seizure of two Spanish Vessels on the Coast of South America previous to the Declaration of War against Spain, and I am directed to report to Your Lordship my opinion thereupon.

Advocate-
general's
opinion on the
detention of
Wm. Campbell
and the brig
Harrington.

I have in consequence perused the several papers and it appears to me that though the conduct of Captain Campbell has been highly blameable and might have led to consequences very injurious to the interests of the Country, yet considerable doubts may be entertained whether the Measures, which have been taken by Governor King, are strictly regular and legal in the whole extent to which they have gone; at least I should be anxious to have the Assistance of His Majesty's other Law Officers by a fresh Reference before I can venture to advise the further detention of Captain Campbell or of the Harrington and her Cargo.

In my view of the transaction, it is by no means made out that Captain Campbell seized the Spanish Vessels with a piratical Intention, but rather that under a Belief or upon a Speculation

1805.
21 Nov.

Advocate-
general's
opinion on the
detention of
Wm. Campbell
and the brig
Harrington.

that Hostilities with Spain had taken place; the Captures were made with a view of bringing to legal adjudication as Prize, and I am the more inclined to this impression from knowing that some Months previous to these transactions, a report prevailed among several cruizers off the Western Isles and in the Atlantic that War with Spain had actually commenced, in consequence of which several captures were made, and it is by no means improbable that the report, without its contradiction, may have been carried by some of the Whalers to the South Seas.

In these seizures in Europe the property was immediately restored, and the Captors acting under a real but erroneous belief of existing hostilities were yet condemned in full Costs and damages. But these Cruizers though seizing without Commissions, merely upon a speculation that they should be awarded out of the Prizes which would be Divits to the Crown, were not considered as guilty of Piracy. They had committed a Trespass and Act of august Violence, for which the Masters and their Owners were personally bound to make Restitution with full compensation in Costs and Damages, but they had not taken *animus fervandi*, so as to amount to Robbery.

Viewing the present transaction in the same light, the Ship and Cargo of the owners could not according to Law be seized in the first instance as a pledge for the Restitution of the Spanish Property or for the payment of Costs and Damages. It was necessary by process of Law first to obtain a Decree against them, and even then the process would not go to attach the Vessel and her Cargo belonging to the Master and Owners but only against them personally.

There are some circumstances in the conduct of Campbell subsequent to the Captures which are of an unfavourable aspect, such as the erasure from the Log-book of the Entry respecting the Transshipment of some of the Spanish Goods into the Harrington. Yet still before I can advise Your Lordship to direct that he should be proceeded against as a pirate, or that the property of his Owners can legally be detained, I should wish to confer with His Majesty's other Law Officers.

In respect to the Spanish Property itself, the Case stands upon a very different foundation. In that Property, Captain Campbell could not, under any Commission, have acquired a legal Interest. Even if the East India Company had a right to grant Commissions against His Majesty's Enemies, which I apprehend they have not, and had granted such a Commission prospectively against Spain, still Capture made before the actual declaration of War would leave the Property vested in the Crown, or if the

Captures were made after hostilities declared, but by a Vessel not duly Commissioned, the Prize would be a Divit to the Crown in this Character of Lord High Admiral.

1805.
21 Nov.

Advocate-general's
opinion on the
detention of
Wm. Campbell
and the brig
Harrington.

I think therefore that Governor King, acting as the representative of the Crown in a remote Colony and finding the Property of this Description taken by the Harrington, was warranted in taking possession of it for the use of His Majesty.

Under this view Your Lordship will probably be inclined to approve the Intention of Governor King, to send back the Spanish Vessel Estremina as soon as he should have learnt that Hostilities did not exist on the 2nd October, for tho' a Government may be fully justified as a measure of precaution in seizing before a Declaration of War or to detain Vessels found in its Ports on the breaking out of Hostilities, yet where a seizure has been the illegal Act of an unauthorized Individual, it may tend to mark the good faith of the Government to shew a high discountenance of such conduct.

As part of the Spanish Property was transhipped into the Harrington, and Captain Campbell did not satisfactorily disclose what those Articles were, there may have been some justification on that ground of the detention of her Vessel and Cargo as containing these Articles belonging to His Majesty, But otherwise as looking at the Conduct of Governor King as actuated by the most honorable and public spirited motives, yet I do not apprehend that Your Lordship can with propriety direct the further detention of Captain Campbell, the Harrington or the Cargo of the Owners.

The regular remedy is to call upon Captain Campbell in the Court of Prize to proceed to the legal adjudication of the Property seized, under which Proceeding he and his Owners may be compelled to deliver up the Property or its Value and may be made responsible (I apprehend) even for Costs and Damages, but, where Parties are residing on the other side of the Globe, there will be great difficulty in proceeding with effect.

I have, &c.,

I. NICHOLL.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

MESSRS. NICHOLL, PERCEVAL, AND GIBBS TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

My Lord,

November 21st, 1805.

We had the honor of receiving Your Lordship's Letter of the 31st October last, enclosing a Letter from Governor King with 26 Inclosures* relative to an Act of Piracy alledged to have

Crown law
officers' opinion
re alleged
piracy by
Campbell.

* Note 198.

1805.
21 Nov.
—
Crown law
officers' opinion
re alleged
piracy by
Campbell.

been committed against the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, together with the report of His Majesty's Advocate thereupon, and requesting that we should all confer upon the Subject of the Papers, and of the said report, and report you our opinion upon the same.

We have accordingly fully considered and communicated together upon the Subject of these Papers and of the Report, And we are of opinion that however reprehensible the Seizure of the Spanish Ships may have been, and we conceive it to be extremely reprehensible; That there is not sufficient Evidence of the *animus fervandi*, to justify the proceeding upon it as a Case of Piracy; And we think consequently, that, however, the Governor has been directed by the best public motives in the Steps, which he has taken, he cannot be civilly justified, and that therefore the Captain of the Harrington and her Cargo should be released, as we all concur generally in the opinion given in the former Report. It does not appear to us to be usefull to do more than generally to refer to it, without repeating in detail the various points which are there stated.

We have, &c.,

I. NICHOLL.

S. PERCEVAL.

V. GIBBS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Fortune.)

26 Nov.
Payment of a
seaman.

Sir, Navy Office, 26th November, 1805.

We have received Your Letter of the 20th May last and acquaint You We have caused the Allotment of Michael Griffin (drowned) to be stopped payment.

We are, &c.,

H. DUNCAN.

J. HENSLow.

H. LEGGE.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Fortune.)

7th December, 1805.

[A copy of this despatch is not available.]

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Fortune.)

19 Dec.
Charter of the
ship Fortune.

Sir, Transport Office, 19th Decr., 1805.

We enclose for Your Information a Copy of the Charter party of the Ship Fortune engaged by us for the Conveyance of Male Convicts and Stores to New South Wales, And we request

that upon her Arrival at the Colony she may be unladen as soon as possible to prevent the Expence of Demurrage.

1805.
19 Dec.

We are, &c.,

RUPT. GEORGE.
AMBROSE SERLE.
T. HAMILTON.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the charter is not available.]

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Fortune.)

Sir, Transport Office, 19th December, 1805.

The Articles mentioned in the three enclosed Bills, vizt.:

Shipment of
stores on the
transport
Fortune.

Apothecaries Company for Bark	£44	13	0
J. Jowett for Cutlery &c.	108	11	1
Anby & Co. for Tar Pitch &c.	133	19	8

having been purchased by us agreeably to the direction of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury signified by Mr. Sturges Bourne's Letter of the 24th October last, We acquaint you therewith, and that we have caused the same to be shipped on board the Fortune consigned to Your Address, And We request that You will acknowledge the receipt of the whole.

We have at the same time to Acquaint You that the Knives and Forks are intended for Barter.

We are, &c.,

RUPT. GEORGE.
AMBROSE SERLE.
T. HAMILTON.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of the bills are not available.]

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Fortune.)

Sir, Transport Office, 28th December, 1805.

28 Dec.

We inclose for Your information a list of the Articles, which we have provided and caused to be shipped on board the Fortune for the use of the Convicts embarked in that ship during the passage to New South Wales.

Supplies for
convicts on the
transport
Fortune.

We are, &c.,

RUPT. GEORGE.
AMBROSE SERLE.
T. HAMILTON.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the invoice is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

1805.
31 Dec.

(Per whaler Ceres.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

31st December, 1805.

As this Letter goes also by a Whaler which takes a Circuitous Route and its arriving before the Sydney being uncertain, I have forborn writing in detail to My Lord Camden until that Vessel's departure, which I expect will be about February or March. I have therefore forwarded Duplicates of the Letters I addressed to you, dated as per Margin,* to which and the Marginal Notes† of this date I request your reference.

In those Letters I informed you of the Measures I had taken with the Buffalo and Sydney to carry the Supplies we could spare from hence and which were at Norfolk Island to the New Settlements of Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple. After a very severe Hurricane, from the Effects of which I had much doubt of the safety of those Ships, I was greatly relieved altho' much disappointed in the Buffalo's return on the 27th Novr. last in so bad a state from the Effects of the Hurricane as to compel Captain Houston to return to this place without reaching Port Dalrymple for which place she had about Six Months provisions, some Breeding Stock, and Settlers for that Settlement, the Want of which has been a temporary inconvenience, but having previously sent Supplies of provisions thither in small Vessels, I have now despatched the remainder that was on board the Buffalo in the Spanish Schooner and a private Colonial Vessel.

A Whaler having touched at Norfolk Island from the Derwent gave such an exaggerated Account of the want of Provisions at Hobart Town, as induced Captain Houston to proceed to the Derwent with a small Supply before he went to Port Dalrymple. As that Officer's motive was very proper, no Blame can attach to him, altho' Colonel Collins had long before received sufficient Supplies from hence to last till the Sydney's arrival, which Ship the Buffalo left at Norfolk Island taking in the quantity of provisions, some Stock and Settlers for Hobart Town, where I have no doubt she has long since arrived.

Colonel Collins writes in very favourable Terms respecting the Settlement under his direction. Colonel Paterson also writes equally favourable of his prospects at Port Dalrymple and informs me that the surviving Cattle are in very fine Condition. The loss of those that have unfortunately died is of great consequence, not only in the Expence attending them but the disappointment of the great advantage they would have been of to

General
despatch
withheld until
the departure
of the Sydney.

Supplies sent
in H.M.S.
Buffalo to
Tasmania.

The Buffalo
compelled to
return to Port
Jackson.

Want of
provisions
at Hobart.

Favourable
reports from
Tasmania.

* 5th Septr., 1805; 24 Octr., 1st Novr.

† Note 199.

that infant Colony, As I have no reason to suppose they wanted either Care or Attention. I trust those that Remain will soon replace the original Number. Every person at those Settlements enjoy good Health and are in a tranquil State.

1805.
31 Dec.

The Commandant of Norfolk Island writes in very favourable Terms of the appearance of the Wheat sowed on that Island, which has afforded such an ample Supply of Flour, Grain and Salt Pork for the use of the other Settlements, which would have been much straitened for Provisions but for that resource.

Supplies
received from
Norfolk Island.

By the Buffalo, a Chief* of a very considerable District on the East Side of New Zealand, and who had been carried to Norfolk Island in a Whaler, came here on a visit. As this person has always been spoken of in Terms of the Warmest Gratitude by the Commanders of the South Sea Whalers, who have received every assistance from him and his people when they have touched there, I have caused every attention to be paid to him, and I make no doubt but the kindness he and that part of his Family he brought with him have received here, and the Presents he takes with him, will ensure that great Advantage to our Whalers. That I may be assured of no unpleasant Accident happening to him on his Return, I intend sending him home again in the Lady Nelson in about a Month.

Visit of Maori
chief to Sydney.

I am sorry to say that an American Vessel, last from the Isle of France, laden with Spirits, put in here on the old plan of wanting Repairs and Water. Coming last from that place I considered it my Duty to examine a Letter the Commander had for a Dealer here named Simeon Lord, who I learn'd had made a Contract with the Commander of a French Vessel which came here in the short interval of peace in 1803, and had entered into some plan or Agreement with the house of Merle, Cabot, & Co., of the Isle of France. The Measures I have found it necessary to take in consequence of this Discovery I shall detail by the Sydney.

Arrival of the
ship Eliza.

Contract made
by Simeon
Lord.

Of the Spirits brought by the American (which there is every reason to be assured was Shipped in America), I have allowed Six thousand Gallons to be landed, and shall send the remainder from hence. No other consideration would have induced me to suffer this Quantity at a Time when there is an apparent Scarcity of grain before us, but the general Conduct of the Inhabitants when I sent the Vessel away which brought the fifteen thousand Gallons from the House of Campbell & Co., at Calcutta, without permission, joined to the impolicy of refusing that Indulgence at this Season. The Measures I have felt it my Duty to adopt on that occasion to prevent the oppressive dealings that have occurred on those Occasions I shall also detail by the Sydney.

Spirits
imported on
the Eliza.

1805.
31 Dec.

It gives me pleasure to communicate the general good State of Health, and the orderly behaviour of the greater part of His Majesty's Subjects in this Territory and its Dependencies.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Survey and
condemnation of
salt pork.

The detention of the Vessel that takes this until this date renders it necessary I should inform you that, on the last Year being compleated, a careful Survey has been taken of the remaining Salt Provisions, when it was found necessary to Condemn Eighteen thousand three hundred and seventy Pounds of Salt Pork, which is a part of what came from His Majesty's Stores at the Cape of Good Hope in 1803, most of which was in a bad Condition when it arrived. This has greatly reduced our Stock of that Specie, insomuch that the Quantity remaining, by the Commissary's Accounts, does not far exceed Thirty-six Weeks for our present Number of full Rations, victualled at this place, Hawkesbury, Parramatta, and Newcastle. If the Maize Harvest turns out abundant a quantity of Salt pork may be procured in the Winter Months. This, with what Supplies can be derived from the Government Stock, will prolong the Time of our provisions lasting; but should it be necessary to send farther Supplies from hence (in failure of those expected from England) to Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple, I apprehend we shall be inconvenienced for Animal Food, without killing too much of our Stock—a measure I wish to delay as much as possible.

Macarthur's
proposals *re*
wild cattle.

As Mr. McArthur has fixed his Establishment in the Neighbourhood of the Country where the Herds of Cattle resort, he has made an Offer of catching and taming the great number of overplus Bulls there are in those Herds, and that are chased out by the Master Bulls, provided he could have the Labour of Twenty Men for that purpose, victualled at the public Expence, and to have for his trouble One out of three Bulls that he may take. This is a Measure I should most willingly consider of, but unfortunately the want of Labourers at present at public work prevents my closing with his proposal, which I shall consider and most probably consent to when more Convicts arrive—the want of which is much felt in our Agricultural and other Concerns, both public and private, on account of the Numbers employed in the Fisheries, those whose Terms are expired, and the Numbers sent to the new Settlements, all which will be more particularly detailed in my Letters by the Sydney.

Scarcity of
labourers.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

6th Jany., 1806.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

1805.
31 Dec.

(Per whaler Ceres.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

31st December, 1805.

Sir,

In the event of the Ceres's arrival before the Sydney, there is a Subject which I wish to possess my Lord Camden of and to request His Lordship's Instructions thereon by the first opportunity.

Request for
instructions.

As every Measure has been adopted to prevent the importation of Spirits, which have frequently drained the Colony of every penny that the Individual Cultivators could realize, other expedients have been tried, which is that of making and using private Stills in different parts of the Colony; and that this practice is much facilitated by the Number of Irish we have will be sufficiently obvious to you, as well as the endless trouble in detecting and bringing the delinquent forward. The Orders established by my predecessor and myself to prevent that destructive practice have in a great measure been ineffectual, altho' several Stills have lately been seized and the Workers, &c., sent to other Settlements; Yet if report is true there are many others at work, and so concealed that detection by the police is altogether impracticable—the Evil resulting from which is that there is much Reason to conclude that a quantity of Grain will be destroyed thereby. Conscious of the bad Effects of this practice, in which I have reason to suppose some above the labouring Class are concerned, it has occurred to me that the Excise Laws, as far as respects the Fines and penalties for using private Stills, might be adopted here with good Effect; but on consulting with the Judge-Advocate on that Subject, he thinks the introduction of those Laws would be a stretch of power. However much I differ with him, considering the Colony and the quality of its Inhabitants, and that such Regulation would not be repugnant to the Laws of England, Yet I have forborne that Measure until an Instruction and Opinion may be received thereon.

The use of
illicit stills.Proposed
adoption of
English excise
laws.

Notwithstanding the Measures that have been taken here, in England, and India to prevent the Importation of Spirits, still that Evil does continue from those Countries, and when brought here it is no easy task to send it from hence, altho' even that Measure has been often carried into Effect. The consequence of these Importations is that the greater part of the Inhabitants are kept in a state of Beggary. This has lately called forth the representation of some of the Inhabitants, one of whom states that several of the Settlers have upwards of three hundred Bushels of Peaches

Continued
importation
of spirits.

1805.
31 Dec.

Request for
permission to
distil spirit
from peaches.

growing on their Farms, requesting permission to distil the Juice into a Spirit, it being ascertained that Cyder made from it will not keep; submitting that there could be no reason why a Farmer should not make the best of his Crop for his own use, provided he kept within the Rules laid down for the good of the Society he lives in; and quoting the restrictive Laws in England respecting similar Objects.

Control of
manufacture
of spirits.

With these Reasons I should be very well satisfied to give that permission, but the great Evil will be the probability of Corn being Malted for the purpose of Distillation by those who may be licenced to distil their Peaches, of which Fruit there are an astonishing Abundance. Nor do I believe there is any other means of permitting this Indulgence without adopting such part of the Excise Laws as may be applicable to the local State of the Colony. It certainly would have the Effect of lessening the Inclination for Foreign Spirits, and save much property in Specie from passing into the Hands of Strangers.

Adoption of the
excise laws
in the colony.

I therefore have to request you will be pleased to submit to My Lord Camden's consideration the propriety of this Letter being laid before the proper Law Officer for his Opinion how far the Excise Laws may be adopted within this Territory to remedy those Evils, which I think cannot be entirely checked without such Measures are enforced.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

THE VICTUALLING BOARD TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Fortune.)

Sir, Victualling Office, 20th Jany., 1806.

1806.
20 Jan.
Pork and beef
shipped for
convicts on
transports
Fortune and
Alexander.

Having in Consequence of an Order from the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, dated the 19th August last laden the following Quantities of Beef and Pork on board the Ships, Fortune and Alexander, for the Subsistence of Two hundred and Sixty Male and forty Female Convicts to be conveyed in those Ships during the Space of Nine Months after their Arrival at New South Wales vizt.

Ship's Names.	Beef, lbs.	Pork, lbs.
Fortune	14,448	28,768
Alexander	3,696	7,314

We beg leave to acquaint Your Excellency therewith and that we have consigned the same to You.

The Invoices of, and Masters' Bills of Lading for the Provisions so Shipped have been put under distinct Covers addressed

to Your Excellency and will be conveyed to You by the Vessels to which they respectively relate, And we have to request You will cause a Receipt to be granted to the Master for the Quantities they shall severally deliver, Specifying therein not only the Number of Casks of each Species received, But also the Contents of such Casks.

1806.
20 Jan.

We have, &c.,

JOHN MARSH. R. S. MOODY.
G. P. TOWRY. W. BOSCAWEN.
JOHN HARRISON. W. BUDGE.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR BЛИGH.

(Per whaler Albion.)

Sir, Downing Street, 28th Jany., 1806.

28 Jan.

I am directed by Lord Castlereagh to transmit to you the inclosed Copy of a Letter which I have received from Mr. King, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department together with the Assignment of the Convicts which have been embarked on board the Fortune and Alexander Transports for the Settlement under your Government.

Assignment
of convicts on
transports
Fortune and
Alexander.

I am, &c.,
E. COOKE.

[Enclosure.]

UNDER SECRETARY KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

Sir, Whitehall, 27th Jany., 1806.

I am directed by Lord Hawkesbury to transmit to you the enclosed Assignment of Three hundred and Six Convicts which have been embarked on board the Ships, Fortune and Alexander, together with a List containing the Names and Sentences of such Convicts, and I am desired that you will lay the same before Lord Castlereagh and move his Lordship to be pleased to transmit the same to the Governor of New South Wales.

I am, &c.,
J. KING.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR BЛИGH.

(Per whaler Albion.)

Sir, Downing Street, 28th Jany., 1806.

I am directed by Lord Castlereagh to transmit to you a printed Copy of the Speech* with which the Lord Commissioner opened the Session of Parliament on Tuesday the 21st Instant and of the Addresses of both Houses of Parliament to his Majesty thereupon.

Speech and
addresses at
the opening
of parliament.

I am, &c.,
E. COOKE.

* Note 201.

1806.
5 Feb.

RIGHT HON. W. WINDHAM TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.
(Per whaler Albion.)

Sir, Downing Street, 5th Feby., 1806.

Windham
succeeds
Castlereagh
in the colonial
and war
department.

His Majesty having been pleased to honor me with the
Seals of the Colonial and War Departments in the Room of the
Lord Viscount Castlereagh, I take the earliest opportunity of
acquainting you therewith.

It will give me great satisfaction to be able to fulfil His
Majesty's Gracious Intentions in this appointment and as it is
His Majesty's Pleasure that your Despatches should for the
future be addressed to me I shall not fail to lay them immedi-
ately before the King and to transmit to you such Orders as
His Majesty shall think fit to give thereupon.

I have, &c.,
W. WINDHAM.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.
(Despatch* per ship Sydney.)

Sydney, New South Wales,
22nd February, 1806.

22 Feb.

My Lord,

Despatch
received from
Ireland.

I have the honor to enclose the Copy of a Dispatch I re-
ceived from Mr. Secretary Marsden by the Tellicherry Transport,
with my Answer thereto, for Your Lordship's inspection previous
to the latter being sent.

Necessity for
extra
precautions
with Irish
political
prisoners.

It is true that, since the late insurrection in March, 1804, there
has been no seditious Appearances of any Consequence; And,
from the attention bestowed in circumventing any designs of this
Nature, I hope any attempt to repeat their Wild Schemes will be
fully prevented. Still, I cannot conceal from Your Lordship that
the Arrival of the five United Irishmen,† who appear to have
been considerable leaders in the late Rebellion in Ireland, without
any Conviction, added to the Number of the disaffected of that
Class here already, will call forth the utmost attention of the
Officers of this Colony.

Convicts on
transport
Tellicherry.

By the Tellicherry Your Lordship will observe that 125 Male
and 35 Female Convicts from Ireland were landed here‡ in good
health, Several of whom have been distributed among the Set-
tlers.

Reasons for
appointment of
John Connelan.

Being informed that Mr. James Thompson, Assistant Surgeon,
now on leave in England, has no intention of returning to this
Colony, and not knowing what the Event of the Sentence passed

* Note 202. † Note 203.

‡ *Marginal note.*—Also 6 Children and 2 Women, Wives to the State Prisoners,
Byrn and Dwyer. 5 Male Prisoners and 1 Female died on the passage.

on Mr. Savage, another of the Assistant Surgeons, may be, And there being a great Want of the necessary Medical Gentlemen to do duty here, I have taken it upon me to appoint Mr. John Connellan, who has been so strongly recommended by the Irish Government, as stated in the enclosed Copy of Mr. Secretary Marsden's Letter, to Act as Surgeon at Norfolk Island until Your Lordship's further Commands are received thereon.

1806.
22 Feb.

John Connellan
appointed
surgeon at
Norfolk Island.

By the Tellicherry, 131,748 pounds of Salt Beef and 135,708 pounds of Salt Pork were received from the Victualling Office at Cork. The Circumstance of sending Beef I presume has been unavoidable or is a Mistake of that Office as my Requisitions have always been for Pork, the Advantage of which to Government and the Individual who receives it here as a Ration, is far beyond that of Beef; inasmuch as 4 lbs. of Pork only is a Week's Ration, while that of Beef is 7 lbs., which makes near the deduction of half the Freight. The Price I believe is nearly equal in Ireland, And there is no Comparison in the Advantage the Individual receives by having Salt Pork instead of Salt Beef.

Advantage of
salt pork over
salt beef.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[This included Alexander Marsden's letter, dated 17th August, 1805, and Governor King's answer, dated 22nd February, 1806.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[This was a copy of Alexander Marsden's letter, dated 31st July, 1805.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SECRETARY A. MARSDEN.

(Despatch per ship Sydney.)

Sir,

22nd February, 1806.

By the return of the Tellicherry, which arrived here the 15th instant, I have the honour to acknowledge the Receipt of Yours of the dates as p. Margin,* and am much gratified in reporting that, owing to the great Care and humanity of Mr. Cuzens, Commander of that Ship, the prisoners under his Charge arrived in general good health, except a few Cases of Scurvy, which will soon disappear, from the fresh Diet and vegetable Regimen they are under. The enclosed Report will inform You of those who have died.

Arrival of
convicts on
transport
Tellicherry.

* 31 July, 1805; 17 Augt., 1805.

1806.
22 Feb.

Transportees
without
sentence not
desirable.

However great the Necessity must be of sending such Characters as Dwyer and other Four persons from Ireland to this Settlement, Yet I cannot but regret that they were sent without Convictions, which I am apprehensive may not be attended with the most pleasant Consequences to this Colony, where more than half the present Inhabitants are subordinate Characters of the same description, and who perhaps only want the Assistance and Abilities of leaders to renew what has been so lately got under.

Claim for
freedom by
Dwyer and his
companions.

As Dwyer and his Companions are not liable to the restraint placed on prisoners sent here under the sentence of the Law, They very justly considered themselves entitled to all the Rights and Immunities of Free Subjects; but how far they may prove legal Ones remains to be discovered by their future Conduct.

Exiles allowed
to become
settlers.

That no plea may be made by them of wanting the Means to obtain their living by Industry, and well knowing the capricious disposition of the Irish Character, I have very clearly explained to them the footing they are on, and on their promises of being circumspect in their Conduct and not giving cause for any Complaint, I have allowed them to become Settlers, with the encouragement generally given to Free Settlers sent from England. How far these Indulgences will operate on their apparent turbulent dispositions time will show.

Appointment
of Connellan
as acting
surgeon.

Respecting Mr. Connellan, I shall be happy to render every Service in my power to that Gentleman; But as to placing him in any Situation on the Establishment of this Colony, the Number of Medical Gentlemen are provided for in England by the Parliamentary Estimate, which I am commanded by His Majesty's Government not to exceed, as their Commissions are signed by the King. Whether there is an Actual Vacancy or not in that Department I cannot tell, owing to some of the Gentlemen being in England, and, as I hear, not intending to return, this may eventually occasion some Vacancies, The Chance of obtaining which I have offered to Mr. Connellan, dependant on the Approbation or rejection of His Majesty's Government, which he has accepted, and is appointed to Act as Surgeon of Norfolk Island until I receive directions on that Head; And any interference of Yours with His Majesty's Government on that behalf will be instrumental to that Gentleman's success, whose Letter to You on the Subject I enclose.

Payment made
to Connellan.

I have also directed the Commiss'y-General to draw on You for the sum of two hundred Pounds Irish,* for the use of Mr. Connellan, whose Receipts and Voucher I have the honour to enclose.

* Note 166.

No Indents having been sent out with the Irish Male Convicts who came here in the Ann transport, which left Cork in 1800, I have to request that those Indents may be forwarded by the earliest Conveyance.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1806.
22 Feb.

No indent papers for Irish convicts.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A copy of the report on the convicts of the Tellicherry is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

MEMORANDUM TO COMMISSARY PALMER FOR THE PAYMENT OF
SURGEON CONNELLAN.

Parramatta, N. S. Wales, February 22nd, 1806.

Memorandum.

Mr. Secy. Marsden having by his letter dated Dublin Castle 31st July 1805 communicated his Excell'y the L'd Lieut. of Ireland's Request that Mr. John Connellan late Assist. Surgeon on board the Tellicherry who had under his charge the Convicts that arrived in that Ship, should be paid the Sum of two hundred Pounds Irish Money by Bills on the Irish Govt: You are hereby required and directed to draw for that amt. on Alexr. Marsden Esqr. Secy. of State to the Governm't of Ireland, transmitting a copy of the Order and regular Vouchers, two of which you will deliver me, for which this shall be your Order.

King's orders for an advance to Connellan.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[A copy of the receipt is not available.]

RIGHT HON. W. WINDHAM TO GOVERNOR BLICHLI.

(Per whaler Albion.)

Sir, Downing Street, 28th February, 1806.

28 Feb.

I have the honor to transmit to you Copies of an Extraordinary Gazette* publish'd this Morning announcing the surrender of the Cape of Good Hope to His Majesty's Forces under the Command of Major General Sir David Baird and Commodore Sir Home Popham.

Surrender of Dutch at the Cape of Good Hope.

I have, &c.,

W. WINDHAM.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch† per ship Sydney.)

My Lord, Sydney, March 5th, 1806.

5 March.

With this I have the honor to forward the Naval Officers Returns of Ships and Vessels, entered in inwards and cleared outwards of this Port from the 1st day of January to 31st Decr. 1805.

Shipping returns.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note 204.

† Note 202.

1806
5 March.
Shipping
returns.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

A List of Ships or Vessels which have Enter'd Inwards in the Harbour of Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales, between the 31st of March, 1805, and the 31st of December following, With the particular Quantity and Quality of the Lading of each Vessel.

Time of Entry.	Vessel's Name.	Master's Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Men.	Where and When Built.	Where and When Registered.	Owner's Name.	General Cargo.	From Whence.
5 Apl.	Eagle (brig)	Thos. Graham	130	2	14	Calcutta	Calcutta	Messrs. Campbell & Co.	See Appendix A	Calcutta.
11 "	Ceres (ship)	Ed. Sharp	125	11	11	America	London	Mr. D. Stevens	2,000 Seal Skins	Bass's Straits.
22 "	Sydney	Austin Forrest	900	2	130	Java	Calcutta	Messrs. Campbells	See Appendix B	Calcutta.
22 "	Sophia	Wm. Collins	250	24	24	Bordeaux	"	do	Ballast	River Derwent.
23 "	Independance	Jsh. Townsend	35	6	6	Kangaroo Island	"	Messrs. Fanning	5 Box. Sperm Candles,	Norfolk.
24 "	Criterion	Peter Chase	229	6	22	Nantucket	Nantucket	Hussey & Co.	2 Casks Tobacco, 1,300 S. Skins.	Crozat Islands.
24 "	Rd. and Mary	Jas. Lucas	215	10	24	Dartmouth	London	Spencer & Co.	170 Barrels Oil	Coast.
25 "	Favourite	Jon. Paddock	245	4	25	Nantucket	Nantucket	Gardener & Co.	See Appendix C	Crozat Islands.
25 "	Harriet	Thads. Coffin	227	8	23	Foreign	London	Mathers & Co.	1,160 Bar'ls Sperm Oil	Coast.
6 May.	Buffalo	Lt. Houston	"	"	"	"	"	H.M. ship	Ballast	Pt. Dalrymple.
8 "	Venus (bg.)	John Calder	45	12	12	Calcutta	Calcutta	Campbell & Co.	105 Chests Tea, 60 Bags Rice, 1,000 Gunny Bags.	Calcutta.
16 "	Ann (ship)	Jas. Gwynn	288	22	22	New Bedford	New Bedford	Wm. Rock, junr.	130 Tons Sperm Oil	New Zealand.
8 June	Argo	John Baden	221	18	26	Foreign	London	Hulletts & Co.	See Appendix D	England.
11 "	Ferrett	Phil'p Skelton	208	10	24	London	"	Mr. D. Bennett	110 Tons Sperm Oil	Coast.
10 July	Brothers	Benjn. Worth	256	20	20	Nantucket	Nantucket	Mr. O. Mitchell	200 Barrels Sperm Oil	do
20 "	Honduras	Owen Buncker	143	8	19	Nantucket	"	Hurry & Co.	7,000 Seal Skins	Bass's Straits.
2 Aug.	Ferrett	Phil'p Skelton	208	10	24	London	London	Mr. D. Bennett	110 Tons Sperm Oil	Coast.
4 Sept.	Ceres	Ed. Sharp	125	2	11	America	"	Mr. D. Stevens	2,000 Seal Skins	Bass's Straits.
28 "	Eitz and Mary	Jn. Kingston	235	10	24	"	"	Spencer & Co.	800 Barrels Sperm Oil	New Zealand.
9 Oct.	King George	Wm. Moody	185	23	23	Sydney, N.S.W.	Sydney, N.S.W.	Messrs. Kable & Co.	Ballast	River Derwent.
10 "	Commerce	John Wilkinson	225	10	22	Newfoundland	London	Messrs. Collins & Co.	600 Barrels Oil	King George's Sand
12 "	Rd. and Mary	Jas. Lucas	215	10	24	Dartmouth	"	Spencer & Co.	170 Barrels Sperm Oil	Coast.
29 "	Sophia	Wm. Collins	250	20	20	Bordeaux	"	Cam bell & Co.	Ballast	Derwent.
"	Buffalo	Lt. Houston	"	"	"	"	Salem	H.M. ship	do	Pt. Dalrymple.
21 Dec.	Eliza	Wm. Richardson	185	6	11	America	"	Jen'l Pierce	See Appendix E	Isle of France.

[A copy of the appendix detailing the cargoes is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

A List of Ships and Vessels which have Cleared Outwards from the Port of Port Jackson in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales, between the 31st of March, 1805, and the 31st of December following, With the particular Quantity and Quality of the Lading of each Vessel.

Time of Clearing.	Vessel's Name.	Master's Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Men.	Where and When Built.	Where and When Registered.	Owner's Name.	General Cargo.	Whither Bound.
4 Apl.	Myrtle	Hen'y Barber	280	12	30	.....	Fort William...	Kinlock & Co. ...	<i>Vide</i> Entry	N. W. Coast America.
27 "	Scorpion	Wm. Dagg	343	14	32	London.....	London	Mathers & Co. ...	94 Tons Eleph't Oil, 80 Tons Sp. Oil, 15,000 S. Skins, 50 Tons Sperm Oil, 10 Tons Wax.	England.
27 "	Policy	C. S. Foster ...	275	10	28	Dartmouth.....	London	Rt. Sparrow.....	do	do
23 May	Investigator	Wm. Kent.....	215	10	24	Dartmouth.....	London	H.M. Ship	170 Barrels Sperm Oil	do
24 "	Rd. and Mary	Jas. Lucas	229	6	22	Nantucket.....	Nantucket	Spencer & Co. ...	1,300 Seal Skins	River Derwent.
27 "	Harrow.....	Thaddeus Coffin	227	8	23	Foreign.....	London	Hussey & Co. ...	1,160 Barrels Oil	Sealing.
27 "	Ann.....	Jas. Gwynn	288	8	22	New Bedford	London	Mathers & Co. ...	130 Tons do	England.
6 June	Independance... ..	J. Townsend... ..	35	4	18	Kangaroo Island	New Bedford...	Wm. Rock, junr	Ballast	Whaling.
11 "	Favourite	Jon. Paddock	245	4	27	Nantucket.....	Nantucket	Fanning & Co. ...	do	Canton.
11 "	Ceres	Ed. Sharp.....	125	2	26	America.....	London	Gardner & Co. ...	2,000 Seal Skins	Whaling.
14 "	Eagle (bg.)	Thos. Graham	130	2	14	Calcutta.....	London	Mr. D. Stevens	100 Leagers Arrack	Bass's Straits.
18 "	Sophia	Wm. Collins... ..	250	20	20	Bourdeaux	Calcutta.....	Campbell & Co...	Ballast	Calcutta.
12 July	Venus (bg.)	P. Stewart	45	14	14	Calcutta.....	Calcutta.....	do	do	do
29 "	Ferret.....	P. Skelton	208	10	24	London.....	London	Mr. D. Bennett	110 Tons Sperm Oil	England.
21 Aug.	Ferret.....	P. Skelton	208	10	22	London.....	London	Mr. D. Bennett	do	do
8 Sept.	Honduras	Wm. Edwards	140	8	15	.....	London.....	do	110 Tons do	do (Returned leaky).
20 "	Arzo.....	Jn. Baden	221	18	26	.....	London.....	Messrs. Hurrys	7,000 Seal Skins	England.
5 Oct.	Sydney	Austin Forrest.	900	2	130	Calcutta.....	Calcutta.....	Hulletts & Co.	Ballast	New Zealand.
								Messrs. Campbell & Co.	Cattle and Stores.....	River Derwent.
1 Nov.	Brothers	Benjn Worth	256	20	20	Nantucket.....	Nantucket	do	200 Barrels S. Oil	Whaling.
1 "	Elizabeth and Mary	J. Kingston	235	10	24	America.....	London	O. Mitchell	800 do do	do
1 "	Rd. and Mary	Jas. Lucas	215	10	24	Dartmouth.....	London	do	300 do do	do

1806.
5 March.
Shipping returns.

1806.
15 March.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch* marked "General Letter," per ship Sydney.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 15th March, 1806.

Previous
correspondence.

1. As I have no direct or certain opportunity of writing to your Lordship Since my General Dispatches by His Majesty's Ship Investigator and the Ferret South Whaler, dated as per Margin,† I cannot omit the present Opportunity afforded by the Sydney.

2. Respectfully referring Your Lordship to such Communications as I have made to Mr. Secretary Cooke at different periods since July last to the present period, the purport of which I shall repeat in this Dispatch; as I do not depend on the Communications to Mr. Secy. Cooke subsequent to July 22nd last having reached England.

Grants of land
to Macarthur
and Davidson.

3. By the Ferret, I had the honor to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Lordship's Letters, dated October 30th, 1804, by Mr. McArthur, And in Answer stated such Circumstances respecting the location of the Lands about Mount Taurus to that Gentleman, as I deemed it necessary Your Lordship should be informed of. Also Messrs. McArthur and Davidson's Consent to take proportions of land in another Situation, until Your Lordship's further Pleasure should be received thereon; And by a Subsequent Opportunity I informed Mr. Secy. Cooke of Mr. McArthur requesting that Your Lordship's directions on that subject might be complied with in his and Mr. Davidson's favor. And as he urged that the Preservation of his Sheep and the Accomplishment of the Object he had held out to His Majesty's Government depended on my Acquiescence, those tracts were located to him as prescribed by Your Lordship's directions, dated October 30th, 1804, those Gentlemen assuring me of their readiness to resign their Grant if Your Lordship should disapprove of their retaining them, and not to take any Cows across the Nepean, And to do everything in their power for the protection of the Wild Cattle.

Live stock
and provisions
shipped on
the Buffalo
for Port
Dalrymple.

4. In my Letter of 8th September to Mr. Cook, I communicated His Majesty's Ship Buffalo having sailed the 28th Augt. with such provisions, Stores, and Breeding Stock, as could be spared from hence to Port Dalrymple, going first to Norfolk Island where I had directed a quantity of Salted Beef to be put on board with such Settlers as had made their election of removing to Port Dalrymple; The Buffalo Sailed from hence the 18th August And after receiving on board the provisions etc. Stated in the Margin A.,‡ She Sailed from Norfolk Island the

* Note 202.

† *Marginal note.*—By Investigator, dated May 22nd, 1805. By Ferret, dated July 22nd, 1805.

‡ *Marginal note.*—A. For Port Dalrymple: 21,926 lbs. Flour, 30,540 lbs. Salt Pork, 321 Bushs. Maize.

15th of October, having previously received on board a Small Supply of Provisions B.* for the Settlement at Hobart Town, which from the verbal Reports of a Whaler, the Commandant of Norfolk Island and Commander of the Buffalo were informed was in distress for Provisions, which was of no duration As Supplies had arrived from hence before the Buffalo left Norfolk Island.—On the passage from Hobart Town to Port Dalrymple, that Ship met with a very furious Hurricane which disabled her so much in her Sails, Masts, and Rigging, that the Commander was obliged to bear up for this Port, where she arrived in a most disabled State the 26th November without reaching Port Dalrymple, Whither the provisions she had was forwarded by a private Colonial Vessel and the Estremina Spanish Vessel; The Buffalo is now repairing as well as can be done for the want of the most Material Articles, viz: Tar, Pitch, Copper, Cordage and Cables, of all which the Settlement is destitute.

1806.
15 March.

Reports of
distress at
Hobart.

H.M.S. Buffalo
disabled in a
hurricane.

Provisions
sent to Port
Dalrymple.

5. As a quantity of Salt Pork and Grain would remain at Norfolk Island after the Buffalo had taken the Quantity ordered for Port Dalrymple; And knowing that the provisions at Hobart Town were growing short And to prevent that inconvenience as much as possible, I caused an agreement to be made with the Master of the Sydney, a Copy of which I enclose, to take what Grain could be stowed on board, touch at Norfolk Island, and take the remains of Salt Pork, what Grain and Flour could be spared and such Settlers with their Stock etc. as might wish to remove to Hobart Town; The Sydney sailed from hence the 20th November with the Articles etc. enumerated in the Margin† and arrived at Hobart Town the 24th November.

Agreement for
the ship Sydney
to carry
provisions
to Hobart.

6. By these means, the New Settlements at Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple under the direction of Lieutenant Governor Collins and Paterson were supplied with provisions to the time, as per Margin‡ And from the uncertainty of Supplies of Salt Meat arriving from England I have directed that Kangaroo Flesh be received into the Stores at those Settlements from the Officers and Soldiers, who can procure them, at 6d. a pound and issued as a Ration, which I hope Your Lordship may approve, as it is cheaper than the Salt Meat sent from England, and will prolong the time of that species lasting.

Provisions
at Hobart
and Port
Dalrymple.

Kangaroo
flesh to be
issued as
rations.

7. Colonel Collins has informed me that he has long been in expectation of receiving provisions etc. from England. What reason he has for that hope, I am not acquainted with, But I

Provisions
expected
from England.

* Marginal note.—B. For the Derwent: 4,649 lbs. Pork, 6,204 lbs. Flour.

† Sent from Sydney belong. Govt.: Wheat, 677 Bushels; Maize, 670 Bushels; Rams, 2. From Norfolk Island, Belong. to Governmt.: 42,703 lbs. Salt Pork; 14,593 lbs. Flour; 200 Bushs. Maize; 200 Ewes; 4 Cows; 2 Oxen.

‡ Hobart Town: Grain to July 1st; Salt Meat, July 1st; Sugar, July 1st, 1806. Port Dalrymple: Grain, 1st May; Salt Meat, Sepr.; Sugar, July, 1806.

1806.
15 March.

trust it may be the Case. His Wants have been as liberally supplied And indeed anticipated from hence as long as our Stores and Provisions admitted. What those Supplies has been, is stated in the Enclosure.

New settlements furnished with supplies from Sydney.

8. The Wants of Port Dalrymple are equally if not more pressing, as the formation of that Settlement was entirely from hence, Whereas Colonel Collins brought the most ample Supplies from England; Many remaining, Except Provisions, which has been long since expended—Providing these Supplies in the Still infant State of this part of the Territory, I can assure You, My Lord, requires much attention and forethought, As it is not only the present but the future Wants of the New Settlements I have to provide for. It may be reasonable to hope that Colonel Collins's Settlement will very soon produce a Sufficiency of Grain for its own Consumption, having now been Settled Two Years; And that Port Dalrymple will soon contribute to its own Support. Nor can it be doubted that the early advantages they have had in possessing a good breeding Stock will in a very few Years furnish them with Animal Food.—Still they must be fostered Nor must they be suffered to languish, or to cut at the root of their future Subsistence by the great Reduction of Labor, that attends a reduced Ration, or being obliged to kill their breeding Stock which has cost so much and cannot be replaced but at a very great expence.

Reports from Collins and Paterson.

9. By the last Accounts I had from Colonels Collins and Paterson of the State of their respective Settlements, they write in very favorable Terms of their prospects and exertions succeeding; But I am much concerned to transmit a Copy of the latter's report on the loss of so many of the breeding Cows received from Calcutta by the Sydney. The Death of Such a Number is not only lamentable on Account of the great Expence attending their Acquirement, but the Misfortune of that Settlement not being so soon able to provide itself with Animal Food, as would have been the case if a greater part had survived the first Winter. I have no reason to suppose they wanted either Care or Attention, And I therefore hope the remaining 250 will shortly replace the Numbers that have been lost, as Colonel Paterson assures me they are all in excellent order. The breeding Stock at Hobart Town have suffered no loss, and are thriving and multiplying as well and fast as can be expected. To the Stock at Hobart Town a great Addition has lately been made of 148 Ewes belonging to Government and 265 belonging to Settlers, Also 4 Cows belonging to Government and two Oxen to Settlers, which were landed*

Loss of live stock at Port Dalrymple.

Live stock at Hobart.

* Marginal note.—C: Those put on board were: Ewes belong'g to Govt., 200; to Settlers, 390; Cows belong'g to Govt., 4; Oxen belong'g to Settlers, 2.

from the Sydney, having survived the Voyage from hence and Norfolk Island in that Ship. It was unfortunate that the Stock sent by the Buffalo did not reach Port Dalrymple, but no good Opportunity of sending it shall be omitted.

1806.
15 March.

10. In the recent Communication with Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple, I am concerned to report that by the Sydney Lieutenant-Governor Collins sent a private Marine who has been fifteen Months under Arrest, And had appealed to be tried by a General Court-Martial for Mutiny, for which purpose he was brought here by an Officer and Party. The enclosure* on that Subject to the Secretary of Admiralty will possess Your Lordship of the insurmountable Objection to the Marine being tried by a General Court-Martial formed by Officers of the Line, or, indeed, by Marine Officers, even were there a sufficient Number. If the power for assembling such General Courts-Martial was not delegated by the Admiralty to the Governor or Officer in Command, I therefore respectfully suggest the Necessity of such an Authority being sent here as soon as convenient.

Private of
marines sent
from Hobart
under arrest.

Want of
authority for
courts martial
on marines.

11. From Port Dalrymple three Soldiers of the New South Wales Corps and a Convict were sent by Colonel Paterson, on a charge of robbing His Majesty's Stores at that place, who were tried by a Criminal Court, which passed Sentence of Death on them; But as some extenuating circumstances appeared in favor of two of the Soldiers, I was induced to extend His Majesty's Grace to them, on Condition of one being transported for fourteen and the other for seven Years. The third Soldier was sent to be executed at Port Dalrymple, and the Convict at the Derwent, which Examples I hope will have a good Effect, particularly at Port Dalrymple, where Robberies of that Nature have been so frequently committed by the Soldiers.

Robbery
committed by
soldiers at Port
Dalrymple.

12. The Commandant at Norfolk Island writes in favorable Terms of the Appearance of last Year's Crop on that Island, which has afforded such a seasonable Supply of Flour, Grain, Salt Pork, and Stock for the use of the new Settlements, which would have been straitened much for provisions (as Events have arisen) but for this Resource. In this place, it is necessary I should report what has been done in complying with My Lord Hobart's directions to remove a part of the Civil and Military Establishments of Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple, or any of the New Settlements, agreeable to His Lordship's Commands, dated June 24th, 1803, received by me in April, 1804.

Prospects of
harvest at Port
Dalrymple.

Reduction of
establishments
at Norfolk
Island.

13. In my Separate Letter, No. 4,† by the Lady Barlow, I communicated the great backwardness of the Settlers in giving their Names to remove from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple, and the dislike they had expressed at being removed before their

Reluctance of
settlers to leave
Norfolk Island.

* Note 205.

† Marginal note.—Dated 20th Decr., 1804.

1806.
15 March.

Reluctance of
settlers to leave
Norfolk Island.

Crops were ripe; Therefore, to meet their Wishes, I deferred sending a Vessel to remove any until March, 1805, when the Investigator was sent to take as many as chose to avail themselves of that Opportunity, and ordered all the Military, except thirty privates, and a great proportion of the Convicts, to be brought from thence. On the Investigator's Return I found that only eight Settlers and their Families had availed themselves of that Opportunity, And from the Commandant I learned the Reluctance that most of the others had expressed to leave Norfolk Island, where they had been so long and so comfortably settled. As I had some hopes that several of them would have removed when the Buffalo and Sydney went there, every preparation was made and the necessary directions given, but none chose to go unless they were compelled; And as that Measure did not appear to me meant by My Lord Hobart's Instructions on that head, I have used no compulsory Measures towards their being removed, but have reduced the Military to twenty-five privates, and left but very few Convicts whose terms of Transportation are not expired. By the enclosed Copy of an Extract from my Letter to Colonel Foveaux, dated 23rd June, 1804, And that to Your Lordship, No. 8, dated April 5th, 1805, will shew the Reduction I caused to be made in the Civil Establishment, And my reasons for appointing a part of it to the Settlement at Port Dalrymple.

Removals
effected from
Norfolk Island.

14. In my Letter No. 3, dated 30th April, 1805, sent by the Lady Barlow, I had the honor of submitting a few observations respecting a small Establishment* being retained on the Island for the purpose of affording Supplies to our Whalers, and salting Pork for the use of the other Settlements, which I understood to be My Lord Hobart's intentions in his Dispatch of June 24th, 1803; But should it be deemed necessary to make any further reduction of the Inhabitants and present Establishment of that Island, a Return of which I have the honor to enclose from the Commandant's last Report, I respectfully beg to observe that, as the Settlers are in possession of *bonâ fide* Grants, compelling them to leave their Lands and Property might produce some inconveniences, I humbly conceive that the Governor should be furnished with positive directions on that Subject. How far the benefit derived by the occasional overplus Grain, the Pork that is salted, And the Refreshment the Island affords to the Whalers and the Company's China Ships hereafter going the Eastern Passage to China, may operate with Your Lordship in any future Resolutions respecting the disposal of that Island, I respectfully submit to Your Lordship's Wisdom.

King's
advocacy of a
small
settlement at
Norfolk Island.

The question
of further
reductions.

* *Marginal note.*—40 Civil and Military; 58 Settlers; 173 Freemen; 107 Male Convicts; 125 Free Women; 25 Female Convicts; 302 Children.

15. In this place, I must respectfully beg to offer such other Observations as Your Lordship may not be informed of. That Island was first Settled in 1788, with the Administration of which I was honored by my respected Friend Governor Phillip, And when I inform Your Lordship that from the want of Supplies arriving in this-Country, owing to the loss of the Guardian in 1789, Half the Military Establishment, and Inhabitants of this Settlement, were sent to Norfolk Island, where they found, if not an Abundance for so great an Increase of Numbers, Yet a Sufficiency of Food to subsist them, thereby leaving a greater Quantity of Provisions for those who remained at this place. The successful exertions that were used rendered Norfolk Island independent of this Colony for Grain in 1793, And after the beginning of 1794, it required no further importation of Animal Food—but on the contrary has since that period afforded great Supplies to this Settlement, and has, so lately as last December, supplied the New Settlements (where there are 700 full Rations victualled) with Six Months' provisions, which could not be spared from the Stores at this place; And perhaps future Supplies may be equally acceptable as the late one has been. Experience has fully proved, that Norfolk Island is fully equal to maintain at least 6,000 Souls. I have already stated, and indeed repeated, its Advantages in affording the most ample Refreshment for our Whalers, And if the East India Company should continue to send their China-Men by the Eastern Passage, as was the Case with the Athenienne's convoy,* and recommended by me in 1794, the Benefit of the Refreshments it would give to the Seamen navigating that valuable Concern of the British Empire would be of the utmost Consequence. It is true that the disadvantage of its Want of an anchorage, or good landing at all times, is of the greatest Inconvenience; But when it is recollected that no Ship ever met with an Accident Since the unfortunate loss of the Sirius in 1789, much of its Terrors may be lessened, even in the Idea of those who have not had an Opportunity of judging for themselves. I am far from wishing to urge the Necessity of its being put on its former Establishment, but I respectfully conceive the present small Establishment would be necessary for the Government of the Settlers, who I learn are determined not to remove without compulsion.

1806.
15 March.

Summary of the
advantages of
the settlement
at Norfolk
Island.

16. In my Letter of December last† to Mr. Cook, I enclosed the result of my last Annual General Muster of Inhabitants, Settlers, Ground in Cultivation, and Stock in these Settlements, which were taken at the usual time in August, 1805. In the Settlers' Muster, Your Lordship will observe, that altho' less wheat was served last Year, than in 1804, Yet other objects of

General muster
in August, 1805.

* *Marginal note.*—In 1804.

† Note 206.

Agriculture have been increased; And it will be observed that our breeding Stock has greatly increased particularly Cattle, Sheep, and Swine; Annexed to that Muster, are Observations or Remarks on the whole, which Your Lordship will be pleased to keep in view was made from the Appearances of our Grain at the time* the Muster was taken, but it gives me great Pain to observe that I must in the Sequel of this Letter, contradict the subsequent reality of the flattering Hopes then formed.

17. In the first of these Observations Your Lordship will observe that the Number of free Persons holding Lands by Grant or Lease from the Crown was 674, including 37 Officers.

18. That the Number employed in Cultivation, rearing and taking care of Stock† with their Families, including those employed on Account of Government are—vizt.

Victualled by Government . . .	Men 396	Women 24	Children 73
Support themselves	„ 1,098	„ 418	„ 748

Making in the whole 2,757 employed as above, out of 6,980 Souls in these Settlements.‡ The distribution of the Remainder, as reference to the “General Employment Return” and the “General State of the Settlement” will explain. And by a reference to the Enclosure B. Your Lordship will observe the Number of all descriptions then resident or Stationed at the Different Settlements, from which the Following total is extracted.§

In August, 1805—

Support themselves . . .	2,661	Men	1,285	Women	1,148	Children
Victualled by Govern't . .	2,439	„	452	„	559	„

In March, 1806—

Support themselves . . .	2,744	„	1,203	„	1,159	„
Victualled by Govt. . . .	2,427	„	478	„	519	„

19. By the Observations with the Enclosure A, It appears that 6,382 Acres have been granted Since August 1804, mostly for the purpose of grazing and rearing Stock, Exclusive of Commonage granted to the Inhabitants of the different Districts Amounting to 35,205 Acres—The Grounds marked for Government Cattle and secured by Grant to the Crown as well as that appropriated to Cultivation on the Public Account, is 82,099 Acres, making in the whole 179,272 Acres located to Individuals And occupied by the Crown, of which 13,609 Acres are cultivated, 6,737 Fallow and 158,922 in Pasture, or uncleared of Timber, exclusive of the cleared Spaces occupied by the Town of Sydney and Parramatta.

* *Marginal note.*—August, 1805.

† *Marginal note.*—The Number of Men taking Care of Public and Private Stock is 380.

‡ *Marginal note.*—*i.e.*, Sydney, Parramatta, and Hawkesbury and adjoining districts.

§ *Marginal note.*—This Calculation includes all the Settlements in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island.

1806.
15 March.
Remarks on
the general
muster.

Free settlers
holding grants
or leases.

Inhabitants
employed in
farming.

General
census.

Return of land
occupied.

20. In that Statement I have also detailed an Abstract from the Muster of the different descriptions of Stock belonging to the Crown and Individuals with their Increase between 1804 and 1805, and the Numbers killed and died, Sent to other Settlements, distributed among Individuals, and the Remains in August, 1805, which I conceive may be considered as a certain proof that all descriptions of live Stock are doing well.

1806.
15 March.
Returns of
live stock.

21. The next Remark in that Report, is on the appearance of the Grain that is in Store, and growing when that Muster was taken, in August 1805. The Quantity then in the public Granaries and Stacks, was supposed to contain Sufficient for the present Number of full Rations victualled,* to last 21 Weeks, which might be extended by Grain that would be received in payment of Government Debts, and some that must be purchased from Individuals who have no Debts, to send to New Settlements where there are 782 full Rations victualled†—The Appearance of the Crops then growing was so favourable, as to presume that Sufficiency of Wheat and Maize at a liberal Calculation for 100 Weeks exclusive of Barley, Potatoes, and Pease. So far, our prospects at that time were highly favourable, which encouraged a hope that the Reserve of government Stacks, containing upwards of 10,000 Bushels of Wheat, might not be wanted.

Estimated
supply of grain
in August, 1805.

22. A Month after the Muster It was discovered that the Eggs of a most destructive Insect‡ had been deposited in the Wheat grown last Year before it was Stacked, and on opening them in September, they were found to have hatched an Insect called here, and I believe in Europe, the “Fly-Moth,” which had destroyed, at least, a third of the last Year’s Wheat. Still sufficient appeared to remain until the Harvest was got in in December; but These hopes were of short duration. In October it was found that the Wheat when in Blossom had in some districts suffered very much by the Blights and Lightning, and where the Grain was formed much Smut and rust were found. These Losses and Appearances rendered it necessary to have recourse to the Reserve of Government Stacks, and to meet any Accident I employed every Man at Government Labour to plant 250 Acres of Maize.

Ravages
produced by the
fly moth.

Losses by
blight, smut,
and rust.

23. In this Place it is necessary to observe that, among other Causes of the Wheat failure, the Want of a Change of Seed and the careless manner in which many of the Settlers prepare and sow their Grounds are not the least, As a very few, indeed scarce any, of our Cultivators have the least Notion of a regular System

Causes of
failure of
wheat crop.

* *Marginal note.*—1,971 at Sydney, Parramatta, Hawkesbury, etc.

† *Marginal note.*—Port Dalrymple, 250; Derwent, 420; New Castle, 112.

‡ Note 207.

1806.
15 March.

Improved
methods of
agriculture.

Exchange of
seed wheat.

Precarious
wheat supplies.

Impoverished
land.

Wisdom of
cultivating
maize.

Advantages of
cultivation
of maize.

of Agriculture beyond what the Customs and Observances of the oldest Settler affords the others. However, as Cattle and Ploughs increase, the latter Cause will be greatly removed, And I am much gratified in saying the Plough is now getting into general Practice by the real industrious; And it is to be hoped that the Exchange of Wheat Seed, which may be made with the New Settlements under the exertion of one or two Individuals in detaining a Change from a small Quantity of Red Lammas Sent an Officer in a Letter from England, will in time remedy that Want. Much dependance has ever been placed on Wheat for the Support of the Colony, and that Dependance on the Fertility of the Soil has been confined to the Settlements in and about the Hawkesbury, whereby much of the Forest Land, which is so far from Floods, has in some Measure been Neglected. It is not my intention to discourage the growth of that valuable Grain, but I do not think it safe for the Settlement to rely wholly on Wheat for the General Support of every Class of the Inhabitants. It is soon destroyed in the Field by the Blight, Rust, Smut, and Caterpillar, Also in this Climate by Fire both in Harvest and in the Stack, And by Weovils and Corn Moths when in the Granary, Added to which, when the Wheat is continually sowed on the same Land, it impoverishes it so much that if the Crop is not destroyed by any of the above common Evils, the produce will be small And by no Means equal to the Expence of raising it, as the same Labor and Expence must be used on worn-out Lands that will not produce more than 8 Bushels of Wheat an Acre as upon Land that will produce 24. Though the Cultivation of Wheat should not be neglected when it can be raised without Private or Public Loss, I am also of Opinion that the period is not far distant when Maize must be more generally used than it is at present, because Wheat cannot be raised for the general Support of the Settlement by those at present employed in Agriculture, as that description are now become few, or none, compared with what they were before the present great Increase and Acquirement of Stock, which will require a Continual drain on the Agricultural Labourer as the Stock increases; for, supposing the Increase of Sheep during the present Year to be 8,000, this addition will require forty Men. Black Cattle and Horses will also require the Care of Additional hands in proportion to their Increase.

24. Under all these Considerations, it would be necessary to repeat the frequent Advice which has been given the Settlers to put a greater Value on Maize and cultivating the high lands that will admit thereof. That Grain, altho' not so grateful Food as Wheat, Still it is wholesome and nourishing. It takes but little

extraordinary preparation of the Ground for planting and requires little seed. As these and many more incentives have been used to encourage a more general growth of Maize, I trust it will be attended to by the Individual Cultivator more than it has hitherto been. Still, if that Grain is not planted on lands out of the reach of Floods, it is always liable to loss from that Cause. Unfortunately, the great part of that planted by Individuals on the low Ground was flooded in February, and more than 6,000 Bushels of Maize lost. However, notwithstanding all these Misfortunes to our late Crops, still I hope the ensuing Season will be favorable; And, if no Accident happens to our Crop of Maize, We shall not want, And, to ensure a Sufficiency, I have directed Barley and Potatoes to be received and issued as part of the Ration.

1806.
15 March.

Losses by
floods.

25. In Continuation of my Report of this Survey, it is necessary I should advert to the Situation of these Settlers. Those Settlers and Cultivators who are so considerably increased by what are called Free Settlers from England, discharged Soldiers, and some few who have been settled from prisoners whose Term of Transportation is expired, are in great Want of Labourers for the necessary works of Agriculture, which is owing to the following Causes:—

Want of
agricultural
labourers.

The real Settlers and other Cultivators, among whom are Officers, &c., who have procured by purchase more ground than they are able to occupy, have let Portions of it to Prisoners who have served their Terms of Transportation, Emancipated, or from good behaviour have been permitted to gain their own livelihood. By this Means they have in a great Measure themselves done away the laboring Class, And what few remain charge high for their Labour, And, Notwithstanding the Restrictions against those Impositions, No attention is paid by the Settlers to that necessary Regulation whose Want or Caprice in general regulates the demand and Payment. Whenever a Complaint of that kind falls under the Notice of a Court of Justice those demands are regulated according to the Order that has existed since March, 1797* (and has been often repeated). Notwithstanding the Cautions that have been given the Private Cultivators, Still they have procured the present inconvenience they labor under. Those Settlers, &c., who have let portions of their Land for the Term of Five Years to clear have provided the laboring Class with the Means to raise a great Superabundance of Grain, which necessarily supersedes the Requisition for a great part of what the Settler does or ought to raise on his own Grounds. This can only be considered as an inconvenience brought on the Individual Cultivator by himself, As it is evidently for the Good of

Available
labour
diminished
by sub-leasing
of land.

Wages of
labourers.

Causes and
effects of super-
abundance of
grain.

1806.
15 March.

the Colony at large, by cultivating more Ground than would otherwise be done, consequently lowering the price of Grain, and placing its acquirement within everyone's reach. There is another Material Inconvenience that attends the idle Settler, viz., the many instances of the industrious free Servant, or tenant, working the proprietor off his Farm, altho' this cannot by any Means be considered a public loss, as the land must be more productive in the hands of an Industrious than an Idle Proprietor; to this may also be added the Numbers necessarily employed taking Care of Stock. Another Cause of the Want of Agricultural Labourers is the Number of Free Men who are employed by Individuals in the Seal and Oil Fisheries,* which, as a productive Article of Export, has received every Encouragement that could be given; And as long as Grain can be raised for the Consumption of the Colony, there cannot, perhaps, be a more advantageous Employment for the benefit of the Inhabitants in general, as long as that Object is confined to Englishmen and English Vessels; But, I am sorry to say, that if the most decided Checks were not given to the Introduction of Americans and American Vessels any benefit this Colony may possess would become the Property of Americans at the Expence of England. However these obvious Circumstances may have deprived the Settlers of that labour they could formerly procure in a more abundant way than they can at present, Yet the Introduction of Ploughs and Carts, with the Advantage of having Cattle from Government Herds, has removed much of that inconvenience to the real industrious Cultivator.

26. In taking the Settlers Muster, it appears that the Breeding Stock I caused to be distributed among the different description of those Settlers whose Industry and Character are susceptible of that Encouragement have been taken Care of, and duly increased; that their exertions in sowing Wheat, Notwithstanding the Wet Weather which prevailed at that Season, has been evident; And I did hope that a favourable Harvest would have repaid their Efforts, but it has unfortunately turned out otherwise.

27. Having concluded the principal Remarks on the last Years Muster of Settlers etc., to which I have added a comparative view of the Annual progress in Cultivation and raising Stock from 28th September, 1800, when I took the Command to the date of the last Muster in August, 1805, I have now to request Your Lordships reference to the Report (B) which contains an Abstract of the whole Numbers in this part of the Territory.†

* *Note by Governor King.*—In all its Branches, At Sea and on Shore, the Number employed is 280.

† *Marginal note.*—Viz., Sydney, Parramatta and Hawkesbury.

Industrious
tenants become
owners of land.

Labour
employed in
the fisheries.

Improved
methods of
farming.

Live stock
owned by
settlers.

By which Your Lordship will observe that out of the 6,980 Inhabitants of all descriptions, including those belonging to the Buffalo, 4,310 Support themselves without any Expence to the Crown, and that 2,445, making 1,971 full Rations, are Supported by Government, which includes Civil Military and Convicts, who are necessarily supported and respectively employed—To that Document, I have also annexed a comparative Annual Statement of the Inhabitants in this Settlement from September 1800 to 1805—Wherein Your Lordship will observe that 468 persons have died, 160 Couples have been Married, and 804 have been born, exclusive of those Children that have died in Infancy.

1806.
15 March.
General returns
of inhabitants.

28. To the Number and Employment Return of Convicts at Public Labour for December 31st, 1805, I request Your Lordship's reference for an Account of the respective Works done by the Convicts who are victualled by the public during the last Year—With that Document, I also have the honor of forwarding the General State of this and the other Settlements at the date of the last General Muster, in Order to elucidate the Several parts of this Dispatch. I also enclose a General Statement of this date.

Returns
transmitted.

29. The Public Works now in hand are, preparing Ground for Wheat, of which there is 150 Acres ploughed And I hope to get at least 250 Sowed—250 Acres of Maize have a promising Appearance And the other objects of Cultivation will be attended to, as much as the few Labourers retained at Government Work will admit—A very good Octagon Wind Mill is building, And the Dam for the Water Mill is continuing, Altho' I much fear the latter work will be very unsuccessful from the Effects that even the most partial Floods have on it. It is my decided Opinion that Water Mills will not be of any use in this part of the Country, as the Dams are so liable to be carried away by the heavy Floods. However being so far advanced in that Work I mean to compleat it. For the progress of the Citadel or Fort Phillip, I request Your Lordship's reference to the enclosed report of its Progress, And when Your Lordship considers this fortification is built in the most substantial Manner with the best of Stone, And now it is more than half done, its total expence to the Crown, which with the Officer's Pay and Expence of the Convicts' provisions at work at it, does not exceed £1,230 at this time, I trust it will appear that these works are constructed at a far less Expence than in any other part of the World. Much Individual Labour is carrying on by the different descriptions of Artificers and Laborers of which a Yearly Report will be made.

Report on
public works.

Fort Phillip.

1806.
15 March.
Leasing of the
public brewery.

30. Being anxious to turn the Public Brewery to as good an account as possible in preventing thirst for Spirits which is so prevalent in this Colony, I found after a Year's Experience that Government was at a great loss and Expence in carrying on that Object, owing to the description of People it was necessary to employ. I therefore directed the Commissary to let it for two Years, as stated in the enclosed Agreement. The Rent to be paid in Beer* for the use of the Convicts at Public Labour is equivalent to the Interest of the Work done on the Premises and the Cost of the Utensils in England, viz., £1,568 3s. And on the same Principle of making a saving in the Expence of maintaining the People to Work the Salt-Pans at this place, I have directed a similar Agreement to be made for carrying on that Object, the Rent of which being 3,640 lbs. of Salt for Government purposes, which is equivalent to the Interest of the Expenses, viz., £533 10s. The Salt-Pans at Newcastle will still be worked on account of Government.

Leasing of the
salt-pans at
Sydney.

The
introduction
of stills.

31. As every Measure has been adopted to prevent the Importation of Spirits which has frequently drained the Colony of every Penny that the Individual Cultivator could realize, other Expedients have been tried; Among which is that of making and using private Stills in different parts of the Colony, And that this practice is much facilitated by the number of Irish may be easily perceived—Excepting the destruction of several private Stills for distilling Spirits from Sugar and Grain, And the trouble given to the Magistrates and myself by those concerned in the Southern Fishery, nothing very particular has occurred since my last.

Detection of
illicit stills.

32. Respecting the Stills, their increasing practice was known some time ago to myself and Magistrates, But the detection was deferred until sufficient proof could be obtained, when several of those Engines were destroyed And the Workers and such Proprietors as the Facts could be proved on, were sent from the Colony, agreeable to a Colonial Regulation on that Head. Where the Mischief would have ended it is impossible to say if not prevented, As it was clear that the working and a great part of the Property was carrying on and belonged to some of the most determined United Irishmen. The necessary Measures that were taken I hope will prevent a Repetition of these practices, at least for some time to come, for exclusive of every Moral and political Evil that would have resulted from its not being put a Stop to, the Means of the Inhabitants' Existence would have been greatly affected by the Quantity of Grain and Sugar that it was known to be in Contemplation to expend on those

* *Marginal note.*—200 Gallons a Month.

destructive Objects. Still if Report is true there are many others at Work, and so concealed that detection by the police is as yet ineffectual, the Evil resulting from which is that there is much Reason to conclude that a Quantity of Grain will be destroyed thereby—Cautious of the bad efforts of this practice In which I have reason to suppose some above the labouring Class are concerned, It has occurred to me that the Excise Laws as far as the Fines and Penalties for every private Still might be adopted here with a good Effect, but on consulting with the Judge Advocate on that Subject, he thinks the Introduction of those Laws ought to be Sanctioned by His Majesty's Government. However much I differ with him Considering this Colony and the generality of the Inhabitants And that such Regulations would not be repugnant to the Laws of England, Yet I have forborne that Measure until an Instruction and opinion may be received thereon.

1806.
15 March.

Proposed
adoption of
the English
excise laws.

33. Notwithstanding the Measures that have been taken here, and in England and India, to prevent the Importation of Spirits, Still that Evil does continue from those Countries, And when brought here, it is no easy task to send it from hence Altho' even that Measure has often been carried into Effect; the Consequence of these Importations is that the greater part of the Inhabitants are kept in a State of Beggary.—This has lately called forth the Representation of some of the Inhabitants. One of which states his Request for a Licence to distil peaches for the use of his Family under any Regulation I might Order, he having 400 Bushels of that Fruit growing on his Farm which would otherways be useless, as the Cyder made from them would not keep; Submitting to my Consideration, that there can be no reason why a Farmer should not make the best of his Crop And provided he keeps with the Rules laid down for the good of Society, and even in this Instance in the Mother Country, this is allowable on giving due notice to the Excise Officer, and Cyder used in Distillation is exempt from Duty but not from the Regulation respecting the private Distillery.

Prevention of
the importation
of spirits.

Petition for a
license to distil
peaches.

34. With these Reasons I should be very well satisfied to give that permission, but the great Evil will be the probability of Corn being malted for the purpose of distilling by those who may be licensed to distil their peaches, Of which Fruit there are an astonishing Abundance, Nor do I believe there is any other Means of permitting this Indulgence without adopting such part of the Excise Laws as may be applicable to the local State of the Colony. It certainly would have the effect of lessening the inclination for foreign Spirits and Save much property and Specie from passing into the Hands of Strangers; I therefore

Advantages and
disadvantages
of granting
a license.

1806.
15 March.

respectfully request Your Lordships Consideration, how far the Excise Laws may be adopted within this Territory to remedy those Evils which I think cannot be entirely checked without such Measures being enforced.

Progress of the
trade in oil and
seal-skins.

35. In my former Letters to Your Lordship and Your Noble predecessor, I have communicated the Encouragement and Assistance I had given to the Adventurers in procuring Oil and Seal Skins about the Coasts and Islands of this Territory for the purpose of exporting to China and England, which has been the means of two or three of that Class, who have recently expiated the Crimes for which they were sent here, becoming Monied Men, Whether Nominally so or in reality I am by no means certain, however be that as it may, they now possess several small Vessels and employ 200 People on those Vessels All which would have been extremely laudable, if they had not very much forgot themselves.

Disputes
amongst
principals and
men engaged in
the fisheries.

36. Mr. Campbell and some others have adventured equally, which has created much Jealousy between each other in obtaining Free Men to carry on their respective pursuits. And such has been their Animosity that my Attention and that of the Magistrates has been more or less occupied by the litigious Complaint of their Conduct to each other, and the Men they employ which has rendered the enclosed Copies of a General Order and consequent Bond necessary not only to prevent these disputes but also to relieve the People they employ from the danger of being starved requiring the Conditions of the Bond to be executed; the Conduct of some of those, who have been under the Sentence of the Law, gives me reason to regret my extending such an Indulgence to that description. However that Conduct will not prevent my protection and Encouragement to the deserving part of those Adventurers, Some of whom under Colour of procuring Seals and Oil about the Coasts of this Colony have, by the Agency of American Vessels and in defiance of the Colonial Regulations on that Subject, taken a Number of People off the Islands in Bass's Straits and carried them to a smaller Group of Islands* being considerably without the limits of this Territory, Where upwards of 80 People are on those Islots, the largest is a bare Rock, and not Six Miles round Where Seals resort in great Numbers—In the Course of Two Years upwards of 160,000 Skins have been taken.

Arrival of the
ship Eliza.

37. A little before Christmas a small American Vessel loaded with Spirits arrived from the Isle of France bound to India with the old Excuse of receiving Repairs, Water, &c., but in fact to dispose of his Cargo. As the Master produced a Letter to Simeon Lord, a Dealer here, who is the person so often alluded to in

* *Marginal note.*—Lat. 49° 49' Long. 179° 20' (see note 208).

forming unlicensed Connections with Americans, As this Letter came from Merchants of the Isle of France, I considered it my Duty to inspect it, when I found it contained the Subject of the Inclosure; And on demanding to see the Agreement alluded to, he refused it under the plea of having no Copy. I informed My Lord Hobart* of the French Vessel L'Adele coming here from the Isle of France and the little Encouragement given him to repeat his Visit. I also transmitted a Copy of my Letter to the Governor of the Isle of France,* intended to prevent the Inter-course of French Vessels to this Port; a short time after the Adele's departure I had some imperfect Information that an Agreement had been made between Lord and the French, which I directed an officer to inquire into, And to signify my disapprobation of any such proceeding, the truth of which was denied; but the detection of the above Letter convinced me that my Information was correct. I have stated this Circumstance to suggest the necessity of some decided Instructions being sent as a Guide to future occurrences of that kind, as I am of Opinion that the Introduction of Foreigners of any Nation in this peculiar Colony will be productive of the greatest Inconvenience, exclusive of their draining these Settlements of the Money that ought to revert to His Majesty's Subjects And not to his Enemies or doubtful Friends. And another Consideration which I would humbly suggest is the certainty of its opening a Communication with the Company's Territories, which His Majesty's Instructions pointedly forbids.

38. Averse as I ever have been to permit Spirits, I very reluctantly consented to allow the American's Spirits being landed, and that at a time when there was an apparent Scarcity of Grain before us; But a Consideration of the general good Conduct of the Inhabitants when I sent the Vessel away that brought 15,000 Gallons of Spirits from the House of Campbell and Co., Calcutta, without permission, joined to the impolicy of withholding that Indulgence at the time it came, and the necessity of purchasing 1,238† Gallons to make up the deficiency of two Years promis'd the Military of Lieutenant-Governor Collins's Establishment, and one Year for that at Port Dalrymple, together with 1,000 Gallons for the use of the Buffalo, I permitted the remainder to be disposed of in equal divisions to the Officers, Settlers, and Merchant Vessels in the Harbour that needed proportions thereof, as stated in the General Orders.

39. In my Letter by the Ferret, South Whaler, I had the honor of stating the great Advantage received by our South Sea

1806.
15 March.

Attempted
trade with
Mauritius by
Simeon Lord.

Instructions
required *re*
intercourse with
foreigners.

Spirits landed
from the ship
Eliza.

* Note 209.

† *Marginal note.*—433, Hobart Town, 805, Port Dalrymple: 800 Gallons were also purchased for Govt. use at Sydney (*see* note 210).

1806.
15 March.

Whalers refreshing at the Bay of Islands on the East Coast of New Zealand, and the great Hospitality Shewn them by Tip-a-he, the Chief of that District, who I directed the Commandant at Norfolk Island to Supply with Breeding Stock which I understand has been fully complied with.

Visit of Te-pahi
to Sydney.

40. On the Buffalo's Return from Norfolk Island, I was surprized by a visit from Tip-a-he with four of his Sons—As he had always been spoken of with the greatest Gratitude by the Commanders of the South Sea Whalers frequenting the Bay of Islands for refreshment, who have received much kindness from him and his people, I caused every Attention to be paid him, And that he might receive no unpleasant Impressions, he eat at my Table, And was, with his Sons here, comfortably lodged Nor have I a doubt that the attention Shewn him by the Inhabitants in General And the Abundant presents he took from hence will procure the greatest Advantages to our South Sea Whalers.

Objects of
Te-pahi's visit.

41. This worthy and respectable Chief, (for so I found him in every Sense of the Word after residing amongst us three Months) informed me that he had long intended this Visit, being encouraged by the Report of the Two New Zealanders who visited Norfolk Island in 1794. He had undertaken it also at the Request of his Father And the prospect of his Country being benefited by his Visit as it had been by the great Blessing bestowed on it by the Two New Zealanders' return from Norfolk Island who introduced the potatoe, which is now in the greatest Abundance. He also added that leaving New Zealand was much against the will of his people, but that objection was done away by the probable Advantage they would derive from his excursion. To say that our Visitor was merely civilized, falls

Character
of Te-pahi.

short of his Character As every Action and Observation showed an uncommon Attention to decency of Manners. He was on all occasions extremely Avaricious of observing and gaining the complete information respecting the Origin and use of every thing that struck his Notice. And there were but few things of real utility that did not entirely engross his attention, Nor was he backward in giving every information respecting his own Country. As the Object of his Visit was not confined to mere curiosity he informed me previous to his Departure that a Material Object of his Enquiry was to be assured from me that if the Ships that touched at the Bay of Islands all belonged to King George's people, and whether the Refreshments he and his people gave them were right and agreeable to me. On this Subject I expressed the difference between the English and American Colours And that both were entitled to his Kindness—He complained that in one Instance a New Zealander had been flogged.

Visits of
whaling ships
to the Bay
of Islands.

by the Master of a Whaler, And hoped that I would give Orders that no such Act should be committed in future, and very liberally observed that he supposed the Master must be a bad Character in his own Country to commit Such Violence on a Stranger whose countrymen were relieving his Wants. I assured him that I would give Strict directions that nothing of that kind should happen again; but if unfortunately it should recur, every pains should be taken to bring the Offender to Justice. It fortunately happened to be the Fruit Season when he was here, Nor could any Man be more Avaricious of hoarding Wealth than he was of seizing every Seed he could obtain. From the Circumstance of the Buffalo not reaching Port Dalrymple, I gave our Friend Several Boxes of Fruit Trees which were designed for that Settlement.

1806.
15 March.

Maori ill-treated
by a whaling
master.

Seeds collected
by Te-pahi.

42. As all the Whalers and other Vessels which have visited Tip-a-he's Residence have expressed the great convenience hospitality and Assistance they have uniformly received from this worthy Chief and His People, I told him that I should impress on those who might visit him the necessity of their conducting themselves and People in a peaceable Manner. And to give them Articles in Exchange for their potatoes and what Stock he may in future have to spare which the Supplies of breeding Swine and Goats with Fowls etc. sent from Norfolk Island will soon enable him to do. To give him some proof of the Estimation he was held in by me and the Inhabitants of this place, I caused a Medal to be made of Silver with the following Engraving:—"Presented by Governor King to Ti-pa-he a Chief of New Zealand during his Visit to Port Jackson in January 1806" And on the Reverse "In the Reign of Geo: the 3rd by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." This Medal was suspended by a Strong Silver Chain round his neck. With this and other presents he was pleased and grateful, particularly with the numerous Tools and other Articles of Iron given him from the Public Stores and by every Class of Individuals.

Future
intercourse
at the Bay
of Islands.

Medal
presented to
Te-pahi by
King.

43. As Several New Zealanders of the lower Class had come here by different Vessels, it was a desirable and useful Object to endeavour to get a Number of People sent from that Country to distribute about as Shepherds. On communicating this wish to Ti-pa-he he appeared to give very readily into the Idea, but insisted on sending the Middling Order of People who would be more expert at Labour and tractable than the Emoki's or lower Class, who were too idle and vicious to send here, And from whom no good could be got. Hence it appears as well as from his General Conversation that the Emoki's are made to labour by the

Proposed
employment
of Maoris in
New South
Wales.

1806.
15 March.

Authority of the Chiefs. How far our Friend will be able to comply with his promise of sending some of his Subjects here must depend on the Degree of Authority he possesses.

Te-pahi sent to
New Zealand
in the Lady
Nelson.

44. That no unfortunate Event might occur to lessen the good impression made on our Visitor, I directed Acting Lieutenant Symons of the Lady Nelson to take him back to his Residence at New Zealand And to shew him every Attention on the Voyage which I am certain that Officer will strictly adhere to. I have to apologize to Your Lordship for this tedious Narrative but as I conceive it may be productive of future benefit not only to this Colony but also to the English Merchants, I have taken the liberty of intruding it on Your Notice.

Intercourse
with natives.

45. Referring to my recent Communications respecting the behaviour of the Natives, I have the pleasure to inform Your Lordship that about these Settlements we continue on the most Amicable footing since their last Misconduct, Nor is there a doubt that the Banishment of two of the principals to Norfolk Island, as stated in a former Letter,* has had a great Effect, and occasions the present good Understanding that prevails between them and the White Men. But I am sorry to observe that a small private Colonial Vessel† laden with Sealskins, was stranded in Twofold Bay, near the South part of this Coast. The Natives in great Numbers surrounded the few Men belonging to the Vessel, commencing their Attack by setting the Grass on the surrounding Ground on Fire, and throwing Spears, which, according to Report, rendered it necessary to fire on them, when some of the Natives were killed. However much the White Men may be justified on the principle of Self-defence, yet I have cause to think the Natives have suffered some wrong from the worthless Characters who are passing and repassing the different places on the Coast, nor would they escape the Punishment such Conduct deserves if it could in any instance be proved.

Encounter with
natives at
Twofold Bay.

46. In my Letter by the Ferret, South Whaler, dated 20th July last, I had the honor of communicating to Your Lordship a Memorial to me on behalf of Messrs. Campbell and Company of Calcutta and this place Owners of the Ship Sydney, praying that she might be permitted to go to England on the same Terms as the Lady Barlow, with a valuable Cargo of Oil and Seal Skins, procured here by His Majesty's Subjects, (To those Documents I respectfully refer Your Lordship as well as to my Communication to Mr. Secretary Cook since that period). That request I granted and by adopting the same restrictions as were made respecting the Lady Barlow and not taking any responsibility either on myself or His Majesty's Government for giving that permission which I hoped would be considered as guarding against an infrac-

Proposed export
of oil and
seal-skins on the
ship Sydney.

tion of the Honorable Company's Rights, and promoting the welfare of this Colony in encouraging the Fisheries for those valuable Commodities—I also stated the Circumstance of my having put on board a great Quantity of Ship Timber procured by the Convicts at Public Labour for Ballast, which I had con- signed to the principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, who by the Agreement were to fix their own price for its freight. Fortunately the Sydney had not Sailed, but was on the point of departure when the Star private Ship of London arrived in five Months from thence with a Report (for she brought no Letter either public or private) that the Lady Barlow was detained by the East India Company, which has deferred the Sydney's departure until Authentic Accounts are received of the Lady Barlow. As I was on the point of finishing these Letters to Send by the Sydney I shall here close those Dispatches by enclosing the usual Returns and assuring Your Lordship of the general good State of health and regular be- haviour of the greater part of his Majesty's Subjects under my direction.

1806.
15 March.

Shipment of
timber on the
Sydney.

Arrival of the
Star.

Detention of
the Lady
Barlow in
England.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

COPY of agreement with the Commander of the Sydney to touch at Norfolk Island to take people, provisions and Stock from thence to Hobart Town and Van Dieman's Land, dated Sept. 5th, 1805.

Enclosures
transmitted.

[A copy of this agreement is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[This consisted of two returns, an "Account of Stores, Provisions, Stock, etc.," supplied each of the settlements at Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple between 26th November, 1803, and 15th March, 1806; copies of these returns will be found in volume I, series III.]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[This consisted of the second and third paragraphs of the despatch from Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Governor King, dated 14th November, 1805, a copy of which will be found in volume I, series III.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

EXTRACT of Letter from Governor King to Lieutenant Governor Foveaux respecting the removal from Norfolk Island to the New Settlements, June 23rd, 1805.

[This particular extract is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 5.]
 QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT.

1806.
 15 March.
 Return of
 employment.

1805.	Month.	Settlement.	Agriculture and Stock.			Buildings										Boat Builders, etc.		Various Employments.												
			Overseers.	Agriculture on the Public Account.	Care of Government Stock.	Brick and Tile Makers.	Brick and Timber Carriages.	Shingle, Pale and Lath Splitters.	Brick and Timber Layers.	Stone Cutters and Layers.	Sawyers and Timber Measurers.	House Carpenters and Labourers.	Painters.	Time and Charcoal Burners.	Carpenters, Shipwrights, and Caulkers.	Labourers, Watchmen and Clerks.	Blacksmiths, Sawyers and Rope Makers.	Magr. Roads, Repairing. Bridges and Batteries.	Taking Care of Government Huts.	Wheelwrights, Millwrights and Labourers.	Armourers and Bailiffs.	Basket and Broom Makers.	Flax Dressers, Wool Carders, and Weavers.	Millers and Salt Boilers.	Schoolmasters, Sextons and Bellmen.	Writers or Clerks.	Coopers, Farriers and Wire-drawers.	Granary, Provision Stores and Clerks.	Executions and Goalers.	
		Sydney	13	...	6	...	7	12	...	14	8	4	13	1	2	10	14	13	16	3	2	1	...	7	4	8	2	8	3	3
		Parramatta	19	...	6	...	6	10	5	25	13	16	34	...	6	...	...	...	3	11	5	1	...	...	1	1	1	7	1	8
		Hawkesbury	6	85	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Toon-gabbee	...	3	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Castle Hill ..	6	77	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	44	165	77	...	13	24	8	41	21	20	47	1	8	10	14	13	19	16	7	2	2	41	6	12	3	25	6	6

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT—continued.

1805.	Month.	Various Employments.														Servants.						Recapitulate.						General Total.
		Sadlers and Miners.	Natural History Painters and Botanists.	Tanners, Tool Helvers and Thatchers.	Blind, Insane and Invalids.	Orphan House and Farm.	Boats Crews.	Government Garden and Vineyard.	Colonial Vessels.	Town Gang.	Goal Gang.	Constables and Watchmen.	Carrying Water for the Guards.	Attending Hospital.	Sick and Convalescent.	Tailors, Shoemakers and Barbers.	Printers and Bookbinders.	Brewery and Sallmakers.	To Commissioned Officers of the N.S. Wales Corp.	Overseers, Constables and Freemen doing Government Work.	To Settlers.	Overseers, Stockkeepers, etc., employed in Agriculture.	Artificers, etc., Employed in Buildings.	Shipwrights and Boat Builders.	Various Employments.	Servants to Officers, etc.		
Decr.	Sydney	2	3	8	10	6	13	11	12	10	71	5	21	71	10	2	1	33	17	1	286	183	37	37	188	53	358	
	Parramatta	2	2	5	9	6	5	1	18	10	18	1	5	22	5	2	1	37	11	16	25	115	..	..	162	50	352
	Hawkesbury	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	7	16	99	3	..	..	42	43	187
	Toon-gabbee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	57	..	..	6	1	64
	Castle Hill ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	86	4	..	27	1	118
	Total ...	2	3	8	10	6	13	11	12	10	71	5	21	71	10	2	1	33	37	16	286	183	37	37	425	148	1079	

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1806.
15 March.
Return of
employment.

[Enclosure No. 5]—*continued.*

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT of Female Convicts 1805.

1806.
15 March.
Return of
employment.

Month.	Settlement.	Woolen Manufactory.	Spinning, Picking Oakum, etc.	Husking Corn and Picking Weeds.	Taking Care of Govern. Huts.	Salt Makers.	Orphan House and Care of Orphans.	Hospital Nurses.	Midwives.	Sick and Convalescents.	Blind, Insane and Invalids.	Government Dairy.	Settlers Wives.	Allowed to Overseers, etc.	Servants to Officers, etc.	Women allowed to N.S. Wales Corps.	General Total.
December.	Sydney	4	2	...	1	4	7	...	1	6	...	1	11	3	45	85	
	Parramatta	68	...	...	...	6	6	...	8	1	...	4	2	1	3	99
	Hawkesbury .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15
	Toon-gabbee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Castle Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Total	68	4	2	...	1	10	13	...	9	7	2	20	14	4	48	202

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 5]—*continued.*

Public works on
which convicts
were employed.

PUBLIC Labour of Convicts, Maintained by the Crown at Sydney, Parramatta, Hawkesbury, Toongabbee, and Castle Hill, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1805.

Cultivation.—Gathering, Husking, and Shelling Maize from 200 Acres sowed last Year—Breaking up Ground, Sowing and planting 120 Acres of Wheat, 100 Acres of Barley, 250 Acres of Maize, 14 Acres of Flax, and 3 Acres of Potatoes—Hoeing the above Maize and Threshing Wheat.

Stock.—Taking Care of Government Stock, as Herdsmen, Watchmen, &c.

*Buildings.**—At Sydney: Building and Constructing of Stone a Citadel, named Fort Phillip, being a Sexagon with four embrasures on each face; Building a Stone House over the Salt pans, dwelling-House to ditto, and a Wharf; Building and finished a Brick dwelling-House for the Judge-Advocate, the Old one being Uninhabitable; Building a Commodious Brick House for Main Guard, the Old One pulling down, with Officers' and Serjeant's Room detached, and the Whole Walled round; Built a Brick Printing Office, repairing Storehouses, Offices, and Soldiers' Barrack; Carpenters assisting to cut down and finished the Investigator for Service, with much other incidental Work.

* Note 213.

At Parramatta: Carpenters making the necessary alterations at the Brewery, framing two Houses for Newcastle, finding Roofs for Judge-Advocate's and Guard-House at Sydney; Erecting Stone Mill dams for the Water Mill; Building a Brick dwelling-House for the Clergyman's residence; Keeping Storehouses in Repair, Barracks for Officers and Soldiers, and public Buildings, with much other incidental Work.

1806.
15 March.

Public works on which convicts were employed.

At Hawkesbury: Completed the Brick Buildings for a Public School.

Exclusive of the above, the Jail, House of Correction, with different Offices for the Manufactory of flax, hemp, and Wool, with covered Rope walks, all built of Stone and enclosed with a high Stone Wall, are Completed, being built at the Private expense of the Inhabitants of the Colony, under the direction of a Committee of Officers.

Boat and Ship Builders.—Cutting off the Upper Works of the Investigator and fitting her for Service; Working on the Repairs of His Majesty's Vessels Buffalo and Lady Nel., on the Francis, Integrity, and Resource, Colonial Vessels; Built four rowing and long Boats for the Use of this and other Settlements, keeping the Old Boats and Punt in repair; Squaring 5,571 Solid feet of Ship Timber, and much other incidental Work.

Wheel and Millwrights.—Making and repairing Carts, Timber and Gun Carriages, ploughs and Harrows, and keeping the Old Ones and Mills in repair.

Colonial Vessels.—Fixing the New Settlement at Port Dalrymple; Carrying Supplies from hence and Norfolk Island thither and to Hobart Town on Van Dieman's Land; bringing Grain from Hawkesbury, Coals, Cedar, and Salt from Newcastle; Carrying provisions to Parramatta, bringing down Ship and other timber, and other incidental Services. The Integrity sail'd the 29th June for Valparaiso, on the Coast of Chili. Not returned.

Town and Gaol Gangs.—Repairing Roads, loading and Unloading Boats, and much other Labour, as the Public duty requires.

Various Employments.—Respectively.

Manufactory.—Sawing, preparing, and Manufacturing Hemp, Flax, and Wool, from which the following quantities have been made, applied to public purposes, Vizt.: 3,732½ yds. of Druggit Canvas, Sacking, Girthing, and Linen; 2,201½ yds. of Blanketting, Flannel, Coarse Cloth, and Collar Cloth, including the proportion returned to Individuals for Wool furnished; 4,647 Fathoms of Rope, Log Lines, and Twine.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales, June 30th, 1805.

General return of inhabitants.

[A copy of this return was also forwarded with Governor King's despatch, numbered 3, to under secretary Cooke, dated 1st November, 1805.]

1806.
15 March.
General return of inhabitants.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement on the Eastern Coast of New South Wales, on the 15th March, 1806, with an Estimate on the remains of Provisions in the Public Stores.

Settlement.	Civil Department Victualled.															Military Department Victualled.										Loyal Association, Sydney and Parramatta.																
	Governor.	Depy. Judge-Advocate.	Commisary.	Principal Surgeon.	Depy. Provost-Marshal and Secretary to the Governor.	Chaplain.	Assistant Surgeons.	Surveyor of Lands.	Deputy Commissaries.	Mineralogist.	Boat Builder.	Clerks to the Commissary.	Superintendants and Store-keepers.	Women of Civil Department.	Children of Civil, above 2 years.	Children of Civil, under 2 years.	Total No. of Civil Department Victualled.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensign.	1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Paymaster.	Surgeon.	Serjeants.	Drummers and Fifers.	Privates.	Women of Military Department.	Children above 10 years.	Children above 2 years.	Children under 2 years.	Total of Military Department Victualled.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Serjeants.	Drummers and Fifers.	Rank and File.	Total of Loyal Association Victualled.					
Sydney	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	9	6	1	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	11	299	44	13	98	12	505	1	1	3	2	36	43						
Parramatta				1				5	2	7	3	25	2	2	70	11	4	37	9	13	1	1	3	2	23	30																
Hawkesbury				1				1		4	6																															
Newcastle				1				1			3																															
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10	15	3	17	4	66	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	13	398	57	17	142	22	685	2	2	6	4	59	73								

[Enclosure No. 8.]

1806.
15 March.
Agreement for
renting the
public brewery.

AGREEMENT FOR RENTING THE PUBLIC BREWERY AT PARRAMATTA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

This Indenture made at Sydney in the County of Cumberland this Seventeenth day of February in the Year of our Lord 1806 between John Palmer Esquire as Commissary in and on behalf of His Majesty (being so authorized by His Excellency the Governor) of the one part and Thomas Rushton of Parramatta Conditionally Emancipated of the other part WITNESSETH that the said Thomas Rushton for and in consideration of having the free use and benefit of the Buildings and Brewery together with the Brewing Materials the property of the Crown and situate at Parramatta in the County and Territory aforesaid for the term of one Year commencing from the day of the date hereof, hath consented and agreed and by these presents do consent and agree with the said John Palmer, Esquire, as Commissary as aforesaid as follows that is to say:

1. To Brew strong Beer and Table Beer as per Sample given in.
2. In Case it should be necessary to reduce the quantity of Grain to be brewed the said Thomas Rushton consents and agrees thereto.
3. To deliver for the use of the Convicts &c. 200 Gallons of Strong Beer per month to the Governor or such person as he may appoint to receive the same.
4. To be accountable to the Commissary for Casks at £2 10s. per Ton.
5. Not to injure the Buildings, Brewery or Brewing Utensils but to return them in as good a state as when received.

And for the due performance of all and every of the above Covenants the said Thomas Rushton hath entered into good and sufficient Security in the Sum of Two hundred and fifty pounds Sterling to be recovered in Case of Forfeiture by the said John Palmer, Commissary, as aforesaid in the Court of Civil Jurisdiction in this Territory.

IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto set our Hands and Seals the day and year within written.

JOHN PALMER.
THOS. RUSHTON.

Securities { RALPH WILSON £120
 { ROWLAND HASSALL £120

A true Copy:—RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

1806.
15 March.Agreement for
renting the
government
salt-pans.

AGREEMENT FOR RENTING THE GOVERNMENT SALT PANS AT SYDNEY.

NEW SOUTH WALES. This Indenture made at Sydney in the County of Cumberland in this Territory this day of in Year of our Lord, 1806, Between John Palmer Esquire, Commissary, in and on behalf of His Majesty on the one part and Michael Burn Free Man on the other part WITNESSETH that for and on Condition of the said Michael Burn strictly obeying and conforming to the Rules and Regulations as laid down in the General Order of December 21st, 1805, which is as follows that is to say:

1st. To keep the Buildings, Wharf &c. in Repair; and to leave them in good condition when the agreed term for which they are let expires.

2nd. To keep the Pans constantly at work, except when repairs are necessary.

3d. To deliver into His Majesty's Stores at Sydney, on Monday morning throughout the year Pounds of well dried Salt, fit for curing Meat.

4th. The remaining Salt not to be sold by wholesale for more than 14s. per Cwt. nor by retail for more than Two pence per pound, Government engaging not to dispose less than Two pence per pound.

The said John Palmer as aforesaid on behalf of His Majesty as aforesaid (being so authorized by His Excellency the Governor) hath demised granted and to farm let and by these presents doth demise grant and to farm let all those Salt pans, Buildings Wharf &c. situate in Green Bay* within the Harbour of Port Jackson being the property of the Crown together with the adjacent Wood land containing Three thousand Acres more or less unto the said Michael Burn for the full term of Three Years from the day of the date hereof, the said Michael Burn having permission to take Three Men off the Stores for the sole and express purpose of aiding and assisting the manufacturing of Salt and Government to be at no further expence whatsoever. AND it is further covenanted and agreed on by the aforesaid contracting Parties that the said Michael Burn shall not at any time whatever use or work or cause to be used or worked either by himself or any other person whatsoever within the Premises aforesaid any Still or Stills for the Distillation of any kind of Spirits or strong Drinks whatsoever, and that the said Michael Burn is not to give or dispose of by Sale or otherwise to any person or persons such a quantity of salt so made so as it may become a Monopoly of that necessary Article, but

* Note 214.

1806.
15 March.
Agreement for
renting the
government
salt-pans.

will use his utmost endeavours to have at all times a quantity for the benefit and accomodation of the Public and Government.

AND for the due performance of the above Covenants the said Michael Burn hath entered into good and sufficient security in the sum of £500 to be recovered in case of forfeiture by the said John Palmer Commissary in the Court of Civil Jurisdiction in this Territory.

IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto set our Hands and Seals the day and year within written.

JOHN PALMER.
MIC. BURN.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

[*This was a copy of the letter to secretary Marsden, dated 24th March, 1806.*]

Additional
enclosures.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

RESULT of General Muster at Norfolk Island, 1st August, 1805.
[*This return will be found amongst the Norfolk Island papers.*]

[Enclosures A and B.]

[*These contained duplicates of the enclosures relating to the general muster in August, 1805, forwarded as enclosures to Governor King's despatch to under secretary Cooke, dated 1st November, 1805, and numbered 3.*]

[Enclosure No. 12.]

[*This enclosure included copies of the general order and bond, forwarded as enclosures numbered 1 and 2, by Governor King with his despatch to under secretary Cooke, dated 24th October, 1805.*]

[Enclosure No. 13.]

General orders
re the spirits
imported on the
ship Eliza.

GENERAL ORDERS RELATING TO THE SPIRITS ON THE AMERICAN SHIP
ELIZA.

21st December, 1805.

THE following distribution of Spirits will be made from the 600 Gallons of Spirits allowed to be landed from the Eliza, American Ship viz.

Commissioned Officer	40 Gallons each
Licensed People	40 Gallons each
Superintendants and Serjeants	10 Ditto

The residue to such Persons as His Excellency may grant Permits to.

Officers, Licenced persons and Superintendants to draw their Proportions on Tuesday Morning from the Bonded Stores. Permits for the residue will be granted on Thursday.

Mr. John Gowen is directed to superintend the Issue of the Said Spirits and receive the permits, for which Trouble the Proprietor is to make him an Allowance of one per Cent.

As no other reason could have induced the Governor to allow any Communication with the Eliza, under the Circumstances She has come to this Port, than the approaching Festival, His Excellency directs a Strict observance of the General Order of February 1st 1805 viz.

1806.
15 March.
General orders
re the spirits
imported on the
ship Eliza.

“It having appeared to a Bench of Magistrates, that much unproper Conduct had taken place in the distribution of the Spirits allowed to be landed, from the (Folus American Ship, by some of the permits granted to Settlers having been fraudulently obtained by those who were not meant to receive that Indulgence, In consequence of which three of the Delinquents being Free Men, were sentenced to labour Twelve Months for the Public; As these Collusions must not be allowed, And which would not have happened had the Governor’s Strict Orders on that Head been attended to by the Person who had the Charge of that Distribution, It is hereby ordered and directed that all collusive Frauds respecting permits will on Conviction before a Bench of Magistrates be punished by the parties (if Free and licensed) being Sentenced One Years hard labour with the loss of such License—If persons under Sentence of the Law, with such punishment as the Bench may judge the Case requires; And every other description of persons will be dealt with according to their respective Situations for the breach or disobedience of a General And Public Order—As this regulation does not supersede any part of the former General Orders, His Excellency has directed all such to be enforced.”

24th December, 1805.

IN Order to repress as much as possible the usurious and ruinous Traffic of Dollars by the few who possess them to Individuals at Eight, Nine, and Even Ten Shillings each for the Spirits permitted to be landed as stated in the General Orders of the 21st Instant from the Eliza, As well as to prevent the greater part of those Spirits getting into the hands of those who have accumulated Dollars for similar Advantages, The Governor has therefore left it optional with the Master of the Eliza to land 6,000 Gallons announced in the above General Orders, or not, on being paid in Government or the Paymaster’s Bills.

The Master having consented thereto, the Commissary is directed to insure the payment of Government or Paymaster’s Bills to those who have a Claim on Government for Grain Swine’s flesh etc. delivered into the Store during the last and the present Quarter as far as they are respectively permitted to draw Spirits. He is also directed to receive Copper Coin from those who have the Governor’s permission for that Mode of payment.

1806.
15 March.
General orders
re the spirits
imported on the
ship Eliza.

No Dollars will be received from those, who there is reason to Suppose, have paid an usurious price for them; And as it has lately been the Custom, particularly when the *Cæolus* was here, for licenced People and others (Exclusive of the high price paid for their Dollars) to give a great proportion of the Quantity of the Spirits they are allowed to draw to the Hucksters of these Settlements for the use of their Credit, It is to be understood that any Persons convicted thereof will lose their Licences, And be excluded from those Indulgences, as well as all other persons practising Similar Abuses.

The Bills and Money thus received that are not paid to the Master of the *Eliza*, the Commissary is directed to appropriate to the purpose of paying for the Grain etc. due for the last and the present Quarter, to indemnify Government for any Bills that may be drawn in payment for the above Spirits.

7th March, 1806.

THE Masters of the American Ship *Eliza* and Ship *Star* being allowed to land and dispose of about Eight thousand Gallons of Spirits viz. Brandy at Nine Shillings and Jamaica Rum at Twelve Shillings a Gallon (Duty included), The following Proportions are directed to be issued from the Bonded Store viz.

	Gallons.
For His Majesty's Stores at Sydney, Port Dalrymple and Derwent	1,834
Officers Civil and Military 30 each	2,077
Licenced people 25 each	800
Superintendants and Serjeants 6 each	320
Corporals 2 each and,	

To Settlers and such persons as the Governor may grant permits to 4 and 2 Gallons each, about 2,075.

The proportion to Officers to be delivered from Saturday the 8th to Wednesday the 12th.

Licenced people from the 12th to the 15th instant.

Other descriptions, in which a preference will be given to those who have paid their Government Debts and have lodged Grain in the Stores, from the 17th to 31st.

The Commissary is directed to receive none but such Notes as he can consolidate without any trouble to himself or the Proprietors.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch* marked "Separate A," per ship Sydney.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 15th March, 1806.

1. I have the honor to request Your Lordship's reference to my Separate Letter A. dated as per Margin† for an account

* Note 202.

† 30 Apl., 1805.

of the contingent Expences incurred between the 1st January and 5th April, 1805. It is incumbent on me to forward an Account for the total Expences for which Bills have been drawn from 1st January to 31st December, 1805, which are detailed in the enclosed Abstract.

1806.
15 March.
Report on
expenditure.

2. The Commissary's Accounts for the last Year being closed, Altho' the present is too circuitous a route to send them, And considering it one of the most material parts of my Duty to leave no Subject for explanation, I beg to observe that a reference to the Abstract and enclosed Annual list of Bills Your Lordship will observe that the aggregate Amount of the following Services has been drawn for during the Year 1805.

Summary of
expenditure.

Viz.

Breeding Stock by the Sydney from Calcutta landed at Port Dalrymple	£15,350	0	0		
Grain and Flour purchased and sent to Do.	1,108	19	1		
Spirits purchased and sent to Do.	625	7	0		
Beef Do. Do.	129	8	8		
Blankets and Buckets Do.	16	2	6		
Total for the New Settlement at Port Dalrymple in Bills drawn	£17,256	17	3	£17,256	17 3
Grain furnished from that purchased from Mr. Comy. Palmer to the Settlement at Hobart Town	£815	7	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	£815	7 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Grain and Swine's Flesh purchased from those who owe no Government Debt	£2,504	16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Spirits	140	1	3		
Contingent Salaries to Engineer, Assistant and Commandant at Newcastle	157	7	6		
Total for Bills drawn on Account of and applied to the public use of Sydney and its Settlements				£2,802	5 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total Amt. of Bills drawn by the Commissary Genl. for the Year 1805, and appropriated for the public use of His Majesty's Settlements in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land				£20,874	10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

3. When Your Lordship considers that the considerable Expence for the Cattle and other Articles purchased for the use of Port Dalrymple and Grain furnished for Hobart Town, the remaining contingent Expence for these Settlements will appear small, when compared with those of former Years And particularly in the Article of Grain and Animal Food purchased. To explain the necessity of that expence more fully, I must observe the Average Numbers victualled by Government during 1805

Details of
expenditure.

1806.
15 March.
Details of
expenditure.

viz. 2,984* full Rations required in the proportions issued 28,835 Bushels of Wheat which at 8s. a Bushel is equal to £11,534 and 11,388 Bushels of Maize is equal to £2,277 12s. 0d. and 13,428 lbs. of Sugar equal to £335 14s. 0d., making together the sum of £14,147 6s. 0d. And as only £2,834 19s. 5½d. has been liquidated by Bills on His Majesty's Treasury, it is obvious that the Balance £11,312 6s. 6½d. has been covered by the £6,088 2s. 10d.† arising from Grain etc. paid in Barter for Annual and Extra Supplies, And a part of the Grain etc. raised by those at Government Labour, And I respectfully presume it will be equally obvious that the last Years contingent Expences of this part alone of the Territory to be drawn for would not have exceeded £2,504 16s. 10¾d.

Available
supplies of
beef and pork.

4. In my Letter A.‡ by the Lady Barlow and Investigator, I stated the Circumstance of the Salt Meat brought here from the Cape of Good Hope in 1802 being very bad, and a great proportion of it being condemned by Survey. Still it is calculated that the Remains with the Addition of 100,348 lbs. of Salt Beef and 119,040 lbs. of Salt Pork received by the Tellicherry Transport from Ireland, and that which has and will be purchased from Settlers may last at a full Ration§ for this and the New Settlements from this 15th March until January, And before then I hope other Supplies of Salt Meat will arrive. It is probable that the Kangaroo which may be taken at the New Settlements And the occasional Supplies from Government Stock at these Settlements And the Payment of a quantity of Pork in the ensuing Winter will considerably prolong the time of our Meat lasting, And that we may begin to form a System respecting the Males of the Government Stock 232 Oxen are drawn into one Herd, to which a Number will be continually adding and kept on the finest Pasturage to fatten. And to possess Your Lordship how long the Government Stock would last, if we were obliged to use that increasing Reserve, I have enclosed the Superintendent of Stock's Return for the last Week and a Calculation of the time they would serve at whole, two thirds, and half Ration. An Oxen is killed Weekly for the use of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo and Hospital, and the residue is divided among the Officers, Civil and Military, in lieu of their Salt Meat. Exclusive of that Supply the Hospitals are generally furnished with four wether Sheep a Week. As the Herds of Individuals have greatly increased, it is my intention to offer One Shilling a pound for such Fresh Beef as may be brought to the Stores to issue one or two

Use of the live
stock for
provisions.

Proposed
purchase of
fresh meat.

* *Marginal note.*—Sydney, Parramatta and Hawkesbury, 2,188; New Castle, 118; Hobart Town, 471; Port Dalrymple, 207; Total, 2,984.

† *Marginal note.*—See Abstract B.

‡ Note 215.

§ *Marginal note.*—1,877 Sydney etc. 678 New Settlements—2,555.

days in the week—The price charged by Individuals who kill these Animals is 1s. 9d. a pound; But I am of opinion that purchasing the flesh at 1s. a pound to issue will be productive of Advantage to Government, And at the same time will not lessen the labouring Oxen, which Self Interest will always induce the Settlers or other Cultivator to preserve. This Arrangement and the occasional Supply of Oxen from Government Herds will daily lessen the demand for Salt Meat from England, altho' the necessity of that Article for the use of the New Settlements and even for this in a reduced Degree, cannot for the present be lost Sight of.

5. On the Subject of the Wild Herds, which are now the exclusive property of the Crown,* Referring Your Lordship to my former Communication of the Trials made to reclaim these Cattle, I have the honor to inform Your Lordship that Mr. McArthur having fixed his Establishment in the Centre of the Country where those numerous Herds have so long taken up their Abode, He delivered me the signed proposals contained in the Enclosures, which I consider so far equitable as to incline me to give my Concurrence thereto. But on Mr. McArthur reconsidering the Circumstances, he made a farther proposal of the Men he should be allowed for this purpose to Salt the Fresh Beef for their Support during the Summer Months, And stated the great Difficulty that would occur in his furnishing the means of conveying the Beef Salted for Government to Parramatta which is upwards of 30 Miles from the place where the Salting must be done. Respect'g any of the Beef being salted otherwise than as stated in the proposals *i.e.* for the exclusive use of Government, I had the most decided Objections; Because with all his Care, as he could not always be on the Spot, the people he would necessarily employ to catch or kill the Males and Salt them would not be backward in purloining half that which belonged to Government, Which when once allowed to be Salted for any other purpose, would find its Way to be Sold, thro' many different Channels; And respecting the difficulty of Carriage, I could have no Objection myself to give part of that Assistance on behalf of Government. But as it is probable I may not remain long here I declined entering into any Engagement until the Arrival of some person to relieve me or that I may receive Your Lordships Commands thereon.

6. Situated as those Herds are, and Mr. McArthur's Establishment being contiguous to them, it might be advisable that the above plan with the Exception respecting any part of the Salt Meat being appropriated to his Laborers' use should be adopted

1806.
15 March.
Proposed
purchase of
fresh meat.

Macarthur's
proposals for
killing and
salting wild
cattle.

1806.
15 March.

Alternative
proposal for
killing and
salting wild
cattle.

either by Mr. McArthur, or that the Governor should be Sanctioned by Your Lordship in fixing an Establishment of Government People for that purpose, And to give the person, who ought to be carefully selected for that Charge, a Sufficient Salary or Consideration for Superintending that Object which would give great Supplies of Animal Food, And produce an incredible Increase to the Government property of that description. From a late inspection I am inclined to think Mr. McArthur's Statement of 4,000 Head is short of the real present number by at least two thousand—Respecting the eligibility of Mr. McArthur's plan, I shall consult with my successor (as the Newspapers* inform me that Captn. Bligh of the Navy is on his Way for that purpose), whose Opinion thereon I shall lay before Your Lordship, in order that some decided Steps may be taken on that important Object.

Requisition for
salt meat.

7. In the Commissary's enclosed Statement of Provisions, Your Lordship will observe that a Year's Salt Pork is requested for these Settlements, Port Dalrymple, and Hobart Town. In that Statement the Meat received by the Tellicherry is included. And in the Event of the remainder of that requisition being on its Way And any further Supply for Hobart Town, according to Lieut. Governor Collin's Expectations, Your Lordship will determine on the propriety of the quantity demanded, being sent so soon as on the Receipt of this Despatch.

The want of
general
supplies.

8. The proportion of extra and Annual Supplies for the last Year 1805 not being yet arrived, I have to request Your Lordship's Indulgence in repeating how much our Store is drained of the necessary Articles for carrying on the Public Works and supplying the Wants of Individuals. The Returns of our Remains December 31st last I enclose, which Your Lordship will conceive has been much exhausted since then; And whenever the Supplies do arrive, they will be particularly Acceptable, and enable me to send a part thereof to the New Settlements, which, notwithstanding the liberal Supplies they have had from hence as Your Lordship will observe by the Enclosures in my General Letter of this date, are still deficient in many Articles equally useful as necessary.

Arrival of the
Star with a
general cargo.

9. As the Star, private Ship from London, which sailed from thence in September last, arrived here in February laden with every requisite Store, Your Lordship will imagine that some forbearance was necessary in my declining to purchase of her valuable and extensive Investment for the use of Government, Except the Articles Specified in the Margin,† which I must

* Note 217.

† A small quantity of Nails, hoop Iron and a quarter Cask of Wine for the Gen. Hospital amounting to £106 0s. 0d.

confess I should have been inclined to do, but from the very exorbitant Charges made by the Master. However I trust the Arrival of the expected Supplies are not far distant.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1806.
15 March.

[Enclosure A.]

ABSTRACT of Articles purchased by Mr. Commissary Palmer for the Public use of His Majesty's Settlement in New South Wales p. Order of Govr. King, also quarterly payments of Grain &c. purchased and delivered into His Majesty's Stores by Private Cultivators to Support those Necessarily Maintained by the Crown who have received Articles from Masters of Ships &c. for their Domestic uses and Comfort in whose favor the Grain has been put into the King's Stores and Quarterly payments of Grain &c. Received in Barter and on Accounts of Debts due to the Crown for Annual and Extra Supplies between the 1st January and 31st Decem'r 1805.

Abstract of
purchases made
by government.

Purchased of Messrs. Campbell & Co on Account of the Settlement at Pt. Dalrymple p. Vou. No. 2, Apl. 30th, 1805 :—		
Cows	612 No. ....£25 each	15300 0 0
Calves	10 „ 5 „	50 0 0
Rum	608 Gallons 8/- pr. Gall.	243 4 0
Rice	12300 Lbs. 4d. pr. Lb.	205 0 0
Beef	3883 „ 8d. „	129 8 8
Paddy	20 bags 7/-	7 0 0
Used Blankets ...	57 in No. 2/6.....	7 2 6
Buckets	36 in No. 5/-	9 0 0
		15950 15 2
Salary due Engineer and Assistant between 1st Jan. & the 30th June, 1805		88 7 6
Purchased from Mr. A. Thompson for the use of the Settlement at Port Dalrymple as p. Vou. No. 6, 30 Sep'r, 1805 :—		
Wheat.....	500 Bushels.....9/- p. Bus.	225 0 0
Purchased of Mr. Wm. Bennett for the use of the Settlement at Port Dalrymple as p. Vou. No. 7, 25 Nov., 1805 :—		
Flour.....	5100 Lbs. ....4½d. p. Lb.	95 12 6
Purchased of Robert Campbell Esqr. between the 16th June and 31st of Decr., 1805, p. V. No. 9 :—		
Rum	582 Gall. ....8/- p. Gall.	232 16 0
Purchased from Robert Campbell Esqr. for the use of the Colony as p. Vou. No. 11, 31st Dec., 1805 :—		
Sugar	4139 Lbs.@ 7d.	120 14 5
Salary due Engineer and Assistant between 1st July and the 31st December, 1805		69 0 0

1806.
15 March.
Abstract of
purchases made
by government.

ABSTRACT of Articles &c. Purchased from the 1st Jany. to 31st December, 1805; Necessity for the Purchase, or Service the uses they have and will be put to and Amount of what remains in His Majesty's Stores.

From whom purchased, &c.	Quality.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Necessity for the purchase and to What use applied.	Amount of Quantity remains.
Messrs. Campbell & Co.	Cows	612	£25	15300 0 0	For the Public use of His Majesty's Settlement at Port Dalrymple.	£ s. d.
"	Calves	10	£5	50 0 0		
"	Rum	608 gns.	8/-	243 4 0		
"	Rice	12300 lbs.	4d.	205 0 0		
"	Beef	3883 lbs.	8d.	129 8 8		
"	Paddy	20 bags	7/-	7 0 0		
"	Blankets ..	57	2/6	7 2 6	for the use of His Majesty's Settlement at Port Dalrymple.
"	Buckets ..	36	5/-	9 0 0		
Mr. William Bennett.	Flour	5100 lbs.	4½d.	95 12 6	
Ensign Minchin..	Engineer and Artillery officer.	365 days	5/-	91 5 0	Salary due them for their respective services.
W. Henry Alcock	Asst. to Do.	365 "	2/6	45 12 6		
C. A. F. N. Menzies.	Commt. at Newcastle.	82 "	5/-	20 10 0	For the use of the Colony.
Robert Campbell Esq.	Spirits	582 gns.	8/-	232 16 0		
"	Sugar	4139 lbs.	7d.	120 14 5		
				16557 5 7		

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

[Enclosure B.]

Abstract of
grain, etc.,
purchased and
received in
barter.

ABSTRACT of Grain &c. purchased and received in Barter for Annual Supplies between 1st Jan. and 31st Decr. 1805.

Article.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount pd.	How paid.	£ s. d.
Wheat	1212 $\frac{3}{8}$	8/- p. Bus.	484 17 6	4221 8 11½	By bills in favour of Jno. Palmer, J. Harris, Kearns, Biggers, Bennett, Bevan, Jamieson, Lord, Lamb, and Simpson. Bill on the Navy Office. Cash	4092 4 11½
Do.	2359 $\frac{6}{8}$	7/6 "	834 15 3½			
Maize	4094 $\frac{5}{8}$	4/- "	818 19 9			
Barley	356 $\frac{7}{8}$	5/- "	89 2 6			
Pork ..	66641	7d.	1943 13 11			
			4221 8 11½			94 12 10
						34 11 2
						4221 8 11½

AN Account of Grain received on Account of Annual Supplies
between the 1st January and the 31st December, 1805.

1806.
15 March.

Account of
grain received
in barter for
annual supplies.

Article.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount Pd.	
Wheat	461 $\frac{1}{2}$	8/-	184 15 6	} 1924 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	On Account of Annual Supplies.
do.	969 $\frac{2}{3}$	7/6	363 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do.	630 $\frac{1}{2}$	7/3	228 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do.	2349 $\frac{3}{8}$	7/-	822 5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Maize	119 $\frac{1}{8}$	4/-	23 18 0		
do.	225 $\frac{8}{15}$	3/8	41 6 10		
do.	885 $\frac{3}{8}$	3/3	140 10 1		
Barley	12 $\frac{1}{8}$	5/-	3 1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Pork	347 lbs.	8d.	11 11 4		
do.	1296 $\frac{1}{2}$	7d.	37 16 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Potatoes	5 cwt.	5/-	1 5 0		
Copper Coin .....	.....	...	66 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
			1924 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		

ACCOUNT of Grain &c. received on Account of Extra Supplies
between 1st Jany. and the 31st December, 1805.

Account of
grain received
in barter for
extra supplies.

Article.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount pd.	
Wheat	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	9/3	1 3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	} 4163 16 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	On Account of Extra Supplies.
do.	724 $\frac{1}{2}$	8/-	289 18 6		
do.	2193 $\frac{2}{3}$	7/6	822 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do.	346 $\frac{2}{3}$	7/3	125 12 7		
do.	4842 $\frac{3}{8}$	7/-	1694 15 3 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Maize	621	4/-	124 5 3		
do.	680 $\frac{8}{15}$	3/8	124 15 2		
do.	1445 $\frac{1}{5}$	3/3	234 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Barley	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	5/-	16 3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Pork	1174 lb.	8d.	39 2 8		
do.	12505 $\frac{1}{2}$	7d.	364 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Oil	694 $\frac{1}{2}$ gms.	3/-	104 3 6		
Copper Coin .....	.....	...	126 19 0
Bill on ye Navy Office	.....	...	94 12 10
			£4163 16 8 $\frac{1}{4}$		

N.B.—31,154 Lbs. of Pork has been received from Settlers and Others in lieu of Beef lent them from the Public Stores which is not included in the above Account.

1806.
15 March.
List of bills
drawn.

[Enclosure C.*]

A LIST of Bills drawn at Ninety days sight On His Majesty's Treasury by Mr. Commissary Palmer between the 1st of Jany. and 31st Decr. 1805.

N.B.—The Annual Muster given in the Column in Red Ink is in Conformity to Lord Hobart's Instructions of beginning each Year with No. 1 for the reason Stated in His Lordship's Letter to Govr. King, 30 Augt. 1802.

Annual No.	Running No.	In whose favor.	Amount.	On what Account.
1	103	In Favor of John Harris, Esqre.	£ 295 2 6	} Grains for the use of the Colony as p. Voucher No. 1.
2	104	do. John Palmer Esqre.	309 2 3½	
3	105	}	4000 0 0	
4	106		3000 0 0	
5	107	} do. Messrs. Campbell & Co.	2500 0 0	} Live Stock, Provisions Spirits &c. for the use of the Settlement at Port Dalrymple as p. Voucher No. 2.
6	108		1500 0 0	
7	109		950 15 2	
8	110		500 0 0	
9	111		500 0 0	
10	112		1000 0 0	
11	113		1000 0 0	
12	114	1000 0 0	} Grain and Swine's Flesh for the use of the Colony as p. Voucher No. 3.	
13	115	do. John Palmer Esqre.		88 5 7½
14	116	do. Do.		88 7 6	Salary due Engineer and Assistant as p. Voucher No. 4.
15	117	do. Mr. Simeon Lord ...	349 10 6	} Grain and Swine's Flesh for the use of the Colony as p. Voucher No. 5.
16	118	do. Jane Bennett	210 8 3½	
17	119	do. Mr. David Bevan...	149 12 7	
18	120	do. Mr. Matthew Kearns	106 18 4½	
19	121	do. Mr. Edwd. Lamb...	360 16 9½	
20	122	do. Mr. Thos. Biggers...	232 5 1	
21	123	do. Mr. Thos. Jamieson	214 0 10	
22	124	do. Mr. Jas. Simpson...	157 10 0	
23	125	do. Mr. Andw. Thompson.	225 0 0		Grain for the use of the Settlement at Port Dalrymple, V. No. 6.
24	126	do. Mr. Wm. Bennett...	95 12 6	Do. Do. Do. p. Vou. No. 7
25	127	do. John Palmer Esqre.	69 0 0	Salary due Engineer and Assistant as p. Voucher No. 8.
26	128	do. Robt. Campbell Esqre.	232 16 0	Spirits for ye use of ye Colony Vou. 9.
27	129	do. Judith Simpson ...	110 4 3	} Grain and Swine's Flesh for the use of the Colony as p. V. No. 10.
28	130	do. Mr. Edwd. Lamb...	1178 7 9½	
29	131	do. Thos. Jamieson Esqre.	210 6 10	
30	132	do. Mr. David Bevan...	119 3 2½	
31	133	do. John Palmer Esqre. Agt. to Rt. Campbell, Esq.	120 14 5	Sugar for the use of the Colony as p. Vou. No. 11.
			20874 10 6½	

Sydney, New South Wales.

JNO. PALMER, Commissy.

[Enclosure D.]

STATEMENT of Provisions remaining in His Majesty's Stores,
15th March, 1806.

[A copy of this return is not available.]

[Enclosure E.]

RETURN of Live Stock, March 8th-15th 1806.

[A copy of this return is not available.]

1806.
15 March.

Return of
live stock
for use as
provisions.

STATEMENT of the time the Cattle belonging to the Crown in New South Wales will last at whole and half Rations for the Numbers Victualled from the Stores, Say 2,000 full Rations at 7 lbs. of Fresh Meat a week each full Ration.

At full	{	3,014 Cattle @ 300 lbs. each	}	68 Weeks.
		1,410 Sheep @ 30 „ „		
At half	{	3,014 Cattle @ 300 lbs. each	}	136 Weeks.
		1,410 Sheep @ 30 „ „		

The whole Number of Cattle, Young and old being taken, they are averaged at 300 lbs. each; But the grown Cattle well fattened will weigh from 6 to 800 Weight.

For the Cattle and other Stock belonging to Individuals, a Reference may be made to the last General Muster in August, 1805.

[Enclosure F.]

MR. JOHN MACARTHUR TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Parramatta, 2nd March, 1806.

When I received my Grants of Land at the Cow Pastures, consequent on the Right Hon'ble Earl Camden's directions, Your Excellency was pleased to signify, if a Proposal were to be made for reclaiming the numerous Herds of Wild Cattle on Terms equitable and of evident Advantage to Government, such a Proposal might receive Your Approbation, and induce You to enter into a Contract for the Accomplishment of that Object.

Macarthur's
proposals re
the wild cattle.

Having since very attentively reflected on the Practicability of such an Undertaking, I now do myself the honor to lay before You the enclosed Proposal, And I trust it will appear to Your Excellency both moderate and equitable, Altho' doubtless it will admit of, and perhaps require, some Modifications.

If the business be prosecuted upon anything like the Plan I have proposed, You will observe, Sir, that Government is to be exposed to no possible risk, And the only Expence they can incur will be about £50 a Year for the Repair of Casks, and £14 per Ton for Salt, One Ton of which will cure Eight or Nine Ton of Beef. At present, it may be fairly assumed, the different Wild Herds do not contain less than 4,000 Head of Cattle. Amongst these it is probable there are 2,000 Head of Bulls. Of that Number there must be 500 fit for immediate use, 500 that might be killed in a Year, and 500 more in two Years. These Fifteen hundred Head (the youngest 500 I calculate upon catching) averaging their Weight so low as 600 Weight each, would supply

1806.
15 March.
Macarthur's
proposals *re*
the wild cattle.

His Majesty's Stores with 900,000 Wts. of Beef. To import that Quantity from England it would cost £30,000, Whereas this Supply would occasion no other Expence to Government than the purchase of Salt and the repair of Casks, both of which would not amount to £1,000.

This is in itself an Object of great Importance, but not to be compared with the almost incalculable benefits that must result from taming the Wild Cattle, and thereby furnishing such Numbers, both for Slaughter and labour, as will be quite Sufficient in a few Years to supply all the demands of these Colonies.

Amongst other Advantages, I am persuaded Your Excellency will not think an Abundant and Cheap Supply of Shoe-Leather to the Colonists an inconsiderable one; but I will not trespass upon Your Excellency's time by a detail of the many Minor benefits that taming the part of the Wild Cattle that can be taken and killing the useless Bulls will produce—They are many and obvious.

It may, perhaps, be necessary I should say a few Words in explanation of the Principle upon which I have founded my Expectation of personal Remuneration. I have calculated that the Expence of providing Bread for the numerous Establishment the Business will require, the Amount of their Wages, the Expence of Buildings, Waggons, Carts, Cattle, Harness, and other Contingencies, will amount to more than the Value of the Hides, Tallow, and Offal. The surplus, therefore, whatever it may be, must be defrayed from the Produce of the third of the Young Cattle. What remains will be my Compensation; And, as Your Excellency cannot fail to discover that the Price of Cattle must be greatly diminished by this Plan being carried into Effect, I respectfully hope You will not think I have set an improper Value on my own labour. Indeed, I presume to think there is not another Person in the Colony, of Character to be relied upon, who could execute the business so much to the Advantage of the Government as I have proposed to do it. On the other hand, I must candidly acknowledge that the thing is pregnant with benefit to me, from the Circumstance of my Establishment for raising fine-Woolled Sheep being, as it were, in the Midst of the Wild Cattle, and on that Account the Contract for reclaiming them will create many facilities for the successful prosecution of that Object.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McARTHUR.

[Enclosure.]

PROPOSALS respectfully submitted by Mr. McArthur to His Excellency Governor King for taming such Cows and Young Cattle in the Wild Herds at the Cow Pastures as it may be

possible to catch, And for slaughtering and salting for the use of Government the grown Bulls which are now, from their Numbers, very detrimental to the Increase of those Herds.

1806.
15 March.
Macarthur's
proposals *re*
the wild cattle.

1st. Mr. McArthur would undertake to defray the Expence of the Men employed in catching and taming the Cows and Young Cattle.

2nd. He would deliver the Cows and Young Cattle Three Months after they were taken, either at Prospect Hill or Parramatta, as might be desired.

3rd. All the Bulls that he could kill he would Salt, Pack, and deliver, without any reservation or Appropriation whatever of Meat so Salted, into His Majesty's Stores at Parramatta, Government furnishing Salt and Casks, or any other Mode of Packing it. Mr. McArthur would defray any other Expence.

4th. In return for the Sacrifice of his time and the great Expence he must incur, Mr. McArthur respectfully proposes That he be allowed to Supply the Men engaged in the different Branches of catching, taming, Slaughtering, Salting, packing, carrying, and superintending, a Sufficient Quantity of the Bulls' Flesh for their own Support on the Spot, he engaging in honor not to suffer wilful Waste, And to act as if the whole were his own Property, to prevent Embezzlement.

5th. That he be allowed one-fourth of the Calves under a Year old, and one-third of the Cattle exceeding that Age that he may catch and tame, And the Hides, Tallow, and Offal (that is to say, all but the four Quarters) of the Slaughtered Bulls.

6th. The Contract to be binding and conclusive for the Term of two Years from the date of Signing the Agreement, And a further extension thereof to two Years from the date of the first official Dispatches wrote by the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and sent by a direct Conveyance to England. And on His Majesty's Government approving or disapproving the continuation of the said Contract to Mr. McArthur beyond the Term of Two Years as aforesaid, the said Contract is to continue or cease on such Pleasure being notified officially to the Governor or Officer in Command of the Territory for the time being. And it is to be clearly understood that the said Contract is to remain exclusive with Mr. McArthur for the time it remains in force.

7th. To have the labour of ten Convicts assigned for that Purpose during the Period the Contract remains in force, and as many more as may appear reasonable to the Governor or Officer in Command for the time being to allow; But the Number not to be Less than Ten.

1806.
15 March.
Macarthur's
proposals *re*
the wild cattle.

8th. To give a Return the first of each Month of the Number of Males Slaughtered, Cows and Young Cattle taken, And such other Observations on the State of those Wild Herds as it may be necessary for the Governor or Officer in Command for the time being to be informed of.

JOHN McARTHUR.

Added afterwards.—That it is to be clearly understood, as the Agreement will be greatly to the Advantage of the Crown as well as to Mr. McArthur, that the Agreement to be drawn from these Proposals is to be taken on both parts according to its literal and obvious Meaning.

[Enclosure G.]

COMMISSARY'S Return of Stores and Clothing remaining in His Majesty's Stores at Sydney, 31st December, 1805.

[A copy of this return is not available.]

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM TO GOVERNOR Bligh.

(Per whaler Albion.)

19 March.
George Thomas
Palmer allowed
to become a
settler.

Sir, Downing Street, 19th March, 1806.

Mr. George Thomas Palmer, Son of Mr. Palmer Commissary of Stores in New South Wales, having applied to me for Permission to proceed to that Settlement, I have acceded to his request, and I trust that by his Conduct, he will prove himself a useful Member of Society in the Government over which you preside.

I have, &c.,
W. WINDHAM.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM TO GOVERNOR Bligh.

(Per whaler Albion.)

24 March.
Victory of
British fleet off
St. Domingo.

Sir, Downing Street, 24th March, 1806.

I have great satisfaction in forwarding to you a Copy of an Extraordinary Gazette* published yesterday Morning containing an Account of a Brilliant Victory which was obtained by His Majesty's Ships under the Command of Sir John Thomas Duckworth over a Squadron of the Enemy's Fleet off Saint Domingo on the 6th ultimo.

I have, &c.,
W. WINDHAM.

GOVERNOR KING TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.

(Despatch per ship Sydney; acknowledged to Governor Bligh, 21st April, 1807.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, March 24th, 1806.

Trial of private
of marines.

The enclosed Correspondence having past respecting the Trial of a Private belonging to the Detachment from the Royal

* Note 219.

Marines stationed at Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Collins I request You will be pleased to submit it to the Consideration of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by whom I hope my Conduct will be approved in the part I have taken in that transaction, and respectfully suggesting the inconvenience that may attend the Want of an Authority being delegated from their Lordships to the Governor of this Colony, to Order General Courts Martial for the trial of Offenders belonging to the Royal Marines.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of this correspondence will be found in volume I, series III.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SECRETARY MARSDEN.

(Despatch* per ship Sydney.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, March 28th, 1806.

28 March.

With this I have the honor to enclose a Duplicate of my Letter sent by His Majesty's Ship Investigator which I hope has long since arrived.

I have now to acquaint You for the Information of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that His Majesty's Ship under my Command, which has lately been employed in removing People, Provisions, and Stores, from Norfolk Island and this place to the New Settlement on Van Dieman's Land and Bass's Straits, during her last Voyage received such Damage from the heavy Gales of adverse Wind, which caused her returning to this place without reaching Port Dalrymple—Acting Captain Houstoun's reasons for which are Stated in the Survey and defects enclosed, And as the State of the Ship on her return, sufficiently justified his Proceeding, I presume no blame can attach to that Officer.

H.M.S. Buffalo
damaged in
a gale.

I also enclose the Report of Survey on her Masts Rigging etc. by which their Lordships will observe how much the Buffalo is in want of the Stores demanded by the Return of His Majesty's Ship Glatton in letter, dated May 9th 1803.

Want of stores
for H.M.S.
Buffalo.

Having a Reserve in the Colonial Stores of a small quantity of Rope, The standing Rigging is replaced, Also the Foremast by one of this Country; The Sails are also replacing by the few remains of the Sails sent for the old Porpoise but principally by Canvas made here, And much of the running Rigging will be made from the condemned Cables; a sufficiency of Hawsers were in reserve to make one Cable but before it could be finished, the Ship, in a very heavy Gale of Wind, parted the Mooring Bridle,

Refitting of
H.M.S. Buffalo.

1806.
28 March.

H.M.S. Buffalo
saved by
Cuzens.

and had it not been that one of the condemned Cables remained on board, bent to the best Bower, She must have struck on some very sharp Rocks from which she was only half her length when brought up. From this Situation She was relieved by the prompt Activity of Mr. Cuzens, Commander of the Tellicherry Transport, by taking the end of a Cable on board with which she was removed, And in addition to that good Office Mr. Cuzens has voluntarily spared a Cable at the risque of his Insurance, which has secured the Buffalo until the Mooring Bridle can be recovered.

Repairs to
H.M.S. Buffalo.

The Defects stated in the Enclosure are repairing as well as can be done without heaving the Ship down to repair the False Keel, A part of which there is reason to suppose was rubbed off, when she grounded at Port Dalrymple, and replace the Copper, which the Want of that Article prevents. As I understand by Report that the New Porpoise* is on her Way to this Colony, and that Captain Bligh is coming here to relieve me in Consequence of my request to the Secretary of State in 1803, I shall then consult with that Officer on the propriety of the Buffalo returning to England to get those effectual Repairs she cannot get here—and if their Lordships should see fit, to return with such Stores, as the Colony is in great need of. I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

SAILING ORDERS FOR ACTING-CAPTAIN HOUSTON.

Orders for the
voyage of
H.M.S. Buffalo.

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King etc. etc. etc.
HAVING received on board His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo under your Command the Stock, Provisions, Stores, and people as Pr. List and Invoice, you will put to Sea with the first fair Wind and proceed without loss of Time to Norfolk Island and deliver to the Commandant my Letter and the Articles intended for that Settlement, after which You will receive on Board such Grain, Salt Meat, Live Stock, and persons, as the Ship can stow and the Commandant can send for the use of the Settlement at Port Dalrymple, agreeable to the Instructions that Officer will receive from me and with whom you will communicate on the Subject.

That Service being executed you will proceed without loss of time to Port Dalrymple. The People Stock etc. put on board for that Settlement together with what you receive from the Commandant of Norfolk Island, You will deliver the Lieutenant Governor at Port Dalrymple, taking care that the Master or one of his Mates procure Five Receipts for the same from the Deputy Commissary.

* Note 220.

Deeming it necessary that the Guard of Marines should be strengthen'd by Three privates of the New South Wales Corps, You will receive those who may be sent by the Commanding Officer, as well as the Non Commissioned Officers and privates waiting for Norfolk Island for a passage to this place, taking Care that both these parties do Duty with the Marines, victualling them at full Ration of all Species, and that they are landed on your Return to this place.

Having compleated these Services and after wooding and watering the Ship and receiving Lieutenant Governor Paterson's Despatches, You will return to this Port without loss of Time, delivering me a Journal of your proceedings.

Given, etc., this 18th day of August, 1805.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

SURVEY OF THE FORE MAST OF H.M.S. BUFFALO.

By John Houston Esquire Second Commander of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo.

THE Carpenter of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo under my Command having represented to me that the Fore mast of the Said Ship is much damaged, particularly in the part that is wedged in the Main deck and he being of Opinion that it would be unsafe to carry any press of Sail upon the said Mast should there be a necessity for so doing.

You are hereby required and directed to repair on board the said Ship and take a strict and careful Survey on the State of the Fore-mast, reporting to me from under your hands your opinion thereof particularly with respect to its fitness of performing the intended Voyage to Port Dalrymple, taking this Survey with such correctness as to be able, if required, to make Oath to the Opinion you have formed and for so doing this shall be your Order.

Given under my Hand on board His Majesty's Ship Buffalo off Norfolk Island, this 30th Septemr., 1805.

To JNO. HOUSTOUN.

Mr. Willm. House, Master }
 Mr. Roger Best, Carpenter } Buffalo
 Mr. Rt. Jones, Superintendt. Carpenter, Norfolk.

PURSUANT to an Order from John Houston, Esqr. Second Commander of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, etc. etc. etc.

WE the Undersigned have been on board His Majesty's Ship Buffalo and taken a strict and Careful Survey on the Fore-mast of the said Ship, which appears to us to be Rotten about three

1806.
 28 March.
 Orders for the
 voyage of
 H.M.S. Buffalo.

Survey of the
 foremast of
 H.M.S. Buffalo.

1806.
28 March.
Survey of the
foremast of
H.M.S. Buffalo.

inches in the Whole Circumference of the Mast, but are of Opinion that by Wedging it afresh with long Wedges, Wooding above and below, and Easing the Mast of Sail as much as circumstances will admit, the Mast may be so far depended upon, as to complete the object of her Voyage. And We declare that we have formed this Opinion to the best of our knowledge and belief and if required are willing to make Oath thereto.

Given under our Hands on board His Majesty's Ship Buffalo off Norfolk Island this 30th day of September, 1805.

W. HOUSE, Master }
ROGER BEST, Carpenter } Buffalo
ROBERT JONES, Superintendent
Carpenters, Norfolk Island.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

ACTING-CAPTAIN HOUSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty's Ship, Buffalo,

River Derwent, 30th November, 1805.

Sir,

Enclosed I beg leave to transmit you a Copy of my Letter from Norfolk Island, dated 15th October, 1805. By which you will perceive that in Consequence of the Information I Recd. from Captain Bristow of the Ship Ocean, that the Settlement formed in the River Derwent was much distressed for Provisions, I with the concurrence of Captain Piper took on board a small quantity of Pork and Flour which we conceived would be tendering a temporary relief until the Sydney's Arrival at that place.

Shipment of
flour and pork
from Norfolk
Island for
Hobart.

Arrival of the
Buffalo at
Hobart.

I have now the pleasure to inform you that object is accomplished, His Majesty's Ship under my Command having arrived at this place on the 6th Inst. and that this unexpected little Supply was received with much Satisfaction by Lieut. Govr. Collins and has enabled him to augment the Ration to 4 Pounds of Pork and 7 Pounds of Flour per Week, the Colony upon our arrival being at the very reduced allowance of 2½ pounds of Pork and 3 pounds of Flour per Week. The Ship's Water being this day completed I am now proceeding to Port Dalrymple.

Damages to
H.M.S. Buffalo.

By Mr. House, the Acting Master's Letter to me, you will be informed of the very bad Condition of our Water Cask, And will likewise see the necessity we were under of watering here instead of Port Dalrymple. We have suffered Considerably in our Sails and Rigging during the passage from Norfolk Island, and the Ship when at Sea is making five and when in Harbour three inches of Water per Hour. I have enclosed for your Information a Weekly Account.

And Have, &c.,

JNO. HOUSTOUN.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

SURVEY OF H.M.S. BUFFALO.

1806.
28 March.

By John Houston, Esquire, Acting Second Commander of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo etc. etc. etc. Survey of
H.M.S. Buffalo
at sea.

WHEREAS I conceive it necessary from the very heavy gales of Wind, which have set in from the Westward since our departure from the River Derwent and which still continue to blow with much Violence to call a Survey upon the Hull, Masts, Sails and Rigging of His Majesty's Ship under my Command, and as it will be particularly requisite for the Safety of the Ship to ascertain the condition in which her Cables are before we enter Basses Straits.

You are therefore hereby required and directed to take a strict and careful Survey upon the Hull, Masts, Sails and Rigging of the said Ship, reporting to me from under your hands your Opinion of the State thereof, and also whether you conceive her Cables as sufficient Trust Worthy upon an emergency to bring the Ship up with Safety, forming your opinion with such Accuracy as to be able to make Oath thereto, for so doing this shall be your Order:

Given under my hand, on board the said Ship at Sea in the Latitude 38° 35' S: Longitude 150° 20' East this 19th day of November 1805.

To

JOHN HOUSTOUN.

Acting Lieutenant Jno. Oxley;
Mr. Wm. House, Acting Master;
Mr. Jno. Demeria, Midshipman;
Mr. Wm. Jackson, Acting Boatswain;
Mr. Roger Best, Acting Carpenter
of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo.

PURSUANT to an Order from John Houston, Esqr. Acting Second Commander of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, etc. etc. etc.

WE whose Names are hereunto Subscribed have taken a Strict and Careful Survey on the Hull, Masts, Sails and Rigging of the said Ship and do find as follows, Vizt.

The Hull and Deck of the Ship from want of Caulking are extremely open and leaky, and from a leak supposed to be in her Starboard Bow makes Six inches of Water per hour. As to the Masts we find them perfectly Sound and in good Condition, with the exception of the Fore Mast, And we do not find any reason to alter the opinion formed by the Officers on the Survey held on that Mast, dated the 30th September 1805.

Of the Sails, we are of opinion that the Courses and Stay Sails are good, but the top Sails are in such a State as to be unfit to

1806.
28 March.
Survey of
H.M.S. Buffalo
at sea.

carry off a Lee Shore in bad Weather, and from their Age and Wear are continually Splitting and in want of Repairs.

The Running Rigging fore and aft is in a bad State, without any Rope to replace what may be carried away.

The only three Cables that are in the Ship, we find in the following State, the two Working Cables are more than half worn, being at the same time chafed and Rubbed in several places, the third Cable is *totally* unfit for Service.

As to the fitness of the two Working Cables to Ride the Ship in an open Roadstead with the Wind on Shore, we are of opinion that they are not trust Worthy, And we declare that we have taken this Survey with such Accuracy that we are willing to make Oath to the integrity of our Proceedings.

Given at Sea in Latitude 38° 35' S. Longitude 150° 20' East
this 19th day of November, 1805.

J. OXLEY, Acting Lieutenant.
WM. HOUSE, Acting Master.
J. DEMARIA, Midshipman.
WM. JACKSON, Acting Boatswain.
R. BEST, Acting Carpenter of
His Majesty's Ship Buffalo.

In addition to the above Survey, we find the Standing Rigging fore and aft to be totally perished and unfit for its proper Service. Two of the Main Shrouds and the whole of the Backstays in the Ship carried away and the Standing Stays completely dry rotten.

J. OXLEY. WM. JACKSON.
WM. HOUSE. ROBT. BEST.
J. DEMARIA.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

(Despatch* per ship Alexander.)

Gentlemen, Sydney, N. South Wales, March 28th, 1806.

With this I forward Duplicates of my Letters dated as pr. Margin† together with one dated 27th March inclosing Vouchers for Extra Work done to the Buffalo from the 18th May to 16th Augt. 1805. With these repairs and making running rigging from Junk to complete what the Coir-cordage was deficient, She sailed a Second time to remove People provisions and Stock from hence and Norfolk Island to the New Settlements on Van Dieman's Land and Bass's Straits. On her way to Port Dalrymple, She met with some of the most violent Gales of Wind or rather hurricanes. After beating a considerable time and

Sailing of
H.M.S. Buffalo.

* Note 202. † Apl. 30th, July 20, 1805, Mar. 27, 1806 (see note 221).

having lost her Sails, the foremast being in a bad State And the Ship extremely leaky, After a Survey taken by the Officers of the Ship, A Copy of which and the defects I enclose, Actg. Captn. Houstoun was compelled to bear up for this place without taking the Supplies to Port Dalrymple where they were much wanted.

By the Survey taken after her Arrival, you will perceive the necessity of condemning the greater part of the standing and running Rigging, Sails, Cables, and foremast. Fortunately I had made reserves in the Colonial Stores of Rope to replace the Standing Rigging, And from the condemned Cables, much of the running Rigging will be replaced. The Sails are repairing partly by the remains of those, which came out for the late Porpoise, and Canvas that has been made in the Colony. The foremast is also replaced by one made of a Tree of this Country, And a Sufficiency of the Hawsers that came out by the Buffalo has been reserved to make a Cable. But before that could be made, in a very heavy Gale the Mooring Bridle, at which the Buffalo lay, parted. And had it not been for one of the Condemned Cables remaining on board bent to the best Bower, the Ship must have Struck on very Sharp Rocks from which she was not more than half her own length when brought up. The Enclosures will show the necessity of purchasing,* and the Obligation I consider the Service under to the Master of the Telli-cherry in Sparing a Cable at the risque of his Charter party with the East India Company; And it is by that and the Condemned Cable that the Buffalo is now Secured until the Bridle can be got up again.

The Defects stated in the above Enclosure are now repairing as well as can be done without heaving the Ship down to repair the false keel, A part of which there is reason to believe was carried away when she grounded at Port Dalrymple, And replace the Copper which is impracticable from the Want of that Article as well as many other Articles required by His Majesty's Ship Glatton in 1803 in my Letter, dated May 9th, 1803.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures Nos. 1, 2, and 3.]

[Copies of these enclosures were also forwarded to secretary Marsden in a despatch of the same date.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

[A copy of this is not available.]

* Marginal note.—Voucher for this Service in Separate Letter, dated 27th March, 1806 (see note 221).

1806.
28 March.

Return of the
Buffalo to
Port Jackson.

Survey on
H.M.S. Buffalo.

Refitting of
H.M.S. Buffalo.

H.M.S. Buffalo
in danger.

Repairs to
H.M.S. Buffalo.

1806.
31 March.

SIR GEORGE SHEE TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

(Per whaler The Brothers; acknowledged by Governor Bligh, 31st October, 1807.)

Sir, Downing Street, 31st March, 1806.

Parliamentary
vote for civil
establishment.

The House of Commons having voted the Sum of Twelve Thousand eight hundred and Nineteen Pounds Nine Shillings and Four Pence half Penny for the Civil Establishment of the Settlement of New South Wales from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1806, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Windham to enclose for your Information a Copy of the Estimate upon which the Grant is founded. In this Estimate Provision is made for an augmentation of the Salary of the Governor, now fixed at £2,000 Per Annum, for an augmentation of the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor of Norfolk Island now fixed at £450 P. Annum; for an additional Allowance of Ten Shillings Per Diem to the Surveyor General of Lands, and for the Establishment of a new Settlement at Port Dalrymple.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE SHEE.

[Enclosure.]

Estimates for
the civil
establishment.

ESTIMATE of the Charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of New South Wales from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1806.

Salary of the Governor	£1,000	0	0
Additional Salary to the Governor of £1,000 p. Ann. to commence from the 24th of May, 1805	1,608	4	4½
Salary of the Lieutenant Governor	250	0	0
Do. Deputy Judge Advo'e	365	0	0
Do. Commissary	365	0	0
Do. Provost Marshall	91	5	0
Do. Sec'y to the Governor	91	5	0
For Stationary	20	0	0
Clergyman	350	0	0
Do. at Parramatta and Hawkesbury	182	10	0
Surgeon	365	0	0
One Mate	182	10	0
Two Mates at £136 17s. 6d. p. Ann. ea.	273	15	0
Assistant	91	5	0
Surveyor of Lands	182	10	0
Additional Salary to Mr. Grimes, Surveyor General of Lands, in consideration of his meritorious Ser- vices and of the great Increase of the Duties of his Situation at the rate of 10s. Per Day to commence from the 24th June, 1805	277	10	0
Boat Builder	91	5	0
Two Dep'y Commissaries of Stores at £91 5s. Per Annum each	182	10	0
Two additional Clerks to the Commissary at £60 P. Ann. each	120	0	0
Mineralogist	91	5	0

ESTIMATE of the Charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of
New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*

	1806. 31 March.		
	Estimates for the civil establishment.		
Two Assistant Storekeepers at £50 Per Annum each .	100	0	0
One Superintendent of Convicts	100	0	0
Two Do. Do. at £75 p. Ann. ea. ...	150	0	0
Six Do. Do. at £50 Do. ...	300	0	0
Allowance to Governor Phillip in consequence of his meritorious Services	500	0	0
Allowance to Governor Hunter in consideration of his long Services	300	0	0
Allowance to Mr. Alt late Surveyor General in con- sideration of his long Service and of his Infirmities	91	5	0
Allowance to Mr. White late Surgeon	91	5	0

Norfolk Island.

Lieutenant Governor	£450	0	0
Deputy Judge Advocate	182	10	0
Clergyman	182	10	0
Surgeon	182	10	0
Deputy Commissary of Stores	91	5	0
Storekeeper	50	0	0
Deputy Surveyor of Lands	91	5	0
Three Superintendents of Convicts at £50 Per Annum each	150	0	0
One Master Carpenter	40	0	0
One Beach Master and Pilot	50	0	0
Provost Marshall	70	0	0

Hobart Town.

Lieutenant Governor	£450	0	0
Deputy Judge Advocate	182	10	0
Clergyman	182	10	0
Surgeon	182	10	0
1st Assistant	136	17	6
2nd Assistant	91	5	0
Deputy Commissary	91	5	0
Deputy Surveyor of Lands	91	5	0
Two Superintendants of Convicts at £50 pr. Annum each	100	0	0

Port Dalrymple.

Lieutenant Governor	£450	0	0
Deputy Judge Advocate	182	10	0
Clergyman	182	10	0
Surgeon	182	10	0
1st Assistant	136	17	6
2nd Assistant	91	5	0
Deputy Commissary	91	5	0
Deputy Surveyor of Lands	91	5	0
Two Superintendents of Convicts at £50 Per Annum each	100	0	0
Allowance upon Account for Fees on Receipt and Audit Agent	300	0	0
	150	0	0

£12,819 9 4½

1806.
4 April.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Despatch* per ship Sydney.)

Sir,

Sydney, 4th April, 1806.

Newspaper
account of
flood at the
Hawkesbury.

Being so much engaged at present in consequence of our late disaster, I enclose you a *Gazette* which will detail our late Mishaps—I still think with great economy we shall hold out till Harvest but to meet every failure, I have taken the necessary steps to procure supplies at reasonable rates† fm. Calcutta and China by the Sydney and Tellicherry.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

By the Sydney *via* Bengal I have the honor to forward my General despatches of this date, which I hope will arrive safe.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

(A circular despatch, per whaler The Brothers; acknowledged by Governor Bligh, 30th September, 1807.)

6 April.

Sir,

Downing Street, 6th April, 1806.

General
embargo
ordered on
Prussian
shipping.

I transmit to you herewith by the King's Command a Copy of an order issued by His Majesty in Council for laying a general Embargo on the Prussian Ships and Vessels which may now be within, or may hereafter arrive within the limits of any of the Ports, Harbours or Roads of any Settlement, Colony, Island, or Plantation belonging to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland; and I am to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure that you are to take care that the said order be duly carried into execution within your Government.

I have, &c.,

W. WINDHAM.

[Enclosure.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Order-in-council
for detention
of Prussian
ships.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 5th of April, 1806.

Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty has received advice that His Majesty the King of Prussia has taken Possession of various Parts of the Electorate of Hanover and other Dominions belonging to His Majesty in a forcible and hostile manner; and has also notified that all British Ships shall be excluded from the Ports of the Prussian Dominions, and from certain other Ports in the North

* Note 202.

† £21 Sterling a ton for 400 tons of Rice or Flour from Calcutta, and £25 a ton from China, if arrived in 6 Months for 300 tons of them and the New Settlements at Van Diemens Land.—P.G.K.

of Europe, and not suffer'd to enter or Trade therewith, in violation of the just Rights and Interests of His Majesty and His Dominions, and contrary to the established Law and Practice of Nations in Amity with each other. His Majesty with the advice of His Privy Council is thereupon pleased to order, as it is hereby ordered, that no Ships or Vessels belonging to any of His Majesty's Subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the Ports of Prussia until further Order; and His Majesty is further pleased to order that a general Embargo or Stop be made of all Prussian Ships and Vessels whatsoever now within or which hereafter shall come into any of the Ports, Harbours or Roads within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with all Persons and Effects on board the said Ships and Vessels but that the utmost Care be taken for the Preservation of all and every Part of the Cargoes on board any of the said Ships and Vessels, so that no Damage or Embezzlement whatever be sustain'd and the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectfully appertain.

1806.
6 April.

Order-in-council
for detention
of Prussian
ships.

GOVERNOR KING TO EARL CAMDEN.

(Despatch* per ship Sydney.)

My Lord,

Sydney, New South Wales, 7th April, 1806.

7 April.

1. The enclosed *Gazettes* of the 30th March and 6th April will inform your Lordship of the Calamity with which it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of Events to visit our Agricultural Settlements at the Hawkesbury, and the Regulations that are hitherto made and making to alleviate the temporary Scarcity that must result therefrom. However, with a rigid Economy I have every reasonable hope, if no Accident happens to the providential reserve of Government Wheat in Stacks and growing Maize, and what may be saved from the Wreck of the Inundation, and with the Aid of Private Cultivators in those parts which have escaped the Deluge, that we shall have a scanty sufficiency till the ensuing Harvest, or until the Supplies I have engaged for arrive; Nor am I without hopes that we shall be able to draw some small resources from Norfolk Island, Although they will be but few, from the great reduction of its Inhabitants.

Flood at the
Hawkesbury.

Supplies
of grain.

2. That Your Lordship may clearly understand our Resources, I shall annex the following Statement from the Commissary's

* Note 202.

1806.
7 April.

Returns and the present Reports that have been made. There is now in Government Hands belonging to the Crown, viz. :—

	Pounds Wt.
Estimated apparent supply of grain.	After deducting 350 Bushels for Seed from 6,000 Bushels of Wheat in Stacks, equal to 282,500
	In the public Granaries—Maize and Barley 60,000
	Will be produced from 250 Acres of Maize which will be gathered in May, estimating its produce to be only 15 Bushels the Acre 187,500
	<hr/> 530,000

which, at nine pounds of Grain per Week for two thousand nine hundred Rations victualled from the public Stores at these Settlements, Hobart Town, and Port Dalrymple, will last until the latter End of August. Resources may be drawn from the Wheat Harvest in January, But the Scarcity of Seed will prevent much of that Grain being sowed.

Probable
scarcity of
supplies.

3. Any Calculation of Grain saved and remaining belonging to the 4,125 Rations off the Stores before the late Inundations cannot be otherwise than conjectural at the present Moment. But there may be enough to last nearly to the above time (August) and many Resources may be drawn from Gardens, if the Advice in the General Orders of the 26th ulto. is strictly attended to. But I apprehend many of those who so lately had abundance of their own must participate in the Government remains for a time which will lessen the period of its lasting. However this cannot exactly be ascertained until the Report of the Officers now making a general inspection is given in.

Necessity for
procuring
supplies.

4. From what I have stated, and the enclosed Documents, I trust Your Lordship will readily conceive the necessary Obligation I am under to have recourse to every expedient for obtaining some certainty of Supplies of Grain in as short a time as possible—That any period of being without Bread might, in the Event of Accidents happening to our ensuing Crops, be the sooner remedied. For this purpose I made the enclosed Agreements with the Owners of the Sydney for bringing Rice, as well as for disposing of the Ship Timber, to defray a part of that Expense, And I have every Reason to hope she will return in less than seven Months. I also intend to Engage a fast sailing Vessel belonging to Messrs. Campbell, at 18s. a ton per Month, to proceed direct for Madras. From whence I expect her in Four Months after her Departure, with about 180 Tons of Rice or Flour, to obtain which I shall refer the Master of that vessel to the Governor of Madras and the Commanding Sea Officer on that Station. A Copy of my Letter to the Marquis Cornwallis by the Sydney I have the honour to enclose.

Rice to be
imported in the
ship Sydney.

5. The Master of an American Ship offered his Services, which were at first of a tolerable liberal Nature, but after he had consulted with some *Vipers* which this Colony possesses, his demands were more than equal to our Necessities. I therefore declined his exorbitant and uncertain proposals contained in the Enclosure.

1806.
7 April.

Use of the ship
Favorite
offered by
Paddock.

6. As the *Tellicherry* was about Sailing for China, I received the enclosed Application from the Commander of that Ship, to which I have the honour of annexing my Answer complying with his intended offer.

Proposed cargo
of rice from
China.

7. Thus, my Lord, I hope it will appear that I have taken every (Economical precaution the Necessity of the Case requires. The task that remains for me to perform is arduous, but not more so than many others that have fallen to my Lot since I have been honoured with the Charge I now hold, And is what every Governor of New South Wales must make his Mind up to, and more particularly in Cases where Misfortune proceeds from Heaven and not from Man.

Precautions
taken by King.

8. That Your Lordship may form a just Idea of the Mischief done, in Addition to the two *Gazettes* I enclose a Small Chart* of these Settlements, which, lying now before me, I shall observe such Circumstances as require to be detailed in this Place. By the course of the Inundation, Your Lordship will observe that all the overflowed track is low Land, And that of the most fertile kind, which will no doubt be greatly renovated by the late Flood. This part of the Country was settled during Lieutenant Grose's Administration by Governor Phillip's recommendation, and surely no place could possess more local Advantages for raising an Abundance of Grain than the Districts about the Hawkesbury. Still they are Subject to the Misfortune of being often inundated. The Old Natives say (in comparing the Event with a Man's Age) that about twenty-six Years ago a flood occurred that no other Conception of it could be formed that the Natives who had ascended the highest Trees were swept off—It had then poured in Torrents for Nine Days and Nights. There is every reason to suppose that a Flood happened in March, 1788, which was two Months after the first Colonists were landed at Port Jackson. It is known that another high Flood happened in March, 1794, and September, 1795. Another, which destroyed almost everything at Hawkesbury, took place in March, 1800; And from October, 1800, to March, 1801, two extreme high Floods occurred, the last of which swept almost everything away, as stated in my General Letter dated 10th March, 1801. From that period there has been a few partial Floods that have not done

Report on the
flood at the
Hawkesbury.

Settlement
at the
Hawkesbury.

Records of
previous floods.

* Note 188.

1806.
7 April.

Preference
of settlers
for the
Hawkesbury.

Necessity for
change of seed
wheat.

Shipments of
flour required
only at new
settlements.

much damage, until this unfortunate Event, which will more than ever convince the Settlers in that Quarter of the unstable tenure by which they hold their property and the fruits of their Labour, which I hope will have the Effect of making them set a greater value on the Forest Lands,* which, although not so fertile as the Hawkesbury Land, are secure against the many Misfortunes of Floods. And now that Cattle have increased, and are increasing so rapidly, the Want of Manure for Forest Ground will, by degrees, be furnished. However, no Accident will prevail on the present holders of Farms on the Hawkesbury to relinquish their Situations, where, to use their own consoling Comfort, "One good Crop will repay two bad ones"; And if they can save or procure enough Seed to sow their Grounds, the ensuing Crops, from the benefit the Ground receives by the Flood, may be very great, notwithstanding the degenerated State of the Seed, which has undergone no Material Change since the Colony was first Settled.

9. By the Sydney I have requested that a quantity of good Seed Wheat may be sent, if it can be procured, As well as a Change of Culinary Seeds; And in this place I respectfully request that from one hundred to three hundred Bushels of good Seed Wheat may be sent from England by any Whaler or other Ship coming here direct; And if it is packed the same as the Barley was sent from England by the Experiment in 1804, viz., in good Watertight Casks, pitched throughout the inside and outside, And covered with painted Canvas, there is no doubt of its arriving safe. The most convenient time for sending it from England would be from July to September, when it would arrive about the sowing time in March and April. This change of Seed is of such consequence to the Colony that five hundred or one thousand Bushels would not be too much, but on the contrary hasten the general Change which can then be kept up between these and the New Settlements.

10. In order to prevent any extensive Shipment of Flour in England for these Settlements, it is necessary I should inform Your Lordship that no Supplies of that kind can reach us from England before eighteen Months, and long before that period we shall have had three Harvests of Wheat and Maize, exclusive of the Supplies expected from India; But a Year's Flour for the New Settlements, Where there are now 670½ full Rations victualled at 8 lbs. of Flour each full Ration weekly, would not be misapplied.

* *Marginal note.*—Such as the Land about Toongabbe, Parramatta, Prospect Hill, Castle Hill, Seven Hills and the Farms on the North Side of the Harbour of Port Jackson and in various other parts.

11. On this occasion the Want of Stores for refitting the Buffalo is sensibly felt at this Moment, altho' that Ship sails too heavy to afford the prompt Supply we now need, As that Ship did not perform her Voyage to India in less than Fourteen Months.

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7 April.
Want of
naval stores.

12. As a very particular Inspection is making of all the Agricultural Settlements by three Officers named for that purpose, I am not able to send their Report as they are at present engaged in that Enquiry, But to communicate some Idea of the loss, I have the honor to enclose a rough Estimate of the private Property lost (Government having met with no loss whatever). I have also stated the loss that was ascertained by the great Flood in March, 1801.

Estimated
damage caused
by the flood.

Respectfully referring Your Lordship to my General Orders stated in the enclosed *Gazettes*,* And the persuasion I have that every Industry will be exerted to remove the present Inconvenience.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPORTATION OF RICE, ETC., ON THE SHIP
SYDNEY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Agreement for
the importation
of rice, etc.,
on the ship
Sydney.

It is covenanted concluded and agreed upon this Fifth day of April in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six, and Forty Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of the united Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland King, defender of the faith and So forth, By and between Philip Gidley King, Esq. or his Successor as Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, for and on behalf of His Majesty of the one part, and Jno. Palmer, Agent to Robert Campbell, Merchant of Sydney in this Territory now absent in England, for and behalf of the said Robt. Campbell and his Partners at Calcutta, their Exors., Admors., and Assigns of the other part, in Manner following (that is to say) The said John Palmer, Agent as aforesaid, hath contracted agreed and engaged and by these Presents doth contract agree and Engage to cause the Good Ship Sydney of 900 Tons Burthen now riding in Sydney Cove in the Territory aforesaid to proceed Immediately from thence direct to the port of Calcutta, and there put on Board the said Ship without loss of time Four Hundred Tons of Cargo, Rice or Kiln dried Wheat, Fifteen Tons of Sugar, One Thousand Gallons of Bengal Rum, One Ton of Dammer, and Two Koiar Cables of 18 Inches and to return with the same to this Port or One or both of the Settle-

* Marginal note.—30th March and 6th April.

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7 April.
Agreement for
the importation
of rice, etc.,
on the ship
Sydney.

ments dependant on this Territory upon the Terms and Conditions herein After Mentioned, which said Rice or Kiln Dried Wheat, Sugar and Dammer is to be delivered to the Comissary at this place, and to the Deputy Commissaries at Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple in the several proportions as herein after described for the use of His Majesty as aforesaid, And the Rum and Two Cables to the Purser and the Commander of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, and the said John Palmer Agent as aforesaid doth contract agree and engage to furnish and deliver the said Four Hundred Tons of Rice or Kiln dried Wheat to the Settlements in this Territory as aforesaid at the rate of £20 Sterling per Ton and also the said Fifteen Tons of Sugar which shall be in quality equal to a Muster or Sample now delivered in by the said John Palmer at the rate of £60 Sterling p. Ton and also One Thousand Gallons of Bengal Rum for the use of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo at the rate of 7s. p. Gallon and also One Ton of Dammer and Two Koiar Cables as aforesaid to be paid for at a reasonable price, And the said John Palmer Agent as aforesaid doth further contract agree and engage that the said Ship Sydney upon her Departure from Calcutta shall with the Freight as aforesaid (Wind and Weather permitting, Fire and Dangers of the Seas excepted) use no delay in returning to this Port, first Touching at His Majesty's Settlement at Hobart Town and there to deliver to the Order of Lieut. Govr. Collins, or Officer in Command, One Hundred and Fifty Tons of the said Rice or Kiln dried Wheat and Four Tons of Sugar, and after which to proceed (Wind and Weather permitting as aforesaid) to the Settlement of Port Dalrymple and there to deliver to the Order of Lieut. Govr. Paterson, or Officer in Command, Ten Tons of the said Rice or Kiln dried Wheat and Two Tons of Sugar, And the said Philip Gidley King Esqr., as Governor for himself and Successor, as aforesaid, doth Contract agree and engage on behalf of His Majesty that the said John Palmer, agent as aforesaid, shall receive at the rate of £20 Sterling p. Ton for every Ton of Rice not exceeding Four Hundred Tons, which he shall cause to be delivered in a fair Merchantable Condition into the Stores of His Majesty's Settlements as aforesaid and also at the rate of £60 Sterling pr. Ton for every Ton of Sugar not exceeding Fifteen Tons delivered as aforesaid and also at the rate of Seven Shillings per Gallon for every Gallon of Bengal Rum not exceeding One Thousand Gallons delivered on Board His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, equal in quality to the muster now delivered by the said John Palmer, and also a reasonable price for One Ton of Dammer and Two Koiar Cables to be delivered as aforesaid, All which said Rice, Sugar, Rum, Dammer

and Cables shall be paid for to the said John Palmer Agent to the said Robt. Campbell for and on behalf of his partners at Calcutta, his or their Heirs, Executors or Administrators by bills in the following Manner, (that is to say); For the Amount of the Rice and Sugar delivered at Hobart Town as aforesaid By Bills at Ninety days sight upon The Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury drawn by the Deputy Commissary and Approv'd by Lieutenant Governor Collins, or the Officer in Command at that Settlement; For the amount of the said Rice and Sugar, delivered at Port Dalrymple (upon the same being Ascertained by receipts from the Deputy Commissary Approved by Lieutenant Governor Paterson or the Officer in Command) and that with One Ton of Dammer, delivered into His Majesty's Stores at this place, by bills at Ninety days sight upon the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, And for the One Thousand Gallons of Bengall Run and Two Koiar Cables delivered on Board His Majesty's Ship Buffalo as aforesaid by Bills upon the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy and Victualling Boards at Thirty days sight, and the said Philip Gidley King, Esquire, as Governor for himself and Successor as aforesaid, doth further Contract agree and engage on behalf of His Majesty to deliver, or Cause to be delivered, that part of the Cargo intended for the Settlement at Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple within Eight days after the Sydney's Arrival at Each of those places, and within Twenty One Days after the said Vessell's Arrival in Sydney Cove, but in case it should happen that the said Cargo should be detained longer on Board than the Number of Days above respectively limited, the said John Palmer, Agent as aforesaid, shall be allowed at the rate of her daily Expence for every day she shall be detained after that time at the Port of Landing as aforesaid. And in order that the Settlement may not suffer by any Accident which may prevent the receiving the Articles above Contracted for, the said John Palmer Agent as aforesaid doth agree and engage for and on behalf of the said Robert Campbell and his Partners as aforesaid their Heirs, Executors Administrators and Assigns, that this Contract shall be duly fulfilled according to its true intention and Meaning with that Expedition the Exigence of the Case requires, and not to Exceed Eight Calendar Months from the Ship Sydney leaving the Heads of this Port to her return within the same (The Danger of the Sea And the King's Enemies excepted); And for the due performance of all and every the Contracts Conditions and Agreements herein recited on the part and behalf of the said Robert Campbell and his partners to be kept, done, and performed, He

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on the ship
Sydney.

the said John Palmer, Agent as aforesaid, bindeth himself unto the said Philip Gidley King, Esquire and Successor for and on behalf of his Majesty in the penalty or Sum of One Thousand Pounds Sterling to be recovered and paid by these presents. In WITNESS whereof the said John Palmer, Agent to Robert Campbell for and on behalf of the said Robert Campbell and his Partners at Calcutta, as aforesaid, hath sett his Hand and seal to the One part hereof, and to the other part hereof the said Philip Gidley King Esqr. for and on behalf of His Majesty hath also set his Hand and Seal the Day and Year First above written.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

JOHN PALMER.

Signed Sealed and Delivered

in the presence of

GEO: JOHNSTON.

THOS. MOORE.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Agreement for
the sale of
timber shipped
on the Sydney.

AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE SALE OF TIMBER ON THE SHIP SYDNEY.

WHEREAS a quantity of squared Timber for the purposes of Ship Building was during the last Year collected by Convicts at public Labor in this Colony for the use of His Majesty's Dock Yards in England, and the Ship Sydney of Nine hundred Tons Burthen belonging to the House of Messrs. Campbell and Co. at Calcutta arriving here with a Cargo of Cattle for the use of the Settlement at Port Dalrymple, the Agent for the above House requested permission to put on board the said Ship a quantity of Oil and Skins and to proceed therewith direct for England which permission was obtained under the same Conditions, reservations, and restrictions, as the Lady Barlow, a Ship belonging to the said House, was allowed to take from hence a similar Freight in the beginning of the Year, 1805, and as the said Ship Sydney must at that time have necessarily put on board a large quantity of ballast previous to her receiving on board the Oil and Skins, it appeared a Convenient Opportunity to send in the said Vessel a quantity of the Timber, which had been procured as aforesaid, and an agreement was therefore entered into and between His Excellency the Governor and the Master of the said Ship, Sydney, to take on board the said Ship such quantity of Timber as could be conveniently stowed without injury to the Cargo of the Oil and Skins intended to have been sent to England in the said Vessel, which Timber was accordingly put on board the said Vessel and Consigned to the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy; and it was further agreed between His Excellency the Governor and the Master of the Said Ship,

that the remuneration for Freight should be left entirely to the decision of the said principal Officers and Commissioners by whom the same was to be paid and discharged; And Whereas in Consequence of some intelligence having arrived of the Seizure of the Lady Barlow in England, the Agent for the House of Messrs. Campbell and Co. deemed expedient to delay the Sailing of the said Ship until more Authentic information was received respecting the fate of the Lady Barlow, and Whereas from a late Inundation of the principal Agricultural Settlements in this Colony, which has nearly swept away and destroyed the whole of the Grain at that place, His Excellency the Governor has thought proper to enter into a Contract or agreement with the Agent of the House of Messrs. Campbell and Co. as aforesaid to dispatch the said Ship Sydney to Calcutta for a Cargo of Rice and other Articles, as is in the said Contract or agreement more particularly set forth and described, and in order to facilitate the departure of the said Ship, which would be considerably retarded if the Timber which she has on board belonging to Government was taken out and a proportionate quantity of Ballast received into its Room, It is hereby agreed by and between Philip Gidley King Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the One part, and John Palmer, agent for Robert Campbell, Merchant, for and on behalf of the said Robert Campbell and his Partners at Calcutta of the other part, in manner following, that is to say, That the said John Palmer, agent as aforesaid, doth by these presents agree and engage to cause the said Ship Sydney to take the Timber before mentioned to the Port of Calcutta and to forward immediately an Invoice of the same to the public Secretary to the Honorable Company's Government at that place, who will receive an Offer of such Timber for the use of that Government by a Communication from the Said Philip Gidley King Esquire, a Copy of which is furnished the said John Palmer; but in the event of such Offer being rejected, He the said John Palmer, agent as aforesaid, will then cause the same to be disposed of by Public Auction for the use of His Majesty's, and the said Philip Gidley King Esquire, Governor as aforesaid, doth by these presents agree and engage to allow the said John Palmer, agent as aforesaid, Five Pounds Sterling per Load, for every Load of Timber containing Forty Solid feet, landed at Calcutta agreeable to the Invoice as aforesaid, which said sum of Five Pounds Sterling per Load is to be paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the said Timber, which the Said John Palmer agent as aforesaid is hereby authorized to receive; and after allowing for the said Freight together with the Charges of Landing and disposing of the same, to appropriate and retain the residue of

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7 April.

Agreement for
the sale of
timber shipped
on the Sydney.

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7 April.

Agreement for
the sale of
timber shipped
on the Sydney.

the money arising from such sale in liquidation of the Cargo of Rice and other Articles contracted for as aforesaid, except the sum of Thirty Pounds Sterling which the said John Palmer as aforesaid is hereby authorized to allow a Lascar belonging to the said Ship Sydney in consideration of such Lascar having lost his Leg when assisting to get on board the said Timber on Account of Government, and the said John Palmer agent as aforesaid doth agree and engage for and on behalf of the said Robert Campbell and his Partners, as aforesaid, that he will cause the said Timber to be disposed of, as aforesaid, and render a just and true Account of the proceeds of the same, transmitting by the first opportunity to Europe a particular account thereof to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and to the joint Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury; and for the due performance of the Conditions herein recited on the part and behalf of the said Robert Campbell and his Partners to be kept, done, and performed, He the said John Palmer, agent as aforesaid, bindeth himself unto the said Philip Gidley King Esquire and his Successors for and on behalf of His Majesty in the penalty or Sum of One Thousand Pounds Sterling to be recovered and paid by these Presents.

In Witness whereof He the said John Palmer, agent to Robert Campbell, for and on behalf of the said Robert Campbell and his Partners at Calcutta as aforesaid, hath set his Hand and Seal to the one part hereof, and to the other part hereof the said Philip Gidley King, Esquire, for and on behalf of His Majesty hath also set his Hand and seal this ——— Day of April in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Six.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING (Seal)
JNO. PALMER (Seal)

Signed Sealed and delivered

in the presence of

GEO: JOHNSTON.

THOS. MOORE.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

INVOICE of the Ship Timber (to be signed).

[A copy of this enclosure is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, April 7th, 1806.

In consequence of the Crops of last Year's Grain having suffered by the most uncommon Weather, And the principal part of the Agricultural Settlements having been inundated by a perfect Deluge on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd Ulto. which has nearly

Losses
sustained by
flood at the
Hawkesbury.

taken away all the Grain, destroyed some Stock, and Five People lost their lives, Necessity obliges me to turn my Attention towards relieving the Distress, that must be felt till next Harvest in December, by engaging the Ship Sydney, belonging to the House of Campbell and Co. of Calcutta and this Place, to procure about 400 Tons of Rice to meet any Accident that may occur from the Actual Want of Bread; And as the Commander assures me, he may perform the Voyage in 7 Months at farthest, I respectfully solicit Your Lordship's causing some Officer of the Bengal Government to hasten the Owners' Compliance with the Charter Party, which I have desired them to communicate to the Secretary of the Public Department, And on which I have no doubt the Promptitude of our Supplies arriving will greatly depend.

1806.
7 April.

Contract for
importing rice
on the Sydney.

In this Place it is necessary I should inform Your Lordship, that the House of Messrs. Campbell and Co. by the Agency of their Partner, Mr. Robert Campbell, Resident here, having from time to time procured a Quantity of Oil and Seal Skins sufficient to load their Ship the Lady Barlow, and to allow of that Ship proceeding to England with such a valuable Cargo of this, the only colonial Produce, Considering that such a Measure on my part might be deemed an Infraction of the Honorable Company's Rights, I declined giving my Sanction, considering the Ship ineligible. But on the pressing Solicitation of Mr. Campbell and the great loss he was daily suffering from the leakage of his Oil, The Ship was permitted to go at his own risque under a restrictive Bond of £10,000 not to take on board any Articles of the Produce of the Honorable Company's Territories. Mr. Robert Campbell went in her himself, And by a Vessel lately arrived from Europe, a Report has obtained that the Lady Barlow was seized by the Honorable Company. As a great quantity of Oil and Skins* sufficient to load the Sydney has since been obtained, the Owners' Agent had my Permission to send her to England, She having taken on board as Ballast upwards of 130 Ton load of Timber for Ship Building consigned to His Majesty's Government. Fortunately she had not Sailed when the above Report arrived, and was consequently detained until Satisfactory Accounts were received respecting the Issue of the Lady Barlow's detention. And as Messrs. Campbell's Agent here has urged the Circumstance of the Sydney being on a different footing to the Lady Barlow from the Circumstance of her being a Prize and undergoing considerable Repairs at Calcutta, which may make her a free Ship, I have advised him to explain that Circumstance to his Principals at Calcutta, And if they can be

The shipment
of oil and
seal-skins on the
Lady Barlow.

Proposed
shipment of oil
and skins on
the Sydney.

* Marginal note.—500 Tons of Oil and 30,000 Skins.

1806.
7 April.

Proposed
shipment of oil
and skins on
the Sydney.

permitted to send that Ship to England with the Oil etc. that has been procured here and is now wasting in their Stores, I respectfully conceive, it would be rendering a great Service to that House. But without I hear of the Lady Barlow's detention being taken off, or Your Lordship's Approbation of that Ship being cleared hence for England, I shall not give that Consent, which I should be glad to do, from the handsome Manner in which that Ship's Services have been afforded to relieve the Inconvenience this Colony now labours under, owing to a Calamity which no human Conduct could avert.

Shipment of
timber in the
Sydney to be
disposed of in
India.

In continuation, I have the honor to inform Your Lordship, that in order to facilitate the Sydney's departure The Ship Timber is left on board Not only because it would take some time to unstow, land it, and re-ballast the Ship, But also as I despair of any Ships being sent here to convey it to His Majesty's Dock Yards in England; I conceive it may be of the greatest use in India, And for that Purpose I have desired Messrs. Campbell and Co. to lay before Your Lordship in Council the Invoice of that Timber (all of which is excellent and perhaps more durable than Teak, most of it, being crooked and Compass Timber, is fit for the construction of Ships of the largest dimensions) together with the Agreement entered into with the Agent of that House resident here, by which Your Lordship will observe that the offer of purchasing it is to be made to Your Lordship's Government. And I respectfully suggest it may be of great Service to His Majesty's Ships on the East India Station, If thought worth the Expence of transporting it to Bombay. However as the Timber has been procured at the Expence of the Crown, I respectfully submit the propriety of its being appraised or otherwise purchased for His Majesty's Use, or on Account of the Honorable Company's, As may answer the purpose of liquidating so much of the Expence to be incurred for the Shipment of Grain to this Colony by the Sydney from the House of Campbell and Co. to whom the Timber is consigned, and who are to dispose of it by Public Auction as mentioned in the Agreement, they will lay before Your Lordship in Council, if it should not be deemed necessary to retain it for any Public Purposes.

With every Sentiment of the greatest Respect,

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

(A) GOVERNOR KING'S PROPOSALS TO THE MASTER OF THE SHIP FAVORITE.

THE Supercargo and Commander of the American Ship Favorite of ——— Tons having offered to Charter that Ship for £620 a

Proposed
charter of
the ship
Favorite.

Month, And to land here what Rice she can Stow, If they are furnished with Funds by this Government. This I declined for very sufficient Reasons.

1806.
7 April.

They have also offered to bring a Cargo of Storeable good Rice in that Ship to this Port in 4 Months at £30 a ton Weight; That I agree to on the part of His Majesty's Government, and farther to pay £25 a ton Weight for what the Favorite brings in 5 Months, And the same Price, I give the Sydney, viz. £18 a ton Weight, if the Favourite lands it in 6 Months, as I expect the Sydney and a Vessel from Bencoolen will arrive before the end of Six Months.

Conditions proposed for the Importation of rice in the ship Favourite.

The Months are to be accounted Calendar, and reckoned from the day the Ship leaves the Heads.

No Penalty will be conditioned for a nonperformance.

I request Captn. Houstoun and the Naval Officer will communicate the above to the party and obtain their written Answer.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Govt. House, Sydney, March 27th, 1806.

(B) MESSRS. D. WHITNEY AND J. PADDOCK TO MR. J. HARRIS.

Sir, Sydney, 29th March, 1806.

After taking into Consideration the Proposals made by His Excellency, Governor King, for employing the Ship Favorite to bring a Cargo of Rice to this Port, We beg leave to state the following Proposals, which You will have the goodness to communicate to His Excellency:—

Proposals of the master and supercargo of the Favorite.

His Excellency will advance Ten thousand Dollars, for which we will give approved Security, And will pay £30 for every Ton of Rice that the Favorite shall bring into this Port within five Months after she departs from the Heads, And for every Ton that shall be brought within six Months £25, And for every Ton that shall be brought within Eight Months, £18.

And as it is uncertain whether we shall be able to procure a full Cargo of Rice without going to several Places, and consequently delaying the time considerably, We shall take it as a favor if His Excellency will allow us to bring four or five thousand Gallons of Spirits, and any kind of Provisions that we can procure.

If the above Conditions should meet the Approbation of His Excellency, We shall exert ourselves to get the Ship ready as soon as possible, and to proceed on the Voyage.

We are, &c.,

DANIEL WHITNEY.

JONATHAN PADDOCK.

(C) GOVERNOR KING'S REPLY.

1806.
7 April.
King's refusal
of the terms
offered.

MR. HARRIS will have the goodness to inform the Supercargo and Master of the American Ship Favorite, that Government has no Dollars, Nor do I choose to give Six Shillings a piece for such Dollars as I might be inclined to take up from the few Individuals who possess them.

I cannot admit of any Deviation from the Periods and Prices stated in my Note of the 27th instant, As the first for four Months was Mr. Whitney's own Proposal, Particularly that of Eight Months, as I expect the Sydney's Return in seven Months, And a Vessel from Bencoolen in five Months at farthest.

To the request of bringing Spirits I have every objection.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Sydney, March 29th, 1806.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE TELlichERRY BRINGING RICE
FROM CHINA.

Mr. Thomas Cuzens to Governor King.

Sir,

Sydney, April 3rd, 1806.

Proposal for
shipment of
rice on the
Tellicherry.

The present Scarcity of Provisions in the Colony has induced me to address You previous to my Departure for China, That as the Season is so far Advanced and the Supercargo should not think proper to give me a Cargo until the established Period, Should I purchase a Cargo of Rice and return as speedy as possible to this Colony, that I may depend on the same being taken at a price You may deem equitable or the same Terms You offered the American Ship Favorite.

I have, &c.,

THOS. CUZENS,

Commanding the Ship Tellicherry.

Governor King to Mr. Thomas Cuzens.

Sir,

Sydney, April 3rd, 1806.

In Answer to Yours of this date and from the present Prospects of the Colony for the remainder of the Year, I can have no objection to taking from You on Government Account about 300 Tons of Rice, kiln dried Wheat or Flour, and provided You arrive at Hobart Town or this Port in Six Months from this date, I shall direct the Commissary to receive such Rice, kiln dried Wheat or Flour, not exceeding 350 tons, at the Price I offered the American, viz. Twenty five Pounds Sterling for each Ton, which will be a great Relief to the Colony, And if the Winds should Serve for Your going first to Hobart Town

or Van Dieman's Land You will deliver One Hundred and twenty Tons thereof to Lieutenant Governor Collins, who will be instructed to make You the above Payment on His Majesty's Treasury.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1806.
7 April.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

(A) GOVERNOR KING TO MR. AUSTEN FORREST.

Sir,

Sydney, 24th March, 1806.

From the very untoward Season this Country has experienced during the greater part of last Year, our Crops of Wheat suffered so much that our dependance rested on the Produce of our Maize Crops, which were ripening at the present Period; And had providence Spared that Resource, it is probable that a very small reduction in the Ration might have insured a Sufficiency till the next Harvest. But, I am sorry to say that the continual Rain we have had since last January, And the torrents that have fallen during the last Week, has produced such an Inundation at our Principal Agricultural Settlements at Hawkesbury (And I fear at other parts which I have not yet heard of), that nearly the whole of our Remains of Wheat is destroyed, as well as any hopes of Saving the Maize; Nor are these the only losses, as a Considerable Quantity of Stock has perished and some lives are lost.

Proposal to the master for importing rice on his ship Sydney.

As You have detained the Sydney from proceeding to England with her Cargo of Oil and Sealskins until You receive positive Accounts of the Nature of the Lady Barlow's' detention in England, and as that may probably have an unfavorable Issue, I request being informed how far it would meet Your Ideas to unlade the Oil and proceed immediately to Calcutta, to return to this Colony with 400 Tons of Rice or Wheat, which will relieve this Colony, as it will be equally distressed next Year for grain, as it is at present, as I have great reason to apprehend there will not be enough Wheat Saved to sow 200 Acres of Land.

It is necessary, I should premise, that if You cannot agree to the Proposal at the same Rate as I made the Contract with Mr. Campbell in 1801, viz., to deliver the Rice at £18* per ton, I must endeavour to take up the American Ship Favorite, now in this Port.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note by Governor King.—£18 so in the Original, but previous to the Contract being signed it was found that the Rice agreed for with Mr. Campbell in 1801 was £21 a Ton, or if allowed to bring 18,000 Gallons of Spirits £18 a ton. Therefore the present Contract was fixed at £20 a Ton And to bring only 12,000 Gallons of Spirits for all the Settlements.

(B) MR. AUSTEN FORREST TO GOVERNOR KING.

1806.
7 April.
Proposal to the master for importing rice on his ship Sydney.

Sir, Ship Sydney, Sydney Cove, 24th March, 1806.

I this instant received Yours of this date, And am very sorry to find the present State of this Settlement as represented in Your Letter. I can only say the Ship Sydney is at Your disposal and am agreeable to bring any Quantity of Grain from India Your Excellency may wish at the same rate Mr. Robert Campbell contracted for in the Year 1801. I am perfectly convinced the House of Campbell would feel themselves very much hurt, if Agents or others belonging to them took the least Advantage of this Settlement in distress. With Assistance and a little exertion I think the Sydney may be ready for Sea in 12 or 14 days.

I have, &c.,

AUSTEN FORREST.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

Estimated losses caused by flood.

ROUGH Estimate of the Damage done at the Hawkesbury by the Flood on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th March, 1806.

				£	s.	d.
Grain	{	Wheat	21,027 Bushels @ 8/-	8,410	16	0
		Maize	20,114 Do. „ 4/-	4,022	16	0
		Barley	4,522 Do. „ 6/-	1,356	13	0
Live Stock	{	Horses	16 in No. at £100	1,600	0	0
		Bullocks	2 Do. @ £60	120	0	0
		Sheep	47 Do. @ £2	94	0	0
		Goats	296 Do. @ £1	296	0	0
		Hogs	2,687 Do. @ £1	2,687	0	0
				£23,697 13 0		

AMOUNT of the Damage done at the Hawkesbury by the Floods in January, February, and March, 1801, as were ascertained at that period:—

		£	s.	d.	
Grain	{	Wheat, 15,689 Bushels, at 10s.	7,844	10	0
	{	Maize, 57,254 Bushels, at 5s.	14,313	10	0
Live Stock.—Hogs, 104 in Number, at £1			104	0	0
Buildings and Property			500	0	0
				£22,762 0 0	

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

(Per ship Alexander.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

7 April, 1806.

Gentlemen,

Referring to the enclosed Duplicate* of My Letter, dated 10th October, 1805, I have to inform you that the Agent of the House of Messrs. Campbells, to whom the Sydney belongs, has

Seizure of the Lady Barlow in England.

* Marginal note.—Sent per Investigator.

learned that the Lady Barlow (which was under the same predicament as the Sydney would have been if she had gone to England) was seized by the Honourable East India Company—In consequence of which Report the Agent and the Commander of the Sydney (who is a part Owner) determined on remaining here until some certain Accounts were received of the Lady Barlow's fate.

1806.
7 April.

A late destructive Inundation having taken place at our principal Agricultural Settlement at Hawkesbury, I have deemed it expedient to enter into a Contract with the Agent of the above House to despatch the Sydney to Calcutta for a Cargo of Rice, and as the Departure of that Ship from hence would have been considerably retarded had the Timber which she has on board belonging to Government been taken out, and a proportionate quantity of Ballast received in its Room, I engaged with the Agent for the Sydney to take it to Calcutta, and upon her arrival to forward an Invoice thereof to the public Secretary to the Honourable Company's Government, who will receive an offer of such Timber for the use of that Government, but in the event of its being rejected the same to be disposed of by public Auction and the proceeds applied towards liquidating the expence of the Cargo of Rice—a full communication of this Transaction I have made to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Contract for importation of rice on the Sydney.

I have also engaged by the Sydney Two Coir Cables for the use of the Buffalo, that Vessel having at this Time only one Condemned Cable besides one purchased from the Master of the Tellicherry by which alone she is now secured.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

SIR CHARLES MORGAN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per whaler The Brothers.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 22 April, 1806.

22 April.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 20th July last, accompanying the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held in New South Wales upon the Trial of Mr. John Savage, Assistant Surgeon, and to acquaint you, that having resigned the Office of Judge Advocate General, I have put the Proceedings into the hands of my Successor, the Right Honble. Nathaniel Bond, who will communicate to you His Majesty's Pleasure thereon when he has submitted the Proceedings to the King.

Despatch acknowledged.

Resignation of Sir Charles Morgan.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. MORGAN.

THE RIGHT HON. NATHANIEL BOND TO GOVERNOR KING.

1806.
24 April.

(Per whaler The Brothers.)

Sir, Judge Advocate General's Office, 24th April, 1806.

Court martial
on Savage.

Having had the honor of laying before the King the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held in the Territory of New South Wales on the 14th and continued by adjournments until the 18th of June, 1805, when Mr. John Savage, Assistant Surgeon of the Territory of New South Wales, was found Guilty of,

“Neglect of Duty in not attending the Wife of Edward McDonald, Settler at Kissing Point, when in Labour, altho’ solicited by the husband in the most pressing manner” and was adjudged to be Cashiered;

Sentence not
confirmed.

I am to acquaint you that His Majesty having fully considered the whole of the Proceedings has not thought fit to confirm the Sentence, the case proved not being a Military Offence within the Mutiny Act or Articles of War, and His Majesty is pleased to direct that Assistant Surgeon Savage be released from his Arrest and restored to the functions of his Commission which has been signified to Mr. Savage, who has arrived in England.

I have, &c.,

NAT. BOND.

N.B.—A Copy of this Letter, dated 24th April, 1806, was transmitted to the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces.

NAT. BOND.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM TO GOVERNOR Bligh.

(A circular despatch, per whaler The Brothers; acknowledged by Governor Bligh, 30th September, 1807.)

4 May.

Sir,

Downing Street, 4th May, 1806.

Embargo on
shipping
belonging to
residents of the
rivers Elbe,
Weser and Ems.

I transmit to you herewith by the King's Command a Copy of an Order issued by His Majesty in Council, dated the 16th Ult. extending the Embargo laid by Order in Council of the 5th Ult. upon Prussian Vessels, to the Ships and Vessels belonging to Persons residing in any of the Ports or Places situate upon the Rivers Elbe, Weser and Ems, and containing Instructions to be observed with respect to such Vessels when under detention; I am to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure that you are to take Care, that the said Order be duly carried into execution, as far as the same may apply to the Colony under your Government.

I have, &c.,

W. WINDHAM.

[Enclosure.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 16th of April, 1806.

Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty has received Advice that His Majesty the King of Prussia had taken Possession of His Majesty's Electoral Dominions in a forcible manner, and has also caused it to be notified to His Majesty's Ministers at the Court of Berlin, that all British Ships were thenceforth to be excluded from the Ports of the Prussian Dominions and from certain other Ports in the North of Europe under the forcible Controul of Prussia, in violation of the just Rights and Interests of His Majesty and His Dominions, and contrary to the established Law and Practice of Nations in Amity with each other; and whereas His Majesty by and with the advice of his Privy Council has been pleased to cause an Embargo to be laid upon Vessels belonging to the Subjects of Prussia now within, or which hereafter shall come into any of the Ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland together with all Persons and Effects on board the said Vessels: and whereas there is just reason to apprehend the Neutrality of the Rivers Elbe, Weser and Ems and the Free Navigation thereof, will not under these Circumstances be duly respected by His Majesty's Enemies but will be rendered subject to the hostile measures above described; His Majesty by and with the advice of his Privy Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that a General Embargo or Stop be made in like manner, until further order from this Board, of all Ships and Vessels belonging to Persons residing in any Ports or Places situate upon the said Rivers, Elbe, Weser, and Ems, save and except that in respect to the Goods and Effects on board such Ships and Vessels which shall have been laden in or are coming consigned to any Ports of the United Kingdom, the same shall be forthwith liberated and delivered up to the said Laders or Consignees respectively; and it is hereby further ordered that no Property or Freight Money appearing to belong to any Subject of Prussia, or to any Persons residing, as aforesaid, respecting which Proceedings are now depending, or shall hereafter depend in any of His Majesty's Courts of Prize, shall be decreed to be restored, nor shall the Proceeds of any Property or Freight Money, belonging as aforesaid, which hath already been decreed to be restored, be paid to or in behalf of the Claimants, but the same shall be kept in safe Custody until His Majesty's further Order herein; and it is further ordered that no Person residing within His Majesty's

1806.
4 May.Embargo on
shipping
belonging to
residents of the
rivers Elbe,
Weser and Ems.

1806.
4 May.

Embargo on
shipping
belonging to
residents of the
rivers Elbe,
Weser and Ems.

Dominions do presume to pay any Freight Money due or payable to or on behalf of any Person or Persons being Subjects or residing within the Dominions of the King of Prussia, or in the Ports or Places aforesaid, for the Freight of Merchandize laden on Board of any Ship which is detained under the said Embargo, or which shall hereafter be brought into any of the Ports of His Majesty's Dominions, but that such Freight Money shall forthwith be paid into the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty there to remain until His Majesty's Pleasure shall be further known, or until other Provision shall be made by Law: And whereas it hath been represented to His Majesty that the Goods on Board several of the Prussian Vessels so detained, or to be detained by the Embargo, are the Property of His Majesty's Subjects or the Property of Persons not being Subjects of Prussia; it is further ordered that all Goods on board any Vessels detained under the said Embargo, which were laden in, or coming consigned to Ports of the United Kingdom shall be delivered to the disposal of the Owners or their Agents, upon Affidavit being made and produced in the High Court of Admiralty that the said Goods were not at the time of Shipment, nor are now the Property of Subjects of Prussia and upon paying Freight due upon such Goods in the Registry of the said Court and upon giving sufficient Bail to abide Adjudication in case any Proceedings should be commenced against the said Goods within Two Months from the Date of such Delivery. And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

(A circular despatch, per whaler The Brothers; acknowledged by Governor Bligh, 30th September, 1807.)

20 May.

Removal of
embargo on
shipping from
Hamburg and
Oldenburg, and
modification of
embargo on
shipping from
Bremen and
Papenburg.

Sir,

Downing Street, 20th May, 1806.

In addition to the Instructions conveyed to you by my Circular Letters of the 6th of April and 4th Instant with respect to the detention of Prussian Ships and Vessels, I now transmit by the King's Command, the Copy of an Order issued by His Majesty in Council dated the 14th taking off the Embargo, as far as respects Vessels belonging to Hamburgh and Oldenburg; and also directing that the Vessels belonging to the Towns of Bremen and Papenburg which had cleared out from those

Ports to the United Kingdom, previous to the Prussian Notification, dated 28th March last, be permitted to sail to any Port, not blockaded, with their Cargoes, such Cargoes not being Prussian Property or the Property of His Majesty's Enemies, I am to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure that you are to take Care that the said Order be duly carried into execution, as far as the same may apply to the Colony under your Command.

I have, &c.,

W. WINDHAM.

1806.
20 May.

Removal of embargo on shipping from Hamburg and Oldenburg, and modification of embargo on shipping from Bremen and Papenburgh.

[Enclosure.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 14th of May, 1806.

Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having taken into consideration the present State of Hamburgh and Oldenburgh and the Circumstances under which several Vessels belonging to Bremen and Papenburgh have arrived in the Ports of the United Kingdom, is pleased, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Embargo now subsisting upon all Ships and Vessels, belonging to Hamburgh and Oldenburgh, be taken off; and it is hereby further ordered, that the Embargo be also taken off those Vessels belonging to the Towns of Bremen and Papenburgh which had been cleared out for Ports of the United Kingdom previous to the Prussian Notification, dated twenty eighth of March last, whereby British Ships were excluded from the Ports of the Prussian Dominions and from certain other Ports in the North of Europe: and that the said Ships and Vessels with their Cargoes not being Prussian or Enemy's Property, be permitted to sail to any Port not blockaded; and the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein as may to them respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

(A circular despatch, per whaler The Brothers; acknowledged by Governor Bligh, 30th September, 1807.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 2nd June, 1806.

2 June.

His Majesty having been pleased to order that Letters of Marque and Reprisals should be issued against the Ships, Vessels, and Goods of Prussia, as well as the Town of Papenburgh and that Instructions should be given to the Commanders of His

Reprisals against Prussia and the town of Papenburgh.

1806.
2 June.
Reprisals
against Prussia
and the town
of Papenburgh.

Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War to destroy all Ships or Vessels belonging to Prussia and to the Town of Papenburgh save and except any Ships or Vessels to which His Majesty's Licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the Embargo, I am to signify to you the King's Command that you forthwith cause the same to be made as public as possible, within the Colony under your Government.

I have, &c.,

W. WINDHAM.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE VICTUALLING BOARD.

(Despatch* per transport William Pitt.)

16 June.

Shipment of
salt meat on
the Tellicherry.

Gentlemen, Sydney, New South Wales, June 16th, 1806.

By the Tellicherry I received a Letter from Mr. Dunster-ville Your Agent at Cork, dated 20th June, 1805, informing me of 100,000 lbs. of Pork and 50,000 lbs. of Beef contained in 480 Tierces and 100 Barrels. The Commissary's Receipt to the Master is for 100,348 lbs. of Beef and 119,040 lbs. of Pork.

Shipment of
salt meat on
the William
Pitt.

By the William Pitt, which arrived some Weeks after the Tellicherry I received Your two Letters of the 10th of June inclosing the Invoices of Pork and Beef sent on board that Ship amounting in the whole to 156,912 lbs. of Beef and 124,333 lbs. of Pork.

The Commissary's Receipt to the Master of the Ship was for 158,920 lbs. of Beef and 122,430 lbs. of Pork, contained in 858 Tierces as stated in the within Receipts.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of the receipts are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS.

(Despatch* per transport William Pitt.)

18 June.

Despatches
acknowledged.

Gentlemen, Sydney, New South Wales, 18th June, 1806.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Letters by the Ship William Pitt of 22nd June and 5th July, 1805.

Arrival of the
transport
Tellicherry.

The Tellicherry arrived here the 15th February bringing all her Convicts in a general good State of Health except Four who died on the Passage. She was cleared of the Salt provisions within the prescribed Number of days and sailed from hence the 6th April.

* Note 202.

The William Pitt arrived here the 13th April with the Female Convicts and Passengers, &c., in a general good State of health. Only two Women and two Children died on the passage, and to make up for the latter loss two Children were born on board. It appears by the Master's report that one Woman was taken out of the Ship by an Order from the Secretary of State previous to the William Pitt leaving Cork.

1806.
18 June.
Arrival of the
transport
William Pitt.

Of the Articles which were deficient of the Invoices transmitted, I enclose the Commissary's Statement, he having only given Receipts for what was landed, And I also enclose a Report of Survey on the very damaged State of the Slops, which has greatly reduced the quantity of that serviceable Article.

Supplies
received per
William Pitt.

I am sorry to inform You that, from the extreme bad Weather which happened before and after the Pitt's Arrival, that the Settlement was in such a State, both with respect to the Want of Boats and the difficulty of pulling them against the rapid Fresh that set down the Harbour Several days, It was impossible to clear that Ship entirely of Government Stores until four days after the Expiration of the working days stated in the Charter party, but which, on an Average being made, was settled at two days' demurrage.

Delay in
discharge of the
William Pitt's
cargo.

The Articles sent for Lieutenant Governor Collins's Settlement were forwarded soon after their Arrival except a part of the Iron, which could not be got at when the Vessel Sailed but will be sent by the first Conveyance.

Stores for
Hobart.

It appears Some disagreement took place between the Commander of the Pitt and Mr. Blaxland, a Passenger, in which others were concerned, previous to the Ship leaving England and during the Voyage. On their Arrival, Mr. Blaxland applied for redress; And, as the Civil Court of Judicature appeared to be the most eligible to hear and decide his Complaint, a considerable time was occupied by this extraordinary litigation, When the Court decided that, as the Complaint appeared to bear on the Charter party by which the Ship was hired, that the proceedings should be transmitted to Your board agreeable to the Opinion* given by Your Solicitor, Mr. Bray, dated 9th June, 1803. On Inquiry, I find that Mr. Blaxland on his part declines Sending the proceedings, Not having as yet procured a Sufficient Number of Affidavits.

Dispute between
Boyce and
Blaxland.

Mr. Boyce, the Commander of the Pitt, having applied for a Copy of the Proceedings, I have directed the Judge Advocate to furnish him with a Copy conformable to that given to Mr. Blaxland. Mr. Boyce having requested me to forward them, I enclose them for Your Reference. What Mr. Blaxland's reasons

* Note 222.

1806.
18 June.

are for not making any Communication on the Subject, which You will observe he has declined doing by the enclosed, I cannot say.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Port wine
landed from
the William
Pitt.

I have the honor to enclose the Certificate respecting the Port Wine being landed from the William Pitt.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS.

(Despatch per transport William Pitt.)

22 June.

Gentlemen,

Sydney, June 22nd, 1806.

Explanation
from Blaxland.

The William Pitt having been detained till this date, Mr. Blaxland has delivered me the inclosed Letter, which You will observe goes to State his reasons for not transmitting me the Copy of the proceedings he received from the Civil Court of Jurisdiction in his Complaint against Mr. Boyce, Master of the William Pitt.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of Mr. Blaxland's letter is not available.]

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

(A circular despatch, per whaler The Brothers; acknowledged by Governor Bligh, 30th September, 1807.)

27 June.

Sir,

Downing Street, 27th June, 1806.

Orders re
embargo on
shipping.

I transmit to you by the King's Command Copies of the following Orders issued by His Majesty in Council:

1st. An Order in Council, dated 14th May, 1806, for taking off the present Embargo, so far as respects the Ships and Vessels belonging to Hamburgh and Oldenburgh, and also directing that the Vessels belonging to the Towns of Bremen and Papenburgh, which had cleared out from those Ports, for any Part of the United Kingdom previous to the Prussian Notification, dated 28th March last, be permitted to sail to any Port not blockaded, with their Cargoes, such Cargoes not being Prussian Property or the Property of His Majesty's Enemies.

2nd. An Order in Council, dated 5th June, 1806, for taking off the Embargo, now subsisting upon the Ships and Goods belonging to the Inhabitants of Bremen and for permitting the said Ships with their Cargoes, not being Enemies' Property, to sail to any Port not blockaded.

3rd. An Order in Council, dated 18th June, 1806, for releasing under the considerations therein set forth, all Vessels under the Papenburgh Flag, which were destined to and had arrived in any of the Ports of the United Kingdom before the 14th day of May last, or which were detained at Sea before the same Period, not trading between Port and Port in hostility with his Majesty.

I am to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure, that you are to take Care that the said Orders be duly carried into execution, as far as the same may apply to the Colony under your Government.

I have, &c.,

W. WINDHAM.

[Enclosures.]

[A copy of the first order in council was also forwarded with the Right Honourable W. Windham's despatch, dated 20th May, 1806; copies of the second and third orders are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch* per ship Alexander.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th June, 1806.

30 June.

Although my Command in this part of His Majesty's Dominions will probably cease in a short time by the Arrival of my Successor. Yet I cannot consistent with the Duty I owe His Majesty's Service and in every other Relation defer until my Arrival in England Such Communications as Events have developed Since my repeated and last communication respecting the improper resort of Americans to this place by the Conivances of some Individuals, and the consequent inconvenience that has resulted therefrom not only to His Majesty's Service and the Rights of the Honorable East India Company, but also to the manifest Injury of the British Subjects resident in this Colony, and the probable prospect of those Seas becoming a resort for pirates of all descriptions, if some efficient Steps are not taken to prevent the growth of those Evils.

Intercourse
with
Americans.

As my former Dispatches detailed in the Margin† can be referred to, I shall not intrude a repetition of the Subjects which they allude to on Your Lordships patience, but proceed to state that in Addition to my late Communication of the 30 April, 1805, and 15th March, 1806, I must Submit to Your Consideration the recent Arrival of the Criterion, American Ship, which I alluded to in a former Letter,‡ respecting an Individual here making a clandestine Agreement with the Master of that Ship to proceed to the Fegees for a Cargo of Sandal Wood, taking it to China, and returning here with a Cargo of Teas etc.

Agreement
made with
Peter Chace.

* Note 202.

† The margin is blank in the copy available.

‡ Note 223.

1806.
30 June.
Intrigues
between
American and
colonial traders.

The Enclosures, Numbered from 1 to 20, will inform Your Lordship of the daring Means that have been used to form Connections between Individuals in this Colony and Americans, so highly prejudicial to the Company's Rights, which it appears to me the 12th Article of His Majesty's Instructions* to me, as His Governor of this Territory, expressly guarantees and provides for the Security of their exclusive privilege.

Suggested
seizure of the
cargo of the
Criterion.

With the proofs I had, Notwithstanding the Master of the Criterion's Oath that both Simeon Lord and James Aickin were greatly concerned in these proceedings, I conceive I should have been justified in making a Seizure of that Vessel's Cargo, but as its Event was liable to doubt and perhaps litigation, I have forborn doing what I have been much urged to do—A Guard was placed on board the Criterion to prevent any Article being landed from her during her stay to repair her defects, And to the Credit of the generality of the Inhabitants they could not be prevailed on by the interested to Petition for a pound of Tea or other China produce to be landed from that Vessel, Altho' it is exceedingly Scarce and not to be got.

Guard placed
on the
Criterion.

Bond and
protest of
Thaddeus Coffin.

In transmitting the Bond and protest of the Master of the British Vessel, Harriott, I must submit to Your Lordship the propriety of his being prosecuted for the penalty of that Bond, either under Your Lordship's Authority or that of the Honorable East India Company.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

MR. JAMES AICKIN TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, 6th May, 1805.

Projected
departure from
the colony of
Aickin, Bailey
and Slater.

I think it necessary to inform Your Excellency that, on Saturday Morning, the 4th instant, I addressed a Letter to Your Acting-Secretary, requesting that he would order my Name to be advertised, together with the Names of Oliver Slater and James Bailey, in the *Gazette*, to be published on the following day, for all Claims to be brought in against us, according to Your Excellency's Order on that head, as we were about to take a Passage in the Criterion, bound to China. To this Letter I received a written reply on the back of it, referring me to the General Order of the 11th August, 1804,† Wherein I should find the reasons which prevented Mr. Blaxcell (as he himself States) from complying with my Request. Surprised at such a reply, I immediately wrote to Mr. Blaxcell, and remarked that if there was any Order in existence to prevent me from leaving the Colony in any Ship I thought proper to depart, I was a Stranger to such Order, and if it was enforced, that I requested my Name might be announced

* Note 224.

† Note 225.

in the *Gazette* as leaving the Colony in the Harriet, bound direct for England, And also that the Names of Oliver Slater and James Baily might be included in the same Notice. Yesterday Morning, about 9 o'Clock, the Secretary's Clerk brought me the last Letter, Open, and said that the Secretary would take No Notice of it until I apologised for retaining the Reply sent on the back of my first Letter, of the 4th instant, which, as I supposed it was intended as an Answer, I thought myself justified in keeping as a refusal to my request; and if it was such an Answer as Circumstances warranted Mr. Blaxcell in giving to me, he could have no objection to my keeping it; and if otherwise, I certainly wondered he should send me an Answer that he could have any Reluctance in parting with out of his possession.

As it is material to my Interest to prosecute the Object I have had in View on my last Voyage in the Marcia that I should take my Departure to China in the Criterion, I trust Your Excellency will not persevere in preventing me from proceeding in that Ship. If You are not disposed to grant me Permission to that Effect, I have to request that my Name, together with the Names of Oliver Slater and James Bailey, may be immediately advertised to announce our Departure in the Harriot for England, and that this may be considered as a Notice of our departure accordingly.

I am, &c.,

JAMES AICKIN.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

THE MEMORIAL OF Mr. JAMES AICKIN.

Sydney, 13th May, 1805.

The Memorial of James Aickin,—

Most respectfully States:—

That Memorialist came into this Country Eleven Years since as Master Mate on board His Majesty's Ship Supply.

That Memorialist was afterwards appointed to the Command of the Colonial Schooner Francis, which he held for Six Years, and from which Command Your Excellency was pleased to supersede him.

That Memorialist then saw himself, with an increasing Family, destitute of Subsistence in a Country remote from home, and availed himself of an offer made him to engage in a Speculative Voyage in a Small Schooner to Wreck Reef to procure Beechley Mar,* &c., from whence, after having been exposed to extreme hazard and imminent danger, Memorialist returned unsuccessful and disappointed.

That Memorialist was thereupon induced to engage in another Expedition in the same Employ, and sailed from this Port in the Schooner Marcia the latter end of September last in order to

1806.
30 June.

Projected
departure from
the colony of
Aickin, Bailey
and Slater.

Memorial of
James Aickin.

1806.
30 June.

Memorial of
James Aickin.

discover and to procure in certain Islands that sort of Sandal-wood which is reputed to be in high requisition at the China Market. Memorialist had also Beechley Mar and other Objects in View likely to turn out to the Advantage of himself and his Owners.

That Memorialist, after a long, hazardous, and fatiguing Voyage, exposed not only to dangerous reefs and rocks, but also to the risque of holding uncertain intercourse with Natives, was at length so fortunate as to discover one of the Principal Objects of his pursuit, and made such Arrangements and Provisions with the Natives to obtain and secure the Articles he was in quest of by Barter and otherwise that it was only necessary for him to repair thither again with all possible Celerity to Crown his Expectations with Success.

That this Celerity became more necessary, inasmuch as the Ship Fair American had been let into some of the Advantages of Memorialist's discoveries, and had proceeded forward to China with a Cargo of the Articles, from whence, so soon as Information should transpire of the Situation of the Islands where so valuable a Commodity was to be procured, there is no doubt but Vessels would be dispatched thither, and other persons, indifferent and unconnected, would reap the Fruits of Memorialist's Labour and Exertions, which would bear peculiarly hard upon Memorialist and his Owners, who have embarked so deeply in this Undertaking, and who have reason to fear they shall suffer considerably (to an Amount of upwards of £3,000) by the reputed loss of the Ship Union, employed in a similar Expedition.

That Memorialist's Owners have used every Means in their Power to purchase a Ship or Vessel for Memorialist to repair to the Islands in question to reap the Fruits of his Discoveries, and at length entered into a Contract with the Master of the Brig Harrington to proceed thither; but this Contract (tho' embracing concerns to the Amount of several thousand Pounds) some subsequent Circumstances unexpectedly prevented being carried into Effect. Memorialist's Owners then endeavoured to purchase the Sophia for this express Purpose, or to freight or Charter her in the Concern, but were unsuccessful.

Thus deprived of the Power of obtaining any Conveyance to the Islands where his Interest so immediately centered, Memorialist applied to the Commander of the American Ship Criterion to receive him as a Passenger to China (touching on his Way thither at the Islands alluded to), which was agreed to, And Memorialist made the customary Application for his Name to be announced in the *Sydney Gazette* as intending to take his departure from the Colony.

Your Excellency, however, was pleased to refuse Memorialist Permission to depart, And your Acting-Secretary referred him to the Orders* of the 11th August, 1804.

1806.
30 June.

Memorial of
James Aickin.

And Memorialist here submits that the Circumstances of persons coming free to this Colony do not virtually apply to the local restrictions of Prisoners, And that Memorialist, having no Debts or Incumbrances to detain him, is at liberty to take his departure as a Passenger in any Ship wherein he can, by Friendship or thro' Interest, obtain a Passage, and particularly when that Ship is bound to a Port in His Majesty's Dominions; Nor, Memorialist presumes, does the Circumstance of a person becoming a Passenger in an American Ship bear any reference to treaties or Contracts of Commerce, to which Memorialist supposes the Order of the 11th August is calculated to apply.

In the present Case Memorialist has unreservedly communicated to the Commander of the Criterion such Information of the Situation of the Islands as will leave him liberty to proceed thither, and avail himself of Memorialist's discoveries, to the obvious Injury of himself and his Owners.

Whereupon, taking into Consideration the Circumstances under which Memorialist respectfully makes this remonstrance to Your Excellency, Memorialist humbly hopes that the serious and important Object he has at Stake, in which the present Interests and future Welfare of himself, his Family, and his Owners, are so immediately involved, will induce Your Excellency to remove any Obstacles to Your Memorialist's departure, And to permit him to proceed in the American Ship Criterion, to China.

And Memorialist will pray, &c.

JAMES AICKIN.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO MR. JAMES AICKIN.

Sir,

13th May, 1805.

I am directed to inform Mr. Aickin, in answer to his Memorial to the Governor of this date, that His Excellency will not allow of any British Subject under this Government embarking from hence in any American Ship, whether on commercial Speculation or otherwise. Mr. Aickin has been advertised to go to England in the Harriot.

No person to
be allowed to
voyage in an
American ship.

The Governor will, at all times, be as happy in promoting the Interests of Individuals under his Government, by forwarding their Endeavours, As he is fully determined not to allow of a prohibited Intercourse between this Colony and any part of the East India Company's Territories, including China, through the Medium of Americans, or any other Strangers.

Prohibited
intercourse not
permitted.

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The repetition of these collusive Measures, the Governor is apprehensive, may operate as a Check to the Success of his Exertions on behalf of His Majesty's Subjects in this Colony.

G. BLAXCELL, Act'g Sec'y.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

THE PROTEST OF MR. JAMES AICKIN.

NEW SOUTH WALES

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND TO WIT.

BE IT KNOWN unto all Men who shall see these Presents that on the twenty fourth day of May in the Year of our Lord 1805 Before Richard Atkins Esquire, His Majesty's Judge Advocate for this Territory (No Notarial Office or Officer being therein), personally appeareth James Aickin, late master of the Schooner, Marcia, in the employ of Simeon Lord, Merchant and Ship Owner in this Territory, who claimeth a right on behalf of himself and his said Owner and Principal (and all parties and persons concerned), to Solemnly protest against a peremptory Mandate or Prohibition made by His Excellency Philip Gidley King, Esquire, Governor in Chief of this Territory, and enforced under his Authority, and the Damages losses and Injuries sustained or that may hereafter be sustained by reason and in Consequence of the Effect thereof to him, the said James Aickin, and to his said Owner and Principal in the Premises; FORASMUCH as the said Mandate or Prohibition by its Effect prevented and was intended to prevent the said James Aickin (a free Subject of His Majesty) from departing from this Territory on his Private concerns and in his lawful Occupation and calling to China in the American Ship, Criterion, bound from hence to that Port and nearly ready for Sea, and in which the Master thereof has promised to give the said James Aickin a Passage as a Passenger, And forasmuch as the said James Aickin was by the Effect of such Prohibition and Mandate materially injured, as well in Private Concerns individually, as in the Concern of his said Owner and Principal for Reasons and Causes (amongst others) hereinafter particularly mentioned and expressed that is to say.

FOR THAT the said James Aickin on the latter end of September in the Year 1804 Sailed from that Port in the said Schooner Marcia in the Employ of the said Simeon Lord, as aforesaid, in order to discover and to procure on certain Islands (of the locality of which he had received some leading Information) that Sort or Quality of Sandal Wood, which was and is reputed and known to be of considerable Value and in high requisition in the China Market, and also to obtain Beechley Mar and other Merchantable Articles of Produce likely to turn

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out Advantageous and beneficial to himself, his Owner and Principal; And forasmuch as that the said James Aickin, after a long hazardous and fatiguing Passage exposed to dangerous Rocks and Reefs and to very considerable Risques both of Persons and Property by holding uncertain intercourse with Natives whose dispositions to Strangers were theretofore unknown, was at length fortunate enough to discover the principal Object of his Pursuit, and thereupon made such provisionary Arrangements with the Natives to obtain and Secure the Articles he was in quest of by Barter and otherwise, that it was only necessary and expedient for him to repair thither again with all possible Celerity and Dispatch Successfully and effectually to accomplish the Ends and Purposes of his Voyage; And that this Celerity and dispatch became more necessary and indispensable, As a Ship called the Fair American had been let into some of the Advantages of the said James Aickin's discoveries, and had proceeded forwards to China with a Cargo of some of the Articles in question, from whence so soon as Information should transpire of the Situation of the Islands where so valuable a Commodity was to be procured, There was no room left to doubt but Vessels would be dispatched thither, and other parties and persons indifferent and unconnected in the Concern would take Occasion and Opportunity to reap the Fruits of the said James Aickin's Labour, Perseverance and exertions, which would bear peculiarly hard upon the said James Aickin and his Owner and Principal, who had embarked deeply and had expended considerable Sums in the Undertaking and who had sustained heavy losses in former Adventures of the same Nature, And had reason to fear he should suffer still more materially by the reputed loss of the Ship Union, which he had employed in a similar Expedition; And further, And by reason that the said James Aickin's Owner and Principal had exerted every means in his Power to purchase or procure a Ship or Vessel for the said James Aickin to repair in to the said Islands for the purpose aforesaid, And had entered into a Provisionary Contract or Agreement with the Master of the Brig Harrington (lying in this Port) to proceed thither on certain Specific Terms and Conditions, but which Contract or Agreement tho' extending to and embracing Concerns to the Amount of several thousand Pounds was necessarily withdrawn on Account of some subsequent Circumstances, which prevented the Master from carrying the same into Execution, And also by reason that the said James Aickin's Owner and Principal had then endeavored to purchase the Ship Sophia for the same express purpose and to freight or Charter her in the said Concern but which also proving impracticable, the said James

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Aickin found himself deprived of the power of obtaining a Conveyance to the Islands where his Interest and that of his Owner and Principal so immediately centered, and therefore, as his ultimate resource, applied to the Commander of the American Ship *Criterion* (then lying in this Port bound to China) whom he solicited to receive him as a Passenger to China (touching on his Way thither at the Islands alluded to), which request was conceded to by the said Commander, and the said James Aickin thereupon made the usual Application (according to a local regulation) for his name to be announced in the *Sydney Gazette* (a Periodical Print generally published every Sunday Morning at Sydney) as intending to depart from this Colony, and requiring all Persons to whom he the said James Aickin might stand indebted to render in their Accounts for Payment. But that the said Philip King, Esquire, Governor as aforesaid, refused the said James Aickin Permission to depart and Prohibited him from so doing by a Note under the hand of His Excellency's Acting Secretary in the Words following:

“I must refer Mr. Aickin to the General Orders of the 11th Augt. 1804, wherein he will observe the reasons which prevent me from complying with his Request.

4th May, 1805.

G. BLAXCELL.”

Which said Note was in Answer to a Letter sent by the said James Aickin to the Acting Secretary on the fourth of this instant May, 1805, desiring that his Name and that of two others, free Persons, might be advertised in the *Sydney Gazette* for the Purposes and under Circumstances before mentioned; AND forasmuch as upon the receipt of the said last mentioned note or letter, the said James Aickin addressed another Letter on the same day and date to the said G. Blaxcell, Esqr. Acting Secretary, Superscribed “On Service” in which the said James Aickin observed that if there was any Order in Existence to prevent him from leaving the Colony in any Ship that he might think proper to take his Departure, he could only say that he was a Stranger to such Order, And *if it was enforced*, he requested that his name might be announced in the Paper of the following day as leaving the Colony in the Ship, *Harriot*, bound direct for England; And the said James Aickin found himself urged to this Extremity by supposing that any detention of his Person in this Colony was and would be held an illegal, unconstitutional, and unwarrantable Act; And that by embarking for England he should be enabled on his Arrival there to take Advice of Council, as to the Measures necessary to be pursued for obtaining redress as a free Subject of His Majesty, for such illegal unconstitutional

and unwarrantable detention considered as the Effect of this Mandate or Prohibition of the said Philip Gidley King, Esquire, Governor as aforesaid, and signified thro' his Acting Secretary, as aforesaid; And forasmuch as that the said James Aickin on the 6th day of May instant received a Paper under the hand of his Excellency's Acting Secretary in the Words following:

“ Mem :

“ Respecting Mr. Aickin's going in the Criterion American Ship, that is forbid, and will not be allowed of, agreeable to the General Orders of 11th August 1804.

“ His Excellency the Governor has every Wish to forward the commercial Interest of His Majesty's Subjects, While that Object is confined to British Vessels and British Subjects.

“ He has no Objection to Mr. Aickin and James Bailey (Oliver Slater having his permission being an American to go in the Criterion) leaving the Colony in the Harriot for England, after due Notice is given in the *Gazette*, And on the Master of that Vessel entering into a Bond in the penal Sum of Five Hundred Pounds for each British Subject he may take from hence, who he may put on board the Criterion or any other American Ship from the time of his being cleared out from this Port until after he is past Cape Horn.

“ By Command of His Excellency,
G. BLAXCELL, Actg. Secy.”

6th May, 1805.

AND forasmuch as the said James Aickin, having signified to the Master of the said Ship Harriet, the restrictive Condition under which the said Philip Gidley King, Esquire, Governor as aforesaid, allowed him the said James Aickin permission to leave this Colony for England, namely on the said Masters entering into a Bond in the penal Sum of Five hundred Pounds for each British Subject he may take from this Colony, who he may put on board the Criterion or any other American Ship from the time of his being cleared out from this Port until after he is past Cape Horn, the said Master declined entering into such Bond until and unless the said James Aickin would and did produce him competent Sureties in a Bond of Indemnity to Secure and Save him harmless against the Condition of the said Bond, so required by the said Philip Gidley King, Esquire, Governor as aforesaid; AND forasmuch as the said restrictive Condition operated as a further Bar and Impediment to the said James Aickin's departure from the Colony (even for England) by reason that the said James Aickin was obliged to find Sureties to enter into the said Bond of Indemnity, so required by the said

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Master of the said Ship Harriet as aforesaid, and moreover was obliged to pay or contract to pay a considerable Sum for his Passage to England, ill suitable to his Circumstances and materially injurious to his Private Concerns; All which Actings and doings of the said Philip Gidley King, Esquire, Governor as aforesaid, in the Premises seemed to the said James Aickin so repugnant to Right and so oppressive and unjust towards him as a free Subject of His Majesty, that the said James Aickin as his last resource determined upon presenting and did accordingly present a respectful Memorial to His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esquire, Governor as aforesaid, on the 11th day of May instant, humbly remonstrating with His Excellency on the peculiar Circumstances of his Situation and pointing out the Several Matters and Things hereinbefore adverted to and their relative Importance to his Interest and to the Interest of his Owner and Principal, And praying that His Excellency would be pleased on due Consideration thereof to remove any Obstacles he had set up to the said James Aickin's departure from this Colony, And particularly as there were no Debts or Incumbrances to detain him, and that the Circumstance of Persons, coming and being free and unincumbered in this Colony, could not apply to the local restrictions of Prisoners therein. Wherefore the said James Aickin Submitted that he could not in Right and according to Justice be prevented from taking a Passage in any Ship, which he had an Opportunity of obtaining by Interest or through Friendship, And especially where that Ship was bound to a Port in His Majesty's Dominions; And moreover inasmuch as a Person becoming a Passenger in an American Ship under Such Circumstances, did not, nor would it bear any reference to treaties or Contracts of Commerce to which the said James Aickin observed he presumed the Order of the 11th of August, 1804, was calculated to apply, but even had there been any Object of Commerce in View thereof, It was in no respect repugnant to the tenor of any existing Treaty between Great Britain and America or inimical to the Interests of the Subjects of either Nation. And further Inasmuch as the said James Aickin had unreservedly communicated to the Master of the Criterion such Information of the Situation of the Islands alluded to as would enable him to proceed thither and avail himself of the said James Aickin's Discoveries to the great Damage Injury and Loss of the said James Aickin and his Owner. But the said Philip Gidley King Esquire, Governor as aforesaid, not regarding or conceding to the said Remonstrances or Representations so made in the said Memorial, Still persevered in enforcing his said Mandate or Prohibition in preventing the

said James Aickin from leaving this Colony, as appears by Letter from His Excellency's Acting Secretary of the 13th May in the Words following:

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"I am directed to inform Mr. Aickin in Answer to his Memorial to the Governor of this date that His Excellency will not allow any British Subject under this Government embarking from hence in any American Ship whether on commercial Speculations or otherwise. Mr. Aickin has been advertised to go to England in the Harriot.

"The Governor will at all times be as happy in promoting the Interests of Individuals under his Government by forwarding their Endeavours, as he is fully determined not to allow of a prohibited Intercourse between this Colony and any part of the East Indian Company's Territories including China, thro' the Means of Americans or any other Strangers.

"The repetition of these collusive Measures the Governor is apprehensive may operate as a Check to the Success of his Exertions in behalf of His Majesty's Subjects in this Colony.

"G. BLAXCELL, Actg. Secy.

"Government House, Sydney, 13th May, 1805."

Wherefore and forasmuch that by reason of the said Mandate or Prohibition so made and enforced by the said Philip Gidley King Esquire, Governor as aforesaid, the said James Aickin was prevented from leaving this Colony in the American Ship Criterion as aforesaid for the purposes beforestated; And forasmuch as the Master of the said Ship Harriot, being required to give a Bond or Obligation to the tenor before mentioned, had insisted upon the said James Aickin giving a Bond of Indemnity to him the said Master before he the said James Aickin could depart from this Colony *even to England*.

IN CONSIDERATION of the heavy damages, losses, and Injuries sustained or that may hereafter be sustained to the said James Aickin and to his Owner the Principal in the Premises for the Causes and Reasons, and by the Means beforestated and assigned to the Amount of Twenty five Thousand Pounds Sterling and upwards, the said James Aickin, for himself and his said Owner and Principal, Doth by these Presents Solemnly Protest against the said prohibitory Mandate, by the Effect of which he hath been detained as aforesaid reserving to himself at all times hereafter the Power and Privilege as a free Subject of His Majesty of taking such means and Measures to obtain relief and redress in the Premises, as shall be directed and advised by Council learned in the Law for that Purpose. And doth hereby present

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this Instrument of Protest, declaratory of his intended Purpose and containing the several Causes of Complaint, upon which the said PROTEST is made to RICHARD ATKINS Esquire, Judge Advocate of this Territory, whom he the said James Aickin requires to receive the same and to administer to him the usual Oath taken and subscribed on such and the like Occasions.

THUS done at Sydney in New South Wales the day and year first within mentioned.

JAMES AICKIN.

Taken and Sworn before me this twenty fourth day of May 1805.

RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

A true Copy: RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

BOND OF SECURITY GIVEN BY THADDEUS COFFIN.

Bond entered
into by
Thaddeus Coffin.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Know all Men by these Presents that I, Thaddeus Coffin, Master of the Ship Harriot of the Port of London, am held and firmly bound by these Presents unto His Majesty and his Officers holding Places of Trust and responsibility at home and abroad in any part of the British Dominions in the penal Sum of Two thousand five hundred Pounds Sterling, For which Payment to be well and truly made I bind myself my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators firmly by these presents Sealed with my Seal, Dated this 27th day of May in the Year of our Lord 1805.

NOW THE CONDITION of this Obligation is such that if the above bounden Thaddeus Coffin (who has obtained His Excellency Governor King's Permission to Ship the following Persons viz. Mr. James Aickin, Jas. Baily, Jas. Mackay, George Leir and Richard Broomfield, they being British Subjects on board the said Ship Harriot) shall and does not put any of the above persons on board any American Vessel, but convey them in the said Ship Harriot round the Cape Horn then, this Obligation to be null and void otherwise he is to pay the penal Sum of £500 Sterling for each of the above Persons he shall so put on board or does not carry round Cape Horn, the Dangers of the Seas, Deaths and the King's Enemies excepted.

THADD. COFFIN.

Signed and Sealed in our Presence:

JNO. HOUSTOUN.

J. SHERRARD.

A true Copy: RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

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THE PROTEST OF THADDEUS COFFIN.

Protest of
Thaddeus Coffin.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

By this Public Instrument of Protest Be it known unto all Men who shall see these Presents that on the twenty seventh day of May in the Year of our Lord, One thousand, Eight hundred and five, BEFORE Richard Atkins Esquire, His Majesty's Judge Advocate for this Territory (no Notary Public being resident therein) personally appeareth Thaddeus Coffin, Master of the Ship Harriot of the Port of London, who as well on his own behalf as for Account of the Owners of the said Ship and all Parties and Persons interested or concerned, claimeth his Right to Protest and doth accordingly by these Presents Solemnly Protest against all Losses Damages and Injuries sustained to the said Ship Harriot and Cargo by reason of the said Ship Harriot having been detained in the Port for the Space of Four days after she was ready to proceed to Sea homeward bound in Manner and Form and for the Purposes and under the Authority hereinafter mentioned and expressed that is to say: For that the said Thaddeus Coffin, being in want of Seamen to navigate his said Ship, had engaged with James Mackay, George Leir and Richard Broomfield (free men) for that Purpose, And had moreover contracted and agreed with Mr. James Aickin and James Bailey (also free Men) to take them as passengers on board the said Ship Harriot, And the Terms having been settled to the Satisfaction of the Parties concerned, the said Thaddeus Coffin on Friday last, being the twenty fourth day of this instant May, did signify to the Acting Naval Officer to furnish him the said Thaddeus Coffin with his Clearànce for that Purpose; But that the said Thaddeus Coffin was informed and given to understand by the Acting Secretary to His Excellency that his Excellency the Governor would and did require him, the said Thaddeus Coffin, to enter into and execute a certain Bond, the Condition of which was intended to express and be that the said Thaddeus Coffin should not put any of the before mentioned Persons on board any American Vessel but convey them round Cape Horn in the said Ship Harriot, otherwise the said Thaddeus Coffin was to pay the Penal Sum of Five hundred Pounds for each of the above Persons that he should so put on board or did not carry round Cape Horn, And that such Bond must be executed by being duly signed and sealed by the said Thaddeus Coffin before his Clearance would be given to him; And the said Thaddeus Coffin, conceiving that such a requisition to him was unwarrantable under all the Circumstances of his Situation in this Colony, Signified to the said

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Acting Secretary that he should decline entering into or executing such Bond or Obligation; But the said Thaddeus Coffin, afterwards deliberating on the manifold inconveniences, obvious losses, and considerable Injuries, likely to accrue to his said Ship and Cargo So injurious to the Interests of his Owners and himself by any further detention thereof on that Account, thought it best to concede to such requisition; And therefore on the said Twenty fourth day of May instant at the hour of two in the Afternoon signified to that Effect to the Acting Secretary's Clerk desiring to have a Duplicate of such Bond, And that it might be got ready for his Signature, immediately reserving to himself and signifying to the said Acting Secretary's Clerk that he should reserve to himself the Power and Right of Protesting against such an Act as illegal and unwarrantable.

AND further that the said Thaddeus Coffin, on the twenty Seventh day of this instant May about the hour of ten in the forenoon accompanied by a Witness, attended at the Office of the Acting Secretary Where the said Bond or Instrument of Obligation and a Duplicate thereof to the tenor and Effect hereinbefore mentioned (a Copy of which is hereunto annexed) was presented to him for his Signature, and which the said Thaddeus Coffin executed by signing and sealing the same, first and previously declaring that he then verbally protested and should hereafter formally protest against the legality thereof; And so the said Thaddeus Coffin having been detained with his Ship Harriet and Cargo, in manner and form And for the Purpose and under the Authority aforesaid, for the Space of four days after the said Ship was ready for Sea by reason of his Port Clearance having been withheld from him until he had executed the said exact Bond or Instrument of Obligation PROTESTETH as well against all losses Damages and Injuries sustained or to be sustained by such Detention of the said Ship, Harriet, as against the legality Virtue or Effect of the said Bond or Instrument of Obligation which he hath been required to Sign and Seal in Manner and form herein before mentioned. WHEREFORE the said Thaddeus Coffin now cometh in Person before the said Richard Atkins Esqr. Judge Advocate and requireth him to receive this Protest and to administer the Oath usually taken on Occasions of this or the like Nature.

THUS done at Sydney in New South Wales the twenty seventh day of May in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and five.

THADDEUS COFFIN.

A true Copy: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

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EXAMINATION OF THE MASTER AND MATE OF THE SHIP CRITERION.

Examination
of the master
and mate of
the Criterion.

THE Master of the Criterion's For Refreshment and to repair
Reasons for coming to this Port my Ship Sheathing and Top
after being cleared out from Sides.
hence for China 12 Months ago
as the Port of Discharge he was
bound to?

PETER CHASE.
JOHN HARPS.

When, Where and from whence
or what ship did he receive Mr.
James Aickin, or any other Bri-
tish Subject he has on board,
And to what places he has taken
them since he first received them
on board the Criterion?

From the Harriot, between
this and New Zealand. Friendly
and Feejee Islands to Canton.

PETER CHASE.
JOHN HARPS.

And to require his reasons as
well as those of Mr. Aickin for
leaving the Ship contrary to the
Port Orders, which they both
knew forbade any Ship of that
kind till leave was given or the
Admission Flag hoisted?

I thought it my Duty and did
not know it contrary to the Port
Orders.

PETER CHASE.
JOHN HARPS.

In obedience to His Excellency Governor King's Orders, We
have been on board the American Ship, Criterion, in Neutral
Bay and in the presence of the Master, his Mate and Mr. Aickin,
we have exhibited the above Questions to the Master and his
Mate to which they have respectively signed their Names in
Answer thereto.

J. HARRIS, Naval Officer.
JNO. OXLEY, Acting Lieutt.,
H. M. Ship Buffalo.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

MR. SIMEON LORD TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sydney, May 26th, 1806.

May it please Your Excellency.

To peruse the enclosed which I received from Mr. Aickin
with a Request that Mr. Harris would send him some Salts and
be pleased to signify Your Pleasure on the business. At the same
time humbly hope Your Excellency may be pleased to grant Per-
mission for him to come on Shore which would be considered
a great Indulgence. If not, humbly request You will be pleased
to admit me to send him some Refreshments on board.

Lord's request
for medical
comforts for
Aickin.

I am, &c.,
S. LORD.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO MR. SIMEON LORD.

THE Governor has received a Letter from Simeon Lord enclosing
a Note from Mr. Aickin from the bottom of which it appears, an

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insulting Term made use of by Aickin respecting an Officer who he commissioned Lord to request relief from was torn off.

The Governor has no objection to any refreshment being sent off to Mr. Aickin by the Buffalo's Boat which will be ordered to take them when ready.

G. BLAXCELL, Actg. Secy.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

MR. JAMES AICKIN TO MR. SIMEON LORD.

Aickin's report
to Simeon Lord.

TAKEN from one of the Men leaving the Criterion in the Night of the 25th May 1806 in a Boat which became confiscated for contempt of Public Regulations.

Dr. Lord,

May 25th, 1806.

Previous to the receipt of Your's, We were honor'd with a Visit from the Naval Officer and Lieutenant Oxley with the Governor's Orders as per Margin* wherein is stated the Questions and Answers.

I have wrote You a Copy of a Note by Watson wherein I pointed out the State of my Health, but having seen Harris I wish You to withhold the Note.

Yours truly,

JAMES AICKIN.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

MR. DANIEL WHITNEY TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sydney, May 26th, 1806.

May it please Your Excellency.

Whitney's
request for
permission to
visit Chase.

As Mr. Chace Master of the Ship, Criterion, is a Friend and Neighbour of mine, I shall take it as a particular favor, if I can be permitted to go on board that Ship.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL WHITNEY.

[Enclosure No. 12.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO MR. DANIEL WHITNEY.

Sir,

Sydney, 26th May, 1806.

Chase guilty
of contempt
of orders.

The Governor has received Yours and directs me to inform You that the Master of the Criterion, in direct Contempt of the Regulation of this Port which he was possessed of, came on Shore before the Ship was visited by the proper Officer.

* No. 1. Your Reasons for coming into this Port? *Answer.*—Want of Refreshments and repairs. *Question.*—Where and from what Ship did you receive Mr. Aickin? *Answer.*—From the Harriot Between here and New Zealand. *Questn.*—Why did Captn. Chase and Aickin land contrary to the Port Orders? *Ansr.*—To such Orders we were unacquainted.

Any Application that the Master of that Vessel has to make, which is founded on truth, His Excellency is ready to attend to, But does not consider it admissible before he Makes a written Application as to the Cause of his coming here under the Circumstances of his departure from hence twelve Months ago in Company with the Harriot, from which Ship he received British Subjects (4 days after he left this Port), who were forbid going in any foreign Vessel and particularly the Criterion, on their departure from this Port.

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Intercourse
with Chase not
to be permitted.

G. BLAXCELL, Actg. Secy.

[Enclosure No. 13.]

SURGEON LUTTRELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, May 30th, 1806.

Agreeable to Your Excellency's Permission I repaired on board the Criterion to visit Mr. Aickin, who I found much emaciated with a Sallow and squalid Countenance. He is at present labouring under an ulcerated Sore Throat which has brought on a very considerable degree of deafness with a hardness, An enlargement of all the Glands of the Neck and Throat; he has also Symptoms of Scurvy and Hipatitis a disease he has long been subject to. By a severe Attack of Sciatica some time back, he has nearly lost the use of his right Thigh, the Muscles of which are much wasted.

Medical report
on condition
of Aickin.

From the debilitated State which he is in and Complication of Complaints, It is my Opinion that a removal from the impure Air in a Crowded Cabin of a small Ship to a healthy Situation on Shore is absolutely Necessary, as a principal Means, joined with proper medical treatment, of again restoring him to health, And which will daily get worse in the Situation he is now in.

Remaining with, &c.,

EDWD. LUTTRELL,

Actg. Asst. Surgeon.

[Enclosure No. 14.]

GOVERNOR KING'S MEMORANDUM TO SURGEON LUTTRELL.

Memo:

Mr. Luttrell will communicate to Mr. Aickin that I have received information from him that Mr. Aickin's State of health requires his being removed on Shore from the Criterion.

Aickin to be
removed on
shore, after
making written
application.

When I receive any written Application from the Commander of the American Ship Criterion as signified to Mr. Whitney by my Letter, dated 26th instant, Or from Mr. Aickin, a due attention will be paid thereto.

30th May, 1806.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

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[Enclosure No. 15.]

(A) MR. PETER CHASE TO GOVERNOR KING.

Port Jackson, Neutral Bay,
on board Ship Criterion, May 31st, 1806.

To His Excellency Governor King.

Chase's apology
for breach
of orders.

May it please Your Excellency to accept my Apology for my inadvertency in coming on Shore before the Naval Officer had been on board; But I do assure Your Excellency it was not with any other intention than to wait on Your Excellency to pay my respects, which I conceived to be the duty of the Commander of every Ship on his Arrival in Port. I am Sorry I have offended by so doing; I have to request Your Excellency will allow me to come on Shore to report my Ship and note a Protest on Account of my Insurance and permit me to have a Survey on my Ship and to procure such Necessaries as I may stand in need of I and my Country shall be willing indebted.

I remain, &c.,
PETER CHASE.

(B) ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO MR. PETER CHASE.

Sir, Sydney, 1st June, 1806.

Chase requested
to give reasons
for his return to
Port Jackson.

The Governor has received Your's of Yesterday's date and directs me to inform You that early tomorrow (Monday) the Naval Officer will communicate to You and Mr. Aickin his directions, And in the Meantime His Excellency directs me to require Your Furnishing him with such reasons (as You are ready to make Oath to) for Your returning by the circuitous round of China to this Port from whence you were cleared out in May, 1805, to China as a Port of Discharge agreeable to the Treaties subsisting between Great Britain and America.

I am, Sir, &c.,
G. BLAXCELL, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 16.]

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. PETER CHASE.

Affidavit *re*
ownership of
the cargo of
the Criterion.

I, PETER CHASE, Master and part Owner of the Ship Criterion of Nantucket belonging to Hussey and Sons of Nantucket, Do voluntarily make Oath without any mental reservation whatever on the Holy Evangelists, That the Cargo of Teas, China Ware, Nankeens, and Silks, now on board that Vessel lying in Neutral Bay in this Port, are the entire property of myself and the said American Owners, and that no British Subject whatever either in Europe, China, the Honorable East India Companies'

Territories, or in this Territory of New South Wales, or any part of its Dependencies, are in any Manner or wise concerned in the said Cargo or any part thereof either directly or indirectly.

1806.
30 June.

PETER CHASE.

SWORN before me this 2nd day of June 1806

RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 17.]

MR. PETER CHASE TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sydney, June 4th, 1806.

May it please Your Excellency

I shall take it as a particular favour if Your Excellency will have the goodness to order a Survey on the American Ship Criterion and also to allow me to pass and repass from said Ship to the Town in order to procure such Supplies as I may want for said Ship; By complying with the above request I and my Country shall be willingly indebted to Your Excellency.

Chase's request for survey of the Criterion and for permission to land when desired.

I remain, &c.,

PETER CHASE.

[Enclosure No. 18.]

ACTING-SECRETARY BLAXCELL TO MR. PETER CHASE.

Sir,

In Answer to Your Letter of Yesterday His Excellency directs me to inform You that he has given the necessary directions for a Survey being held on Your Ship tomorrow Morning at Eleven o'Clock.

Survey of the Criterion ordered.

On Your giving the Security of Your Ship and Cargo to the Naval Officer not to land any of the Produce of China in this or any other British Port within the limits of the Honorable East India Company without legal permission so to do, You will then have permission to pass and repass in one Boat belonging to Your Ship And to procure such Supplies as You may Want, to proceed to any Port of Discharge lying West of the Cape of Good Hope.

Bond required not to land cargo.

I am, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 19.]

BOND GIVEN BY MR. PETER CHASE.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Know all Men by these Presents that I Peter Chase, Master of the American Ship Criterion now lying in this Port, am held and firmly bound to the Naval Officer of this

Bond given by Peter Chase re cargo.

1806.
30 June.

Bond given by
Peter Chase
re cargo.

Territory for the time being to the full extent of the forfeiture and confiscation of the Cargo of the said Ship to be paid to the said Naval Officer or his certain Attorney, for which Payment to be well and truly paid, I hereby bind myself and Assigns firmly by these Presents, Sealed with my Seal, and dated this Sixth day of June, One thousand, Eight hundred and Six.

THE CONDITION of this Obligation is such That if the said Peter Chase does not land or cause to be landed in this Port or any part of this Territory or its Dependencies, All or any part of the Criterion's Cargo, the Produce of China or any part of the Honorable East India Company's Territories, And which Cargo is now in this Port as aforesaid, to the Prejudice of the Honorable East India Company's Charter'd Rights without legal Permission so to do, Then this Obligation to be void, And of no Effect; Otherwise to remain in full force and Virtue.

PETER CHASE (L.S.).

Witness: JAMES JOHN GRANT.

[Enclosure No. 20.]

SURVEY OF THE SHIP CRITERION.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc., etc.

WHEREAS Mr. Peter Chase, Master of the American Ship Criterion now lying in Neutral Bay, has by his Letter of yesterday's date requested I would order a Survey on the said ship without specifying her particular Complaints,

You are therefore hereby required and directed to proceed on board the Criterion and after as accurate an Examination as possible, You will report to me, from under Your hands, the State You find that Vessel to be in as far as regards her capability of proceeding as soon as possible with her Cargo of Teas, etc. from hence to any Port of discharge to the West of the Cape of Good Hope.

And to guard You against any incorrect misrepresentation on the part of those belonging to the said Vessel, as to the real Cause of her coming here from China with a British Subject on board, who went from hence in the Harriot under the Prohibition of not being put on board any foreign Vessel on the Passage to Europe, who notwithstanding proceeded in the Criterion to China and has returned in that Vessel to this Port laden with Teas, etc. the Produce of China, contrary to the exclusive Rights of the Honorable East India Company's Charter as secured by Act of Parliament—I have therefore judged it necessary to furnish You with the Documents on that Subject prior to the Criterion's Sailing from this Port in May, 1805.,

Survey of
the ship
Criterion.

transmitting me Your Proceedings in this Survey in Writing, and taking such Care as to be able to make Oath to the impartiality of your Proceedings herein.

1806.
30 June.

Survey of
the ship
Criterion.

Given under my hand at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales, this 5th day of June, 1806.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To

Actg. Lieut. Oxley, H.M.S. Buffalo.

Wm. Boyce, Esqr., Command'r of the Hon. E.I. Extra ship William Pitt.

and Mr. Cauzer, Shipwright.

PURSUANT to an order from Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc., etc.

WE whose Names are undersigned have been on board the American Ship Criterion and do find as follows viz.

All the Sheathing from the Wale down to the Copper entirely rotten and worm eaten and that it will be necessary to have the whole of the old Sheathing taken of, And we are further of Opinion that the necessary repairs can be done by healing the Ship without taking any part of her Cargo out.

AND we do further declare that We have taken this Survey with such Care and Equity that we are ready if required to make Oath to the impartiality of our Proceedings.

Given under our hands this 10th day of June 1806.

J. OXLEY, Acting Lieut. of
H.M.S. Buffalo.

JOHN BOYCE, Commr. of the Hon.
E.I.C. extra Ship William Pitt.

WILLIAM CAUZER, Shipwright.

I certify that the preceeding are true Copys of the Originals in my possession.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

(Per ship Alexander.)

Gentlemen, Sydney, New South Wales, July 16th, 1806.

16 July.

Referring You to my different Communications with Your Honorable Board since my Letter by the Glatton dated _____ May 1803 inclosing the Warrant Officers' demands for Stores for His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo under my Command, In all which I have been under the Necessity of repeating that requisition and stating that at different Periods I have been obliged to make some purchases of Naval Stores for the absolute preservation of the Ship, altho' the Searcity of them has by no

Previous
requisitions for
naval stores
for H.M.S.
Buffalo.

1806.
16 July.
Purchase of
cable from
Henry Moore.

Means been sufficient to answer that end. And as I have not received any Communication from Your Honorable Board on the Subject, the Security of the Ship has rendered it absolutely necessary that I should purchase a Cable, which was offered by the Commander of the Fortune, as the only good Cable the Buffalo was riding by was made here out of Rope taken from the Colonial Stores and the Goodness of which could not be depended on. The running Rigging made out of the Condemned Cables is so worn that it is mostly unfit for Use. The quantity requisite to fit her amounted to 1,284 fathoms, as stated in the inclosed List, but as I conceived it adviseable to trust to any Supplies of that kind which the expected arrival of the Porpoise might furnish (of which I had no Advice) I caused a Sufficiency of Rope to be purchased from the Fortune to supply the most material running Rigging, which I have distinguished in the enclosed List. The price Appears to me to be great, but I hope the Exigencies of the Case will be considered a Sufficient reason for that Expencc being incurred.

I enclose a Voucher for that Service

And am, Gentlemen, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch* per ship Alexander.)

20 July.

My Lord,

Sydney, New South Wales, 20th July, 1806.

Reports
transmitted in
connection with
the seizure of
Spanish vessels
by the
Harrington.

Referring Your Lordship to my Dispatches† addressed to My Lord Camden, Sent by His Majesty's Sloop Investigator, which I am informed are received, Respecting the detention of the Harrington and the Spanish Vessels, which the Master of the Harrington had so unwarrantably Seized on the Coast of Chili, Also to my Separate Letter‡ Sent by the Ferret, South Whaler, In which I had the honor of Communicating That being informed by the Argo's Arrival that no War had taken place between England and Spain at the period of her leaving Portsmouth, November 29th, 1804, consequently the Two Spanish Vessels taken away from the Spanish ports on the Coast of Chili on the 26th September and 2nd October, 1804, by the Harrington, required the Measures I have since been advised to adopt, which are detailed in the enclosed Letter from me to the president and Governor of the Kingdom of Chili for which place I have des-

* Note 202.

† *Marginal note.*—Separate and Particular dated April 30th, 1805; 22nd May 1805 to Mr. Secy. Cook.

‡ *Marginal note.*—Dated 20th July, 1805.

patched His Majesty's Colonial Vessel Integrity with Lieut. Robbins of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo having in the event of War between Spain and England furnished him with the necessary Documents as a Flag of Truce. The Duplicate of that Dispatch and its Enclosures I have the honor of transmitting by the Britania, South Whaler, which leaves this in fourteen days direct for England.

1806.
20 July.

I am much concerned to inform Your Lordship that the Integrity is not yet returned,* and I am more than apprehensive for that Vessel's Safety, but for the hope that she may have been detained on some pretext by the Government of Chili, Although I think no consideration ought to have operated on the Spanish Admiral who governs that province to detain her under the just and honorable principles she was put within his power.

Apprehensions
re the safety of
the Integrity.

The Harrington and the two Spanish Vessels have remained in the same State, viz., the former left by the Master and under the Care of a Guard; The Merchant Brig hauled up on Shore to prevent her sinking, her Cargo being sold by Auction for the benefit of the proprietors; And the King of Spain's Cruizer dismantled, lying alongside the Hulk Until May, 1805, when, in consequence of the Buffalo's being much disabled in a Gale of Wind while going with Supplies to Port Dalrymple, And on Account of the Integrity's Absence, And, having no Colonial Vessel to send, it was necessary to rig and fit the Estremina And send her to Port Dalrymple with Supplies, being navigated by a Lieutenant and Crew from the Buffalo, which Service she performed, and has since carried further Supplies to Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town, All which arrived, And the Vessel returned previous to my receiving Your Lordship's Dispatches, dated the 11th January, 1805, communicating that War between His Majesty and the King of Spain had taken place that day, which, being made public, the Officers and Crew of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, lying in this Port, took possession of the two Vessels as Spanish property, And also claimed the whole as legal prize, which was heard in the Vice-Admiralty Court, when, in consequence of its decision, as contained in the Enclosed Documents, the two Spanish Vessels, with the Spanish property found on board the Harrington, were sold by public Auction And the nett proceeds delivered to me, Amounting to the aggregate Sum of £5,053 18s. 9d., to be disposed of agreeable to the decision of the Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Custody of the
Harrington
and Spanish
vessels.

The Estremina
sent to Port
Dalrymple.

Spanish vessels
claimed as
prizes by the
officers and
crew of the
Buffalo.

Spanish vessels
sold by auction.

I am sorry the purchase of the Estremina and the other Articles wanted for His Majesty's use was run up so high † by

Purchase of the
Estremina by
government.

* Note 227.

† *Marginal note.*—Estremina, £2,100; Spanish Meal, £370 16s. 7½.; Copper, £156 8s. 4d.—£2,627 4s. 11½d.

1806.
20 July.

Purchase of the
Estremina by
government.

the Scarcity of Grain at this period And by a few Individuals, who wanted to possess the vessel, which could not be constructed for that Sum Exclusive of the length of time that would elapse before one could be built, And the great Expence that must ensue in the interim for freighting Small private Colonial Vessels to carry Supplies to the New Settlements where she has been three Voyages previous to her being purchased, which may be considered as a deduction of £500 Sterling in freight on the purchase. She is now Sheathed, coppered, and completely fitted, And will serve a good vessel many Years, if no Accident happens to her. All which induces me to hope Your Lordship's Approval of this transaction.

As I do not propose Sending the Bills drawn on His Majesty's Treasury for the above payments until my return to England, the Vouchers in Support of this Service with those of the colonial Accounts up to the period of my giving up the Command will be forwarded by the Britannia, in Case Governor Bligh arrives before her departure.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A copy of the despatch to the Governor of Chili was forwarded as enclosure numbered 2 to Governor King's despatch to Earl Camden, numbered 3 and dated 20th July, 1806.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

ORDERS OF THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT RELATING TO THE ESTREMINA AND ST. FRANCISCO AND SAINT PAULO.

28th May, 1806.

THE Court is of Opinion that under the Circumstances which it appears from Evidence that the Estremina and the Brig Saint Paulo and Saint Francisco were brought into this Port and that as they were taken possession of by Order of His Excellency Governor King on behalf of His Catholic Majesty the King of Spain and the Spanish Merchants, their Owners, they cannot be made lawful prize of the Court considering those Vessels and their Cargoes as a Trust to be held sacred by the British Government in this Colony until a legal decision can be obtained on the legality or illegality of their Original Seizure by the Brig Harrington, William Campbell, Master.

29th May, 1806.

The Court having considered the foregoing Papers, and Equity and Justice requiring that the disputed Spanish Property should be disposed of for the benefit of whatever party an Adjudication shall be made in favor of, do Order the Brig Saint Paulo and

Orders of
vice-admiralty
court re the
Estremina and
the Saint
Francisco and
Saint Paulo.

Saint Francisco, alias Amiante, and the Estremina together with their respective Cargoes shall be sold by Public Auction, that all legal Means shall be resorted to for ascertaining the Spanish Property on board the Brig Harrington, and that it shall be disposed of in like Manner; That Joseph Sherrard Esquire, on the part of the Officers and Crew of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo and Mr. Simeon Lord nominated by Mr. William Campbell (on the part of himself and the Owners of the Brig Harrington) be authorised to sell the same, they previously giving two good and Sufficient Sureties that they will on or before the 20th day of June now next ensuing render a just and true Account of the Amount of the Sales of the said Vessels and Cargoes and pay the same into the hands of His Excellency Governor King; That John Harris Esqr. and Mr. Thomas Moore Do render in like Manner within the above prescribed period a just and true Account of all Monies vested in their Hands on Account of former Sales of part of the Cargoes of the above named Vessels and that they do at the same time pay into the hands of Governor King the full Amount of the Sales, taking from him a receipt, which shall be to them a full and Sufficient discharge, And the Court Do hereby authorise His Excellency Governor King to receive the aforesaid Monies In trust, until a final Adjudication of the above Vessels and Cargoes shall take place, And that he do vest it by the earliest Opportunity in such Public funds in England as he may think most beneficial for the Parties Concerned.

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20 July.

Orders of
vice-admiralty
court *re* the
Estremina and
the Saint
Francisco and
Saint Paulo.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GOVERNOR KING'S WARRANT TO MESSRS. SHERRARD AND LORD FOR
THE SALE OF THE SPANISH VESSELS.

By Philip Gidley King Esquire Captain General and Governor
in Chief and Vice Admiral in and over His Majesty's Terri-
tory of New South Wales and its dependencies.

King's warrant
for the sale of
the Estremina
and the Saint
Francisco and
Saint Paulo.

WHEREAS the Spanish Merchant Vessel, Saint Fransisco and Saint Paulo, alias Amiante, and the King of Spain's Schooner, Estremina, Seized in the Ports of Coquimbo and Caldero on the Coast of Chili and brought to the Coasts of this Territory by and under the Authority of the Captain Officers and Crew of the Harrington, private Vessel of War of Madras on the 26th September and 1st October 1804, previous to the commencement of present hostilities between Spain and England, the said Vessel Harrington arriving in this Port the 4th March, 1805; And on the 9th April, 1805, The King of Spain's Schooner Estremina navigated by the Officers and Company of the Harrington was taken from out of a concealed Port on this Coast and brought here by acting Lieut. Symons of His Majesty's Armed Tender

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20 July.

King's warrant
for the sale of
the Estremina
and the Saint
Francisco and
Saint Paulo.

Lady Nelson dispatched for that purpose; And on the 17th May, 1805, the St. Fransisco and St. Paulo navigated also by the Officers and Company belonging to the Harrington was also taken possession of by Acting Lieutenant Robins of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo who was sent to examine the Ports where the Spanish Vessels were suspected to be concealed; Those Vessels entering the Port under the Spanish Flag which I directed to be hoisted instead of the English Colours they shewed on being taken possession of by my Authority for the purpose of being detained together with the Harrington, her Commander, and Officers, until it was ascertained whether any Hostilities had taken place between Great Britain and Spain prior to the 2nd October, 1804, or until Accounts might be received from His Majesty's Government in answer to a Representation on that behalf forwarded by the Policy, Whaler, and His Majesty's Ship Investigator.

And whereas the said Spanish Vessels were in a sinking State on their Arrival in this Port I deemed it requisite to cause a Survey to be held on the Hulls, Furniture, and Cargoes of those Vessels, when it was found necessary to sell by Auction the perishable part of the St. Fransisco and St. Paulo's Cargo that had not been previously removed on board the Harrington, which consisted of Grain, Meal, Pulse, etc. for which purpose Agents were appointed by me on the part of the Spaniards from whom those Vessels had been taken and also one named by the Commander of the Harrington, which sales amounted to the sum of Eight Hundred and Twenty nine Pounds, Ten Shillings and Ten pence Sterling.

And whereas the Commander of the Harrington thought proper to withdraw himself and people from the charge of that Vessel on her being detained to answer for taking the said Spanish Vessels and Goods belonging to the Subjects of the King of Spain and out of his Ports, that Power being in Amity with His Majesty, whereby that Vessel was abandoned to the Guard sent on board with the Orders stated in the Enclosures:* And it appearing by the Harrington's Log Book, Journals, and other Documents, as well as the Deposition of the Officers that a quantity of the St. Fransisco and St. Paulo's Cargo was removed the day or day after she was seized at Coquimbo on board the Harrington, Captain Campbell was requested to give Lieut. Symons an account of the Spanish Property so removed and then remaining on board The Harrington, which Report is also attached to this Paper,* And as the Harrington has remained in the above State with the Spanish Vessels until this Period, when on receiving an official information that War had taken place

* Note 228.

between His Majesty and the King of Spain on the 11th January, 1805, I directed the Registrar of the Court of Vice Admiralty to give a public Notice for persons having claims on the above Spanish Vessels to substantiate them before that Court; On which Notice the said Vessels were taken possession of by the Officers and Crew of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, then lying in this Port, who by their Agent Joseph Sherrard exhibited their Claim for the said Spanish Vessels and the Spanish property on board the Harrington being adjudged a legal Capture to His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, When the Court was pleased to decide that "Under the Circumstances which appeared from Evidence that the Estremina and the Brig St. Paulo and St. Fransisco, alias Amiante, were brought into this Port, and as they were taken possession of by Order of His Excellency Governor King on behalf of His Catholic Majesty the King of Spain and the Spanish Merchants, their Owners, they could not be made lawful prize to the Court considering those Vessels and their Cargoes, as a Trust to be held sacred by the British Government in this Colony, until a legal decision could be obtained on the legality or illegality of their Original Seizure by the Brig Harrington, William Campbell, Master," as will appear by the Proceedings thereon transmitted to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in England.

1806.
20 July.

King's warrant
for the sale of
the Estremina
and the Saint
Francisco and
Saint Paulo.

And whereas the said Joseph Sherrard, as Agent to the Buffalo's Claims, and Mr. William Campbell as part Owner and Commander of the Harrington (or as he designs himself "late Commander of that Vessel") did on the 29th of May, Instant, exhibit with my permission a written Memorial to the Court of Vice Admiralty, And the said Court having granted the prayer of that Memorial by deciding that "Having considered the foregoing papers and Equity and Justice requiring that the disputed Spanish property should be disposed of for the benefit of whatever party an Adjudication may be made in favor of, do order the Brig Saint Paulo and Saint Fransisco, alias Amiante, and the Estremina together with their respective Cargoes shall be sold by Public Auction; That all legal means shall be resorted to for ascertaining the Spanish property on board the Brigg Harrington, And that it shall be disposed of in like manner; That Joseph Sherrard Esquire on the part of the Officers and Crew of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, and Mr. Simeon Lord nominated by Mr. William Campbell (on the part of himself and the Owners of the Brig Harrington) be authorised to sell the same, they previously giving two good and sufficient sureties that they will on or before the twentieth day of June now next ensuing render a just and true account of the Amount of the Sales of the said

1806.
20 July.

King's warrant
for the sale of
the Estremina
and the Saint
Francisco and
Saint Paulo.

Vessels and Cargoes, and pay the same into the hands of His Excellency Governor King. That John Harris, Esqr. and Mr. Thomas Moore do render in like manner, within the above prescribed period, a just and true Account of all monies vested in their hands on account of former Sales of part of the Cargoes of the above named Vessels, and that they do at the same time pay into the hands of Governor King the full Amount of the Sales taking from him a Receipt which shall be to them a full and sufficient discharge, And the Court do hereby authorize His Excellency Governor King to receive the aforesaid monies, In trust, until a final Adjudication of the above Vessels and Cargoes shall take place; And that he do vest it by the earliest Opportunity in such Public Funds in England as he may think most beneficial for the Parties concerned."

It therefore remains for me to direct you Joseph Sherrard and Simeon Lord, appointed Agents with your own concurrence by the decision of the said Vice Admiralty Court, to carry the said decision into full Effect according to its literal and true purport Intent and meaning. To enable you to do which I have by the inclosed Order directed sufficient and able persons to survey and deliver into your charge the Spanish property now remaining on board the Harrington to enable you to prepare the same for Sale. And you will forthwith communicate to me such Orders and Requisitions as are necessary for me to give, enabling you to comply in the fullest manner with the last decision of the Court of Vice Admiralty. For all which this shall be Your Authority when the necessary Securities are given.

Given, etc., this 30 day of May, 1806.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To

Mr. Joseph Sherrard, Agent to the Officers and Crew of H.M.S. Buffalo, and

Mr. Simeon Lord, Agent to Mr. Wm. Campbell Part Owner and Commander of the Harrington Private Ship of War

Jointly nominated by the Court of Vice Admiralty.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GOVERNOR KING'S WARRANT TO COMMISSARY PALMER.

Warrant to
Palmer to
draw bills for
the purchase of
the Estremina
and Spanish
goods.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc., etc.
WHEREAS the Spanish Merchant Vessel St. Francisco and St. Paulo and the King of Spain's Colonial Cruizer Estremina taken by the Harrington Letter of Marque out of the Spanish Ports on the Coast of Chili on the twenty Sixth of September and first of

October, 1804, previous to Hostilities between England and Spain, were brought to this Port by Vessels sent in quest of them, and have been detained here with the Harrington until Instructions might be received from His Majesty's Government.

AND WHEREAS on my receiving an official Communication by the Ship William Pitt on the 20th April last, that War had been declared by Spain against England on the 11th January, 1805, to which Communication was annexed an Order for making Reprisals on the Ships and Subjects of that Nation, The Commander, Officers, and Crew of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo then lying in this Port took possession of those Vessels and their Cargoes as Spanish property, And after libelling them in a Court of Vice Admiralty on the 28th of May The said Court gave the decision stated in the Accompanying Order to the Agents, which decision, having precluded the Condemnation of those Vessels, His Agents on the part of the Commanders and Crew of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo and the Commander of the Harrington on behalf of himself and the other Owners prayed the Court by Memorial that the said Spanish Vessels with their Apparel and Cargoes might be sold by Public Auction for the Preservation thereof, And the Proceeds to be lodged in the Hands as the Court of Vice Admiralty might deem eligible for securing it until a legal Adjudication could take place thereon; When the Court decided as Stated in the said Accompanying Order:—In consequence of which decision the said Vessels and their respective Cargoes were sold by Public Auction, And the great loss of Grain, etc. occasioned by the late Inundation rendering it necessary to purchase as much of the Meal as possible for the Public use of the New Settlements, which will be much distressed for dry Provisions before any relief can be obtained from our next Harvest or the Arrival of the Supplies contracted for from India, And His Majesty's Colonial Schooner, Francis, being lost, and His Majesty's Colonial Cutter, Integrity, being still absent on the Service of going to Valparaiso under a Flag of Truce and the fate of that Vessel being doubtful, whereby much expence has been incurred and will be considerably increased by hiring to freight the small private Colonial Vessels to take Supplies from time to time to the New Settlements, as well as for bringing Grain from the Hawkesbury and other Public Maritime Services, And there being a necessity for obtaining one of the lots of Copper to make Nails and Bolts for building Boats and Vessels for His Majesty's Service in this Territory, I therefore judged it necessary to direct Mr. Blaxcell to bid at the Auction on the part of Government for the above Articles, and understanding that a quantity of Meal,

1806.
20 July.

Warrant to
Palmer to
draw bills for
the purchase of
the Estremina
and Spanish
goods.

1806.
20 July.

Warrant to
Palmer to
draw bills for
the purchase of
the Estremina
and Spanish
goods.

One lot of the Copper, with the Estremina's Hull, Masts, Yards, Sails, Guns, Anchors, Cables, and the rest of her Furniture came within the Price Mr. Blaxcell was restricted to by me they thus became the Property of His Majesty.

You are therefore hereby required and directed on receiving a regular and detailed Bill of Sale of the above Articles from the Auctioneer and receiving them into Your Charge for His Majesty's Service in this Territory to make payment to the Amount thereof by Bills of Exchange at Ninety days sight on My Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury taking Care to procure sufficient and regular Vouchers for their Service delivering me two Sets thereof and delivering one to the joint Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury with a Copy of this Order For all which this shall be Your Authority.

Given, etc., this 13th day of June, 1806.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch* per schooner Estremina to Hobart; thence per whaler.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

27 July.

My Lord,

27th July, 1806.

Despatches
acknowledged.

1. By the William Pitt, which arrived the 14th April, I had the honor of receiving your Lordship's Letters and Enclosures as per margin.†

Arrival of
Gregory
Blaxland.

2. Mr. Gregory Blaxland and his Family arrived by that Ship, and in pursuance of Your Lordship's directions his Effects of all kinds were lodged in one of His Majesty's Stores, to which he has every access, his having hired a house from an Officer who is in England, has enabled him to place his Family in a comfortable Situation on his first landing.

Failure of
imported seed.

3. Agreeable to Your Lordship's desire, I offered him a Situation whereon to sow the Seeds he brought, which he declined, from the Circumstance of those he had tried in Government Garden in Parramatta soon after his arrival not vegetating, which unfortunately was the Case with the whole of the liberal Supply of Wheat and Garden Seeds sent on Account of Government, owing to the Heat of the Ship's Hold in which they were stowed.

Purchase of
cattle by
Blaxland.

4. On Mr. Blaxland requiring a certain quantity of breeding Stock, I gave the Commissary an Order, of which the enclosed is a Copy. He consequently made his own Selection out of the whole of Government Herds, in which he had the uncontroul'd Choice of 1,700 Cows, for the payment of which he has given a

* Note 202.

† No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 13 July 1805.

Set of Bills of Exchange for £1,050, One of which I have directed the Commissary to enclose to the Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury, As I do not consider myself authorised to use that produce for defraying the public contingent Expenses of the Colony.

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5. Your Lordship will observe that the Sum of £1,050 does not cover the whole Charge for the forty head by £70, which Mr. G. Blaxland informs me it was inconvenient for him to include in the Amount of the Bill of Exchange, A Copy of which I have the honor to enclose. Since then he has sold a great part of the Goods he brought with him, which has realized so considerable a Sum that he has applied for Forty Head more of Cows, which I shall comply with when he has delivered a Bill for the Amount, including the deficit of £70 on the former purchase, which shall be transmitted, the same as the present Bill, to the joint Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury, presuming that to be the regular Channel for this Transaction.

Blaxland's
payments for
purchases.

Application
to purchase
additional
cattle.

6. In obedience to Your Lordship's directions, I have located in perpetuity to Mr. Gregory Blaxland 4,000 acres of land, in a Situation of his own chusing. The Number of Convicts, *i.e.*, ten to each 1,000 Acres, he will receive as he wants them. At present he has only applied for twenty, which he has got. I have directed an Account of the time he has them to be kept, that he may maintain them or any Numbers he chuses to have assigned him. At the Expiration of the time limited for the forty Convicts being maintained at the public Expence, *i.e.*, eighteen Months, which, with his family being victualled, will be an Expence of £1,300 to the Crown; And I sincerely hope that the benefit this Colony is expected to derive from his Efforts, and his Brother's when he arrives, will amply compensate for the liberal Encouragement and Accommodation Mr. Gregory Blaxland has already received.

Land grant
and assigned
servants for
Blaxland.

7. Excepting the Articles as per Margin,* which it appears were taken out of the William Pitt at Portsmouth, by an Order from the Transport Board, the remainder of the invoiced Articles put on board that Ship were received into the Commissary's Charge; but I am sorry to observe that many of the Bales of Slop Clothing were so much damaged on the Voyage as to require a Survey thereon. A Duplicate of which I have the honor to enclose.

Stores received
per William
Pitt.

8. Mr. Thompson and his family have been received and as he is anxious to employ himself in his business as a Carpenter,

Arrival of
James Thomson
and family.

* 19 Casks of Hats; 15 Do. Shoes; 6 Bales Shirts; 30 Do. Cloathing; 8 Puncheons Barley; 8 Do. Wheat; 6 Bales Stockings.

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27 July.

I have at his desire located an Allotment of Ground in a Situation calculated for that purpose in the Township of Sydney, and shall in addition grant him Ground for his large Family.

Escape and reported death of William Orr.

9. William Orr, a Convict, who Your Lordship alludes to in Your Letter No. 4 of 13th July, 1805, After having received a conditional Emancipation, found means to secrete himself on board an American Vessel in 1804 in which he left this Colony. Since when a report has prevailed that he died on board that Vessel. However, in Compliance with Your Lordship's directions, his free pardon was inserted in the *Sydney Gazette*, 4th May, 1806.

Refitting of H.M.S. Buffalo.

10. The small quantity of Pitch Tar and Paint received by the William Pitt for Colonial purposes has enabled me to proceed with the repairs of the Buffalo, which is now in a State of forwardness, Most of the Sails being replaced by Canvas made at Parramatta. But the want of Cordage and Canvas will prevent her going to sea until these Articles can be supplied.

Condemnation of Norfolk Island pork at Hobart.

11. Referring to my last Communication respecting the other Settlements, I am sorry to inform your Lordship that by the Estramina's return from the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, I was informed by Lieutenant-Governor Collins's Letter, dated 20th April, 1806, that he had been under the necessity of condemning upwards of 16,000 lbs. of the Salt Pork sent from Norfolk Island to Hobart Town. On this Subject, I have written to the Commandant of Norfolk Island for an Explanation of that circumstance, Copies of which, with the report of Survey, I enclose. On receiving that Officer's Answer I shall lay it before Your Lordship.

Report from Port Dalrymple.

12. By the Estremina, I also received a Letter from Lieutenant Govr. Paterson, dated 10th March last, from which I have extracted the most material Paragraphs for Your Lordship's Information respecting Lieutenant Govr. Paterson's then prospects of that Settlement.

Supplies sent to Hobart and Port Dalrymple.

13. A few days previous to the receipt of the above Letters, some Supplies were sent by two private Colonial Vessels. Another, with further Supplies for Port Dalrymple, Sailed the 13th ult., and the Lady Nelson for that place and Hobart Town will shortly follow with such Grain and Salt Meat as can be stowed with a proportion of the Articles received by the William Pitt. The quantity of Provisions Sent by these Conveyances are annexed to the enclosed Statement of Supplies furnished those Settlements from hence. Still I apprehend some Inconveniences will be felt there for want of Grain until the rice contracted for from India may arrive, or that our Succeeding Harvest is got in.

14. Requesting Your Lordship's Notice of what I have Stated in the Duplicate of March 10th last, respecting Norfolk Island—My last Communication from thence was dated 4th May, when I was assured by the Commandant that there was a prospect of much Grain being raised by the few labourers on the Island, the late Crops having greatly failed—In all these Settlements a general good State of health and tranquility prevailed at the date of the last Accounts received from them.—A Subaltern, Six privates, and Six Convicts, and Settlers have been withdrawn from that Island since my last.

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27 July.

Prospects of
harvest at
Norfolk Island.

Removals from
Norfolk Island.

15. I am much concerned to observe that the Effects of the Fly-Moth to the Wheat, as noticed in my Letter of March 10th, has been and continues equally destructive to what the Flood Spared of our Crops of Maize. In many points this destructive Insect appears to be like what is called the "Hessian Fly." It is now ascertained that this Insect first made its Appearance two Years ago, And was the real Cause of the Apparent Blights with which our Grain appeared affected. By some unaccountable Means its Eggs are deposited in the Farina of the Plant, where it remains during the process of Vegetation, concealed from the human Eye, and when the Grain is Stacked or Stored, the Egg hatches the Grub, which in an imperceptible State feeds on the mealy part of the Grain, until it has nearly emptied it; It then goes into the Chrysalis State, And then the devastation it occasions is first discovered by its escaping from that State and flying, When, of course, it recommences its procreation. How far this Evil may be lessened by a thorough Change of Seed remains to be ascertained; And it is, therefore the more unfortunate that the liberal Supply of Wheat Seed, as well as the other Grain and Culinary Seeds sent by the William Pitt, have not, in a single instance, vegetated, which at this period is a considerable loss.

Ravages of the
fly moth in
grain.

Failure of seed
ex William Pitt.

16. The *Gazettes* of the 30th March and 6th April with my Letter of the 5th of April having so fully detailed the unfortunate Event of the late Inundation at our principal Agricultural Settlement at the Hawkesbury, I shall only observe that the misfortune instead of Slackening the exertions of the Settlers and Cultivators in that Quarter has more than ever called forth their Industry, and I sincerely hope their efforts will be Successful and make amends for the privations every person is from Necessity compelled to adopt; But however productive that Quarter is, still it must be ever liable to these destroying Deluges.

Increase of
industry as
the result of
losses by flood.

17. An Accurate Account having been obtained from the Officers directed to make the Inspection of the Individual losses in that Quarter I enclose a Copy of the result of their Examina-

Officers' report
on losses by
flood.

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27 July.

Reduction in
rations of grain.

tion—No Statement on the part of the Public is necessary as no loss of that kind has occurred.

18. By the General Order of the 24th March, Your Lordship will observe that on the great inundation that then overwhelmed the Lands about the Hawkesbury, It became necessary to reduce the rations issued from the Stores to two thirds of Grain—And altho' I well know that our Resources, Public and Private, by no Means warrant that Expence being continued, Yet from my anxiety to get as much Grain as possible Sowed, I continued it until the 20th ulto., When the Expence of Grain was reduced to half the full ration to those victualled from the Public Store, which I think will prolong the Grain lasting until about November, before when some Arrivals of the Rice contracted for may take place from India, And that our ensuing Harvest will wear a favorable Appearance—During the great reduction of Grain, It has been necessary to shorten the time of public Labour, And to issue a proportion of Fresh Beef* from the Government Herds in addition to the Established Ration of Animal Food.

Discovery and
destruction of
illicit stills.

19. I am happy to inform Your Lordship that by the exertions of the Magistrates and others acting under my Authority, Several Stills have been detected and destroyed, which has been effected by the Rewards held out by the General Orders of the 11th May and 14th June, as detailed in the *Sydney Gazettes* of those dates. This practice, if not got the better of by these Means, would have involved the Inhabitants in Ruin and Confusion. As I have detailed my Suspicion in the above cited General Orders, I shall forbear stating some of the known Aggressors in those transactions, as their Situation and Office ought to have precluded them from encouraging such practices.

Return of
Te-pahi to
New Zealand
in the Lady
Nelson.

20. In my Letter of the 10th March, I informed Your Lordship of my having received a visit from Tip-a-he, a Chief of New Zealand, and my intention of sending him back to his residence in that Country. I now have the Satisfaction to inform Your Lordship that Lieut. Symons conducted him and his Attendants with his very valuable presents to his residence, Where from every occurrence that passed during the Lady Nelson's Stay, it is evident that Tip-a-he is a Chief of considerable Authority in that Country, And that great Advantage may hereafter be derived to this Colony and the British Fishery for the Spermaceti Whale from the very favorable impression made on this Worthy Chief by the great Attention, kindness, and Liberality he experienced here and at the Settlements he visited—Should I return to England in the Buffalo, I propose touching at the Bay of Islands, and

* Marginal note.—Viz. 1 lb. of Fresh Beef in lieu of ½ lb. additional salt Pork.

to remain there a Month or More to gain every information of that almost unknown Country, As well to possess Your Lordship thereof on my return as to communicate such Observations to Governor Bligh as may conduce to the benefit of this Colony.

1806.
27 July.

Proposed visit
of King to
New Zealand.

21. In continuation of My report respecting the peaceable demeanor of the Natives of this Country, I am gratified in assuring Your Lordship of their general good Conduct, which will induce me to recall the two who were sent from hence to Norfolk Island where they have behaved very quiet and orderly. It is singular that altho' this is a Year of uncommon Scarcity, Yet none of the Natives' accustomed purloinment of Indian Corn has happened this Year.

Behaviour of
the natives.

22. Being disappointed in the Opportunity I had promised myself of sending these dispatches by a British Subject going by an American Ship,* I have deferred closing this dispatch until this date, which has imposed on me the painful necessity of informing Your Lordship, that Being anxious to send to Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town a Supply of Salt Provisions and as much Grain before the Winter set in as the Deluge enabled me to spare, I availed myself of a Vessel belonging to Mr. Campbell going to Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town and of a private Colonial Schooner, The latter of which I had hired for the purpose of taking Supplies. They Sailed from hence 29th April, and after some delay from contrary Winds both arrived at Port Dalrymple. But I am sorry to add that the Venus belonging to Mr. Campbell which had the most considerable Supplies was taken away by a disaffected part of the Crew and a Convict a few hours after her Arrival at the Entrance of the port, Where the Master had in the most imprudent and unjustifiable Manner left her to go 10 Miles to wait on the Lieut: Governor when he Ought to have remained on board in Charge of his Vessel and what was in her until the Ship reached the Settlement. The pecuniary loss to Government in the provisions and Stores on board that Vessel does not exceed £420. But the new Settlements being deprived of that Supply at this period, And the great loss sustained by the Officers in being deprived of the private Comforts that Vessel had on board for them will be seriously felt.

Provisions sent
to Port
Dalrymple.

Seizure of the
brig Venus by
her crew.

23. Lieut. Governor Paterson immediately dispatched the other Colonial Vessel with the intelligence which did not reach me before the ———, previous to which I had sent another Supply by a Small Vessel, So anxious have I been to preclude those Settlements from any Serious Want, but unfortunately she was too small to make the passage at this Season and after beating about for twelve days returned. In this Exigence, it became

Additional
supplies for
Port
Dalrymple.

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27 July.
Stores and
convicts sent in
the Sophia.

necessary to take up the Sophia a small fast sailing vessel belonging to Mr. Campbell which I loaded with provisions, Stores and Clothing, and 20 Convicts, who had just arrived in the Fortune. The Sophia sailed the 20th instant. Inclosed I have the honor to forward a Copy of Lieutenant Governor Paterson's Communication on the Subject of the Venus Brig being taken away. Had not that unfortunate Event taken place, It was my intention that the Lady Nelson and Estremina should have Sailed about this time, the one for Port Dalrymple and the other for Hobart Town with Supplies, But this Mishap has rendered it necessary to send the fastest Sailing Vessel I could procure, For which purpose I took up the Sophia for the Sum of £250 to perform the Voyage to Port Dalrymple, and fitted the Estremina to proceed to Hobart Town with Supplies of such provisions as that Settlement most needs. I have the honor to enclose a Copy of my Communication with Lieutenant Governor Collins on that Subject.

The Estremina
to sail for
Hobart.

Arrival of the
transport
Fortune.

Movements of
the Porpoise
and convoy.

24. On the 12th instant, the Fortune, with 242 Male Convicts, and a Guard from the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion arrived. She parted Company with His Majesty's Ship Porpoise and the Sinclair in the Latitude of 9 degrees North, and Touched at Rio Janeiro. The Porpoise and Sinclair proceed to the Cape of Good Hope; Therefore I expect those Ships with Governor Bligh every day. The Fortune lost only three Convicts and one Soldier on the passage.

Transmission
of despatches.

25. I send this to Hobart Town to be forwarded by a Whaler, which I learn will leave that place shortly for England; And as the Britannia, South Whaler, will soon leave this port, direct for England, By that Conveyance I shall have the honor of forwarding the Commissary's last Years Accounts, And those of the last half Year with the Duplicates of my Dispatches Since the 20th July, 1805.

In Assuring Your Lordship of the present tranquillity and general good State of health of the Inhabitants,

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Orders for the
delivery of
government
stock to
Blaxland.

ORDERS FOR DELIVERY OF STOCK TO MR. G. BLAXLAND.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc.
THE Right Honorable Viscount Castlereagh having by dispatch, dated 13th July, 1805, directed that Mr. Gregory Blaxland should be accomodated by Government with the same aid I was Authorized under Lord Hobart's Dispatch of the 24th February,

1803, to Afford to industrious Settlers, with this difference only that Mr. Blaxland should pay for the Stock delivered to him in Bills on England in lieu of produce recommended in that dispatch as Accommodation to persons supposed to have little or no Capital.

1806.
27 July.

Orders for the
delivery of
government
stock to
Blaxland.

You are therefore hereby required and directed to Cause to be delivered to the said Mr. Gregory Blaxland thirty seven Heifers, Two Bullocks, and one Bull of his Own chusing from Government Herds, charging at the rate prescribed by the General Order of February 6th 1804, and for which You will require from the said Mr. Gregory Blaxland Bills of Exchange at Thirty days sight on his Correspondent or Agent in England which Bills of Exchange you will transmit to my Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury with a Copy of this Order, and regular Vouchers of this Transaction delivering me two Copies thereof for which this shall be your Order.

Given, etc., this 6th day of May, 1806.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

MR. G. BLAXLAND'S BILL OF EXCHANGE.

No. 1 Exchange £1,050 Sterling.

Bill of
exchange given
by Blaxland
for cattle.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, July 3rd, 1806.

At Thirty days Sight this my First Bill of Exchange Second and Third of the same Tenor and date not paid, please to Pay to John Palmer Esqr. Commissary or Order the Sum of One Thousand and Fifty pounds Sterling, being part Payment for Cattle received from him on Account of His Majesty's Government as per Advice from

Your Obedient Servant,

GREGORY BLAXLAND.

To
Michael Boyle Esqr.,
No. 42 Friday Street, Cheapside, London.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

SURVEY OF SLOP CLOTHING ON THE SHIP WILLIAM PITT.

Survey of port
wine and
clothing *ex*
William Pitt.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc., etc.
MR. COMMISSARY PALMER having by letter of this date informed me that a quantity of Slop Clothing landed from the William Pitt, East Indiaman, is much damaged and One pipe of Port Wine half leaked out.

You are therefore hereby required and directed to Attend at the dry Store, and there take a Strict and Careful Survey on the

1806.
27 July.
Survey of port
wine and
clothing *ex*
William Pitt.

said pipe of Wine and Slop Clothing complained of and requiring such information as you may Judge Necessary from the Master and Officers of the Pitt, Taking Care to separate and report such part of the Slops as you may Judge Necessary to Condemn, as are fit to sell by Public Auction, such parts as are convertible for placing under Vessels Sheathing, and such parts as are unfit for any purpose. Taking such Care in this Survey as to be able to make Oath to the impartiality of your proceedings.

Given, etc., this 7th Day of May, 1806.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To

Mr. Joseph Sherrard, Purser of His M. Ship Buffalo;
Mr. Thos. Moore, Master Builder;
Mr. John Wilkinson, Master of the late Brig Commerce.

PURSUANT to an Order from Philip Gidley King Esqr. Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its dependencies etc. etc.

WE whose Names are hereunto Subscribed have Attended at the Dry Store, Sydney, and taken a Strict and Carefull Survey on the Slop Clothing and Wine Complained of and do find as follows etc.

SLOP CLOTHING.

Duck Frocks in One Bale Marked No. 2,628 Containing 125 in No. in which we find Thirty Six so much damaged as to be unfit to Issue and the remainder perfectly good.

Blue Clothing in One Bale Marked No. 96 Contain'g 50 Suits in which there are Five Jackets and Six pr. of Trowsers damaged and the remainder in good Condition.

Do. Do. in One Bale Marked 88 Cont'g 50 Suits in which we find Thirty nine Jackets, forty pair of Trowsers, Thirty Three Stocks and Twenty three pair of Gaiters damaged, the remainder perfectly good.

Do. Do. in One Bale Marked No. 94 Containing 50 Suits in which are one Jacket and five pr. Trowsers damaged, and the remainder good and fit to be Issued.

Do. Do. in One Bale marked No. 100 Containing 50 Suits, in this Bale we find Thirty Eight Jackets, Forty Three pair of Trowsers, Thirty three pair of Gaiters, and Thirty seven Stocks damaged, the remainder perfectly good.

Red clothing in One Bale Marked No. 71 Cont'g 50 suits, in which we find Forty one Jackets, Forty three pr. Trowsers,

Twenty seven pr. Gaiters, and thirty nine Stocks damaged, the remainder in every respect good.

Do. Do. In One Bale marked defaced, Containing 50 Suits in which are Twenty six Jackets, Twenty four pr. Trowsers, and Eleven pr. Gaiters, damaged the remainder good.

Do. Do. in One Bale marked No. 59 containing 50 Suits in which are Fourteen Jackets and Nine pr. Trowsers damaged, the remainder fit to be Issued.

RED WINE.—One pipe Marked No. 4 Contents One hundred and forty Gals. which appears to have leaked considerably, being $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches dry, and which leakage is in our Opinion occasioned by the Cask having been spoiled, it being in other respects perfectly Sound.

And we further declare that we have been on board the Ship, William Pitt, and made enquiry of the Master and Officers of the cause of the different Bales of Slop Clothing before Mentioned becoming so damaged, and from their Information together with a protest made by Mr. John Boyce, Master, and John Muirhead, Mate of the Ship William Pitt, before James Tippet Esqr. Notary Public dated at Falmouth on the 31st day of July, 1805, We are of Opinion that the aforesaid Bales of Slop Clothing have been stowed in an improper place, and we do recommend the Whole of the Slop Cloaths so damaged to be sold by public Auction, having taken this Survey with such care and equity that we are willing if required to make oath to the impartiality of our proceedings.

Given under our hands at Sydney New South Wales this 9th day of May 1806.

J. SHERRARD.
JOHN WILKINSON.
THOS. MOORE.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GOVERNOR KING TO COMMANDANT PIPER.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, May 9th, 1806.

Referring you to my former Communication respecting the bad State of the Salt Pork sent from Norfolk Island to Hobart Town, as reported by Lieut. Governor Collins to me, a Copy of which I forwarded by the Eliza, I now send you an Extract of a Letter to me on that Subject, dated the 20th April, 1806, together with a Copy of a Report of Survey dated the 18th of that Month, and alluded to in the above extract, by which you will observe, that upwards of 16,000 lbs. of that Pork was con-

1806.
27 July.

Survey of port
wine and
clothing *ex*
William Pitt.

Condition of
pork sent
from Norfolk
Island.

1806.
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Condition of
pork sent
from Norfolk
Island.

demned, And if I am to judge of the whole (which Lieut. Oxley assures me I may by the Sample Cask of the Rotten and Stinking heads and feet) you must have been much imposed upon by those who have the direction of Receiving, Packing, and Salting it, the loss of which is and will be much felt in that Settlement exclusive of the Purchase and Freight to Hobart Town; And as the above Circumstance makes a part of Colonel Collins's communication with His Majesty's Government, I have to request a particular Statement of the Cause of this loss may be stated and the reasons why any heads and feet are included in the Weight of Pork received to be Salted for the Use of Government, and it is my particular desire that no Salted Pork belonging to Government may in future be sent from the Island to any of His Majesty's Settlements without the same being previously Surveyed.

I am, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Sub-enclosure.]

SURVEY OF SALT PORK.

Survey of pork
shipped from
Norfolk Island
to Hobart.

PURSUANT to an Order from His Honor David Collins, Esquire Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Marine Forces and Lieutenant Governor of this Settlement to us directed.

WE the Undersigned did repair to His Majesty's Stores at Hunter's Island and there took a Strict and Careful Survey on the following Provisions Vizt:—

Thirty Casks of Pork, containing Sixteen Thousand and Ninety pounds, said to have been received from His Majesty's Stores at Norfolk Island by the Ship Sydney, Mr. Austin Forrest, Master.

And We do find the said Pork rancid, rotten, and Unfit for Men to eat, occasioned in our Opinion from the Want of Salt and the badness of the Casks, And have accordingly left it in Charge of Mr. Leonard Fosbrook, Deputy Commissary, for the disposal of His Honor Lieutenant Governor Collins, And we do further declare that we have taken this Survey with such Care and Equity that we are ready if required to make Oath to the impartiality of our proceedings.

Given under our hands at Hunter's Island this 18th day of April, 1806.

J. OXLEY, Lieutenant of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo
and in Command of the Estremina, Schooner;
MATTW. BOWDEN, Assistant Surgeon;
J. SLOAN, Midshipman of H. M. Ship Buffalo.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

1806.
27 July.EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM LIEUT'T-GOVERNOR PATERSON,
10TH MARCH, 1806.Enclosures
transmitted.

[This extract consisted of the second, third, fourth and fifth paragraphs of the despatch to Governor King, a copy of which will be found in volume I, series III.]

[Enclosures Nos. 6 and 7.]

[These enclosures comprised returns of "Stores, Provisions, Stock, &c.," sent from His Majesty's stores at Sydney and Norfolk Island to the settlements at Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple to 15th March, 1806, and 8th February, 1806, respectively; copies of these returns will be found in volume I, series III.]

[Enclosure No. 8.]

REPORT ON THE LOSSES BY FLOODS.

Report on loss
and damage
caused by
floods.

THE following is the Result of the Reports of the detailed Inspection taken by the Rev. Mr. Marsden and others after the Flood in March, 1806, to ascertain the loss and Damage occasioned by that unfortunate Event to the Hawkesbury Settlers.

The Inundation completely covered the Surface of 36,000 Acres of Land, of which 14,000 Acres were located to Individuals, on many parts of which the Water lay from 12 to 18 feet; 4,500 Acres were in Wheat and Barley last Year, being reaped in January; 2,424 Acres were under Maize in different States, but mostly very forward, which, as well as the produce of 304 Acres of Garden Ground, was almost entirely lost.

	£	s.	d.
The Wheat Stacks Swept away and entirely lost, and accounting for Damage by the Fly-Moth, were estimated to yield the probable quantity of 23,606 Bushels of Wheat, which, at 8s. per Bushel, the then price, is	9,442	8	0
Maize remaining in the Settlers' Houses, &c., from former Crops, And that totally destroyed in its growing State, was 59,450 Bushels, at the then Price of 4s. per Bushel	11,890	0	0
Barley Swept away and lost, 4,145 Bushels, at the then Price of 5s. per Bushel	1,036	5	0

REPORT on the Losses by Floods—*continued.*

1806.
27 July.
Report on loss
and damage
caused by
floods.

Live Stock lost.

Swine, 3,563 at £1 10s. each	£5,344	10	0	} 7,454 10 0
Horses, 16 at £100 each	£1,600	0	0	
Sheep, 47 at £2 each	£94	0	0	
Oxen, 4 at £30 each	£120	0	0	
Goats, 296 at £1 each	£296	0	0	
Buildings totally and partly destroyed are under- valued at				5,425 0 0

Making a total loss of Private Property belonging to
the Settlers in that Quarter of the Colony of ... £35,248 3 0

The Number of Persons who lost their lives were 2 Settlers,
3 Labourers, and 2 Women.

By the Inspection it appears that the Number of Persons resident
at Hawkesbury who have suffered by the inundation are as follows,
viz. :—

Settlers and other Cultivators, being Proprietors	340
Labourers, Free and Convicts	454
Women	238
Children	461

and that there is the probable remains of the following Grain to
seed their Ground and for the General Support until Harvest in
December next:—Wheat, 9,588 Bushels; Maize, 12,700 Bushels;
Exclusive of the Providential Reserve of about 8,000 Bushels of
Wheat in Stacks and the produce of 200 Acres of Maize belonging
to the Crown at Castle Hill.

We certify that the above is a correct Statement of the Result
of our Inspection taken by Order of His Excellency Governor
King of the Damages sustained by the Settlers and Cultivators
at the Hawkesbury by the Inundation in March, 1806.

SAMUEL MARSDEN.
THOS. ARNDELL.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

*[This enclosure consisted of an extract from the despatch of
Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Governor King, dated 19th
June, 1806, detailing the seizure of the brig Venus; a copy of
the despatch will be found in volume I, series III.]*

[Enclosure No. 10.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS.

26th July, 1806.

[A copy of this despatch will be found in volume I, series III.]

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

(Despatch* per whaler The Brothers; acknowledged by Governor
Bligh, 30th September, 1807.)

31 July.

Sir,

Downing Street, 31st July, 1806.

By the accompanying Copy of Lord Castlereagh's Dispatch
to your Predecessor, dated 13th July, 1805, and the papers en-
closed in it, you will be made acquainted with the Terms under

* Note 202.

which Mr. J. Blaxland and his Brother have entered into an engagement with His Majesty's Government for their Establishment as Settlers in New South Wales.

1806.
31 July.

Mr. Gregory Blaxland left England about the same time that you sailed, and this Letter is delivered to the charge of Mr. J. Blaxland, who has taken his Passage in a Whaler entirely at his own Charge.

John Blaxland
to sail in a
whaler.

Mr. J. Blaxland having thus relinquished the Advantages of Rations for himself and his Family, and the Accommodation which would have been provided for them at the Public Expence, according to the terms of the Agreement in question, has applied for some Indulgence on his Arrival at Port Jackson, so as that the Amount of his first Expences there may be reduced.

Financial
concessions
for John
Blaxland.

The only mode in which it appears to me that this can with Propriety be granted is by allowing Mr. J. Blaxland to pay for the Stock with which you may furnish him in Instalments in Produce instead of paying for such Stock in Bills of Exchange on England.

In regard to the other Stipulations of the Agreement, I have only to desire that you will carry them into Effect as soon as ever Blaxland shall produce to you such Documents as shall satisfy you that he has Property or Credit to the Amount stated in his Agreement.

I have, &c.,

W. WINDHAM.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Despatch* No. 1, per ship Alexander.)

Sir,

Sydney, Augt. 12th, 1806.

12 Aug.

Having by my former Correspondence with your Noble predecessors in office communicated every Circumstance connected with the rise and progress of the Orphan Institution at this place—And having transmitted the former Statements of Receipts and Disbursements, etc. on account of what is known here by the name of the Gaol and Orphan Funds—I now have the honor of transmitting that from 1st January to 12th August† of this Year, when I resigned the Command to Governor Bligh, who will take that Institution under his protection; The intention and success of which will be materially promoted by his amiable Daughter having offered to succeed Mrs. King in the internal Superintendance of that Assylum on whom the Welfare of the rising Generation so much depends.

Accounts of the
orphan and
gaol funds.

Mrs. King to be
succeeded by
Mrs. Putland.

Governor Bligh having communicated that part of his Instructions to me which the Enclosure appears to allude to, Respectively submitting it to your consideration. I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1806.
12 Aug.
Accounts of the
gaol and
orphan funds.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

STATEMENTS of Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Gaol and Orphan Fund, from the 1st day of January 1805, to the 31st of December following. Published by Order of the Committee.
GAOL.

Receipt of Assessments on Spirits landed from Ships in New South Wales, from the 1st day of January, 1805, to the 31st day of December following, appropriated to the Gaol Fund—Collected by John Harris, Esq ^r ., Naval Officer.	£	s.	d.	Appropriation of Assessments Collected from the 1st day of January, 1805, to the 31st day of December following.	£	s.	d.
By Assessments on Spirits landed from ships by permit at 1s. per gallon.....	1569	11	3	By Balance due Collector, Dec., 1804.....	161	13	3½
Disbursements.....	1067	19	0	Use of Keeping in Repair the Gaols at Sydney and Parramatta, as per vouchers delivered, examined, and approved by Gaol Committee.....	381	9	2½
Remains in Treasurer's Hands... ..	501	12	3	By 70½ Gallons of Spirits on Account of Assessments	289	8	0
By Ditto in Storekeepers charge unexpended.....	253	12	0	15 Per Cent. on 1569£ 11s. 3d. to Collector.....	235	8	6
N.B.—Remains unrecieved for Assessments, £70.					1067	19	0

JOHN HARRIS, Collector and Naval Officer.

ORPHAN.

Receipt of Monies for Entry and Clearances of Ships, 5 per Cent. <i>ad valorem</i> on the Produce of the Countries to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, Fees, Wharftages, and License Money, appropriated to the Orphan Fund.	358	8	0	Appropriation of Monies, Collected for the Use of the Orphan Institution. By Monies expended between the 1st day of January, 1805, and the 31st day of December following.....	358	8	0
By Receipts of the above from the 1st day of January, 1805, to the 31st of December following.....	1095	19	3½	By 15 per Cent. on 1095£ 19s. 3½d. to Collector	164	7	3
				By Balance paid Treasurer.....	522	15	3
					573	4	0½

JOHN HARRIS, Collector.

Sydney, New South Wales, January 1st, 1806.

SAMUEL MARSDEN, Treasurer.

[Enclosure No. 1]—continued.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Orphan Fund—continued.

Receipt of Monies for the Support of the Female Orphan House at Sydney, in New South Wales, from the 1st day of January, 1805, to the 31st day of December following.	1360	1	11½
Remains in Hands of Treasurer, Dec., 1801.			
By Monies received for Licenses to Retail Spirituous Liquors, Port Fees, Entry and Clearance of Vessels, and 1½ per Cent. on Auctions	595	13	7
Duty of 5 per Cent. <i>ad valorem</i> on Articles imported, the produce of Countries to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope	531	10	3
By a set of Bills from the Deputy Commissary of Norfolk Island, on Account of Profits on Investments for the Year 1804.	72	1	1
By Work done by Orphans.	9	2	3
By Fines levied by Courts of Justice Appropriated to the Orphan Institution by Order of the Government.	86	5	8
	2654	14	8½
Disbursements	881	18	8½
Remains in Treasurer's Hands...	1772	15	11½

N.B.—By an unliquidated Debt from the Commissary of the Profits of one Year's Sales of Annual Supplies Sold from His Majesty's Stores, as directed by the Right Honourable Lord Hobart; brought from last Year's Account, after deducting what had been issued to that Institution..... 502 19 2

There also remains in the Storekeeper's charge, Articles for Barter, and to supply the Children Servants, &c., to the amount of about..... 488 0 0

JOHN HARRIS, Collector.

Disbursement made by Order of the Committee for Managing the Orphan Institution, from the 1st day of January, 1805, to the 31st of December following.

By Work done to the Buildings, and Supplies of Bread, Meat, Clothing, Soap, and various Articles purchased for the Support and Maintenance of 64 Female Orphans, Master, Mistresses, and Servant's Salaries, and other incidental Expenses, as per Vouchers examined and approved by the Committee..... 817 4 2½

By 5 per Cent to Treasurer on 1294£ 12s. 10d. 64 14 6

881 18 8½

The Institution is now possessed of a spacious Brick Dwelling-house, Offices, and Garden, for the reception and education of Female Orphans, in the Town of Sydney: A Farm in Cabramatta District, containing 12,300 Acres: A Farm containing 600 Acres, with Buildings, in Petersham District, near Sydney: with the following Breeding Stock—2 Rams, 40 Ewes, 31 Weathers, and 46 head of Swine.

Since the Commencement of the Institution, in August, 1801, Three Orphans have been married, and Eight bound Apprentices to Officers' Wives.

S. MARSDEN, Treasurer.

1806.
12 Aug.
Accounts of the orphan fund.

1806.
12 Aug.
Accounts of the
gaol and orphan
funds.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Gaol and Orphan Fund, from 1st day of January to the 12th day of August following. Published by Order of the Committee.

GAOL.

Receipt of Assessments on Ships landed from Ships in New South Wales, from the 1st day of January, 1806, to the 12th day of August following—Collected by John Harris, Esq., Naval Officer.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance in hands of Treasurer, Dec., 1805	501	12	3½
By Assessment on Spirits landed from Ships by Permit at 1s. per gallon	199	10	6

Disbursements.....

Remains in Treasurer's hands	440	13	4½
Remains in Storekeeper's charge unexpended, Articles to the amount of about	171	14	0

N.B.—Remains unrecieved from Assessments, £70.

Appropriation of Assessments collected from the 1st day of January, 1806, to the 12th day of August following.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries to Gaoler and Clerk, Orders paid for Articles for the Use of the Gaol, &c., as per Vouchers examined and approved by the Committee	122	1	5½
By 197½ Gallons of Spirits on account of Assessment	108	9	6
By 15 per Cent. Naval Officer, Collector, and Treasurer, on 199£ 10s. 6d.	29	18	6
	260	9	5½

By Issue from the Gaol Stores of Articles for repairing the Public Roads, making a Bridge, building a Dwelling-house for the Superintendent of the Factory at Parramatta, apprehending bush Rangers, detection of private Stillis, and payment for Lime appropriated to public purposes, such as constructing Fort Phillip, and other necessary Public Works.....

443 6 0

JOHN HARRIS, Collector and Naval Officer.

ORPHAN.

Receipt of Monies for Entry and Clearance of Vessels; 5 per Cent. *ad valorem* on the Produce of Countries to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope; Fees and Wharfares appropriated to the Orphan Fund. By the Receipt of the above from the 1st day of January, 1806 to the 12th day of Aug. following

	58	9	0
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Appropriation of Monies Collected for the Use of the Orphan Institution. By Monies expended from the 1st day of January, 1806, to the 12th day of August following.....

By 15 per Cent. Naval Officer and Collector, on 58£ 9s.....	8	15	6
By Balance paid Treasurer	41	16	6
	58	9	0

Sydney, New South Wales, August 12, 1806.

JOHN HARRIS, Collector.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Orphan Fund, &c.—continued.

By Receipt of Monies for the Support of the Female Orphan House at Sydney, in New South Wales, from the 1st day of January, 1806, to the 12th day of August following.....	1772 15 11½
Remains in Treasurer's hands, Dec., 1805.....	217 6 6
By Monies received for Port Fees, Entry and Clearance of Ships, 1½ per Cent, on Auctions and License Money... Fines levied by Courts of Justice, appropriated to the Orphan Institution by Order of the Governor.....	95 7 0
By Treasurer's Per-centage presented to the Institution.....	254 5 0
Remains in Treasurer's hands ...	2339 14 5½
	845 1 4
	1494 13 1½

N.B.—Remains in Storekeeper's charge unexpended Articles for Barter, and to supply the children, servants, &c., to the amount of about 145 0 0
 By a Balance still remaining of an unliquidated Debt brought from last year's Account, then due 502£ 19s. 2d., deducting 420£ for breeding stock furnished from Government Herd, and 43£ 0s. 3d. for Articles purchased from the Public Stores

39 18 11

The Institution is now possessed of a spacious Brick Dwelling House, Offices, and Garden, for the Reception and Education of Female Orphans in the Town of Sydney; A Farm in Cabramatta District, containing 12,300 Acres; A Farm containing 500 acres, with Buildings, in Petersham District, near Sydney, with the following breeding and other Stock:—1 bull, 16 cows, 6 calves, 423 ewes, 2 rams, 29 wethers, 30 ewe lambs, 32 male lambs. Since the 16th of June, 1806, the Institution has ceased having any Provisions or Support from the Crown.

Disbursements made by Order of the Committee managing the Orphan Institution from the 1st day of January, 1806, to the 12th day of August following.

By work done to the buildings, and supplies of Bread, Meat, and various other articles purchased for the support and Maintenance of 64 Female Orphans, Master, Mistresses, and Servants' Salaries and other incidental Expenses, as per Vouchers examined and approved by the Committee.....

484 19 0½

By part of the Balance due from Government to the Institution on account of the profits of Annual Supplies brought by the Perscus and Coronandel, and expended in the purchase of black cattle and sheep from Government for the benefit of the Institution, by order of the Committee.....

420 0 0

By Treasurer's Percentage presented to the Institution and expended in the purchase of ditto.....

254 5 0

By purchase of a Bull.....

40 0 0

By 30 cast iron and 20 ditto double bedsteads, furnished from England by William Wilson, as per Voucher.....

150 4 0

For building a stone wall, contents 588 perches, round the Orphan Inclosure

86 4 2½

By amount of Articles received from the Public Stores.....

43 0 3

By 5 per Cent. Treasurer on 320£ 13s. 6d.....

16 0 7½

1494 13 1½

By Issue from the Orphan Stores in part payment for building a Wall round the Premises, and for purchasing Meat, Vegetables, Leather, &c., as per voucher

258 5 3

Since the commencement of the Institution in August, 1801, six Orphans have been married, and portioned with £10 each; and 11 have been bound Apprentices to Officers' Wives.

S. MARSDEN, Treasurer.

1806.
12 Aug.
Accounts of the orphan fund.

1806.
12 Aug.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[*The nature of this communication has not been elucidated.*]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.
(Despatch* No. 3, per ship Alexander.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, August 12th, 1806.

Return of
persons tried
by the criminal
court.

With my Annual Reports, I have always transmitted the Deputy Judge Advocate's Statement of persons, who have been tried by His Majesty's Criminal Court of Jurisdiction in this Colony, and having resigned this Government to my Successor, I have the honor to enclose the Deputy Judge Advocate's General Report on that head from the period of my taking the Government, Sept. 28th, 1800, to August 12th, 1806.

On a Consideration of which I hope it will appear that I have not abused the prerogative,† delegated to the Governor of this Territory, in extending His Majesty's Mercy where the Objects have appeared Susceptible of the Royal Clemency.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[*Copies of the return and report are not available.*]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.
(Despatch* No. 2, per ship Alexander.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 12th August, 1806.

Returns of
shipping.

With this I have the honor to enclose the Naval Officer's report of Vessels entered into and cleared out of this port from the 1st of January to the 12th August of this Year. Also a report of the Oil and Seal Skins entered into and cleared out of this port between Sept. 28th, 1800, and the 11th instant; And also a Statement of His Majesty's Ships and colonial Vessels belonging to the Crown and their disposal at that period.

Sydney
Gazettes.

I also have the honor to forward the *Sydney Gazettes*‡ from the 14th July, 1805, when the last were sent to the 17th instant. And as I understand a Series of them from the 22nd May to August 7th, 1803, have not been received at Your Office, I have caused them to be reprinted§ and added to those now forwarded.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note 202.

† Note 231.

‡ Note by Governor King.—In a Separate Packet with a New South Wales Almanac for 1806 being the first published (see note 233).

§ Note 232.

[Enclosure No. 1.]
SHIPPING RETURNS.

A List of Ships and Vessels which have Entered Inwards in the Harbour of Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales, Between the 1st Day of Jan'y, 1806, and the 12th day of August following, with the particular Quantity and Quality of the lading of each Vessel.

Time of Entry.	Vessel's Name.	Master's Name.	Number of			Where and When Built.	Where and When Registered.	Owner's Name.	General Cargo.	From Whence.	Where and Bond Given.
			Tons.	Guns.	Men.						
1806											
Jan. 23	Sydney	Austin Forrest	900		2	130	Calcutta	Campbell & Co.	Ballast	Pt. Dalrymple	Sydney
" 24	Venus, bq.	Jas. Stewart	45		12	Calcutta	"	"	"	Rr. Derwent	"
Feb. 15	Sophia	Jas. Lelohf	250		20	Bourdeaux	Prize to Policy	"	"	"	"
" 18	Tellicherry	Thos. Cuzens	468		14	London	London	St. Barbe & Co.	See Appendix A.	London	"
" 22	Star	Jas. Birnie	119		6	Calcutta	"	Birnie & Co.	Do	"	"
Mar. 10	Favourite	Jon. Paddock	245		4	Nantucket	Nantucket	Gardener & Co.	60,000 Seal Skins.	E. Coast of New Zealand	"
" 19	Sophia	Au tin Forrest	250		20	Bourdeaux	Prize to Policy	Campbell & Co.	64 Ton Elephant Oil	South'd	"
" 19	Venus, bq.	saml. Chace	45		12	Calcutta	Calcutta	Kable & Co.	5,000 Seal Skins	Bass Straits	"
Apr. 7	King George	Wm. Mowdy	185		23	Sydney	Sydney	"	1 Ton black Whale Oil	Coast	"
" 14	Wm. Pitt	John Bader	221		18	London	London	"	27 Ton Sperm Oil	England	"
" 22	Aurora	John Boyce	604		20	London	Biddeford	Peter Everitt	See Appendix C.	New Zealand	"
" 22	Lucy	Andw. Meryek	302		26	Welford	Biddeford	Dani. Sterbeck	40 Ton Oil, 150 lbs. Tobacco	England	"
" 22	Lucy	Alexr. Ferguson	345		18	Prize	London, 1805	D. Bennett	Ballast	C. of Peru	"
May 4	Atlantic	Wm. Swain	223		2	Prize	London, 1805	Messrs. Enderby	80 Barrels Sperm Oil, 1 Punch Run	England	"
" 26	Aurora	Andw. Meryek	302		2	Prize	Biddeford	Dani. Sterbeck	40 Ton Sperm Oil	Coast	"
June 21	Star	Jas. Birnie	119		6	Calcutta	London	Birnie & Co.	Ballast	"	"
" 25	Britannia	Amiel Hussey	296		10	London	"	Jn. Hill	200 Ton Sperm Oil.	Coast of California.	"
July 12	Fortune	Hy. Moore	622		20	Prize	"	Mestier & Co.	See Appendix A.	London	"
" 17	Rd. & Mary	Jas. Lucas	215		10	Dartmouth	"	Spencer & Co.	100 Ton Sperm Oil.	Coast	"
" 22	Brothers	Benjn. Worth	256		20	Nantucket	Nantucket	Obh. Mitchell.	700 Barrels	"	"
" 23	Vulture	Thos. Folger	312		14	French	London	Mather & Co.	See Appendix B.	New Zealand	"
Aug. 6	Elizabeth	E. Bunker	238		17	Prize	"	Campbell & Co.	See Appendix C.	London	"
" 7	Sinclair	J. H. Jackson	610		14	N. of Eng'd	Hull	Wm. Osbourne	See Appendix D.	"	"
" 9	King George	Wm. Woody	185		20	Sydney	Sydney	Kable & Co.	120 Ton Black Whale Oil.	South'd.	"

J. HARRIS, Naval Officer.

1806.
12 Aug.
Return of shipping: inwards.

1806.
12 Aug.
Return of
shipping:
outwards.

[Enclosure No. 1]—*continued.*

A List of Ships and Vessels which have Clear'd Outwards from the Harbour of Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales, Between the 1st Day of January, 1806, and the 12th Day of August following, With the particular Quantity and Quality of the lading of each Vessel.

Time of Clearing.	Vessel's Name.	Master's Name.	No. of			Where and When Built	Where and When Registered.	Owner's Name.	General Cargo.	Whither Bound.	Where Bond Given.
			Tons.	Guns.	Men.						
Jan. 15	Sophia	Wm. Collins	250	..	20	Bordeaux ..	London	Campbell & Co.	Ballast	R. Derwent	Sydney.
" 23	Ceres	Ed. Sharp	125	2	26	American ..	London	Di. Stevens ..	2,000 Seal Skins and Ballast.	England	"
" 23	Sophia	Austin Forrest	250	..	20	Bordeaux ..	Salcn	Campbell & Co.	Ballast	China	"
Mar. 3	Eliza	Jn. Richardson	185	6	11	Deighton ..	London	Pierce	"	Off New Zea-	"
" 25	Star	Jas. Birnie	119	6	20	Calcutta.....	London	Birnie & Co. ...	"	land.	"
April 6	Tellicherry	Thos. Cuzens	468	14	42	London	"	St. Barbe & Co.	774 Feet Oak, 7,000 Skins.	China	"
" 14	Sydney	Austin Forrest	900	2	130	Calcutta	Calcutta.....	Campbell & Co.	Ballast	Calcutta	"
" 24	Aurora	Andw. Meryck	302	..	23	Melford	Bideford	D. Sterbeck ..	40 Tons Sperm Oil	North'd	"
" 27	King George	Wm. Moody	185	..	23	Sydney	Calcutta.....	Cable & Co. ...	Ballast	South'd	"
" 29	Venus, bg.	S. Chace	45	..	14	Calcutta	London	Campbell & Co.	"	Whaling	"
May 13	Argo	John Bader	221	18	26	"	"	Huilets & Co. ...	27 Tons Sperm Oil	"	"
" 27	Atlantic	Wm. Swain	223	2	23	"	"	Endrby & Co. ...	80 Barrels Sperm Oil	"	"
June 23	Aurora	Andw. Meryck	302	..	26	Melford	Bideford	D. Sterbeck ..	40 Ton Sperm Oil	"	"
" 23	Wm. Pitt	John Boyce	604	20	49	London	London	Peter Everitt ..	Ballast	China	"
July 29	Favourite	J. Paddock	254	4	27	Nantucket ..	Nantucket ..	Gardiner & Co.	32,000 Seal Skins	Canton	"
" 29	Criterion	Peter Chace	229	6	22	"	"	Hussey & Co. ...	"	Nantucket ..	"
" 30	Star	J. Wilkinson	119	6	20	"	"	Birnie & Co. ...	Ballast	Coast	"

APPENDIX.

A.—General Cargo of Ship *Tellicherry*: 160 Gall. Hollands Gin. 10 Boxes Soap. 3 pipes London particular Madeira. 150 Doz. Bottles Porter. 12 Casks Porter. 8 Boxes Window Glass. 12 Boxes Mould Candles. 10 Firkins Butter. 2 Trunks of Hosiery and Perfumery, some Hatts.

B.—General Cargo of Ship *Star*: 2,000 Jamaica Rum. Medicines. Leather. Harness and Sadlery. Ironmongery. Spades and Shovels. Carpenters Tools. Forge Bellows. Long Saws. Buttons. Nails and Spikes. 30 Hhds. Brown's Stout. Bar Iron. Vices and Anvils. Rod and Sheet Iron. Hoop Iron. Steel. Earthenware. Printed Linnens. Flannels. Woollen Cloths. 27 Cases Pt. Wine. Glassware. Cheese. Hams. Butter. Hosiery. Hatts. Stationary. Paper Hanging. Corks. Glue. Perfumery. Boots and Shoes. 1 Box Cheese. 4 Firkins Butter.

C.—General Cargo of the *Wm. Pitt*: 1 Case plated Ware. 3 Do. Hardware. 1 Box Shoe Tools. 1 Case Haberdash'y. 2 Cases Leather. 1 Box Habery. 1 Box School Books. 2 Trunks Hosiery. 1 Box Muslin. 4 Boxes Snuff and Tobacco. 12 Kegs Paint, Oil and Oilman's Stores. Cheese and Butter. Grocery Tin Ware. Earthen and Glass Ware. 2 Cases Peppermint Water. 1 Box Essence Spruce. 2 hlf. Chests Cherry Brandy. 1 Basket Weights and Scales. 1 Punch'n Brandy. 1 Do. Geneva. 1 Do. Whiskey. 5 pipes M. Wine. 20 doz. Bottl'd Brandy. 30 Do. Whisky. 7 Boxes Nutmegs and Cloves. 86 Boxes Tea. 6 Boxes Blue. 1 Box Irish Linnen. 2 Cases Hatts. 1 Trunk Boots and Shoes.

J. HARRIS, Naval Officer.

A.—General Cargo of the Ship *Fortune*: Ship Chandlery. Iron Work of all kinds. 50 lb. Powder. 5 Cwt. Shot. 4 Cases Hatts. 2 Trunks Boots and Shoes. 12 pack'gs. Cloth. 1 Bale Slops. 1 Case Cutlery. 1 Case Hardware. 2 Officers Field Canteens. 2 small Tool Chests. 1 Case plated Ware. Tin Ware. 1 Case Jewellery. 1 Do. Perfumery. 2 Boxes Garden Seeds. Oilman's Stores in Cases. 2 hlf. Hhds. Vinegar. Paint of various Colours. Oil and Turpentine. 11 Cases and 5 Hampers Cheese. 10 Firkins Butter. 2 Cases Confectionary. 12 Loaves Sugar. 2 Hhds. do. 2 Nests Trunks. 1 Hamper Brushes. 2 Cases Sadlery. 2 Cases Window Glass. 3 Cases Glass Ware. 2 Crates Earthenware. 1 Chest Do. 1 Chest Brass Furniture. 4 pack'gs Corks. 22 Baskets Tobacco. 12 hlf. Chests Pt. Wine. 2 Do. Claret. 24 Doz. Perry and Cyder. 1 Chest Raspberry and Cherry Brandy. 3 Hhds. Pt. Wine. 3 Do. W. I. Rum. 600 Gal. Rio Rum. 2 Cases Ladies Straw Hatts. 12 Doz. M. Wine. 2 Boxes Hatts. 1 Do. Sadlery. (1 Punch. Rum. 100 Gal. Brandy Mr. Savage.)

B.—General Cargo of the Ship *Vulture*: 500 Barrels Sperm Oil. 2 Ton Tallow. 2 Ton Cocoa. ½ Ton Copper Boilers. 3,000 Men's Hatts. 1 Ton Spanish Soap. 2 Cwt. Tobacco. 3 Doz. Fowling pieces.

C.—General Cargo of the Ship *Elizabeth*: 3 Cases Men's Hatts. 50 Casks Butter. 50 Hams. 100 Hhds. Brown Stout. 50 Do. Ale. 1 Box Shoes. 1 Bale Cottons etc. 5 Casks Slops. 14 Bolts Canvas. 3,529 Gall. Rum. 1,021 Gall. Brandy. 767 Do. Gin. 22 Crates Earthenware. 3 Trusses Canvas. 40 Casks Nails and Spikes. 3 pack'gs Cloth. 5 Cases and 2 Casks Hatts. 2 Cases Hosiery. 2 Do. Hatts. 46 Gall. Rum. 4 Do. Wine. 2 Cases Bottl'd Do. 30 Rolls Tobacco. 1 Cask Shoes. 2 parcels Pins and Needles. 3 Bags Corks. 2 Trunks Perfumery. 1 Trunk Shoes. 1 Case Almonds. 1 Do. Wallnuts. 2 Do. Raisons.

D.—General Cargo of the Ship *Sinclair*: 2 Boxes Haberdashery. 1 Ton Cordage. 6 Puncheons Rum. 20 Barrels Pitch and Tar.

J. HARRIS, Naval Officer.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

RETURN of Oil and Seal Skins Imported into and Exported out of His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, being procured by Private Colonial Vessels. Also an Account of the Oil and Seal Skins Imported into and Exported out of the same in British South Whalers and Sealers from November, 1800, to the 19 day of August, 1806.

Return of imports and exports of oil and seal-skins.

Importation.	Sperm Oil.	Black Oil.	Seal Skins.	Exportation.	Sperm Oil.	Black Oil.	Seal Skins.
Colonial Vessels..	Tons.	Tons. 711½	118,721	Colonial Vessels..	Tons.	Tons. 520½	98,280
British So. Whalers and Sealers.	2,831½	420	14,750	British So. Whalers and Sealers.	2,756½	420	14,750

J. HARRIS, Naval Officer.

1806.
12 Aug.
Return of H.M.
and colonial
shipping.

[Enclosure No. 3.]
STATEMENT of His Majesty's Ships and Colonial Vessels employed on the Public Service of His Majesty's Territory called New South Wales, the 12th August, 1806.

Names.	Rigged.	Tons	Establishment.	Comple-ment or Number of Officers and Men.	State and Condition.	General or particular Employment.	Number and Statement of Pay to Officers and Men of His Majesty's Colonial Vessels.
Buffalo	Ship .....	..	Navy	84	Fitting for Sea	Has been once to India and several times to the Different Settlements with people, Provisions, and Stores.	INTEGRITY. £ s. d. 1 Master..... 4 0 0 p. Mo. 1 Chief Mate.. 2 5 0 p. Mo. 1 Second Do.. 2 5 0 p. Mo. 6 Able Seamen 8 8 0 p. Mo. £202 16s. 0d. a Year, or £16 18s. 0d. per Month.
Lady Nelson.....	Brig	60	Do Tender	15	Fit for Sea	Her Crew lent to Estramina for a particular Service.	
Supply	Cond'd Hulk .....	..	Navy .....	...	Cut down to lower Deck.	Useful in the Harbour as a Hulk, but will scarcely swim.	
Integrity	Cutter	59	Colonial; built here, from 1802 to 1803.	9	In good Condition ..	Gone to Valparaiso with Despatches under a Flag of Truce. Sailed 26th June, 1805. See Documents thereon.	
Estramina	Schooner	102	Colonial; former Spanish Vessel.	15	In very good Condition, and coppered, to light Water Works. Purchased by the Government, but the masts were severely damaged to be lost or detained.	Has been four Voyages to the Settlements at Norfolk Island, Port Dalrymple, and Hobart Town. Will be a most useful Vessel to the Colony.	RESOURCE. £ s. d. 1 Master..... 2 5 0 p. Mo. 2 Men
Resource	Schooner	30	Built from the Porpoise and Cato's Wrecks, 1803	3	In good Condition	Employed between Sydney and Coal Harbour.	£60 12s. 0d. a Year, or £5 1s. 0d. a Month.
Punt .....	..	12 ¹	Colonial; built here in 1803.	Ocasional convicts.	Ditto	Employed in the Harbour.	
Large Cutter ..	12-oared ..	..	Built in England ..	..	In good repair, but her bottom planks are tender	For the Governor's use.	
Two long Boats, coppered.	..	..	Built here .....	..	In good repair	Used about the Harbour.	
Two Ditto	..	..	Do .....	..	Indifferent	Do	
Four Rowing Boats.	..	..	Do .....	..	Good	Do	
One 6-Oared Boat	..	..	Do .....	..	Do	Do	
One 2-Oared Boat	..	..	Do .....	..	Do	Do	

[Enclosure No. 4.]
 RETURN of Private Colonial Vessels 12th August, 1806.

Vessels' Names.	Tons.	Men.	Owners.	When Registered.	General Employment.	Remarks.
Hawkesbury.....	18	4	Andrew Thompson	12 Mar., 1804	Hawkesbury Trade	Gone to Otaheite.
Speedwell	18	6	do	3 Feb., 1804	Straits, Skinning.....	.....
Hope	11	3	G. Blaxcell, Esq.	18 Oct., 1802	Hawkesbury Trade.....	.....
King George, Ship	185	25	Kable & Co.	12 May, 1805	Whaling.....	.....
Endeavour.....	31	6	do	12 May, 1801	Skinning .....	.....
Contest	45	6	do	20 July, 1804	do .....	.....
Maria.....	26	5	do	19 Dec., 1803	do .....	.....
John	31	5	J. Palmer & Co.	11 June, 1803	do .....	.....
Fly.....	13	4	do	12 Nov., 1803	do .....	.....
Edwin	16	3	do	16 Dec., 1802	Hawkesbury Trade .....	.....
Richmond	18	3	Morley & Watkins.....	1 April, 1805	Hawkesbury and Newcastle	.....
William & Mary	12	..	Wm. Miller	18 Nov., 1800	do .....	.....
Raven	14	6	Raby and Mills	22 Oct., 1800	Skinning .....	.....
Argument.....	6	2	Benj'n Peate	8 Oct., 1800	Hawkesbury.....	.....
Improvement.....	10	2	Jones & Smith	6 Jan., 1804	do .....	.....
Charlotte	16	3	Inch & Co.	19 Dec., 1803	do .....	.....
Governor Hunter	35	6	J. Nichols.....	18 Jan., 1805	Skinning .....	.....
Venus.....	20	3	J. McArthur, Esq.	6 Mar., 1805	Hawkesbury and Newcastle.	.....
Little William	8	2	Bryan Agan.....	21 Jan., 1803	Hawkesbury.....	.....
Margaret.....	7	2	Thos. Gilberthorpe	2 Sept., 1805	do .....	.....
Elizabeth	160	..	Messrs. McArthur & Blaxcell .....	.....	.....	Spanish Prize.

There is also on the Stocks, building with permission: A Vessel of about Tons, building by Mr. Campbell; One of about Tons, building by Thomas Raby; One of about Tons, building by And'w Thompson, at Hawkesbury; One of about Tons, building by Kable & Co., in the room of one they lost.

For the above different Vessels, Bonds,* similar to that of the King George, previous to their being Launched, should be Required and Obtained.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

* Note 234.

1806.
 12 Aug.
 Return of
 private colonial
 vessels.

1806.
12 Aug.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Despatch* per ship Alexander.)

Sir, Sydney, New So. Wales, August 12th, 1806.

Appeals to the
privy council.

With this I have the honor to forward under cover to your Lordship, An Appeal to His Majesty in Council as allowed by the Patent for establishing a Court of Civil Jurisdiction, the proper Security being given for prosecuting the same, agreeable to the Rule of this Court of Appeal.

Not having received an Answer to an application I had the Honor to make, respecting the propriety of forwarding Appeals to His Majesty in Council when the Appellant refuses giving the necessary Security to prosecute it, Two Appeals of that kind are not forwarded but will be taken in His Majesty's Ship Buffalo.

Court martial
on quarter-
master Laycock.

I also have the Honor to enclose the proceedings of a General Court Martial held on the Quarter Master of the New South Wales Corps under cover to the Judge Advocate General, for His Majesty's Pleasure being received thereon, As the power delegated to the Governor does not authorize him to carry the Sentence of Cashiering or Death passed on an Officer into Execution, until His Majesty's pleasure is received thereon.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these proceedings are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

(Despatch* marked "General," per ship Alexander.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, August 12th, 1806.

General
returns
transmitted.

Having wrote so recently previous to my giving the Government up to my Worthy Successor† Governor Bligh, I have but little to add for the Subject of a General Letter, since the date of my last until this period. But as it is necessary I should transmit the usual returns up to this period, I have the honor to enclose the General Muster of Government Officers, Settlers, and other Individuals, cultivating land and possessed of Stock etc., taken this month—A General Statement of all the Inhabitants in this Territory and its Dependencies with the last Quarterly Employment to that period—All which I have the honor to submit for Your Information having delivered Governor Bligh Copies thereof.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.*]

ABSTRACT of Acres in Grain, Pulse, &c., in Fallow and Pasture, Alive Stock, The Reported Bushels of Wheat and Maize, &c., belonging to the Crown Settlers and others, With the Number of Settlers, &c., in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, as appeared at the Muster taken at the different Settlements by His Excellency Governor King, between the — and — August, 1806, Shewing the Increase and Decrease since August, 1805.

To whom belonging.	Number of Acres in—										Total Num-ber held.		Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		Goats.		Swine.		Bnshels in hand.			Number of Settlers.
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease and Beans.	Potatoes.	Orchard & Garden.	Pasture.	Fallow.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.		
The Crown	150	172½	....	..	1	..	7	80915	854	82099½	17	171410	1748	508	560	..	21	170	..	..	1700	450	..	..
Military Officers	76½	50	2½	11	..	4½	18½	19430½	1103½	20697	32	67	250	474	2783	4899	17	38	..	..	147	317	..	..
Civil Officers, &c. ...	563	144	77	18	..	10	29	12424½	2358	15619½	54	61	160	296	1759	3044	67	125	..	..	429	153	29	..
Settlers	5236	3510	923½	51	34½	171½	378½	39710½	5079½	48140	134	152	361	563	2847	5502	560	1419	3340	2953	2073	4103½	160½	..		
Individuals not hold- ing land.	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	10	8	22	2	38	4	22	88	75	..	150	145½	2	..
Total in August, 1806	6075½	8876½	1003	80	36½	185½	433	145481½	9836	166565½	247	305	2903	3083	7914	13543	654	1604	3644	3344	4499	5174	191½	646		
Total in August, 1805	6777	4827½	1058	44½	47½	294½	54½	123770½	6757	144067	219	298	1743	2582	7734	12883	1279	2531	14639	8361	35510	90088	..	637		
Increase	35½	19710½	2658	22498½	28	7	460	501	180	660	191½	9	
Decrease	701½	951	55	..	11½	108½	112½	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	625	927	11045	5017	31011	90914	..	..

The Foregoing are Extracted from the Reports.

* Note 235.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1806.
12 Aug.
Return of
agriculture and
live stock.

[Enclosure

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land sown with the different Number of Acres of Pasture and Fallow Land; The Names of Convicts employed and Victualled by Government and by each Stock upon each Lot respectively; Also the Number of Settlers the Civil and Military Servants of Government, distinguishing

[The first portion of this

1806.
12 Aug.
Return of
general muster
of settlers.

By whom held.	Number of Acres in—									Horses		
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease and Beans.	Potatoes.	Orchard and Garden.	Pasture.	Fallow.	Total No. held.	Male.	Female.
Brought forward	226½	222½	2½	11	1	4½	25½	100345½	1957½	102796½	49	84
Richard Atkins.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	1	..
John Palmer	330	20	40	..	..	1	5	1214	770	2380	17	13
Sam'l Marsden*.....	27	40	15	18	..	1½	7	2000	800	2908½	4	8
Charles Grimes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	1	..
Thomas Jamison†.....	30	40	..	..	..	1	2	1100	30	1203	5	3
Augustus Alt.....	..	10	..	..	..	..	3	60	27	100	..	1
Thomas Arndell‡.....	80	..	7	..	..	..	..	543	..	630	2	4
Thomas Moore	4	4	..	..	..	½	2	1839¾	70	1920	6	11
James Mileham .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
D'Arcy Wentworth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	585	..	585	5	5
Edward Luttrell§.....	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	338	50	400	1	..
James Williamson.....	32	..	8	..	..	..	3	215	192	450	2	4
John Jamison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	20	1	3
James Wilshire .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nicholas Divine.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	215	218	1	..
William Bennet.....	..	..	..	..	..	½	1	30	..	31½	..	..
William Baker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Richard Rouse	11	4	2	..	..	..	..	133	..	150	1	1
William Neate Chapman (ab- sent).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1300	..	1300	2	..
John Savage (Do).....	25	..	4	..	..	..	1	286	14	330	1	2
Captn. D. Woodriff Ret. (ab- sent).....	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	981	..	1000	..	..
Captn. Wm. Kent (Do) .....	..	20	..	..	..	2	2	1100	76	1200	1	6
Lieutent. J. Houstown Ret. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	500	..	..
329 holding various Allot- ments up to and including 30 Acres.	1753	1036	295	4	9	45	91	1522	905	5660	27	26
56 from 30 Acres to 50 Acres ..	427	292	68	1	3	22	26	1099	330	2268	7	4
143 from 50 to 100 Do.....	987½	986	197½	10	14	42½	85	7817¾	1038	11178	23	30
82 from 100 to 200 Do.....	1325	775	239	26	5	36	85	7664	1023	11178	29	30
23 from 200 to 300 Do.....	537	310	78	6	1	15½	51	3622	645½	5266	20	22
13 from 300 upwards	256½	111	46	4	2½	14½	40½	10986	1138	12599	28	40
	6075½	3876½	1003	80	35½	185½	433	145481¼	9395	166565½	237	297

* As a Magistrate and Superintg Public Works etc at Parramatta.

† As a Magistrate.

‡ As a Magistrate and Superintg Public Works at Hawkesby.

§ Free Settler and Actg Assist Surgeon.

No. 1.]

1806.
12 Aug.

Return of
general muster
of settlers.

sorts of Grain, &c., in the Settlement of New South Wales, and the the Persons by whom the said Lands are held; The Number of Individual in the Cultivation thereof, and the quantity of Live in the Colony, together with the Number of Rations issued Daily to the same.

August, 1806.

enclosure is not available.]

Horned Cattle.			Sheep.		Goats.		Hogs.		Bushels in hand of—			Victualled or not Victd. by Govt.							
Bulls.	Cows.	Oxen.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Pro- prietor.		Wife.		Children		Convicts.	
												Vict.	Not.	Victd.	Not.	Victd.	Not.	Victd.	Not.
1061	2222	599	3291	4959	17	38	56	186	1347	767	.	11	1	5	4	8	18	41	66
..	3	4	10	..	..	3	4	..	3	20	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	1
2	75	46	600	800	7	7	58	42	300	80	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	35
2	36	25	466	950	8	12	7	5	16	4	3	1	..	1	..	2	1	6	11
..	3	2	40	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3	66	16	200	300	..	2	6	4	80	40	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
..	9	7	50	200	..	..	25	25	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	6	8
2	25	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	3	15	..	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
8	10	..	42	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	8	..	63	160	5	5	7	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	2	2
1	3	3	111	134	22	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1	12	3	15	49	..	..	2	4	4	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
..	1	1	..	1	11	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	20	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	6	6	7	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
..	5	..	..	..	..	7	9	6	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	6	14	15	48	9	2	10	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	2	1
..	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	9	4	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	15	..	150	200	..	2	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	47	19	205	450	104	321	1031	922	594	1476	11	20	309	3	184	20	235	4	62
1	5	1	135	232	39	100	177	230	111	372	..	6	50	1	40	3	52	4	23
3	33	22	661	1315	135	251	801	740	303	1119	14	16	127	5	94	21	251	16	100
4	53	42	895	1553	182	480	781	660	599	787	6	7	75	3	70	23	180	9	107
3	47	39	426	852	72	197	372	258	221	228½	26½	4	19	2	14	13	58	1	60
15	378	210	525	1100	34	64	178	143	245	126	203	5	8	1	10	4	28	25	78
1116	3081	1065	7897	13505	650	1582	3555	3269	4349	5028½	189½	86	591	28	421	111	832	128	589

In addition to this quantity there is 1½ Acres of Hemp and 10 Acres of Artificial Grass in Cultivation.

N.B. The Proprietors victualled by Govt are the Officers enumerated on Page 1 and 2. The Settlers victualled in this page are those free Settlers, reduced Soldiers and others that have not been supported the limited time from the Stores. The Wives and Children of Do are as expressed above. The Convicts victualled are those allowed the Settlers until the time of their being supported by the Crown expires.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

1806.
12 Aug.Observations
on the annual
muster.OBSERVATIONS on the preceeding Result of the Yearly Muster, &c.,
Since that of August, 1805.

It appears there are 9 More Persons holding Ground exclusive of Officers, and that two free Settlers have arrived from England. The whole Number of Settlers and Land-holders, including 43 Officers, is 689.

That the whole Numbers employed in Cultivation and belonging to the Cultivators' Families, including the Cultivators on Account of Government and those who are in Charge of Public Stock, amounts to 3,018 out of the Number of Souls in the Colony—7,148, including Newcastle.

The increase of Ground located to Individuals is 22,498 Acres, 9,000 of which were located by Order of the Secretary of State to Messrs. McArthur, Davidson, and Blaxland; 3,300 to Major Johnston and Captain Abbott, whose claims I considered admissible for their Services in quelling the Insurrection in March, 1804; To Officers who have performed Public Duties without Salaries, and as remuneration for Meritorious Conduct, 2,814 Acres; and the remaining 7,384 acres have been distributed, as stated in a Separate Document, in the respective Proportions to Settlers free from England and admitted as such in the Colony.

The Increase of Ground under general Cultivation appears to be 1,940 Acres, In attributing which to the Devastation occasioned by the Inundation at the Hawkesbury in March last, Yet I cannot but be gratified at the great exertions made by every Individual to get 11,254 Acres under a general Crop, notwithstanding the almost total loss of Seed and the Settlers straitened Circumstances occasioned by the above Misfortune. Whilst the Increase of Cattle, 961, may be considered a fair Produce; yet I am sorry to remark that there has only been an Increase of 840 Sheep, which, with the other Disappointments the Colony has laboured under during the last Year, can only be attributed to the unheard of Inclemency of the Weather in this Climate and which has occasioned the Severe losses Stated in a Separate Document.*

* Note 236.

The decrease of Swine can only be attributed to the loss of those Animals in the Flood, and the consequent destruction of the remainder from the scarcity of Grain that followed. It may be hoped that the remains of that kind will considerably increase after the Harvest.

1806.
12 Aug.
Observations
on the annual
muster.

Respecting the small Quantity of Grain remaining for the Consumption of the Inhabitants until the ensuing Harvest in December, It must be observed that upwards of 87,210 Bushels belonging to Individuals were irrecoverably swept away by the inundation in March last, exclusive of the Grain in other parts of the Colony being greatly reduced by the depredation of the Fly-Moth. Great inconvenience will be experienced by many until the ensuing Harvest; But if Individuals use the same Economy as is adopted by Government with those it has to maintain, their wants, with the resources of their Gardens, may be much alleviated till that Period; And from the present Appearance of the growing Crops, it is hoped they will yield the following Proportionate Increase:—

Aces.		@ Bushels per Acre.		Bushels.
6,075½	Wheat	12	.....	72,900
3,876½	Maize	25	.....	96,900
1,003	Barley	25	.....	25,075
80	Oats	25	.....	2,000

The above produce is liable to the Casualties of all Crops, and perhaps the growth of Wheat in no Country is more precarious than in this, whilst that of Maize yields a certain Produce; but taking the above as a probable Return, and only calculating on the Wheat and half the Maize, say 50 lbs. to the Bushel of Wheat, and deducting 10,000 Bushels for Seed, would be sufficient for 33 weeks at 10 lbs. each Person a week for 9,000 Souls being about 1,000 Persons more than are at present in the Colony. And calculating the Maize at 50 lbs. per Bushel, and consumed at the rate of 15 lb. each Person a Week, would last 18 Weeks, making together 51 Weeks, leaving the residue of half the Maize, viz., 48,450 Bushels, 2,500 Bushels of Barley, and 2,000 Bushels of Oats for the Stock and other Exigencies, which it may be hoped the Arrivals of the Ships with Rice will amply provide for until the Colony can recover the severe losses it has lately experienced.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1806.
12 Aug.
General return
of inhabitants.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement on the Eastern Coast of New South Wales, the 12th day of August, 1806, And State of the Settlements at Norfolk Island, Hobart Town, and Port Dalrymple to that Period.

Settlement.	Civil Department Victualled.													Military Department Victualled.													Loyal Association, Sydney and Parramatta.												
	Gov- ernor.	Lieutenant-Governors and Com- mandants.	Deputy Judge-Advocate.	Commissary.	Principal Surgeon.	Deputy Provost-Marshal and Secretary to the Governor.	Chaplains.	Assistant Surgeons.	Surveyor of Lands (acting).	Deputy Commissaries (1 acting).	Minerologist.	Boat Builder.	Clerks to the Commissary.	Superintendants and Storekeepers.	Women of Civil Department.	Children of Ditto, above 10 Years.	Do Do under 2 Years.	Total of Civil Department Victualled.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Paymaster.	Surgeon.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Women of Military Department Victualled.	Children of Ditto, above 10 Yrs.	Do Do under 2 Yrs.	Total of Military Department Victualled.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Drummers and Fifers.	Rank and File.	Total No. of Loyal Association Victualled.			
Sydney	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	10	1	9	4	40	1	1	1	2	2	2	121	10	324	34	9	121	20	546	1	1	3	2	33	40	
Parramatta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	7	3	26	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	82	10	4	30	5	139	1	1	3	2	22	29	
Hawkesbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	2	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newcastle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10	19	4	18	7	76	1	2	1	2	3	1	26	12	433	45	15	153	26	720	2	2	6	4	55	69	
Norfolk Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	35	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hobart Town	6	6	2	5	32	6	36	9	6
Port Dalrymple	3	3	..	9	4	2	64	8	1	17	..	100
Total	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	8	2	4	1	2	22	28	9	20	12	124	1	4	6	3	3	1	37	17	508	62	16	171	32	921	2	2	6	4	55	69	

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement, &c.—continued.

Settlement.	No. of Prisoners and others Victualled from the Public Store.						No. of different Rations issued.					People not Victualled from the Stores.				Settlers and Landholders not Victualled.		Total Number of Souls in the Settlement.
	Men.	Women.	Children above 10 Years.	Ditto above 2 Years.	Ditto under 2 Do.	Total No. of Prisoners, &c., Victualled.	Full.	Two-thirds.	Half.	Quarter.	Total number of Full Rations issued.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Total Number of Settlers and Landholders not Victualled.	
Sydney	326	37	4	42	8	417	758	95	172	32	915½	1,057	1,703	804	588	412	1,000	7,052
Farramatta	613	65	1	64	32	775	750	88	69	40	853	979	..	..	..	..	..	96
Hawkesbury	57	8	5	24	3	97	71	18	28	3	97½	122	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newcastle	50	22	..	2	..	74	69	24	..	1	85½	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,046	132	10	132	43	1,363	1,648	225	269	76	1,951½	2,254	1,703	804	588	412	1,000	7,148
Norfolk Island	154	56	8	100	9	326	199	64	100	9	293	372	195	127	..	..	..	694
Hobart Town	274	58	11	6	18	367	335	92	9	29	407	466	9	..	..	..	..	475
Fort Dalrymple	129	20	..	13	..	162	209	31	31	..	245	271	1	2	..	..	..	276
Total	1,903	266	29	251	70	2,218	2,467	412	409	114	2,896½	3,363	1,908	933	588	412	1,000	8,593

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

1806.
12 Aug.
General return
of inhabitants.

1806.
12 Aug.
Returns of
employment.

[Enclosure No. 5.]
QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS VICTUALLED AND AT PUBLIC LABOUR.

August, 1806.	Agriculture and Stock.		Buildings.										Boat Builders, etc.			Various Employments.										
	Overseers.	Agriculture on Public Account.	Care of Government Stock and Grass Cutters.	Brick and Tile Makers.	Bricklayers, Plasterers and Labourers.	Blacksmiths and Labourers.	Shingle, Pale and Lath Splitters.	Brick and Timber Carriages.	Stone Cutters and Layers.	Sawyers and Timber Measurers.	House Carpenters and Labourers.	Painters and Glaziers.	Time and Charcoal Burners.	Carpenters, Shipwrights and Caulkers.	Labourers, Watchmen and Clerks.	Blacksmiths, Sawyers and Rope Makers.	Making Roads, repairing Bridges and Battery.	Taking Care of Govern. Huts.	Wheelwrights, Millwrights and Labourers.	Basket and Broom Makers.	Flax Dressers, Wool Carders and Weavers.	Millers and Salt Boilers.	School Master, Sexton and Bell Man.	Writers and Clerks.	Coopers, Farriers, and Wire Drawers.	Granary, Provision Store and Clerks.	Executioners and Gaolers.
Sydney.....	9	..	9	..	9	10	10	26	2	12	1	2	7	21	11	3	2	3	2	3	11	1	9	5
Parramatta.....	13	..	58	..	..	7	20	..	6	9	..	6	..	..	..	..	14	7	2	42	1	2	..	6	4
Hawkesbury.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Toongabbee.....
Castle Hill	2	152	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	25	152	81	..	12	19	1	30	26	8	22	1	9	7	21	11	11	20	10	3	42	4	14	1	18	11

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS VICTUALLED AND AT PUBLIC LABOUR—continued.

August, 1806.	Various Employments.										Servants.					Recapitulate.					General Total.						
	Sadlers and Miners.	Natural History and Botanist-Painters.	Tanners, Tool Helvers and Thatchers.	Blind, Insane and Invalids.	Orphan House and Farm.	Boats Crew.	Government Garden.	Colonial Vessels.	Town Gang.	Gaol Gang.	Constables and Watchmen.	Carrying Wood and Water for the Guards.	Attending Hospitals.	Sick and Convalescent.	Tailors, Shoemakers and Barbers.	Printers and Book Binders.	Brewery and Sall Makers.	To Commissioned Officers Civil and Military, including Superintendents.	Non-Commissioned Officers New So. Wales Corps.	Overseers, Constables and Free Men doing Governor's Work.		Settlers.	Overseers, Stock Keepers Employ'd in Agriculture and Grass Cutters.	Artificers, etc., employed in building.	Ship Wrights and Boat Builders.	Various Employments.	Servants to Officers, etc.
Sydney .....	...	2	...	2	1	9	3	12	6	16	2	14	31	4	2	...	26	...	12	2	18	72	39	156	40	325
Parramatta.....	2	...	1	3	...	5	3	...	...	19	1	7	28	5	...	...	25	...	11	50	71	52	..	168	86	377
Hawkesbury.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	16	1	10	..	1	..	..	14	27	42
Toongabbee.....
Castle Hill	1	3	...	2	9	1	1	12	1	2	...	168	4	38	2	212
Total.....	2	2	2	8	1	16	8	12	6	49	5	23	71	10	10	2	67	1	35	52	258	128	39	376	155	956	

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1806.
12 Aug.
Returns of
employment.

1806.
12 Aug.
Returns of
employment.

[Enclosure No. 5]—*continued*.
QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT OF Female Convicts etc. Victualled and at Public Labour.

Month.	Settlement.	Woolen and Linen Manufactory.	Spinning, Picking Oakum, etc.	Husking Corn and Picking Weeds.	In Care of Govern. Huts.	Sail Makers.	Orphan House and Care of Orphans.	Hospital Nurses.	Midwives.	Sick and Convalescent.	Blind, Insane and Invalids.	Government Dairy and House.	Settlers Wives.	Allowed to Overseers, etc.	Servants to Officers, etc.	Women allowed to New South Wales Corps.	General Total.
August.	Sydney.....	...	5	1	...	...	...	7	1	...	4	4	1	9	...	45	77
	Parramatta	58	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	4	2	2	4	1	...	...	79
	Hawkesbury .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15
	Toongabbee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Castle Hill .....	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
		58	5	8	...	...	3	12	1	4	6	6	20	11	...	45	179

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

1806.
12 Aug.

(Despatch* marked "Separate A." per ship Alexander.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, Augst. 12th, 1806.

With the accompanying Duplicate of my Dispatch to Earl Camden, dated 15th March last, and sent by way of India, I enclosed my Separate Letter A. of that date, which relates to the Expences of the Colony and to which I respectfully request your reference; I now have the honor to forward the Commissary's Account for the last year 1805, which will be explanatory of the Statement made in that Dispatch.

Financial reports.

With this I have the honor to enclose the Commissary's Account from January 1st to the 12th August, 1806, and by a reference to those Accounts and their respective Documents, It is my Duty in this place to state the aggregate Amount of the following Services which have been drawn for on His Majesty's Treasury during the above period. Vouchers for all which I have the honor to enclose.

Aggregate expenditure.

Port Dalrymple.

	£	s.	d.	
Amount of Grain, Flour, Meal, and Sugar purchased	£413	17	10½	Expenditure on settlement at Port Dalrymple;
Kangaroo Flesh and Potatoes	425	15	4½	
Spirits	320	12	0	
Salary to the Acting Surgeon at £90 P. Annum	178	0	0	
	<hr/>			
		£	s.	d.
		1,338	5	3¼

Hobart Town.

Amount of Spanish Meal purchased ..	160	8	4	at Hobart;
Spirits	173	0	0	
	<hr/>			
		333	8	4

Sydney, etc.

Spirits for Colonial Vessels	320	0	0	at Sydney.	
Sugar to issue as part of the Ration ..	1,685	11	5		
Pay of the Crew of the Estremina, Schooner	94	8	6		
Purchase of the Estremina	2,100	0	0		
Copper for Colonial purposes	156	8	4		
Sal'y of Engineer, Artilly. Officer, and Assist.	67	17	6		
Arrears of Salary due Storekeeper at Norfolk Island	41	15	7¼		
	<hr/>				
		4,466	1		4¼

Total Amount of Bills drawn £6,137 14 11½

* Note 202.

1806.
12 Aug.

Explanation of
expenditure.

The Explanation of the Necessity of those Expences being incurred, I must observe that the purchase of Grain and Sugar for the Settlements at Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town will be sufficiently obvious from the infant State of those Settlements; And respecting the Spirits purchased for Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town to make up the Arrears of the promised Ration of that Article to the Civil and Military during the first year. The Necessity of that Measure I hope will be justified by my learning that some discontent prevailed that the promise of the Soldiers being allowed their ration of that Article for one Year was not fulfilled.

Purchase and
issue of
kangaroo flesh.

In the accompanying Duplicate* I had the honor to state my reasons for directing Kangaroo Flesh and Potatoes being purchased from Individuals at the New Settlements, which has produced the Effect of prolonging the time their Salt Meat would last and exerting Industry among the Individuals.

Salary of
surgeon
Mountgarrett.

In my Separate Letter A And No. 7 by† the Lady Barlow to Lord Hobart, I had the honor of Stating the Arrangements I had made respecting the Appointment of Mr. Jacob Mountgarrett to act as Surgeon to the Settlement at Port Dalrymple on his being removed from that at Hobart Town; And that having taken it upon me to pay him for his Services at Hobart Town with my reasons for directing the Commissary to draw on the Treasury rather than the Colonial Agent for the then Amount due; And as he still continues in the Exercise of that Duty at Port Dalrymple, I have directed the Commissary to pay him up to the present period by a Bill on His Majesty's Treasury.

Payment of the
crew of the
Estremina.

In the accompanying Duplicate of my Letter to Lord Castle-
reagh, dated July 26th last, I detailed my reasons for directing the Estremina, Spanish Schooner, to be purchased for His Majesty's Colonial Service, And that I had for the Sake of Expedition and dispatch directed a Lieutenant and Seven Seamen belonging to the Buffalo to navigate her; And as much responsibility attended that unavoidable Measure, I directed the Commissary to make an Allowance of 5s. a day to the Lieutenant and one Shilling a day to each of the Men as a reward for their Attention and Care of the Vessel in going to Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town under the similar Circumstances of her being employed before she could be any ways deemed British property. But as she is now purchased and the Circumstances Stated in the

* *Marginal note.*—General Letter, March 15, 1806.

† *Marginal note.*—Decr. 20th, 1804.

above Duplicate, I have enclosed Vouchers for that Service, as well as for the purchase of a quantity of Copper, which is so absolutely necessary for building Boats and Sheathing the Colonial Vessels belonging to the Crown.

1806.
12 Aug.

Referring to my former Communication respecting Adjutant Minchin performing the Duty of Engineer and Artillery Officer with an Assistant, And as their Allowance has been fixed at 7s. 6d. per day, I have also directed the Commissary to liquidate that contingent Expence by a Bill on His Majesty's Treasury.

Salary of
engineer and
artillery officer.

These Services with the payment of the Arrears due to the late Storekeeper, as directed to be paid by Mr. Secretary Cooke, form the whole Expence from January 1st to this date, which has been liquidated By Bills drawn on His Majesty's Treasury, as stated in the enclosed List, and verified by the accompanying Vouchers, Abstracts, and Commissary's Accounts; The remaining Expences, Amounting to £525 3s. 11d., being defrayed by Money and Articles received by the Commissary in payment of Government Debts.

As all these Expences have been absolutely necessary for the public Service of the Colony, I respectfully hope the incurring of them will meet Your Approbation.

I have directed the Commissary to transmit to My Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury the first of two Bills of Exchange* given by Mr. Gregory Blaxland in payment for a Number of breeding Cattle Spared him from the Government Herds agreeable to My Lord Castlereagh's directions, And my Orders to the Commissary consequent thereon.

Bills of
exchange given
by G. Blaxland.

It is necessary that I should state that the Service contracted for with the Owners of the Sydney, as stated in the accompanying Duplicate,† will remain to be settled by Governor Bligh according to the Contract, when that Ship arrives with Rice etc.

Payment for
contract *re*
rice on ship
Sydney.

Requesting Your reference to another accompanying Duplicate,‡ respecting the necessity I was under to charter the Sophia, belonging to Mr. Campbell, As that Ship had not performed that Service until the 7th September,§ being some time after I had resigned the Command to Governor Bligh the liquidation of that Claim will devolve to him.

Payment for
the charter of
the Sophia.

* *Marginal note.*—3 July, 1806, by G. Blaxland on Mich'l Boyle for £1,050 Stg. 21 August, by Simeon Lord on T. W. Plummer indorsed by G. Blaxland, £1,134.

† *Marginal note.*—April 5th, 1806.

‡ *Marginal note.*—July 26, 1806, par. 23.

§ Note 237.

1806.
12 Aug.
Account of
debts due to
government.

It is also necessary I should refer you, Sir, to the Commissary's Accounts, which are closed up to the 12th August last, in which You will please to observe by the Document marked as per Margin* the remains of what is termed the Extra Supplies or Articles sent for the public use of the Colony, And that the Acknowledged Debt remaining due to the Crown from that part thereof that has been disposed of to Individuals, Amounts to £6,129 Os. 10d. And by another Document† that the Debt remaining due to the Annual Supplies or Articles Sent for Barter amounts to £4,486 Os. 3d. Those Debts are a Fund that can be applied to such public Service as Governor Bligh may direct. But notwithstanding every Security is given for their being liquidated in the following March Quarter, Still I am apprehensive that the late severe losses experienced by the Settlers may prevent so much being received in the ensuing Year as would have been; from the Measures Governor Bligh will adopt, as much as possible will be obtained without distressing the industrious Individual—What the Amount of those Supplies with their Appropriations and payments have been from the period‡ of my taking on me the Government of this Colony to my resigning it I have directed the Commissary to explain by the Enclosure.§

I also have the honor to enclose a Statement|| extracted from the Commissary's Return of the receipt Appropriation and remains of the Govt. Stock and that of Individuals comprehended between the 28th Sepr., 1800, and the 12th Augt., 1806, with its present Value—to this Document is annexed the Commissary's returns between the above periods of the Govt. Stock in these Settlements and those of Norfolk Island, Hobart Town, and Port Dalrymple, which are extracted from the respective returns, that belonging to Individuals being taken from the Annual Muster.

I have, &c.,
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

COMMISSARY'S ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

[Copies of these will be found in volume II, series II.]

* A. † C. ‡ Marginal note.—Sept. 28th, 1800, August 12th, 1806.
§ EE. || F.

[Documents marked F.]

1806.
12 Aug.

STATEMENT of Live and Breeding Stock belonging to the Crown in New South Wales on the 28th Sept'r, 1800, and the Quantities since received up to the 12th Augt. 1806, with the Sums they respectively cost. Return of live stock purchased.

Date.	Of whom purchased.	Horned Cattle.	Calves.	Horses.	Sheep.	Goats and Swine.	Price.	Amount.			
								£	s.	d.	
28th Sept. 1800	Left by Govr. Hunter...	712	...	...	...	...	£37	26344	0	0
"	Do. ....	...	30	...	...	...	£80	2400	0	0
"	Do. ....	...	...	625	...	...	£2	1250	0	0
"	Do. ....	...	...	...	...	30	£2	60	0	0
"	Purchased of Do.	11	...	...	...	...	£37	407	0	0
"	Capt. Wm. Kent.....	11	...	...	...	...	£37	407	0	0
"	Major Foveaux	31	...	...	...	...	£37	1147	0	0
30th Sept. 1801	Mr. Robt. Campbell ...	7	...	...	...	...	£28	196	0	0
"	Do.	2	...	...	...	...	£10 10s	21	0	0
3rd April 1802	Mr. W. N. Chapman.....	...	...	89	...	...	for	158	10	0
17th Sept. 1802	Mr. J. Davidson	25	...	...	...	...	£35	875	0	0
"	Do.	4	...	...	...	...	£28	112	0	0
3rd March 1803	Mr. Robt. Campbell ...	250	...	...	...	...	£28	7000	0	0
"	Do.	4	...	...	...	...	£8 8s.	33	12	0
31st "	Mr. Balmain	2	...	...	...	...	£40	80	0	0
"	Do.	2	...	...	...	...	£35	70	0	0
"	Do.	2	...	...	...	...	£30	60	0	0
"	Do.	4	...	...	...	...	for	100	0	0
"	Do.	1	...	...	...	...	for	16	0	0
"	Do.	1	...	...	...	...	£30	30	0	0
30th Jany. 1804	Mr. John Harris .....	...	...	1	...	...	for	6	11	0
20th June "	Do. ....	...	...	1	...	...	for	4	15	0
"	Mr. Robt. Campbell ...	101	...	...	...	...	£21	2121	0	0
"	Rec'd per Buffalo from Calcutta.	77	...	6	...	...	for	748	10	0
"	Arabian Stallion, Paid in Part (rem'r in Cows) Landed at Port Dalrymple from the Sydney.	...	...	1	...	...	Paid...	125	0	0
2nd April 1805	Do.	612	...	...	...	...	£25	15300	0	0
"	Do.	10	...	...	...	...	£5	50	0	0
Total								59122	18	0	
Total value of Stock remaining, including those alienated and killed during the above Period								£	137514	0	0
Total Value of Produce, during the 6 Years								£	78391	2	0

No Account is made of the decrease by Accidents, or the Increase of those alienated.

1806.
12 Aug.Return of
live stock
owned
privately.

ACCOUNT of Stock belonging to Individuals in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales from 28th September, 1800, to 12th August, 1806, with a Valuation of the same at those periods deducting the Quantity alienated by the Crown during the above time.

Time.	Horned Cattle @ £37.	Horses @ £80.	Sheep @ £2.	Goats and Swine @ £2.	Amount.
September 28th, 1800 Individuals possessed	279	173	5499	1778	£ s. d. 38317 0 0
August 12th, 1806	2433	705	22218	5132	
Deduct for the quantity alienated by the Crown	516	24	485	332	
	1917	681	21733	4800	
1917 Cattle @ £28 ...			£53676	}.....	161222 0 0
681 Horses @ £80 ...			54480		
21733 Sheep @ £2 ...			43466		
4800 Goats and Swine @ £2 ...			9600		
Total estimated value of Stock in possession of Individuals Exclusive of killed and decrease by Accident.....					161222 0 0

Extracted from Returns:—PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

CAPTAIN KING TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.*

1807.
11 Dec.

My Lord,

London, Decr. 11th, 1807.

Abstracts of
King's
administration.

Having abridged every circumstance respecting the detail of the expences of His Majesty's Colonies in New Holland and the South Seas; as stated in the accompanying documents Numbered "Abstract" and from *One to Six*; And my Official Correspondence with the Department over which your Lordship presides, and the different Public Boards; during the Six Years I had the Honour to administer the Chief Government of His Majesty's Territories in that part of the World I have the Honor to humbly submit these Abstracted Abridgements to your Lordship's inspection.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

ABSTRACT.

AMOUNT of Expenses attending the Colony in New South Wales from the 28 September, 1800, to the 13th August, 1806, as stated in the accompanying documents, No. 1 to 5.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Stores, Clothing, Provisions, remaining by Survey, Sept. 28, 1800, with the Amount of Articles sent from England and received from other parts as stated in No. 1	186,431	2	11½
Amount of Bills drawn on His Majesty's Treasury between the above dates as stated in No. 2	87,477	14	9½
Articles sent for Barter, as stated in No. 3	16,299	13	8
Value of Cattle belonging to the Crown in Sept., 1800	36,317	0	0
Amount of Receipts			
Civil Establishment for 6 Years, about	326,525	11	4½
Estimated Expence of New South Wales Corps.	36,000	0	0
Do of King's Ships	72,000	0	0
Do	30,000	0	0
Total	464,525	11	4½
Amount of Credit for Articles remaining in Government Hands, 13th August, 1806	180,246	13	6½
Expences from 28 Sept., 1800, to 13 Aug't, 1806, including that for New Settlements, and exclusive of Expences at Norfolk Island and the Amount of Bills drawn by the Lieut.-Gov't at Hobart Town	284,278	17	10½
Amount of Articles Extracted out of the above Sum for the Service of the dependant Settlements and King's Ships as stated on the opposite side	71,365	16	2¾

The above are Extracted from the Commissary's Accounts and other public documents.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Copies of the documents numbered 1, 2, and 5 are not available.]

AMOUNT of Articles left in His Majesty's Stores, Granaries, Stock, Debts due to the Crown, Value of cleared Grounds, and other Objects that may be considered as a Credit against the Expences.

	£	s.	d.
Value of Stores, Clothing, Provisions, &c., left in the Stores at Sydney, Parramatta, and at Port Dalrymple, Hobart Town, and Newcastle; also Grain left in Stocks, granaries, and growing as stated in No. 5	36,970	4	5½
Value of Cattle and Stock, exclusive of those alienated, as stated in No. 4	112,412	0	0
Debts due by Individuals in Barter for Extra and annual Supplies, No. 3	10,615	1	1
Amount of Bills given by Mr. Gregory Blaxland for Cattle, sent to His Majesty's Treasury	2,240	0	0
Value of Tools, Utensils, &c., in Charge of the different Departments for Public Use, about	2,000	0	0
Stoppages from the New South Wales Corps for Provisions, about	5,000	0	0
Value of Estramina, Resource, and Colonial Boats	2,400	0	0
Do. of Clearing 700 Acres of Land and getting it into first Tith	2,100	0	0
<i>Public Buildings.</i>			
Granary at Hawkesbury, £600; Church and School House at Do., £400; Brewery and other Works at Parramatta about £1,000; Fort Phillip as far as completed, £1,909 8s.; Total	3,909	8	0
Salt Works at Sydney, about £500; Church at Do., as far as completed, about £500; Guard House at Do., £600; other Works, about £1,000; Total	2,600	0	0
Total	180,246	13	6½

The above are Extracted from the Commissary's Accounts and other public documents.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1807.
11 Dec.
Abstract of
expenditure.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

1807.
11 Dec.Abstract
of bills
drawn,
1800-1806.

ABSTRACT of Annual Amount of Bills drawn on His Majesty's
Treasury for the Public Use of the Territory of New South
Wales from 28th Sept. 1800 to 13th Augt. 1806.

		Articles purchased.		Amount of Do.			
		£	s.	d.			
1800	10¼ d.	Cattle (Govr. Hunter's &c.)	1,961	0	0		
		Ground and House for Orphans	1,539	0	0		
		Spirits	203	18	6		
		Wine	65	6	6		
		Salt Meat	2,065	12	4		
		Tobacco	181	18	6¼		
		Stores	150	7	6		
		Grain	1,510	6	6		
		Total £7,677					
		1801	0½ d.	Wine	57	0	0
Grain	5,688			5	2½		
Stores	1,033			2	4		
Tobacco	139			13	0		
Swine's Flesh	108			19	6		
Salt Meat	429			5	0		
Sugar	986			18	0		
Spirits	61			4	0		
Cows and Calves (Mr. Campbell)	217			0	0		
Total £8,721							
1802	11½ d.	Sugar	707	1	10		
		Grain	4,323	11	3		
		Salt Meat	7,100	13	10		
		Salt	187	14	3		
		Sheep at Norfolk Island	158	10	0		
		Stores	162	6	6½		
		Cattle (Mr. Davidson Master of the Perseus)	987	0	0		
		Spirits	47	5	0		
		Balance of Oil and Freight	161	13	0		
		Engineer's Salary	109	16	9		
		Swine's Flesh	160	1	6		
		Total £14,105					
		1803	1s. 9d.	Cattle (Mr. Campbell)	7,067	4	0
Sugar	543			1	0		
Spirits	308			0	0		
Engineer's Salary and Arrears	238			12	6		
To Pay the Crew of the Norfolk Brig	216			2	11		
Grain	5,313			8	0		
Swine's Flesh	100			0	0		
Mr. Balmain's Stock	356			0	0		
Pay to late Master Carpenter of Norfolk Is.	86			13	4		
Dollars expended in the following Year (1804) where it is accounted for under the different heads (See the appropriation Page)				2,025	0	0	
Pay to Lieut. Govr. Paterson	600			0	0		
To Ens. Barralier for a Horse &c.	72			0	0		
Total £14,901							
1804	1s. 9d.	Spirits	251	8	0		
		Salt	96	0	0		
		Grain (including £1,534 19s. 9d. Paid from the above Dollars)	3,287	11	10½		

ABSTRACT of Annual Amount of Bills drawn—*continued.*

1807.
11 Dec.

Articles purchased.		Amount of Do.	
		£ s. d.	Abstract of bills drawn, 1800-1806.
1804	Swine's Flesh	142 13 6	
	Cows sent to Hobart Town from Mr. Campbell	2,121 0 0	
	Horse, Arabian (Paid in Dollars)	150 0 0	
	Salary to Engineer, Act'g Dep'y Com'y and Commandant at Newcastle including £241 0s. 8½d. Paid in Dollars	542 5 8½	
	Stores (including £98 19s. 6d. Paid in Dollars)	261 16 3	
	Wine	139 13 3	
	Freight to Hobart Town (Ocean and Lady Barlow)	4,955 16 10½	
	Surgeon at Risdon Cove	105 5 0	
	To Pay Investigator	171 11 10	
	Bread supplied Do.	209 2 3¾	
	Flour	35 0 0	
Total £14,919 4s. 4½d.	84 Cows, 4 Horses, 4,337 Galls. of Rum, 540 Maunds of Sugar, 400 Maunds of Rice, 3 Maunds of Salt Peter, Provender, Casks, Bags, Duties, Charges and Commission, Purchased by Captn. Kent at Calcutta, and Bills given by him on the Lords of the Treasury by my Order for	2,450 0 0	
1805	Rent of Cornwallis Farm	295 2 6	
	Grain	1,854 8 6	
	Swine's Flesh	1,942 13 11¼	
	Cattle Messrs. Campbell and Co.	15,350 0 0	
	Grain	437 0 0	} For the Use of the Settlement at Port Dalrymple.
	Spirits	243 4 0	
	Salt Meat	129 8 8	
	Stores	16 2 6	
	Flour	95 12 6	
	Sugar	120 14 5	
Total £20,874 10s. 6¼d.	Spirits	232 16 0	
	Engineer's Salary and Command't at Newcastle	157 7 6	
1806	Spirits	320 0 0	
	Sugar	1,780 18 11	
	Spirits for Port Dalrymple and the Derwent	493 12 0	
	To Pay the Crew of the Estremina	94 8 6	
	Purchase of Do.	2,100 0 0	
	Meal	346 16 7½	
	Stores	156 8 4	
	Salary to Engineer	67 17 6	
	Do. to Store Keeper at Norfolk Id.	41 15 7¼	
	Do. to Surgeon at Port Dalrymple	178 0 0	
Total £6,247 9s. 5½d.	Grain	87 7 6¾	
	Swine's Flesh	44 14 6½	
	Kangaroo at P. Dalrymple	370 2 10½	
	Potatoes at Do.	55 12 6	
	Pay to Deputy Judge Advocate	109 14 6	
General Total		87,477 14 9½	

Extracted from the above for the Services of Norfolk Island, Hobart Town, and Port Dalrymple, the Amount of 27,517 12 10

Extracted from the Commissary's Accounts and Returns.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1807
11 Dec.
Abstract of
annual
supplies.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

ABSTRACT of the Amount of Annual Supplies received
by the undermentioned Ships from the 30th
June, 1801, to 12th Aug'st, 1806.

Date.	A By What Ship received.	Amount of Articles at Invoice price.		Amo't of Charges in England for pack- ing, Light- erage, Export Duty, &c.		Total Amount of Invoice.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
30th June 1801	pr. Earl Cornwallis	3966	2 1½	146	9 4	4112	11 5½
13th "	Coromandel and Perseus.	4654	19 11	133	11 11	4688	11 10
29th April 1803	Cato	2674	9 10	92	9 4	2766	19 2
— Jany. 1804	H.M. Ship Cal- cutta.	157	15 5	0	16 6	158	11 11
24th June 1804	Experiment .	1223	2 0	25	11 6	1248	13 6
11th April 1806	William Pitt ..	2328	12 4½	353	17 4	3182	9 8½
12th July 1806	Fortune	107	3 1	1	8 0	108	11 1
		15545	9 9	754	3 11	16299	13 8

ABSTRACT of the Amount of Annual Supplies issued
on Account of Govern't, Supp'd the different
Settlem'ts, Damaged, and cond'd pr. Survey, and
loss by Issue and breakage, bet. June, 1801, and
12 Augt., 1806.

B Date.	Govern- ment purposes.		Norfolk Island.		Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple.		Damaged and Con- demned pr. Survey.		Loss on Issue Breakage &c.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
30th June to 31st Dec. 1801.	114	17 3½	358	17 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Jany. to 31st Dec. 1802.	450	19 8½	999	4 3½	.....	.....	38	15 6	.....	.....
" 1803	457	15 5	113	9 6½	.....	.....	73	18 4	145	6 4
" 1804	295	6 9	31	1 2	.....	.....	57	16 0	57	6 3
" 1805	98	10 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	0 2½	1	1 4
" to 12th August 1806	69	4 11	100	15 0	{ 63 9 6 } { 61 4 0½ }		32	12 6	8	18 1
	1486	14 2½	1603	7 2½	.....	.....	212	6 5½	212	12 0
					£3214	14 11½			£424	18 5½

[Enclosure No. 3]—continued.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disposals of the Annual Supplies from 30th June, 1801, to the 12th August, 1806.

	C	£	s.	d.	D	£	s.	d.
30th June, 1801, to } 12 August, 1806. }	Amount of Articles rec'd for Barter ...	16299	13	8	Amo't of Sums rec'd in Grain and Swine's flesh.....	11469	14	8½
"	Profit p. Statement	5290	15	9½	Do. Issued for Government purposes.....	3214	14	11½
"	Exclusive of ye above profits the different Sums in the Statement B must be considered as an Addition of that Amo. to ye profits, exclusive of £50 sent to Norfolk Isl'd and Port Dalrymple of which no Acce. is received it being accounted for by the Depy. Commissaries of those places in their respective Accounts with the Treasury.				Loss on Issue and condemn'd p. Survey	424	18	5½
					Debt due for Articles disposed of	4486	0	3
					Amount of Articles remaining in Store at Invoice price £1330 2s. 0d. which being disposed of at £50 p. Cent. will produce	1995	1	0
		£21590	9	5½		£21590	9	5½

Examined:—PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.

1807.
11 Dec.
General account
of the disposal
of annual
supplies.

1807.
11 Dec.
Abstract of
supplies
bartered.

[Enclosure No. 3]—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the Amount of the Extra and Annual Supplies, bartered with the Inhabitants of New South Wales, between the 23rd Sept. 1800, and the 12th August, 1806, with the Sums liquidated Yearly.

Date.	Extra Supplies.			Date.	Annual Supplies.			Total Amo't of Debts due to the Crown.
	Amo't of Supplies.	Sums liquidated.	Amo't of Debts due to the Crown.		Amo't of Supplies disposed of.	Sums liquidated.	Amo't of Debts due to the Crown.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
23d. Sept. 1800 to } 31st Dec. 1801 }	4515 16 7½	2547 16 10	1967 19 9½	30 June—31 Decr 1801...	953 9 11½	411 13 11½	541 16 0	2509 15 9½
31 Decr. 1802.....	1241 13 3	1342 15 8	1866 17 4½	1 Jany. and 31 Decr. 1802	3357 16 3½	2532 8 0	1367 4 2½	3234 1 7½
1803.....	3856 11 6½	1742 2 1½	3981 6 9½	1803	4730 13 9½	950 4 6	5147 13 6½	9129 0 4½
1804.....	8387 9 0	3666 11 4½	8702 4 6	1804	4218 6 7	3910 4 7	5455 14 6	14157 19 0
1805.....	3388 15 1½	5072 3 6½	7018 16 1	1805	489 1 7½	2205 6 0	3739 10 2	10758 6 3
12 Augt. 1806.....	2163 8 4½	3053 3 7½	6129 0 10	1806	2206 7 7½	1459 17 8½	4486 0 3	10615 1 1
	£23553 13 11½	37424 13 2½	.....	1806	£15955 15 11	11469 14 8½	.....	.....

Examined:—PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

1807.
11 Dec.

ACCOUNT of Live Stock in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, now belonging to the Crown, and its Valuation from the 28th Septr. 1800 to this date. Also the Valuation of Stock alienated.

Return of
live stock
belonging to
government.

Settlement.	Horses.		Cattle		Sheep.		Swine.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Sydney, etc.	20	14	1407	1747	524	650	193
Norfolk Island	2	3	16	7	401	827	27
Hobart Town	1	5	61	133	81	144	4
Port Dalrymple	2	1	24	263	56	144	23
Total Stock in the hands of Govt.	25	23	1508	2150	1062	1765	247
<i>Alienations.</i>							
Sydney.....	3	11	87	396	3	282	83
Norfolk Island	7	3	...	10	...	127	249
Hobart Town .....	...	.....	...	10	...	49	...
Port Dalrymple .....	...	.....	...	13	...	24	...
Total Stock alienated	10	14	87	429	3	482	332

Valuation of the above Stock in Government Hands.

	£
48 Horses at £80 each	3,840
3,658 Cattle at £28 each	102,424
2,827 Sheep at £ 2 each	5,654
247 Swine	494
Total Estimated Value of Government Stock	£112,412

Valuation of Stock alienated.

24 Horses at £80	1,920
516 Cattle ,, 28	14,448
485 Sheep ,, 2	970
332 Swine ,, 2	664
	£18,002

Killed and issued in lieu of Salt Meat.

Cattle 220 @ £28 each	6,160
Sheep 470 Hospital etc. @ £2	940
	£7,100

Extracted from Returns:—PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Sydney, August 12th, 1806.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

1807.
11 Dec.Abstract
relating to
"extra
supplies."

ABSTRACT of Amount of Provisions, Stores, Clothing, Ordnance Stores &c. forming what is termed Extra Supplies, remaining in His Majesty's Stores, New South Wales, on the 13th August, 1806. Extracted from the Commissary's Account with the Treasury, for the Receipt, Expence, and Remains from the 1st Jany. to the 13th August 1806.

	£	s.	d.
Provisions	20,310	11	5½
Stores	3,209	14	0
Slop Clothing	8,501	14	7
Ordnance Stores	657	3	0
Provisions remaining in the Granaries and growing not delivered into the Commissary's Charge ...	1,754	0	0
Provisions and Stores at Newcastle	276	4	0
Do. Do. at the Derwent	1,104	14	10
Do. Do. at Port Dalrymple	1,156	2	7

General Total 36,970 4 5½

Tools, Utensils and necessary Materials Issued from the
Stores, and now remaining in the different Depart- } £2,500
ments for Public Use, Estimated at about }

Errors Excepted.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

COMMENTARY.

COMMENTARY

ON

DESPATCHES.

AUGUST, 1804—AUGUST, 1806.

Note 1, pages 2 and 12.

A citadel.

This structure was named Fort Phillip by Governor King, when he laid the foundation-stone on the 4th of September, 1804. It was erected on the site now occupied by the Commonwealth weather bureau and the Sydney signal station. It was hexagonal in shape, with two of the ramparts facing almost due east and west, and was provided with bomb-proof shelters and cellars for storing arms and ammunition. On each face, there were four embrasures, and it was surrounded by a ditch twenty-one feet wide and nine feet deep. Provision was made to mount six 18-pounder cannon, six 12-pounder, and eight 6-pounder. The eight 6-pounders that were mounted had formed originally a part of the armament of H.M.S. *Sirius*, and were brought from Norfolk Island especially for the use of the fort.

Note 2, page 2.

A copy of which I had the honor of transmitting by the Glatton.

The instructions to Captain Kent were forwarded as enclosure No. 1 to Governor King's "marine" despatch, dated 9th May, 1803 (*see* volume IV, page 148 *et seq.*).

Note 3, pages 4 and 84.

A private vessel of 25 tons.

The Contest Sloop.

In May, 1804, the sloop *Contest* was launched from Underwood's yard, which was situated on the western side of Sydney Cove. She was 44 tons burthen, and the length of her keel was thirty-eight feet. This sloop was the first vessel laid down in the colony. Her building was commenced in 1798 by permission of Governor Hunter. A syndicate of twelve tradesmen was formed for this purpose, but soon after eight of them withdrew. The four remaining partners entered into an obligation to complete the work or forfeit £40 sterling, and Stephen Tadd, the carpenter of the *Barwell*, was engaged to superintend at 7s. 6d. *per diem*. Before the keel was laid, one of the syndicate forfeited his bond of £40. The three remaining partners, after completing the frame, abandoned the work for four years. Messrs. Kable and Underwood, two of the syndicate, bought out the third member for £70 in November, 1803, and completed the sloop.

Note 4, pages 6, 7, 8, 16, and 17.

*General Orders of the 20th July.—General Orders of the 11th instant.
The enclosed proclamation—General Orders, 28th May, 1804—General Orders,
14 July, 1804.*

These orders and proclamation will be found on pages 88, 91, 83, 84, and 87 respectively.

Note 5, page 8.

An individual.

The individual was James Aickin, who had arrived in the colony as master's mate on H.M.S. *Supply*, and subsequently had commanded the colonial schooner *Francis* for six years. The voyage to Wreck Reef was a failure. The story of his subsequent voyage in the schooner *Marcia* was detailed by him in a memorial to Governor King and in a protest lodged in the judge-advocate's office in May, 1805 (*see* page 721 *et seq.* and page 724 *et seq.*).

Note 6, page 9.

Genl. Instructions, Paragraph 12.

This paragraph will be found on page 395, volume III.

Note 7, page 10.

In my letter.

Governor King acknowledged the receipt of the brewing utensils in his despatch, dated 9th May, 1803 (*see* page 79, volume IV), and reported the progress in the erection and fitting of a brewery in his despatches, dated 7th August, and 17th September, 1803 (*see* pages 311 and 392, volume IV). The reference to the early commencement of brewing was contained in the despatch, marked "Separate Letter No. 2," and dated 1st March, 1804 (*see* page 460, volume IV).

Note 8, page 11.

A school-house for the numerous children.

The erection of this building casts a curious side-light on the method adopted by Governor King in transmitting reports to England. In a return of the public labour of convicts during the year 1805, signed by King and transmitted by him with his despatch, dated 15th March, 1806 (*see* page 665), the statement was made: "At Hawkesbury: Completed the Brick Buildings for a Public School." In a return, signed by Thomas Moore, builder, and dated 13th August, 1806, which was forwarded to England by Governor Bligh with his despatch, dated 25th January, 1807, it was stated: "Hawkesbury.—One new Building, intended School, unfinished." (*See* volume VI.)

Note 9, page 11.

A person of the Missionary Society.

Harris was one of the missionaries who had been sent to Otaheite. After a brief residence there, he visited the Friendly Isles, and from thence came to Port Jackson. In February, 1803, he went to reside at Norfolk Island, but after a few months returned to Sydney. He rented a house at the Hawkesbury, and for nearly two years conducted a day-school there and celebrated divine worship in that district. About April, 1805, he took up his residence in the school building, which was then in course of erection. He continued to educate the children of the district until the year 1808, when he retired.

Note 10, page 11.

The conditions specified in the enclosure.

In the register of enclosures to this despatch, there is no record of a copy of a lease of the school-house being transmitted. The conditions of the lease and the assessment on the lands were detailed in the general order, dated 10th August, 1804, a copy of which was enclosed with this despatch (*see* page 91). In general orders, dated 13th September, 1804 (*see* page 270), the settlers holding one hundred acres of land in the district of the Hawkesbury were required to nominate six persons from amongst themselves, who were to act as trustees, in conjunction with the Reverend Samuel Marsden and Thomas Arndell, for the lease of the school buildings.

Note 11, page 12.

A plan.

A copy of this plan will be found in the volume of charts and plans.

Note 12, page 13.

An assertion contained in a newspaper.

Captain John Macarthur had arrived in England under arrest in December, 1802. He was released from arrest in February, 1803, and received permission to retire from the army at the end of the same year. He remained in England until the end of the year 1804. During the two years, 1803-1804, he was actively engaged in advocating the encouragement of the fine-wool industry in the colony. He submitted various reports and memorials to the privy council, the treasury and the woollen manufacturers in England, and ultimately obtained the support and concessions he desired. Various notices in reference to his proposals appeared in the public press in England, especially at the time of the agitation when the "woollen" bill was before parliament. Governor King's remark refers evidently to one of these notices.

Note 13, page 14.

In a former despatch.

The reference was to Governor King's general despatch, numbered 3, and dated 7th August, 1803 (*see* page 309, volume IV). King had granted a common of 5,650 acres to the settlers of the Nelson district for grazing their cattle and sheep (*see* note 113, volume IV).

Note 14, page 17.

A farm of 600 acres near Sydney and the above 13,000 acres.

On the 15th of August, 1803, Governor King issued two grants of land for the benefit of the orphan institution. The deeds of grant were made out in the names of Mrs. Anna Josepha King, Mrs. Elizabeth Paterson, the Reverend Samuel Marsden, Thomas Jamison, John Harris, and John Palmer, members of the committee for managing the institution, or in case of their death or absence "to such two Married Ladies, Wives of Commiss'd Officers, as may be willing to undertake that Charitable Office, and to the Gentleman Acting as Clergyman of the Church of England, the principal Surgeon and Commissary for the time being." One grant lay in the district of Cabramatta; it consisted of 12,300 acres, and was bounded on the north side by the Prospect common (*see* note 30), on the south side by Cabramatta Creek, and on the east side by Prospect Creek and a farm belonging to Cummings. The second grant consisted of 500 acres on the south side of the Parramatta

Road, and included the area now occupied by the Sydney University and its colleges; this grant was known as Grose Farm, and incorporated the thirty acres which had been leased to lieutenant-governor Grose in September, 1792 (*see* note 43, volume IV).

Note 15, page 23.

My instructions.

In his sailing orders, Governor King instructed Lieutenant Houston "to proceed to Sullivan's Bay, in the Derwent; Kent's Bay, in Cape Barren Islands; Port Dalrymple, Port Phillip, and Western Port, proceeding in the first instance to either of these Places as the Wind may be most favourable, and as Circumstances may occur, on your consulting with Lieutenant Colonel Paterson." Paterson and his staff were to be landed at Port Dalrymple, Port Phillip, or Western Port, as determined by Paterson. The visit to Kent's Bay was ordered with the object of preventing the Americans building a vessel there. If shipbuilding was in progress, the King's mark was to be placed on the timbers of the vessel, but care was to be taken to prevent any breach of the treaty of the 28th of October, 1795. Houston was instructed to return then to Sydney for further orders.

Note 16, page 23.

My proclamation on that head.

This proclamation, dated 26th May, 1804, will be found on pages 83 and 84.

Note 17, pages 31 and 332.

The Instrument for the Surrender.

The Surrenders.

Governor King's intentions to prepare instruments of surrender under the territorial seal were not carried out. The following is an example of a deed of surrender:—

DEED FOR SURRENDER OF LAND AT NORFOLK ISLAND.

Know all men by these presents that I, Richard Morgan, a settler on Norfolk Island, a dependency of His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales, have this seventh day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five—

In consideration of receiving at Port Dalrymple, a dependency on His Majesty's said Territory of New South Wales, One hundred and twenty-five and a half acres of Land to be made over to me, my Heirs, and Executors, by Grant under the Seal of the Territory, as aforesaid, in the General Orders of the Eighth of May, One thousand Eight hundred and four.

I do hereby for ever surrender and relinquish to Captain John Piper, Commandant of the said Island on behalf of His Majesty, all claim whatever to the following allotments of Ground on the said Norfolk Island, Vizt.—Forty Eight Acres of Grant Land, Thirty nine Acres and three quarters clear, and Eight Acres and one quarter in pasture.

To all which the said Richard Morgan renounces all claims, Right and Title whatever, on the aforesaid conditions being fulfilled.

In Witness, whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal on the day and year first above written at Norfolk Island.

RICHARD MORGAN.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered,
(where no stamps are in use)
in my presence—

THOMAS MACQUEEN,
Acting Surveyor, Norfolk Island.

[*Endorsements.*] Form of the Surrender delivered to Captain John Piper from Richard Morgan for the information of Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.
JOHN PIPER.

Richard Morgan is fully entitled to the location in perpetuity of one hundred and twenty five and an half Acres of Land, as near to Hobart Town as circumstances may admit, with the other privileges for himself and family as directed by the General Orders of May 8th, 1804.

Augt. 12th, 1806.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Note 18, page 33.

The return which precedes this.

The reference is to the return printed on pages 34, 35, 36, and 37, which has been transposed for convenience of composition.

Note 19, page 38.

The number of souls in the colony—7,085.

2,461 head of cattle.

1,255 sheep.

It is difficult to understand why King quoted these figures in making his observations on the result of the general muster. In the returns, which he transmitted at the same time, the total population in the colony proper was stated to be 6,928 (*see* page 40), the number of cattle belonging to the Crown, 2,299 (*see* pages 33 and 35), and the number of sheep, 1,250 (*see* pages 33 and 35).

Note 20, page 50.

Also page 51.

Two Letters from Your Excellency dated the 31st of March, 1803.

One of these letters was forwarded as enclosure No. 2 to Governor King's general despatch, numbered 2, and dated 9th May, 1803 (*see* page 88, volume IV).

Note 21, page 54.

New England Rum Imported by Americans.

The spirits referred to were imported in the American brig *Fanny*, which arrived in Port Jackson on the 9th of July, 1802. Permission was given for the landing of 2,700 gallons to be sold at not more than seven shillings *per* gallon for New England rum, and fifteen shillings *per* gallon for brandy, gin, and West India rum, including the duty. As the spirits imported in the ship *Castle of Good Hope* were sold for nine, ten, and fourteen shillings *per* gallon, it is clear that the statement of Messrs. Campbell and Co. with regard to New England rum was very inaccurate.

Note 22, pages 57 and 61.

Also page 60.

Your Memorial.

The Letter.

The memorial referred to in the letter, dated June 23, 1804, will be found on page 60, and the letter referred to in the second memorial is that printed on page 57.

Note 23, page 58.

To proceed to the Coast of Paraiy.

In the register of shipping (*see* page 263) the ship *Fair American* was cleared for China.

Note 24, page 63.

The Enclosed Specimens.

These specimens have been preserved and are now exhibited in the technological museum at Ultimo, Sydney.

Note 25, page 68.

The Governor's wharf.

The governor's wharf was erected at the head of Sydney Cove, and extended across the mud flats, which lay near the mouth of the Tank Stream. The position of its northern extremity is occupied at the present day by the reclaimed land in front of the north-western corner of the Custom House at Circular Quay. The hospital wharf was situated on the western foreshores of Sydney Cove, a little south of the present alignment of the eastern end of Argyle-street.

Note 26, page 72.

A representation respecting the inconvenience.

The alteration in the superintendent's pay.

Lord Hobart, in his despatch, numbered 7 and dated 5th April, 1803 (*see* page 63, volume IV), had transmitted the estimates for the civil establishment of the colony for the year 1803, which were received by Governor King on the 26th December, 1803. These estimates were published in general orders on the day following, and it will be noticed that King did not consider it necessary to transmit the orders of that day to England. By these estimates, increases of salary were granted to certain civil officers, and in his despatch Lord Hobart directed King "to withdraw from all the officers of the civil and military establishment of the settlement the two convicts who have hitherto been allowed to them by Government." It was the inconvenience caused by these instructions which caused lieutenant-colonel Paterson to protest on behalf of the military officers, and the increases in the estimates necessitated a re-grading of the superintendents' salaries.

Note 27, page 81.

General Orders of the 13th November, 1800.

General Orders of the 27th December last.

The first orders quoted will be found on page 38, volume III. The orders, dated 27th December, 1803, are not recorded as being transmitted by Governor King with this series of the orders; they consisted of the estimates for the year 1803 for the civil establishment of the colony (*see* page 64, volume IV), and the extract from Lord Hobart's despatch, dated 5th April, 1803, directing the withdrawal of the two convict servants who had been assigned to each civil and military officer (*see* page 63, volume IV) prior to the date of the general order.

Note 28, page 86.

Mr. Crook.

William Pascoe Crook accepted, somewhat unwillingly, the position of storekeeper in the first establishment intended for the settlement of Port Dalrymple. He sailed with lieutenant-governor Paterson in the cutter

Integrity on the 7th of June, 1804. After the failure of this first attempt at settlement on the Tamar, his appointment lapsed, and in the second establishment Alexander Riley held the position of storekeeper (*see* also note 23, volume IV).

Note 29, page 88.

Government House.

This was the house occupied by the commanding officer at the Hawkesbury, and was at the disposal of the governor on his occasional visits to the district. It was erected on the banks of the river and was subsequently replaced by a bungalow cottage, the ruins of which may still be seen in the town of Windsor.

Note 30, page 92.

The said Common Lands.

The common for the Nelson district has been described in note 113, volume IV, and the wording and conditions of the grants of the remaining five commons were all similar to that for the Nelson district, with the exception that the grants for the districts of Prospect Hill and Baulkham Hills were limited to a period of fourteen years. Each of the deeds was dated the 11th of August, 1804.

The common for the district of Richmond Hill consisted of 5,130 acres. The trustees, first named, were John Bowman, John Ryan, and Andrew Thompson, who were succeeded by William Minchin, Edward Luttrell, and William Cox.

The common for the Phillip district was bounded on the south and east sides by the farms granted on the north bank of the Hawkesbury River. The first trustees were Henry Baldwin, Matthew Lock, and Edward Robinson, the last two being replaced a little later by James Davidson and Thomas Dargon.

The common for the district of Prospect Hill adjoined the government reserve in that district (*see* note 174, volume III). The trustees appointed were John Nicholls, James Cleaver, and William Kentwell.

The Baulkham Hills common lay to the north of Parramatta, and the trustees were John Smith, Andrew McDougal, and George Suter.

The common for the district of the Field of Mars was situated on the upper Lane Cove, and was granted to David Brown, Francis Oakes, and James Squires as trustees.

Note 31, page 94.

Also pages 249 and 595.

Annual supplies.

In the early days of the colony, the settlers were exposed to all the evils of monopoly and the consequent extortionate prices in obtaining the ordinary necessities of life. In order to assist the settlers in their difficulty, the government sent a small shipment of stores in the transport *Barwell*, which arrived in Port Jackson on the 18th of May, 1798. These stores were retailed at invoice prices together with a small charge for freight and insurance, and payment was made by the settlers chiefly in the produce of their farms. Owing to the success of this experiment, further shipments were made. In the year 1802, a regular system was adopted. In a despatch, dated 30th January, 1802, Lord Hobart laid down the general principles to be adopted (*see* page 370, volume III); and, on the arrival of the stores *per* the ships *Perseus* and *Coromandel*, Governor King issued regulations, dated 10th

August, 1802 (*see* page 597, volume III), to control the retail issue in the colony. These stores were known as the "Annual Supplies," and consisted of articles of clothing and household necessaries. A special store-house was devoted to the care of the naval stores and these supplies. This building was erected near the site occupied by the south-eastern corner of the present Custom House at Circular Quay.

Note 32, page 94.

The different returns of the "State of the Settlement."

The general returns of the state of the settlement will be found as follows:—For 29th September, 1800, pages 679 and 680, volume II; for 10th March, 1801, page 70, volume III; for 30th June, 1801, page 154, volume III; for 1st March, 1802, pages 410 and 411, volume III; for 21st May, 1802, page 502, volume III; for 30th October, 1802, page 610, volume III; for 30th June, 1803, page 313, volume IV; for 24th February, 1804, pages 495 and 496, volume IV; for 31st March, 1804, pages 631 and 632, volume IV; for 12th July, 1804, page 40 in this volume.

Note 33, pages 95, 105, and 348.

Mr. Tough—Simeon Lord.

William Tough arrived in Port Jackson on the brig *John* on the 2nd of June, 1801. He was acting as agent for Messrs. Chace, Chinnery and Co., of Madras, and a Mr. Arthur Hogue, who were joint owners in the cargoes of the brigs *John* and *Harrington*. After his arrival, he obtained permission from Governor King to settle in the colony and establish an agency business. When on a visit to Madras in 1803, he accepted the sole agency in the colony for the firm of Messrs. Chace, Chinnery and Co., who at that time had dissolved partnership with Hogue. He returned to the colony on the brig *Harrington* on the 9th of January, 1804.

Simeon Lord was an emancipist. He had been appointed a public auctioneer under the regulations, dated 15th January, 1801 (*see* page 46, volume III). By means of trade on his own account and in partnership with Messrs. Kable and Underwood, he had amassed considerable wealth. He occupied an allotment of land which was situated at the site of the present corner of Bridge-street and Macquarie-place. He carried on a general merchandize and agency business, and was one of the first emancipists to receive encouragement from Governor Macquarie (*see* volume VII).

Note 34, page 96.

The subject of enquiry.

In this paragraph, it is probable that Governor King referred to the problem of supplies, which had been discussed at length by Lord Hobart in his despatch, numbered 2 and dated 29th August, 1802 (*see* page 561 *et seq.*, volume III), and again in his despatch, numbered 2 and dated 24th February, 1803 (*see* page 16 *et seq.*, volume IV). To Lord Hobart's queries, Governor King had replied in his despatch, marked "Separate No. 2" and dated 1st March, 1804 (*see* page 457 *et seq.*, volume IV).

Note 35, page 105.

Small Craft and Boats.

A return of the schooners and sloops in the colony, which were owned by individuals on the 28th of February, 1804, will be found on page 515, volume IV.

Note 36, pages 110, 117, and 119.

Separate No. 1—No. 4—No. 5.

These were the endorsements on the copies of these despatches transmitted to England. The copy of the first letter, which is preserved in Governor King's private letter-book, was numbered 6.

Note 37, page 111.

Any apprehension of her safety.

The transport *Ocean*, on her voyage from Port Phillip to Risdon Cove in January-February, 1804, took sixteen days. After unloading at Sullivan Cove, she sailed again for Port Phillip on the 24th of March, 1804, and did not return until the 25th of June following. Of this period, twenty-two days were occupied on the outward voyage, and thirty-seven days on the return. On the last two voyages, she encountered very severe weather. The full story of the voyages will be found in volume I, series III.

Note 38, page 112.

Mr. John Tucker.

A strong recommendation in favour of John Tucker was transmitted by Lord Hobart's directions in a letter from under secretary Chapman to Governor King, dated 5th April, 1803 (*see* page 67, volume IV).

Note 39, page 112.

The Conspirators.

Governor King reported this conspiracy to Lord Hobart in the second paragraph of his general letter, dated 14th August, 1804 (*see* page 1).

Note 40, page 116.

Also page 137.

A free pardon for a female convict.

Governor King refused to pardon this woman at once, but at the same time he gave Captain Colnett a promise to emancipate her at the expiration of twelve months, a promise which he duly fulfilled and reported to Lord Hobart in a despatch dated 20th December, 1804 (*see* page 235). It is strange that this promise was not mentioned by King when writing his despatches of the 14th of August, 1804.

Note 41, page 117.

My Letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

This despatch will be found on page 132 *et seq.*

Note 42, page 119.

General Orders of the 11th Instant.

These orders will be found on pages 92 and 93.

Note 43, page 125.

Balade.

This locality is situated on the north-east coast of New Caledonia, and was the place where Captain James Cook first sighted the island on the 4th of September, 1774.

Note 44, page 136.

A private letter.

During Governor King's administration, James Gordon had been sent out on behalf of Mr. Woodford as a botanical collector. He was victualled from the public stores, and his expences were met by King, who drew on Mr. Woodford for the amounts expended. King had considerable trouble over the arrangement, and in a letter, dated 6th November, 1806, he wrote to under secretary Sullivan, stating that he had drawn bills amounting to £168 on Mr. Woodford, and that the latter had protested one for £48, and he anticipated a similar procedure with the remainder.

Note 45, page 143.

Despatch No. 2, per ship Lady Barlow.

Governor King's despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 11th September, 1804, was numbered 1 (*see* page 155). This despatch dated sixteen days earlier was numbered 2 in the same series.

Note 46, page 146.

Captain Flinders came from Wreck Reef on her.

This was the largest of the six-oar cutters which had belonged to H.M.S. *Porpoise*, and which had been utilised by Captain Flinders in his voyage to Port Jackson to obtain relief for the crews after the wrecks of the *Porpoise* and *Cato* (*see* note 141, volume IV).

Note 47, page 146.

Mr. Simmonds.

The brig *Lady Nelson* was under the command of acting-lieutenant George Courtoys. On the 24th of November, 1803, he was compelled to relinquish the charge through ill-health and was relieved by Mr. James Symons, under whose command she sailed for Port Phillip. Courtoys was unable again to resume the command, and Symons was appointed acting-lieutenant and commander of the brig by warrant, dated the 1st of October, 1804 (*see* page 238).

Note 48, page 158.

Governor King to Under Secretary Sullivan.

In Governor King's private letter-book, the following copy of this despatch is extant. It is printed *in extenso* in order to demonstrate the variations which occur not only in the date but also in the text of different copies of the same despatch:—

Sir,

October, 1804.

As the Ship this goes by takes the route by China, and having so lately sent my General Despatches, which left this the 21st August by the *Albion*, South Whaler, And as Mr. Campbels has determined on sending his Ship, *Lady Barlow*, to London with a Cargo of Skins and Oil and will sail early in December, I shall do myself the honor to write more fully by that opportunity, and to transmit Duplicates of my Letters by the *Albion*.

The *Ocean Transport* arrived here the 25th August and was the same Day discharged from the Service, She had experienced much bad weather in going from the Derwent, and returning from Port Phillip thither with the Remainder of Lieutenant Governor Collins' Establishment which arrived very

sickly, but from the abundance of Kangaroo etc. they find, his sick List is quite reduced. By the return of the *Ocean* and *Lady Barlow* which landed the Stock and provisions safe, I received some public Despatches from Colonel Collins which I should have forwarded by this Conveyance, but that I am persuaded the *Lady Barlow* will arrive much sooner.

Lieutenant Governor Collins speaks with much pleasure of the Supplies and Assistance he has received from hence, And I hope an early opportunity will afford me and him the satisfaction of those Supplies being increased. That Officer speaks in very favourable Terms of his Situation and has got all his people under Cover.

Lieutenant Colonel Paterson with his Establishment sails the 6th Instant to settle Port Dalrymple in the *Buffalo*. The *Lady Nelson* and Two Colonial Vessels belonging to the Crown accompany that Ship.

The *Investigator* which is nearly completed will sail very soon for Norfolk Island to remove a part of the Establishment from thence.

Our Wheat Harvest, which will be got in by the end of December, has the most favourable appearance of yielding a great produce.

I am happy to inform you of the General good Behaviour and healthy state of the Inhabitants in this part of His Majesty's Dominions.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Note 49, page 167.

The 16th paragraph of my general letter by the Albion.

This paragraph will be found on pages 7 and 8.

Note 50, page 168.

The depositions.

The following are the depositions which were published in the *Sydney Gazette* on the 28th of October, 1804, relating to the *Union's* visit to Tongataboo:—

DEPOSITIONS RESPECTING THE SHIP UNION OF AMERICA.

DANIEL WRIGHT, Chief Mate of the ship *Union*, of New York, being sworn, says, that on or about the 29th of August, 1804, he sailed in the said ship from the harbour of Port Jackson under the command of Captain Pendleton, having taken on board Mr. John Boston, whom this deponent understood to be Supercargo; that they touched at Norfolk Island, and from thence proceeded for the Island of Toongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands, where they arrived on or about the 30th of September; that soon after they came to anchor a number of canoes visited them, but left them at sun set; That on the following morning they came off in great numbers, among whom was a Malay that spoke broken English, who informed them they could get plenty of wood, water, and refreshments there, and was very urgent for the ship's boats to be sent on shore; that one of the ship's boats was accordingly hoisted out, mann'd with 6 men, 4 muskets, and 2 cutlasses, in which boat the Captain and Mr. Boston went; that soon after the departure of the boat from the ship, the natives became very troublesome from their numbers on board and round the vessel; that this deponent stationed all his remaining hands about the ship to prevent their coming on board; but they still succeeded in getting up, contrary to his wish, to the number of thirty, who this deponent observed had passed a number of clubs in the ship's channels, ready to be handed in; and from his observations he had no doubt but that they meant to take the ship; That the Chief frequently urged this deponent to let more men come on board, which he positively refused, telling him, that he should be obliged to turn out those who were already on board, which

he did, the greater part without any resistance or much trouble; that the Chief did not seem in anywise dissatisfied with this proceeding, but remained on board some time after, to eat and drink with this deponent; that he shortly after took leave of the ship, and was accompanied by the whole of the canoes alongside; that immediately after the departure of the natives from the vessel this deponent hoisted the colours of the ship, and fired a gun, to put those on shore upon their guard, from his observation of the conduct of those that were on board; but soon after, taking up the spy glass and looking towards the shore, he perceived the ship's boat on the beach lying broadside on, in the hands of the natives, and a number of natives about her; that this might have been between one and two o'clock, the boat having been gone about four hours; That this deponent then put the ship in the best order he could, expecting an attack from the natives—but no canoe came off that night:—that the next morning two canoes came within hail, but would not come on board; and from several gestures which they made, the people on board wanted this deponent to fire on them, having construed those gestures to that of the boat's crew being murdered, also wishing him much to get the ship under way, and leave the place immediately—but which this deponent would not allow of; that no further intercourse passed that day.

That the day following several canoes came within hail, in one of which this deponent discovered the Malay, who asked this deponent to come on shore, for that the Captain and Mr. Boston wished him; that he endeavoured to get the Malay alongside, but could not prevail upon him to do so though he promised to accompany him: the Malay then went on shore again. The same afternoon he came off again, accompanied by several canoes, in one of which the deponent observed a European woman who spoke to them in English, as did also the Malay, inviting him on shore; but by particular signs from the white woman, when unnoticed by the natives, she forbid them to comply with the request:—That finding they could not prevail in getting another boat from the ship, they took their departure, and nothing further occurred that day.

The next morning, being the third after the boat in which the Captain and Mr. Boston had gone on shore, several canoes again came off, in one of which was the white woman and in the other the Malay, repeating the former request; that the deponent endeavoured to get him (the Malay) alongside by offering presents for the Chief, but without effect; that the white woman stood up in the head of one of the canoes, cried out that those on shore were murdered by the natives, and then leaping into the water, swam towards the ship, the men on board presenting their muskets, and thereby deterring the natives from picking her up, by which means she reached the vessel, and was taken on board: that the said woman informed the deponent, that the Captain and boat's crew had been murdered on shore; upon which information he ordered the natives to be fired on, and saw two fall in one of the canoes; that he immediately directed the cables might be cut, and putting out to sea, shaped his course for Port Jackson, where he arrived in 19 days without accident.

The deponent further states, that when getting under way and sheeting home his top-gallant sails, he heard two muskets fired on shore, but cannot take upon himself to say what produced this circumstance, further than that the white woman informed him that the Chief had told her it should be done, to induce him (the deponent) to believe the people were alive and well on shore.

ELIZABETH MOREY being sworn, says that she lived with the Chief's wife on the Island of Tongataboo, and that on or about the 30th of September, she understood a ship had arrived at the Island—she then residing at the

opposite side thereof; that one of the natives had come over for the purpose of bringing the Malay, who was known by the name of Charley, to go on board her; that three days after the vessel's arrival she was sent for by the Chief, to converse with one of the white boys that had come on shore, from whom she learnt the ship's name, that she was from New York, and that the Captain and several of her people were on shore; that the Chief desired her to go off to the vessel, and endeavour to get some more of her boats on shore; that she went off in a canoe as she was ordered, accompanied by the Malay, with five other canoes, and did as she was directed, being afraid to do otherwise; but from the conversation she had overheard among the natives previous to her going off, she was satisfied that the greater part of those who had gone on shore were murdered; but being assiduously watched by the Malay (Charley), she could not communicate her information to the officers on board the ship except by signs which she had used, unconscious at the time whether they were regarded by them or not: that she again went on shore, and told the Chief what she had done. That upon the morning following she was again sent for by the Malay, who informed her that she was again to go off to the ship to repeat her former message, and endeavour to get on shore some of her people: That she went off accordingly, accompanied by four canoes, in one of which was Charley the Malay: and on coming near the ship, she stood up in the head of the canoe in which she was, She called to the people on board, informing them that their comrades were all murdered by the natives on shore, then jumped overboard and swam for the ship, calling to the people to fire on them in the canoes, which they afterwards did; that she heard the two muskets fired on shore, which she knew was done by order of the Chief, as he had told her he would do so before she left the shore, to induce the boats the more readily to leave the ship, from an idea that Europeans were on shore firing for a boat.

THOMAS DORDON, a seaman, being sworn, says, that he left Norfolk Island in the *Union* with Captain Pendleton; that he touched at the Island of Tongataboo;—and corroborates in every part the depositions given by Mr. Wright, the Chief Officer, and that part of Elizabeth Morey's evidence respecting the natives having murdered the people from the ship; But adds, that when the natives were turned out of the ship by Mr. Wright, they went on shore apparently in a violent passion.

GILBERT GRANT, a sailor on board the *Union*, corroborates the above in every particular.

Sworn before us, this 26th day of October, 1804.

GEORGE JOHNSTON.
JOHN HARRIS.

A second deposition was also taken from Elizabeth Morey relating to the visit to Tongataboo, in June, 1802, of the ship, *Duke of Portland*, under the command of Lovat Mellon. It detailed the massacre of all the crew except five, who subsequently escaped in the ship. Elizabeth Morey and her black woman servant had also been spared from the massacre, and had resided in the chief's household until the arrival of the ship *Union*.

Note 51, page 169.

A separate and particular letter.

This despatch will be found on page 199 *et seq.*

Note 52, page 169.

In the public prints.

The particular reference in the newspapers to Governor King's administration is not available. Governors Hunter, King, and Bligh were all subject,

rightly or wrongly, to the most extraordinary attacks on their characters and administrations. The following letter which is preserved in the public record office, London, is an example of the attacks which were made on Governor King:—

WM. MAUME TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

My Lord,

(?) 1806.

Since my writing my letter I have been informed by Mr. Robinson, the Agent of Mr. Simeon Lord an eminent merchant at Port Jackson, that he would favor me with an exact copy of Mrs. King's Account from Ferdinand Meurant's Account Book, which can be proved on Oath, as likewise an extract from that of John Austen which will incontrovertibly prove the manner in which they obtained their pardons.

I have, &c.,

WM. MAUME.

Mrs. King to Ferdinand Meurant.

Dr.	Pr. Contra.	Cr.
To Necklace and Ear-rings for Mrs. King..	By 5½ Galls. sweet prize wine at 15s.	4 2 6
To Do. Do. Miss Elizabeth	„ 2½ Galls. spirits at 20s.	2 10 0
To Fancy work in Filagree	„ Fresh Beef 3 different times viz. 5 lbs. 5½ and 4½ lbs. at 2s. per lb.	1 10 0
Mending Governor King's Spectacles generally once a week	„ 2½ lbs. Tea at 20s.	2 10 0
To some Gold and Silver Articles for Mrs. Dundas	„ 16 lbs. Sugar at 1s.	0 16 0
	„ 1 Guinea valued £1 8s.	1 8 0
	„ 1 Half Guinea	0 14 0
	„ 6 Dollars 5s.	1 10 0
	„ 1 Gold foreign piece	1 4 0
		16 4 6
	By a free pardon ..	50 0 0
		£66 4 6

John Austen's Acct. with Mrs. King.

Dr.	Cr.
To setting a Gold Seal and family arms ..	By a free Pardon
„ mounting a writing Desk—Mrs. King .	£ — — —
„ Engraving various articles of Plate and making Spoons etc. etc.	

} No price.

Note 53, page 170.

The General Order dated October 14th, 1804, and that of October 25th.
These orders will be found on pages 274 and 275.

Note 54, page 172.

Also pages 190, 258, and 267.

An armed ship.

This vessel was named the *Swift*, and was under the command of R. Portvelt and owned by the Dutch East India Company. She was captured

off Sumba on the 12th of September, 1804, by the *Policy*, letter of marque, commanded by C. S. Foster. She arrived in Port Jackson on the 17th of November, 1804, with a prize crew commanded by J. Lawrence. Her cargo will be found detailed on page 264. She was condemned as a lawful prize at a court of vice-admiralty held on the 26th of November, 1804. She was purchased by Messrs. Campbell and Co. and re-named the *Sophia*.

Note 55, pages 173 and 191.

Delano.

Amasa Delano was an American of considerable education. He was born on the 21st February, 1763, his father being a sergeant in the army of George II, which fought against the French and the Indians in north America. During the war of independence, Amasa Delano enlisted in the American army at the age of fourteen years. During the years 1790-1810, he performed three voyages round the world, visiting the Pellew Islands, New Guinea, Timor, Sumatra, the Philippine and Sooloo Islands, Macao, Celebes, Mauritius, Isle of Bourbon, Seychelles, the Falklands, Chili, Easter Island, the Galapagos, Sandwich, Ladrone, and Cocos Islands, and Bass Strait. He published an account of his voyages in an octavo volume at Boston in 1817. His story of the encounter in Bass Strait differed materially from that of Joseph Murrell, as he laid the onus of aggression on the colonial sealing gangs. Samuel Delano was his father, and Samuel Delano, junior, his brother.

Note 56, page 176.

You do order to be published.

This letter from Joseph Murrell was not published in the *Sydney Gazette*, but in the issue of that paper, dated 11th November, 1804, the following advertisement appeared:—

FELONY.

WHEREAS about the latter end of October last, the several Persons herein under named, then under a regular contract to the Firm of Kable and Underwood, to serve in their employ in or upon any of the Islands resorted to in Bass's Straits, did of their own accord, and without the permission and consent of the said Copartners, or any person in their behalf, unlawfully abscond and desert from the service of their said Employers, by entering and engaging themselves on board an American ship called the *Perseverance*, said to be fitted out from New York, and commanded by

———— DELNO.

And whereas they, the Persons herein under named as aforesaid, did FELONIOUSLY steal, take, and carry away, or cause to be stolen, taken, and carried away from a certain place known by the name of Cape Barren,

*One Suit of Sails and Rigging belonging to a boat; and
A Quantity of Tackling and other Implements*

Furnished and provided by the said Employers for the use and convenience of a Gang or Gangs of men stationed at and about the aforesaid Islands, for the purposes of procuring skins and Oil.

This is therefore earnestly to require, that at any port or ports soever whereat the Offenders may be found and secured, they or any of them be taken into custody; and that the earliest advice thereof be transmitted to the said Employers, in order that the Delinquents may be brought to condign

punishment. And in that case, the aforesaid Copartners do hereby bind themselves to pay a Reward for their being so apprehended (on conviction of them or any of them), the sums unto their respective names annexed viz.

For *Robert Pawson, Master of the Gang*, One Hundred Pounds Sterling;
 For *David White*, Twenty Pounds;
 — *Henry Young* }
 — *Richard Morris* } 10£ each.
 — *James Anderson* }

And for Four others whose Names are not yet ascertained, a Reward of 10£ each will be paid also.

H. KABLE.

J. UNDERWOOD.

The above named Robert Pawson is supposed to have been instrumental in seducing those who accompanied him from their duty to their Employers (by breaking through the Articles in which they were penally bound), and in exciting them to aid and assist him in the perpetration of the aforesaid Felony; He (Pawson) stands about 5 feet 7 inches high; short light hair, commonly called sandy coloured; curling in his neck; appears to be about 34 years of age; and is a native of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick. Sydney, Nov. 10, 1804.

Note 57, page 186.

A Separate Letter.

This despatch was dated 26th August, 1804, and will be found on page 143 *et seq.*

Note 58, page 190.

General Orders of the — day of — last.

These orders were dated 6th October, 1804, and will be found on page 273.

Note 59, page 191.

List of Bills.

A copy of this particular return is not available, but the details of it were contained in a similar return forwarded *per* H.M.S. *Investigator* (see page 255).

Note 60, page 199.

An answer to which was never received.

There is no record available of the transmission to England of a memorial from Robert Campbell to Governor Hunter. In a despatch, dated 18th September, 1800 (see page 542, volume II), lieutenant-governor King transmitted to the Duke of Portland copies of correspondence (see page 548 *et seq.*, volume II) between himself and Robert Campbell respecting his trade in the colony. This despatch was acknowledged by the Duke of Portland on the 19th of June, 1801, but no reference was made to Campbell's applications.

Note 61, page 203.

The alleged outrageous conduct . . . to the people employed there, being His Majesty's subjects.

Governor King referred to the reported ill-treatment of Joseph Murrell by Amasa Delano (see page 173 *et seq.*), and the somewhat similar experience of William Moody, master of the schooner *Governor King*, in December, 1803, which was detailed in the *Sydney Gazette* of the 1st of January, 1804.

Note 62, page 206.

Some notes.

The former has been cut into eight or ten parts.

When the settlement at Sullivan Cove, Derwent River, was founded, lieutenant-governor Collins found great inconvenience was caused by the want of specie to pay the salaries of superintendents and overseers. In consequence, these officials experienced difficulty in making small purchases from traders. To remedy this want, Collins instructed the commissary to issue small promissory notes, not less than one pound sterling in value, which passed into circulation in Tasmania and proved of great accommodation to the people.

This practice was not adopted at the settlements in New South Wales, but in order to overcome the inconvenience of the want of specie of small denomination, Governor King caused the Spanish dollar to be divided into halves, quarters, or smaller divisions, which passed current at a value proportional to the sterling value of the dollar.

Note 63, pages 207 and 208.

16th June, 1800.

The copy of this letter transmitted by lieutenant-governor King in 1800 was dated 15th June, 1800 (*see* page 549, volume II).

Note 64, page 208.

Two Leases.

A description of these leases will be found in note 215, volume II.

Note 65, page 213.

My Answer to Lieutenant Governor Foveaux or the Officer in Command.

This letter will be found on page 221. Foveaux sailed from Norfolk Island on leave of absence in the whaler *Albion* on the 9th of September, 1804, and the administration of the island was carried on by captain Piper as commandant.

Note 66, page 214.

Also page 272.

The General Order of September 24th.

This order will be found on page 272. By this order, the island of Tasmania was divided into two counties with two separate governments. The forty-second parallel of south latitude crosses the island a little north of Oyster Bay on the east coast, a little south of Campbelltown on the main line of railway, and a little north of Macquarie Harbour on the west coast. The territory under the jurisdiction of lieutenant-governor Paterson is now subdivided into five counties and portions of six others; that under the jurisdiction of lieutenant-governor Collins into seven counties and the remaining portions of the aforementioned six. The original names of Cornwall and Buckingham are retained for the counties, in which are the ultimate sites of the headquarters of the original two divisions.

Note 67, pages 215 and 239.

A very fine Harbour.

A reported Harbour.

The reports as to the existence of this harbour were due to some masters of small sealing vessels being unaware of the insularity of Robbins Island,

and in consequence some portion of Robbins Passage was mistaken for a natural harbour. The voyage of lieutenant Robbins established the fact of the non-existence of such a harbour (*see* page 283).

Note 68, page 218.

Also page 219.

That per the Integrity of the 20th July.

This despatch was forwarded by Governor King as enclosure No. 6 to his general despatch, dated 14th August, 1804 (*see* page 24 *et seq.*).

Note 69, page 224.

Captain Kent to Governor King.

A more detailed account of this voyage and the foundation of the settlement at Port Dalrymple will be found in volume I, series III. The modern names of the various localities are therein detailed.

Note 70, pages 229 and 230.

Also page 446.

Governor King to Lord Hobart.

The Mersey is lost.

In the copy of this despatch preserved in Governor King's private letter-book, the following additional passages occur, which were omitted from the copy of this despatch transmitted to England.

In continuation of the second paragraph:—"By his Letter to me of the 10th November, I was concerned to hear of the continued ill Health of his people, as he informs me that the Scurvy had carried off Nine Men since the 9th of last August, and that he then had a Sick List of Thirty six—however he was hopeful that the Measures taken in procuring Kangaroos would check the progress of that Disease."

A new paragraph before the last on page 230:—"By Colonel Collins's report of the remains of his provisions on the 9th November, I observe he had '21 Weeks Flour and 27 Weeks Salt Pork, exclusive of the provisions sent by the *Lady Barlow*,' which Your Lordship will observe by the accompanying separate Letter of 11th September, 1804, I have calculated to last till July, 1805. And I hope the Survey that was taken of that provisions will not operate so far with Colonel Collins as to prevent him from using the best of it—the Flour is the same that was sent from England, and the Meat from the Cape in 1802—the Civil, Military and every person victualled from the Stores at this place have been and are still using it without complaint—the Flour is recently all expended at this place."

A new paragraph inserted after the last:—"Mr. Campbell having purchased the prize and having requested to send fifteen hundred or Two Thousand Bushels of Wheat to the Derwent, I have given my permission without requiring Colonel Collins to purchase it, who will of course be guided by the State of his Stores. By that opportunity, I should have been much gratified to have sent some of the Women who arrived by the Experiment, but as Mr. Campbell did not chose to allow them to go under Five pounds Sterling a head, Government finding provisions, I did not consider myself justified in giving so much for so short a Distance."

The *Mersey* was a vessel of 350 tons, which sailed from Port Jackson on the 23rd of May, 1804, under the command of James Wilson.

Note 71, page 231.

Mr. Secretary Blaxcell's letter of the 26th of June.

This letter will be found on page 63.

Note 72, page 243.

Secretary William Ramsey.

William Ramsey was secretary to the Honourable East India Company.

Note 73, page 244.

These documents.

It is probable that these documents were copies of the correspondence enclosed in Governor King's despatch to Lord Hobart, numbered 6 and dated 20th December, 1804 (*see* page 231 *et seq.*), and of the enclosures to the commissioners of customs at London, which are enumerated on page 245.

Note 74, page 244.

General Order contained in the Gazette of the 30th inst.

This order was dated 25th December, 1804 (*see* page 278).

Note 75, page 245.

Sir Stephen Cottrell.

Sir Stephen Cottrell was the secretary to the Board of Trade and Plantations. The constitution of this board has been detailed in note 5, volume I. Owing to the creation of a secretary of state for war and the colonies in 1801, the functions of this board were restricted to matters of trade and the academical consideration of colonial problems.

Note 76, page 246.

1st January, 1805.

It is difficult to understand the reason for the presumptive writing of this despatch on this date and withholding it until the departure of H.M.S. *Investigator* on the 23rd of May, 1805. The *Lady Barlow* cleared from Port Jackson on the 20th of January, 1805, and carried twenty-one despatches from Governor King to Lord Hobart, bearing various dates from the 26th of August, 1804, to the 16th of January, 1805; and included in this series was the routine financial despatch, marked "Separate A." The despatch, dated 1st January, 1805, detailed the finances of the colony to the 31st of December, 1804, and prior to the departure of H.M.S. *Investigator* an additional financial despatch was written, dated 30th April, 1805 (*see* page 452 *et seq.*). Although this despatch was subsequently quoted as of the 1st of January, 1805, it is more probable that it was written at some time after the 20th of January.

Note 77, page 246.

The Extra Supplies.

The stores, which were described as "Extra Supplies," were all those transmitted for the use of government with the exception of the provisions and clothing for the military and civil staffs and the convicts. They consisted of implements of agriculture, general ironmongery, bedding, ordnance, stationery, etc. A small proportion of these stores were bartered with settlers, in manner similar to those coming under the heading of "Annual Supplies" (*see* note 31), whenever there was a surplus of any article in store over and above the requirements of government.

Note 78, page 255.

Enclosure No. 9.

The occupations of the different persons mentioned in this return were as follows:—

Campbell, Robert	merchant, partner in Messrs. Campbell & Co., of Calcutta.
Delano, Amasa	master of the American ship <i>Perseverance</i> .
Eastwick, Robert William	master of the ship <i>Betsey</i> .
Lord, Simeon	public auctioneer and dealer (<i>see note 33</i>).
McAskill, Allen	master of the ship <i>Lady Barlow</i> .
Mertho, John	master of the transport <i>Ocean</i> .
Mountgarrett, Jacob	surgeon at Risdon Cove, afterwards at Port Dalrymple.
Palmer, Christopher	baker at Sydney.
Palmer, John	commissary of the colouy, and agent to Robert Campbell.
Simpson, James	settler at the Hawkesbury.
Smith, Thomas	Thomas Smyth was provost-marshal of the territory.
Tough, William	resident agent for Messrs. Chace, Chinnery & Co. (<i>see note 33</i>).
Turnbull, Robert	master of the whaler <i>Britannia</i> .
Withers, F. J.	master of the ship <i>Experiment</i> .

Note 79, page 258.

Separate Letter No. 1.

This despatch was dated the 11th of September, 1804 (*see page 155 et seq.*).

Note 80, page 258.

Nine large Ships.

These ships were India-men on the voyage to China convoyed by *L'Athenienne*, a sixty-four-gun vessel commanded by Captain Fayerman.

Note 81, page 277.

Also page 74.

That of the 15th of October, 1801.

There is no record available of the transmission of an order, dated 15th October, 1801, to England, nor was a copy of the order printed in the book of general orders, published in 1802 (*see note 185, volume III*). It is also curious that orders, which appear in the published volume, were not included in the series transmitted to England in manuscript, as for example the following two orders:—

“6th October, 1804.

“As several Colonial Vessels belonging to Individuals, which have Permission to go to Newcastle, sail from hence short of Provisions, It is to be fully understood by the Masters of the said Vessels that the Commandant of that District is directed not to furnish any Provisions to Vessels of that description but upon the most unavoidable necessity. No Permits will be granted, unless the time is stated that the Provisions will last, and a Report to be made thereon to the Commandant on the Vessel's arrival.”

“16th December, 1804.

“The Harvest being safely got in, it is expected that those indebted to the Stores do make every exertion to pay their Debts by delivering Wheat or

Barley into the Stores at Sydney, Hawkesbury, and Parramatta. Those who have been indebted prior to the 1st of January, 1803, will be allowed Eight Shillings per Bushel for Wheat; and to those become indebted since that period the following Prices will be allowed: Wheat 7s. 6d. a Bushel at Sydney and Parramatta, and 7s. at Hawkesbury."

Note 82, page 283.

Also page 337.

Port Jarvis.

This harbour is now known as Jervis Bay. The examination of this part of the Illawarra district was made by Bartholomew Kent and G. W. Evans (*see note 87*).

Note 83, page 283.

My Orders dated ———.

Governor King's orders to Captain Kent were dated 1st October, 1804, and were transmitted with his despatch to Lord Hobart, marked "Separate No. 4," and dated 20th December, 1804 (*see page 222 et seq.*), and with a despatch to Sir Evan Nepean bearing the same date (*see page 239*).

Note 84, page 284.

Governor King to Under Secretary Sullivan.

This despatch, although dated 20th February, 1805, was not transmitted until the departure of the whaler *Ferrett*, when it was forwarded as an enclosure to a letter to under secretary Cooke, dated 20th July, 1805 (*see page 544*).

Note 85, page 296.

A small Port.

This is now known as Port Sorrell, and the shoal river as the River Rubicon. It had been discovered twelve months previously in the schooner *Governor King*. Acting-lieutenant Symons reported that it had a bar entrance on which there were only ten feet of water at low tide.

Note 86, page 303.

Your Lordship's Communication.

This was the "circular" despatch from Lord Camden, dated 17th May, 1804 (*see page 647, volume IV*).

Note 87, page 304.

The Officer and Surveyor those Settlements.

Bartholomew Kent, lieutenant of H.M.S. *Buffalo*, and G. W. Evans, surveyor, left Sydney at the end of January, 1805, and returned on the 3rd of March following. From Jervis Bay, they proceeded overland to the mouth of the Shoalhaven River, passing *en route* the Crookhaven River. In the estuary of the Shoalhaven, they found a boat, which had been lost during a gale on the voyage to Jervis Bay. In this boat the river was examined for a distance of eighteen miles, when it became impassable. Kent reported the existence of a bar at the entrance to each of the rivers Crookhaven and Shoalhaven.

Note 88, pages 304, 305, and 307.

The General Order of that date.

My General Order of 31st March.

The General Order of the 28th Inst.

There is no record available of the transmission of a series of orders, bearing dates subsequent to those forwarded by Governor King with his despatch, dated 13th January, 1805, and marked No. 17 (*see page 269 et seq.*). Files of the *Sydney Gazette* were forwarded from time to time, and in these the government orders were published.

The order in the *Gazette* of the 24th of February was as follows:—

23rd February, 1805.

“ A quantity of Salt having been received from Newcastle District, made in one of the Salt Pans lately received and set up at that Settlement, and as there is every reason to expect that the above, with the Salt Pans now fixing at this place, will nearly supply the Consumption of that Article, which His Excellency has directed the Commissary to retail to Settlers and others having the Governor’s permission, or that of the Magistrates in Command at the different Settlements, at three halfpence per Pound, to be paid for in Grain or Swines’ Flesh delivered into the Public Stores at the regulated Price for the current Year.

“ The Governor has been informed, on his late visit to some of the out-Settlements, that several Individuals who have from time to time been accommodated with Salt from the Public Stores at twopence halfpenny a Pound, had, almost immediately after receiving it, bartered it away to those who were less fortunate than themselves for Eighteenpence, and often for two Shillings, a Pound. To prevent that extortion, any Person prosecuting to conviction (before two Magistrates) those who make such oppressive Charges, and taking payment thereof, will receive the Reward of Five hundred Pounds of Salt; and the Person offending therein will be deprived not only of that, but of any future, accommodation from the Public Stores, and be otherwise punished as the Magistrates may see fit, for the Breach of a Regulation so necessary to the convenience of every Person in the Colony.”

The order, which was referred to as dated 31st March, 1805, will be found on page 315. In the copy transmitted it was dated 30th March, and subsequently referred to under that date (*see page 574*).

The order, dated 28th April, 1805, was as follows:—

“ Whereas the Natives in different parts of the Out-Settlements have in an unprovoked and inexcusable manner lately committed the most brutal Murder on some defenceless Settlers whose hospitality appears to have drawn upon them the most barbarous treatment, and there being but little hopes of the Murderers being given up to Justice, the Governor has judged it necessary, for the preservation of the lives and properties of the Out-Settlers and Stockmen, to distribute Detachments from the New South Wales Corps among the Out-Settlements for their protection against those uncivilized Insurgents; but, as those measures alone will only be a present check, it is hereby required and ordered that no Natives be suffered to approach the Grounds or Dwellings of any Settler until the Murderers are given up; and that this Order may be carried into full effect, the Settlers are required to assist each other in repelling those Visits; and if any Settler, contrary to the purport and intent of this Order, harbours any Natives, he will be prosecuted for the breach of a Public Order intended for the Security of the Settlers.”

Note 89, page 306.

My Separate Letter No. —.

My Letter by the Lady Barlow.

Governor King wrote to under secretary Sullivan *per* the whaler *Albion* a despatch, dated August, 1804 (*see* page 126), which was devoted to the circumstances of the arrival and settlement of Alexander Riley and Edward Luttrell. No separate letter *per* H.M.S. *Investigator* relating to the same subject was recorded by Governor King in his register.

The letter by the *Lady Barlow* referred to by Governor King was dated 20th December, 1804 (*see* page 165 *et seq.*), the passage relating to the natives being on page 166.

Note 90, page 306.

The Branch Settlers.

The Colo River was known as the Upper Branch and the Macdonald River as the Lower Branch. The trouble with the natives was experienced chiefly by the settlers between Portland Head and the Colo River.

Note 91, page 311.

Parramatta Road.

It is not quite clear which road was referred to as the Parramatta-road in this return. In a map of Sydney, dated 31st October, 1807, practically the modern alignment of the whole of George-street, then known as High-street, forms the logical continuation of the main road to Parramatta. In the original of the French reproduction of Major Taylor's view of Sydney, there is a manuscript note, which appears to indicate that the Parramatta-road ran close to the base of the windmill which was built on a site a little to the west of St. Phillip's church. Such a road would have been immediately commanded by guns mounted on the south-eastern face of Fort Phillip. This road followed approximately the modern alignment of York-street, joining the modern George-street close to the Town Hall in the open square which is shown on Meehan's map (*see* volume of charts). The evidence available is too slender to form a definite conclusion.

Note 92, page 321.

Whom I conducted to their Homes in 1794.

Lieutenant-governor King sailed from Norfolk Island on the 8th of November, 1793, in the store-ship *Britannia*, taking with him the two Maoris who had been brought to the island in the previous April for the purpose of giving instructions as to the manufacture of flax. After landing the Maoris in New Zealand, he returned to the island on the 18th of November. King's manuscript account of this voyage is in the Petherick collection in the commonwealth library.

Note 93, page 322.

I also stated the Circumstances of a small Vessel.

Governor King in the first portion of this paragraph referred to the sixteenth and seventeenth paragraphs of his general despatch, dated 14th August, 1804 (*see* pages 7 and 8 and note 5). The story of the massacre at the Friendly Islands of J. Pendleton and some members of the crew of the ship *Union* will be found in note 50.

Note 94, page 323.

Atooië.

Atooië, in the Sandwich Islands, is now known as Kauai.

Note 95, page 324.

Application has been made by some Individuals.

The individuals were James Aickin, Oliver Slater, and James Bailey. The papers relating to their application and the subsequent proceedings in connection therewith, were forwarded by Governor King with a separate despatch, dated 30th June, 1806 (*see* page 719 *et seq.*).

Note 96, page 324.

My Separate and Particular Letter sent by the Lady Barlow.

This despatch will be found on page 199 *et seq.*

Note 97, page 325.

To Whitehouse and Fletcher to Martin Tims and Robert Jones.

Special instructions with reference to Whitehouse and Fletcher were transmitted to Piper by Governor King (*see* page 32), and at the same time King ordered the discharge of the provost-marshal and two superintendents (*see* page 29) on the establishment at Norfolk Island. Martin Tims (or Timms) at that time was acting provost-marshal, and Robert Jones acting superintendent *vice* Tims.

Note 98, page 327.

Your Order of the 6th February last.

This order was dated 6th February, 1804, and was forwarded as enclosure No. 3 to Governor King's general despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 1st March, 1804 (*see* page 499, volume IV).

Note 99, page 331.

The General Order of the 10th Inst. to be published in the Gazette of that Date.

The General Order on that Subject.

The General Orders of the 4th March.

There was no issue of the *Sydney Gazette*, dated the 10th April, but there was one dated the 10th March, which contained the following order:—

10th March, 1805.

“As the Masters of Vessels from India and elsewhere, who have not been allowed to dispose of the Spirits they brought to this Place, have, in a clandestine manner, gone to the other Settlements dependant on this Territory and there prevailed, perhaps by Artifice, on the Officers in Command to allow them to land and sell the said Spirits, and in some instances, at a most exorbitant rate, it is therefore hereby required and directed that no Officer in Command of any County, Province, Settlement, or Port whatever, being a Dependency on the Government of this Territory, do allow any communication whatever to be held with any Ship or Vessel whatever arriving from this Port (except to relieve distress) unless the Commander of the Vessel produces a letter from the Governor, Lieut.-Governor, or Officer in Command administering the Government of this Territory, to the Officer commanding the Settlement where the Ship, or Vessel, may touch at; and on no account to allow of any Spirits being landed or sold unless the Master

produces a certificate from the Governor of the prices which it has been allowed to be sold for at this Port. No Article of Trade, or any package whatever, is to be landed at any other place than at the Hospital Wharf, on pain of seizure and confiscation; and if any Master of a Ship, Importer, Inhabitant, or Consignee, presumes to land any Spirits, Wines, or other strong drinks without the Governor's own permit in writing being previously obtained, such Spirits, &c., will be seized and the offender be dealt with agreeably to the Governor's instructions on that behalf.

"The following List of Fees on entries of Ships, Bonds, Certificates, and Assessments, are to be levied by the Naval Officer and Clerk Assessor:—

For the Orphan Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Inventory and Registering Ships.			
If an English Merchant Ship with articles for sale and in Gov't Service	0	15	0
If Do. and not in Gov't Service	1	10	0
If a Whaler, with articles for sale	0	15	0
For a Foreign Ship	2	10	0
General permission to Trade	0	10	0
For each Bond	0	3	6
Permission to Water on Orphan Lands	0	10	0
Permit to get Wood do. do. or other Grounds ..	0	10	0
Certificate of Clearance and Bonds returned	0	5	0
Permit to land or remove Spirits	0	0	6

For the Gaol and other Public Works.

For every Gallon of Spirits taken out of a Ship	0	1	0
Do. do. Wine	0	0	6
Do. do. Beer	0	0	3
Wharfage for each Cask, Package, &c.	0	0	6

The second order quoted was dated 30th March, 1805, and will be found on page 315.

The order of the 4th March was as follows:—

4th March, 1805.

"His Excellency is pleased to appoint Lieut. John Piper, of the New South Wales Corps (acting with local rank as Captain), to be Commandant of Norfolk Island, from the date of Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux's leaving the Island, with the allowance of five shillings per day."

Note 100, page 334.

Governor King to Earl Camden.

The details of the action taken by Governor King with regard to privateering on the coast of South America, which are recorded in this despatch and in its enclosures, must be regarded as a direct refutation of any suspicion that George Bass sailed with any ideas of privateering with King's cognisance. Bass, on the *Venus*, sailed from Port Jackson on the 5th of February, 1803, and on April 23rd, 1804, Governor King cautioned William Campbell (*see* page 340) against making any captures from Spain. It is therefore unlikely that Bass would have been allowed to sail with any similar intentions.

Note 101, page 367.

The Proclamation.

A copy of this proclamation was forwarded as enclosure No. 1 (*see* page 462) to Governor King's despatch to secretary Marsden, numbered 1, and dated 30th April, 1805.

Note 102, page 405.

My Letter No. 15—my Letter No. 17.

These despatches will be found on page 563 *et seq.* and page 581 *et seq.*, volume IV.

Note 103, page 405.

Also page 414.

In the 2nd Paragraph . . . I stated the trouble Lieutenant Menzies had.

This report will be found on page 1. See also lieutenant Menzies' letter to Governor King, dated 15th June, 1804, printed on page 112.

Note 104, page 406.

His letter No. 1.

Lieutenant Menzies' letter of resignation was forwarded as an enclosure (see page 471) to the despatch of Governor King to secretary Marsden, marked No. 3, and dated 30th April, 1805. Letter No. 1, enclosed with this despatch to Earl Camden, referred to the foundation of the settlement at Newcastle (*cf.* note 136).

Note 105, pages 407 and 408.

Chapman's Island—Coal Island.

Chapman's Island, which lay due west of the entrance to Coal Harbour, now forms part of the site of Carrington.

Coal Island is now known as Nobby's, and is connected with the mainland by a breakwater half a mile in length.

Note 106, page 408.

This delightful spot which I have taken the liberty of naming after Your Excellency.

Lieutenant Menzies named the settlement he formed King's Town. The site of his headquarters lay on the southern shore just within the entrance to the harbour of Newcastle.

Note 107, page 409.

The enclosed Order.

The orders, regulating the traffic in coal and cedar at Newcastle, were dated the 24th of March, 1804. A copy of them was forwarded with Governor King's despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 16th April, 1804 (see page 623, volume IV).

Note 108, page 410.

He lost his Vessel.

The *James* was a sloop of 14 tons burthen belonging to Thomas Raby. She left Newcastle on the 23rd of April, 1804, and encountered a heavy gale of wind. The pumps were set to work, but two days later became choked. The crew, despairing of saving the vessel, ran her ashore on a beach near Broken Bay, where she was soon dashed to pieces in the surf. The crew of five succeeded in reaching the shore and were picked up on the north head by the schooner *Resource* on the following day.

Note 109, pages 409, 411, 412, 414, 416, and 424.

23rd Inst.—3rd.—21st Inst.—31st Ultio.—Blank.—24th Instant.

Of these six letters belonging to the correspondence between King and Menzies, copies of five were not transmitted by Governor King. The sixth, the undated letter on page 416, was probably the letter from lieutenant Menzies, dated 15th June, 1804, a copy of which was forwarded with Governor King's despatch to Lord Hobart dated 14th August, 1804 (*see* page 112).

Note 110, page 414.

Crafts.

Joseph Craft at this date was in command of the schooner *Resource*.

Note 111, pages 414 and 418.

A Monthly Return.

Monthly Statement.

The monthly return of marines was probably received by Governor King as an enclosure to lieutenant Menzies' letter, dated the 31st of May, 1804, a copy of which was not transmitted to England by King.

The last returns, referred to in the monthly statement, were probably those transmitted to Lord Hobart by Governor King in a despatch, dated 14th August, 1804 (*see* pages 113 and 114).

Note 112, page 415.

Quarterly and Monthly returns.

A balance of the advantages and cost of this Settlement.

These returns and the estimate will be found on pages 113 and 114.

Note 113, page 417.

The Integrity's Signal is a Red and White Flag thus.

The flag was divided into four sections by diagonal lines from corner to corner. The upper and lower divisions were white, the remaining two were red.

Note 114, pages 421 and 422.

Communication.

In the fifth paragraph (*see* page 213) of his despatch to Lord Hobart, marked "Separate No. 4" and dated 20th December, 1804, Governor King detailed the regulations he had made for the separate jurisdictions of lieutenant-governors Collins and Paterson in Tasmania. The similarity of the status of Collins with Paterson to the status of Menzies with Cressy lay in the fact that Collins and Menzies were officers of marines and Paterson and Cressy officers of the New South Wales Corps.

Note 115, page 422.

Mr. Brown.

Robert Brown was the botanist, who had been appointed at the age of twenty-six years to the scientific staff on H.M.S. *Investigator* for her exploring voyages. He was engaged at a salary of £420 *per annum*. After the condemnation of the *Investigator* in 1803, he devoted his attention to botanical

research in the districts surrounding the various settlements in New South Wales and Tasmania. He sailed for England on the 23rd of May, 1805, on board of the converted and refitted *Investigator*. The result of his labours was published in the *Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae*.

Note 116, page 423.

The North Branch.

This was the channel of the Hunter River lying on the north side of the islands now known as Ash and Moscheto Islands.

Note 117, page 425.

Western Arm.

The entrance to the West Arm at Port Dalrymple lies between Anchor Point and Inspection Head at Ilfracombe. This is about five miles distant from the headquarters, which were situated at that time at George Town.

Note 118, page 428.

The Sophia.

The *Sophia* was the Dutch prize taken by the *Policy*, letter of marque (see note 54).

Note 119, page 429.

Also page 430.

General Orders stated in the Gazette of 10th March last.

9th Article of His Majesty's Instructions.

The general orders, dated 10th March, 1805, will be found in note 99 in this volume, and the ninth article of the royal instructions on page 394, volume III.

Note 120, page 429.

My Separate and Particular Letter.

This despatch was dated 20th December, 1804 (see page 199 *et seq.*).

Note 121, page 430.

Also page 432.

My Proclamation of June 3rd, 1804.

The proclamation issued by Governor King in consequence of the importation of spirits on the *Fair American* was dated 28th May, 1804, in the copy (see page 84) transmitted with the despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 14th August, 1804.

Note 122, pages 431 and 432.

General Orders of the 11th October, 1801.

This order will be found on page 465, volume III.

Note 123, pages 434 and 473.

Directions from France.

The order for the release of Matthew Flinders was not signed by Napoleon Bonaparte until the 11th of March, 1806. This order was delivered at Mauritius by the frigate *Greyhound* under a flag of truce on the 21st of July, 1807. The release of Flinders was delayed further by General De Caen, and it was not until the 13th of June, 1810, that he received his freedom.

Note 124, page 436.

The Portuguese settlement Decli.

Dilly is the capital of the Portuguese colony in the island of Timor, Koepang the capital of the Dutch colony in the same island.

Note 125, page 437.

A little harbour there—Port N.W.

The little harbour was named Baye du Cap (Cape Bay), which the schooner *Cumberland* entered on the 15th of December, 1803. Port N.W. is identical with Port Louis. Flinders' statement in this letter that he arrived at Port Louis on the 16th of December is at variance with the date (17th December) recorded in his *Voyage to Terra Australis*. Unless he was inaccurate in quoting the date in one instance, it is probable that Flinders referred to civil time in his letter and to nautical time in his published volume.

Note 126, page 437.

Mr. Aken.

John Aken had been the master on the *Investigator*. After that vessel was condemned, he had embarked on H.M.S. *Porpoise*, and was wrecked on Wreck Reef. He had remained at the reef, until Matthew Flinders returned in the *Cumberland*, on which vessel he had embarked for the voyage to England.

Note 127, page 437.

My Letters gave great Offence.

Amongst the papers seized and examined, there were a series of despatches from Governor King to Lord Hobart, including one dated 7th August, 1803, and marked "Marine Letter No. 3" (*see page 355 et seq.*, volume IV). It is possible that the offence was taken at the concluding portion of the first paragraph of this despatch. In this letter, the possible commercial relations between Mauritius and the settlement at Port Jackson were discussed, and also the necessity for placing the defences of the colony on a sure footing in the event of a hostile French attack from Mauritius.

Note 128, page 439.

Coutance.

R. Coutance was the master of the French brig *L'Adele*. He had visited Port Jackson in the year 1803, and had cleared for Mauritius on the 3rd of September, eighteen days before Flinders had sailed in the *Cumberland* for Wreck Reef.

Note 129, page 441.

M. ———, Commandant le Bâtiment de S. M. ———.

These blanks occur in the original. Commodore Baudin had met Matthew Flinders in the *Investigator* during April, 1802, near Encounter Bay. As he was fully aware of the required names, it seems probable that this letter was intended as an open letter for the use of any ships visiting the islands of Mauritius and Reunion under similar circumstances to the visits of the French exploring vessels to Port Jackson.

Note 130, page 443.

256 Rank and File.

In the return enclosed there is no heading "Present." The numbers "On Parade" were 203 rank and file, and "On Guard" 64, a total of 267.

Note 131, page 448.

My Lord Hobart's recommendation.

In a despatch, dated 30th November, 1803 (*see* page 438, volume IV), under secretary Sullivan transmitted instructions from Lord Hobart that Alexander Riley and Edward Luttrell should be given appointments in the colonial establishment when an opportunity occurred.

Note 132, page 455.

The Remarks on the half Yearly Muster.

Governor King's observations on the result of the half-yearly muster will be found on pages 310 and 311.

Note 133, page 456.

A Separate Letter.

This was the despatch, dated 30th April, 1805, and numbered 9 (*see* pages 451 and 452).

Note 134, page 457.

The Francis . . . being . . . lost in a very heavy Gale of Wind.

The *Francis* was the colonial schooner of 40 tons burthen, which had been brought from England in frame on the transport *Pitt* in March, 1792. She was wrecked on the 21st of March, 1805, on the ocean beach, a little to the north of the entrance to the port of Newcastle.

Note 135, page 459.

Secretary Marsden.

On the 20th of January, 1804, Sir Evan Nepean resigned the position of secretary to the admiralty and became chief secretary for Ireland, William Marsden being appointed to the vacant post at the admiralty. Nepean had played a considerable part in the development of the colony, first as under secretary in the colonial branch of the home office, when the colony was founded, and subsequently at the admiralty. He retired from the chief secretaryship for Ireland in February, 1806, and became governor of Bombay in 1812.

Note 136, page 462.

Also page 471.

Lieutenant Symons to Governor King.

In writing his despatches to secretary Marsden, numbered 1 and 3, Governor King evidently intended to arrange the enclosures in a different order to that in which he ultimately scheduled them. Acting-lieutenant Symons' letter, reporting the bringing of the *Estremina* from Jervis Bay, was forwarded as enclosure No. 43 (*see* page 386) to a separate and particular despatch to Lord Hobart although mentioned in the text of this letter to secretary Marsden, and Symons' letter of the 2nd of May, 1805, reporting the examination of the hold of the *Harrington* was listed as enclosure No. 2 to the despatch No. 1 to secretary Marsden. Again, when writing the despatch No. 3 to secretary Marsden, he probably intended to forward several numbered enclosures, whereas in his schedule only the one was recorded (*cf.* note 104 and the despatch to under secretary Cooke on page 483).

Note 137, page 469.

Mr. Oxley.

John Oxley arrived in the colony on board H.M.S. *Buffalo* on the 16th of October, 1802. His appointment as acting lieutenant in consequence of lieutenant B. Kent being transferred to the *Investigator* was dated 18th March, 1805, but he had no opportunity of passing his examination until after the arrival of Governor Bligh. He returned to England on H.M.S. *Buffalo* in 1807. On the 16th of November, 1808, he arrived in Port Jackson on the transport *Speke* and served as first lieutenant on the *Porpoise*, on which vessel he again returned to England in 1810. He was appointed surveyor to the colony after the resignation of Charles Grimes on the 18th of July, 1811.

Note 138, page 470.

A former letter.

The reference was to the despatch dated 14th August, 1804 (*see* page 130 *et seq.*).

Note 139, page 471.

The enclosed Orders.

These orders were not included in the schedule of enclosures prepared by Governor King, nor is a copy of them available.

Note 140, page 476.

Yours of the 4th of January last.

Governor King acknowledged the despatch of Sir Charles Morgan, dated 4th January, 1804, and not 1805 (*see* page 452, volume IV).

Note 141, page 477.

That high Document.

Governor King transmitted a copy of a similar document in his despatch to Earl Camden, numbered 3 and dated 30th April, 1805 (*see* page 427).

Note 142, page 477.

The pardons.

When the *Investigator* was being commissioned for the voyage to England, Governor King advertised in the *Sydney Gazette* for seamen to complete the crew, but sufficient applicants did not come forward. In consequence, he issued a warrant, dated 20th March, 1805, for the absolute emancipation of twelve transportees for the express purpose of serving on board the *Investigator*. John Wignal Jones, servant to Ferdinand Bauer, and John Morgan, servant to Robert Brown, were pardoned by warrant, dated 21st May, 1805.

Note 143, page 487.

Horse Medicines as per Invoice.

A copy of this invoice is not available. The early settlers paid considerable attention to the treatment of live stock. In a letter, dated 14th November, 1805 (*see* volume I, series III), lieutenant-governor Paterson gave the following account of the treatment of the cattle landed from the ship *Sydney*:—"The Weather becoming Colder and colder with much rain every Week, the whole remaining Number [of the cattle] became at last so reduced that in July I found it actually necessary to allow them to have stimulating drenches once, And for the weakest even twice a day; to invigorate them sufficiently to procure their Food they had boiled Corn, for the Season had

affected them too much to eat it unprepared, Morning and Night; as they became too weak to stand they were put in Slings, and their Limbs, which in the last Stage the cold and rain entirely cramped and contracted, were fomented and recovered by Friction, And to this Mode of treatment . . . I believe the saving of most of them remaining is to be attributed."

Note 144, page 490.

Mr. John Blaxland and his Brother, Mr. Gregory Blaxland.

Gregory Blaxland was born in Kent, England, in 1771. He and his family arrived in Port Jackson on the transport *William Pitt* on the 14th of April, 1806.

John Blaxland, a farmer from Kent, was born on the 4th of January, 1769. He arrived in Port Jackson on the 4th of April, 1807, on the ship *Brothers*, belonging to himself and the Messrs. Hulletts. The circumstances surrounding the arrival and settlement of the two brothers were fully detailed by Governor Macquarie in a despatch to the secretary of state, dated 17th November, 1812, and numbered 5.

Note 145, page 493.

Mr. Marsden.

A. Marsden was secretary to the government in Ireland.

Note 146, page 497.

Separate Letter No. 2.

This despatch will be found on page 320 *et seq.*

Note 147, page 499.

General Order on that Head in the Gazette of ———.

The general order was published in the issue of the *Sydney Gazette*, dated 7th July, 1805. The clause to be inserted in the land grants will be found on page 505.

Note 148, page 502.

The two Paragraphs in the Letter.

The two paragraphs referred to were probably the fourth and fifth paragraphs of Lord Hobart's despatch, dated 30th January, 1802, and numbered 1 (*see* pages 366 and 367, volume III).

Note 149, page 505.

The following Clause.

This clause was to be inserted after the words "for the Use of the Crown" (*see* the form of land grant, pages 310 and 311, volume I). The instructions given to Governor King with reference to land grants were contained in clauses 10, 16, and 17 of his general instructions (*see* pages 394 and 396, volume III). The reservation of timber suitable for naval purposes was mentioned specifically in clause 10, which authorised the granting of lands to emancipists. This clause was practically a repetition of a similar clause contained in the instructions to Governor Phillip. Phillip received also additional instructions (*see* page 124 *et seq.*, volume I) with reference to the granting of lands to non-commissioned officers and privates of the marines and to settlers, but in these instructions no reservations were ordered with regard to the timber growing on grants. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the British government intended that a general reservation of all timber in all grants should be made.

Note 150, page 510.

Your Lordship's Letter No. 1.

This was the despatch, dated 31st October, 1804 (*see* page 161).

Note 151, page 511.

Until Your Lordship could be further consulted thereon.

Governor King, in his general despatch, dated 14th August, 1804, had recommended (*see* page 7) that no lands should be granted at the Cow-pastures, but even at that date he was aware that applications would be made for grants in that district. A similar recommendation had been made in his letter to under secretary Sullivan, dated 1st April, 1804 (*see* page 608, volume IV), and on the 6th of July, 1803, he had issued a proclamation (*see* page 344, volume IV) forbidding any person frequenting the Cowpastures without a special permit. Messrs. Macarthur and Davidson were unable to find a suitable available area in any other part of the colony, and accordingly Governor King issued to them conditional land grants at the Cowpastures under the circumstances detailed in his despatch, dated 1st November, 1805 (*see* page 576 *et seq.*).

Note 152, page 512.

My Letter No. 1, dated 14th August, 1804.

Governor King did not detail the circumstances of the settlement of Alexander Riley and Edward Luttrell in a despatch to Lord Hobart, but in a letter to under secretary Sullivan, dated August, 1804 (*see* page 126).

Note 153, page 515.

Governor King to the Governor-General in Council.

The following is a list of the enclosures which were forwarded with the original of this despatch to India:—

1. Letter from Captain Colnett to Governor King and Answer, 23rd March, 1803 (*see* pages 259 and 260, volume IV).
2. Affidavit of Boatswain and Chief Mate of the *Harrington*, 9th March, 1805 (*see* page 344 *et seq.*).
3. Proclamation respecting Spanish Vessels captured by the *Harrington* (*see* page 462).
4. Letter from Governor King to Judge-Advocate and Magistrates respecting the proceedings of the *Harrington* on the Coast of Peru, 12th March, 1805 (*see* pages 350 and 351).
5. Judge-Advocate's and Magistrates' Opinion (*see* page 352).
6. Captain Campbell's Memorial to Governor King (*see* page 353 *et seq.*).
7. Bond, Campbell and others, 30 March, 1805 (*see* page 371 *et seq.*).
8. Letter from Governor King to Judge-Advocate and Magistrates, 4th April (*see* page 374).
9. Letter from Mr. Blaxcell to Captain Campbell, 8th April (*see* page 381).
10. Extract from *Harrington's* log-book (not available).
11. Extract from Chief Mate's Journal (*see* page 376 *et seq.*).
12. Examination of Henry Purcell respecting Erasures in the *Harrington's* log (*see* page 380 *et seq.*).
13. Judge-Advocate's and Magistrates' report respecting Erasures (*see* page 380).
14. Orders to the Corporal of the Guard (*see* page 382).
15. Mr. Tozer's Deposition before the Governor and Judge-Advocate, 9th April, 1805 (*see* page 383).

16. Campbell's and Gardiner's refusal to verify Log Book (*see* page 379).
17. Order to Acting-Lieut. Symons with List of Articles found on board the *Harrington* (*see* pages 384 and 386).
18. Copy of Letter from Lieut. Symons to Governor King (*see* page 386).
19. Letter from Governor King to Judge-Advocate and Naval Officer respecting Mr. Campbell's relinquishing the Command of the *Harrington* (*see* page 401).
20. Letter from Captain Campbell to Judge-Advocate and Magistrates (*see* page 402).
21. Letter from Governor King to Judge-Advocate and Magistrates (*see* page 403).
22. Judge-Advocate's and Magistrates' Opinion (*see* page 404).
23. Letter from Acting-Lieut. Robbins to Governor King (*see* page 479).
24. Orders given by Captain Campbell to Mr. Arnold Frisk.
25. Deposition of Mr. A. Frisk and others, 18th May, 1805.

Note 154, page 525.

An addition of Military Stores distinguished in Red Ink.

A copy of the duplicate of this requisition is not available. The ordnance wanted for Fort Phillip will be found on page 529.

Note 155, pages 530 and 532.

The copy of a Letter I addressed to my Lord Hobart.

My Letter, dated 26th Jany. last.

My Letter of that Date to the Secretary of the Public Department.

The despatch to Lord Hobart was dated 16th March, 1804 (*see* page 602 *et seq.*, volume IV). Copies of the two letters to India were not enclosed by Governor King with any of his despatches (*see* volume, series II).

Note 156, page 534.

My Letter dated 21st last August.

My Letter to Lord Hobart, dated Aug't 7th, 1803.

Copy of a Letter to Mr. Sullivan.

The first despatch will be found on page 142; the second on page 350 *et seq.*, volume IV; the third reference was to the same despatch as the first.

Note 157, page 534.

Maurice Margarot's History.

A note on the Scottish "martyrs," of whom Margarot was one, will be found on page 771, volume I.

Note 158, page 535.

Henry Brown Hayes.

A note on Henry Brown Hayes will be found on page 801, volume III.

Note 159, page 535.

Michael Massey Robinson.

Mr. Oldham Oldham.

The story of the trial of Michael Robinson and his attempted blackmail of Mr. Oldham will be found in note 193, volume II. Further particulars relating to Robinson will be found in note 242, volume III.

Note 160, page 535.

His Grace complied with in October, 1799, by writing to My Predecessor on the Subject.

Governor King was in error in this statement. The letter with regard to the protest of Mr. Oldham against the pardon of Robinson was dated 14th November, 1799, and was written by under secretary King to Governor Hunter. Hunter's reply will be found on page 490 *et seq.*, volume II.

Note 161, page 536.

Maum.

William Maum was transported from Ireland for alleged complicity in the Irish rebellion of 1798. Prior to his banishment, strong testimony in his favour had been given by lieutenant-general Myers, under secretary Cooke, and colonel Thomas Fitzgerald. He arrived in Sydney with other Irish transportees in the *Minerva* on the 11th of January, 1800. There is some non-conclusive evidence that he is identical with William Maughan, Mahan, or Mahon, who was involved in the conspiracy amongst the Irish convicts in September, 1800 (*see* pages 638 and 651, volume II). He was re-transported to Norfolk Island in 1805. He was the author of some serious charges against Governor King (*see* note 52).

Note 162, page 543.

On which Subject I have already written.

Governor King referred to the rights of the civil surgeons to demand trial by court martial in the postscript to his despatch to Earl Camden, dated 30th April, 1805, and numbered 3 (*see* page 407).

Note 163, page 544.

A Letter with its respective Enclosures.

This despatch was addressed to under secretary Sullivan, and dated February, 1805 (*see* page 284 *et seq.*).

Note 164, page 549.

The proceedings of the court martial.

John Savage, assistant surgeon, was tried by court martial for "Neglect of Duty in not attending the Wife of Edward McDonald, Settler at Kissing Point, when in Labour, altho' solicited by the husband in the most pressing manner" and was ordered to be cashiered. Pending the confirmation of this sentence, Governor King suspended Savage from his civil duties and from the command of the Parramatta loyal association. Savage returned to England on the whaler *Ferrett*. His sentence was considered by the judge-advocate general and was not confirmed, "the case proved not being a Military Offence within the Mutiny Act or Articles of War."

Note 165, page 549.

The Appeal of George Crosley.

The papers in connection with this appeal will be found on page 582 *et seq.*, volume IV.

Note 166, page 551.

Also page 638.

Two hundred pounds Irish Money.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Irish £1 was equivalent to the English £1 1s. 8d., the value of Irish money as compared with English money being in the proportion of twelve to thirteen.

Note 167, page 552.

Also pages 555 and 576.

My Lord Camden's and your Letters, dated October 30th, 1804.

In the copies of these despatches, which are available, six were dated 31st October and one 3rd November, 1804 (*see* page 161 *et seq.*).

Note 168, page 555.

Mr. ———, Master.

Daniel Lye was the master of H.M.S. *Porpoise* under the command of Joseph Short.

Note 169, page 556.

A person said to be a professed Wool-sorter.

Edward Wood arrived in the colony with Mr. John Macarthur on the ship *Argo* on the 8th of June, 1805. He and his brother, Thomas, came out for the express purpose of giving instruction in the technique of wool-sorting. His report to Governor King will be found on page 565.

Note 170, page 557.

His Majesty's Sale in 1804.

The following report of this sale appeared in the *Agricultural Magazine*, August, 1804:—

The sale took place near Kew, August, 1804.

MR. FARNHAM, the auctioneer, of Richmond, opened the business by a short but neat speech on His Majesty's gracious views in promoting the breed of excellent sheep before them, and read the printed conditions of sale. After Sir Joseph Banks had stated that his friends Sir Richard Worsley, of the Isle of Wight, and Sir James Reddal, of Scotland, not being able to attend, had commissioned him to bid for six or more of the sheep, the sale commenced, at which much keen bidding was seen among the amateurs and breeders present.

The first twenty-three lots consisted each of a single shearing ram.

Lot 1 was a ram, labouring under a temporary privation of sight, which Sir Joseph Banks and Richard Stamford, the King's shepherd, stated not to be very uncommon with these sheep at this season, but from which there was no doubt he will perfectly recover. The weight of his fleece was stated to be at the last shearing 3 lb. 4 oz. He was knocked down to Captain Macarthur at £6 15s., after Sir Joseph Banks had apprized him that an old Act of Parliament stood in the way of exporting sheep from this country, the captain's object being to take the sheep which he was then purchasing to New South Wales in about three weeks' time to add to the flock which he is rearing near Botany Bay with a degree of success which promises to be of the greatest national importance. The sheep intended for lot 2 was unwell and not offered for sale. Lot 3, fleece 4 lb. 3 oz., was sold to George Home Sumner, Esq., at £7 12s. Lot 4, fleece 3 lb., of very fine wool, was sold to Mr. Knowles at £9 10s. Lot 5, fleece 4 lb., was bought by Mr. Andrews, for Mr. Beckingham, near Canterbury, at 10 guineas. Lot 6, a very lively sheep, was bought by Capt. Macarthur at £11. Lot 7, fleece 3 lb. 12 oz., with bad eyes at present, was knocked down to Sir Joseph Banks, for one of his friends, at £6 7s. Lot 8, fleece 5 lb. 4 oz., was sold to Mr. Knowles for 10½ guineas. Lot 9, fleece 3 lb. 12 oz., was bought by J. W. Allen, Esq., near Bury, at 30 guineas. Lot 10, fleece 3 lb. 6 oz., was sold to Mr. Leith at 10½ guineas. Lot 11, fleece 3 lb. 12 oz., of better wool than the last, sold to Captain Macarthur at 15 guineas. Lot 12, fleece 5 lb. 4 oz., was sold to C. H. Sumner, Esq., at 27 guineas. Lot 13, fleece 3 lb. 4 oz., was bought

by Captain Macarthur at 16 guineas. Lot 14 was sold to Mr. Warren at 15 guineas. Lot 15, a sheep at present blind, fleece 4 lb. 8 oz., was sold to Captain Macarthur at 22 guineas. Lot 16, a very perfect sheep, and fine fleece, 4 lb. 4 oz., was sold to Sir Joseph Banks at 20 guineas. Lot 17, a sheep having the disorder called the footrot, fleece 4 lb. 12 oz., was sold to Mr. Warren at £12. Lot 18, fleece 4 lb. 8 oz., was bought by Sir Joseph Banks at 14 guineas. Lot 19, fleece 4 lb. 12 oz., very fine wool, was sold to G. H. Sumner at 20 guineas. Lot 20, fleece 4 lb. 6 oz., was bought by Sir Joseph Banks at 15 guineas. Lot 21, fleece 5 lb., to Mr. Beckingham at 25 guineas; lot 22, fleece 4 lb. 4 oz., to Captain Macarthur at 21 guineas; lot 23, fleece 4 lb. 8 oz., to Sir Joseph Banks at 20 guineas; lot 24, fleece 5 lb. 12 oz., to Mr. Freeman, near Henley, at 42 guineas, which finished the shearing rams. Lot 25 was a full-mouthed ram, which had not been used, though so expressed by mistake in the bill. He sold to General Robinson, of Scotland, for 7½ guineas. Lot 26, a full-mouth ram, called Young Snag, four years and a-half old, whose sire was in as much repute among the King's sheep as Eclipse among racehorses, and who had been used in the King's flock, fleece 3¼ lb., was sold to G. H. Sumner for 18 guineas. Lot 27, a four-tooth'd ram, which had not been used in the Royal flock, fleece 7 lb. 3 oz., was sold to Mr. Jefferson at 38 guineas. Lot 28, a ditto, fleece 8 lb., was sold to Mr. Heaven at 25 guineas. Lot 29, a four-tooth ram, which was used last year in the King's flock, was sold to John Procter Anderson, Esq., at 24 guineas. Lot 30, a ditto, fleece 7 lb. 2 oz., was sold to Captain Macarthur for 27 guineas. Lot 31, a good ditto, fleece 6 lb. 8 oz., was sold to Mr. Kidd at 24 guineas, which completed the lots of rams, the remaining fourteen lots being full-mouthed ewes, which had been bred in the royal flock and were warranted to have good bags. Lot 32 sold to Mr. Beckingham at 9 guineas; lot 33 to Mr. Hallet at 8 guineas; lot 34 to Mr. Beckingham at 7½ guineas; lot 35 to Mr. Freeman at 7 guineas; lot 36 to Mr. Freeman at 8 guineas; lot 37 to Mr. Leith at 9½ guineas; lot 38 to Mr. Eyton at 11 guineas; lot 39 to Mr. Knowles at 7 guineas; lot 40 to Mr. Beckingham at 8 guineas; lot 41 to Captain Macarthur at 11 guineas; lot 42 to Mr. Campbell at 9 guineas; lot 43 to Col'l Greville at 9 guineas; lot 44 to Gen'l Robinson at 7 guineas; lot 45 to Mr. Hallet at 6 guineas.

The sale ended about a quarter-past four o'clock (began at two), when Sir Joseph Banks stated that the prices at which the sheep had been sold exceeded His Majesty's and his own expectations and wishes on the subject, His Majesty never having before sold a Spanish sheep for more than 6 guineas, they having been sold by private contract, while he had given away more than 170 sheep; but from the eagerness exhibited this day in bidding, he had no doubt His Majesty's intentions in placing the sheep in those gentlemen's hands who would most value and attend to the increasing of the breed would be fully answered.

This show and sale of sheep is intended to be annual, and next year a larger number of ewes are intended for sale, His Majesty's flock having now arrived at the number intended to be kept.

Note 171, page 559.

Mr. Rowland Hassall.

Rowland Hassall was one of the missionaries who had been sent by the London Missionary Society to Otaheite in 1796. He had left the island owing to the opposition of the natives, and had arrived in Port Jackson on the *Nautilus* in 1798. He had received a grant of land of one hundred acres from Governor Hunter in the district of Dundas on the 20th of April, 1799. He had for some time acted as storekeeper at Parramatta, and had also held religious meetings regularly at Kissing Point.

Note 172, page 559.

General Orders of July 23rd.

The orders referred to were dated 27th July, 1805, and appeared in the *Sydney Gazette*, on the day following. They were as follows:—

“The Governor having received a Despatch from the Honorable Earl Camden, His Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Oct. 30, 1803, Requiring the fullest Information being transmitted for the Lords Committee of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, Respecting the Increase and Improvement of the Breeds of Sheep with the Growth and Improvement of Wool raised in this Territory; His Lordship having also in the strongest manner recommended a general attention being paid to that important national object.

“And as the most advisable and satisfactory means of obtaining that information appears to be by Questions tending to that object being answered by the Proprietors, of which the following will be the leading Enquiries viz.

[Here followed the nine queries, which were forwarded as enclosure No. 2; see page 559.]

“For which purpose the Governor requests the Officers and other Persons, who have bred or possess Flocks of Sheep, will forward to him on or before the 10th of August at Government House, Sydney, Sealed Answers to the above Questions with such other Observations as their experience and judgment may suggest, And that the Quality of the different Fleeces may be clearly ascertained, His Excellency has requested Mr. Wood, the Professional Gentleman who came in the *Argo*, and two other Gentlemen experienced in that kind of Stock and Wool, to inspect the Fleeces of the different Flocks in the Week following the General Muster of the Settlers. Previous Notice will be given when the Flocks of each District will be examined; when the Proprietors are requested to attend with them, and point out where their respective Flocks will assemble.”

Note 173, page 560.

Mr. Thos. Rowley.

Thomas Rowley had arrived in the colony as a lieutenant in the New South Wales Corps. He had received his first grant from lieutenant-governor Grose. His principal farm was situated in the district of Liberty Plains and included an area of seven hundred and fifty acres, which had been granted to him on the 9th of August, 1803.

Note 174, page 561.

Mr. Edwd. Robinson.

Edward Robinson was a settler at the Hawkesbury, where he obtained his first land grant of thirty acres in the district of Mulgrave Place on the 9th of December, 1794.

Note 175, page 561.

Mr. James Shepherd.

James Shepherd was a settler in the district of Dundas near Kissing Point on the Parramatta River, and had received a grant of one hundred acres on the 11th of August, 1804.

Note 176, page 562.

Mr. Thos. Arndell.

Thomas Arndell had arrived in the colony as second assistant surgeon on the first establishment. He applied for and obtained permission to retire at

the end of 1792. He devoted himself to farming and ultimately settled at the Hawkesbury, where on the 4th of June, 1804, he received a grant of six hundred acres at Mulgrave Place. He was also magistrate for the Hawkesbury district.

Note 177, page 562.

Mr. George Hall.

George Hall was a settler at the Hawkesbury, where he had received a grant of one hundred acres at Mulgrave Place on the 19th of April, 1803.

Note 178, page 569.

Your three letters of the 30th April last.

There were four numbered despatches from Governor King to Marsden, dated 30th April, 1805.

Note 179, pages 574 and 575.

General Orders of March 30th, 1805.

General Order of Oct. 15th, 1800.

The order of March 30th, 1805, will be found on page 315 in this volume, and that of October 15th, 1800, on page 34, volume III.

Note 180, page 576.

Applications dated March 16th, 1804, and dated July 20th, 1805.

These "applications" will be found on page 602, volume IV, and page 530 in this volume (see also note 210, volume IV).

Note 181, page 578.

The Letter I wrote by the Ferret.

This despatch was dated 20th July, 1805 (see page 510 *et seq.*).

Note 182, page 579.

Also page 580.

The Hut at the Nepean.

The hut at the Nepean was erected by government and was situated at the site of the present bridge across the Nepean River at Camden. The first road to the Cowpastures was marked out by the order of Governor King in the year 1805. It commenced from Warby's at Prospect and joined what is now known as the Cowpasture old road. It crossed the north-western angle of the grant to the orphan school, touched the south-eastern corner of Major Johnston's grant, known as King's Gift Farm, and passed along the eastern side of Captain Abbott's grant, known as Abbotsbury Farm. Its alignment was practically identical with the modern road from the corner of the Raby estate to the bridge at Camden.

Note 183, page 579.

George Cayley's Observations, etc.

George Caley made two important expeditions to the Cowpastures, one in December, 1802, and the second in February, 1804. In his first expedition, he went almost due south from the neighbourhood of Menangle to the neighbourhood of Douglas Park, which he named Ripponden. From here he followed the general western course of the Nepean River along the northern

bank, until he crossed the Stonequarry Creek, which he named Poppy Brook. Passing through Thirlmere, he discovered the Picton lagoon, which he named *Scirpus Mere*. A few miles south of the lagoon was the outward termination of the journey, whence he retraced his steps to the Stonequarry Creek, and then took a direct course for the ford at Camden.

In his second expedition, a similar course was taken to the neighbourhood of Thirlmere, when he turned north, and coming to the valley of the Stonequarry Creek, he named it Green Dingle. After crossing the creek and travelling first west and then north, he touched the Werriberri Creek, which he called Brush Creek. Travelling in various northerly directions, he passed Spring Creek, which he called Bull Creek, discovered the Mount Hunter Rivulet, which he named Balbinmatta Brook, and crossed the Nepean River about five miles below Camden.

The lagoons referred to as five miles from the ford at Camden are still in existence. There are three large ones, and their modern names are Spectacle, Baragel, and Menangle, taking them in order from north to south. Ensign Francis Barrallier stated that the lagoons were named by the natives Manhangle, Baragel and Carabeeby in the same order.

The grants to Messrs. John Macarthur and Davidson were located on the western banks of the Nepean River. The grant to Davidson was known as Belmont, and consisted of two thousand acres. It surrounded the present railway station at Menangle, the railway bridge almost dividing the river frontage into two equal halves. To the north of Davidson's grant lay Macarthur's grant of two thousand two hundred and fifty acres, known as Camden Park; this grant had frontage to the Nepean River on its northern and eastern boundaries. To the south of Davidson's grant lay Macarthur's grant of two thousand seven hundred and fifty acres, known as Upper Camden.

Note 184, page 582.

Barracks.

Barracks had arrived in the colony with Governor Hunter as a boy servant. He had accompanied John Wilson in his explorations in 1798, and had kept the diary of those journeys. He returned to England with Governor Hunter.

Note 185, page 584.

That part of His Journal.

The extract from *An Account of the English Colony* by David Collins, which was referred to, will be found on page 437, volume I, of that work, and is as follows:—

“The question how these cattle came hither appeared easy of solution. The few that were lost in 1788, two bulls and five cows, travelled without interruption in a western direction until they came to the banks of the Nepean. Arrived there, and finding the crossing as easy as when the governor forded it, they came at once into a well-watered country, and amply stored with grass. From this place why should they move? They found themselves in possession of a country equal to their support, and in which they remained undisturbed.”

Note 186, page 584.

The Number of Cows, &c.

The statements with regard to the numbers of the cattle, which were lost in 1788, vary.

Governor Phillip, in despatches, dated 9th July and 28th September, 1788 (*see* pages 50 and 77, volume I), stated that the number was two bulls and four cows.

In a postscript to a letter to lieutenant-governor King, dated 5th June, 1799 (*see* page 604, volume IV), Phillip stated that five cows, one bull, and one heifer were lost.

David Collins in his *Account* (*see* note 185) stated that the number was two bulls and five cows.

Note 187, page 585.

Also page 592.

My proclamation of July 6th, 1803.

This proclamation will be found on page 344, volume IV.

Note 188, pages 585, 590, and 697.

Cayley's Map.

Chart of the Cattle Tracks.

A Small Chart of these Settlements.

These maps will be found in the volume of charts and plans.

Note 189, page 586.

Some local Expressions.

The three first expressions, "brush," "scrub," and "forest land," were words adapted by the colonists for local conditions in order to distinguish between the character of the soil and herbage in different localities.

"Creek" was the application of an entirely new meaning to an old word. The *Standard Dictionary* defines it as "a tidal or valley stream, between a brook and a river in size." It acquired its local meaning from a very early date, as it is so used in Hunter's *Voyage* published in 1793.

Note 190, page 586.

Ensign Barrallier's Journey.

The complete journal of ensign Francis Barrallier's expedition, from the 6th of November, 1802, to the 21st of December following, will be found in volume I, series V.

Note 191, page 592.

The Long Meadow.

This was the name given to the extensive flats extending in a southerly direction from the banks of the Nepean River and lying immediately to the east of the site of the original homestead of Mr. John Macarthur.

Note 192, page 593.

The following Report.

The description of the country traversed is incompatible with the nature of the country lying in the direction of a due west course from the junction of the Hawkesbury and Grose rivers. It is probable that they followed a south-westerly course, roughly following the present alignment of the western two-thirds of the road from Springwood to the Hawkesbury Look-out. Following this course, the explorers would pass through some tolerably good mountain country, but the distance would be only about twelve miles. About seven miles further in a west-south-west direction they would have reached the cairn of stones in the neighbourhood of Linden, which was known subsequently as Caley's Repulse. This cairn was erected most probably by lieutenants Dawes and Johnston and Mr. Lowes on the 14th of December, 1789, and formed the western termination of their journey at the hill, which they named Mount Twiss.

Note 193, page 593.

Observations on his Journey to the Carmarthan Mountains.

George Caley crossed the Nepean River at the Belmont estate and travelling W.N.W. ascended the heights of the Kurrajong. Taking a more westerly course, he crossed the Buralow Creek and named the locality Swamp Valley. Following a westerly direction with a little southing he reached the valley of the creek which divides the modern parishes of Bilpin and Buralow; this he named the Devil's Wilderness. Travelling a little south of west, he ascended Mount Tomah, which he named Fern Tree Hill, and Mount Bell, which he called Table Hill. He then followed various courses until he was successful in reaching Mount King George, which he named Mount Banks. In this journey, Caley followed in a general way the direction of what is now known as Bell's line of road.

Note 194, pages 601 and 651.

Order that has existed since March, 1797.

This order was dated 10th March, 1797 (*see* page 75, volume II).

Note 195, page 602.

Two Letters to my Lord Camden.

These despatches were dated 20th July, 1805 (*see* page 510 *et seq.*), and 2nd October, 1805 (*see* page 555 *et seq.*).

Note 196, page 620.

My Letter No. 9 to My Lord Camden.

This despatch was dated 30th April, 1805 (*see* page 451).

Note 197, page 625.

The Papers.

These were the documents enclosed in the despatch, dated 30th April, 1805, and marked "Separate and Particular" (*see* page 339 *et seq.*).

Note 198, page 627.

A Letter from Governor King with 26 Inclosures.

The despatch from Governor King, dated 30th April, 1805, relating to the seizure of the Spanish vessels by the *Harrington* (*see* page 334 *et seq.*) had fifty enclosures attached to it. It is not clear why twenty-six enclosures were noted in this letter from counsel.

Note 199, page 630.

The Marginal Notes of this date.

Copies of the duplicate original despatches of these three dates with the marginal notes are not available.

Note 200, page 631.

A Chief.

Te-pahi was a chief of the Bay of Islands. He and his four sons with two attendants embarked on the whaler *Venus* for Norfolk Island. From thence, they travelled on H.M.S. *Buffalo* to Port Jackson *via* Hobart, and arrived at Sydney on the 27th of November, 1805. Te-pahi remained in the colony until the 24th of February, 1806, when he left on his return voyage under the charge of acting-lieutenant Symons in the *Lady Nelson*, which vessel was detailed specially for the service by Governor King. During his visit, every

mark of respect was shown him. He and one of his sons resided with King; he visited Macarthur at Parramatta, and was shown the linen and woollen manufactories; at his intercession, two persons condemned for stealing provisions were pardoned; and when he returned to New Zealand, he was loaded with presents.

Note 201, page 635.

A printed Copy of the Speech.

The copy of this speech has been omitted. It will be found amongst the English parliamentary papers.

Note 202, page 636.

Also pages 639, 642, 672, 685, 690, 694, 695, 716, 719, 740, 748, 760, 761, 766, 772, and 783.

Despatch.

These despatches from Governor King were received in England at a time when it was thought that King had left the colony. Although the despatches were not individually acknowledged, the Right Hon. W. Windham commented on the most important details in the letters to the secretary of state when he wrote his despatch to Governor Bligh, dated 30th December, 1806, and numbered 6.

Note 203, page 636.

Five United Irishmen.

These men were Michael Dwyer, John Mernagh, Hugh Byrne, Martin Burke, and Arthur Devlin, who were granted permission "to banish themselves for life to New South Wales to avoid being brought to trial" for treasonable practices. They arrived in Port Jackson on the 18th of February, 1806. After their arrival they were allowed their freedom by Governor King, but soon became involved in treasonable practices. In May, 1807, they, with three other suspects, were brought to trial for "contriving and intending to disturb the peace of the colony by instigating many persons to revolt from their allegiance, and to rise in open rebellion, with intent to overthrow His Majesty's Government herein, as well upon the 27th day of August last, as at other subsequent periods prior to the prisoners being taken into custody." Two of the prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to receive one thousand lashes and to be sent to one of the detached settlements. Governor Bligh, in order to prevent any further conspiracy, sent two of these men to Norfolk Island, two to Port Dalrymple, and two to Hobart. The five above-named United Irishmen were allowed subsequently to re-assemble. In May, 1809, each was granted one hundred acres of land in the district of Cabramatta by lieutenant-governor Paterson during his insurrectionary government. These five grants were confirmed by Governor Macquarie on the 1st of January, 1810.

Note 204, page 639.

An Extraordinary Gazette.

This was a copy of the *London Gazette*.

Note 205, page 645.

The Enclosure to the Secretary of Admiralty.

Governor King referred to his despatch to secretary Marsden, dated 24th March, 1806 (*see* page 684). The *general* despatch forwarded by any conveyance was regarded as a kind of covering letter to the remaining despatches transmitted, hence the term "enclosure."

Note 206, page 647.

In my Letter of December last to Mr. Cook.

The result of the annual muster was forwarded by Governor King with his despatch to under secretary Cooke, dated 1st November, 1805, and numbered 3 (*see* page 600 *et seq.*). It is possible that a duplicate of that despatch was forwarded with the despatches, dated 31st December.

Note 207, page 649.

A most destructive Insect.

Governor King gave a full account of the introduction and life history of this insect in the fifteenth paragraph (*see* page 751) of his despatch, dated 27th July, 1806.

In the copy of this despatch, dated 15th March, 1806, which is preserved in Governor King's private letter-book, paragraphs 23 and 24 are omitted, and the following is added to paragraph 22:—

“Unfortunately the great part of that planted by Individuals on the low Ground was flooded in February, and more than 6,000 Bushels of Maize lost. However notwithstanding all these misfortunes to our late Crops, Still I hope the ensuing Season will be favourable, And if no Accident happens to our crop of Maize, we shall not want. And to ensure a Sufficiency, I have directed Barley and Potatoes to be received and issued, as a part of the Ration.”

Note 208, page 656.

A smaller Group of Islands.

The latitude and longitude of these islands correspond to the position of the Antipodes Islands, which lie to the south-east of the south island of New Zealand. The southern limits of the jurisdiction, assigned to Governor King by his commission (*see* page 384 *et seq.*, volume III), was 43° 39' of south latitude, or 6° 10' north of the assumed position of these islands.

Note 209, page 657.

I informed My Lord Hobart.

My Letter to the Governor of the Isle of France.

Governor King reported the visit of the brig *L'Adele* in his letter, dated 7th August, 1803, and marked “Marine Letter No. 3” (*see* page 357, volume IV). The letter to the governor of Mauritius will be found on page 360, volume IV.

Note 210, page 657.

1,238 Gallons.

In a copy of this letter preserved in the public record office, London, the quantity of gallons was stated to be 1,023. This amount would clearly not agree with the quantities stated in the marginal note.

Note 211, page 660.

In a former Letter.

In the fourth paragraph (*see* page 497) of his general despatch, dated 20th July, 1805, Governor King reported the banishment of two natives to another settlement, but he did not specify Norfolk Island as the place of exile.

Note 212, page 660.

A small private Colonial Vessel.

This was the sloop *George*, of twenty-eight tons, owned by John Palmer. She became a total wreck and was dismantled, her ironwork being brought to Sydney in the *Venus* in April, 1806. The natives at Twofold Bay were a constant source of trouble to the sealing gangs engaged in that locality. (*See Sydney Gazette*, 6th April, 1806.)

Note 213, page 664.

Buildings.

The site of Fort Phillip is detailed in note 1, and of the salt-pans in note 214. The residence for the judge-advocate was erected on the site now occupied by the department of education. The site occupied by the guard-house was on the northern side of Bridge-street near the corner of Young-street. The printing office was erected on a site close to the present corner of Bent and O'Connell streets.

Note 214, page 669.

Salt pans, Buildings, Wharf, &c., situate in Green Bay.

The salt-pans were erected at the head of Rushcutters Bay near the site of Bentley's or Marshall's bridge, adjacent to the power-house. The modern park and cricket reserves have been made by reclaiming the sand banks and mud flats which formerly occupied the head of the bay.

Note 215, page 674.

My Letter A by the Lady Barlow and Investigator.

The references were to the fourteenth paragraph (*see* page 190) of Governor King's despatch, dated 20th December, 1804, and to the last paragraph (*see* page 248) of the despatch, dated 1st January, 1805.

Note 216, page 675.

The Wild Herds which are now the exclusive property of the Crown.

Governor King had claimed a proportion of the wild cattle on account of an assumed interest of Governor Phillip in the herds, which had been transferred to himself. He had surrendered all his supposed rights in exchange for some tame cattle selected from the government herds, and had transmitted the details of his claim and of the exchange in his despatches, dated 16th March, 1804, and 20th July, 1805 (*see* page 602, volume IV, and page 530 in this volume; *see* also note 210, volume IV).

Note 217, page 676.

As the Newspapers inform me that Captn. Bligh of the Navy is on his Way.

Captain William Bligh was appointed governor in succession to Philip Gidley King in April, 1805, and his commission was dated 24th May. On the 13th of July following, Viscount Castlereagh wrote informing King of the appointment and of Bligh's intended departure early in September. The despatch containing this information was received by King *per* the *William Pitt* on the 14th of April, 1806. Captain Bligh left England in February, 1806, on the transport *Sinclair*. It seems strange that the news of the appointment of his successor should have been received by King through the medium of the public press before he had received the official announcement.

Note 218, page 680.

Enclosure C.

The occupations of the different persons mentioned in this return, which have not been detailed in note 78, were as follows:—

Bennett, Jane dealer.

Bennett, William . . . clerk to the commissary.

Bevan, David public auctioneer at Sydney.

Biggers, Thomas manager of John Palmer's farm at the Hawkesbury.

Campbell and Co. merchants of Calcutta.

Harris, John surgeon of the New South Wales Corps.

Jamieson, Thomas . . . surgeon of the colony.

Kearns, Matthew licensed butcher at Sydney.

Lamb, Edward settler in the district of Upper Minto.

Simpson, Judith dealer.

Thompson, Andrew . . . head constable at the Hawkesbury, ship-owner and trader.

Note 219, page 684.

An Extraordinary Gazette.

This was a copy of the *London Gazette*, dated 23rd March, 1805.

Note 220, page 686.

The New Porpoise.

The first *Porpoise* was lost on Wreck Reef on the 17th of August, 1803. The second *Porpoise* left England in February, 1806, in charge of the convoy, which included the ship *Sinclair* with Governor Bligh on board. She was commanded by Joseph Short on the voyage to the colony.

Note 221, page 690.

Also page 691.

Mar. 27, 1806.

A copy of a letter bearing this date is not available.

Note 222, page 717.

The Opinion given by Your Solicitor, Mr. Bray.

This opinion was incorporated in a letter to the transport commissioners, dated 9th June, 1803 (*see* page 426, volume IV).

Note 223, page 719.

A former Letter.

This despatch was dated 30th April, 1805, and marked "Separate No. 2" (*see* page 320 *et seq.*).

Note 224, page 720.

12th Article of His Majesty's Instructions.

This clause of the royal instructions to Governor King will be found on page 395, volume III.

Note 225, pages 720 and 723.

Order of the 11th August, 1804.

Reference was made to the last four paragraphs of the order, dated 11th August, 1804 (*see* pages 92 and 93).

Note 226, page 721.

Beechley Mar.

Bèche-de-mer or trepang, a species of sea slug.

Note 227, page 741.

The Integrity is not yet returned.

The cutter *Integrity* was sent to Valparaiso under the command of acting-lieutenant Charles Robbins. The reasons for her voyage were detailed by Governor King in a despatch, dated 20th July, 1805, with its enclosures (see page 514 *et seq.*). She sailed from Sydney on the 20th of June, 1805, and no evidence of the fate of the cutter or her crew has been found to this day.

Note 228, page 744.

The Orders stated in the Enclosures

Report attached to this Paper.

The orders to the guard will be found on page 382, and acting-lieutenant Symons' report on the Spanish property on the *Harrington* on page 386.

Note 229, page 753.

Sending these dispatches by a British Subject going by an American Ship.

The American ships in the harbour at the date of writing this despatch were the *Favourite*, *Criterion*, and *Brothers* (B. Worth). The despatch was sent to Tasmania and transmitted by lieutenant-governor Collins.

Note 230, pages 761 and 772.

*12th August when I resigned the Command to Governor Bligh.
My giving the Government up to my Worthy Successor.*

Governor Bligh arrived in Port Jackson on the *Sinclair* on the 7th of August, 1806, and made his official landing on the following day. On the 13th of August, he assumed the administration of the colony. It is evident from the wording of these despatches from Governor King that they were written at a time subsequent to the day they were dated.

Note 231, page 766.

It will appear that I have not abused the prerogative.

The emancipations granted by Governor King during his administration were four hundred and sixty-eight in number, including both absolute and conditional (see page xi, volume IV).

Note 232, page 766.

I have caused them to be reprinted.

Certain numbers of the *Sydney Gazette*, which are extant, differ slightly from one another. This and a similar reprint would explain the cause of the variations.

Note 233, page 766.

New South Wales Almanac for 1806 being the first published.

This almanac formed the second book published by George Howe at the government press, the first being a volume of standing orders (see note 185, volume III). It is a volume of small octavo size, of which two copies are in the Mitchell Library, Sydney. The most complete of these two specimens

measures approximately $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{3}{8}$. The imprint is "Compiled and Printed at Government Press, By G. Howe." There were fifty-eight numbered pages and two unnumbered leaves. Of the latter, the first contained the title and summary of contents, with a list of "cycles" on the reverse; the second, agricultural notes for the month of December, with the reverse blank, inserted between pages numbered 24 and 25. The book contained a calendar with *memoranda* relating to tides, the rising and setting of the sun, and the moon's phases, instructions for gardening, agriculture, and the care of sheep for each month, a chronological list of important events, the shipping returns from the foundation of the colony, an abridgment of general orders, lists of officers in the colonies and dependencies, and the boundaries of the commons and counties proclaimed.

Note 234, page 771.

Bonds similar to that of the King George.

The ship *King George* was the first vessel of more than one hundred tons built in the colony. She was owned by Messrs. Kable and Co., and was registered at Sydney on the 4th of February, 1805. She was of 185 tons burthen, and was launched on the 30th of April, 1805. Before the launching was permitted, Messrs. Kable and Co. were compelled to enter into the following bond:—

BOND from Henry Kable, James Underwood, Simeon Lord and David Dickenson Mann, to His Majesty and His Officers etc. in the Sum of £2,000, dated April 30th 1805 respecting the Colonial Ship *King George*.

NEW SOUTH WALES

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents that WE Henry Kable, James Underwood, Simeon Lord and D. D. Mann, all in Sydney in the Territory of New South Wales, are held and firmly bound by these Presents unto His Majesty and His Officers, holding Places of Trust and Responsibility at home and abroad in any part of the British Dominions, and to the Honble. English East India Company, and their Officers as aforesaid, at any place within the Honble. Company's Territories in the Penal Sum of £2,000 Sterling for the Payment thereof well and truly to be made, We bind ourselves our Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns, firmly by these Presents, sealed with our Seals, dated this 30th day of April in the Year of Our Lord 1805.

WHEREAS the said Henry Kable and James Underwood did in the Month of September 1803, obtain Permission from his Excellency the Governor, to construct a Vessel whose Length of Keel should be 67 feet, and breadth of Beam 22 feet and an half Upon Condition that the Bolts, Timber Head, Stern, and Keel of such Vessel, should be marked with the Initials of N.S.W. AND WHEREAS the said Vessel, hereafter to be known by the name of "*KING GEORGE*," is now in a state of forwardness to be launched.

THE CONDITION of this Obligation is such that if the said Vessel is not navigated beyond the limits of this Territory, extending from the Northern Cape of the Extremity of the . . . Coast called Cape York in the latitude of $10^{\circ} 37'$ South to the Southern extremity of the said Territory of N. Sth. Wales, or South Cape in the Latitude of $43^{\circ} 39'$ South, nor further to the Eastward than the Longitude of 130° West of Greenwich, without the Permission and Authority of the Governor of this Territory, or the Officer administering the Government thereof for the time being, THEN this Obligation to be void and of no Effect, or else to remain in full Force and Virtue.

AND FURTHERMORE it is understood by the Parties signing this Bond that should the *King George* be found navigating behind the before prescribed Limits, without the Permission as aforesaid, she is to be considered forfeited

to His Majesty, or the Honble. East India Company, by whichever Authority she may be seized, and in the Event of His Majesty's Ministers disapproving of this extension of the Royal Instructions, permitting the said Vessel to be built here, the said Henry Kable and James Underwood, their Executors, Administrators or Assigns are hereby bound to cause the said Vessel to be sent to any British Port in England, or India there to be sold.

Signed and sealed in the presence of	}	{	HENRY KABLE	(L.S.)
RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.	}	{	J. UNDERWOOD	(L.S.)
WM. MOORE.	}	{	S. LORD.	(L.S.)
JAS. AICKIN.	}	{	D. D. MANN	(L.S.)

Note 235, page 773.

Enclosure No. 2.

Enclosure No. 1 will be found on page 774 *et seq.*, and has been transposed for convenience of composition.

Note 236, page 776.

A Separate Document.

This report will be found on pages 759 and 760.

Note 237, page 785.

Until the 7th September.

This despatch was dated 12th August, 1806, but this paragraph clearly shows that it must have been written more than one month later.

Note 238, page 788.

Captain King to Viscount Castlereagh.

This letter was written by Captain King after his return to England, and does not belong strictly to this series of despatches. It has been included, as it contains important *synopses* of King's administration.

SYNOPSIS OF DESPATCHES.

From	To	Dated	Despatch endorsed.	Transmitted per—	See page	Acknowledged by—	Date of acknowledgment.
King, Governor	Hobart, Lord	1804.	General No. 1	Whaler Albion	1	Castlereagh, Viscount	1805.
Do	do	14 August	Separate A	do	93	do	13 July.
Do	do	14 August	Separate B	do	108	do	13 July.
Do	do	14 August	Separate No. 1	do	110	do	13 July.
Do	do	14 August	No. 4	do	115	do	13 July.
Do	do	14 August	No. 5	do	117	do	13 July.
Do	do	14 August	.....	do	119	do	13 July.
Do	do	14 August	.....	do	123	do	13 July.
Do	Sullivan, Under Secretary	— August	.....	do	126	.....	.....
Do	do	14 August	.....	do	128	.....	.....
Do	do	14 August	.....	do	129	.....	.....
Do	Nepean, Sir Evan	14 August	.....	do	130	Marsden, Secretary	21 March.
Do	do	14 August	.....	do	130	do	21 Feb.
Do	do	14 August	.....	do	130	do	21 March.
Do	do	14 August	.....	do	132	do	21 March.
Do	do	14 August	.....	do	136	.....	.....
Do	King, Under Secretary	14 August	.....	do	138	Commissioners	16 July.
Do	Commissioners of the Navy	14 August	.....	do	136	Transport Commis-	22 June.
Do	Transport Commissioners	14 August	.....	do	141	sioners.	.....
Do	Sullivan, Under Secretary	21 August	.....	do	142	.....	.....
Do	do	21 August	.....	do	143	.....	.....
Do	Hobart, Lord	26 August	No. 2	Ship Lady Barlow	143	Castlereagh, Viscount	13 July.
Do	do	11 Sept.	No. 1	do	155	do	13 July.
Do	Sullivan, Under Secretary	3 Oct.	.....	Ship Experiment	158	.....	.....
Do	do	8 Oct.	.....	do	159	.....	.....
Commissioners of the Navy	King, Governor	25 Oct.	No. 1	Ship Argo	160	King, Governor	20 July.
Camden, Earl	do	31 Oct.	No. 2	do	161	do	20 July.
Do	do	31 Oct.	No. 3	do	162	do	20 July.
Do	do	31 Oct.	No. 4	do	162	do	20 July.
Do	do	31 Oct.	.....	do	163	do	20 July.
Cooke, Under Secretary	do	31 Oct.	.....	do	163	do	8 Sept.
Do	do	31 Oct.	.....	do	165	do	8 Sept.
Camden, Earl	do	3 Nov.	No. 5	do	165	do	20 July.
King, Governor	Hobart, Lord	20 Dec.	General No. 1	Ship Lady Barlow	165	King, Governor	20 July.
						Castlereagh, Viscount	13 July.

From	To	Dated	Despatch endorsed.	Transmitted per—	See page	Acknowledged by—	Date of acknowledgment.
King, Governor	Hobart, Lord	1804.	Separate A No. 2	Ship Lady Barlow	186	Castlereagh, Viscount	1805.
Do	do	20 Dec.	Particular	do	199	do	13 July.
Do	do	20 Dec.	Separate No. 3	do	209	do	13 July.
Do	do	20 Dec.	Separate No. 4	do	212	do	13 July.
Do	do	20 Dec.	No. 5	do	229	do	13 July.
Do	do	20 Dec.	No. 6	do	230	do	13 July.
Do	do	20 Dec.	No. 7	do	233	do	13 July.
Do	do	20 Dec.	No. 8	do	235	do	13 July.
Do	do	20 Dec.	No. 9	do	236	do	13 July.
Do	Nepean, Sir Evan	20 Dec.	.....	do	237	Marsden, Secretary	23 Oct.
Do	do	20 Dec.	.....	do	238	do	22 July.
Do	do	20 Dec.	.....	do	239	do	22 July.
Do	do	20 Dec.	.....	do	240	do	22 July.
Do	Commissioners of the Navy	20 Dec.	.....	do	241	Commissioners	.....
Do	Transport Commissioners	20 Dec.	.....	do	242	Morgan, Sir Charles	.....
Do	Morgan, Sir Charles	20 Dec.	.....	do	242	.....	16 July.
Do	Ramsay, Secretary	20 Dec.	.....	do	243	Commissioners	.....
Do	Commissioners of Navy	27 Dec.	.....	do	244	Commissioners	1 August.
Do	Hobart, Lord	30 Dec.	No. 10	do	244	Castlereagh, Viscount	13 July.
Do	Commissioners of Customs	1805.	.....	do	244	.....	.....
Do	Cottrell, Sir Stephen	1 Jan.	.....	do	245	.....	.....
Do	Hobart, Lord	1 Jan.	Separate A	H.M.S. Investigator	246	Castlereagh, Viscount	21 Nov.
Do	Sullivan, Under Secretary	1 Jan.	.....	Ship Lady Barlow	256	.....	.....
Do	do	6 Jan.	.....	do	257	Castlereagh, Viscount	13 July.
Do	Hobart, Lord	8 Jan.	No. 11	do	257	do	13 July.
Do	do	8 Jan.	No. 12	do	259	do	1806.
Camden, Earl	King, Governor	11 Jan.	.....	Transport William Pitt	261	King, Governor	20 July.
King, Governor	Hobart, Lord	12 Jan.	No. 13	Ship Lady Barlow	261	Castlereagh, Viscount	13 July.
Do	do	12 Jan.	No. 14	do	265	do	13 July.
Do	do	12 Jan.	No. 15	do	265	do	13 July.
Do	Nepean, Sir Evan	12 Jan.	.....	do	266	Castlereagh, Viscount	.....
Do	Hobart, Lord	13 Jan.	No. 16	do	267	.....	13 July.
Do	do	13 Jan.	No. 17	do	268	do	13 July.

From	To	Dated	Despatch endorsed.	Transmitted per—	See page	Acknowledged by—	Date of acknowledgment.
King, Governor	Hobart, Lord	1805. 16 Jan.	No. 18	Ship Lady Barlow	283	Castlereagh, Viscount	1805. 13 July.
Do	Nepean, Sir Evan	16 Jan. ....	.....	do	283	.....	.....
Do	Sullivan, Under Secretary	— Feb. ....	.....	.....	284	.....	.....
Marsden, Secretary	King, Governor	21 Feb. ....	.....	Transport William Pitt	296	.....	.....
King, Governor	Sullivan, Under Secretary	26 Feb. ....	.....	Whaler Alexander	296	.....	.....
Do	do	26 Feb. ....	.....	do	297	.....	.....
Camden, Earl	Governor	7 March .....	.....	Transport William Pitt	297	.....	.....
Cooke, Under Secretary	King, Governor	20 March .....	.....	do	298	.....	.....
Marsden, Secretary	do	21 March .....	.....	do	300	.....	.....
King, Governor	Camden, Earl	4 April .....	.....	H.M.S. Investigator	300	.....	.....
Cooke, Under Secretary	King, Governor	13 April .....	.....	Transport William Pitt	303	.....	.....
King, Governor	Camden, Earl	30 April	General No. 1.	H.M.S. Investigator	303	Castlereagh, Viscount	21 Nov.
Do	do	30 April	Separate No. 1.	do	320	do	21 Nov.
Do	do	30 April	Separate and	do	334	do	21 Nov.
Do	do	30 April	particular.	do	405	do	21 Nov.
Do	do	30 April	No. 3	do	427	do	21 Nov.
Do	do	30 April	No. 4	do	433	do	21 Nov.
Do	do	30 April	No. 5	do	442	do	21 Nov.
Do	do	30 April	No. 6	do	446	do	21 Nov.
Do	do	30 April	No. 7	do	447	do	21 Nov.
Do	do	30 April	No. 8	do	451	do	21 Nov.
Do	do	30 April	No. 9	do	452	do	21 Nov.
Do	do	30 April	Separate A	do	457	do	21 Nov.
Do	do	30 April	No. 10	do	459	Marsden, Secretary	16 Oct.
Do	Marsden, Secretary	30 April	No. 1	do	465	do	16 Oct.
Do	do	30 April	No. 2	do	470	do	16 Oct.
Do	do	30 April	No. 3	do	472	do	16 Oct.
Do	do	30 April	No. 4	do	473	.....	.....
Do	Commissioners of the Navy	30 April	No. 1	do	474	.....	.....
Do	do	30 April	No. 2	do	475	.....	.....
Do	Victualling Board	30 April .....	.....	do	476	.....	.....
Do	Morgan, Sir Charles	1 May .....	.....	do	477	Morgan, Sir Charles	4 Nov.
Do	Commissioners of the Navy	20-21 May .....	.....	do	477	Nelson, R. A.	12-20 Nov.
Do	Camden, Earl	22 May	No. 11	H.M.S. Investigator	477	Castlereagh, Viscount	21 Nov.
Do	Cooke, Under Secretary	22 May .....	.....	do	483	.....	.....
Do	do	23 May .....	.....	do	483	.....	.....
Do	Marsden, Secretary	23 May .....	.....	do	483	.....	.....

From	To	Dated	Despatch endorsed.	Transmitted per—	See page	Acknowledged by—	Date of acknowledgment.
Victualling Board	Governor of N.S.W.	1805.		Transport William Pitt	484	King, Governor	1806.
Do	King, Governor	10 June		do	485	do	16 June.
King, Governor	Cooke, Under Secretary	12 June		Brig Eagle	485		
Transport Commissioners	King, Governor	22 June		Transport William Pitt	486	King, Governor	18 June.
Do	do	5 July		do	488	do	18 June.
Castlereagh, Viscount	do	10 July	Circular	do	488		
Do	do	13 July	No. 1	do	489	King, Governor	27 July.
Do	do	13 July	No. 2	do	490	do	27 July.
Do	do	13 July	No. 3	do	492	do	27 July.
Do	do	13 July	No. 4	do	492	do	27 July.
Cooke, Under Secretary	do	13 July		do	493		
Do	do	13 July		do	494		
Commissioners of the Navy	King, Governor	16 July		do	495		
Do	do	16 July		do	495		
Morgan, Sir Charles	do	16 July		do	495		
King, Governor	Camden, Earl	20 July	General No. 1	Whaler Ferrett	496	Windham, Rt.Hon. W.	30 Dec.
Do	do	20 July	No. 2	do	510	do	30 Dec.
Do	do	20 July	No. 3	do	514	do	30 Dec.
Do	do	20 July	Military	do	524	do	30 Dec.
Do	do	20 July	No. 4	do	530	do	30 Dec.
Do	do	20 July	No. 5	do	531	do	30 Dec.
Do	Cooke, Under Secretary	20 July		do	534		
Do	do	20 July	No. 1	do	538		
Do	do	20 July		do	539		
Do	do	20 July		do	543		
Do	do	20 July		do	544		
Do	Marsden, Secretary	20 July		do	545		
Do	Commissioners of the Navy	20 July		do	546		
Do	do	20 July		do	546		
Do	Morgan, Sir Charles	20 July		do	549	Morgan, Sir Charles	22 April.
Do	Camden, Earl	21 July		do	549		
Do	Cooke, Under Secretary	22 July		do	549		
Do	King, Governor	22 July		Transport William Pitt	550		
Marsden, Secretary	do	26 July		do	550		
Cooke, Under Secretary	do	31 July		Ship Tellicherry	550	King, Governor	22 Feb.
Marsden, Secretary A.	do	31 July		do	551		
Commissioners of the Navy	do	1 August		Transport William Pitt	551		
Navy Office	do	17 August		Ship Tellicherry	551	King, Governor	22 Feb.
Marsden, Secretary A.	do						

From	To	Dated	Despatch endorsed.	Transmitted per—	See page	Acknowledged by—	Date of acknowledgment.
King, Governor	Cooke, Under Secretary	1805. 8 Sept.	.....	Whaler Honduras	552	.....	1806.
Do	do	8 Sept.	.....	do	554	.....	.....
Commissioners of the Navy	King, Governor	9 Sept.	.....	H.M.S. Porpoise	555	.....	.....
King, Governor	Camden, Earl	2 Oct.	.....	Ship Sydney	555	.....	.....
Do	Commissioners of the Navy	10 Oct.	.....	do	568	.....	.....
Marsden, Secretary	King, Governor	16 Oct.	.....	Transport Sinclair	569	.....	.....
Do	do	23 Oct.	.....	do	569	.....	.....
King, Governor	Cooke, Under Secretary	24 Oct.	No. 1	Whaler Elizabeth and Mary.	569	.....	.....
Do	Camden, Earl	1 Nov.	.....	do	576	.....	.....
Do	do	1 Nov.	No. 2	do	595	.....	.....
Do	Cooke, Under Secretary	1 Nov.	No. 3	do	600	.....	.....
Do	do	2 Nov.	No. 4	do	619	.....	.....
Do	do	3 Nov.	No. 5	do	619	.....	.....
Morgan, Sir Charles	King, Governor	4 Nov.	.....	Transport Sinclair	621	.....	.....
Do	do	4 Nov.	.....	do	622	.....	.....
Commissioners of the Navy	Governor of N.S.W.	5 Nov.	.....	do	623	.....	.....
Navy Office	King, Governor	12 Nov.	.....	do	623	.....	.....
Marsden, Secretary	do	— Nov.	.....	do	623	King, Governor	6 Sept.
Castlereagh, Viscount	do	20 Nov.	.....	do	624	do	6 Sept.
Navy Office	do	20 Nov.	.....	do	624	.....	.....
Castlereagh, Viscount	do	21 Nov.	.....	do	625	King, Governor	6 Sept.
Commissioners of the Navy	do	26 Nov.	.....	Transport Fortune	628	.....	.....
Do	do	7 Dec.	.....	do	628	King, Captain	1 Nov.
Transport Commissioners	do	19 Dec.	.....	do	629	.....	.....
Do	do	19 Dec.	.....	do	629	.....	.....
Do	do	28 Dec.	.....	Whaler Ceres	630	.....	.....
King, Governor	Cooke, Under Secretary	31 Dec.	.....	do	633	.....	.....
Do	do	31 Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victualling Board	King, Governor	1806. 20 Jan.	.....	Transport Fortune	634	.....	.....
Cooke, Under Secretary	Bligh, Governor	28 Jan.	.....	Whaler Albion	635	.....	.....
Do	do	28 Jan.	.....	do	635	.....	.....
Windham, Right Hon. W.	do	5 Feb.	.....	do	636	.....	.....
King, Governor	Camden, Earl	22 Feb.	.....	Ship Sydney	636	.....	.....
Do	Marsden, Secretary	22 Feb.	.....	do	637	.....	.....

From	To	Dated	Despatch endorsed.	Transmitted per—	See page	Acknowledged by—	Date of acknowledgment.
Windham, Right Hon. W. King, Governor	Bligh, Governor	1806. 25 Feb.	.....	Whaler Albion	639	.....	1806.
Do	Camden, Earl	5 March	.....	Ship Sydney	639	.....	.....
Do	do	15 March	General Letter	do	642	.....	.....
Do	do	15 March	Separate A	do	672	.....	.....
Windham, Right Hon. W. Do	Bligh, Governor	19 March	.....	Whaler Albion	684	.....	.....
Do	do	24 March	.....	do	684	.....	.....
King, Governor	Marsden, Secretary	24 March	.....	Ship Sydney	684	Marsden, Secretary	1807. 21 April
Do	do	28 March	.....	do	685	.....	.....
Do	Commissioners of the Navy	28 March	.....	Ship Alexander	690	.....	.....
Do	Bligh, Governor	31 March	.....	Whaler The Brothers	692	Bligh, Governor	31 Oct.
Shee, Sir George	Cooke, Under Secretary	4 April	.....	Ship Sydney	694	.....	.....
King, Governor	Bligh, Governor	6 April	Circular	Whaler The Brothers	694	Bligh, Governor	30 Sept.
Windham, Right Hon. W. King, Governor	Camden, Earl	7 April	.....	Ship Sydney	695	.....	.....
Do	Commissioners of the Navy	7 April	.....	Ship Alexander	710	.....	.....
Do	do	22 April	.....	Whaler The Brothers	711	.....	.....
Morgan, Sir Charles	King, Governor	22 April	.....	do	712	.....	.....
Bond, Right Hon. Nathaniel	do	24 April	.....	do	712	.....	.....
Windham, Right Hon. W. Do	Bligh, Governor	4 May	Circular	do	712	Bligh, Governor	30 Sept.
Do	do	20 May	Circular	do	714	do	30 Sept.
Do	do	2 June	Circular	do	715	do	30 Sept.
King, Governor	Victualling Board	16 June	.....	Transport William Pitt	716	.....	.....
Do	do	18 June	.....	do	716	.....	.....
Do	Transport Commissioners	22 June	.....	do	718	.....	.....
Do	do	27 June	.....	Whaler The Brothers	718	.....	.....
Windham, Right Hon. W. King, Governor	Castlereagh, Viscount	30 June	Circular	Ship Alexander	719	Bligh, Governor	30 Sept.
Do	Commissioners of the Navy	16 July	.....	do	739	.....	.....
Do	Castlereagh, Viscount	20 July	.....	do	740	.....	.....
Do	do	27 July	.....	Schooner Estremina	748	.....	.....
Do	Bligh, Governor	31 July	.....	Whaler The Brothers	760	Bligh, Governor	30 Sept.
Windham, Right Hon. W. King, Governor	Windham, Right Hon. W. Do	12 August	No. 1	Ship Alexander	761	.....	.....
Do	do	12 August	No. 2	do	766	.....	.....
Do	do	12 August	No. 3	do	766	.....	.....
Do	do	12 August	.....	do	772	.....	.....
Do	do	12 August	General	do	772
Do	do	12 August	Separate A	do	783
Do	Castlereagh, Viscount	11 Dec. 1807.	788

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