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HISTORICAL RECORDS  
OF  
AUSTRALIA.

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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

*L* Australia. Parliament. Joint Library Committee

HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF

AUSTRALIA.

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SERIES I.

GOVERNORS' DESPATCHES TO AND  
FROM ENGLAND.

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*VOLUME IV.*

1803—June, 1804.

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1915.



## INTRODUCTION.

## GOVERNOR KING.\*

IN October, 1802, Philip Gidley King received his instructions† as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the territory of New South Wales, which was defined as extending from the latitude of Cape York in the north to the latitude of South Cape in the south. These instructions were received two years and eighteen days after the date on which King had assumed the administration, and two years ten months and three weeks after the date on which King had sailed from England in the whaler *Speedy* to relieve Governor Hunter. These instructions were literal copies of those issued to Hunter, with the exception of minor textual differences, and alterations in the first paragraphs, rendered necessary by the different positions of Hunter and King at the times the instructions were issued. The absence of any additional instructions in this document is remarkable, when considered in reference to the quotations from so-called "instructions" frequently used by King when he first arrived in the colony. The only probable inference is that the English authorities did not consider it of sufficient importance to incorporate any verbal discussions and suggestions made to King prior to his departure from England.

The endowment with the full powers and qualifications of Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief was a detail of small importance to Governor King in his administration. By his actions, he had already given evidence that he was prepared to assume the most autocratic powers that it was possible for a British governor to employ. In no case had he shown this more clearly than in the proclamation,‡ dated 2nd April, 1802. In this,

\* This introduction relating to Governor King is a continuation of the introduction to volume III.

† The record of the transmission of the despatch from Lord Hobart, dated 28th February, 1802, states that it was *per* the transport *Alexander*. When the *Alexander* arrived in Port Jackson, King acknowledged the *duplicate* of the despatch, and stated that the commission had not been enclosed.

‡ See page 618, volume III.

two imperial statutes relating to sedition were modified in the most drastic manner. Certain clauses of the statutes were quoted, and King's modifications were inserted in brackets; the two most important were—

(1) "No meetings of more than fifty persons (in this Colony twelve) to be holden; Such meetings without permission and public notice will be deemed unlawful assemblies."

(2) "If twelve or more persons (two in this Colony) who may have assembled contrary to this Act, shall continue together one hour (in this Colony half an hour) after having been required by a Magistrate to disperse (or in this Colony any person of the description of a free man), they shall suffer Death."

This proclamation can be classed only in the same category as panic legislation, but it illustrates the powers exercised by King, *before he had received a full commission.*

The knowledge of the issue of his full commission could therefore make little actual difference to King, and appears to have received little prominence in the colony. On the 17th of October, 1802, the day after the entry of the *Alexander* and *Buffalo*, by which the despatches were received, King acquainted Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson that he had not received from the guard that day "the honor due to the commission he has the honor to hold, the King's Captain General." On the following day, in reply to Paterson's request for information as to the military honors desired, King stated "the compliment due to a Captain General bearing a commission as such (according to the military authority I am possessed of) is presented arms, officers saluting, and a march. That authority may be wrong. I therefore, sir, request that the compliment due to the commission, I have the honour to hold, may not in the smallest instance exceed or fall short of it, as the first is the reverse of a compliment and the last a neglect." Thus, King's accession to a full commissioned status in the colony was ushered in by petty friction with the military.

During the early weeks of October, 1802, King was involved in his second open controversy with the military, the first being in connection with the circumstances surrounding the Paterson-Macarthur duel. The dispute arose from the communication of a "complaint"\* by Governor King to Commodore Baudin, of

\* See pages 656, 657, volume III.

*Le Géographe*, that some of the officers of the New South Wales Corps had made some reflections on the purchase of spirits from the master of the *Atlas* by certain officers of the French exploring ships. Governor King appears to have received the information, on which the "complaint" was based, from Surgeon Harris in a semi-official manner. Instead of first investigating the circumstances, he communicated the report direct to Commodore Baudin, who naturally took exception to the aspersions thrown on the honour of his officers. In consequence, King was compelled to make official inquiries of Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson. The investigation proved that Harris and Minchin had repeated the purport of a conversation originated by Captain Kemp, who had based his remarks on the statement of an ex-convict named Chapman. Captain Kemp promptly apologised\* to Commodore Baudin in as full a manner as possible, and the apology was frankly accepted† by the French officers. This acceptance of a rumour by Governor King prior to investigation caused a somewhat bitter correspondence between King and the military, and led to the trials by court martial of Surgeon Harris and Adjutant Minchin. There is little doubt that the friction could have been avoided entirely by more tactful and less hasty action on the part of the governor. The details of the dispute and the papers connected therewith were communicated in a despatch‡ to Lord Hobart, dated 9th November, 1802, and marked "Military No. 1."

Barely three months had elapsed before King was again involved in another open controversy with the military, which was probably the most serious of all, as it had its origin in four libellous attacks on the governor of the territory. The bitterness and ill-feeling between the governor and the military, which had been nursed by the rancour of previous controversies, had culminated in four libellous rhyming skits,§ which were most unjustifiably promulgated, if not actually written, by officers of the New South Wales Corps. King took prompt action, and ordered the trials by court martial of Lieutenant Hobby, Ensign Bayly, and Captain Kemp, each of whom had assisted in the dissemination of the libels. The trials of Hobby and Bayly were held first, and King, being the virtual prosecutor, withheld his approval of the

\* See page 663, volume III.

† See page 667, volume III.

‡ See page 646 *et seq.*, volume III.

§ See page 167 *et seq.*

sentence of the courts pending the transmission of the proceedings to the judge-advocate general in England. The trial of Kemp commenced eight days after that of Bayly, on the 18th of February, 1803. In this trial, Surgeon Harris acted as deputy judge-advocate and prosecutor. On the 19th of February the evidence for the prosecution was concluded, and the court adjourned. The court re-assembled on the 23rd, and Harris was immediately placed under arrest by the president, Major Johnston, on a charge of having disclosed the votes and opinions of Lieutenant Moore and Quartermaster Laycock given as members of the court at the trial of Hobby. The deputy judge-advocate being placed in arrest, the court martial on Kemp was adjourned *sine die*. A lengthy correspondence then passed between King and Johnston. Johnston requested that a new deputy judge-advocate, *vice* Harris, should be appointed in order that the trial of Kemp might be concluded; this course King refused to adopt. King ordered that the court martial on Kemp should be suspended, a court martial on Harris should be held, and after its conclusion the trial of Kemp should be resumed with Harris reinstated in his former position of prosecutor; Johnston refused to comply with these orders, and maintained that the members of the court martial on Kemp could not be employed on other duties until the said court was concluded and dissolved. Thus a deadlock was created, and the correspondence which followed between King and Johnston was bitter and in many ways undignified. The pettiness of King was shown in his letters to Johnston in such sentences as "I beg to intimate how convenient it would be to the contents of my writing case, if our correspondence could be abridged, if not cease, as I fear you will soon oblige me to write on brown paper, of which I have but a very small stock"; and again "your last of this date needs no comment from me, as that and the rest of the correspondence will sufficiently point out where the quibbles lie."\* In order to overcome the deadlock, King summoned a council consisting of Lieut.-Governor Paterson, Captain Kent, Judge-Advocate Atkins, Commissary Palmer, Principal Surgeon Jamison, and the Reverend Samuel Marsden, to meet on the 4th of March. When the question of the appointment of a substitute deputy judge-advocate was put before them, Paterson and Palmer advised such an appointment, Kent, Atkins, and Marsden were

\* See pages 194 and 203.

unable to give an opinion, and Jamison did not recommend the measure although he conceived "it might be the least detrimental to His Majesty's Service." As the result of this council, King was compelled to give way, and appointed Atkins as deputy judge-advocate *vice* Harris, and the trial of Kemp was concluded on the 5th of March. The court martial on Harris was held on the 11th of March, and in both cases Governor King withheld his approval of the sentence and transmitted the proceedings to England. An account of these trials and their surrounding circumstances formed the major portion of the despatch with its enclosures, dated 9th May, 1803, and marked "Military No. 2."\* Sir Charles Morgan, the judge-advocate general in England, to whom the proceedings were submitted, gave as his opinion † "that the decisions of those Courts-Martials, the members thereof having adhered thereto after a revision, must necessarily be at rest, and the acquittal of each of the officers tried must be effectual and conclusive." It is thus evident that King's actions in this dispute with the military received no support from the council in the colony nor from the judge-advocate general in England, and that by the decision of the council he was compelled to withdraw from the impossible position he had taken. As a consequence, the author or authors of the libels had all evidence of their guilt shelved and smothered by the arbitrary and capricious actions of Governor King himself.

Seven weeks after the termination of the court martial on Harris, Governor King was again involved in another controversy. His antagonist on this occasion was James Colnett, captain of H.M.S. *Glatton*. There were four subjects in dispute; one arose from a petty quarrel between some men on the *Glatton*, one from the question of the receipt for stores landed from the *Glatton*, one from the receipt for convicts similarly landed, and one in connection with a statement of W. N. Chapman, then secretary to the governor. Another acrimonious correspondence‡ was the result, and copies of it were transmitted to Sir Evan Nepean by King and forwarded to Lord Hobart by Colnett. When Colnett returned to England, his statement with regard to the convicts and stores landed was accepted without question, although

\* See page 159 *et seq.*

† See page 452.

‡ See page 271 *et seq.* and page 284 *et seq.*

the same had been refused by King. King stated, subsequently, that the whole cause of his trouble with Colnett was his refusal to grant a full pardon to a female convict, the mistress of Colnett. If this was so, it is remarkable that King should give Colnett a promise for the conditional emancipation of the same convict after the expiration of twelve months, which promise was duly fulfilled. Colnett in a memorandum presented to Lord Hobart in November, 1803, accused King of violent and passionate conduct, and stated that the friction, which began fourteen days after his arrival in the colony, ended in King's refusal to receive Colnett prior to his departure.

With these despatches to Lord Hobart and Sir Evan Nepean detailing the disputes he had been involved in, King forwarded a separate despatch,\* dated 9th May, 1803, requesting the appointment of "such a commission of civil, military, and naval officers as may appear eligible" to inquire into the real state of the colony and the whole of his conduct, public and private. He concluded the despatch by stating "in case any consideration should render this request inadmissible, I humbly implore your Lordship's procuring me His Majesty's leave of absence to enable me to submit my conduct to your Lordship's consideration."

This request was acknowledged in a despatch,† marked "Secret," and dated 30th November, 1803, in which Lord Hobart stated that his gratification at the satisfactory condition of the colony was "in a great degree alloyed by the unfortunate differences which have so long subsisted between you and the military officers of the colony, and which, I am sorry to observe, have latterly extended to the commander of His Majesty's ship *Glatton*. These considerations have led me to recommend to His Majesty to comply with your application for permission to return to Europe." Hobart stated that King's successor should be "*free from the operation of the spirit of party*," and that every exertion would be made "to enable him to proceed to relieve you by the next opportunity that offers." It is very improbable that King expected that his qualified application for leave of absence should be complied with at once by his virtual recall, which probably would have been accomplished speedily, if the attention of the secretary of state had not been distracted by the Napoleonic wars

\* See page 243.

† See page 428.

in Europe. This announcement of King's recall by Hobart bears a remarkable similarity to the wording of Hunter's recall by Portland.\* King's recall was made on his own representations, whereas Hunter's was based on the statements of outsiders, some of whom were anonymous. The promptitude, with which Hobart complied with King's request, suggests the probability that for some time Lord Hobart had held doubts as to King's capacity as an administrator, and that he felt that King was actuated by the bias of party. The despatch was received by King on the 25th of June, 1804.

As he became more and more estranged from the military caste in the colony, King appears to have developed the emancipist class possibly as a counterpoise to the military. When he conditionally emancipated five convicts to serve as his mounted body-guard,† and the command of these troopers was refused by Major Johnston and Captain Piper partly on account of their status, King officially expressed the view‡ that all emancipists became "as free and susceptible of every right as free born Britons as any soul in this territory, whether their emancipation is absolute or conditional." This opinion was undoubtedly the right-minded liberal view to be adopted in a community constituted as the colony of New South Wales then was, *provided* that due discrimination was used in the distribution of the King's mercy. King, however, did not exercise this care; even Sir Joseph Banks, King's patron and well-wisher, stated in a letter, dated 29th August, 1804, "there is only one part of your conduct as governor which I do not think right—that is, *your frequent reprieves.*" An analysis of the pardons, absolute and conditional, granted by the governors and administrators prior to Lachlan Macquarie, proves that Governor King granted more emancipations in the aggregate than anyone, and more on an annual average than any of his predecessors or successors, with the exceptions of Foveaux and Paterson during their insurrectionary administrations. Governor Phillip granted twenty-six in all, Captain Paterson (1794-1795) eleven in all, Governor Bligh two in all, and Major Johnston one; whilst Lieutenant-Governor Grose averaged forty-three *per annum*, Governor Hunter thirty-six, Governor King *seventy-eight*, Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux eighty-one, and Lieutenant-Governor

\* See page 392, volume II.

† See page 214.

‡ See page 216.

Paterson (1809) three hundred and twenty-nine. The last two must be neglected in comparison with the averages of Governor King, as they were issued largely as a conciliatory measure by the insurrectionaries. The great increase in the figures during King's administration was out of all proportion when compared with those of his predecessors, notwithstanding the increase of population. Under King the emancipist class, as distinct from the expiree class, began to take part in all spheres of colonial life excepting in the commissioned ranks, civil and military. This could have happened only with King's full knowledge and acquiescence. The probable conclusion to draw from these facts is that King, being deprived of the support of the military, determined to create as a counterpoise a strong class who would be indebted to him for their liberty.

Governor King in his relations with the military demonstrated the capriciousness of his administration and his weakness in the proper appreciation of the problems involved. His actions were hasty, ill-considered, and untenable. These characteristics led to the official commission of some ridiculous errors in his general administration.

After the departure of the French exploring vessels in November, 1802, King heard rumours that the French intended to make a settlement in Tasmania. In order to forestall any such intention, he promptly despatched Mr. Charles Robbins in the schooner *Cumberland*, and provided him with "dummy" instructions\* to be shown to Commodore Baudin. By these, Robbins was ordered to examine Frederick Henry Bay and the Derwent River in Tasmania, King Island in Bass Strait, and Port Phillip in Victoria, to select sites for settlements at these widely separated spots, and to leave a guard of two men at each place with instructions to keep the King's colours flying to indicate the site of the intended settlements to the commander of H.M.S. *Porpoise*, which was to be despatched with soldiers and settlers. The proposal to leave two men at such isolated spots on unknown lands amongst the natives, and to send a ship to find these spots and land settlers, must have appeared a gross absurdity to Baudin and his officers. Probably no document could have been written which on inspection would have been less likely to deceive the reader, or to accomplish the object aimed at.

\* See page 259.



An interesting side-light is thrown on the administration of the colony by this document. When it was transmitted to England, King made no explanation regarding it to Lord Hobart or Sir Evan Nepean, but in a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, dated 9th May, 1803, he stated "this order you will observe was a blind, and as such was to be communicated to Mons'r Baudin," and at the same time he detailed the circumstances surrounding it.

In his despatches detailing the items of expenditure, Governor King frequently claimed credit for economies effected, which he demonstrated by the reduction in the amount of bills drawn under his administration. King in making this claim neglected to take into account the regularity of supplies which had been sent to the colony in his government, as compared with the irregularity common under previous administrations. This was pointed out by Lord Hobart when he stated\* that "the supplies of all descriptions which have been sent to the colony since you have been in the Government have been extremely liberal. . . . All your demands have also been invariably complied with; consequently the bills which, under other circumstances, you would have found yourself obliged to have drawn upon the Treasury of this country became unnecessary, and a fund has also been established from the sales of the investments, whereby the demands upon the Treasury have been further materially lessened." When this statement is compared with King's claims for financial reforms, it is found that the only change of value which he introduced in the finances was the quarterly settlement of all government accounts.

In his control of the currency, King's methods were inconsistent. By a proclamation,† dated 19th November, 1800, he fixed the sterling value of the Spanish dollars at five shillings and of copper coin of 1 oz.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. at twopence, one penny and one halfpenny respectively. The copper coin which was proclaimed thereby to possess an enhanced local value of one hundred *per cent.* was issued entirely from the public stores in the first instance. Notwithstanding his own ordinance, King refused to consolidate the copper coin into bills on his Majesty's Treasury at its increased value, and in April, 1803, he purchased from Captain Palmer five hundred Spanish dollars, giving bills

\* See page 429.

† See page 39, volume III.

on the Treasury at the rate of six shillings *per* dollar. These actions must have affected adversely the circulation of such specie as there was in the colony.

Two acts in Governor King's administration are exceedingly difficult of explanation, and are open to an interpretation unfavourable to his methods of administration.

The first was the tentative settlement made by himself for himself of all claims to a share of the wild cattle roaming on the land now included in the county of Camden. In June, 1788, the cattle, brought in the first fleet, were lost from the settlement at Sydney Cove, two of the cows being the private property of Governor Phillip, the remainder the property of government. These cattle were the progenitors of the wild cattle. In June, 1799, Phillip had made King a present\* of all claim that he might have to a share in the value of the wild cattle on account of his two cows which had escaped with the government stock. In March, 1804, King submitted a claim† to Lord Hobart that by virtue of Phillip's gift he was entitled to thirteen hundred out of the three thousand head which the wild cattle were presumed to number by a conservative estimate; at the same time, King suggested that he should be granted one hundred cows, fifty heifers, and fifty young oxen from the government tame herds in full satisfaction of all claims. Without receiving any reply to the despatch, in June, 1805, King ordered that one hundred cows (or eighty cows and two hundred and eighty sheep), fifty heifers, and fifty young oxen should be selected from the government herds for his private use, at the same time surrendering to government all claim to any proportion of the wild cattle. Taking the value of this stock, at the averages quoted‡ by King in August, 1804, for the whole of the public herds and flocks, the surrender value amounted to £5,500; or if the estimate was made on the values realised at the sale of Mr. Cox's stock,§ it amounted to more than £7,000; this last estimate is more likely to be correct on account of the method adopted in the selection.|| With his despatch,‡ dated 14th August, 1804, King transmitted a valuation of property in possession of the Crown, in which was included

\* See page 603.

† See page 602.

‡ See volume V.

§ See note 136.

|| See note 210.

the value of stock, grain, provisions, land in cultivation, shipping, public buildings, tools, debts due to government, etc., amounting to £243,519 10s. 2d., but no mention of the wild cattle as an asset was made. Eleven months later King as a private individual made this conditional surrender to himself as governor of all claim to a presumed thirteen-thirtieths of an asset which was unrecorded in the return, in exchange for government property, which could be easily realised, to the value of more than £5,000. When the extremely doubtful value of a herd of in-bred wild cattle is remembered, this act of the governor without any instructions from the secretary of state causes grave doubts in respect to his methods of administration. Governor King forwarded a full statement of this transaction to Lord Camden in a despatch, dated 20th July, 1805, and having doubts on the validity of his acts, ordered that the cattle selected should be kept separate pending the confirmation of the exchange. The claim was not dealt with until after King's death in September, 1808, when Viscount Castlereagh informed Mrs. King that it could not be entertained on account of the number of years which had elapsed and of the fact that the claim originated in an act of neglect.

The second strange act of administration was in connection with the granting of land to and by Governor Bligh. The latter made his official landing in the colony on the 8th of August, 1806, and assumed the government on the 13th following. On the 10th of August, three grants of land, of two hundred and forty acres, of one hundred and five acres, and of one thousand acres, were issued to William Bligh by Governor King. The granting of land by a retiring governor to a governor-elect was an extremely doubtful act of administration, but the sequel, *provided that any connection between the two can be made*, was stranger still. In issuing land grants, it was the practice to specify in the deed a name for the land granted. During his government, Bligh made only three land grants; one to John Blaxland was issued by order of the secretary of state; one was made to Joseph Sherrard; the first recorded in the register was issued to Mrs. Anna Josepha King, the wife of Governor King, and comprised an area of seven hundred and ninety acres in the district of Evan, to be known by the name of *Thanks*. Without further documentary evidence, no sinister meaning can be attached to the mere naming of a land grant; but it is almost ironical that it should draw

attention to the single acts of King's and Bligh's administrations, which may be construed as showing evidence of self-seeking, these actions being tantamount to an interchange of land grants between an out-going and in-coming governor. Governor King personally died a poor man in 1808, and, notwithstanding his shortcomings as an administrator, his actions were never tainted with a want of probity nor actuated by a desire for personal profit with the possible exception of the circumstances surrounding these land grants, and the suggested exchange of cattle.

In the legal administration of the colony, King continued the advocacy for reform which had been commenced by Governor Hunter. The charter of justice, constituted by the letters patent, dated in 1787, had been fully suited for the circumstances of the colony during the period when it was nothing more than an open prison garrisoned by a military force. During these years, the work of the civil court was limited in scope. As the number of free men increased, the interests involved became more numerous and complex, and the necessity for immediate reform became urgent. King advocated certain changes, particularly in a despatch,\* dated the 7th of August, 1803. There was no result, and it is probable that at this time the secretary of state for war and the colonies was too engrossed with the national interests involved by the wars of Napoleon to devote much attention to the reform of the legal machinery of a penal colony at the other side of the world.

During the administration of King, the active, as distinct from the territorial, jurisdiction of the governor was increased by the creation of two subordinate lieutenant-governments, namely, those of Collins and Paterson. Their establishment was largely due to the reports transmitted by King. All the new settlements were placed officially under the control of the governor-in-chief at Sydney. King, taking advantage of his experience gained in the settlement of Norfolk Island, was enabled to assist in no small degree the first establishment of the settlements on the Derwent and Tamar rivers in Tasmania.

During this period, King despatched the exploring expedition under Ensign Barrallier. This was the first fully equipped party

\* See page 350 *et seq.*

sent on exploration by land. In this tour, Barrallier, after reaching the valley of the Nattai River, followed it to its junction with the Wollondilly; he travelled on the banks of the latter river as far as the Tonalli River, whence he struck westward and penetrated as far as the head waters of the Abercrombie River. This tour was suggested to King by M. Peron and was the most successful land exploration up to that time.

The conclusion of King's government is noted in the introduction to volume V.

FREDK. WATSON.

*June, 1915.*

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DESPATCHES.





# HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF

## AUSTRALIA.

### SERIES I.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

Jany. 1st, 1803.

1803.  
1 Jan.

Referring to my separate Letter A, dated 9th Novem'r, and my Letter sent by the Atlas dated Dec'r 31st 1802, I find I omitted informing Your Lordship of the necessity I was under to direct the Stores stated in the enclosed Voucher, amounting to £134 6s. 6½d. to be purchased from the Investment of the Whalers, as many of those Articles were much wanted, and many of them have turned to a good account in Barter and Presents to the Chief of Otahete. Purchase  
of stores.

And as a concluding Expence for the Year 1802, Your Lordship will observe by the Enclosed Voucher, that not more than 475 Bushels of Wheat and 2½ of Maize, were drawn for in the Quarter ending Decr. 31st 1802, for which Expences, I have directed the Commissary to draw on His Majesty's Treasury, as stated in the Commissary's Annual Accounts sent with this Despatch and his Abstract of Bills drawn for during the last Year ending the 31st of December. Purchase  
of wheat  
and maize.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these vouchers are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

My Lord,

Sydney, N.S.W., Jany. 1st, 1803.

The Enclosure Mr. Commy. Palmer's Letter to me with his Annual Accounts for the Year 1802—which I have examined and have every reason to believe they are Correct. Commissariat  
accounts.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING

1803.  
1 Jan.

[Enclosure.]

COMMISSARY PALMER TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sydney, New South Wales,

Jan'y. 1st, 1803.

Sir,

Annual  
accounts for  
the year 1802.

The Enclosures are my Annual Accounts for the Year 1802, agreeable to the List Annexed to this Letter; Duplicates of which I shall forward by this Conveyance to the Joint Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury, and to the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts.

I shall also transmit to the Navy and Victualling Boards, an account of the Articles supplied the Kings Ships on this Station from His Majesty's Stores exclusive of those Articles I have purchased for their use, and by your Orders, which I have drawn for on the respective Boards, and have duly advised them of.

As the accompanying Account of Provisions and Stores is only an Abstract of the Full Account sent the Treasury and Auditor's Office—Any references may be made to those Offices, as they are much more Voluminous than I presume the Secretary of State may wish, as the Abstract contains every detail.

The Annual Accounts of the Investments will be carried on in the same manner as those now sent.

In making up the former Years Accounts, I omitted giving Credit for a Quantity of Salt Meat received from Norfolk Island belonging to the Crown: I have rectified that mistake by transmitting another Account to the Auditors Office, wherein that receipt is accounted for; agreeable to your Orders of the 23rd Octr. last, I have transmitted to the Joint Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury a Victualling List for the Privates and Non Commissioned Officers of the New South Wales Corps with the Stoppage against each Man's name Signed by the Commanding Officer and Quarter Master which Amounts to the sum of £322 9s. 9½d. due I presume from the Regimental Agents to the Treasury up to December 31st 1802 To that I have added a separate List of the Officers who are on the Ration Ordered by the Treasury, and have to request being informed as soon as possible whether any charge is to be made against them as well as the Non Comis'd Officers and Privates.

I have received no Returns from the Detachment at Norfolk Island.

I have, etc.,

JNO. PALMER,  
Commissary.

[Sub-enclosure.]

[A copy of the statement of accounts is not available.]

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO GOVERNOR KING.  
(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

1803.  
3 Jan.

Sir, Transport Office, 3rd January, 1803.

We transmit to you herewith the particulars of sundry Articles which we have provided and Caused to be put on board H. M. Ship Calcutta by Direction of The Right Honble. The Lords Commis'srs of H. Majesty's Treasury for the Use of the Convicts and Passengers (about to be Conveyed in her) during their Voyage to New South Wales, the Cloathing Contained in the Packages No. 2352 to No. 2371 excepted, which their Lordships have directed to be delivered to you and of which we have Acquainted Capt. Woodriff the Commander of the before Named Ship.

Shipments  
on H.M.S.  
Calcutta.

We have, etc.,  
RUPT. GEORGE.  
W. A. OTWAY.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

MESSRS. HARNESS AND GIBBONS TO THE TRANSPORT  
COMMISSIONERS.

Office for the Sick and Wounded Seamen,

Gentlemen, 24th Decr., 1802.

Mr. Whitehead, your Secretary, having represented to Us, your wish to be informed of the value of the Lemon Juice and Portable Soup, lately furnished by Us at your request, for the Service of His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, We beg leave to subjoin an Account thereof.

Lemon juice  
and portable  
soup.

We are, etc., etc.,  
JN. HARNESS.  
W. GIBBONS.

252 Galls. Lemon Juice in 28 Cases . . . . .	£162	1	0
850 lbs. Portable Soup in 34 Canisters and 17 Boxes . . . . .	227	11	5
	<hr/>		
	£389	12	5

[Enclosure No. 2.]

INVOICE of Medical Necessaries Hospital Furniture etc. sent from Apothecaries Hall by order of the Honorable Commissioners of the Transport Service for the use of 450 Convicts on their Voyage to New South Wales in the Calcutta.

Invoice of  
medical stores.

	lbs.	oz.	£	s.	d.
White Leather Skins No. 9 . . . . .			0	9	3
Lint . . . . .	2	4	0	15	0
Fine Tow . . . . .	13	8	0	10	1
Splints for Fractures Sets 5 . . . . .			5	9	6
Trusses for Ruptures No. 10 . . . . .			9	2	6
Scales and Weights Boxes 2 . . . . .			0	7	0

1803.  
3 Jan.  
Invoice of  
medical stores.

INVOICE of Medical Necessaries Hospital Furniture etc. sent from Apothecaries Hall by order of the Honorable Commissioners of the Transport Service for the use of 450 Convicts on their Voyage to New South Wales in the Calcutta—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Graduated Measures No. 4.....	0	11	4
4 oz. Galley pots No. 12 .....	0	0	9
$\frac{1}{2}$ pt. Vials 24 .....	0	6	0
Plaster Spatular .....	0	1	6
Ointment Do. No. 4 .....	0	5	0
Tiles 2 .....	0	1	2
Pocket Instrument Sets 2 .....	5	5	0
Wedgewoods Mortars and Pestles No. 2 .....	0	16	0
2 Boxes etc. .... lbs. oz.	0	8	9
Tow ..... 6 8	0	4	4
Porterage and Waterage .....	0	5	0
	£24	18	2

[Enclosure No. 3.]

INVOICE OF CLOTHING.

Invoice of  
clothing.

THE Honorable Commissioners for conducting His Majesty's Transport Service etc. etc. etc.

Bot of Thos. Courtney Finch Lane.

15th Decr. 1802.

For 400 Convicts.

	£	s.	d.
For Convicts use after their Arrival—			
400 Blue Kersey Jackets and Waistcoats with Sleeves ..... at 9/3	185	0	0
400 Pair Russia Duck Trowsers ..... 3/3	65	0	0
1200 Checked Shirts ..... 3/9	225	0	0
800 Pair Yarn Hose ..... 1/	40	0	0
400 „ Shoes ..... 4/	80	0	0
Woollen Caps ..... /6	10	0	0
For Convicts use during their Passage—			
60 Night Caps for Men ..... /7	1	15	0
20 Do for Women ..... 1/3	1	5	0
	£608	0	0

[Enclosures Nos. 4 to 9.]

[Copies of these invoices have not yet been found.]

[Enclosure No. 10.]

INVOICE OF LINEN, FLANNEL, &c.

No. 15, Holborn, London.

1803.  
3 Jan.  
Invoice of  
linen, flannel,  
etc.

Captain Rains

Bot of Thos. Roberts (late Newberry) Linen Draper.  
1802 Decr. 10th.

	£	s.	d.
45 Yds. Irish .....	19d.	3	11 3
27 do Flannel .....	18	2	0 6
12 do Toweling .....	7	0	7 0
38 Yards Dowlas .....	20	3	3 4
540 Yds. Calico .....	16	36	0 0
3 Yds. Wrapper .....	14	0	3 6
Making 5 Dozen Sheets .....	12/	3	0 0
do Pillow Cases .....		0	4 0
do 1 Dozen Towels .....		0	0 6
Carriage .....		0	1 6
		£48	11 7

[Enclosure No. 11.]

INVOICE OF GROCERIES.

London, 18th Decr., 1802.

Captain Rains

Bot of Richard Scafe Tea Man and Grocer.  
To His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent  
No. 48 Charing Cross.

Invoice of  
groceries.

45 lbs. Tea .....	4/	£9	0 0
225 lbs. Sugar 2, 0, 1 .....	56/	5	12 6
27 lbs. Chocolate .....	4/9	6	8 3
54 lbs. Sago .....	1/2	3	3 0
900 lbs. Barley S, 0, 4 .....	20/	8	0 8
2½ lbs. Powder Ginger .....	1/6	0	3 4
18 lbs. Allspice .....	1/2	1	1 0
9 lbs. Black pepper .....	2/8	1	4 0
27 lb. Mustard .....	1/	1	7 0
900 lbs. Yellow Soap S, 0, 4 .....	75/	30	2 8
For 450 people 6 in a Mess 75 Messes			
75 lbs. Tea .....	4/	15	0 0
938 lbs. Sugar S, 1, 14 .....	56/	23	9 0
For 30 Women and 15 Children			
19 Bags and 2 Tierces .....		1	0 6
		£105	11 11

1803.  
3 Jan.

[Enclosure No. 12.]

Invoice of beds,  
hammocks, etc.

INVOICE of Stores shipped on Board His Majesty's Ship *Calcutta*,  
D. Woodriff Esqr. Commander on the 23rd day of December  
1802 from the Transport Stores at Dudman's Yard Deptford,  
Mr. Daniel Martin Storekeeper agreeable to Captain Rains's  
order of the 18th instant. Vizt.

Beds Complete Thirty .....	at 11/ ea	£16 10 0
Hammocks slung Thirty .....	at 5/6 ea	8 5 0
Airing Stoves Complete Two .....	at 7/3 ea	14 6 0
Water Pails Six .....	at 2/3 ea	0 13 6
		£39 14 6

[Enclosure No. 13.]

Invoice of  
general stores.

INVOICE of Stores Shipped on Board His Majesty's Ship *Calcutta*  
D. Woodriff Esqr. Commander on the 20th day of December  
1802 from the transport Stores at Dudman's Yard Deptford  
Mr. Daniel Martin Storekeeper agreeable to Captain Rains's  
Order of the 18th Instant. Vizt.

Beds Complete .....	Thirty
Hammocks slung .....	Thirty
Airing Stoves complete .....	Two
Water Pails .....	Six
Pewter Bed Pans .....	Four
Do Urinals .....	Four
Spitting Pots .....	Four
Cases containing eighteen two quart Bottles of Lemon Juice each.....	28
Boxes of Medicines .....	Two
Boxes each Fifty lbs. portable Soup .....	Seventeen
Coarse Linen for Bandages .....	Forty Five Yds.
Welch Flannel for Do .....	Twenty Seven Yards
Coarse Towels .....	Twelve No
Sheets .....	Sixty Pair
Pillow Cases .....	Thirty Pair
Tin Saucepans with Covers .....	Twelve No
Tin Tea Kettles .....	Four
Wooden Bowles .....	Forty
Do Platters .....	Forty
Knives and Forks .....	Forty Two Pairs
Bag No. 1 Containing 75 Parcels of Tea 45 lbs. ....	One
Bag No. 4 75 Parcels Chocolate 27 lbs. ....	
75 do. Mustard 27 lbs. ....	One
Bag No. 5 Cont'g Parcels Sago 10 t 54 lbs. ...	One No
Bags No. 6 a. 11 Cont'g 11 Parcels Barley each Six .....	
Bag No. 12 Cont'g 9 Parcels Barley .....	One 10 t 900 lbs.
Bag No. 13 75 Parcels Ginger 2½ lbs. ....	} One
75 do Allspice 18 lbs. ....	
75 do Black pepper 9 lb. ....	
Bag No. 14 @ 19 each 11 parcels Soap Six	} 10 t 900 lbs.
Bag No. 20 Nine Parcels Do One	

INVOICE of Stores Shipped, &c.—*continued.*

1803.  
3 Jan.

Invoice of  
general stores.

Bag No. 21 Tea 7 Parcels	10 lbs. each	} One
1 Do	5 lbs.	
Cask No. 22 Sugar 20 parcels	3 lbs. each	} One
Do 16 parcels	31½ lbs. ea	
Cask No. 23 Sugar 55 Parcels	3 lbs. each	} One
Do 14 Parcels	31½ each	
Cups	.....	Twenty Four
Saucers	.....	Twenty Four
Pitchers	.....	Six
Bales Marked T ↑ O No. 2352 @ 2367 containing Convicts Clothing	.....	} Sixteen
Casks Marked T ↑ O No. 2368 @ 2371 containing Shoes	.....	
Case Do T ↑ O No. 2372	.....	One
Casks Contain'g 62 Bushels Charcoal	.....	} Four
9 Cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs.	.....	
Bathing Tubs	.....	Two
Brimstone in pounds	.....	Ten

[Enclosure No. 14.]

INVOICE of Clothing Shipped for Convicts on board the *Calcutta*, Invoice of  
for New South Wales, marked and numbered as pr. Margin. clothing.

T ↑ O Convicts. N.S.W.	Blue Jackets.	Blue Waistcoats.	Prs. Duck Trowsers.	Check Shirts.	Prs. Stockings.	Woollen Caps.	Pr. Shoes.	Hospital Stores.	
								Men's.	Women's.
Bale No. 2,352.....	25	25	25	75	50	25	...	...	...
" " 2,353.....	25	25	25	75	50	25	...	...	...
" " 2,354.....	25	25	25	75	50	25	...	...	...
" " 2,355.....	25	25	25	75	50	25	...	...	...
" " 2,356.....	25	25	25	75	50	25	...	...	...
" " 2,357.....	25	25	25	75	50	25	...	...	...
" " 2,358.....	25	25	25	75	50	25	...	...	...
" " 2,359.....	25	25	25	75	50	25	...	...	...
" " 2,360.....	25	25	25	75	50	25	...	...	...
" " 2,361.....	25	25	25	75	50	25	...	...	...
" " 2,362.....	25	25	25	75	50	25	...	...	...
" " 2,363.....	25	25	25	75	50	25	...	...	...
" " 2,364.....	25	25	25	75	50	25	...	...	...
" " 2,365.....	25	25	25	75	50	25	...	...	...
" " 2,366.....	25	25	25	75	50	25	...	...	...
" " 2,367.....	25	25	25	75	50	25	...	...	...
Cask " 2,368.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
" " 2,369.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
" " 2,370.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
" " 2,371.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
Case " 2,372.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	20
	400	400	400	1,200	800	400	400	60	20

London, 18th December, 1802.

## THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Governor King, 1st March, 1804.)

1803.  
7 Feb.  
Shipment  
of copper  
bolts, etc.

Sir, Navy Office, 7th Feby., 1803.

The Storekeeper at Deptford Yard having Acquainted us he has put on Board H.M. Ship Calcutta (D. Woodriff, Esq. Commander) for the Service of H. Majesty's Colony at New South Wales.

Copper Ring Bolts .....	5 No	0 2 4
Mixed Metal Brans and Pinths .....	4 "	2 1 0
Copper Bolts $\frac{3}{4}$ Inch .....	7	0 0 13
Screws .....	38	0 0 17
Rings $\frac{3}{4}$ Inch .....	8	0 0 1
Boltstaves $\frac{3}{4}$ Inch .....	14 150 feet	2 0 21
Copper Spikes 6 Inches 1 Cask 516 .....		0 3 20

We signify the Same for Your Information.

And are, etc.,

WM. RULE. H. HAMMOND.  
WM. PALMER.

## THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Governor King, 1st March, 1804.)

9 Feb.

Sir, Navy Office, Feby. 9th, 1803.

Bill of lading  
for stores  
shipped.

Enclosed we send you a Copy of a Bill of Lading from Chatham Yard for Stores put on board H.M. Ship Calcutta Dan'l Woodriff Esq. Command'r for the Service of His Majesty's Colony at New South Wales.

We are, etc.,

WM. RULE. H. HAMMOND.  
WM. PALMER.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the bill of lading is not available.]

## LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 1, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Governor King, 1st March, 1804.)

14 Feb.

Sir, Downing Street, 14th February, 1803.

Proposal for  
a settlement  
in Bass Strait.

The accounts\* you have transmitted of the importance of the harbour on the southern coast of New South Wales, in Bass's Streights, to which you have given the name of Port Phillip, and your representation of the excellence of the climate and promising appearance of the country on the coast, and also of the advantageous situation of the island called King's Island, have induced me to consider with great attention the expediency of forming from this country a settlement in that quarter, subordinate to and dependant upon the Government of New South Wales.

\* Note 1.



It seems to be fully ascertained by the vessels that have already passed those straits that the sea abounds with the seal and the sea elephant, and the attempts that have already been made to fish there have been sufficiently successful to afford encouragement to prosecute that pursuit.

1803.  
14 Feb.  
Seal fishery  
in Bass Strait.

It is also evident that the attention of other European powers has been drawn to that part of the world,\* and it need scarcely be observed that the establishment of any foreign power on that part of the coast might, in the event of hostilities, greatly interrupt the communication with Port Jackson, and materially endanger the tranquility and security of our possessions there.

Foreign  
powers  
attracted by  
Australia.

The settlement under your Government is now beginning to assume a form which renders it capable of receiving a system of internal improvement equally necessary for its prosperity and for the object of its establishment. Nothing, I am convinced, can tend more to enable you to proceed with effect in the measures you have adopted for this purpose than the leaving you for a time uninterrupted by any addition to the number of that description of persons who form the greatest obstacle to the introduction of order and industry.

Development  
of the colony.

It has on these considerations been determined by His Majesty that a settlement should be immediately formed at Port Phillip, and that, as soon as a detachment can be sent from thence, a subordinate establishment should be made on King's Island.

Settlements to  
be formed at  
Port Phillip  
and King  
Island.

The experience acquired by Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, late Judge-Advocate of New South Wales, during his long residence there, and the great attention he has shown to the transactions of the settlement from its first formation, have pointed him out as a proper person to be entrusted with the charge of founding the new settlements. For this purpose he has received His Majesty's commission of Lieutenant-Governor thereof, and has been furnished with the enclosed Instructions. His Majesty's ship Calcutta has been appointed to receive on board Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, together with the convicts who are to proceed to Port Phillip, and a part of the stores necessary for the settlement; and the ship Ocean has been taken up by Government for the purpose of carrying out the remaining officers of the establishment, the settlers, and those stores and implements which could not be received on board the Calcutta.

Collins  
appointed  
lieut.-governor.

H.M.S. Calcutta  
and the Ocean  
to proceed to  
Port Phillip.

By perusing Colonel Collins's Instructions, you will perceive that the intended settlements are considered as dependencies upon your Government, and that the Lieutenant-Governor is placed under your Orders.

The new  
settlements to  
be dependencies  
of N.S.W.

It will be sufficiently obvious to you that for some time after the settlement of this colony no persons shall be sent from

\* Note 2.

1803.  
14 Feb.  
Stores and  
live stock for  
Port Phillip.

Port Jackson to Port Phillip in consequence of misconduct, and that for the purpose of forwarding the establishment it will be necessary that you should supply Lieut.-Colonel Collins with the assistance of any persons or any stores that he may require, and that you may think it necessary and proper that he should receive, and in particular with breeding stock of every description, and to as large an extent as circumstances may permit.

H.M.S. Calcutta  
to return  
freighted  
with timber.

The Calcutta, after landing at Port Phillip the persons and stores intended to remain there, and after affording such assistance and protection as Lieut.-Colonel Collins may think it necessary to require, will proceed to Port Jackson, in order to receive on board the timber which, in conformity to the Instructions conveyed to you in my letter of the 29th August, 1802, will I trust be prepared to put on board of her. The ship Ocean being taken up on freight is to be discharged at Port Phillip as soon as possible after she is unladen, and is to proceed to China.

I have, &c.,

HOBART.

[Enclosure.]

LORD HOBART TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS.\*

(Despatch marked No. 1.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 7th February, 1803.

Instructions  
to Lieut.-  
Governor  
Collins.

The King having been pleased to appoint you to be Lieutenant-Governor of the settlement intended to be formed in Bass's Streights, I herewith enclose your commission; and I have received His Majesty's commands to furnish you with the following Instructions for your guidance in discharging the important trust with which you are vested.

Convicts  
transported  
in H.M.S.  
Calcutta.

His Majesty's ship Calcutta has been appointed to receive on board three hundred male convicts now under sentence of transportation, whose names are contained in the List No. 1 hereunto annexed, and about thirty women, to whom, in consideration of some favourable circumstances which have appeared in the characters of their husbands, it has been judged proper to allow the permission of accompanying them into exile, and of taking with them their children to the number of ten.

Collins to  
travel in  
H.M.S.  
Calcutta.

The captain of the Calcutta has orders from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to receive you on board of that ship, together with such persons on the civil establishment of the intended settlement as may be directed to accompany you, with a proportion of provisions, tools, and all necessary implements, according to the lists numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9,† and he will be instructed by their Lordships to take under his convoy the ship Ocean, which has been provided by the Transport Board for the

\* Note 3. † Note 4.

purpose of assisting in the conveyance of such persons and stores as cannot be received on board the Calcutta, and to proceed forthwith to Bass's Streights, touching at such places as may be thought most advisable for obtaining supplies of water and other refreshments for the voyage. In all such cases you are to take on board the Calcutta, with the concurrence of her captain, or cause to be shipped on board the Ocean, such quantities of wine as may be requisite for the voyage, and for the supply of the intended settlement, according to the instructions with which the Deputy-Commissary of Stores and Provisions will be furnished by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, taking care that the quantities purchased do not exceed the proportions to be issued to the several persons entitled thereto for the Time to which they have confined the supply of that article. For the amount of such purchases you will direct the Deputy Commissary to draw bills of exchange upon the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury properly certified by you, with the other usual attestation that the same has been obtained at the most reasonable rates, transmitting at the same time an account thereof to me and to their Lordships in order that you may be released from any imprest which such purchases might occasion.

1503.  
14 Feb.

Shipments  
of wine.

Payment by  
bills of  
exchange.

Notwithstanding there is already a considerable quantity of corn and other seed-grain put on board the ships abovementioned, probably more than may be immediately necessary for raising supplies for the settlement, it is necessary to guard as much as possible against accidents which may happen or injuries which these articles might sustain during the passage; and therefore, upon your arrival at every place you may touch at, you will endeavour to obtain such further quantities of seed-grain and of the seeds of vegetables and fruits as you may think requisite for the purposes of cultivation at the place of your destination. You will also, with the concurrence of the captain of the Calcutta, take on board any number of black cattle, sheep, goats, or swine which you can procure, and the ships can conveniently contain, in order to propagate the breed of these animals for the general benefit of the settlement, causing the Dy. Commissary of Stores and Provisions to draw bills for the purchase thereof as before directed, as well as for any fresh provisions which it may be requisite to procure for the use of the marines or convicts at those places, transmitting information thereof to me and to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Supply of  
corn and  
seed grain.

Vegetable and  
fruit seeds.

Live stock to  
be procured.

As soon after your embarkation as circumstances will permit, you will make the necessary arrangements for classing the convicts, according to their several trades and former employments in order to their being kept in some kind of occupation during

Classification  
and  
employment  
of convicts.

1803.  
14 Feb.

the voyage. The superintendants who are to accompany you, will of course have the direction of their labour under you; but it will be necessary to select a certain number of subordinate assistants to carry into full effect the regulations you may judge necessary and useful.

Selection of  
convicts as  
overseers.

You must, however, use the utmost caution in selecting the convicts whom you may find it necessary to employ in any duties of trust, experience having shewn that very little dependance can be placed upon any of them, and that they have seldom either the power or the inclination to exert authority over their companions.

Employment  
during the  
voyage.

A few pieces of woollen cloth, a quantity of leather, and of linen, with such articles as are requisite for working them (of which a list is enclosed) will be put on board, for the employment of the men, and a proportion of worsted for knitting and other things for that of the women during the voyage, and in order to excite, if possible, some degree of industry amongst the convicts, by the expectation of immediate reward, a small quantity of wine and spirits, and of tea and sugar will be allowed, for the purpose of being given on Sundays, and on proper occasions, to such as may merit the indulgence by good behaviour and attention. By these means the characters and dispositions of the convicts will in some measure become known to you and the persons who have the charge of them, and it is hoped that a great deal of the inconvenience that might otherwise be apprehended on your first landing will be avoided.

Port Phillip  
selected as  
the site of  
the new  
settlement.

According to the best information, Port Phillip, on the southern coast of New South Wales, to the northward of Bass's Straights, appears to be the most eligible situation for the intended settlement, possessing a commodious harbour and other important advantages. It is therefore proposed that the first establishment should be made at that place, where you will accordingly disembark the convicts and stores, taking every necessary and practicable precaution for the security of yourself and the people who accompany you from any attacks or interruption from the natives, as well as for the preservation of the public stores and provisions, employing the persons under your command and the convicts in such manner as you shall think proper for the above purposes.

Intercourse  
with the  
natives.

You are to endeavour by every means in your power to open an intercourse with the natives, and to conciliate their good will, enjoining all persons under your Government to live in amity and kindness with them; and if any person shall exercise any acts of violence against them, or shall wantonly give them any interruption in the exercise of their several occupations, you are to cause such offender to be brought to punishment according to the degree of the offence.

You will, of course, immediately endeavour to procure such kinds of animal food as the place can supply, and you will be particularly careful to cure whatever surplus of fish that may be caught, and to serve it out in rations for the supply of the settlement.

1803.  
14 Feb.  
Food supplies.

The assortment of tools and implements which have been provided for the use of the convicts and other persons who are to compose the intended settlement, are to be distributed according to your discretion, and according to the employment assigned to the several persons. In the distribution, however, you will use every possible economy, and you will direct the Deputy Commissary not to issue any without written authority from you. You will also from time to time transmit to me regular statements of the above issues, and of the remaining stores, in order that I may be enabled to judge of the propriety or expediency of granting further supplies. The clothing of the convicts, and the provisions issued to them, and to the civil and military establishments, must be accounted for, and regular lists thereof transmitted to me, and to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in the same manner.

The issue of tools.

The issue of clothing and provisions.

In distributing the clothing to the convicts under your charge, it must be clearly explained to each individual at the time of receiving the same that it is to be his or her clothing for one year, and that no deviation from this rule will be permitted, excepting upon urgent occasions satisfactorily explained to you. A return must be transmitted of all provisions, clothing, and stores from time to time received for the use of the settlement, and you will not fail regularly to transmit such returns to me, and to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, together with the Commissary's return of their distribution, under separate heads of clothing, stores, and provisions, as well as to the Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales.

Returns to be transmitted.

The distribution of the provisions must appear in a victualling book, which should be kept by the Commissary in like manner as is usual with pursers in the Navy, bearing the persons on separate lists where their rations differ, and the title of each list expressing the ration.

Victualling book to be kept.

The ready-made clothing should be distributed in the manner above-mentioned, and a regular account, both of the time of delivery and of the names of those to whom it is distributed, must appear in a yearly return of clothing.

Issue of clothing.

It is also highly necessary that a yearly return of all marriages, births, and deaths, within the settlement should be made, and signed by you or the person administering the Government thereof.

Returns of births, deaths, and marriages.

1803.  
14 Feb.

The problem of  
live stock.

As the increase of the stock of animals must in a great degree depend upon the measures you may adopt and pursue for their preservation, you are particularly charged and directed to be extremely cautious and not to permit, unless under very particular circumstances, any cattle, sheep, swine, or even poultry, to be slaughtered or exported from the settlement; but you are to preserve them as much as possible for propagating the breed until a competent stock may be acquired to admit of your supplying the settlement from it with animal food without having further recourse to the places from whence such stock may have been originally obtained; and you are, if you find it expedient, to issue live stock, for the purpose of breeding, to settlers of any description who are likely to take proper care of the same, fully explaining to them, and to the colony at large, that the animals so issued are to be considered as property totally unalienable till the second generation; but that if the ewe and its first lamb are preserved, the second and all future lambs may be sold at the will of the proprietor.

The products  
of convict  
labour.

The productions of all descriptions acquired by the labour of the convicts must be considered as a public stock which is so far left to your disposal that such parts thereof as may be required for the subsistence of the said convicts and their families, or the subsistence of the civil and military establishments of the settlement, may be applied by you to those purposes, and you will procure and transmit to me from time to time regular accounts of the receipt and application thereof.

Land grants.

The regulations established by His Majesty's Instructions to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the settlements in New South Wales, and by the Orders communicated through the Secretary of State for his observance, in the granting of lands to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the marine forces, to settlers and to emancipated convicts, and in regard to the allowance of labor of convicts, as well as the regulations from time to time established by the Governor for preventing abuses arising from the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors, are herewith transmitted to you. I also enclose copies of the Orders established by the Governor for the regulation of the police of the settlement and for the establishment of port duties, and I am to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure that these documents are to form the rule of your conduct in regard to the same, subject to such orders and instructions as you may from time to time receive from me or from the Governor of New South Wales.

The importation  
and sale of  
spirits.

Port duties.

Smuggling  
of spirits.

The clandestine introduction of spirits into the settlement must be guarded against by the utmost vigilance and attention on your part; and if, notwithstanding your exertions for this pur-

pose, any quantity of this pernicious liquor should be discovered in the possession of any person or persons, it will be your duty to seize, and, if necessary, to destroy the same.

1803.  
14 Feb.

In case you should find it indispensibly necessary to grant licenses for retailing spirituous liquors, it will be your duty to confine such licenses to as few persons as possible; if to two or three, their conduct would be more easily watched and controuled, and the first instance of irregularity should deprive them of the license; but I trust that nothing but urgent necessity will induce you to sanction the public retail sale of spirits, at least during the infancy of the settlement.

The retail sale  
of spirits.

Although Port Phillip has been pointed out as the place judged the most convenient and proper for fixing the first settlement of your establishment in Bass's Streights, nevertheless you are not positively restricted from giving the preference to any other part of the said southern coast of New South Wales, or any of the islands in Bass's Streights, which, upon communication with the Governor of New South Wales, and with his concurrence and approbation, you may have well-grounded reasons to consider as more advantageously situated for that purpose; but you must understand that you are not to delay the disembarkation of the persons under your command upon your arrival on the coast, with a view of searching for a more eligible place than Port Phillip.

Selection of  
site for the  
settlement.

The island called King's Island has been represented as well calculated for a subordinate settlement. You are, therefore, as soon as possible after you shall have overcome the first difficulties of your establishment at Port Phillip, to turn your particular attention to King's Island, and if you shall find upon examination that it possesses the advantages it is reported to offer for the purpose in question, you are, as soon as the circumstances of your situation shall admit of it, to send thither a proportion of convicts, with an adequate guard, a superintendent, and a competent supply of provisions, stock, and implements, and establish them thereon, reporting such, as well as all your other proceedings, to the Governor-in-Chief at Port Jackson.

King Island  
to be settled.

Upon the death or suspension of any civil officer of the establishment, you are authorized to appoint any proper person for the execution of the duties of such office until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known; but you are to report such proceedings to the Governor of New South Wales and request his approbation and authority for sending such suspended officer to England, which you will then do by the first convenient opportunity that may offer, transmitting at the same time your reasons for such suspension.

Vacancies  
in the civil  
staff.

And in order to prevent, by every possible precaution, the escape of any of the convicts from the settlement under your

1803.  
14 Feb.  
Prohibition of  
intercourse  
with the East.

command, you are to take particular care that all clandestine communication with the possessions of the East India Company, as well as the coasts of China and the islands situated in that part of the world to which any intercourse has been established by any European nation, should be prevented as far as can be done, except in so far as the same may be authorized by the Governor-General of India, the Governors of the respective Presidencies there, or the Governor of New South Wales, or in consequence of orders from hence. You are also expressly commanded not to allow craft of any sort to be built for the use of private individuals without a written licence from the Governor of New South Wales, and you are to prevent the persons on board of any vessel which may arrive at the said settlement from any of the parts before-mentioned from having communication with any of the inhabitants residing within your Government without first receiving especial permission from you, or without producing such permission as above described.

Control of  
boat-building.

The observance  
of religion.

You will not fail by all proper methods to enforce a due observance of religion and good order among all the inhabitants of the proposed settlement, and you will take such steps for the celebration of public worship as circumstances will permit, and in particular for the due and proper observance of the Lord's Day.

Provision for  
the death  
or absence  
of Collins.

I have now only to add that in case of your death or absence from your Government, it is His Majesty's pleasure that the charge of the settlement intended to be formed at Port Phillip shall devolve upon the officer commanding the detachment of Royal Marines immediately under you, until such time as the person who may be appointed to succeed you by the Governor of New South Wales shall arrive; and for this purpose the necessary notification is in such case to be made to the Governor at Port Jackson with the least possible delay. I am, &c.,

HOBART.

LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 2, per H.M.S. *Calcutta*; acknowledged by Governor King, 1st March, 1804.)

24 Feb.

Sir, Downing Street, 24th February, 1803.

The expenditure  
on the colony.

I have thought it proper to confine to a separate despatch my observations upon that part of your correspondence which relates to the public expenditure of the settlement under your Government, and which must in future be kept distinct from the civil and military transactions or those of any other nature relating to the colony.

Since my letter marked "Separate,"\* of the 30th of August last, I have recommended that bills amounting to the sum of

\* Note 5.



£5,760 9s. 8d., drawn by Commissary Palmer on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, should be paid upon account. I have also recommended that bills amounting to £1,613 16s., drawn by Deputy-Commissary Broughton on their Lordships, should be paid in like manner. I am, however, led to hope that in consequence of the ample supplies of every description which have been sent out, most of which must have reached you since the date of your letter in June last, the bills I may have to recommend for payment in the course of the present year will not be to any considerable amount, either for the settlement under your immediate government or for Norfolk Island.

1803.  
24 Feb.  
—  
Payment  
of bills.

In addition to the Commissary's and Deputy-Commissary's bills, I have recommended the payment of a bill for £100, drawn by you on the Lords of the Treasury for Captain MacArthur's passage to Bengal. I have also felt it incumbent upon me to recommend the acceptance of a bill for £250, drawn by Captain MacArthur on their Lordships to pay for his passage from Amboyna to this country. Upon this bill I have fully explained myself in my dispatch No. 3 of this date.

MacArthur's  
passage money.

The various supplies that have been sent to you, and the periods at which I conclude they must have arrived, will have entirely relieved you from the apprehensions you entertained of being under the necessity of making a further reduction in the limited ration to which you had found yourself obliged to have recourse.

Shipments of  
supplies.

The Atlas and Hercules, with convicts from Ireland, sailed from thence the end of November, 1801. These ships afterwards touched at the Cape of Good Hope, from whence they departed about the 17th of April, 1802, and must, I conceive, have reached you immediately after the date of your last letter. They took from the Cape 100 tierces of beef, in addition to 250,000 lbs. of pork, shipped here for the settlement, exclusive of the supply sent with the convicts that were on board, for a nine months' consumption after their landing; so that you would, upon the arrival of those ships, have more than a sufficient quantity of salt meat, at a full ration, for the remainder of the year 1802.

Provisions  
shipped on  
the Atlas  
and Hercules.

The Buffalo and Coromandel sailed from hence about the middle of February, 1802. They had on board 242,376 lbs. of pork for the use of the colony, with which, I trust, they reached their destination about the end of September.

Shipment of  
pork on the  
Buffalo and  
Coromandel.

The Rolla and Atlas (2nd of that name) sailed from hence for Ireland the beginning of March. The Atlas left Waterford the second week in June; but the Rolla did not proceed on her voyage until the beginning of November. These two ships took from hence 148,406 lbs. of pork, 491,132 lbs. of flour, and 44,545 lbs. of sugar for the settlement. The Atlas must, I apprehend, have

Provisions  
shipped on  
the Rolla  
and Atlas.

1803.  
24 Feb.  
Flour shipped  
on the  
Alexander and  
Bridgewater.

arrived at Port Jackson in the course of last month, and the Rolla will, I hope, reach you by the end of the month of May.

The Alexander sailed the beginning of April, 1802, and the Bridgewater early in June. The former with 511,945, and the latter with 119,616 lbs. of flour. The Alexander, I conclude, arrived the beginning of November, and the Bridgewater about the middle of this month.

Shipments on  
the Glatton  
and Cato.

His Majesty's ship Glatton sailed the beginning of September—she had 1,818 lbs. of hops; and the ship Cato followed her the end of October with 492,480 lbs. of pork. These are the last supplies of provisions sent from hence for the settlement, where it is fair to presume they will arrive about the end of the ensuing month of April or early in May.

Total supplies  
shipped.

The total of these articles is as follows:—

Pork.	Flour.	Sugar.	Hops.
1,133,382 lbs.	1,122,693 lbs.	44,545 lbs.	1,818 lbs.

so that upon the first arrivals you must have been enabled to issue a full ration of salt meat for the remainder of the year 1802, and ultimately you will not only be completely supplied for the current year, according to your last requisition, but you will have a surplus of more than what at the same rate of issue (including the 100 tierces of beef taken by the Atlas and Hercules from the Cape) will be sufficient for the year 1804; consequently, upon the aggregate there will be more than two years salt provisions in store, reckoning from the first day of the present year.

Supplies of  
flour.

The supplies of flour have also been so ample that the deficiency in the article of wheat for the last year would have been made up when the Alexander arrived, and upon the successive arrivals of the Bridgewater, Atlas (2nd), and Rolla, such an addition must have been made thereto as would enable you, without having recourse to your own stock of wheat, to subsist the present numbers, allowing nine pounds of flour per week for each person, until near the middle of December next. And of sugar there will be sent, by the present opportunity, besides what I have already mentioned, a supply sufficient to complete the ration of that article until the beginning of the year 1804.

Shipment  
of hops.

As the hops were of the best quality, and were packed with great care, I hope they will reach you in good condition, and enable you to afford occasionally a wholesome beverage to the civil and military servants of the Crown, to the settlers, and to the unfortunate people who are expiating their crimes under the sentence of the law. A further supply of hops shall be sent to you hereafter, if I find that those sent by the Glatton reach you in good order, and it shall appear that your crops of barley are such as to enable you to make a sufficient quantity of malt; but until I receive an answer to my dispatches forwarded by that

ship, no additional supplies of provisions of any kind will be sent from hence for the use of the settlement (except such as it is usual to send with convicts on their transportation for a nine months' consumption after their arrival) as I have every reason to conclude that, unless you should experience a repetition of the calamities you sustained by the inundations of the Hawkesbury in October, 1800, and in February, 1801, or some other unforeseen events should occur, against which human foresight cannot provide, your internal resources, with the supplies you may be enabled to draw from Otaheite and the Islands, will render it unnecessary to send any more from hence before the year 1805, and by that period, your stock of cattle, of sheep, and of swine must be so very much increased, that I shall hope little or no provision will be required to be exported from this country for the settlements already established, after the close of that year.

1803.  
24 Feb.  
Supplies to  
cease for  
two years.

The proposed establishment at Port Phillip will be in need of annual supplies of salt meat for some time to come; but I am inclined to think that, in the course of two or three years, if the soil and climate should prove as favourable as they have been represented, the new colony will grow sufficient corn for the consumption of its inhabitants, considering at the same time the superior advantages under which the establishment there will commence its operations, by the facilities it will derive from your fostering care and attention.

Supplies for the  
settlement at  
Port Phillip.

Although it appears by your last letters that none of the cattle for which you had contracted with Mr. Campbell were then arrived from Bengal, nor any of those in the wild herds in the interior of the colony had been taken, yet I entertain an expectation that from these sources the Government stock may be materially augmented, and from the vast and rapid increase of the wild cattle it is to be presumed a considerable number may be brought in without having recourse to shooting or destroying them; indeed, it appears to me to be desirable that a part of them should be left to multiply in their present state.

The increase  
of cattle.

I shall now observe to you that the various supplies of clothing, of agricultural tools and field implements, of mechanical tools, and of all the other necessary articles specified in your different requisitions, have been forwarded by the several vessels named in the enclosed statements at the periods therein specified. Of these supplies you will have received regular invoices by each ship; and as the whole of your demands have been satisfied, including the requisition contained in your letter\* of the 21st of May last, I shall not, until I receive information from you of the state of your stores, forward any articles whatever for the use of the colony, except it be merely those which are termed the annual

Requisitions  
fulfilled.

\* Note 6.

1803.  
24 Feb.

supply, and have hitherto been demanded and provided for the purpose of barter and for sale, and even these will not be sent until the middle of next year.

Separate  
returns of  
stores to be  
transmitted.

Of the various stores furnished you for the use of the convicts, for the purpose of barter, and for the accommodation and convenience of the civil and military departments and settlers, I desire to have distinct and separate returns, by which it may be seen what expense is attendant on clothing the convicts, &c., annually, what the profit and loss may be on the articles appropriated for barter, and whether the advance of 50 per cent. on the prime cost of the articles sent out for the accommodation of the civil and military departments and settlers is sufficient to meet the charges incurred by Government on that occasion.

These returns, together with an abstract of the whole, you will take care to forward twice in every year, conformably to the plans herewith enclosed.\*

The statements herein transmitted to you I have had prepared in order that I may see at one view the amount of the various supplies of clothing and other articles that have been forwarded to New South Wales from the beginning of the year 1801.

Statements  
enclosed.

The statements have been taken from the Invoices of the goods shipped on board the different vessels since the period above mentioned; but they do not include the articles, which were in store upon your succeeding to the government of the Colony, nor those which were sent in the Royal Admiral and Porpoise. It is my desire that you should compare these statements with the invoices with which you may be furnished, in order that in the event of any inaccuracy appearing to be either in the one or in the other you may report the same to me.

The cost of  
supplies  
forwarded.

By the abstract of the invoices you will perceive that the expence which Government has incurred since the beginning of the year 1801 for the supplies sent to New South Wales, exclusive of the clothing sent with the convicts on their departure from Great Britain and Ireland, amounts to £30,557 17s. 2½d., and by the abstract of the bills recommended to be paid upon account you will perceive that the amount is £23,892 19s. 6¾d., making a total expence of £54,450 16s. 9¼d. without calculating the further bills, of which I may be advised, for the purchase of cattle from Bengal, &c., for grain and animal food, and for pork from Mr. Bass until the close of the year 1802.

I am, however, aware that a very considerable part of the expence with which this colony is now charged for the supplies sent out for barter with the natives and settlers, and for the accommodation of the civil and military departments, will be brought to account, so that the expence will ultimately be very

\* *Marginal note.*—These forms were never prepared.

materially reduced; but until I receive explicit returns from you upon this particular point I must of course place the whole charge against the colony.

1803.  
24 Feb.

In filling up these returns you will take care to distinguish the payment made to you in money, in produce, or kind, by the settlers and others for the articles with which you may furnish them, stating the prices current at which the different species of produce and stock may then be sold.

Method of  
payments to  
be specified.

Having so fully detailed to you the observations I conceived it proper to make upon the expences incurred for the convicts and other persons subsisted by Government, and for the supplies sent out for the purposes of barter and for sale, I think it right now to call your attention to some other points in a great degree connected therewith, viz., the number of convicts allotted to each person acting as magistrates and superintendants, and the largeness of the ration of wheat given to each person at full ration.

Assigned  
servants.

It is not my wish that the exertions of individuals should be called forth on arduous public duties without a fair remuneration being made to them for their trouble; but I cannot, on this occasion, help thinking that the allotment of eight convicts is more than an adequate compensation to those gentlemen who officiate as magistrates and superintendants, reckoning by the scale of the prices of labour established by Governor Hunter.

By that regulation the labour of an individual (without board) is estimated at 2/6 per day, or 15/ per week, which gives £39 per annum; consequently, to the person acting in the double capacity of magistrate and superintendant, the labour of eight convicts is worth £312 annually.

Value of  
convict  
labour.

I therefore feel it necessary to desire, in every instance, where the civil officers of the colony are acting in the two-fold capacity above mentioned, you will reduce the number of convicts allotted to them in consideration thereof to six; but in those cases where the civil officers act as magistrates or superintendants separately, and not conjointly, you will continue to allot to them respectively four convicts as usual, the value of whose labour may, upon the preceding calculation, be considered as producing an addition of £156 per annum to each of their salaries.

The number  
of assigned  
servants to  
be reduced.

With respect to the ration of 12½ lb. of wheat per week, I conceive that a saving might be made in this article to the public, and that by substituting bread for wheat the accommodation of individuals and public economy would be equally advanced.

The ration  
of wheat.

The windmills which Governor Hunter erected at Sydney, and the water-mill at Parramatta, for which a part of the machinery and water-works were prepared, have, I trust, been completed; and in that event the grain may be ground at the public mills,

Flour mills.

1803.  
24 Feb.  
Public bakery.

and flour be made into bread and baked at public ovens, and it may be issued three times in each week, upon the day after the baking of it, at a full ration of nine pounds and a half of bread per man a week.

Potatoes and  
yams to be  
cultivated.

With a view of contributing to the health of those who are victualled by Government, it is my desire that you should take every opportunity of encreasing the growth of potatoes and yams, so as to enable you to make an addition to the daily ration of provision of half a pound of these nutritious and excellent roots. I also recommend the cultivation of rice to your attention, as I am informed that parts of the country which lie between Port Jackson and Botany Bay are well calculated for the production of that grain; and in the event of a successful attempt being made, I should be disposed to recommend that a small quantity of rice should be issued daily to the convicts with a view of enabling them to have a regular meal of this wholesome grain.

The cultivation  
of rice.

The issue of  
clothing.

With respect to the scale of clothing which you have transmitted,\* I am inclined to think that the allowance of two jackets, two shirts, and one pair of trowsers or breeches, is not sufficient to preserve the health, much less to contribute to the comfort, of the convicts. It is, therefore, my desire that the allowance of clothing hereafter to be issued should be for each man: two jackets, three shirts, one pair cloth trowsers or breeches, one hat, two pair of shoes during the winter, and two frocks, two pair of duck trowsers, and one pair of shoes with one or two pair of soles during the summer, with such additional supplies as may appear to you, under any peculiar circumstances, to be requisite; but in order that the liberality of the public may not be abused, it seems to be absolutely necessary that the working gangs should be mustered weekly, either before or after the performance of Divine service, and that each individual, upon pain of corporal punishment, should be obliged to produce at muster for the inspection of the superintendants, magistrates, and Lieutenant-Governor, the whole of his clothing. The superintendants of the gangs should minutely examine the clothing of each convict placed under their direction and report to the magistrate of the division, who should again report to the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor ultimately to you. This process should regularly take place every Sunday, and a general muster under your own personal inspection should be had once in every month. This kind of management would, in a short time, put a stop to the practice which has more or less hitherto obtained amongst the convicts of selling or otherwise disposing of their clothing, and would, undoubtedly, tend very materially to the preservation of their health and comfort.

Weekly  
inspection  
of clothing.

Monthly  
general  
muster.

\* Note 7.

In order to encourage the convicts to conduct themselves in an obedient and becoming manner, and with diligence in their respective avocations, I am induced to recommend to you to give on Sunday a pint of grog to each convict who shall have been reported by the superintendants and magistrates as having conducted himself in a regular and proper manner during the week, and who shall appear clean, and produce the whole of his clothing when mustered on the Sabbath day; and with a view of impressing more fully upon the minds of the convicts the absolute necessity of a strict observance of religious ceremonies, it is my positive and express direction that you do strictly enjoin every officer, both civil and military, to be constant and regular in attending Divine service, and that orders be given to the troops who may not be upon duty to attend regularly in like manner.

1803.  
24 Feb.

Grog to be issued to well-behaved convicts.

Civil and military officers to attend divine service.

By enforcing these regulations in every department under your Government, and by your exemplary conduct, and that of the Lieutenant-Governor and other superior officers, I am led to hope that a better system will, in time, prevail through all classes, and that the immorality and licentiousness which have hitherto too generally been manifest will ultimately disappear. But to give due effect to those regulations it will be necessary that punishments should be inflicted on such as violate them, and that those who may be of such abandoned dispositions as to scorn reward or brave displeasure, should, instead of being sent to Norfolk Island as heretofore, be sent to labour at the coal works for such periods as their conduct shall appear to deserve.

The suppression of vice.

I shall now close this dispatch with recommending to you in future to limit the period of victualling such settlers as may arrive in the colony under your immediate Government to one year. This will, I trust, be fully sufficient, as all those people who may hereafter arrive at Port Jackson, will embark from hence with the expectation of being subsisted for twelve months only, but every other assistance and encouragement which have hitherto been given to settlers you will continue to grant them. A very great saving of expence will, by this reduction in the period of granting rations, be made to the public without prejudice to individuals. Such persons, however, who may embark for Port Phillip will, for two or three years to come, be subsisted for eighteen months with the view of inducing them to give a preference to the new settlements.

Settlers to be victualled for one year.

Settlers at Port Phillip to be victualled for eighteen months.

As the whole of the subject relating to the expenditure of the Colony is now before you, I have no doubt that it will meet with every attention on your part, which its magnitude and importance evidently require.

I have, &c.,

HOBART.

1803.  
24 Feb.  
Comparative  
statement of  
"annual  
supplies"  
requisitioned  
and shipped.

[Inclosure A.]  
STATEMENT of the Annual Supply of Stores, Clothing etc.

Annual Supply.	By the Pursers and Coro- mandel.	By the Glutton and Cato.	Sent by the Calcutta.	Total Shipped.	Govr. King's requisition.	Surplus.	Remarks.
4,000 yds. Russia Duck .....	yds. 3,914	yds. 3,914	..	yds. 7,828	12 Bales Russia Duck.....	2 Bales	14 Bales sent.
1,000 yds. Irish — .....	yds. 1,007	yds. 1,010	20 Ps.	100 Ps.	100 Ps. Irish Linen.....	.....	.....
1,000 yds. Superfine Cloth .....	yds. 98½	.....	..	98½	2 Ps. Broad Cloth .....	.....	.....
3,000 yds Common do .....	yds. 2,872¼	yds. 3,132¼	..	yds. 6,005½	23 Bales Cloth Assorted .....	10 Bales	33 Bales sent.
2,000 yds. Callico check.....	yds. 2,000	yds. 1,004½	..	3,004½	1,013 yds Callico Check .....	1,991½ yds.	.....
500 yds. Flannel .....	yds. 517	yds. 541	..	yds. 1,058	2 Bales Welsh Flannel .....	.....	.....
10 Gross Common Knives and forks. ....	10 Gross	.....	..	10 Gross	.....	10 Gross	.....
10 Gross Clasp Knives .....	8 Gs. 9 doz.	.....	..	8 Gros. 9 doz.	.....	8 Gros 9 doz.	.....
200 pr. of Scissors.....	204 pr.	.....	..	204 pr.	.....	204 pr.	.....
1,000 Sheets Tin and Solder .....	900	1,325	..	2,225	1,000 Double tin Plates .....	1,225	* Carried to Extra Supply.
10 Pit Saws .....	73 lbs.	100 lbs.	..	173 lbs.	100 lbs. Solder .....	73 lbs.	.....
30 Cross Cut Saws .....	10	10	..	20	30 Cross Cut Saws .....	10	* Carried to Extra Supply.
100 Hand Saws .....	30	30	..	60	100 Steel Hand Saws .....	30	* Carried to Extra Supply.
6 Sets Shoemaker's Tools .....	100	100	..	200	.....	100	* Carried to Extra Supply.
1,000 Sorted Files .....	1,008	1,176	..	2,184	49 doz. Pit Saw files .....	6 sets.	.....
2,000 ft of Glass .....	2,000 ft.	2,000 ft.	..	4,000 ft.	24½ doz. Cross Saw files .....	1,008	* Carried to Extra Supply.
200 Sieves, for wheat and flour.....	198	198	..	396	24½ doz. Files assorted .....	2,000 ft.	.....
80 Angurs .....	80	80	..	160	40 Boxes Crown Glass 2,000 ft.	198	* Carried to Extra Supply.
300 Chisels and Gongs .....	300	300	..	600	14 doz. Hair Sieves .....	80	.....
1,000 Gimblets.....	1,008	1,000	..	2,008	6 doz. 8 Engineers' Angurs .....	600	.....
					75 doz. Gimblets .....	84 doz.	.....
					8 doz. 4 Spike do .....		.....



[Inclosure A]—STATEMENT of the Annual Supply, &c.—continued.

Annual Supply.	By the Perseus and Coronandel.	By the Glatton and Cató.	Sent by the Calcutta.	Total Shipped.	Govr. King's requisition.	Surplus.	Remarks.
20 Smoothing Planes .....	20	20	..	40	20 Smoothing Planes .....		
10 Jack Planes .....	10	20	..	30	10 Jack Planes.....	20	
6 Firkins Red Paint .....	6 Rundlets	6 Casks	..	12	6 Casks Red Paint .....	6 Rundlets	} * Carried to Extra Supply.
6 Firkins White lead .....	6 "	6 Casks	..	12	6 Casks White Lead 13 Cwt....	6 Rundlets	
10 Crates Crockery and Glass ..	10	..	..	10	10 Crates Earthen Ware .....	4 Crates	
5,000 lbs. Soap .....	5,000 lbs.	8,000 lbs.	..	13,000 lbs.	{ 40 Cases Yellow Soap, 3,000 lbs. 40 do Mortfled do 4,000 lbs.	{ 6,000 lbs., * Carried to Extra Supply.	
100 lbs. Stone Blue .....	100 lbs.	200 lbs.	..	300 lbs.	200 lbs. fg Blue .....	100 lbs.	
1,400 Hats .....	1,496	..	..	1,496	100 Hats .....	1,394	
200 Muslin Handkies .....	201	..	..	201	8 Pieces Handkerchiefs.....	307	
300 Cotton Do .....	307	94	..	401	30 lbs. Scotch oz. Thread .....	109 lbs.	
108 lbs. Thread .....	108 lbs.	31 lbs.	..	139 lbs.	..	20 lbs.	
20 lbs. Coloured Do .....	20 lbs.	..	..	20 lbs.	..	6 lbs.	
6 lbs. Black Silk .....	6 lbs.	..	..	6 lbs.	..	4 lbs.	
4 lbs. Coloured Do .....	4 lbs.	..	..	4 lbs.	..	5 lbs.	
5 lbs. Coloured Twist .....	5 lbs.	..	..	5 lbs.	..	40 Gross.	
20 Gross Yellow Buttons .....	40 Gross.	..	..	40 Gross.	..	30 Gross.	
60 doz. Shirt Do .....	30 Gross.	..	..	30 Gross.	..	528 yds.	
500 yds. Tape .....	528 yds.	..	..	528 yds.	..	318 yds.	
300 yds. Bobbin .....	318 yds.	..	..	318 yds.	..	..	
30 Ferrets .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	} This Article does not appear in the Invoices tho' ordered to be provided.
400 yds. Muslin .....	406 yds.	..	..	406 yds.	..	406 yds.	
100 ps. Durants .....	100 ps.	100 ps.	..	200 ps.	{ 60 Pieces Durants .....	40 ps.	
40 do Cambléts .....	40 ps.	..	..	40 ps.	{ 100 do Assorted .....	40 ps.	
40 do Weldbores .....	40 ps.	..	..	40 ps.	40 Pieces Weldbores .....	40 ps.	
30 do Callimancoes .....	30 ps.	30 ps.	..	60 ps.	100 Pieces Callimancoes .....	259	
250 Printed Cotton Shawls .....	259	..	..	259	..	150 yds.	
150 yds. Mode .....	150 yds.	..	..	150 yds.	..	..	

1803.  
24 Feb.  
Comparative statement of "annual supplies" requisitioned and shipped.

1803.  
24 Feb.  
Comparative statement of  
"annual  
supplies",  
requisitioned  
and shipped.

[Inclosure A]—STATEMENT of the Annual Supply, &c.—*continued.*

Annual Supply.	By the Perseus and Coro- mandel.	By the Glatton and Cato.	Sent by the Calcutta.	Total Shipped.	Govr. King's requisition.	Surplus.	Remarks.
50 yds. Persian .....	51 yds.	.....	.....	51 yds.	.....	51 yds.	
100 ps. different Ribbons .....	101 ps.	.....	.....	101 ps.	.....	101 ps.	
400 yds. Bedging .....	401½	.....	.....	401½	.....	401½	
12 doz. Blk. Cotton Hose .....	12 doz.	24 doz.	.....	36 doz.	24 doz. Women's Cotton Hose	12 doz.	
4 doz. Blk. Worsted do .....	22 doz.	200 ps.	.....	26 doz.	24 " " Worsted " .....	2 doz.	
200 Printed Calicoes .....	2,000	.....	.....	400 ps.	100 " " Printed Calicoes .....	300 ps.	
2,000 Needles .....	2,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	
100 lbs. Pins .....	109 lbs.	.....	.....	109 lbs.	.....	109 lbs.	
50 Casks Nails .....	50 Casks	50 Casks	.....	100 Casks	51 Casks of Nails of Sorts .....	49 Casks	* Carried to Extra Supply.
300 Spades without Handles .....	300	30	.....	330	200 Iron Pots 2 to 5 Galls .....	200	* Carried to Extra Supply.
300 Iron Pots .....	300	201	.....	501	10 doz. Padlocks .....	301	* Carried to Extra Supply.
200 Stock and Padlocks .....	204	106	.....	310	4 doz. Cupboard Locks .....	110	* Carried to Extra Supply.
100 Drawer Locks.....	108	84	.....	192	4 doz. 4 drawer Locks.....	92	
10 Gross Iron, etc., Spoons .....	10 Gross	.....	.....	10 Gross	.....	10 Gross	
500 lbs. Wax Candle's .....	500 lbs.	.....	.....	500 lbs.	.....	500 lbs.	
12 Gross Combs.....	12 Gross	.....	.....	12 Gross	.....	12 Gross	
300 Reaping Hooks .....	300	300	.....	600	25 doz. reaping Hooks, teeth .....	300	
500 West India Hoes .....	500	950	.....	1,450	450 West India Hoes .....	500	
700 Pr. Women's Shoes .....	720 pr.	736	.....	1,456	58½ doz. Women's Shoes .....	754	
500 do Children's do .....	504 pr.	468	.....	972 pr.	18 doz. Children's Shoes .....	468	
6 doz. pr. Wool Cards .....	6 doz.	.....	.....	6 doz.	.....	6 doz.	
10 pipes Port Wine .....	10 pipes	15 pipes	.....	25 pipes	15 pipes Port Wine .....	10 pipes	
Boiled Linsced Oil .....	51½ Gals.	166½ Gs.	.....	218 Gals.	150 Galls. Boiled Linsced Oil .....	68 Galls.	
Unboiled do do .....	49½ Gals.	109½ Gs.	.....	159½ Gs.	100 Galls. Unboiled do do .....	59½ Galls.	
White Callico .....	.....	1,503½	992½	2,502½	2,500 yds. White Callico .....	2½	* Carried to Extra Supply.
Grindstones .....	.....	.....	3	3	3 Grindstones .....	.....	

N.B.—The Perseus and Coromandel sailed the 12th February, 1802, with the Annual Supply ordered by the Duke of Portland's letter to the Lords of the Treasury in May, 1801. The Glatton and Cato sailed in September and October with Supply ordered by Lord Hobart's letter in May, 1802.

The surplus of all the Articles marked \* has been carried to the Extra Supply, where the total Surplus will be seen of such Articles as are included in both Requisitions.

[Inclosure B.]  
STATEMENT of Extra Supplies of Stores.

Extra Supply Required 21st May, 1802.	Previously sent by the Buffalo.	Ditto by the Bridge-water.	Ditto by the Clifton and Cato.	Sent by the Calcutta.	Total Shipped.	Surplus of Annual Supply.	Surplus of Extra Supply.	Remaining in Store by Govr. King's return of 21 May, 1802.	Total Surplus.	Remarks.
2,500 Blankets.....	1,500	.....	4,000	.....	5,500	.....	3,000	.....	3,000	By deducting deficiency, 600 lbs. on Extra Requisition leaves surplus brought from annual supply, 5,310 lbs casks, etc.
500 Palliasses.....	1,000	.....	2,000	.....	3,000	.....	2,500	.....	2,500	
500 Rugs.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	500	119	619	
1,250 lbs. Soap.....	.....	.....	560 lbs.	.....	560 lbs.	6,000 lbs.	.....	.....	5,310	
52 Casks of Nails .....	.....	.....	30 of Torts	.....	30 Casks	49 Casks	.....	1,616 lbs.	27 & 1,616	Similar.
25 Pitsaws, 7 ft. ....	20 of Sorts	.....	.....	5	25	10	.....	.....	10	
13 Cross-cut Saws.....	20 of Do	.....	.....	.....	20	30	7	2	39	
25 Hand Saws .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	75	
8 Tennon Saws .....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5 Turning Saws .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
25 Gross Pitsaw files .....	72 No.	.....	240 No.	1,644	1,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6½ Cross-cut Saw files .....	72 No.	.....	120 No.	372	564	1,008	.....	.....	.....	
60 lb. Glue .....	.....	.....	.....	60 lbs.	60 lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13 Spoke Shaves .....	4	.....	.....	9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8 Oil Stones.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8 doz. Stock Locks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	5	19	
5 doz. Padlocks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
250 Spades .....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	200	.....	115	115	
6 doz. Coal Shovels .....	.....	.....	.....	12 doz.	12 doz.	.....	6 doz.	.....	6 doz.	
380 Felling Axes.....	.....	.....	.....	380	380	.....	.....	97	97	
620 West India Hoes .....	198	.....	250	.....	448	500	.....	27	355	
12½ tons Iron—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto.
{ Square & Flat Rod .....	6 tons.	14 tons.	20 tons.	.....	40 tons.	.....	27½ tons.	t. c. q. lb. 18 12 0 24	t. c. q. lb. 46 2 0 24	
{ Slab .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100 lbs.	.....	5 lbs.	1,855 lbs.	Ditto.
250 lbs. Paint .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127½ galls.	.....	1½ galls.	69 galls.	
60 Galls. Paint Oil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

1803.  
24 Feb.  
Comparative statement of "extra supplies."

1803.  
24 Feb.

Comparative statement of "extra supplies."

[Inclosure B]—STATEMENT of Extra Supplies of Stores—continued.

Extra Supply Required 21st May, 1802.	Previously sent by the Buffalo.	Ditto by the Bridgewater.	Ditto by the Glutton and Cato.	Sent by the Calcutta.	Total Shipped.	Surplus of Annual Supply.	Surplus of Extra Supply.	Remaining in Store by Govt. King's return of 21 May, 1802.	Total Surplus.	Remarks.
30 Wire Sieves of Sizes.	26	.....	.....	.....	26	198	.....	.....	194	Similar to 1st Observation.
8 Wheat Screens ...	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15 Boiling Cloths ...	.....	12	.....	3	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10 doz. Patent Boxes for Timber Carriage Wheels.	.....	.....	10 doz.	.....	10 doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6 4-cwt. Anelors	.....	.....	12 of sizes	4	16	.....	10	.....	10	
6 Coils rope 1½ inch	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6 " " "	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6 " " 2½ "	.....	.....	20 Coils.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6 " " 3½ "	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8 Coils.	.....	8 Coils.	
4 " " 5 "	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
18 Barrels Pitch	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
32 " Tar	10 casks.	.....	.....	8 casks.	18 casks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4 Fishing Seines	.....	.....	.....	32 do	32 do	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1 Cwt. Grain Tin	.....	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ordnance Stores sent by the Glutton.										
2,000 yds. Canvas No. 3	.....	.....	2,000 yds.	.....	2,000 yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4,220 Brown Stout	.....	.....	30 Punces.	.....	30 Punces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3,270 Duck Frocks	1,300	.....	4,000	.....	5,300	.....	1,080	2,162	3,242	
3,500 pair Trowsers	.....	.....	4,000	.....	4,000	.....	730	519	1,249	
3,440 Blue Cloth Breaches	.....	.....	4,000	.....	4,000	.....	500	.....	500	
1,000 Shifts	.....	.....	.....	2,000 pr. and materials for	2,000 pr. and materials for	.....	60	65	125	
1,250 Petticoats	1,300	.....	500	.....	1,800	.....	800	29	829	
450 Pair of Shoes	1,500	.....	500	.....	2,000	.....	780	11	791	
500 Jackets	.....	.....	500	450 pr.	450 pr.	.....	.....	59 pr.	59 pr.	
500 Caps	.....	.....	.....	500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	



1803.  
24 Feb.  
Comparative  
statement  
of "extra  
supplies."

[Inclosure B]—STATEMENT of Extra Supplies of Stores—continued.

Extra Supply Required 21st May, 1802.	Previously sent by the Buffalo.	Diff'to by the Bridg- water.	Diff'to by the Glacton and Cato.	Sent by the Calcuttia.	Total Shipped.	Surplus of Annual Supply.	Surplus of Extra Supply.	Remaining in Store by Govr. King's return of 21 May, 1802.	Total Surplus.	Remarks.
4 doz. Blk. Ink Powder	.....	.....	1 doz.	3 doz.	4 doz.	.....	4 papers.	.....	4 papers.	*Extra articles pro- vided and sent by Buffalo and Bridgewater in conformity to Lord Hobart's Order in August, 1801. Every Article re- quired in the An- nual and Extra Supplies have been provided with a consider- able Surplus of many excepting files of which it has been thought proper to send only 108 Doz. instead of 31½ Gross remained in Govr. King's Extra requisition.
2 doz. Red do do	.....	.....	4 papers.	2 doz.	2 doz. 4 Ps.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6 Slates	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
100 do Pencils	.....	.....	3 doz.	100	9 doz.	.....	3 doz.	.....	3 doz.	
6 doz. Blk. Lead Pencils	.....	.....	.....	6 doz.	1 skin	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1 Skin Russia Leather	.....	.....	.....	1 skin	1 cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1 cwt. Paste Boards	.....	.....	.....	1 cwt.	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Iron Pots	700	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Double Tin Plates	200	.....	.....	.....	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Files of Sorts	336	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3 Square do.	12	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rubbers	10	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Centrebits	6	.....	.....	.....	4 sets.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mason's Tools	2 sets.	.....	.....	.....	1 set.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Farrir's Tools	1 set.	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Brass Plates	30	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ploughs	8	.....	.....	.....	3 sets.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cooper's Tools	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 rolls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sheet Lead	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 Bars.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bars of Steel	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 Hides	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Leather	.....	.....	.....	.....	c. lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Blistered Steel	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Horse Nails	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 M	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Brewing Utensils	24 M	.....	.....	.....	1 set.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Salt Pans	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Twine	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Old Canvas	.....	.....	.....	.....	c. q. lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hoop Iron	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 2 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	

N.B.—The Buffalo sailed in February 1802 The Bridgewater in June. The Glacton in September and the Cato in October.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

1803.  
24 Feb.

24th February, 1803.

AMOUNT of Invoices of Articles Shipped for New South Wales. Amount of invoices of stores shipped.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1801.							
Sept.	7	To Amount of Invoice of Clothing, etc., shipped by A. Davison on board the Perseus and Coromandel.	10,377	11	0		
Octr.	23	To Amount of Invoice of Ironmongery shipped by J. Jowett on board Ditto	838	9	2		
Novr.	21	To Amount of Invoice of Sundries shipped by Bk. Watson and Co on board Ditto.	2,306	7	11½		
		To Amount of Invoice of do shipped by do on board do.	1,543	6	10½		
		To Amount of Invoice of 10 pipes of Port Wine furnished by Victualling Board and Shipped on board ditto.	307	2	0½		
Octr.	31	To Amount of Invoice of Sundries Shipped by Bk Watson and Co on board the Buffalo.	2,025	7	10	15,372	17 0½
		To Amount of Invoice of Ironmongery shipped by J. Jowett on board Ditto.	474	4	2		
1802.						2,499	12 0
June	.....	To Amount of Stationary furnished by Stationary Office and shipped on board the Glatton.	29	14	7½		
		To amount of Do furnished by Do and shipped on board Ditto.	27	6	11		
		To Amount of Invoice of Brown Stout shipped by Meux and Co. on board Ditto.	189	0	0		
		To Amount of Invoice of Anchors shipped by Millington and Co on board Ditto.	92	4	0		
		To Amount of 6 pipes Port Wine furnished by Victualling Board and Shipped on Board Ditto.	180	12	8		
		To Amount of Invoice of Canvas and Twine Shipped by J. Baker and Co on board Ditto.	113	6	7		
		To Amount of Invoice of Cordage Shipped by Stephen and Co on board do.	176	11	4		
		To Amount of Sundry Stores Shipped on board the Bridgewater.	.....			808	16 1½
Sept.	...	To amount of 9 pipes Port Wine Shipped by Gledstances and Co on board the Cato.	522	0	0	732	0 4
		To Amount of Invoice of Ironmongery shipped by W. Jones on board do.	596	13	8		
		To amount of Invoice of Do Shipped by do on board do.	870	0	0		
		To Amount of Invoice of Blankets shipped by Miles and Co on board do.	2,512	10	0		
		To Amount of Invoice of Sundries Shipped by B. Watson and Co on board do	2,688	9	4		
		To Amount of Invoice of Clothing, Shipped by T. Courtney on board do.	1,890	12	6		
		To Amount of Invoice of Brewing Utensils Shipped by W. Jones on board do.	179	13	10		
		To Amount of Invoice of Hops, etc shipped by B. Watson and Co on board do.	78	9	10		
						9,338	9 2

1803.  
24 Feb.Amount of  
invoices of  
stores shipped.[Enclosure No. 1]—*continued.*  
AMOUNT of Invoices of Articles Shipped—*continued.*

1803. January...		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	To Amount of Invoice of Blue Cloth Breeches etc shipped by Finch and Co on board the Calcutta.	1,095 19 7	
	To Amount of Invoice of Callico etc shipped by J. Wilkinson on board do.	158 11 11	
	To Amount of Stationary furnished by Stationary Office and shipped on board do.	59 7 1	
	To amount of do furnished by do and shipped on board do.	4 7 2	
	To amount of Invoice of Ironmongery shipped by W. Jones on board do.	250 2 2	
	To Amount of Invoice of Naval Stores shipped on board do.	237 14 8	
			1,806 2 7
	Total...		£30,557 17 2½

N.B.—These are the whole of the Invoices of Articles shipped for New South Wales since the commencement of the Year 1801 until the present time. In the Papers Marked A and B the various Articles are enumerated.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

24th February, 1803.

Amount of  
bills accepted.AMOUNT of Bills accepted on account of the Settlement of  
New South Wales.

1802. January 5		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	To Bill Accepted this day drawn the 29th November 1800 by Mr Palmer.	.....	332 5 6½
April 2	To do Accepted this day drawn the 24 June 1801 by Ditto.	1,118 10 10	
„ 8	To do Accepted this day drawn the 31 March 1801 by Do.	450 10 4	
„ 8	To do Accepted this day drawn the 9th May 1801 Mr Broughton.	500 0 0	
„ 8	To do Accepted this day drawn the 18 Sept. 1801 by do.	3,389 1 6	
„ 8	To do Accepted this day drawn the 9th March 1801 by do.	1,130 8 0	
„ 8	To do Accepted this day drawn the 9th March 1801 by do.	571 11 6	
„ 8	To do Accepted this day drawn the 9th March 1801 by do.	367 10 0	
„ 9	To do Accepted this day drawn the 23rd March 1801 Mr Palmer.	2,342 11 5½	
„ 9	To do Accepted this day drawn the 3d July 1801 by do.	3,483 8 6½	
„ 19	To do Accepted this day drawn the 31st March 1801 by do.	400 0 0	
June 18	To 4 do Accepted this day drawn the 7th May 1801 by do.	2,665 1 9	
Sept. 21	To Bill Accepted this day drawn the 18 Sept. 1801 by Mr Broughton.	338 15 0	
„ 21	To do Accepted this day drawn the 1 Oct. 1801 by Mr Palmer.	300 0 0	
Novr. 27	To do Accepted this day drawn the 17 April 1801 by Mr Broughton of Grain purchased in 1801.	439 12 0	
Decr. 1	To do Accepted this day drawn by Mr Broughton for Grain etc purchased in 1801 [N.D].	500 4 6	
Novr. 29	To do Accepted this day drawn the 8th Janry 1802 by Mr Palmer for Sugar.	707 1 10	
			18,704 7 2½



[Enclosure No. 2]—*continued.*1803.  
24 Feb.AMOUNT of Bills accepted on account of the Settlement—*contd.*Amount of  
bills accepted.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	[Brought Forward] .....	.....			18,704	7	2½
Novr.	29 To do Accepted this day drawn the } 1 April 1802 by do for Grain.	110	18	0			
"	29 To do Accepted this day drawn the } 1 April 1802 by do for do.	201	18	4			
"	29 To do Accepted this day drawn the } 1 April 1802 by do for do.	295	0	9			
"	29 To do Accepted this day drawn the } 1 April 1802 by do for do.	464	16	0			
"	29 To do Accepted this day drawn the } 1 April 1802 by do for do.	540	17	5			
Decr.	1 To do Accepted this day drawn the } 31 March 1802 by Mr Broughton.	335	4	6			
"	1 To 2 do Accepted this day drawn by } Mr Palmer for Grain etc [N D].	526	4	6			
"	6 To Bill Accepted this day drawn the } 1 April 1802 by do for do.	238	10	0			
"	17 To do Accepted this day drawn the } 27th March 1802 by do for do.	600	0	0			
"	17 To do Accepted this day drawn the } 27 March 1802 by do for Provisions.	983	13	4			
"	17 To do Accepted this day drawn the } 27 March 1802 by do.	101	0	0			
"	17 To do Accepted this day drawn the } 3d April 1802 by do for Sheep.	158	10	0			
1803.							
Janry	10 To do Accepted this day drawn the } 1 Octr. 1801 by do for Grain.	133	0	0			
"	10 To do Accepted this day drawn the } 1 Octr. 1801 by do for Live Stock.	217	0	0			
"	10 To do Accepted this day drawn the } 1 Octr. 1801 by do for Stores.	181	19	6			
"	10 To do Accepted this day drawn the } 14 Novr. 1801 by Govr King for the Passage of Captn McArthur to Cal- cutta.	.....	100	0	0		
	To Amount of Invoices of Articles } Shipped for New South Wales as per Account.	.....	30,557	17	2½		
	General Total...	£54,450	16	9½			

N.B.—These are the whole of the Bills that have hitherto been recommended to be paid for the Years 1801 and 1802.

LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 3, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Governor King, 1st March, 1804.)

Sir, Downing Street, 24th February, 1803.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters, mentioned in the margin,\* all of which I have had the honor to lay before the King. Despatches acknowledged.

My dispatch No. 2 of this date will put you in possession of my sentiments with regard to the expences of your Government, and

\* No. 5, 14th November, 1801; Separate A, 14th November, 1801; 14 November, 1801; No. 4, Military, 1st March, 1802; Six letters dated 1st March, 1802; No. 7, 21st May, 1802; two of 21st May, 1802; Addressed to Under Secretary King, 26th May, 1802; 5th June, 1802 (see note 8).

1803.  
24 Feb.

will fully explain to you the measures that have been taken for furnishing you with provisions and stores for the supply of the settlements under your charge.

I shall therefore confine myself in this letter to such observations and instructions relative to the general state of the colony, as suggest themselves on the perusal of your dispatches.

Reforms  
completed  
and required.

Although several circumstances appear to have in some measure embarrassed your proceedings, it is evident that a considerable degree of improvement has resulted from many of the regulations you have established. Much, however, still remains to be done, and by perseverance and an uniform system of conduct I am well satisfied much may be effected.

Encouragement  
of agriculture.

The improvement and extension of the agriculture in the country already settled is an object of the first importance, not only as affecting the subsistence and resources of the inhabitants in general, but as it regards the employment of the convicts now under your charge, or who may be sent out hereafter.

I observe that the quantity of land cultivated for Government has been of late considerably increased. It will certainly be right that there should always be a sufficient proportion in the hands of Government to ensure the employment of the convicts whose labour may remain at your disposal; but I am inclined to think it would not be advisable to augment it to any considerable extent beyond that proportion. The greater part of such land should be of the description which is best adapted to pasturage, either for sheep or black cattle. The conduct of the persons employed in the care of pasture lands and of stock may be the more easily controuled, and I look to the stock of Government cattle as the foundation of the stock of individual settlers, and consequently of the future resources of the colony.

The hiring of  
government  
cattle.

In my dispatch No. 2 of the 29th August last, I authorized you, in conformity to your suggestions, to afford to some of the most industrious settlers the use of a proportion of labouring oxen and of cows belonging to Government by letting them out at a moderate hire. I conclude you will have already carried that intention into effect in some instances, and by the success of it you will be able to judge how far a further extension of the aid of Government to individuals of the above description would be productive of the benefits which I am inclined to hope it might produce.

Live stock to  
be bartered.

Should the result of the steps you may have taken for this purpose justify my expectation you will be at liberty to dispose of a certain number of cows, sheep and swine under the following conditions:—That the fair value thereof shall be fixed at the time of sale, and shall be paid by instalments, either in produce or in any other mode that the purchaser may prefer, provided you

approve the same. The instalments to be fixed at such seasonable periods as may be convenient to the purchaser; but the failure of payment of any instalment when due, or shortly after it may become due, to invalidate the purchase, the stock to be returned, and the instalments already paid to be forfeited. The animals and their produce to be unalienable till the second generation, without your especial permission given in writing. Particular cases of difficulty or distress may render this indulgence necessary; but it is not to be extended to any person without a strict inquiry into the motives and the conditions of such alienation.

1803.  
24 Feb.  
Live stock to  
be bartered.

As a further encouragement to the augmentation of the stock of the settlement, you will be at liberty to offer moderate premiums to such settlers as may raise the greatest number of stock of each description in the course of the year in proportion to their means, and I shall have great satisfaction in confirming any well-judged measures you may adopt for this purpose.

Premiums for  
industrious  
settlers.

I approve of your having purchased the seven cows and two calves from the ship Hunter. The price of the calves appears high; but as their age is not mentioned, I am not able to form a judgement of their probable value.

Cattle  
purchased  
from the  
ship Hunter.

I observe with pleasure that the settlers are in general resuming their former habits of industry. The distress they have experienced from their late negligence and dissipation will be the best pledge of their future attention; and the measures that have been taken to prevent the scandalous impositions to which they have been obliged to submit, and to take away the temptations to licentiousness to which they were exposed, will not fail to produce the most beneficial results.

Conduct of  
settlers.

I have been particularly careful in the selection of the persons who have lately been permitted to proceed to New South Wales as settlers, and although I may have been in some instances deceived, I hope the trouble I have taken will not be altogether useless in this respect. I believe the principal qualifications you have enumerated will be found amongst them; but I cannot as yet give you much encouragement to expect settlers who possess property to any amount.

Selection of  
settlers.

Equal care has been shewn by the Secretary of State for the Home Department in the selection of convicts,\* and every endeavour will be exerted to send out those who have exercised the trades you mention as most useful, when the next embarkation shall take place. No convicts will be sent to Port Jackson by the present opportunity. I observe with concern that you complain of the little assistance derived to the settlement from the female convicts. The accounts you have given in your letter of the 14th November, 1801, and of the 21st May following, of the

Selection of  
convicts.

\* Note 9.

1803.  
24 Feb.

behaviour of the Irish convicts, and particularly of those transported for the crime of sedition, shew how necessary it is to watch over them with all possible vigilance.

Approval of the establishment of the Loyal Associations.

I very much approve of the establishment of an armed association of the inhabitants, and of your having given to the persons composing it every encouragement in your power, consistently with a due attention to public economy. It seems highly proper that they should be supplied at the expence of Government with a dress suitable to their establishment; but as this dress should be worn only when the association is under arms, it should last for a considerable time, and will occasion but a small expence. In order to ensure a proper care of the clothes supplied for this purpose, it may perhaps be right that they should be deposited with the arms of the Corps in the public armory.

Hospital administration.

The measures you have taken for the regulation of the hospitals and for putting the sick upon a proper regimen have my full approbation.

The problem of unoccupied farms.

With regard to the farms heretofore granted to persons who have neglected to cultivate them, and which have been left as waste land, my letter No. 2, of the 29th of last August, conveys to you my opinion of the expediency of your taking for a term of years such as you may be able to occupy on the part of Government; but in all instances where the conditions under which land has been granted to individuals have not been fulfilled, such lands are to revert to the Crown, and may be regranted, if that measure should be thought advisable, in a regular manner.

Coal-mining and the manufacture of iron.

The settlement established at Coal Harbour opens a wide field, not only for the employment of the labour of the convicts in working the coal-mines, but as it may lead to the establishment of a manufactory of iron, which, from the accounts given of the ore found in various parts, will, I hope, before long be formed in the settlement.

Appointment of a mineralogist.

I approve, under the circumstances you have stated, of the purchase of this article, which you were constrained to make from the ship *Earl Cornwallis*. With a view to afford you the most efficacious aid in ascertaining the mineral productions of your Government, His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. W. H. Humphrey,\* a person in every respect well qualified for the duty, to be his mineralogist in the territories of New South Wales. This gentleman will take his passage on board the ship *Ocean* to Port Phillip, where he will remain a short time for the purpose of exploring the productions of that place. He will then proceed to Port Jackson, and receive from you such instructions as you may think proper to furnish him with, grounded upon the information you may have obtained on the subject of his researches, and I

\* Note 10.

have no doubt that the result of his labours will be productive of considerable benefit to the settlements. You will afford him whatever protection and assistance of labour he may require and you may find it convenient to grant in the incursions he may make into the country, and I recommend him in all respects to your attention. I am to desire that when he shall have delivered to you duplicate sets of such collections as he may from time to time make, he may be permitted to send one other set of each upon his own account, free of charge, upon any vessels that may be returning to England in the service of Government.

1803.  
24 Feb.  
Mineralogical  
survey.

I perceive with great satisfaction that you persevere in sending away the spirits attempted to be introduced into the colony. I hope the measures taken for the encouragement of brewing beer will produce some good effect, and I trust that the preparations made for supplying you with the hop plant will enable me to forward that useful vegetable to New South Wales in the ensuing autumn.

Establishment  
of a brewery.

I transmit to you His Majesty's pardon for the three convicts Aleock, Blacket, and Cox.\* Under the peculiar circumstances of the case of Mr. Bellasys, I much approve of the indulgence you have shewn to him. The very respectable testimony borne to his character by the principal inhabitants of the Presidency of Bombay is entitled to particular consideration; and, though I have not yet felt myself at liberty to ground upon it a recommendation for the extension of the Royal mercy, I shall be well pleased to receive such further testimonials from you of his good conduct as may afford me a favorable opportunity for so doing.

The case of  
Lieutenant  
Bellasys.

Lieutenant McKellar is not yet arrived, nor have any accounts been received of him, and it is so long since he left Port Jackson that I am apprehensive some accident may have happened to him.

Non-arrival of  
Lieutenant  
McKellar.

The instructions I have conveyed to you by this opportunity relative to the allowance of convicts to public officers render it unnecessary for me now to enter into the objections I should otherwise have felt it my duty to make to the permission you have granted to Mr. McKellar to continue the employment of four convicts on his property during his absence.

Assigned  
servants.

I must, however, here notice a transaction that appears to me highly irregular and inadmissible; I mean the allowance made, in addition to their pay, to a subaltern and party of the New South Wales Corps employed in the charge of a battery at Port Jackson. No explanation is subjoined to lead me to understand that this service is considered as other than of a military nature. I cannot, therefore, admit the propriety of the allowance without further and satisfactory information.

Allowances to  
men in charge  
of the battery.

I cannot but consider the conduct of Major Foveaux, in concluding an agreement with Captain McArthur† for the sale of his

Sale of  
Foveaux's  
sheep.

\* Note 12. † Note 13.

1803.  
24 Feb.

flock of sheep, after having authorized you to submit to His Majesty's Ministers a proposal on his part for disposing of them to Government, as highly censurable.

Captain  
Macarthur  
sent to England  
under arrest.

I very much lament that you should have formed the resolution of sending Captain McArthur to this country for trial for an offence committed within your Government, where alone all the necessary witnesses for the prosecution and defence could be found. It is too evident that the dissensions which have unhappily prevailed in the colony to so great an extent as materially to impede and prejudice the public service, have been in a great measure occasioned by the irregular behaviour of some of the officers of the New South Wales Corps; but as every officer is, in his military character, amenable for his conduct to the controul of his superior, and in like manner responsible in his civil capacity to the authority of the civil power, I must expect a due exertion of that authority on the part of those to whom it is entrusted for the maintenance of discipline and subordination, in every description of persons in the settlement.

Report and  
order relating  
to Macarthur's  
arrest.

I herewith transmit to you the copy of a letter I have received from the Adjutant-General upon the subject of your complaint against Captain McArthur, and also the copy of an Order issued by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of the transactions therein stated. It becomes my duty here to observe to you the great inconvenience and detriment which His Majesty's service has sustained in consequence of the non-observance of the principle laid down in the Adjutant-General's letter in the instance of Captain McArthur. Should any future occasion arise, contrary to my hope and expectation, you are now furnished with a rule which will preclude you from feeling any difficulty how to act.

Macarthur's  
passage money.

In consideration of all the circumstances attending Captain McArthur's conduct, I have not judged it proper to allow the charge incurred for his passage from Amboyna to Europe; but I have directed that the sum paid in discharge of his bill drawn on that account be reimbursed to the Treasury by the stoppage of his pay. The inclosed copies of the communication made on this subject by my direction will distinctly shew you the steps it has been thought necessary to take.

The case of  
Lieutenant  
Marshall.

Since my last despatch I have received the report of His Majesty's law officers upon the case of Lieutenant Marshall. The proceedings and sentence of the Court are considered to have been regular, and consequently have received His Majesty's approbation. You were certainly misled in reconvening the Court for the purpose of enquiring into the facts alledged in Lieutenant Marshall's memorial, and the Court was justified in

their resolution of the 7th August, 1801, in consequence of being so reconvened; but as the period of Lieutenant Marshall's imprisonment has expired, and as he has complied with the terms of his recognizance, His Majesty has been pleased to consent that the fine imposed upon him shall be remitted.

1803.  
24 Feb.

It appears by your letter of the 1st of March last, that the investments of several private ships were selling in the settlement for little more than prime cost, and that several vessels had been obliged to take away the most considerable part of the articles they carried out for sale. From these circumstances I am apprehensive that you have not completely understood the spirit of the instructions conveyed to you for the disposal of certain articles sent out for the accommodation of the settlement at an advance not exceeding 50 per cent. upon the prime cost.

Sale price of  
stores in the  
settlement.

No idea was entertained here of extending this restriction to articles imported into the settlement from Europe on the speculation of individuals; but the supply of a large assortment of goods, to be retailed by Government as occasion might require, was considered as the most effectual mode of reducing to a proper level the exorbitant profits made by speculators in consequence of the scarcity which, without such interference, they were able to continue, to their own advantage and to the distress, and in many instances absolute ruin, of the inhabitants. As far as such a counterpoise shall be found to produce the effect proposed, so far it is my intention to continue a similar supply of articles, to be disposed of in the settlements at such an advance as shall cover all expences; but the commerce carried on by individuals must be open and unrestrained, and the authority of Government must by no means be interposed, excepting in the prohibition against spirits, or under very peculiar circumstances, which circumstances must be specifically stated whenever the case shall arise.

The object of  
a government  
retail store.

Private  
commerce to be  
unrestrained.

I have, &c.,

HOBART.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL CALVERT TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.\*

Sir, Horse Guards, 31st January, 1803.

I have had the honor of laying before the Commander-in-Chief Lord Hobart's request that he may be apprized of His Royal Highness's sentiments relative to the untoward misunderstanding between Governor King, who commands in the colony of New South Wales, Lieut.-Colonel Paterson, of the New South Wales Corps, and Captain McArthur, of the same Corps, in consequence of which I have received His Royal Highness's commands to make the following communication to you for His Lordship's information.

Commander-in-chief's  
opinions on  
the arrest of  
Captain  
Macarthur.

\* Note 14.

1803.  
24 Feb.  
Commander-in-chief's  
opinions on  
the arrest of  
Captain  
Macarthur.

It appears to the Commander-in-Chief evident that an investigation of the reciprocal complaints cannot, with any reasonable expectation of advantage to the King's service, or of doing justice, be had in Great Britain, where only one of the persons interested is present, and none of the witnesses who can speak to the facts from their own knowledge. For which reason His Royal Highness cannot but be of opinion that Governor King has judged ill in sending Captain McArthur away from the spot where the transactions took place; and His Royal Highness is sorry to have noticed that this is not the only case in which such proceeding has of late obtained, insomuch that His Royal Highness has thought it proper to direct that an intimation shall be given to commanders upon foreign stations for preventing a practice which doubtless may in certain instances relieve the commander upon the spot from some embarrassments, but transfers them with increased difficulty to head-quarters.

With respect to Captain McArthur, in whatever instances he may conceive himself to be wronged, it is, however, perfectly clear that Governor King did no more than his duty in putting officers under an arrest who had notoriously been engaged in a duel, and that he was also fully warranted in requiring from them, in his civil character, when released from their arrest, a recognizance for keeping the peace.

In another instance Captain McArthur's conduct appears to His Royal Highness to have been extremely incorrect, in which he seems to have acted upon an erroneous notion that an officer who has been put under arrest has a right, as it is termed, to demand a Court-Martial upon himself, and may persist in considering himself as still under the restraint of such arrest, altho' expressly released therefrom by the superior officer who imposed it; whereas the fact is that a superior officer is invested with a discretionary power of liberating, as well as of arresting, and of requiring that the officer so liberated do return to the exercise of his duty as before; and, moreover, no officer can insist upon a trial unless a charge is preferred against him. It by no means follows from this position that if he conceives himself to have been wrongfully put in arrest, or otherwise aggrieved, that he is without remedy; a complaint is afterwards open to him, if preferred in a proper manner, for which provision is made by a special Article of War. This mistaken opinion, however, is become so prevalent, even amongst some intelligent officers, that the Commander-in-Chief has judged it expedient to issue an explanatory order upon the subject.

In pursuance of the sentiments above recited, His Royal Highness is pleased to direct that Captain McArthur shall be



remanded to New South Wales in order to join his regiment\*; but His Royal Highness has ordered that he shall be previously relieved from his arrest, as in consequence of the difficulty which occurs in the assembling of a General Court-Martial competent for his trial on that station, His Royal Highness conceives that Governor King will not be desirous of bringing the articles of complaint, whatever they may be, which he has against Captain McArthur, before a military tribunal.

1803.  
24 Feb.  
Commander-in-chief's opinions on the arrest of Captain MacArthur

I have, &c.,

HARRY CALVERT, A.-G.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, 1st February, 1803.

IN consequence of some circumstances which have recently occurred, by which the Commander-in-Chief conceives the discipline of the Army, and the interest of His Majesty's service, to be materially affected, His Royal Highness judges it expedient thus publicly to make known his sentiment that a practice which has obtained in more than one instance, viz., commanders on foreign stations sending Home officers with articles of accusation pending against them, without the same having been duly investigated, is detrimental to the King's service, and except in cases of the most urgent necessity should be avoided, as this measure, though it may relieve commanders on the spot from some embarrassments, seldom fails to transfer them, with increased difficulties, to headquarters.

Officers in arrest not to be sent to England.

His Royal Highness judges it expedient to take this opportunity of controverting an erroneous opinion, that an officer who has been put under arrest has a right, as it is termed, *to demand a Court-Martial upon himself*, and may persist in considering himself as still under the restraint of such arrest, although expressly relieved therefrom by the superior officer who imposed it; whereas, the fact is, that a superior officer is invested with a discretionary power of liberating as well as arresting, and of requiring that the officer so liberated do return to the exercise of his duty as before; neither can an officer insist upon a trial, unless a charge is preferred against him. It by no means follows that an officer conceiving himself to have been wrongfully put in arrest, or otherwise aggrieved, is without remedy. A complaint is afterwards open to him, if preferred in a proper manner, for which provision is made by a special Article of War.

Officers not permitted to demand a court martial.

By order of His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT,

Adj't-Gen'l of the Forces.

\* Note 15.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

1803.  
24 Feb.Passage money  
of Captain  
Macarthur.

(No. 1) UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN TO SECRETARY LEWIS.\*

Sir,

Downing Street, 24th Feby., 1803.

Capt. McArthur of the New South Wales Corps having been sent home under an arrest of Governor King, in consequence of his having declined to return to his duty upon a previous arrest being removed, and Capt. McArthur having drawn a bill for £250 upon the Lords of the Treasury to defray the expenses of his passage from Amboyna to this country, Lord Hobart has thought it right, in consideration of all the circumstances relating to Capt. McArthur's conduct and of the sentiments expressed by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief thereupon, in a letter I have received from Col. Calvert the Adjutant General, (copy of which is enclosed), to direct me to request that you will communicate to Mr. Yorke His Lordship's opinion that the amount of the bill should be recovered by stoppages from the pay of Capt. McArthur, in order that the same may be paid into the Treasury as a reimbursement of the expense brought upon the public by his irregular and improper conduct.

I am, etc.,

JNO. SULLIVAN.

(No. 2) UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN TO SECRETARY VANSITTART.\*

Sir,

Downing Street, 24th Feby., 1803.

Having laid before Lord Hobart your letter of the 1st Instant, transmitting a Copy of one from Captain McArthur, of the New South Wales Corps, dated Amboyna 10 Feby., 1802, advising of his having drawn upon The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for £250 to pay for his Passage coming from thence to this Country under an arrest of Governor King; I am to acquaint you for their Lordship's Information, that Lord Hobart is of opinion the Bill should be paid upon account. But his Lordship thinks it right for me to add for their Lordships' further Information that upon a full consideration of the circumstances relating to Captain McArthur's arrest by the Governor and his having afterwards declined to return to his duty upon the arrest being taken off, Lord Hobart is of opinion and has accordingly directed me to acquaint the Secretary at War that the amount should be recovered by stoppages from the Pay of Captain McArthur in order that the same may be paid into the Treasury as a Reimbursement of the Expence brought upon the Public by his irregular and improper Conduct.

I am, etc.,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

\* Note 16.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

## LEGAL OPINION ON LT. MARSHALL'S TRIAL.

My Lord, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Jany. 13th, 1803.

1803.  
24 Feb.Counsel's  
opinion on  
the trial of  
Lieutenant  
Marshall.

We have the honor of receiving yr. Lordship's Letter of the 8th Inst. informing us that you had by His Majesty's Command transmitted to us a copy of a letter from His Majesty's Governor of the Settlement of New South Wales together with the Papers therein referred to relating to a difference of opinion arising out of the proceedings of a Court of Criminal Judicature held in this Settlement on the trial of Lt. Marshall for an assault; and desiring that we w'd take the Same into consideration and report to yr. Lordship our opinion for His Majesty's information upon the following questions:—first whether the conduct of Governor King in calling upon the Judge Advocate, after judgment has passed in the first trial, to reconvene the Members of the Court for the purpose of considering a Memorial address'd to the Governor by Lt. Marshall, and reporting the proofs adduced in Support of the Allegations contained therein, was justifiable in point of Law: and Secondly whether under all the circumstances of the Case it may not be adviseable to confirm the conditional pardon which has been granted to Lt. Marshall by Governor King.

In compliance with yr. Lordship's directions we have read and fully considered the several papers and documents transmitted to us by yr. Lordship's order (and herewith returned) and we are of opinion that Governor King's conduct in reconvening the Court for the purpose of Enquiring into the facts contained in Lt. Marshall's Memorial to His Excellency was irregular; and that the Court was perfectly justified in their Resolution (of the 7th Augst. 1801) in consequence of being so reconvened: for as to the challenge of one of the Members of the Court, if it c'd be considered as analogous to a juror there c'd be no peremptory challenge in a misdemeanour: or if (which is the more correct idea) it be taken as an objection to one of the Judges, whatever ground it might afford (Supposing it to have been well founded) for not carrying into execution the Sentence of the Court, it w'd not warrant the reassembling of the Court to pronounce upon its own incompetency, or upon the irregularity of its proceedings and with respect to the other circumstances of complaint contained in Lt. Marshall's Memorial we do not, upon looking over the evidence, See any ground for them or any reason to be dissatisfied with the Sentence of the Court.

With respect to the other question in y'r Lordship's letter, although we see no Sufficient reason upon the merits of the case for a Conditional pardon, yet as the period of imprisonment has

1803.  
24 Feb.

Counsel's  
opinion on  
the trial of  
Lieutenant  
Marshall.

expired and as Lt. Marshall has on his part complied with the terms of his recognizance, it does appear to us adviseable so far to support His Excellency as to give effect to his pardon by remitting the fine, at the Same time we beg leave to submit to y<sup>r</sup> Lordship whether it w<sup>d</sup> not be prudent to signify to the Governor His Majesty's Approbation of the Proceedings and Sentence of the Court.

We have, etc.,

S. P. PERCIVAL.

THOS. MANNERS SUTTON.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

WARRANT FOR PARDON.\*

George R.

Warrant of  
pardon for  
Blacket, Alcock,  
and Cox.

WHEREAS Thomas Blacket Robert Alcock and Edward Cox alias Bird were at a Court of Criminal Judicature held at Sydney in Our Territory of New South Wales on the ninth day of December 1801 tried and convicted of murder and had Sentence of Death passed upon them for the Same,

We, in consideration of some favourable circumstances humbly represented to us in their behalf, are graciously pleased to extend Our Grace and Mercy unto them and to grant them Our Pardon for the said crime; on condition of their being Kept to hard Labour respectively for three years, and at the expiration of such period to continue to reside for the term of their respective natural lives in the Said Colony of New South Wales, or some one or other of the Islands Dependent thereon: Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that you give the necessary directions accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's the twentieth day of December 1802 in the Forty Third year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

(Countersigned) PELHAM.

To Our Trusty and Well beloved Philip Gidley King Esquire Our Governor of Our Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies or in his absence to the Lieutenant-Governor thereof for the time being.

LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 4, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Governor King, 1st March, 1804.)

26 Feb.

Provisions  
from the Cape  
of Good Hope.

Sir,

Downing Street, 26th February, 1803.

Since writing my letter (No. 2) of the 24th instant, I have been informed that Vice-Admiral Sir R. Curtis has written to the Commissioners of Victualling, acquainting them that he pro-

\* Note 12.

posed sending in December last, by the Bridgewater, from the Cape of Good Hope, 980,000 lbs. of beef and 680,000 lbs. of pork for the use of the settlement under your Government. This vast increase of salt provisions (amounting to about two years and nine months consumption for 2,164 persons, the numbers on your last return), in addition to the ample supply already forwarded from this country, and of which I have fully informed you in my letter above-mentioned, has led me to consider what may be the best means of proceeding with the view of bringing the whole into use without loss to the public. It is therefore my desire that immediately upon the receipt of this letter you do cause samples of each of the different lots of meat which may be in store to be opened, and a minute and particular survey taken thereof, in order that you may reserve, according to the superior state of preservation in which the meat may be, the best lots for the last consumption. In consequence of your having so large a stock of provisions, I have thought it advisable to reduce the supplies for Port Phillip to the proportion necessary for one year instead of two, and to direct Lieutenant-Governor Collins to apply to you for such salt meat as he may be in need of. I have also thought it right to communicate to Lord Pelham my opinion as to the inexpediency of sending the usual supplies of salt provisions with any further number of convicts who may be ordered during the present year to New South Wales. These drains will, however, make so trifling a reduction in your great stock that I am of opinion it will be adviseable to sell a part of it. But you will be guided in this proceeding by the state of preservation in which you may find the salt meat upon inspection; for although I have reason to believe that the whole of the meat sent from the Cape of Good Hope is in good condition, yet as it is possible that it may be affected by the change of climate, it is certainly adviseable to consider of such plan, with respect to the disposal of it, as may render the public liable to the least probable loss. Should, therefore, any of the whalers or other vessels that may touch at Port Jackson be in want of supplies of salt meat, or any of the settlers be disposed to purchase a part thereof, you will be at liberty to dispose of such as you may think proper upon the best terms that may offer for the public.

In consequence of these additional supplies being sent to you, the propriety of terminating the contract which you entered into with Mr. Bass for supplying the settlement under your Government with such salt pork as he might be enabled to procure at Otaheite will, no doubt, occur to you. You may, however, I conceive, with very considerable advantage to the proposed establishment at Port Phillip, enter into a new agreement with Mr.

1803.  
26 Feb.

Provisions  
from the Cape  
of Good Hope.

The supplies  
for the  
settlement at  
Port Phillip.

Disposal of  
excess of  
provisions.

The contract  
with Bass.

1803.  
26 Feb.

Bass for furnishing that settlement with a number of breeding swine, with a view of stocking the new colony with that species, and thereby rendering it sooner capable of contributing to the subsistence of its inhabitants.

Sheep and  
cattle for  
Port Phillip.

Should Mr. Bass accede to the proposition you may make upon this subject, you will afterwards be at liberty to enter into a further contract with him for supplying Port Phillip with cattle and sheep either from Bengal or the Cape of Good Hope, as you may think the cattle of either of those countries most likely to increase and thrive in New South Wales. Such cattle also as may be brought by Mr. Campbell from Bengal, after the receipt of this dispatch, you will forward immediately to Port Phillip, without landing them in the first instance at Port Jackson. You may likewise enter into a new agreement with Mr. Campbell for furnishing a further number of cattle to be landed at Port Phillip, and close the contract (if not already done) for supplying Port Jackson, as your own stock, with the addition you may derive from the wild herds will, I apprehend, be fully sufficient, under this change of circumstances, for completely stocking the colony under your immediate government without having a further recourse to importation.

Artificers to  
be sent to  
Port Phillip.

As soon after the receipt of this dispatch as circumstances will admit, it appears very desirable that measures should be taken for forwarding to Port Phillip as many of the following artificers as can be conveniently spared from Port Jackson, viz.:—Carpenters, bricklayers, masons, sawyers, and smiths, together with a quantity of plank and bricks and such other material as may appear to you most likely to be useful to the new colony. The artificers might remain at Port Phillip from three to six months, according as the Lieutenant-Governor should find himself in need of their services, after which period they might be remanded back to Port Jackson. It will also be proper that you should send a proportion of every kind of live stock, together with seeds and roots, by the earliest conveyance, and that, as soon as circumstances shall permit, one of the small Colonial vessels should be stationed at Port Phillip and be placed under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, to be relieved as occasion may require.

Prospects  
of the new  
settlement.

By the facilities you will thus render to Port Phillip, and by such others as may suggest themselves in your mind, it is fair to presume that, unless some untoward events should occur, the new Colony will in a short period be enabled to provide a considerable portion of the supplies necessary for their own subsistence.

I have, &c.,  
HOBART.

## THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

1803.  
28 Feb.

Sir, Transport Office, 28th Feby., 1803.

The Owners of the Walker, Jno. Nichol Master which Ship was engaged to carry Stores and Passengers from this Country to New South Wales, having claimed of us to be paid for Victualling sundry Persons at Seamen's full allowance instead of two thirds as contracted for and in conformity with the usual Practice of His Majesty's Service; We transmit to you herewith the Copy of an Affidavit made by the Master and Surgeon of the said Ship respecting the issue of the Provisions in question; and have to request that you will be pleased to cause an inquiry to be made into the Circumstances stated in the Affidavit, and to inform us whether full allowance was actually supplied, and if so, of the reasons which induced such a demand to be made contrary to the Charter Party and to the established Custom of Victualling Passengers.

We also enclose for your information the Copy of a Certificate signed by Lieut. Col. Paterson respecting the Victualling of the said persons.

We are, etc.,

RUPERT GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

WM. AY. OTWAY.

Rations  
claimed by  
Paterson and  
Abbott from  
the master  
of the ship  
Walker.

## [Enclosure No. 1.]

## AFFIDAVIT OF MASTER AND SURGEON OF THE SHIP WALKER.

THIS day personally appeared before me John Nichol, Master, and Francis Gray, Surgeon of the Ship Walker, lately employed to carry a quantity of Stores and Passengers to New South Wales, who jointly and severally maketh Oath and saith, that the Passengers carried out in the said Ship to New South Wales, being in number five Men and three Women, were Victualled during their passage agreeable to the Mode prescribed by the Charter Party, Vizt. Two thirds of Seamen's allowance; That on the Arrival of the said Ship in New South Wales, Col. Paterson and Capt. Abbott on behalf of themselves and the rest of the Passengers, both Male and Female, demanded of the first of these deponents a quantity of Provisions and Spirits to make their allowance equal to full Seamen's Rations, but which was refused them on the Grounds that the Charter Party did not allow of it; notwithstanding which they still persisted in the demand and it was as obstinately refused by the Deponent, John Nichol. Col. Paterson and Capt. Abbott then appealed to the Civil Court at Sydney on the business, and a Notice was given to the said Deponent to attend, which he accordingly did; and

Affidavit of  
the master  
and surgeon  
re rations for  
Paterson  
and fellow  
passengers.

1803.  
28 Feb.  
Affidavit of  
the master  
and surgeon  
re rations for  
Paterson  
and fellow  
passengers.

it was there awarded that the before mentioned Passengers should have the Provisions, which they demanded, as the Charter Party, which this Deponent, John Nicholl, produced, was not considered valid, being only a Copy and that not attested. These Deponents therefore make Oath that the said Passengers, both Male and Female, received from out of the said Ship's Stock of Provisions a quantity equal to a third of the whole they had received on their Passage.

Signed } JOHN NICOLL.  
          } FRANCIS GRAY.

Sworn before me at the

Mansion House London, 28th Jany. 1803.

Signed PRICE, Mayor.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

CERTIFICATE OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSON.

Victualling of  
passengers on  
the Walker.

THESE are to certify, that I, with the Persons (agreeable to the Margin\*) who embarked with me, were victualled in the Ship Walker from the Sixteenth of June 1799, till the Eleventh of November following, at the usual Allowance as served in the Royal Navy.

Sidney, N. S. Wales

4th Decr. 1799.

W. PATERSON,

Lt. Col. N. S. Wales Corps.

Transport Office, 17th Feby., 1803.

A true Copy.

A. WHITEHEAD, Secy.

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

7 Mar.

Sir,

Transport Office, 7th March, 1803.

Invoices of  
goods shipped  
on H.M.S.  
Calcutta.

Pursuant to Directions from the Right Honble. The Lords Commis'rs of His Majesty's Treasury Signified to us by a Letter from Mr. Sargent dated the 6th January last, we have provided and Caused to be put on board H.M. Ship Calcutta, Dan'l Woodriff Esq. Commander Consigned to Your Address Sundry Articles for the Use of the Colony at New South Wales and inclosed We transmit to you Invoices of the same for your Information.

We are, etc.,

RUPT. GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

[Enclosure.]

[Copies of these invoices† are not available.]

\* Marginal note.—Men—Col. Paterson, Capt. Abbott, Joseph Barrallier, James Badgery, Joseph Stevenson. Women—Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Abbott, Elizth. Badgery.

† Note 17.



UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN TO GOVERNOR KING.  
(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

1803.  
10 Mar.

Sir, Downing Street, 10th March, 1803.\*

I have Lord Hobart's Directions to Send enclosed for Your Information and Direction the Within Copy of Letter, which I have Received from the Commissioners of Transports together with Copies of the Invoices of the Articles Shipped on Board H.M. Ship Calcutta for the use of the Settlement at New South Wales. I have, etc.,

Invoices of  
articles shipped  
on H.M.S.  
Calcutta.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

[Enclosure.]

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

Sir, Transport Office, 7th March, 1803.

In Obedience to the Directions of the Right Honble. Lord Hobart Signified to Us by Your Letter of the 23rd of Decem'r last, we have provided the Sundry Articles therein Mentioned for the Use of the Settlement in New South Wales and Caused the Same to be laden on board H.M. Ship Calcutta. Dan'l Woodriff Esq. Commander Consigned to the Governor of that Colony and inclosed We transmit to You for His Lordship's Information the Several Invoices of the Articles in Question Duplicates of which have been forwarded with the Goods.

We are, etc.,

RUPERT GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

[Sub-enclosure No. 1.]

INVOICE OF CLOTHING, &c.

THE Honorable Commissioners for conducting His Majesty's Transport Service etc. etc. etc. for the use of the Convicts at New South Wales.

Invoice of  
clothing.

1803

January 10th Bought of Thos. Courtney Finch Lane

	Quantity	Price.	£	s.	d.	
Pairs of Blue Cloth Breeches .....	2,000	@ 6/-	600	0	0	
Yards of Blue Cloth for 1,500 pair	} 901	5/9	259	0	9	
of Breeches .....						1,312½
British Linen, 9/8 wide, for Waistbands and Pockets .....	375	11d.	17	3	9	
Grose of Metal Coat Buttons .....	21	2/-	2	2	0	
Do Breast do .....	63	1/3	3	18	9	
Pieces of blue binding .....	42	1/2	2	9	0	
Pounds of Blue Thread .....	36	2/6	4	10	0	
Pairs of Shoes for female Convicts .....	450	3/-	67	10	0	
Caps for do .....	500	1/3	31	5	0	
			£1,095	19	7	

[Sub-enclosure No. 2.]

INVOICE OF CALICO.

THE Honorable Commissioners for conducting His Majesty's  
Transport Service.

1802

Decr. 30th Bought of S. Wilkinson

40 Ps. Callimanco.....	26/-	...	£52 0 0
992½ Yds. for 964 White Callico .....	13d.	...	52 4 0
Callendering, 33 Ps. ....	6d.	...	0 16 6
50 Yds. 4/4 Linen, No. 1 .....	17d.	...	3 10 10
50 Yds. Do No. 2 .....	19d.	...	3 19 2
51 Yds. Do No. 3 .....	21d.	...	4 9 3
50 Yds. Do No. 4 .....	23d.	...	4 15 10
50 Yds. Do No. 5 .....	2/1	...	5 4 2
51 Yds. Do No. 6 .....	2/3	...	5 14 9
50 Yds. Do No. 7 .....	2/4½	...	5 18 9
51 Yds. Do No. 8 .....	2/6	...	6 7 6
50 Yds. Do No. 9 .....	2/7½	...	6 11 3
50 Yds. Do No. 10 .....	2/9½	...	6 19 7
			£158 11 11

[Sub-enclosure No. 3.]

AN Account of Stationary delivered from His Majesty's  
Stationary Office on Acct. of the Commissary's Depart-  
ment New South Wales agreeable to order from Transport  
office 30th Decr. 1802.

GEORGE DICKINS Comptroller.

No. 1.			
3 Rms. Super Royal .....		£11 14 0	
1 Rm. Ordy. Elephant .....		0 2 6	
3 Rms. Royal .....		9 16 6	
4 Quires Blotting .....		0 2 8	
2 Rms. fine Demy .....		3 11 6	
2 Rms. Royal Marble.....		8 0 0	
2 „ Medium .....		4 19 0	
2 „ Foolscap .....		2 5 4	
2,000 Quils .....		5 0 0	
1 lb. Sealing Wax .....		0 5 0	
1 lb. Wafers .....		0 4 0	
4 Boxes .....		0 0 8	
12 Penknives .....		0 18 0	
12 Demy 8vos in red Leather.....		0 10 0	
3 doz. Black Ink Powder .....		0 9 0	
2 doz. Red Do .....		0 7 0	
6 Slates.....		0 2 3	
100 Slate Pencils.....		0 1 0	
1 Skin Russia .....		1 2 0	
300 Sheets Pasteboards .....		5 5 0	
6 doz. Black Lead Pencils .....		1 1 0	
2 Packing Cases .....		1 7 2	
			£59 7 1

1803.  
10 Mar.Invoice of  
calico.Invoice of  
stationery.

[Sub-enclosure No. 4.]

AN Account of Stationary delivered from His Majesty's Stationary Office on account of the Governor of New South Wales agreeable to Order from Transport Office 27 Decr. 1802.

1803.  
10 Mar.  
Invoice of  
stationery.

GEORGE DICKINS Comptroller.

No. 2.		
6 Pieces Green Ribbon .....		£0 8 0
3 doz. Needles .....		0 1 6
40 Skins Parchment .....		2 6 8
50 Pasteboards .....		0 17 6
A Packing Case, and Cartage to Deptford .....		0 13 6
		£4 7 2

[Sub-enclosure No. 5.]

INVOICE OF IRONMONGERY, &amp;C.

THE Honble. Commissioners of His Majesty's Transport Service.  
Bought of Wm. Jones  
141 Bond Street.

Invoice of  
ironmongery.

1803. February 7th } No. 1 ...			£	s.	d.
A Cask containing					
	50 Sockett Spades .....	@ 2/10	7	1	8
2 ...	A Cask containing				
	127 Felling Axes .....	@ 2/-	12	14	0
3 ...	A Cask containing				
	127 Do Do .....	@ 2/-	12	14	0
4 ...	A Cask containing				
	126 Do Do .....	@ 2/-	12	12	0
		4 Casks	1	0	0
5 ...	A Cask containing				
	137 Doz. Pit Saw Files .....	@ 6/-	41	2	0
	31 Dozn. Cross Cut Saw Files...	@ 5/-	7	15	0
	9 Spoke Shaves .....	@ 2/4	1	1	0
	5 Turning Saws .....	@ 1/3	0	6	3
	8 Tennon Saws .....	@ 5/6	2	4	0
		Iron Bound Cask	0	7	6
6 ...	A Bundle containing				
	5-7 ft. Pit Saws .....	@ 20/-	5	0	0
		Canvas, Board and Cord	0	3	6
7 ...	A Cask containing				
	30 Coal Shovels .....	@ 10/6	15	15	0
	Glue, 60 lbs. ....	@ 1/-	3	0	0
		Cask	0	7	0
8 ...	A Case containing				
	42 Coals Shovels .....	@ 10/6	22	1	0
		A Strong Case	1	15	6

INVOICE of Ironmongery, &c.—*continued.*

1803.  
10 Mar.  
Invoice of  
ironmongery.

No.	Description	£	s.	d.
9	A Case containing 42 Coal Shovels .....	22	1	0
	Grain tin, 122 lb.....	8	3	0
	A Strong Packing Case	1	16	0
10	A Case containing 3 Grinding Machines with strong Iron Bound Wheels, 2 Grindstones to each, with Buff Wheels, frames, &c., complt. } at £7 10 0 each.	22	10	0
	15 Coal Shovels ..... @ 10/6	7	17	6
	Strong Packing Case	2	13	0
11	A Case containing 6 Grind Stones for Machines, charged as above .....			
	9 Coal Shovels ..... @ 10/6	4	14	6
	A Strong Packing Case	1	8	0
12	A Case containing 4 Wheat Screens Complt. .... @ 30/-	6	0	0
	3 Bolting Cloths .....	3	10	0
	6 Coal Shovels ..... @ 10/6	3	3	0
	A Strong Packing Case	2	19	0
13	A Case containing 4 Wheat Screens as above ..... @ 30/-	6	0	0
	8 Turkey Oil Stones, 26 lb. 8 oz ... @ 3/6	4	12	9
	A Strong Packing Case .....	2	18	0
	Paid Wharfage and Lighter to Deptford .....	2	17	0
		£250	2	2

Delivered to Mr. Martin at Deptford T A O Governor King, New South Wales.

[Sub-enclosure No. 6.]

Invoice of  
naval stores.

AN Account of Naval Stores laden on board His Majesty's Ship  
Calcutta, for New South Wales.

Species.	Quantity.	Rate.	Pr.	Value.
	cwt. qrs. lbs.			£ s. d.
Anchors ..... No. 1	4 0 12	£1 18s. 0d., with an addition of £10 per cent.	cwt.	37 7 6
	1 4 2 0			
	1 4 1 24			
	1 4 3 7			
Do Stocks 4 Pr.	.....	£1 10s. 0d. each pair ...		6 0 0
Hoops 16 No. }	6 0 14	£1 11s. 6d. ....	cwt.	9 12 11
Bolts 10				
Ins. Fas. No.				
Hawsers '5, 113 each	1			
Rope Hawserld Fas.	113 3			
1½ in. }	34 3 0	£67 10s. 0d .....	ton	117 5 7
2 "				
2½ "				
3½ "				
Nets Seine 50 fms. 1 No.	.....	.....		6 11 0
60 "	1	.....		7 15 0
Pitch ..... 8	Barrels .....	£12 0s. 0d. ....	ton	13 4 0
Tar ..... 32	" .....	£14 19s. 6d. ....	last	39 18 3
				£237 14 8

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

1803.  
10 Mar.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

Sir, Transport Office, 10th March, 1803.

In addition to our Letters to you of the 3rd January last and 7th Inst. We transmit herewith for your Information, two Bills of Lading of the Cloathing and a Receipt for the Stationary and Ironmongery laden on Board His Majesty's Ship Calcutta Consigned to your address.

Bills of lading  
and receipts  
transmitted.

We are, etc.,

RUPT. GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these papers are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

29th March, 1803.\*

29 Mar.

Sir,

In my letter of the 23rd November last I had the honor of informing you I had, through the recommendation of Captain Kent, appointed a Mr. Forsyth to act as second lieutenant of the Buffalo (as she arrived from England one short) until the pleasure of My Lords Commissioners were known.

Forsyth  
appointed  
acting  
lieutenant.

The enclosed original papers will inform their Lordships of the foul attack made on Lieut. Ingles's character by a marine and Acting-Lieutenant Forsyth, and the alledged mutinous conduct of the latter in threatening to confine his then commanding officer, Lieutenant Ingles.

Attack on  
Lieutenant  
Ingles.

It will also be observed that my endeavours and those of Capt. Kent's to settle this business have been useless. It therefore became necessary, on Lieut. Ingles claiming my support, to enable him to vindicate his character, to place Acting-Lieut. Forsyth under an arrest until an opportunity might offer of trying him by a Court-Martial, which Lieut. Ingles urged.

Acting-  
lieutenant  
Forsyth  
placed  
under arrest.

As there is no probability of a sufficient number of ships being here to form a Court-Martial, and there being as little prospect of the Buffalo's meeting that number of ships at Calcutta, where she is going for breeding cows, I have considered it necessary, under every existing circumstance, and at the request of Lieut. Ingles, to request Capt. Colnett, of His Majesty's ship Glatton, and Capt. Kent, to form a Court of Inquiry, with me, on the charges exhibited by Lieutenant Ingles, the result of which I have the honor to enclose, and have, according to the opinion of that Court of Enquiry, requested Captain Colnett to take the persons Home

Court of  
inquiry held.

\* Note 19.

1803.  
29 Mar.

as witnesses who are named in the margin,\* Lieutenant Ingles preferring going in a whaler that goes under the Glatton's convoy.

Acting  
appointments  
made on  
H.M.S. Buffalo.

To enable His Majesty's ship Buffalo to perform the voyage she is destined for, Capt. Colnett, at my request, has made the following acting appointments until I have the honor of receiving their Lordships' pleasure and commands thereon, viz.: Mr. Bartholomew Kent, who has served his time and passed, and Mr. Charles Robbins, not quite served his time, acting in the room of Lieutenants Ingles and Forsyth; Mr. William House, acting as master in the room of Mr. R. Stott; the marine is exchanged by one from the Glatton.

I have, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

The case of  
Ingles versus  
Forsyth.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE CASE OF ACTING-LIEUTENANT FORSYTH.

*Lieutenant Ingles to Captain Kent.*

Dear Sir,

Buffalo, Novr. 23rd. 1802.

My Correspondence with the Governor accompanys this, as does a Letter I had intended to have sent previous to receiving his Excellency's Note. You Sir are to judge of my Complaint, and of the Expediency of my request. His Excellency's Instructions prevent my sending the inclosed letter to him; I have therefore sent it for your perusal, begging you will favor me with your answer on the Subject, and advise. You cannot, for a Moment imagine I can let the Affair drop, nor do I suppose you could wish it so. With Respect to the three Marines Mr. Robbins has with him—I at first ordered Turner, Donne, and Wood (2d), but yesterday Even, Wood (2d) was detected in a theft; part of the Provisions were missing—and Roger Bert saw him (Wood) give them to a Soldier belonging to the Corps who was on board. The greater part of them have been found—In consequence of this behaviour the Govr. Ordered another Man, in whom Dependence might be placed, to be sent in his Stead; Jones the Butcher was the only man of that discription I had on Board—him I have sent—In regard of McCall—it will be impossible for me or any one else to preserve good order and discipline in the Ship whilst he continues to behave in the riotous manner you have frequently witnessed; I was obliged to confine him last night but have this Morning ordered that they may be con-

\* Prosecutor: Lieut. Charles Ingles. Prisoners: Acting Lieut. A. Forsyth; Patk. Archbald, marine. Witnesses: Mr. R. Stott, master; Mr. R. Lloyd, surg.-mate; Mr. Wm. R. Rawlins, mid.; Henry Gerault, Mrs. Archbald. N.B.—Mr. Geo. Armstrong, discharged from the Buffalo into the Glatton, is also a witness.

sidered as Prisoners at large—I have just rec'd a Message from you requesting a boat tomorrow, as I intend going in her myself in order to accompany you back, I will fold this up and carry it with me for your Inspection.

1803.  
29 Mar.  
The case of  
Ingles *versus*  
Forsyth.

Believe me to be, Dear Sir,  
Very Sincerely yours,  
C. INGLES.

*Lieutenant Ingles to Governor King.*

H.M.S. Buffalo,

Novr. 23rd, 1802.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that on the night of the 22nd Inst: about 10 o'Clock Lieut. Forsyth in company with Mr. Stott made use of the following expressions at the Gun room Table, applying them to me.

“The damned Bugger!

“The damned Scoundrel!

The service teaches me to put him under an arrest.”

Upon which the Sargeant of Marines was ordered to be called by the Servant (who was present the whole time) for the purpose of putting me under Confinement.

I had been in bed some time and did not receive my Information on the subject till the morning; when I further learnt that it was not the first time in the Course of Yesterday afternoon, that those Epithets had been attached to my name in the presence of sufficient witnesses. I have to regret the necessity I am under of giving your Excellency so much trouble; but at the same time that I request your advice, I claim your support as far as I shall appear deserving of it.

I have, etc.,

CHARLES INGLES.

*Lieutenant Ingles to Governor King.*

His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, Sydney Cove, Port Jackson,  
N. S. Wales, Novr. 23rd, P.M., 1802.

Sir,

I take the liberty of Informing your Excellency of a circumstance which has taken place, and of some expressions which have been made use of by Pat. Archbold, private marine, on board H.M.S. Buffalo under your Command; between the hours of three and four this afternoon.—

On hearing a great noise in the marines berth between three and four o'clock, I sent for Serjeant Vann and ordered him to put a stop to it, I found him excessively drunk, and instead of

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quelling the disturbance, he increased it by continuing his abuse of a Woman belonging to one of the Quarter-Masters on board. I immediately rose from Table, and perceived Pat. Archbold, also excessively drunk, quarrelling with and abusing the woman I have mentioned about; I struck on the face and bade him be quiet, and returned into the Gunroom to dinner, Archbold continued his mutinous noisy Behaviour upon which I ordered him into confinement and attended whilst the shackle was put on his leg, and received the key, during which time he gave me alternately Language, abusive and Insolent, flattering, civil and obedient. I now went on deck to attend to the duty of the Ship, and remained perhaps twenty minutes. On my return to the Gun room Table Lieut. Forsyth and Mr. Rawlins (whose statements I have the honour to enclose) informed me what passed in my absence, Your Excellency will perceive that it is an attack on my Character of too serious a nature to be passed over in a common way, I have therefore to request your Excellency will be pleased as soon as opportunity shall offer, to put me in a situation where a Court of Enquiry may be enabled to investigate my Conduct as to the Charges alledged against me, and that the aforesaid Pat. Archbold may be brought to trial for a Breach of the 2nd, 19th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd Articles.

I have, etc.,

CHARLES INGLES.

*Governor King to Captain Kent.*

Sir, Government House, Sydney, Nov. 24th, 1802.

I have perused the letters you have lain before me from Lieut. Ingles, together with the accompanying declarations and attestations of some of the Officers and Gun room Servant respecting a dispute existing between Lieut. Ingles and Actg. Lieut. Forsyth of H.M.S. Buffalo under my Command.

Altho' the Public Service required my remaining at Parramatta, Yet the hopes of arranging the unpleasant business induced me to come here, those endeavours not being successful and my presence being necessary at the Hawkesbury requires my giving the following directions.

Respecting Acting Lieut. Forsyth's assertions which have attached the foulest Stigma to Lieut. Ingles' Character as an Officer and a Man, the latter has very properly required an Investigation; But as the Buffalo may not be in a Situation where a Court Martial can be convened for a long time, the only immediate mode of Viindicating his Character appears to be by a reference to a Civil Court of Judicature.



Acting Lieut. Forsyth's conduct in the Circumstance attending his Conduct in threatenng to confine Lieut. Ingles his then Commanding Officer on board, when he might have communicated with me in three minutes or with you in a short space of time, Is so highly insubordinate, contrary to the discipline of the Navy and injurious to His Majesties Service that I am under the painful necessity of directing Acting Lieut. Forsyth to be put under an Arrest as a Prisoner at large on board, untill the Buffalo may be in such a situation as a Court Martial may be applied for, on such charges as Lieut. Ingles may prefer against him, founded on the documents to be furnished me with and shall be delivered you when the service shall require, the Buffalo leaving Port.

I am, Sir, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

*Lieutenant Ingles to Captain Kent.*

H.M.S. Buffalo, Sydney Cove,

Sir, Decr. 3rd, 1802.

In obedience to his Excellency's commands, communicated by you to me on the 22nd of November last, I herewith furnish you with the particular charges to be brought forward against Acting Lieut. Forsyth upon the Testimony of Hen'y Gerault, Seaman, Mr. Ralph Stott, Master, and Mr. Robt. Lloyd, Surgeon's Mate vizt.—

That the said Actg. Lieut. Alexr. Forsyth did at sundry times on the 22nd day of Novr. last, call me in the presence and hearing of the above Witnesses—a damned Bugger, a damned Scoundrel—and that he actually ordered the aforesaid Henry Gerault to call the Sarjeant of Marines for the purpose of putting me under an Arrest, swearing that he would be damned if any Bugger should ever Command him—This with the written documents already in his Excellency's possession, which I conceive to be all the Service requires of me as necessary to conduct the prosecution against Actg. Lieut. Forsyth.

I have, etc.,

CHARLES INGLES.

*Lieutenant Ingles to Captain Colnett.*

H.M.S. Buffalo,

Sir, Sydney Cove, March, 1803.

Tho' I am almost an entire Stranger to you I cannot but feel a satisfaction in the hope (I would almost in the Certainty) that an Address of this Nature will not meet your disapprobation.

The respect which I know to be due to the Opinion of an Officer of your Rank in His Majesty's service, makes me not a

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little anxious to wipe off from my Character, a Stain, Black and detestable as it is unnatural. Altho' I do not stand legally Arraigned or positively accused of an Offence, the very Idea of which is alone sufficient to excite horror and disgust yet by the Machinations of a Man whose character it would ill become me to Delineate, I am to be Branded for the Remainder of my Existence, with the name of Bugger foully and disgracefully Stigmatized in the Eyes of a prejudiced and half convinced world.

It is very little satisfaction to me to know the Impossibility of any Proof of Guilt, being brought against me, all that can be said will never blot out from the Minds of Man, The Idea already is too strongly imprinted.

What is it after all, that I am Innocent and acquitted it is not that I am Guiltless, but that I cannot be proved Guilty, My every action will be perverted. Those on which I most pride myself will be made to bear witness against me.

I do not ask you Sir to conceive me Innocent, I only beg of you not to Consider me Guilty, which I fear had been the Case, In thus addressing you I am dictated by a respect for your opinion not merely as a Man, but from your Rank in the Service, to which I have the Honor to belong, Nor is it my wish or intention to occupy your thoughts for a Moment or impose myself on your Notice. I feel that I have already said a great deal more than I am authorized. I will only add my Hope that your Candour will not allow me to suffer in your Opinion from so infamous and malicious Report.

I have the Honor to be, etc.,  
C. INGLIS.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

*[A copy of the proceedings at the court of inquiry in the case of acting-lieutenant Forsyth has not yet been found.]*

[Enclosure No. 3.]

#### DECISION OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Sydney, New South Wales.

29th March, 1803.

At a Court of Enquiry held at Government House the 29th and 30th instants, at the request of Captain Philip Gidley King, Principal Commander of His Majesty's armed vessel Buffalo: After having heard the evidence produced by Lieut. Charles Ingles in support of the charges exhibited by him against Patk. Archbold, private marine, and Acting-Lieut't Alex'r Forsyth, all of His Majesty's armed vessel Buffalo, and also the evidence

brought forward by Acting-Lieut't A. Forsyth in vindication of himself, and Patk. Archbold having none to produce, we are of opinion that, from the above evidence, there is subject matter for a Court-Martial; but as there is no probability of there being a sufficient number of ships to assemble a Court-Martial at this place, we judge it would be most advisable, and for the benefit of His Majesty's service, that the said Lt. Ingles and Acting-Lt. Forsyth and Private Marine Patrick Archbold should go to England, the two latter under arrest, by the present opportunity of His Majesty's ship Glatton, with the witnesses as p'r margin,\* in order to their being disposed of as the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may direct.

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The case of  
Ingles *versus*  
Forsyth.

J. COLNETT.†

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.‡

WM. KENT.

JAMES ROBINSON, officiating Judge Advocate.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

His Majesty's Ship Buffalo,

Sydney Cove, April 9th, 1803.

Sir,

It being Considered expedient for the Benefit of His Majesty's Service, that the Officers and People belonging to His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo under my Command as per Margin,‡ should be sent to England as soon as possible, That Acting Lieut. Forsyth and Patrick Archbold, Private Marine may be disposed of, as My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may Judge proper.—Lieut. Charles Ingles, to prosecute Mr. Forsyth and Archbold, has my permission to go in the Green Wich Whaler, if you have no Objection.

Ingles, Forsyth,  
and witnesses  
to proceed  
to England.

The Captain's Clerk, Two Seamen and One Marine being Invalided from the Buffalo, I have to Request you will be pleased to give an Order for their being sent on Board His Majesty's Ship under your Command to be Conveyed to England.

As those necessary Arrangements will make the Buffalo, 9 Petty and Able And Two Marines short of Complement, I have to Request you will be pleased to direct her Complement being fitted up in any manner you may judge proper, as that Ship is now under Sailing Orders.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

\* Mr. R. Stott, master; Henry Gerault, seam'n; Mr. Lloyd, surgn's-mate; Mr. G. Armstrong, mid'n; Mr. W. D. Rawlins, mid'n, H.M.A.V. Buffalo; Mrs. E. Archbold.

† Note 20.

‡ *Marginal note.*—Under Arrest: Actg. Lieut. Forsyth. Witnesses: Mr. Stott Masr. Mr. Lloyd Surs. M. Mr. G. Armstrong Midshipm. Mr. Rawlins Henry Gerault. Mrs. Archbold. Under Arrest: Patk. Archbold Marine. Geo. Page Thos. Gardner Wm. Thompson P. Marine.

## CAPTAIN COLNETT'S TWO WARRANTS OF DISCHARGE.\*

1803.  
29 Mar.

Ingles, Forsyth,  
and witnesses  
to proceed  
to England.

By Jams. Colnett Esqr. etc. etc. etc.

WHEREAS the Principal Captain of His Majestys Armed Ship Buffalo has Applied to me for an Order for a Court of Enquiry upon Certain Charges, Preferred by Lieut. Ingles, Senior Lieutenant of the Buffalo under his Command against Lieutenant Forsyth, Acting in the Said Ship And Corporal Archibald of the Royal Marines belonging also to the Buffalo And having on the 28th and 29th of March last, formed the Said Court of Enquiry and impartially examined the Parties And the Evidence for and against the said Parties. Was of Opinion from the Evidence given, that there is Subject Matter for a Court Martial. But as there is no probability of there being a Sufficient Number of His Majestys Ships to Assemble a Court Martial at this Place. I judged it would be most adviseable And for the Benefit of His Majestys Service, that the said Lieutenant Ingles and Acting Lieutenant Forsyth, with Corporal Archibald of the Royal Marines should go to England, the Two latter under an Arrest, by the present Opportunity of His Majestys Ship Glatton, with the Witnesses as per Margin† in Order to their being Disposed of as the Right Honorable The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may Direct.

You are therefore hereby Required and Directed to Discharge Mr. George Armstrong Midn into His Majestys Ship Glatton And to Send the other Officers, Seamen And the Marine as beforementioned on Board His Majestys Ship Glatton for a Passage to England, bearing them on the Buffalo's Books on a Supernumerary List for Wages and Victuals and Checquing them of their Victuals.

And Whereas Philip Gidley King Esquire Senior Captain of His Majestys Ship Buffalo has given Permission to Lieut. Ingles to take his Passage in the Greenwich Whaler that goes Home under Convoy of His Majestys Ship Glatton, I hereby perfectly Coincide with the Permission he has Granted.

Given etc. this 12th April 1803.

JAMS. COLNETT.

To Philip Gidley King Esqr.

Prin. Capn. of H.M.S. Buffalo.

By Jams. Colnett Esqr. etc. etc. etc.

You are hereby Required and Directed to Discharge Lieut. Chas. Ingles and Mr. R. Lloyd from the Supernumerary List for Wages and Victuals of His Majestys Ship Buffalo under your Command, and the latter to His Majestys Ship Glatton under my

\* Note 20. † The margin is blank.

Command and the former to the Greenwich Whaler, he having Requested to go home in that Ship at his own Charge and Expence to Prosecute Lieutenant Forsyth and Patrick Archbald at a Court Martial.

Given etc. this 18th April 1803.

1803.  
29 Mar.  
Ingles, Forsyth,  
and witnesses  
to proceed  
to England.

JAMS. COLNETT.

To Philip Gidley King Esqr.  
etc. etc. etc.

GOVERNOR KING TO MR. WM. CHINNERY.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

Sir, Sydney, N.S.W., March 31st, 1803.

31 Mar.

I am much concerned that my Letter of the 10th April 1801 has had no notice taken of it by you, nor have I heard whether the Bills I drew on you for £343 13s. 4d. for Salary due to Martin Tims, are paid or not. My reason for drawing them I fully explained in my Letter dated as above—It may be that it is Paid, but neither the Man or myself have received any advice about it.

The salary of  
Martin Timms.

With this I enclose a List of the Superintendants and Storekeepers etc. at this place and at Norfolk Island, And have added a List of Officers of the Civil Department in the Execution of their Duty, or Absent and the Cause.

Returns  
transmitted.

I am, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these two returns have not yet been found.]

LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 5, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Governor King, 1st March, 1804.)

Sir, Downing Street, 5th April, 1803.\*

5 April.

Herewith I transmit to you a copy of a letter and of its inclosures, which Mr. Sullivan has received from the Commissioners of Transports and laid before me, representing a proceeding taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson and Captain Abbott, of the New South Wales Corps, against the master of the ship Walker, on her arrival at Port Jackson, in order to oblige him, though contrary to the charter-party, to issue to those officers and six other passengers on the said ship, a quantity of provisions and spirits equal to one-third of the whole they had received on the passage to make up the allowances to full seamen's rations. The circumstances of this case appear to me, by the affidavit of the master and surgeon of the Walker, of such an unprecedented

Rations  
claimed by  
Paterson and  
Abbott from  
the master of  
the ship  
Walker.

\* Note 21.

1803.  
5 April.

Rations  
claimed by  
Paterson and  
Abbott from  
the master of  
the ship  
Walker.

nature, that I cannot help expressing my surprize that no communication has been made upon the subject, particularly as it seems to have been a matter of public notoriety in the settlement, from the award being made by the Civil Court at Sydney upon Colonel Paterson's appeal to that tribunal, the master of the ship having resisted the demand until this decision was obtained.

Colonel Paterson ought to have known that it is contrary to the established rules of the service to issue the full rations of seamen to officers or soldiers upon a voyage, and the civil tribunal ought to have known that the point in question should, instead of being brought under their cognizance, have been referred to His Majesty's Government for decision.

You will, therefore, take immediate steps to recover from Colonel Paterson and the other persons concerned, the amount of these extra allowances, which you will carry to the credit of the Victualling Board, and you will signify to Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson my entire disapprobation of his having given the sanction of his name to such a proceeding. I have, &c.,

HOBART.

[Enclosure.]

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

Sir, Transport Office, 8th March, 1803.

The Owners of the Walker, John Nicol, Master, which Ship was engaged to carry Stores and Passengers from this Country to New South Wales, having claimed of us to be paid for Victualling sundry Persons at Seamen's full Allowance, instead of two thirds, as contracted for, and in Conformity with the usual Practice of His Majesty's Service; we transmit to you, herewith, for the Information of the Right Honorable Lord Hobart, a Copy of an Affidavit made by the Master and Surgeon of the said Ship respecting the Issue of the Provisions in question; and, as such a Transaction appears to us extraordinary, and to require Explanation, we request you will move His Lordship to give such Directions on the Subject as he may judge proper.

For His Lordship's Information, we also inclose a Copy of a Certificate, signed by Lieutenant Colonel Paterson,—relative to the Victualling of the said Persons.

We are, etc.,

RUPT. GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

[Sub-enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.]

[Copies of these were forwarded with the despatch of the Transport Commissioners to Governor King, dated 28th February, 1803.]

## LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 6, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Governor King, 1st March, 1804.)

1803.  
5 April.

Sir, Downing Street, 5th April, 1803.\*

Captain Woodriff, of His Majesty's ship Calcutta, having applied for a grant of land in the territory under your Government, with the intention of establishing his family there, I am to signify to you the King's pleasure that, upon Captain Woodriff's arrival in New South Wales, whither he is now about to proceed in the Calcutta, you do locate lands in any of the settlements to the extent of 600 acres to Captain Woodriff, to be confirmed to him by a grant in the usual form, and subject to the customary reservations when he should proceed to establish thereon.

Land grant  
to be issued  
to Captain  
Woodriff.

I have, &c.,

HOBART.

## LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 7, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Governor King, 1st March, 1804.)

Sir, Downing Street, 5th April, 1803.\*

I herewith transmit to you a copy of the Estimate for defraying the charge of the establishment of New South Wales, intended to be submitted to Parliament, for the present year.

Civil estimates  
for 1803.

In this Estimate you will perceive that provision is made for a considerable increase to the salaries† to various of the civil officers of the Government, according to their respective stations, which you will not fail to communicate to them, as a proof of the attention paid to them.

Increase in  
salaries.

In order, however, to meet as far as may be possible the extraordinary expence occasioned by this arrangement without adding materially to the heavy disbursements already made on account of the colony, I have received His Majesty's commands to direct you 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.

Assigned  
servants to  
be withdrawn.

The augmentation of the salaries of the civil officers will enable them to pay for the services of such convicts as they may choose to employ, in lieu of the two hitherto allowed them, and the military officers can have no claim, in the present advanced state of the colony, to any aid of this kind, beyond what is allowed to military officers serving in other colonies.

You will understand that this measure is not intended to apply to the case of those officers to whom the labor of convicts may be allowed as a remuneration for their discharge of the offices of magistrates and superintendants.

I have, &c.,

HOBART.

\* Note 21. † Note 22.

1803.  
5 April.

Estimates for  
the civil  
establishment.

[Enclosure.]

ESTIMATE of the charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of  
New South Wales, from the 1st of January to the 31st of  
December, 1803.

	£	s.	d.
Salary of the Governor ... ..	1,000	0	0
"    Deputy Judge-Advocate ... ..	365	0	0
"    Commissary ... ..	365	0	0
"    Provost-Marshal ... ..	91	5	0
"    Secretary to the Governor ... ..	91	5	0
For stationary ... ..	20	0	0
Salary of the clergyman ... ..	250	0	0
"    "    at Parramatta and			
Hawkesbury ... ..	182	10	0
"    surgeon ... ..	365	0	0
"    one mate ... ..	182	10	0
"    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 Deputy Commissaries of Stores	182	10	0
"    two additional clerks to the Com-			
missary, at £60 per annum each	120	0	0
"    two assistant storekeepers ... ..	100	0	0
"    one superintendant of convicts ... ..	100	0	0
"    two "    at £75 per annum			
each ... ..	150	0	0
"    six "    at £50 "    "	300	0	0

*Norfolk Island.*

Salary of the Lieutenant-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 ... ..	182	10	0
Additional salary to Mr. Clark, Deputy Commis-			
sary of Stores, in consideration of his long			
services and of the great increase of the duties			
of his situation ... ..	91	5	0
Salary of 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-Marshal ... ..	70	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
"    Mr. Alt, late Surveyor-General, in			
consideration of his long ser-			
vices, and of his infirmities, of			
£91 5s., from the 13th April,			
1802, per annum ... ..	158	0	0



ESTIMATE of the charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of						1803.		Estimates for the civil establishment.
New South Wales, &c.— <i>continued.</i>						£	s. d.	
Allowance to	Mr. White, late Surgeon	...	...	...	...	91	5 0	5 April.
„	upon account for fees on receipt and	...	...	...	...	200	0 0	
	audit	...	...	...	...	150	0 0	
Agent	...	...	...	...	...	150	0 0	
<i>Port Phillip.</i>								
Salary of the	Lieutenant-Governor	...	...	...	...	450	0 0	
„	Deputy Judge-Advocate	...	...	...	...	182	10 0	
„	clergyman	...	...	...	...	182	10 0	
„	Surgeon	...	...	...	...	182	10 0	
„	1st Assistant Surgeon	...	...	...	...	136	17 6	
„	2nd „	...	...	...	...	91	5 0	
„	Deputy Commissary	...	...	...	...	91	5 0	
„	Deputy Surveyor	...	...	...	...	91	5 0	
„	Mineralogist	...	...	...	...	91	5 0	
„	two superintendants of convicts, at	...	...	...	...	100	0 0	
	£50 per annum each	...	...	...	...	100	0 0	
						£9,124 17 6		

## LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 8, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Governor King, 1st March, 1804.)

Sir, Downing Street, 5th April, 1803.

This will be delivered to you by Mr. William Pascoe Crook,\* who has been appointed, with Mr. William Caw, by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, to proceed as missionaries to the settlement under your Government. It is unnecessary for me to desire that you will receive them with due attention, and afford them every assistance in your power in forwarding the laudable duty in which they are engaged. I have, &c.,

HOBART.

## UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

Sir, Downing Street, 5th April, 1803.

I am directed by Lord Hobart to transmit to you here- with for your information and direction the Copy of a Letter† which I have received from Mr. King together with Copies of its Inclosures specifying the various Articles of Medical necessaries Stores etc. Shipped on board the Calcutta for the use of the Settlement at New South Wales.

I am, etc., etc.,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these are not available.]

1803.  
5 April.

Return of  
persons who  
have received  
permission to  
become settlers.

UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN TO GOVERNOR KING.  
(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 5th April, 1803.

Lord Hobart has directed me to transmit to you the enclosed Lists of Persons, who have obtained permission to proceed as Settlers to New South Wales and I am to request that upon their arrival in the Settlements the usual Rations of Provisions may be issued to them, as they have been heretofore allowed to persons of a similar description.

The occupations which these Persons have hitherto followed are expressed against their respective Names and they have all produced very favourable testimonies of their Characters, I trust therefore that they will not only contribute to the prosperity of the Settlement under your Government, but that they will merit your favourable protection.

The Total number of these persons, including Women and Children, amounts to Forty Six.

It has been left to their option either to remain at Port Phillip or to go to Port Jackson, and Lieutenant-Governor Collins has been directed to send to you a List of those who shall make choice of the former destination. I have, &c.,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

[Enclosure.]

List of settlers.

LIST of Persons who have obtained Lord Hobart's Permission to proceed as Settlers to New South Wales.

Name.	Occupation.	Age.	Family.	Recommendation.
Mr. Blinkworth ...	a Settler to return	...	1 Son .....	Govr. Hunter and Colonel Collins.
Mr. Dance .....	Gardner .....	...	Wife .....	.....
Mrs. Hobbs .....	.....	...	4 Children.....	.....
Mr. Cummin .....	Surgeon.....	...	Wife and Child	.....
Thos. Littlefield ...	Servant .....	...	.....	.....
Serj. Chas. Peat ...	Late of the Marines.	...	1 Son .....	Governor Hunter.
Edwd. Miller .....	Cordwainer .....	...	Wife and Child	Mr. Blake, Henrietta St., Manchester Square.
Willm. Cockerell ...	Smith .....	...	do and 4 do	.....
Thomas Hayes .....	Millwright.....	35	do and 2 do	Mr. Beetham, Fleet Street.
Robt. Cartwright...	Cotton Spinner...	...	do and 1 do	Mr. Scott, Friday Street.
Richard Pitt .....	Painter .....	36	3 Children .....	Mr. Hill, Berwick Street, Soho.
Benjamin Hayes ...	Carpenter .....	...	.....	Mr. Willoughby, York House.
Robert Miller .....	Shipwright .....	...	.....	Mr. Erskine, Mr. Ayles Wapping, and Mr. Roberts, Woolwich.
William Nichols ...	Carpenter, etc....	31	Wife and 3 Children.	Mr. Biggs and Mr. Bedford, Wych Street.
Samuel Lightfoot ...	a Settler to return	...	Wife .....	.....
Thomas Issel .....	Miller.....	40	.....	.....
Henry Hayes .....	Carpenter .....	35	.....	J. Savage, Sherrard St., J. Lambert, Titch- borne St.
Total, Forty-six Persons.				

UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

1803.  
5 April.

Sir, Downing Street, 5th April, 1803.

In compliance with your request to be furnished with a List of convicts embarked on board the *Minorca*, *Canada* and *Nile*, I transmit to you, by Lord Hobart's direction, a Copy thereof for your information. I have, &c.,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

[Enclosure.]

*[This list specified the names, ages and sentences of two hundred and eighty-five convicts, and of fifteen men transported for mutiny. There were ninety-five female convicts, and of these twenty-four were sentenced to transportation for life and seventy-one for seven years. Exclusive of the mutineers, there were fifteen male convicts transported for life, six for fourteen years, and one hundred and sixty-nine for seven years. Of the mutineers, five were transported for life and ten for seven years.]*

MR. JAS. CHAPMAN\* TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

Sir, Downing Street, 5th April, 1803.

Strong representations having been made to Lord Hobart in favor of Jno. Tucker, who was transported for Seven Years, about 13 years ago and who is stated to have conducted himself with propriety in the Colony, I have received his Lordship's directions, in the absence of Mr. Sullivan, to request, that if you have an opportunity of employing him with advantage to the Public Service and to himself you will shew him any favor that may be in your power, and of which you may think him deserving. I have, etc.,

JAS. CHAPMAN.

LORD PELHAM TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

Sir, Whitehall, 6th April, 1803.

His Majesty having been pleased to Grant a Free Pardon to John Davis, who was at the Spring Assizes 1798 held for the County of Wicklow in Ireland, convicted of Burglary and Felony and had Sentence of Death passed upon him for the same, but afterwards received a Pardon on condition of Transportation for Life, and was in pursuance of such sentence sent to New South Wales, in the year 1799 in the *Minerva* Transport, I am therefore to desire that you will permit the said John Davis to return to Ireland by the first opportunity. I have, etc.,

PELHAM.

\* Note 24.

1803.  
6 April.

THE VICTUALLING BOARD TO THE GOVERNOR OF N. S. WALES.  
(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

Shipment of  
sugar on  
H.M.S.  
Calcutta.

Sir, Victualling Office, 6th April, 1803.

The Right Honorable the Lords Commiss'rs of His Majesty's Treasury having by Mr. Sargent's Letter of the 9th December last been pleased to direct us forthwith to provide and Send to New South Wales Seventeen Thousand Pounds of Sugar for the Use of the Colony there. We beg leave to Acquaint your Excellency that in Obedience thereto we caused Sixteen Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Two pounds of the S. Article, Contained in 44 Barrels, to be laden on Board H.M. Ship Calcutta and that we Consigned the Same to you.

An Invoice of and Receipt for the Sugar so Shipped we herewith transmit to you and have to Request you will direct proper Receipts to be granted for what may be delivered.

We have, etc.,

JOHN MARSH.	JOHN RODNEY.
R. S. MOODY.	FRAN'S STEPHENS.
G. P. TOWRY.	

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of the invoice and receipt are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.  
(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

H. Majesty's Ship Buffalo,  
Sydney Cove, April 12th, 1803.

12 April.

Errors in  
Murray's  
statement  
of service.

Sir,

By His Majestys Ship Glatton, I had the Honor of Receiving Yours,\* respecting the discovery that had taken place, about Mr. Murray's Statement of Servitude, which Appeared in his passing Certificate at the Cape of Good Hope; In Consequence of which he has been superceeded in the Command of the Lady Nelson and goes home as Passenger in the Glatton.

He promises himself being able to Clear this point up to their Lordships Satisfaction; Should he be able to Accomplish that Object, I Consider but doing Common Justice to his Perseverance and Good Conduct, while he has had the Command of the Lady Nelson, to Say, that his future Services in that Vessel would be very Acceptable to me And Beneficial to the Service that Vessel is Employed on.

I have taken it upon me to Direct Bills, to be made out for his Pay as Lieutenant and Commander of that Vessel, as the Buffalo's Tender,† which I hope their Lordships will Consider Mr.

Salary of  
acting-  
lieutenant  
Murray.

\* Marginal note.—Dated 5th May, 1802.

† Marginal note.—From the 16th October last to the present Date.

Murray's Services Deserving of; And I request you will be pleased to Explain to their Lordships that by their Order\* And the Navy Boards Letter,† I am therein directed to bear 15 Supernumeraries for Provisions and Wages on the Buffalos Books for the Lady Nelson; I therefore Beg to Submit the propriety of a Lieutenant and Two Mates Or One Midshipman being borne as part of the Number on the Buffalos Books; As it will be attended with much Risk, to Send her out of this Harbour without such Officers—And I presume it was their Lordships Intention by their Order of the 4th March 1802, that she should be Commanded by a Lieutenant attached particularly to that Vessel And not one of the Lieutenants of the Buffalo who cannot be Spared from that Ship on the Voyage she has to Perform. I Respectfully Submit to their Lordships Consideration the manner in Which the 15 Supernumeraries are now borne and Rated on the Buffalo's Books for the Lady Nelson which I hope their Lordships will approve of—And as the Stores and Provisions are Supplied from the Buffalo, I have Directed the Lieutenant who Commands the Tender to be Accountable for their Expenditure, which will Accompany the respective Accounts of the Purser Boatswain, Gunner and Carpenter of the Buffalo.

1803.  
12 April.

Crews of the  
Buffalo and  
Lady Nelson.

In Consequence of Mr. Murrays being Superceeded from the Lady Nelson, I Applied to Captain Colnett for a Person to Command her; not having any one who can be spared either from the Buffalo or Porpoise; he has appointed the Masters Mate of the Glatton (Mr. George Courtoys) who is passed and appears equal to the Charge of Acting Lieutenant and Commander of that Vessel until their Lordships pleasure is known thereon.

George Courtoys  
appointed  
acting  
lieutenant of  
the Lady  
Nelson.

I am, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

H.M.S. Buffalo,

Gentlemen,

Sydney Cove, April 15th, 1803.

15 April.

I have this Day drawn a Sett of Bills of Exchange on your Honorable Board for the Sum of £260 9s. 3d. being my present Pay for His Majestys Armed Vessels Reliance and Porpoise; my Commission for the former was dated February 6th 1800 but for the Circumstance of that Ship being sent to England previous to my Arrival in New South Wales, I Appointed myself Captain of the Porpoise, when that Vessel Arrived on the 6th

Naval pay for  
Governor King.

\* *Marginal note.*—Dated 4th March, 1802 (see note 25).

† *Marginal note.*—Dated 15 Feby., 1802.

1803.  
15 April.  
Naval service of  
Governor King.

November 1800, Which for the peculiarity of the Case was approved of by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; I Remained in that Ships Books Untill the 16th Day of October 1802, When I took the Command of His Majestys Armed Vessel Buffalo, By my Commission for that Ship Dated 27th November 1801; As the Porpoises Books were kept by Mr. Scott the Commander I hope you will dispense with my passing any Accounts for that Ship or the Reliance; As was the Case with Governor Phillip after the Sirius was lost, And your having allowed as I Understand Lieut. Kent to pass the Buffalo's Books, while Governor Hunter was paid as principal Commander of that Ship.—And that you will allow the above Bill to be honored according to the Dates of my Commission for the Reliance and Self appointment to the Porpoise. I have also drawn on Your Honble. Board for my present Pay for His Majestys Armed Vessel Buffalo from the 28th November 1801 the Date of my Commission for that Ship, untill this Date Amounting to £198 12s. 0d. Captn. Kent having kept the Ships Accounts and Transmitted them from the former Date to the 16th October when I took the Command of that Ship.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

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GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.\*

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo,  
Sydney, New South Wales,

April 16th, 1803.

16 April.

Sir,

Stores and  
provisions  
for H.M.S.  
Buffalo.

The enclosed demands of the Purser and Warrant Officers of His Majesty's Armed Vessel under my Command for Two Years Salt Meat, and One Years Stores for that Ship, as well as her Tender the Lady Nelson, I hope will be approved of by their Lordships, as these Provisions and Stores being sent out the first Conveyance, will prevent the necessity of Purchasing in the Colony at an advanced Price.

On understanding that Salt Meat cannot be obtained but at a great Price in India where the Buffalo is going, I have directed Captn. Kent to omit Purchasing any Salt Meat there, which I hope will be provided for by the arrival of the supply from England—As every other species of Provisions is reasonable there I have directed him to bring the quantity stated in his Sailing Orders for the use of His Majesty's said Armed Vessel.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

\* Note 26.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

1803.  
16 April.

DEMAND for the Boatswain's Stores for His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo and for the Use of her Armed Tender Lady Nelson. Capt. Philip Gidley King Esqr.—Principal Commander.

Requisition for boatswain's stores for the Buffalo and Lady Nelson.

Articles.	Remains on Charge.	Reasons for demanding Cables, Anchors, Sails, Boats, or other material Articles.
Hanks—6 Dozin .....	Hanks .....	To be provided with twelve months Stores from 1 Jany. to December 31, 1804, to prevent as much as possible the necessity of purchasing Stores from Ships at a very increased Price.
Blocks—4 Dozin Double, single of sorts.	Blocks .....	
Tar—4 Barrels.....	Boats .....	
Rope .....	Davids .....	
3 Coils of 1 Inch.....	Deep Sea Lines .....	
3 Do. of 1½ do .....	Deep Sea, Handheads... ..	
3 Do. of 2 do .....	Marline Spikes .....	
2 Do. of 2½ .....	Scrapers .....	
2 Do. of 3 .....	Hooks and Thimbles ... ..	
2½ Do of rattling Line .....	Iron Crows .....	
2 Hawsers, one of 3½ Inch, one 4½ Inch.	Pair of Can Hooks .....	
2 Cables of 9 Inch .....	Boat Hooks .....	
6 Deap Sea Lead Lines.....	Hand Spikes.....	
6 Hand Lead Lines .....	Kedge Anchors .....	
30 Log Lines .....	Buoys .....	
24 Fishing Lines.....	Sail Needles .....	
10 lbs. of Seine Twine .....	Fish Hook .....	
50 lbs. of Sewing Twine .....	Pins and Sheaves .....	
6 lbs. of Thread .....	Tallow.....lbs. .....	
60 Hammocks .....	Bower Anchors .....	
6 Tar Brushes .....	Cables .....	
6 Paint Brushes .....	Warps .....	
300 Sail Needles 3 .....	Blue Ensign.....	
6 Clamps for Scrubbing Brushes .....	White do. ....	
6 Marline Spikes.....	St. George's Jacks .....	
50 lbs. of Tallow.....	Union do. ....	
3 Kegs of Blacking.....	Candvas Yards .....	
Red Paint 50 lbs. ....	Sweeps .....	
White do. 100 lbs. ....	Oars .....	
Yellow do. 50 lbs. ....	Mainsails .....	
	M. Topsails .....	

(Signed)  
ROBT.  
PATTERSON,  
Boatswain.

Approved.  
(Signed)  
PHILIP GIDLEY  
KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

A DEMAND of Provisions for the use of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, and Armed Tender Lady Nelson, for 2 Years.

Requisition for provisions for the Buffalo and Lady Nelson.

Beef ..... 5,214 double Pieces  
Pork ..... 5,214 double Pieces

H.M. Ship Buffalo

Port Jackson 13th April 1803.

J. SHERRARD  
Purser.

Approved

PHILIP GIDLEY KING, Principal Commander.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

1803.  
16 April.  
Invoice of  
articles for  
barter shipped  
on the Buffalo.

Sydney, New South Wales.

INVOICE of Articles sent on board His Majesty's Armed Ship  
Buffalo Captn. William Kent for Barter to the Eastern  
Islands. 9th Mar., 1803.

		£	s.	d.
In a Trunk said to Contain.	4 Pieces of Print contg. 112 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds., at 3/2 pr. Yd.	17	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1 do. of Muslin „ „ —4/-	2	0	0
	23 Policat Handkfs.—No. 1, 2/- ea. ....	2	6	0
	13 do. do. 2, 2/8 .....	1	14	8
	48 Shawls, 3/9 .....	9	0	0
		32	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

For which I have Signed Five Receipts of this Tenor and  
Date. W. KENT.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

Live stock  
and provisions  
required from  
Calcutta.

LIST of Articles sent for to Calcutta by His Majesty's Armed  
Vessel Buffalo, for the use of the Crown in His Majesty's  
Colony of New So: Wales.

Articles.	Quantity.	For what purpose.	Supposed Value at Calcutta from Mr. Campbell's Invoice.	
			£	s. d.
Cows .....	As many as the Ship can bring, say 100	For Breeding ...	at 1 10 0 ea.,	150 0 0
Mares .....	Four .....	do ...	„ 30 0 0 ea.,	120 0 0
Good Stallion .....	One .....	do ...	„ 60 0 0 ea.,	60 0 0
Grain .....	400 maunds ...	For Feeding.....	.....	62 0 0
Cuddy and Brousa..	275 do ...	do ...	.....	22 0 0
Bales of Hay and straw Packed and screwed.	83 do ...	do ...	.....	100 0 0
Rice .....	200 bags .....	Hospital, Orphans, etc.	.....	62 10 0
Salt Petre .....	2 Cwt. ....	Curing Meat.....	at 1 0 0	2 0 0
Gunny Bags .....	2,000 in No. ....	For Wheat, etc.	„ 10 12 0 p. Hd.,	13 8 9
Sugar .....	20 Tons.....	For issue and barter.	„ 30 0 0 p. Ton,	600 0 0
Spirits .....	4000 Gallons..	For Colonial Vessels, Over- seers, Watch- men, and other purposes	at 0 2 7 p. Gal.,	516 0 0



## GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton; acknowledged by Lord Hobart, 30th November, 1803.)

1803.  
5 May.

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

May 5th, 1803.

With this I have the Honor to transmit Counterparts of such Absolute Pardons as have been Granted by me in the Colony, for the reasons therein specified, since the Twenty first August 1801, which I hope will meet your Lordship's Approbation.

Counterparts of  
free pardons  
granted.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

N.B.—The Counterpart of the Free Pardons Granted from Sept. 28th 1800 to August 21st 1801, were at that date transmitted to His Grace the Duke of Portland.

[Enclosure.]

[*These counterparts numbered eighteen, fifteen for men and three for women. In the list, which accompanied them, seven additional pardons were noted, but "not sent, either the persons being dead, out of their times, or the originals not being delivered to them."*]

## GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(General despatch No. 2. per H.M.S. Glatton; acknowledged by Lord Hobart, 30th November, 1803.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

May 9th, 1803.

9 May.

With this I have the honor to forward duplicates of my last despatches,\* sent with Mr. James Thomson, assistant surgeon, by the French ship *Naturaliste*.

Proclamation  
to the natives.

The proclamation† issued in consequence of your Lordship's directions respecting the natives, has produced the desired effect, and I hope it will be of long continuance. Being made fully sensible of its meaning, they have paid great attention to it, and in one or two instances have undergone an examination before magistrates, whose decision prevented those acts that would doubtless have followed, and with which they were well satisfied. Those about Hawkesbury are much attached to the settlers, &c., in that quarter, and have been very active and useful in securing some fugitives.

In my letter No. 1,‡ I informed your Lordship that notwithstanding the drought we had at the latter end of the year, yet

\* Marginal note.—Dated from Oct. 30th to Nov. 23rd, 1802. † Note 27.

‡ Marginal note.—Dated Oct. 30th, 1802.

1803.  
9 May.

that our wheat harvest was abundant, a continuation of drought has prevailed until lately, that some showers bids fair to forward our languishing crops of maize.

Progress of  
agriculture at  
Castle Hill.

The cleared ground on the new public agricultural settlement at Castle Hill, is about 300 acres, which will be sowed with wheat, and that, in addition to the other public grounds, will make 700 acres that will be sowed with that grain, from April to June, which is a much greater quantity than has ever been sowed before on the public account. When a sufficient proportion of ground is cleared at Castle Hill, it would be advisable to work that settlement alone, and to turn Toongabee into stock-yards and grazing grounds, as it requires a small establishment at each place to look after the convicts at public labour, which, by being more concentrated, would become much more productive.

The settlement  
at the  
Hawkesbury.

Notwithstanding former floods yet a decided preference is given by every description to the Hawkesbury for settling. Since my last eighteen settlers have been fixed on the banks of that river, and are going on with great spirit, and as they will have the precaution of building their houses on heights, I am hopeful any future accidents will be lessened by the precaution arising from experience.

Report on  
cattle.

Your Lordship will observe by the return of the cattle how much they increase. The very good and substantial stockyards that are erected, and the plan that is pursued with them, ensure the safety, increase, and improvement of this most valuable part of the public property. In the "Present State of the Settlement"\* that accompany's this, I have possessed your Lordship of the information gained from Ensign Barrallier's persevering expedition to the mountains, which precludes the possibility of the wild cattle passing to the westward, unless they should find passes to the southward or northward, which I much doubt they will ever try, as the most accessible and best pasturage is where they now are. Notwithstanding so many trials have failed to get a part of them in, still I hope we shall succeed in killing the old and deserted bulls in the winter and salt them. A very fine young calf was brought in, which is rearing and doing well. The wild cattle are very numerous, of a great size, and so exceeding fat and heavy that a cow which was run down by men and horses died a few hours after, being suffocated by its fat and the heat.

The wild cattle.

Cattle, horses,  
and asses from  
India.

The long expected ship from the house of Messrs. Campbell, of Calcutta, arrived the 12th ulto., in twelve weeks from Calcutta. She brought 307 Bengal cows, six horses, four asses, sugars, piece

\* Note 28.

goods, and about 14,000 gallons of spirits. Agreeable to the contract the superintendant of the stock was sent on board to reject such part of the cows as did not answer to the tenor of the contract. As they were generally in very good condition only 57 were rejected. Therefore, 250 cows, four calves, four asses, and nine tons of sugar were received by Government, agreeable to the contract made with Mr. Campbell in March, 1801, which was transmitted to His Grace the Duke of Portland, and approved of by your Lordship's despatch of the 30th January, 1802. The cows now arrived, altho' of the Bengal breed, is a very desirable circumstance. Most of them are only two years old and are in calf. They will daily increase in numbers and yearly in size, our general breed of cattle being by no means small owing to the various crossings of the breed. Mr. Campbell conceives he is a great loser by his contract, and on that account wished all the spirits might be landed as a remuneration for his other losses. I gave him permission, and wrote to the secretary of the Government at Calcutta that I had done so, to bring 4,000 gallons for the domestic use of the inhabitants. How far he was enabled to ship such a quantity as 14,000 gallons without the knowledge of some of the company's officers\* I cannot say, particularly as a very binding proclamation of the Marquis Wellesly's was not long since issued, prohibiting any spirits being sent from India to this colony. Against great opposition and much anxiety I had put a stop to the inundation of spirits. Every settler and individual has felt the benefit. And I did hope that by confining the quantity imported to a sufficiency for the inhabitants' domestic use, that every comfort and none of the inconveniences would be felt. However, the quantity brought by this ship from India will, I fear, be an inducement to other adventurers, notwithstanding I have refused Mr. Campbell permission to land a part of the spirits brought by his ship, and informed him that not more will be allowed to be landed here than 2,000 gallons from any one ship. On the same subject I have also wrote to Marquis Wellesly, a copy of which is enclosed; for if spirits are once more suffered to be brought here, the same beggary and ruin will inevitably ensue to those unfortunate people who are now almost rescued from the destructive effects of former importations.

1803.  
9 May.

Stock and sugar  
received by  
government.

I Importation of  
spirits by  
Mr. Campbell.

I have informed Mr. Campbell no more cows from Bengal will be contracted for, as those we now have and what will be brought by the Buffalo and any other public or accidental conveyance, will yield a great increase of that productive stock, and considerably hasten the period of this colony not needing any further supplies

Further  
contracts to  
import cattle  
unnecessary.

\* Note 29.

1803.  
9 May.

The use of  
live stock to  
provide meat.

of salt meat from England. I have enclosed an estimate of the time that our present stock of cattle would supply the people necessarily victualled by Government, from which your Lordship will perceive how unequal that resource would be at present to our wants, for it is not only those victualled at the public expence, which are 2,596 full rations, but those who now support themselves must also be considered; they amount to 3,429 full rations. While salt meat is in the stores, and a full ration issued to the former, the latter greatly participates of it in exchange for fowles, vegetables, &c., on which and fishing, together with their agricultural labor, they subsist. But without salt meat, and our sole dependance placed on the stock now in the colony, those who are off the stores would consequently come in for their part of the expenditure of the stock. It is therefore (while I give your Lordship a faithful detail of what we possess and our resources), my duty to repeat the means of obviating the loss we should suffer by our present very fine breeding stock being too soon, and too incautiously, resorted to. I have therefore directed the Commissary to make a return of the time the present salt meat in the store will last, and the quantity that will be wanted, as stated in my separate letter A.\*

Before I quit this subject it is necessary I should give your Lordship an idea on what the supply of animal food and its price depends in this colony.

Government possesses 1,723 head of all kinds of cattle. The superintendent's list specifies the breeding and labouring part, as well as the young, from whence the impolicy of beginning to kill for some time to come will be evident. For these some weeks past an ox has been killed weekly, weighing on an average about 440 lbs., which supplies the sick and His Majesty's ships, and the overplus is distributed among the officers in lieu of a part of their ration retained in the stores.† This plan may be continued, and killing a greater number gradually. A few individuals possess 574 head of cattle, and 9,100 sheep, the males of which are killed as they grow up, and sold to the butchers—beef at 2s. and mutton at 1s. 3d. per lb.—on which the butcher charges a profit of 9d. on the beef and 5d. on the mutton. This price will be demanded by the cupidity of the proprietor and the butcher, and will be given by the individual, altho' the most positive regulation and order has been made on that head. From this statement it will

Report on the  
government  
herds.

Price of  
fresh meat.

\* *Marginal note by Governor King.*—The arrival of the Bridgewater and Cato with the ample supplies of salt meat brought by those ships from the Cape and England, give us 3½ years salt meat for our present numbers from the date of this letter.

† *Marginal note by Governor King.*—An equal quantity of salt meat being returned into the store for that supplied the King's ships.

be obvious that when Government can supply the officers and those who cannot resist the temptation of fresh beef, with a ration of it, then the price must and will fall immediately. Therefore, the advantage of getting supplies of breeding cattle, will, I trust, appear sufficiently obvious; but it will be necessary to procure a different breed than the Bengal cows, which are very small.

1803.  
9 May.

Effect of sale  
by government  
of fresh meat.

In former despatches I transmitted a chart of the settlements\* on which were delineated three extensive spaces of ground, the situations of which were defined, and instruments sent with the chart, securing the possession (strange as the idea may appear) to Government for the purpose of grazing the increasing herds belonging to the Crown. To these I have added a fourth track† of ground which, lying between the settlements of Hawkesbury and Toongabbee, and running back to the Nepean, will take in a great extent of ground. On this allotment some extensive, substantial, and durable stockyards‡ are erected by Government. The possession of these allotments being retained by the Crown, and the conservation of the cattle, I beg leave to state, should be the peculiar object of a *particular Instruction*, and both should be prevented from being alienated from the Crown, with the exception of such oxen or cows as the Governor may judge necessary to bestow as yearly premiums for industry or agriculture, and to industrious settlers in exchange for grain given into the public stores. On this plan I have hitherto acted, and have seen it attended with the most solid advantages to the preservation and increase of the public stock and inciting private industry.

Grazing  
reserves.

A new reserve.

Premiums to  
industrious  
settlers.

Soon after the departure of my last despatches, by the Naturaliste, I was absent about four weeks from Sydney on a visit to the different settlements and settlers, who, I had the pleasure to find, were in general doing well, and for the most part very industrious. From my observations and inquiries I found them generally recovering from the heavy debts they had contracted. Several of them had built, others were bringing, and several collecting, the materials for erecting better and more durable habitations; and I may, without ascribing any other merit to myself than having done my duty towards them, observe that they are now beginning to feel the comforts of calling what is about them their own, which state of independence I hope will continue to increase; indeed I am sure of it, if such a quantity of

Governor's  
visit and  
report on the  
out-settlements.

\* *Marginal note.*—A duplicate is now sent with the allotments made since 1802. Also duplicates of instruments No. 1, 2, 3, and 4. No. 1, 6,017 acres; No. 2, 34,539 ac.; No. 3, 38,728 ac.; No. 4, 26,539 ac.

† Note 30.      ‡ Note 31.

1803.  
9 May.

spirits as this colony has been inundated with can be kept away, for, when it *does* arrive, entirely precluding any part being landed is by no means adviseable, altho' the restrictions are very great and well observed.

Progress of  
viticulture.

In the "Present State of the Settlement"\* for the last year I made such observations as then occurred respecting the Frenchmen cultivating the vine, &c. A few gallons have been made, samples of which will be sent by the first conveyance. Altho' it is impossible for me to anticipate the state it will arrive in, yet I hope it will be found good, as no pains were spared in making it so. I shall cause this cultivation to be encouraged as much as possible, and have particularly recommended it to individuals, for which purpose the method of planting and rearing the vine and making wine has been printed and dispersed throughout the colony; and, now we are assured that the blight of the grape is not a certain annual misfortune, I hope it will be more generally attended to, as well as the cultivation of tobacco.

Shipping:  
arrivals.

The Greenwich and Venus, south whalers, having arrived here, with full cargoes of spermacæti oil, and intending sailing by the 15th ultimo, I proposed sending these letters by the former ship, but the arrival of His Majesty's ship Glatton on the 11th ultimo, and the Bridgewater on the 12th, has enabled me to answer your Lordship's letters, as specified in the margin,† with their respective enclosures.

Salt meat  
from the Cape  
of Good Hope.

Your Lordship will observe by the enclosure that the quantity of salt meat sent from the Cape of Good Hope in the Bridgewater by Sir Roger Curtis will considerably prolong the period of our wanting more salt meat, which I shall more particularly state in another letter.‡

Order for rice  
countermanded.

In the preceeding part of this letter I have stated the arrival of the cattle contracted for with Mr. Campbell. The favorable appearance of our last year's crop induced me to countermand the order for the rice, which got to India in time to prevent its being shipped; and altho' my despatches by Lieut. Grant§ were so shamefully, and I may say villainously lost, yet, I presume, by subsequent accounts, as well as the documents sent with this, your Lordship must have been acquainted with the success of the Porpoise's Otaheite expedition,|| and a reference to the "Present State of the Settlement" will possess your Lordship of what our future expectations are from that quarter. Respecting sending

Pork from  
Otaheite.

\* Note 28.

† No. 2, August 29th, 1802; separate, August 30th, 1802; circular, May 1st, 1802; No. 3, August 30, 1802. (See note 32.)

‡ Marginal note.—Letter A.

§ Note 33.

|| Marginal note.—In 1801, she procured 31,000 lbs. of Salt Pork. In 1802, 34,950 lbs. Salt Pork.

another ship, I beg to refer your Lordship to my marine letter,\* in which you will observe that I must necessarily send the Porpoise to England about next October; I therefore hope a ship of the description I have named in that letter will be sent as soon after this despatch arrives as possible, to prevent our experiencing any inconvenience for the want of a second ship.

1803.  
9 May.

H.M.S.  
Porpoise to sail  
for England.

To the Commissary's last year's accounts, and the General Orders sent with this, I have to beg your Lordship's reference for the manner in which the port-wine sent hitherto, and that now arrived, has and will be disposed of. In your Lordship's letter I observe 15† pipes of port wine are mentioned, but only six appear in the invoice, and are received. My observations on those received by the Glatton I shall reserve for a separate letter on these heads.

Shipments of  
port wine.

I cannot but observe your Lordship's approbation of my conduct with respect to preventing the importation of spirits with great pleasure and satisfaction. In doing away the disgraceful extortion and improprieties on that head, and many other irregularities which more or less tended to keep the inhabitants in that state which my endeavours has greatly extricated them from, I have not escaped the censure and most assasinating attacks from those whose enormities have been checked and put a stop to.‡

Prohibition of  
the importation  
of spirits.

In addition to the Naval Officer's list of entries and clearances up to this date, I have added the usual return of spirits landed and sent away up to this date. By the General Orders§ your Lordship will observe that the porter now received will be disposed of in the same manner as the wine. The hops will be very acceptable, as well as the utensils for brewing; and as soon as the Glatton is dispatched I shall turn my attention to finding a proper person to entrust with that material object, which will certainly increase when once commenced. As at length a few hops are growing from some seeds brought by an individual about four months ago, and barley grows exceedingly well. The only kind we have is little better than husk. About 20 bushels of good full barley, sent by a whaler, would be very acceptable, as would be some hop plants.

Establishment  
of a brewery.

On that part of your Lordship's letter respecting the situation of the settlers at the Hawkesbury, I must refer you to the accompanying duplicate of my general letter, No. 1,|| "Present

Settlers at the  
Hawkesbury.

\* Note 34.

† *Marginal note by Governor King.*—Nine are arrived by the Cato since this letter was begun.

‡ *Marginal note by Governor King.*—See Military letters Nos. 1 and 2 sent with this despatch.

§ *Marginal note.*—General Orders 16th March, 1803. (See note 35.)

|| *Marginal note by Governor King.*—Dated Oct'r 30th, 1802, para. 14th. (See note 36.)

1803.  
9 May.

Settlers at the  
Hawkesbury.

State of the Settlement,"\* and the preceeding part of this letter. In the first reference your Lordship will observe that a trial of some rice, agreeable to your suggestions, were made at the Hawkesbury, but it has generally failed from the dry weather we have had, and the almost total impossibility of irrigating it. Experience of former years, and the two last, shews that floods are by no means certain in that quarter, and I must add, that I am hopeful the misfortunes attending three floods will be lessened considerably, now that the most industrious people in that quarter have had additional grounds given them, which admits of their building and stacking their wheat in less hazardous situations. In no country in the world can wheat and maize grow in greater perfection, or yield more abundant returns, than it does in that quarter.

Report on  
farm rented  
by government.

Respecting the farm hired by Government at the Hawkesbury, I have the honor of enclosing an account of the produce of that farm to Government in the preceeding year. The crop has been more abundant last year, but as no part of it is yet thrashed its produce is only estimated. Should I find that more of those deserted farms can be cropped with wheat before it is too late in the season, I shall not fail to rent some of them; but I hope what I have stated in a preceeding part of this letter, respecting Castle Hill will soon do away the necessity of renting any of them, and that our public agricultural labor will be carried on at one place alone, the advantage and saving of which will be very great. In answer to your Lordship's liberal ideas, respecting encouraging the industrious proprietors of those deserted farms, by giving them the assistance of convicts to work their lands, stipulating that they should pay for the labour thus afforded, &c., I beg to refer your Lordship to my General Orders, so far back as the second of October, 1800, a few days after I took the command. Several accepted of that encouragement, but a short time convinced me it was ill applied, as they sold their farms to procure the means of intoxicating themselves, and those who deserted them did it from being too idle to labour for themselves. Except in one or two cases I was obliged to disregard that regulation; but should any deserving people offer, I shall still be glad to act in conformity to your Lordship's suggestion, as I am certain much good would result from it, if the settler makes a proper use of that indulgence. In the "Present State of the Settlement,"\* and other documents sent with this, I have fully detailed the distribution of the convicts in the colony, by which your Lordship will observe that a great proportion of those who

The result of  
encouragement  
to certain  
settlers.

\* Note 28.



are still under the sentence of the law are either allowed to work for individuals, or assigned for certain periods, and that this great proportion of convicts are of no present or future expence to the Crown.

1803.  
9 May.

Convicts  
employed by  
individuals.

My letters prior and subsequent to the ill-fated despatches entrusted to the care of Lieut. Grant,\* and other documents, will have informed your Lordship of the care that is taking by the few individuals who possess sheep to ameliorate the breed and their fleeces which is daily in an improving state. For the increase of their numbers I beg to refer your Lordship to the returns sent with these despatches. A former despatch has possessed your Lordship of the artful trick which deprived Government of purchasing Major Foveaux's flock of sheep and the extensive track of ground granted to that officer. The Government flock decrease as much as they increase, as each settler that arrives is entitled to two breeding ewes; but great care is also taken to ameliorate their breed and fleece. Our woollen and linnen manufactories are still carried on, but we are very much in want of a person equal to superintending these essential objects. The kind of person wanted I have pointed out in a former letter, and I hope such a one will soon arrive, as no confidence whatever can be placed in the convicts alone to superintend and direct any work that requires labour and attention.

Improvement  
in the fleeces  
of sheep.

Major  
Foveaux's  
sheep.

Government  
flocks.

Woollen and  
linen  
manufactories.

Your Lordship's approbation of the efforts used by myself and the Committee for managing the Orphan Institution I have communicated, and I trust our exertions will not cease. To former despatches since 22nd August, 1801 (which appear to be the last accounts that have been received from hence), I must beg your reference, and have now the honour to send the minutes and proceedings of the Committee from the 22nd August, 1801, up to the present date, which includes the two annual statements of the Treasurer of that institution. The additional building (as large as the first) is near completed, and will admit of the reception of fifty more children, which will make the number 104. They are making great progress in reading, writing, plain work, and spinning, and will, with proper regulations hereafter, greatly benefit the manners and morals of the present inhabitants. I much fear that our funds will not at present allow us to think of a similar institution for the males, which is almost as desirable as the other. To lessen the evil as much as possible the convict boys that arrive (of which I am sorry to say there are a great number) are put apprentices to the boat-builders or carpenters,

The progress  
of the female  
orphan  
institution.

Education of  
children.

Convict boys as  
apprentices.

1803.  
9 May.

Danger of  
introduction of  
small pox.

and several have made themselves very usefull. Whilst I am on this subject, I beg to call your Lordship's attention and humanity to the situation of the rising offspring of the inhabitants, as the smallpox has never been introduced or occurred here.\* From our frequent cargoes of convicts from England the introduction of the infection in the natural way is to be expected, and its ravages will be dreadful, happen when it will. To your Lordship's discernment I beg to suggest the idea of the vaccine matter being sent out in every possible manner by a whaler, but not to be sent on board until the ship is on the eve of departure from England. Her voyage will not be more than four months, which may ensure its efficacy. Every search has been made on the teats of our cattle, but nothing of the kind can be found. Indeed, no cattle are more free from any distemper.

Employment  
of cattle.

Having in the preceding part of this, and other references and documents, detailed every circumstance relating to our cattle, I have but little more to observe on that head, except on the subject of letting them out to hire. By the return of the stock, your Lordship will observe that some have been disposed of to industrious individuals in exchange for grain given into the public stores, and a few have been given as rewards for exertions in agriculture or raising stock. Those among the settlers who are possessed of cattle generally use them for drawing carts, as it will require some time to induce them to give up the hoe, nor can the greater part as yet be convinced of the utility and economy of the plough. However, that will soon come about, and then a part of the laboring oxen may be advantageously disposed of according to your Lordship's suggestion.

Increase of  
cattle  
purchased.

The cattle received from Mr. Balmain have nearly doubled their numbers, and will, by the time the bill is paid that I have drawn in payment for them, be worth double the sum given for them.

Conduct of the  
Irish priests.

Your Lordship's ideas, as well as the Lord Lieutenant's, respecting the Irish convicts, I shall pay every attention to. By directions from Lord Hardwick, received by the 2d Atlas, Mr. O'Neal has been permitted to return to Ireland; and I am glad to say that the conduct of Dixon, another Catholic priest, has been exemplary since he has been here; whilst Harrold's (who is at Norfolk Island) has been the reverse. To employ them as schoolmasters would be giving them the means, were they so disposed, of instilling improper ideas into the minds of their pupils. However, I do not think that would be the case with Dixon. Your Lordship's suggestion respecting the exercise of their clerical

\* Note 37.

functions I have most maturely considered, and weighed the certain advantages with the possible disadvantages. I believe it will be admitted that no description of people are so bigotted to their religion and priests as the lower order of the Irish; and such is their credulous ignorance that an artful priest may lead them to every action that is either good or bad. The number of this description now in the colony is more than a fourth of the inhabitants. They have frequently felt uneasy at being excluded from exercising their religion, which has been heightened by the idea of having priests among them who are forbid preaching to them. This circumstance has occasioned two or three petitions to me. Possessed as I am of your Lordship's liberal sentiments on this head, and not doubting Mr. Dixon's professions, as contained in the enclosed regulation and proclamation, I have allowed him to exercise his clerical functions once a month, under stipulated restrictions. As there is no other Catholic priest, I am hopeful much good, or at least no harm, will result from it.

1803.  
9 May.  
Recognition  
of Roman  
Catholicism.

Respecting the plan of sending King's ships to this country, it certainly is at once the cheapest and the best mode that could be adopted, as the general good state in which the convicts arrived in the Glatton is a sufficient proof of the utility of that plan, which will be still more beneficial by carrying back timber for ship building, as I have no doubt the woods in general of this country will answer extremely well for framing and timbers. Previous to the Glatton's arrival I never received any communications of your Lordship's directions on that head; but the instant I had read your letter I gave orders to begin preparing timber, agreeable to the scales I then received from the Navy Board; but as I observe by the Admiralty's letter, that the Glatton's detention should be as short as possible, I continue cutting and sending on board as much as possible before her departure, and shall continue gangs of men preparing timber to load future ships, and in which the dimensions pointed out by the Navy Board shall be strictly attended to. A list of the timber and other produce sent by the Glatton I have the honor to enclose, and have also communicated with my Lords of the Admiralty on the same subject.

Employment of  
King's ships  
as transports.

Respecting the above and other articles of produce, I have the honor to refer your Lordship to the enclosed remarks, which I hope will give every satisfactory information on that subject. A species of indigo grows wild in great quantities. I have employed two people who pretended to some knowledge of its manufacture, but all that could be produced from it was a dirty substance. A man is lately arrived who professes a knowledge of its manufacture, and whose abilities shall be tried.

The produce  
of the colony.

1803.  
9 May.

Conduct and  
salary of Rev.  
H. Fulton.

The conduct of Mr. Fulton has been exemplary since he has performed the duties of clergyman at Norfolk Island, which situation he has constantly officiated in. I have therefore directed the Commissary to draw on the Colonial Agent for the whole of the salary appointed for the chaplain at Norfolk Island (£96 p'r ann.) from the time he first officiated there.

Complaint of  
Brooks against  
Jamison.

Your Lordship's directions respecting investigating the complaint made by the master of the Atlas, transport ship, respecting the conduct of Mr. Jamison, has been fully anticipated and transmitted by the Hercules, with duplicates by Mr. Thomson, in the Naturaliste, from all which I think it will appear that the conduct of the master of the Atlas has been very reprehensible in every respect.

Copper  
currency.

With respect to the copper coin sent out in 1800, it has long since been in circulation. Frequent applications have been made by individuals to have it consolidated by Government receiving it again at the increased rate, and bills on the Treasury being given for it, as it was the intention of Government to make it a circulating medium among the inhabitants, and my not having any directions to that effect, I have declined it.

Settlement at  
Newcastle  
abandoned.

In a former despatch I informed your Lordship of the necessity I was under of withdrawing the small party I had sent to the Coal River. For the particulars of coals, I beg to refer your Lordship to my enclosed answer respecting the produce of this country. The Colonial vessels are occasionally sent there for coals, cedar, and other woods, but the bad success that attended their sale in India and at the Cape of Good Hope (to both which places a quantity has been sent), has prevented any more being received by masters of ships bound to either of those places. However, that their goodness may have a fair trial, I have sent a cask by the Glatton to the builder at any yard the Glatton may go to, and have requested him to report their quality to your Lordship.

The issue  
of rations.

By the duplicates that accompany this, your Lordship will observe that the instant that it was in my power to serve a full ration with the prospect of continuing it, I complied with the terms\* of the Secretary at War's letter† to the Commanding Officer of the Corps, respecting making the stoppages pointed out by His Majesty's warrant, and which I have further noticed in my separate letter A.

Behaviour  
of the  
Irish convicts.

In my former letters I have stated such circumstances as have occasionally occurred respecting the Irish. They have for a considerable time past been very quiet, excepting in the last month

\* *Marginal note.*—See General Orders, March 14th, 1803. † Note 35.

some of the mutinous Irish who came in the *Hercules*, and who were worked on by some of the artful, designing characters with which this colony abounds, had formed a plan to escape, by going to the Mountains, or travelling to China and the Cape of Good Hope, &c. As I knew of their intention and ridiculous schemes no notice was taken of it, until fifteen of those infatuated people left their labour at Castle Hill, and, after being four days at large, committing every possible enormity except murder (which they had nearly effected by discharging a musquet in a man's face, who now remains a miserable object), they were apprehended and tried by a Court of Criminal Judicature, which could not avoid (from the enormity of the crimes they had committed) passing sentence of death on fourteen out of the fifteen, recommending two for mercy. Altho' it is now twelve months since a public execution has been necessary, and however great the injury these unfortunate men had committed against the tranquility of the colony, exclusive of the necessity of an example being made to deter others, yet I considered that public justice did not require so great a sacrifice as the lives of fourteen men. I, therefore, caused two of the most wicked and desperate to undergo the sentence of the law, and have since granted a pardon to the rest, conditional on their remaining here for life, which I trust will have a good effect and remove the necessity of my exercising the most painful part of my duty. Excepting in this instance, which would not have occurred but from the infatuation of their infamous advisers, the conduct of the convicts has been generally quiet and obedient.

It being desirable that the settlers and inhabitants at large should be benefitted by useful information being dispersed among them, I considered that a weekly publication would greatly facilitate that design, for which purpose I gave permission to an ingenious man,\* who manages the Government printing press, to collect materials weekly, which, being inspected by an officer, is published in the form of a weekly newspaper,† copies of which, as far as they have been published, I have the honor to enclose; and as the motive that has guided me in granting this indulgence to the inhabitants has been for bettering their condition, I promise myself your Lordship's approbation. To the list of wants I have added a new fount of letters, which may be procured for eight or ten pounds, sufficient for our purpose, if approved of.

To the accompanying letters and their enclosures, with those attached to this letter, I beg to refer your Lordship for such

1803.  
9 May.  
Behaviour  
of the  
Irish convicts.  
Escape of  
fifteen.  
Their trial  
and sentence.

Foundation of  
the *Sydney*  
*Gazette*.

\* Note 39. † Note 40.

1803.  
9 May.

Affairs at  
Norfolk  
Island.

other information as they respectively contain, and which, I trust, will be found sufficiently clear to possess your Lordship of the present state of this colony.

I have not heard from Norfolk Island since the 21st February;\* then everything was well and quiet at that place. Their crops of wheat had turned out very well, but there was a prospect of the maize failing for want of rain. The drought we have experienced has also been very great; however, it did not affect our wheat crops, and that of our maize will be tolerably abundant. By the Buffalo, which calls at Norfolk Island, I send 31 male and 12 female convicts, with some stores wanted there, and 200 bushels of wheat for a change of seed which Lt.-Gov'r Foveaux has particularly applied for. As he has transmitted the returns of that island under cover to your Lordship, dated 6th January last, by way of China and by a returning whaler, I shall not trouble your Lordship with duplicates of those dispatches.

The trial of  
deputy-  
commissary  
Clark.

As the crime Deputy-Commissary Clark is accused of was committed at Norfolk Island I have sent him back there to be tried on the charge of incest with his own daughter. I am sorry I can say nothing in Mr. Clark's favour.

Application of  
Foveaux for  
leave of absence.

Major Foveaux has applied to me for leave of absence to go to England on some urgent business of his own. As he had Lt-Col. Paterson's permission, as Major of the Corps, I did not think it proper to withhold mine. At first I intended to have appointed Lt Bowen, of the Glatton, to have administered the government of that place during his absence, but having occasion to send him to Van Diemen's Land, I requested Col. Paterson to allow and direct Brevet-Major Johnston to take that command, being of consequence and responsibility. By the colonel's answer your Lordship will observe that Brevet-Major Johnston declined it, and the answer I have given Lt-Governor Foveaux I hope your Lordship will approve of.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

The erection  
of a gaol at  
Parramatta.

P.S.—Having omitted stating in this letter the progress that has been made in building a substantial and secure jail at Parramatta, which has been erected at the expence of the inhabitants under my control and the direction of a committee, I have the honor of enclosing the proceedings of the committee and a statement of the sums received from the assessment on spirits and strong drinks for that and other public purposes, also the sums hitherto expended on the above jail and the forwardness it is now in.

P.G.K.

\* *Marginal note.*—Since this was wrote, I have received a letter from Major Foveaux a copy of which I enclose.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

RETURN 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 March, 1802, to the 1st day of March, 1803.

At what Settlement March 1st 1803.	Horned Cattle.					Horses.					Sheep.				Remarks, etc.	
	Bulls.	Cows.	Bull Calves.	Cow Calves.	Oxen.	Stone Horses.	Mares.	Fillies.	Colts.	Geldings.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Ewe Lambs.		Wether Lambs.
Parramatta .....	5	193	53	89	35	2	23	6	5	2	6	334	154	215	100	Cattle killed for His Majesty's Ship Buffalo } and Stores and issued in lieu of Salt Pork } Do Do and given as a present on their } Majesty's Birthdays ..... 5 } Do (died) most part Calves ..... 15 } Do given to a Free Settler ..... 2 } Do in exchange for a Farm for Government } Cattle ..... 5 } Do in lieu of one killed by a Govt. Bull ..... 1 } Do sent to Norfolk Island on account of Govt. } Do in exchange for Grain ..... 4 } Sheep killed and issued to the Sick in lieu of } Salt Meat ..... 10 } Do Orphan House do do ..... 9 } Do supplied the Governor's Family ..... 58 } Do given to Free Settlers lately arrived and in } exchange for grain ..... 57
Toongabbee .....	7	115	141	185	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Castle Hill .....	..	8	90	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hawkesbury .....	1	11	54	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sydney .....	1	15	4	8	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total .....	14	342	293	363	97	2	23	6	5	2	6	334	154	215	100	
Increase .....	..	95	202	96	20	..	..	1	2	1	..	220	247	..	..	
Decrease .....	..	13	7	8	25	..	3	..	..	..	1	57	77	45	49	
Recd. and purchased from Mr. Campbell in February 1803	..	250	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total 1st March 1803	14	674	489	454	92	2	20	7	7	3	5	497	324	170	51	

N.B.—The above includes the Number of Cattle purchased and received from the undermentioned Persons:—Govt. Hunter 11 in No. Major Foycaux 31 in No. Capt. Kent 11 in No. Mr. R. Campbell 9 in No. Mr. W. Balmain 13 in No. Mr. J. Davidson 29 in No. Mr. R. Campbell 250 in No. Do 4 Asses.

Private Stock, To Whom Belonging.	Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		Goats.		Hogs.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
To Settlers & Individuals .....	130	175	219	314	3,372	5,734	413	962	2,993	3,285

1803.  
9 May.  
Return of  
stock.

1803.  
9 May.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNOR KING TO MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

Sydney, New South Wales.

My Lord,

March 31st, 1803.

Importation of  
spirits in the  
Castle of  
Good Hope.

By the Castle of Good Hope which arrived here last Month with some Cattle from the House of Messrs. Campbells at Calcutta Upwards of 14,000 Gallons of Spirits appear to have been put on board that Ship by the Owners who had only leave to bring down 4,000 Gallons for the domestic use of the Officers.

Your Lordship's Proclamation I was hopeful would have effectually done away these importations, which are productive of such pernicious consequences to the Inhabitants of this Colony—And I need not dwell on the impossibility when Spirits do arrive here, of preventing a certain quantity being landed, altho' I have felt it my duty to Order a part of those that came by the Castle of Good Hope to be sent away again, still the quantity that is landed is much too great.

Respectfully requesting your Lordship's kind interference in preventing such quantities of Spirits being sent down here.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

Sydney, 31st March, 1803.

Estimate of  
live stock as  
rations.

STATEMENT of the Time the Cattle belonging to the Crown in New South Wales will last at whole, Two thirds, and half Ration for the Numbers Victualled from the Stores.

			wks.	dys.	wks.	dys.	
1,723 Cattle at 300 lbs. each	516,900 lbs.	28	4	}	30	2	Total at full.
1,047 Sheep at 30 "	31,410 "	1	5		}	45	6
1,723 Cattle at 300 "	516,900 "	43	2	}		60	4
1,047 Sheep at 30 "	31,410 "	2	4		}		
1,723 Cattle at 300 "	516,900 "	57	1	}			
1,047 Sheep at 30 "	31,410 "	3	3		}		

[Enclosure No. 4.]

[This was a copy of the proclamation, dated March 16th, 1802, re the preservation of female stock; see volume III, page 476.]

[Enclosure No. 5.]

SIR ROGER CURTIS TO THE GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sir,

Cape of Good Hope, 30th Decr., 1802.

Salt provisions  
from the Cape  
of Good Hope.

A great quantity of Salted Provisions having been sent from England to this place for the use of the Squadron attached to the Cape of Good Hope, and I having very early foreseen the difficulty there would be in disposing of it upon the evacuation of the Colony, I submitted it to the consideration of the proper Office in England whether it would not be adviseable to send the said provisions to New South Wales, and having in reply



to my suggestion been informed, that the measure met with perfect concurrence, I have caused to be shipped on board the Ship Bridgewater commanded by Capt. E. H. Palmer, the under-mentioned Salted Provisions Viz:

1803.  
9 May.

Salt provisions  
from the Cape  
of Good Hope.

Beef.—Five Hundred and Sixty four Hoghds., Sixty two Tierces

Pork.—Seventeen Hogsheads.

Pork.—Seventeen Hundd. and Ten Tierces.

Suet.—Fifty Eight Hogsheads.

„ 114 Barrells.

Capt. E. H. Palmer has entered into an engagement to deliver the said Provisions in Sydney Cove, New South Wales to your Order, or to the Order of the Chief Officer of the Colony for the time being.—By the engagement entered into with Captn. Palmer for carrying the aforesaid Provisions, it is stipulated that two Thirds of the Freightage shall be paid in London in Sixty days after the Certificate from the Agent Victualler here of the Provisions being Shipped on board the Bridgewater shall be presented to the Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy, and the remaining Third to be paid in London in Sixty days after the Certificate from you, or the Chief Officer of the Colony for the time being, of the said Provisions having been delivered to your or his Order in Sydney Cove New South Wales, shall be presented to the said Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy.

I am therefore to request that you will be pleased to cause the said Captain E. H. Palmer to be furnished with the required Certificate before mentioned in Triplicate, after the said Provisions shall be delivered in Sydney Cove as aforesaid, to your Order, or to the Order of the Chief Officer of the Colony for the time being, conformably to the engagement entered into with Captain Palmer as before recited.

I flatter myself the Provisions I have thus sent to you will prove a very Acceptable Supply; and by a Ship which will Sail for England Tomorrow, I shall acquaint the proper Officers of the Transaction.

I have, etc.,

ROGER CURTIS.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing Letter, I have been informed that by comparing the account of the Officer of the Bridgewater as to the number of Casks received on board that Ship, with the account of the Victualling Office Clerks of that number delivered from the Stores, the Victualling Office assert that Fifteen Hogsheads of Beef have been sent on board more than the Officer of the Ship acknowledges to have received.—The Captain of the Ship has therefore engaged that if the Fifteen Casks in question are in the Ship he will deliver them in Sydney Cove with the

1803.  
9 May.

Salt provisions  
from the Cape  
of Good Hope.

others, and if he does so, I request you will be pleased to direct that the Receipts he is to have, as mentioned in the foregoing Letter, may include the whole number of Casks that may be delivered from the Ship.

ROGER CURTIS.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

Return of  
spirits and  
wines imported  
and sent away.

ACCOUNT of Spirits and Wines Imported into His Majesty's Colony in New South Wales between the 31st day of December 1801 and the 31st March 1803 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.

[This return was similar to that forwarded as Enclosure No. 2 to Governor King's despatch, dated 30th October, 1802, and marked "General Letter No. 1," with the following additions.]

Surprize\*—180 gallons spirits and 400 gallons wine imported; 60 gallons spirits and 200 gallons wine landed; 120 gallons spirits and 200 gallons wine sent away; price, 6s. per gallon.

Alexander—600 gallons wine imported; 600 gallons wine landed.

Atlas 2nd—250 gallons spirits and 800 gallons wine imported; 250 gallons spirits and 800 gallons wine landed; price, 15s. per gallon.

Castle of Good Hope\*—14,631 gallons spirits and 160 gallons wine imported; 8,096 gallons spirits and 84 gallons wine landed; 6,535 gallons spirits and 76 gallons wine sent away; price, 9s., 10s., 14s. per gallon.

\* Vessels from India.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

Return of  
yield from  
farm rented by  
government.

APPROPRIATION of Wheat grown on Cornwallis Farm (rented on Account of Government during the year 1801).

		£	s.	d.
Threshed and delivered into His Majesty's Stores.	3,733 Bus. at 8/- per Bus.	1,493	4	0
do and supplied as seed to sow Cornwallis farm for 1802.	238 " " 8/- " "	95	4	0
do and supplied to Settlers for seed.	6 " " 8/- " "	2	8	0
	3,977 " " 8/- " "	1,590	16	0
Amount of Rent for 171 acres at 15/- per acre paid out of the Produce as per Voucher No. 22.	320 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " " 8/- " "	128	5	0
Profit arising to Government by renting the above Farm...		£1,462	11	0

[Enclosure No. 8.]  
MALE CONVICTS, QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT.

1803.  
9 May.  
Return of  
employment of  
male convicts.

1803. March.	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 Splitters.	Brick and Timber Carriages.	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.	Taking care of Govt. Huts.	Wheelwrights, Millwrights, and Labourers.	Basket and Broommakers.	Flax Pressers, Wool Carders, and Weavers.	Millers.	Schoolmasters, Sextons, and Bellmen.	Writers or Clerks.	Coopers, Furriers, and Wire Drawers.	Granary, Provision Stores, and Clerks.	Executioners and Gaolers.
Sydney .....	10	1	11	20	14	20	...	18	18	...	15	2	4	10	19	10	4	6	1	4	2	4	10	2	10	3
Parramatta .....	22	11	36	...	3	14	9	21	...	19	10	2	3	...	...	...	16	7	3	18	...	2	2	1	19	1
Hawkesbury .....	4	24	10	...	...	2	1	6	...	9	11	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
Toongabbe .....	8	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Castle Hill .....	10	148	1	...	...	2	...	4	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total .....	54	290	58	20	17	38	10	49	30	28	36	4	11	10	19	10	36	13	5	22	3	7	13	3	22	7

1803.  
9 May.

Return of  
employment of  
male convicts.

MALE Convicts, Quarterly Employment—continued.

1803. March.	Various Employments.												Servants.					Recapitulate.					General Total.			
	Sadlers.	Natural History Painters and Botanists.	Tanners, Toolhelvers, and Thatchers.	Bakers.	Blind, Insane, and Invalids.	Boats' Crews.	Govt. Gardens and Vineyards.	Colonial Vessels.	Town Gang.	Jail Gang.	Constables and Watchmen.	Carrying Water for Guards.	Attending Hospital.	Sick and Convalescents.	Tailors, Shoemakers, and Barbers.	Printers and Book Binders.	To Comd. Officers, Civil and Militry, Including Superintendants.	Non-Comsd. Officers of the New South Wales Corps.	Overseers, Constables, and Freeman, doing Govt. work as Artificers.	To Settlers.	Overseers, Stock-keepers, and employed in Agriculture.	Artificers, etc., employed in Buildings.		Shipwrights and Boat Builders.	Various Employments.	Servants to Officers, Settlers, etc.
Sydney .....	...	2	1	...	2	14	4	18	22	10	17	2	10	30	3	4	57	1	19	...	22	111	39	186	77	435
Parramatta .....	3	1	7	...	3	5	10	...	25	...	13	2	6	19	8	...	30	...	13	2	69	...	100	45	377	
Hawkesbury .....	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	11	1	1	1	1	...	18	...	5	46	38	...	32	69	171	
Toongabbe .....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	4	3	...	5	...	2	26	114	...	31	33	178	
Castle Hill .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	3	1	19	2	...	6	...	3	7	159	19	41	16	235	
Total .....	3	3	17	1	5	19	17	18	47	10	76	8	19	73	17	4	116	1	42	81	402	245	39	470	240	1,396

FEMALE CONVICTS, QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT.

Date.	Settlement.	Woolen Manufactory.	Spinning, Picking Oakum, etc.	Husking Corn, and Picking Weeds.	Taking care of Government Huts.	Sail Makers.	Orphan House.	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 Soldiers, N.S.W. Corps.	General Total.
March, 1803...	Sydney .....	..	29	..	..	1	8	10	..	6	4	..	..	12	2	34	106
	Parramatta .....	50	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	12	6	7	83
	Hawkesbury .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	..	1	2	30
	Toongabbe .....	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	10
	Castle Hill .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	2	14
	Total ...	50	29	4	7	1	8	17	2	6	4	2	26	30	12	45	243

GENERAL STATEMENT OF INHABITANTS FOR MARCH 31st, 1803.

[This return also formed part of Enclosure No. 8, but a copy is not available.]

1803.  
9 May.  
Return of  
employment of  
female convicts.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

1803.  
9 May.

Proceedings of  
the committee  
of the Orphan  
Institution.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE ORPHAN INSTITUTION.\*

PROCEEDINGS of the Committee for managing the Orphan Institution from 22d August 1801 (when the last Proceedings were transmitted to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department) to the 24th March 1803. Including the Annual Accounts Current of Receipts and Expenditure for the Years 1801 and 1802. Vizt.

Sydney Decr. 24th 1801.

The Committee having met to Examine the Accounts since the last Meeting when it appeared that Bills to the Amt. of £144 1s. 5½d. were brought against them for different Articles for which the Committee have filed Receipts.

Adjourned till Saturday the 2nd of Jan'y. 1802.

Bills filed this Day before the Committee, Articles purchased from the Public Store, amtg. to £108 10s. 5½d. and from other Merchts. £35 11s. 3d.

(Signed) A. J. KING.  
E. PATERSON.  
S. MARSDEN.

Sydney Jan'y. 2nd 1801.†

The Committee having met according to Adjournmt. and having settled the Accounts of the last year up to the present period find a Balance remaing. in the Hands of the Treasurer amounting to

to .....	£243 12 0
<hr/>	
Having since the last Receipt filed of .....	300 1 5
A fine (Morris) .....	50 0 0
License Money .....	60 0 0
Permits .....	2 19 1
<hr/>	
Disbursements by the Treasurer as p. Receipts and Vouchers Examined and Approved by the Comtee. .	£413 0 6
Remains in the Treasurers Hands for which he has this Day given a receipt for the above Sum of .....	169 8 0
A Fine from Henry Kable added .....	243 12 0
	10 0 0
<hr/>	
	£253 12 0

Adjourned.

(Signed) A. J. KING.  
E. PATERSON.  
SAML. MARSDEN.  
J. HARRIS.

Sydney Apl. 17 1802.

The Committee having met pursuant to Adjournmt. the Treasurer acknowledge to have received since the last Meeting the Sum of £10 Sterling through the hands of the Provost Martial. A fine from Henry Kable and for which he has filed a receipt.

\* Note 41.    † Note 42.

The Committee beg to submit to His Excellency's the Govr. the propriety of making an Addition to the Orphan House which being done, and having met with His Excellency's Approbation the Committee have adjourned till some future Day to Estimate the Expench thereof.

Adjourned.

(Signed) A. J. KING.  
E. PATERSON.  
J. HARRIS.

1803.  
9 May.

Proceedings of  
the committee  
of the Orphan  
Institution.

Sydney, Aug'st 10th, 1802.

Captn. Turnbull of the Britannia Whaler has presented to the Orphan School at sundry times Thirty seven Gallons of Sperme. Oil for which present the Committee return him their Thanks.

The Govr. directs the following Extracts from Letters to him from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Colonies To be Communicated to the Committee for managing the Orphan Fund.

Duke of Portland, June 19 1801, Paragraph 20th.—“ I highly approve of the Measures you have taken as stated in your separate Letter C for the formation of an Institution for the Support and Education of those Children who are left without any other resource, But care should be taken, strictly to confine this institution to Childn. of this description, and to oblige all those to maintain their own Families, who have the means of so doing.”

Lord Hobart, Jany. 30th 1802, Paragraph 24th.—“ If the Institution for the care and maintenance of the Orphan Children, which I hope will continue to meet with your Attentive care, and which will not fail to receive every protection and support in my Power to afford, should stand in Need of any immediate assistance which the fund (profits arising from the Perseus and Coromandel Investment) may be Capable of supplying it cannot be directed to a more interesting Object. You will therefore consider yourself at Liberty to appropriate to it either a part, or the whole of its produce—as you shall deem it expedient in the present year with these Sentiments. I cannot but approve of the Appropriations you have already made for the support of this Establishment—the amount of which you will regularly specify in your Correspondence with me.”

In Consequence of which, the Governor requests the Committee will name an early day, to examine, how far any of the Children now in the Orphan School do not come within the description, pointed out in the 20th Paragraph as above, that they may either be removed to their Parents, or an Yearly Sum stipulated for the Payment of the Provisions &c.

He has also directed the Commissary after giving the Treasury Credit, for the Prime Cost and Charges of the Investmts. arrived by the Coromandel and Perseus, and deducting the Sum of £100 p. Annum for two additional Superintendants and 5 p. Cent. for the Commissary and Storekeepers additional Trouble, to appropriate the Profit of such remains to the benefit of the Orphan Fund, which he is directed to account for with the Committee twice a Year *i.e.* on or before the 20th July and 20th February, until this appropriation is Countermanded.

The Committee having taken into Consideration the Govrs. Letter and having likewise received directions to request Wm. Cox Esqr. Paymaster of the New South Wales Corps, John Palmer Esqr. Commissary of Stores and the Principal Surgeon of this Territory for

1803.  
9 May.

Proceedings of  
the committee  
of the Orphan  
Institution.

the Time being, to become Members of that Committee for the Management of the Orphan Fund They beg leave to defer entering into the particulars of said Letter until a further Meeting of the Committee. Which will be convened on the 23d instant August.

Sydney Augst. 10th 1802.

The Committee having met pursuant to Adjournment and having sum'd up the Wages due to the Servants request the Treasurer will settle to the following Amount vizt.

To Mrs. Robinson as Matron from the 27th of Sep: 1801	
to the 27th Sepr. 1802 at £21 p. Annm. ....	12 5 0
And from the 27th April to 27th July at £30 p. Annm. ..	7 10 0

Augst. 10th Recd. the Above .....	£19 15 0
(Signed) MARY ROBSON.	

Wages due to Ann Sandilon as Cook from Augst. 3d 1801 to Augst 3rd 1802 at £8 Ss. 0d. p. Ann.—

Recd. in Sundry Articles .....	£6 1 3
Remains due to Her .....	2 6 9

Augst 10th 1802. Recd. the above  
(Signed) ANN SANDILON.

Wages due to Ann Gaunterry as House Maid at £6 6s. 0d. p. Ann. from the 28th Octr. 1801 to 28 Augst. 1802

Recd. Sundry Articles amountg. to .....	5 5 0
	2 14 6

Balance due to Her .....	2 10 6
--------------------------	--------

Augst. 10 1802. Recd. the above. MARY <sup>her</sup>X GAUNTEERRY.  
mark

Wages due to Thos. McDermott as Porter from the 3rd of Augst. 1801 to the 3d Augst. 1802 at £2 2s. 0d. p. Ann.

Augst. 10th 1802. Rec'd the above. THOS. <sup>his</sup>X MCDERMOTT.  
mark

The Committee having agreed in Consequence of the Good Behaviour of the three Teachers Vizt. Mary Peat, Mary Cosgrove and Elizth. Edwards—

to make them an Allowance of £6 6s. 0d. p. Ann. Each—commencing from the 1st April 1802 and to William Ogden as Servant £4 4s. 0d. p. Ann. from the same period.

Balance due to Mary Peat .....	£1 11 6
Recd. the above. (Signed) MARY PEAT.	

Balance due to Mary Cosgrove .....	£1 11 6
Recd. the above. (Signed) MARY COSGROVE.	

Balance due to Elizth. Edwards .....	£1 11 6
Recd. the above. ELIZTH. <sup>her</sup> X EDWARDS. mark	

Balance due to William Ogden .....	£1 1 0
Recd. the above. (Signed) WILLIAM OGDEN.	

Due to Mrs. Robinson for one Quarters Wages in Tea allowed to two Teachers .....

1 1 0
Recd. the above. (Signed) MARY ROBSON.



The Treasurer having produced different Bills paid by Him which have been Examined and approved of by the Committee amounting to £263 9s. 9½d. and also having accounted for the different Sums of Money which appeared in his hands as p. receipts amounting to £381 16s. 10d. there still remains a Balance in his hands of £118 7s. 1½d. for which he has filed a receipt of this date.

1803.  
9 May.

Proceedings of  
the committee  
of the Orphan  
Institution.

The Committee have adjourned till Monday 23 Inst.

(Signed) A. J. KING,  
E. PATERSON,  
SAML. MARSDEN,  
J. HARRIS.

Sydney Augst. 23rd 1802.

The Committee having met pursuant to adjournment when Mr. Cox John Palmer and Thos. Jamison Esqrs. attended and returned the following Answer to the Governors Directions to us of the 10th Instant.—

Ladies and Gentn..

Agreeable to the Govrs. Direction to the Committee of the 10th Instant relative to our becoming Members of the said Committee. We the undersign'd do hereby signify our readiness to comply with the same, and shall on all Occasions feel a pleasure in contributing to the utmost of our Abilities every Assistance in our Power for the Advantage of so laudible an Institution.

(Signed) WM. COX,  
JNO. PALMER,  
THOS. JAMISON.

Sydney Augst. 23, 1802.

Agreeable to your Excellency's Letter addressed to the Comm'ee on the 10th Augst. We met upon that Day, and appointed the 23rd Instant to take into Consideration the Contents of the above Letter. The Committee assembled at the Orphan House on this Day according to adjournment when the whole of the Children were brought before them and such other persons as were able to give any information relative to their Origin and Situation, after minutely examining the Characters and Circumstances of the Parents and Guardians of the Children, it appears to the Committee that the whole of the Children, now in the Orphan House are proper Objects of the Institution. Those who have Parents in general seemed willing to the utmost of their ability to contribute towards their Support. Yet the safety as well as the Education of the Children already admitted require that they should remain in the Orphan House under the Protection and Patronage of the Institution. A list of their Names with their particular Situations as far as could be ascertained by the Committee with our Observations thereon are enclosed and submitted to your Excellency's inspection.

(Signed) E. PATERSON,  
SAML. MARSDEN,  
WM. COX,  
THOS. JAMISON,  
JNO. PALMER,  
J. HARRIS.

Sydney Sepr. 23, 1802.

The Committee having met pursuant to adjournment The Treasurer produced sundry Bills paid by the Govr. and himself to this

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9 May.

Proceedings of  
the committee  
of the Orphan  
Institution.

date amounting to £66 14s. 0d. which were examined and paid leaving a Balance in the Treasurer's hands of £51 13s. 1½d.

The Sum of Six Guineas p. Ann. was unanimously agreed to be allowed the Gardner cultivating Grose Farm\* to commence from the 1st Sepr. Instant.

The Governor has signified his Intention of supplying the Orphan Children with one Sheep p. Week and to stop a proportion of Salt Meat in lieu of it.

The Governor has likewise agreed to allow a Boat and Men to draw a Seine for the benefit of the Children if the Committee think proper to purchase one.

The Committee unanimously agree to the above Proposals and request the Treasurer to purchase a new Seine.

The Committee agree to allow the Mistress of the House 12 lbs. of Candles p. Ann.

The Committee ordered to be paid to D. D. Mann† for his Trouble £3 16s. 6d. and likewise agree to allow him five shillings p. day for his Attendance on the Committee and two and a half p. Cent. for collecting Monies due to the House.

The Committee adjourn until the 23d of Octr.

(Signed) A. J. KING.  
E. PATERSON.  
SAML. MARSDEN.  
WM. COX.  
THOS. JAMISON.  
JNO. PALMER.

The Committee having met upon an Extra Occasion on sunday Octr. 3d 1802 consisting of Mrs. King, John Palmer, John Harris, Thos. Jamison Esqrs. and the Revd. Mr. Marsden.—

Mrs. King having laid before the Committee a Letter from Citizen Baudin Commander in Chief of the French Expedition of Discoveries now in this port conveying a Donation of £50 Sterling and her Answer thereto for the use of the Orphan Institut. of this Colony. The Committee Judges it incumbent on them to direct their Treasurer to acknowledge his receipt of the Commodore's liberal and Humane Donation towards an Institution, the Managers of which and the Colony at large will always contemplate with a respect due to Citizen N. Baudin's Bounty towards the Objects of this Institution.

The Commander in Chief of the French Expedition of Discoveries  
to Mrs. King, Octr. 1st 1802.

Madam,

On the Eve of my Departure I take the liberty of sending Fifty Pounds Sterling of which I beg your Acceptance to be employed for the benefit of the Orphan Institution altho' a Stranger in this Colony I hope you will not deprive me of the Pleasure which I receive on this Occasion of proving to you the Estimation in which I hold that and similar Institutions particularly while they are watched over by Persons, who like you, know how to put a Just value on the present utility and future advantages of them.

I have the Honor to be, Madam Your very Humble Servt.,

(Signed) N. BAUDIN.

\* Note 43. † Note 44.

Mrs. King's Answer.

Sir,

Sydney Octr. 1, 1802.

1803.  
9 May.

I this Morning had the Honor of receiving your Polite Letter by Captn. Hamilton enclosing a Bountiful Donation of Fifty Pounds Sterling for the Orphan Institution of this Colony, bestowed in a Manner that does equal Honor to your Philanthropy and Humanity, Accept Sir my Individual thanks as one of those who Watch over that Institution until a Committee can be convened to present our united Thanks.

Proceedings of  
the committee  
of the Orphan  
Institution.

I have the Honor to be, &amp;c.,

(Signed) A. J. KING.

Citizen Baudin

etc. etc.

The Treasurer's Answer to Commodore Baudin's Letter of the 1st Octr. 1802 enclosing a Letter of Thanks.

Sir,

Octr. 5th 1802.

I have the Honor of transmitting to you the inclosed resolutions of the Committee for managing the Orphan Institution of this Colony, Conveying their Sentiments and thanks for the liberal and Humane Donation to that Institution. You will Sir I hope excuse my taking this Opportunity of thanking you in the Name of the Settlers at the Hawkesbury for your former Donation towards erecting a School for the Education of the Male Youths on the Banks of that river.

I have the Honor to be Sir, Your much obliged Humble Servt.

(Signed) SAML. MARSDEN.

Treasurer to the Orphan Institution.

Citizen Baudin

Commander in Chief of the French Expdn. of Discoveries.

The Committee adjourned until the 23d of Octr. agreeable to former Resolution.

(Signed) A. J. KING.

SAML. MARSDEN.

JNO. PALMER.

THOS. JAMISON.

J. HARRIS.

Octr. 25, 1802.

The Committee having met pursuant to adjournmt. consisting of Mrs. King Mrs. Paterson Revd. Mr. Marsden Wm. Cox and John Harris Esqrs.

The Sum of £116 Sterling was this day paid into the Hands of the Treasurer as p. Cash Account.

It was likewise unanimously resolved to immedy. proceed on the Enlargement of the present Building, so as to complete the same before the next Winter.

Mr. Gowen Store Keeper is directed to take a Stock of the Property now in the Stores belonging to the Fund and to deliver it in, at the next Committee.

The Committee met the 23rd Decr. 1802 consisting of Mrs. King Mrs. Paterson John Harris Willm. Cox, Thos. Jamison Esqrs. and The Revd. Mr. Marsden.

Resolved that Simeon Lord be ordered to give in an Account to the Committee on the 23d of every Month of Sales by Public Auction.

1803.  
9 May.

Proceedings of  
the committee  
of the Orphan  
Institution.

Resolved on Account of Mary Robson's Sister being taken into the School as an Assistant, that the Salary of £40 p. Annum be allowed the Matrons, being the same Sum as was formerly allowed to Mrs. Hume and two Assistants with the same.—

Allowance of Tea and Sugar &c. to commence from the 1st day of Decr.

Paid Mary Robson her Arrears of Wages due to the 30th Novr. inclusive.

The Committee adjourned until the 24th Jany. 1803.

(Signed) A. J. KING.  
E. PATERSON.  
THOS. JAMISON.  
WM. COX.  
SAML. MARSDEN.

Jany. 24, 1803.

The Committee met agreeable to Adjournment consisting of Mrs. King, Mrs. Paterson, Wm. Cox, Thos. Jamison and John Palmer Esqrs.

The Committee adjourned until the 23d Feby. next.

(Signed) A. J. KING.  
E. PATERSON.  
THOS. JAMISON.  
WM. COX.  
JNO. PALMER.

Feby. 23, 1802.\*

The Committee met agreeable to adjournment consisting of The Revd. Mr. Marsden, Willm. Cox and Thos. Jamison Esqrs.

The Committee request that the Commissary will produce the account of Sales of Government Investments to the 20th Instant according to the Governor's Order of the 10th Augt. last at the Next Meeting.

The Committee Adjourned until the 23d of March next.

(Signed) SAML. MARSDEN.  
WM. COX.  
THOS. JAMISON.

March 24, 1803.

The Committee met agreeable to Adjournment consisting of Mrs. King, Mrs. Paterson, The Revd. Mr. Marsden, John Palmer, John Harris and Thos. Jamison Esqrs.

The Treasurer produced the following Letter from His Excellency the Governor.

Government House, Sydney,  
March 24th 1803.

“The Governor requests the Committee for managing the Orphan Institution will examine, Audit, approve or disapprove the Account Current for the last year. That they will also be so good as to state on the Minutes of their Proceedings the present Number of Children, the General Improvement they appear to have made in their Morals and Behaviour, and the Progress they have made in such

\* Note 45.

part of Learning and Works they have been instructed in, together with such other Observations as they may Judge necessary respecting the Institution.

1803.  
9 May.

Proceedings of  
the committee  
of the Orphan  
Institution.

“And after having Examined the Transcript of the Proceedings of the Committee from August 1801 (when the last transcript was sent to England) to the present date, he requests that the Authenticity thereof may be Vouched by the Signatures of all the Committee which the Governor will also Examine and approve.”

Feby. 23, 1802.\*

The Committee for managing the Orphan Institution acknowledge the Receipt of His Excellency the Governor's Letter and have carefully Examined the Account Current of the last year, and approve of the same. They beg also to state that the Children now in the School amount to 54 in Number; that they appear to have made Considerable Improvements both in their Morals and Education, considering the Situations from whence they have been taken. The Committee beg further to State to His Excellency, the Considerable Addition they are making to the Orphan House will be Capable of containing an Equal Number of Children to those already Admitted, and would also observe that after Examining the Accounts of the last Year, they are happy to find the Receipts of Monies exceed the Disbursements, and flatter themselves that when the present Improvements are compleated they will be enabled to receive into the Orphan House such real Objects to a certain Number as may claim the Patronage and Protection of the Committee.

The want of Proper Persons as Teachers to this Institution is of the utmost importance they therefore request that His Excellency will take the same into his Consideration, and make such Representations as he may deem meet.

(Signed) A. J. KING.  
E. PATERSON.  
JNO. PALMER.  
SAML. MARSDEN.  
THOS. JAMISON.  
J. HARRIS.

Resolved that Mr. Gowen be allowed the Annual Sum of £10 10s. 0d. for his Care and Issue of the Articles belonging to the Fund from the 1st Jany. 1801, and the Treasurer is directed to pay him after that rate to the present date.

The Committee request that His Excellency the Governor will direct a Survey to be had on some damaged Provisions and Stores reported by Mr. Gowen to be unfit for use, belonging to the Fund.

Resolved that Phebe Jones be allowed to return to England with her Mother, and that Jane Wood, an Orphan, be admitted in her room.

The Committee adjourned until Apl. 24th 1803.

(Signed) A. J. KING.  
E. PATERSON.  
SAMUEL MARSDEN.  
JNO. PALMER.  
THOS. JAMISON.  
J. HARRIS.

\* Note 45.

1803.  
9 May.  
Balance-sheet  
of the orphan  
fund.

DR.		REV. SAML. MARSDEN (Treasurer) in Account	£	s.	d.
1801.					
Augst.	9..	Mr. Balmain Fees on Port etc. ....	23	6	1½
Octr.		Simon Lord Duty for Mr. Campbell .....	6	5	0
		Mr. Harris for Permits .....	0	11	0
		S. Lord Duty .....	6	13	9
Novr.	20..	J. Marsden and Wm. Sparks forfeiture of Recognizances .....	50	0	0
1802.					
Janry.	2..	License Money at Parramatta .....	15	0	0
		Mr. Thompson for Permits .....	0	19	3
		S. Lord Duties .....	9	15	6
		License Money Sydney .....	45	0	0
		Mr. Harris and Mr. Atkins' Permits .....	1	19	11
March	14..	Fine from Provost Marshal .....	10	0	0
May	16..	Fees etc. from John Harris Esqr. ....	100	0	0
"	24..	Fine from Mr. Smith on Ann Marsh .....	15	0	0
June	27..	Fine on Thos. Fenwick .....	11	14	10½
Sepr.	23..	Mr. Palmer Wheat Receipt .....	6	6	0
		D. D. Mann .....	0	16	6
"	28..	Fines from the Provost Marshal on him- self Mr. Jamison and Biggers .....	12	0	0
Octr.	3..	Commodore Baudin .....	50	0	0
		7 Licenses Parramatta .....	21	0	0
"	25..	S. Lord for Sales .....	27	10	0
		Fine on do. ....	2	10	0
		Subscriptions Chapman Kenny and Cooper Order of the Magistrates (Sailors) .....	3	0	0
		Mr. Harris for Licenses .....	17	0	0
Decr.	23..	Mr. Harris for Licenses .....	51	16	4½
		24½ Yds. Black Serge .....	1	16	4½
			£490 0 8		

The Proceeding are True Copies from the Original Book of Entries.  
Examined and approved.—PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

with the Committee of the Orphan School.

		CR.		1803.	
		£	s. d.	9 May.	
1801.					
May	4..	By Mr. Tough. One Chest of Tea .....	25	0	Balance-sheet of the orphan fund.
		Silverthorn for Sawing .....	10	4	
		Mr. Palmer for Combs etc. ....	2	7	
Augt.	4..	Pendegrass for Sawing .....	5	10	
Octr.	31..	Mr. Campbell for 100 Gunny Bags ...	6	5	
1802.					
Jan'y.	2..	Mr. Beans Carpenters Work at School	2	14	
		S. Lord 224 lbs. Soap .....	11	4	
		do Sundry Articles .....	2	14	
		Mary Turner for Children's Hatts ...	5	4	
		Mr. Tough Sundrys .....	18	13	
		Mr. Palmer's Bill for Soap .....	9	13	
		do to Mrs. Hume .....	10	18	
		do to Mary Peat .....	2	5	
		do from the Store .....	50	14	
		do do .....	28	11	
		do do .....	15	18	
		do do .....	6	0	
		do do .....	23	3	
		do do .....	6	6	
		Mrs. Hume, Miss Kennedy, Cosgrove and Peat 5 Mo's Wages etc. ....	18	19	
"	4..	Capn. Wilkinson for Sundry Articles .	51	0	
"	28..	do for 1 Crate of Earthen Ware .....	15	0	
Apl.	17..	S. Lords Bill .....	54	15	
May	21..	Mrs. Hodges two Months Pay etc. ...	4	0	
"	22..	Paid Elizth. Vollis Wages .....	0	9	
June	1..	Paid Henry Parsons Singing Master ..	3	3	
		Mr. Palmer p. Bill .....	14	10	
"	25..	S. Lord do .....	12	0	
July	27..	Mr. Campbell do .....	10	10	
		Mr. Palmer Sundrys Cornwallis .....	5	4	
		do Govt. Stores .....	2	1	
		Mrs. Hodges .....	1	1	
		Mrs. Robson .....	19	15	
		Ann Scandlin .....	2	6	
		Mary Gantony .....	2	10	
		M. McDermott .....	2	2	
		Mr. Leith .....	50	1	
		Mr. Tough .....	15	12	
Sepr.	23..	Mrs. King .....	4	17	
		Paid D. D. Mann .....	3	16	
		Mr. Thompson for Goat Mutton .....	15	8	
		Amount of Comrs. Bill to 30th Octr. .	32	13	
		Mr. Campbell's Bill in Octr. ....	12	10	
		Benjn. Walker for Brushes .....	0	12	
		Mr. Campbell 1 Bag of Sugar .....	6	0	
		Amount of Comrs. Bill to this day ...	4	7	
			£375	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Receipts amounting to	490	0	0
		Balance in the Treasurer's Hands	£119	16	0
		A. J. KING.	SAMUEL MARSDEN.		
		ED. PATERSON.	J. HARRIS.		

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE ORPHAN FUND.

1803.  
9 May.  
General  
statement of  
orphan fund.  
for 1801.

<i>Orphan Fund.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Per Contra.</i>			
	Amount.			Amount.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Cash paid on account of the Orphans, up to Decr. 31st, 1801 .....	408	6	7½	By Cash received, on Entries and Clearances of Vessels, Port Fees, etc., up to Decr. 31, 1801	780	16	0
				Errors Excepted.	£372	9	4½

Sydney, N.S.W.,  
Decr. 31st, 1801.

SAMUEL MARSDEN.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

PROCLAMATION RESPECTING THE TOLERATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION.

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esq. etc. etc.

Observance of  
the Roman  
Catholic  
religion.

WHEREAS I have judged it expedient and admissible, in consequence of a communication from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and War Department, to grant unto the Reverend Mr. Dixon a conditional emancipation to enable him to exercise his clerical functions as a Roman Catholic priest, which he has qualified himself for by the regular and exemplary conduct he has manifested since his residence in this colony, and his having taken the oath of allegiance, abjuration, and declaration prescribed by law.

Which permission shall remain in full force and effect as long as he, the said Rev. Mr. Dixon (and no other priest), shall strictly adhere to the rules and regulations which he has this day bound himself by oath to observe, as well as all other regulations which may hereafter be made thereon by His Majesty's Governor of this territory for the time being; and in case of any deviation therefrom by the said Reverend Mr. Dixon, or any of his congregation, it will remain with the Governor of this territory to suspend such religious assemblies, and to deal with the offenders according to law.

Given, &c., 19th April, 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

God save the King!

Regulations  
controlling  
the worship  
of Roman  
Catholics.

REGULATIONS\* to be observed by the Rev. Mr. Dixon, and the Catholic congregations in this colony.

1st. They will observe, with all becoming gratitude, that this extension of liberal toleration proceeds from the piety and benevolence of our most gracious Sovereign, to whom, as well as our parent country at large, we are (under Providence) indebted for the blessings we enjoy.

2nd. That the religious exercise of their worship may suffer no hindrance, it is expected that no seditious conversations that can

\* Note 46.



anywise injure His Majesty's Government, or affect the tranquillity of this colony, will ever happen, either at the places prescribed for their worship, or elsewhere; but that they will individually manifest their gratitude and allegiance by exerting themselves in detecting and reporting any impropriety of that or any other nature that may fall under their observation.

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9 May.  
Regulations  
controlling  
the worship  
of Roman  
Catholics.

3rd. As Mr. Dixon will be allowed to perform his clerical functions once in three weeks at the settlements of Sydney, Parramatta, and Hawkesbury, in rotation, the magistrates are strictly forbid suffering those Catholics who reside at the places where service is not performing from resorting to the settlement and district at which the priest officiates for the day.

4th. The Catholic service will be performed on the appointed Sundays at nine o'clock in the morning.

5th. No improper behaviour during the time of service is to be allowed by the priest, who will be responsible to the magistrates for his congregations going regularly and orderly to their respective homes after the offices are ended.

6th. And to the end that strict decorum may be observed, a certain number of the police will be stationed at and about the places appointed during the service.

7th. Every person throughout the colony will observe that the law has sufficiently provided for the punishment of those who may disquiet or disturb any assembly of religious worship whatever, or misuse any priest or teacher of any tolerated sect.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

NUMBER of Pieces of Timber (with the dimensions) for Ship building etc. Sent in His Majesty's Ship Glatton.

Timber and  
other produce  
shipped on  
H.M.S. Glatton.

162 Pieces of Timber from 12 Feet length 12 Inches depth 12 Inches width to 29 Feet length 24 Inches depth 17 Inches width.

55 „ Lignum vitæ from 6½ feet to 18 feet.

6 Grind Stones.

2 Casks Iron Ore.

20 Do Bark.

Sydney, New South Wales, May 9th, 1803.

THOMAS MOORE,

Master Builder and Actg. Purveyor of Timber.

RECEIVED on board His Majesty's Ship Glatton the above Timber, Grindstones, Iron Ore and Bark, being the produce of New South Wales.

WM. MCKELLAR, Master.

The reason larger Timber is not sent is owing to the Glatton's Raft Port being forward and cut too low, which together with

1803.  
9 May.

Timber and  
other produce  
shipped on  
H.M.S. Glatton.

the ground Tier of Water not being unstowed and the smallness of the Gun-room Ports (according to Capt. Colnett's representation) prevented longer and larger pieces being put on board. Timber of the largest Scantlings can be sent if those and other objections are not made.

[Enclosure No. 12.]

ACCOUNT of the Produce of N. S. Wales as Exports.

(NOTE.—The sentences in italics are quotations from Lord Hobart's General Letter No. 2, dated 29th August, 1802.)

*Produce of our Settlement at New South Wales which Ships carrying out Convicts may return with.*

*Stringy Bark Tree similar to the Tea Wood in India.*

*The Box Tree.*

*Cedar Species of Mahogany.*

*Most of the Gum Trees.*

*The above are fit for Ship Timber and the Gum Trees in particular not only for Ship Timber, but also for Blocks, Gun Carriages and other Articles subject to great Friction.*

The Stringy Bark, Iron Bark, Mahogany, Blue Gum, Box and black butted Gum abound throughout the Settlement a quantity of which is sent by the Glatton, which would have been loaded had I received the information six months before her Arrival; all these kinds are well calculated for the Training Ships of any Class—And may with the Notice we have now got, be procured ready for the next Ship. A very hard wood lately found is sent which appears to be very fit for Sheaves and pins of Blocks. It also dyes a very fine Brown Colour, for which purpose it may be Valuable. As the Name of each Species is stated in the List, the Navy Board's opinion on the best Woods (and any other observations) to be sent in future will be as strictly attended to as Circumstances will admit. The Vessel alluded to is still in Frame\* and the Timbers which are of Iron and Stringy Bark as good as ever but the want of Shipwrights is a great hindrance to our building small Vessels.

*The Sassafras Wood grows in great abundance.*

None is sent by the Glatton but some shall be sent by the next ship.

Indigo.

*Indigo grows spontaneously and may be cultivated to any extent.*

But is not of a good Species, some very imperfect Indigo has been made. Means are taking to Cultivate it and Samples of the Indigo shall be sent as made by the only person who knows anything of its Manufacture who is by no means a proficient. I have desired Capt. Kent to bring some Men if possible from India who understand its Manufacture.

Bark.

*Bark. Most of the Trees in that Country affords a Bark strongly astringent, And well adapted for tanning Leather.*

The Bark of the Blue Gum Tree is found the best for tanning Leather in this Colony and may be procured in any quantities. Samples of the Leather tanned with it are sent in one of the Casks marked No. † and in the Opinion of our Tanner is equal to that of the Oak Tree.

\* Note 47. † Blank in original.

Report on the  
produce of  
the colony.

Timber.

*Iron Ore Is found in abundance and as Coals are equally so, it is presumed the Govr. may without difficulty erect furnaces for smelting it. The Cinders or Coke of Coals from which the Tar has been extracted by the usual process of covering the heap with Clay and inserting a funnell for carrying off the Tar will give the strongest heat.*

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9 May.  
Report on the  
produce of the  
colony.

Samples of the Iron Ore that abounds most are sent by the Glatton; The only attempt that has ever been made to ascertain its Quality and what it might produce, was by the French Mineralogists who gave it as their Opinion, that it by no means yields a sufficiency of Metal to make the working of it an object. Until an Ore abounding more in Iron can be found it would be putting Labour to a very unproductive purpose. During Ensign Barrallier's Journey to the Mountains, he found in One Spot, among Mountains almost inaccessible, what may hereafter prove a perfect Ore, but not having any Person in the Colony capable of ascertaining these points I have sent the Specimens in a Box with these Despatches. I have not a doubt that if a good Mineralogist was sent out to reside here that some very useful discoveries would be made of Minerals. Respecting Coals, small Stratatas have been found in different places about this Settlement. In one place that promised most success, 11 Men were employed upwards of 7 Months\* after having sunk a shaft and bored a depth of † Yards and no coals found it was given up. A few People were sent to Hunter's River where they abound and are got with great ease and in abundance. A quantity were taken to the Cape of Good Hope by an Individual,‡ and some taken to India by the Earl Cornwallis. Those taken to the Cape were sold at £6 per Ton to the English, those sent to India were not saleable, otherwise the Buffalo would have taken some; Their burning into a White Ash prevents its being used to advantage in procuring Tar from the Coke: However had we a good Mineralogist, more perfect specimens of these important Articles and many other Minerals might be found. The samples of Coals sent by Government and some sent by an Individual in the Glatton, will establish how far the Coals may be a desirable object of Export to England. As soon as I can find a person properly qualified, a trial shall be made of the Iron Ore. Iron ore.

*Native Flax grows luxuriantly in New South Wales.*

And in some places very abundant, several Experiments have been made to Hackle and spin it, but it is much inferior to the European Flax. Seed of which is now Cultivating and the quantity greatly increasing: there was not more than One pound of Seed when I took the Command since when 700 Yards of Coarse and 700 Yards of fine Linnen have been made, Samples of which are sent by the Glatton. This cannot be considered as an Article of Export As the Cultivation and Manufacture of this Article is only at its commencement and no way approaching a present sufficiency for the consumption of the Colony. By the Number and Employment List it will be observed that a Number of Women and Men are Employed at this Manufactory. Flax.

*Wool.*

Is of a very improving Quality from some half bred Spanish Rams brought here by an Individual.§ Some of the Fleeces were sent to the President of the Royal Society in 1800. The Opinion he sent upon it is stated in the Sydney Gazette|| for the 26th March, Wool.

\* Note 48.

† Blank in original.

‡ Note 49.

§ Note 50.

|| Note 51.

1803.  
9 May.

Report on the  
produce of  
the colony.

1803. It therefore may be hoped and Expected from the increasing Number of Sheep that Wool will become a very considerable object. A Manufactory is established which will increase. 1,000 Yards of Blanketting has been made and by the Number and Employment list, it will be observed that 15 Weak Men and 80 Women are kept at this Work.

Grindstones.

*Grindstones.*

Some are sent by the Glatton: if they are any object, any Number can be sent.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 13.]

(No. 1) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, 4th April, 1803.

Refusal of  
Major Johnston  
to relieve at  
Norfolk Island.

I had the Honor of receiving your Excellency's Letter of Yesterday and communicated the Contents of it to Brevet Major Johnston who declines going to Norfolk Island, not being his regular Tour of Duty, and I do not conceive myself Warrantable by Ordering him on that Service, as Commanding Officer of the Regiment, more particularly at this time, as in the event of the Pay Master's having overdrawn a considerable Sum of Money,\* (which appears to be the Case) my Instructions are to appoint a Commission of Paymastership, which in the absence of the Major of the Regiment, must be composed of myself and the Two Senior Officers at Head Quarters.

I have, etc.,

WM. PATERSON,

Lt. Col. N.S.W. Corps.

A true Copy—W. N. CHAPMAN, Secy.

(No. 2) GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUT.-GOVERNOR FOVEAUX.

Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir,

April, 1803.

Leave of  
absence for  
Lieut.-Governor  
Foveaux.

Respecting my granting you leave of absence, In the situation you hold that leave ought to come from the King unless in case of Ill Health, But as you urge the great necessity of your returning to England on leave, I can have no objection—The enclosure will shew you that Major Johnston has declined the directions I gave Coln. Paterson, I must therefore leave it to your own Judgement how far you consider Capt. Wilson eligible to leave with that Charge—Should you be of opinion he is equal to the trust and Responsibility attached to that situation, Much as I shall regret the necessity of your leaving that Island, where your exertions have been so manifest, yet I will not withhold my consent, to your availing yourself of the first opportunity that may offer of your returning to England on the leave you solicit, But in that event I hope you will take an early opportunity of returning to your Government—In case you leave the Govt. with

\* Note 52.

Captn. Wilson you will furnish him with Copies of all Orders and Instructions you have from time to time received from me, and also your General Plan of conducting the different Public concerns of the Island.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1803.  
9 May.

Leave of absence for Lieut.-Governor Poveaux.

A true Copy.—W. N. CHAPMAN, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 14.]

[Copies of the report of the gaol committee and the treasurer's accounts were also sent as part of this enclosure, but are not available.]

RETURN of Births and Deaths in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales between the 31st Day of December, 1801, and the 1st Day of January, 1803.

Return of births and deaths.

[Extracted from the Surgeons' and Clergymen's reports.\*]

District.	Deaths.			Births.	
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Male.	Female.
Sydney.....	62	13	25	24	17
Parramatta.....	37	5	2	13	27
Hawkesbury .....	6	2	3	9	12
Total .....	105	20	30	46	56

Remarks.—The Births are uncertain and not easily Collected from the Scattered state of the Settlers' Allotments, and Children born of Catholic Parents and not Baptized. This will be remedied now, as the Priest will keep a Register of the Baptisms.

N.B.—Out of the above Deaths, 10 Men and 1 Child have been Casualties.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked "Separate No. 1," per H.M.S. Glatton; acknowledged by Lord Hobart, 30th November, 1803.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

9th May, 1803.

In acknowledging the receipt of the separate letter† with your dispatch No. 2, I beg to express my thanks for the liberal and candid manner in which your Lordship has required an explanation of some points of which I am very desirous your Lordship should be fully possessed of.

Despatch acknowledged.

And altho' there are many subjects which will be a repetition of my former despatches, yet I shall in most places repeat them to leave no means of elucidation unnoticed.

\* Note-53. † Marginal note.—Dated Aug. 30th, 1802.

1803.  
9 May.

The expenditure  
on the colony.

The expences of this colony (altho' reduced nearly one-half to what I found them, notwithstanding the additional numbers arrived\*) have ever given me much cause of anxiety; and that no possible mistake might occur, I have detailed those that have been incurred, and those that would necessarily be so, in every letter I have wrote to your Lordship's predecessor and since then to yourself. And that I have used every possible means to reduce them, I trust will fully appear by a reference to my former despatches; and I hope the savings that have been made and stated have not escaped your Lordship's observation. To attain this object has employed my anxious constant thoughts, and as far as I have succeeded it has cost me every comfortable consideration in the colony, so necessary has it been to strike at the interest of those whose situation required their supporting me, instead of which a very opposite conduct has been followed by them. But nothing will make me relinquish the plans I have adopted to gain that object until it is placed out of my power. That plan, my Lord, is fully detailed in my correspondence with your Lordship and His Grace the Duke of Portland,† and further substantiated by my General Orders, copies of which I have always transmitted for your Lordship's information.

Introduction  
of systematic  
financial  
administration.

Previous to my arrival, and a short time after, there was no stated times for settling the amount of the expences, or indeed fixing the quantity of Government notes that were in circulation, as those who held them and wanted to have them consolidated applied to the Commissary, the consequence of which was that the note given for wheat received in 1795 might not appear for consolidation before the year 1799, which circumstance made it totally impossible to ascertain the year's expence or the sums liable to be drawn for on the Treasury. As soon as I discovered the irregularity of this proceeding I directed that every public account whatever should be settled once a quarter, and that no retrospect should be had after that date expired. To enforce this I gave the Commissary a written order, and one or two who have lost by not attending to that order has established the practice; so that at the end of each quarter every account is settled with those who hold Government receipts for grain, or for any other consideration. The copy of the Order I enclose, as well as one of the wheat receipts, together with three weekly returns which I receive from the storekeepers at Sydney, Parramatta, and Hawkesbury, as a check on the Commissary. At the end of the

\* *Marginal note by Governor King.*—Men, women, and children: In 1801, 925; 1802, 2,164; 1803, 422. Total, 3,511.

† *Marginal note by Governor King.*—From 28th September, 1800, to this date.

quarter these returns and wheat receipts are compared with the Commissary's quarterly statement, and after he has deducted what is due to Government for articles exchanged from the stores, or other public considerations, the remainder is paid by bills on the Treasury which generally fall into the hands of Mr. Campbell, or masters of ships that bring articles for sale. Previous to my approval of those bills they are entered at full, with their respective vouchers, in a book kept by me for that particular purpose. The purchases from masters of ships, when they are necessary on the public account, are conducted in the same manner, by which arrangement your Lordship will perceive the great advantage of having all money and store concerns settled at the end of every quarter without any back claims to adjust.

With all my despatches, and not to confound different objects, I have always made a separate letter marked A the subject of the different expences incurred during the quarter or quarters past the preceeding year that the annual accounts have been made up by the Commissary and transmitted. To that letter has always been added an original voucher for each expence, and an abstract of the monies drawn for, containing the service it is required for, and every other information which I considered absolutely necessary to transmit. These documents have never been omitted to be sent in any of my despatches, and as I presume they are all in your Lordship's office (as I have generally sent duplicates), I shall now proceed to offer my observations on your Lordship's remarks, viz. :—"Bills amounting to the sum of £10,460 2s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., drawn by Commissary Palmer, between the 31st March and 3rd July, 1801, upon the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, I have already recommended to be paid upon account. The remainder of the bills, which it appears by your letter to the Duke of Portland you have authorized the Commissary to draw, have not as yet been referred to me."\* On first reading the above paragraph, and referring to my cheque book, it appeared to me that some successful forgeries had been practised; but as there may probably be an error in the dates your Lordship has noted, I make myself easy under the existing facts, and what I now respectfully offer to your Lordship's observation on that head. The enclosed extract of my letter A, dated August 21st, 1801, which it appears your Lordship has received, and the enclosed copy from my cheque book, together with the Commissary's account of bills drawn not only during that period, but also from the time I took the command, Sept'r 28th, 1800, up to this date,

1803.  
9 May.Introduction  
of systematic  
financial  
administration.Expenditure  
reported  
regularly.Bills paid  
and current.

\* *Marginal note by Governor King.*—Probably the bills may not have been presented, as the holders may find it convenient to circulate them in India or elsewhere for convenient purposes.

1803.  
9 May.

Bills drawn  
by the  
commissary.

I hope will satisfy your Lordship that in the period stated, not more than £7,267 0s. 1d. was drawn for by Commissary Palmer, which sum included a half-year's purchase of grain, and £1,496 17s. 1d. worth of indispensable stores; and by a reference to the list of bills drawn, it will be observed that from the 1st January, 1801, to the last bill drawn in the year, the whole of the contingent expenses for that period, *i.e.*, the year 1801, does not exceed £10,232 3s. 6d. That this explanation may be satisfactory to your Lordship, I am, and shall remain extremely anxious to be informed of, and I hope it has already been fully anticipated by the receipt of my despatch, No. 6, to the Duke of Portland.\* In its separate letter A, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose, wherein I trust your Lordship will not only discover my economical exactness, but also my very unpopular exertions to diminish the expences, which I have no hesitation in asserting were decreased at least £14,000 during the first year of my taking the command. Your Lordship will readily conceive that supplying the additional numbers (1,126 full rations) that arrived here the two last years would create an additional expence for wheat purchased, and salt meat to supply them, which has been by no means equal to their numbers, and the debilitated state many of them now remain in. What those expences have amounted to annually, your Lordship will observe by the documents already noticed, and those which have since been forwarded, together with the abstract of the Commissary's annual accounts for the last year (1802), which I forward by this conveyance to your Lordship,† that for 1801 having been forwarded by Captain McKellar.

Causes of  
continued  
large  
expenditure.

Notwithstanding every exertion I have made, and am still making, yet there are several causes why the expences within the colony may not decrease so rapidly as might be wished. In the "Present State of the Settlement"‡ I have detailed many of those causes, which I shall not intrude on your Lordship's patience otherways than by a reference to the parts of these documents they allude to.

Before I quit this subject I have to request a reference may be had to the accompanying duplicate of my letter, No. 1,§ for an account of the manner in which the articles sent for sale are disposed of, as well as to the Commissary's annual accounts now sent. I might, indeed, refer your Lordship to every despatch I have wrote your noble predecessor on this, as well as every other

\* *Marginal note by Governor King.*—Dated 1st March, 1802; sent by Capt. McKellar (note 54).

† *Marginal note by Governor King.*—Containing the papers and books, as p. list.

‡ Note 28.

§ *Marginal note.*—Dated Oct. 30th, 1802; par. 18.



head of duty and œconomy under my management and control which, with my General Orders, are the most unequivocal proofs of what my conduct has been, and by what motives it has been guided.

1803.  
9 May.

Your Lordship's instructions\* respecting the mode of drawing bills shall be conformed to, and your Lordship will observe that, both in the Commissary's list and mine of bills drawn, the form now prescribed is adhered to; and, altho' it has been necessary to preserve the original running number, yet the annual numerical numbers are now placed thro' each year. Exclusive of the letter of advice attached to each bill I have directed the Commissary to inform the Treasury, by every opportunity the bills go by, of the particulars thereof under the several heads your Lordship states. By every despatch I have sent your Lordship and the Duke of Portland (as I have before observed) a separate letter, A, has accompanied it, and the fullest explanation has been made therein of the necessity of drawing those bills, and a voucher has been regularly sent, together with every other elucidation respecting our contingent expences within the colony.

Method of  
drawing bills.

According to your Lordship's directions I have made the enquiry respecting the two bills drawn by Mr. Palmer in favour of Mr. Stewart and Mr. Campbell, and have the honor to enclose his explanation thereof, which is corroborated by his list of bills drawn, and my check thereon now sent.

Bills drawn in  
favour of  
Stewart and  
Campbell.

The information your Lordship required being given to Lieut.-Governor Foveaux I have communicated by sending him copies of those paragraphs that allude to him, as well as such other parts of those letters as required his observance, and which I have required him to conform to, if he possibly can, by the Glatton's return.

Administration  
of Norfolk  
Island.

Your Lordship's remarks\* respecting the internal state of the settlement as far as relates immediately to its cultivation, produce, and live stock, becomes the next object of consideration. Soon after my arrival here in July, 1800, before Governor Hunter quitted the colony, I took a muster of every description of inhabitants at the different settlements. This I have repeated every year about the month of August, as the most convenient time, being the interval between seed-time and harvest, the results of all which were sent by the conveyances, and with the letters as per margin,† and have been more particularly detailed in the "Present State of the Settlements for 1801,"‡ and that now sent for 1802; also the detailed returns made out, nearly on your Lordship's plan (if not more extended), as stated in the

Agriculture  
and grazing.

\* Note 55.

† *Marginal notes by Governor King.*—Sept. 28th, 1800; March 1st, 1802; Nov. 9th, 1802.

‡ Note 28.

1803.  
9 May.  
Returns of  
agriculture  
and stock.

enclosed extract from my letter, No. 6, to the Duke of Portland, and to the similar returns made up to my last general muster in August, 1802, which went with the original, and now goes with the duplicate of my last letter to your Lordship.\* If I have time before the Glatton sails it shall be transcribed according to your Lordship's wish,† which shall be observed in future and returns sent twice a year. The acres cultivated and stock belonging to the Crown have also been invariably made the subject of a separate return with every despatch, and have been more particularly alluded to in the yearly "Present State of the Settlement," as well as constantly occupying a large portion of my general letters.

Employment  
of convicts.

Respecting the manner in which the convicts are disposed of, I have to beg your Lordship's reference to the paragraphs of my different letters stated in the margin, as well as to the General Orders issued on these heads,‡ to which documents I beg to intrude a general list of all the returns of the "General Statement of the Inhabitants" which have accompanied each despatch respectively since I first took the command. In those returns your Lordship will observe the columns headed, "People not victualled from the stores." That number comprizes every person, whether they are assigned to settlers or allowed to get their own maintenance. The numbers of each are distinguished in the present state of the settlement in page 12 for 1801 and page 10 for 1802, which goes with this. The aggregate number of full rations not victualled from the stores, or of any expence to Government, by the last return, is 3,429, which at £20 a head must be considered a saving of £68,580.

Macarthur's  
purchase of  
Foveaux's  
sheep.

I have in my present general letter and former despatches informed your Lordship of the art by which Capt'n McArthur deprived Government of Major Foveaux's flock of sheep. However, they are in the colony and will thrive, and Government is saved the expence of about £3,000, which has equally, if not more advantageously, gone towards paying for the breeding cows from Bengal. Respecting Mr. Balmain's stock, I have noticed it in my letter A.

Sale of live  
stock to  
settlers.

Was there that mixture of characters in New South Wales that there is in every other society, your Lordship's ideas of "distributing a certain proportion of the breeding stock among such of the settlers as may be inclined to purchase" would be attended with the best effects; and, indeed, I have for some time past seen the policy of it so much that some have been thus

\* *Marginal note by Governor King.*—March 1st, 1802.

† *Marginal note by Governor King.*—Enclosed with this.

‡ *Marginal note by Governor King.*—As this subject has been generally noticed in all my letters, I request a reference to them generally.

disposed of for wheat, as your Lordship will observe by the "Annual Return of Stock belonging to Government," sent with this despatch.\* However, such is the art of some few monopolizing monsters in this colony, that if a very cautious selection was not made of the settlers in whose favour the stock is thus alienated, it would soon find its way to the herds of one or two people. I have several applications now before me of those who wish to exchange grain for breeding stock, but it will require some time and observation to select proper people to extend that indulgence to.

1803.  
9 May.  
Sale of live  
stock to  
settlers.

Having given your Lordship, I trust, a satisfactory account of the information you require, I have only to assure you, my Lord, that every endeavour has been, and will be, persevered in by me to reduce the expences of this colony as much as possible, and in doing which I have no doubt of your Lordship's paying that attention to my correspondence and different returns which will set all those transactions in their proper light.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[*This was a copy of the first paragraph of the order, dated 14th July, 1801; see volume III, page 258.*]

Enclosures  
transmitted.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[*This consisted of three wheat receipts, copies of which are not available.*]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

DY. COMMISSARY'S AND STOREKEEPERS' WEEKLY RETURNS OF PROVISIONS AND GRAIN ISSUED AND RECEIVED.

[*Copies of these returns are not available.*]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

EXTRACTS OF SEPARATE LETTER A SENT WITH GENERAL LETTER No. 4, AUGST. 21ST, 1801, FROM GOVR. KING TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES PURCHASED FROM 28TH SEPR., 1800, TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1801.

[*The particular extracts are not available. The abstract of articles, &c., formed Enclosure No. 4 of the same despatch. See volume III, page 158.*]

[Enclosure No. 5.]

CHECK LIST OF BILLS DRAWN ON THE TREASURY FROM THE 27TH SEPR., 1800, TO THE 31ST DECR., 1802.

[*Copies of these are not available.*]

\* Marginal note.—Enclosure No. 1 in General Letter.

1803.  
9 May.

List of bills drawn by the commissary.

[Enclosure No. 6.\*]

AMOUNT OF BILLS drawn by Mr. Commissary Palmer on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury between the 29th of October 1800 and 31st of December 1802 on Account of His Majesty's settlement of New South Wales.

No. of the Voucher.	Date.	Articles Purchased.	Amt. of Voucher.	No. of the Bill.	Date.	In Whose Favor Drawn.	Amt. of Bill.
1	29th Novr. 1800	Beef, Rum, Tobacco etc .....	£ s. d. 332 5 6½	1	29th Novr. 1800	Mr Jared Gardner .....	£ s. d. 332 5 6½
2	30th Decr. ....	Grain .....	1,510 6 6	2	19th Novr. 1801	George Skene .....	404 0 0
3	19th Novr. 1801	Wine and Sundry Articles .....	499 19 6	3	" "	William Wilson .....	318 0 0
4	31st " ..	Grain .....	1,857 9 6	4	" "	do .....	500 0 0
5	6th May.....	Provisions and Stores .....	807 12 3	5	" "	do .....	288 6 6
6	21st Feby. ....	Do .....	1,118 10 10	6	31st Mar. ....	Messrs. R. Bridges & J. Hickson	499 19 5
7	30th June.....	Grain and Swine's Flesh .....	3,483 8 6½	7	" "	Robt Campbell .....	450 10 4
8	30 Sept. ....	Do .....	433 0 0	8	6th May.....	Messrs R. Bridges and J. Hickson	400 0 0
9	" "	Sundry Stores.....	181 19 6	9	23rd June.....	Mr James Stewart .....	118 10 10
10	" "	Live Stock .....	217 0 0	10	2nd July .....	" Jas Jno Grant .....	500 0 0
11	14 Octr. ....	Spirits .....	122 17 0	11	" "	" William Balmain .....	400 0 0
12	31st Decr. ....	Grain .....	126 4 6	12	" "	do .....	487 17 11
13	8th Jany. 1802 ..	Sugar .....	707 1 10	13	" "	do .....	356 8 2
14	13th Feby. & 2nd March.	Grain.....	600 0 0	14	" "	George Quesed .....	613 10 9½
				15	" "	Rt. Campbell .....	725 11 8
				16	" "	Alex. Law .....	400 0 0
				17	" "	Rt. Turnbull .....	300 0 0
				18	1st Octr. ....	James Wilshire.....	133 0 0
				19	" "	Rt. Campbell .....	181 19 6
				20	" "	do .....	217 0 0
				21	" "	Messrs. Bass and Bishop .....	122 17 0
				22	14 " "	Mr James Sunter .....	126 4 6
				23	1st Jany. 1804...	Mr William Wilkinson .....	707 1 10
				24	8th Jany. 1803..	Lieut. N. Mackellar .....	600 0 0
				25	24th March .....		
				26			

\* Note 56.

[Enclosure No. 6]—continued.  
 AMOUNT of Bills drawn by Mr. Commissary Palmer, &c.—continued.

No. of the Voucher.	Date.	Articles Purchased.	Amt. of Voucher.	No. of the Bill.	Date.	In Whose Favour Drawn.	Amt. of Bill.
15	31st Decr. 1801..	Provisions .....	£ s. d. 983 13 4	27	27th March .....	Mr John Harris .....	£ s. d. 983 13 4
				28	1st April .....	" Math. Kearns .....	295 0 9
				29	" .....	" Rob. Campbell .....	464 16 0
				30	" .....	" Simon Lord .....	400 0 0
16	31st Mar. 1802 ..	Grain and Swine's Flesh .....	2,353 0 6	31	" .....	" James Larra .....	101 0 0
				32	" .....	" Mrs Ester Julian .....	238 10 0
				33	" .....	" Mr William Balmain .....	201 18 4
				34	" .....	" Rowland Hassall .....	110 18 0
				35	" .....	" Messrs. Enderlhyss .....	540 17 5
17	3rd Apl. ....	Live Stock.....	158 10 0	36	3rd .....	" Mr. Wm. N. Chapman .....	158 10 11
				37	7th June .....	" do .....	1000 0 0
				38	" .....	" do .....	750 0 0
				39	" .....	" do .....	600 0 0
				40	" .....	" do .....	500 0 0
				41	" .....	" do .....	500 0 0
				42	" .....	" do .....	631 2 6
				43	" .....	" Mr Rt. Campbell.....	720 19 4
				44	" .....	" Wm. Cox .....	142 15 10
				45	" .....	" George Best .....	160 1 6
				46	" .....	" James Wilshe .....	190 2 7
20	17th Sept.....	Live Stock and Spirits .....	1,034 5 0	47	20th Sept. ....	" John Davidson .....	1034 5 0
21	31st Decr. 1802	Oil etc .....	161 13 0	48	30th .....	" William Campbell .....	161 13 0
23	9th Octr. ....	Salary Engineer and Assist. ...	199 16 9	49	9th Octr. ....	" John Palmer Esqr .....	109 16 9
24	2nd June 1801 }	Sundry Articles .....	134 6 6½	50	30th .....	" do .....	134 6 6½
25	30th Octr 1802 }	Provis'ons and Salt .....	2,351 12 3	51	27th Decr. ....	" Messrs Bass and Bishop.....	300 0 0
				52	" .....	" do .....	2051 12 3
26	31st Decr.....	Grain and Swine's Flesh .....	190 8 6	53	" .....	" Mr W. N. Chapman.....	190 8 6
			24,670 3 7½				

Voucher No. 22 is for Grain Purchased for the Use of the Colony to the Amt. of £670 8s. 6d., and paid for by Bills I received from Commodore Baudin on the French Government which Voucher has been already Transmitted.

1803.  
 9 May.  
 List of bills drawn by the commissary.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

1803.  
9 May.  
—  
Enclosures  
transmitted.

EXTRACTS FROM SEPARATE LETTER A SENT WITH GENERAL LETTER  
No. 6, DATED MARCH 1ST, 1802, FROM GOVR. KING TO HIS  
GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES PURCHASED FROM SEPT. 28TH, 1800, TO  
DEC. 31ST, 1801.

*[The particular extracts and a copy of the abstract are not  
available.]*

[Enclosure No. 8.]

COMMISSARY'S information respecting two Bills in favour of  
Robt. Campbell and Mr. Stewart.

*[A copy of this enclosure is not available.]*

[Enclosure No. 9.]

EXTRACT from General Letter No. 6, dated March 1st 1802 from  
Governor King New South Wales to His Grace the Duke of  
Portland sent by Captn. McKellar.

Indent papers  
of convicts.

PARAGRAPH 17th.—“Through some omission, the Indents of the  
Convicts received by the Canada, and Nile, were not sent by  
those Ships, only the Minorca's Indent was received. Respecting  
the List of Settlers, and Emancipated People, I have caused as  
Correct a List as possible to be made of them, under the different  
heads, which I have now the Honor to enclose, and shall cause  
similar Lists to be transmitted Regularly—Some of the Settlers  
arrived by the Canada, Minorca, and Nile, are Settled, and Situa-  
tions are searching for, for the rest, but I fear many of them will  
prove of the description, of those mentioned in my despatch\*  
sent by way of China, a duplicate of which accompanies this;  
Every man shall be used to make them useful to themselves and  
as little as possible burthensome to the Public.”

[Enclosure No. 10.]

Returns of  
general muster.

GENERAL MUSTER of all descriptions of Settlers and Officers  
holding Ground and every other information respecting  
Govr. King's Annual Muster, Augt. 1802.

*[Enclosures marked A and B (see volume III, pages 613-615)  
formed a portion of this enclosure, also the following; the other  
papers are not available.]*

\* Marginal note.—No. 5 Novr. 14th 1801 Paragraph 11th.

ABSTRACT of the Quantity of Ground Cleared, the Number of Acres in Wheat, Barley, and Oats, and the Number intended to be Planted with Maize; also the Quantity and Quality of Stock (distinguishing Male and Female), together with the supposed Quantity of Wheat and Maize belonging to those who hold Lands, and Others, in New South Wales, as appeared at the Settlers' Muster, taken at the different Settlements by His Excellency the Governor, between the 10th and 17th of August, 1802.

To whom belonging.	No. of Acres Cleared.	No. of Acres in—			No. of Acres to be Planted in Maize.		Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		Goats.		Hogs.		Bushels of Grain in hand.	
		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Wheat.	Maize.
Government .....	800	422	8	4	9	28	545	833	403	670	..	..	..	..	..	5,513	2,581½	
Settlers .....	9,384	4,523½	255½	Oats. 3	102	188	183	295	2,805	4,770	330	745	2,182	2,344	7,092½	13,703		
Individuals not holding Lands	..	..	..	..	7	9	..	..	5	8	14	57	313	394	588	822		
Total .....	10,184	4,945½	263½	O. T. 3 4	118	175	728	1,128	3,213	5,448	344	802	2,495	2,738	13,798½	17,106½		

Number of Settlers (Officers holding Lands not included),—Men, 418; Women, 15.

1803.  
9 May.  
Return of agriculture and live stock.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

1803.  
9 May.General return  
of inhabitants.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants as sent by every Dispatch to 'His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State from 10th March, 1801, to March 31st, 1803.

[A copy of this return is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch endorsed "Separate A," per H.M.S. Glatton; acknowledged by Lord Hobart, 30th November, 1803.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord, 9th May, 1803.

Referring to my last separate letter A, dated Novr. 9th and my letter of 31st Decr. 1802 duplicates of which accompany this, together with my letter of 1st January 1803, and the abstracts and Commissary's accounts for the year 1802, I now respectfully request your Lordship's attention to the detail and account of the sums I have authorized the Commissary to draw, for the expences within the Colony for the first quarter of the present year.

Expenses for  
quarter Jan.  
to March.

To the enclosed abstract I request your Lordship's reference, the first item of which, is the purchase of the breeding stock and sugar, brought from Calcutta, agreeable to the contract made with Mr. Robert Campbell in March 1801—By the vouchers and correspondence your Lordship will observe, that the utmost precaution was used for the term of the contract being complied with. The increase of those animals will soon double their value, as far as respects the ultimate object of having breeding stock.—The sugar being a part of the ration when the full proportion of grain is not issued—a great proportion of it will be bartered with the settlers for grain at the advance of 50 pr. cent.—The purchase of 880 gallons of spirits was necessary to issue the accustomed ration to the people on board the colonial vessels, watchmen etc. a voucher for which I enclose.

Stock of  
Surgeon  
Balmain.

Bills are drawn agreeable to your Lordships directions in payment for Mr. Balmain's stock, received and valued in 1801, which will be doubled to Government before the bills are paid, a voucher for the bills and this expence is enclosed.

Purchases  
of grain.

The next article is grain purchased from individual cultivators, who have made over their right to the purchase money, in favour of the dealers and masters of ships from whom they have purchased goods, with the exceptions of Major Johnston and the Surveyor-General, who it appears have put the produce of their farm into the stores—The regular vouchers for this expence are transmitted—as the 2,253 bushels of grain, amounting to £904



14s. 6d. received in barter for articles from investments does not make a part of the bills drawn for. I refer to a following paragraph on that head.

1803.  
9 May.

My orders to the Commissary to pay the officers up their arrears, who have done duty as engineer and artillery officer; the payment of the crew of the Norfolk brig, whose exertions, altho' importunate, were highly deserving; and the arrears due to the former master carpenter of Norfolk Island, which his daughter, now grown to years of discretion, has claimed, all these orders and natures of claims I hope will warrant your Lordships approbation for these bills being paid, vouchers for which are enclosed.

Payment of salaries and wages.

The enclosed correspondence will shew the claim Lt. Col. Paterson has made of his Salary as Lieut. Governor, I have given the Commissary an order to draw a bill for £600 on account of such salary as may be coming to him, but as these bills are not negociable, being purely conditional, on your Lordship's approbation, I must refer it, to your consideration.—And have the honor to transmit the vouchers for the conditional payment.

Conditional payment of lieut.-governor's salary.

My reasons for procuring the 500 dollars to enable Captn. Kent to try the experiment of procuring breeding stock from among the islands, I have explained in my enclosed orders to the Commissary, in my marine letter,\* and in Captn. Kent's sailing orders; as I am hopeful of its turning to a good account I promise myself your Lordship's approbation for this anticipated expence a voucher for which I also transmit.

Purchase of dollars.

Having followed the Commissary's abstract, in this explanation of the causes of those expences, your Lordship will observe the amount of the bills drawn for the services of this year, (exclusive of the salaries and wages, which is an expence done with) is £12,023 and that the remains of that sum in Government's hands, the 31st March last, was £11,410 3s. 0d. and in which must be considered the increased and increasing value of the breeding stock, being £7,423 of that sum; to all which must be added the sum of £3,000, being the estimated value of Government's grain, which I do not intend to thrash until needful as the experience of former years has shewn the necessity of that reserve.

Summary of expenditure.

Respecting the grain received for investments sent by Government, and the old debts, your Lordship will observe the statement of what remained due on these heads for articles issued, the Commissary's accounts of the investments forming a part of his last year's (1802) public accounts, are now transmitted for your Lordships inspection of the sums due.—The enclosed abstract points out that Grain to the amount of £1,447 16s. 6d. has been

Grain received in barter.

\* Note 57.

1803.  
9 May.

received in exchange for Articles, during the last quarter; which if not thus paid, the amount must have been drawn for, exclusive of the great benefit the settlers receive from the convenience and advantage of those investments.

Numbering of  
bills drawn.

Having directed the Commissary to inform the Secretaries of the Treasury, of those expences, and the service for which they are incurred, your Lordship will observe, that he has also complied with your directions to me respecting the numerical numbers of the bills drawn in the course of the year, which with those attached to my letter as per margin\* will form the yearly numbers and amount of bills drawn since I took the command; but it has been necessary to preserve the original running numbers also.

Having stated the amount and detail of the contingent expences for the service of the present year; I trust your Lordship will on due consideration of the cause and nature of those expences be satisfied how much the future welfare of this Colony, will be benefited by the late addition to the breeding cattle, which compose so great a part of the expence.

Commissariat  
return.

I enclose with this a statement of the provisions we now have in the stores, and an estimate thereon, by which your Lordship will observe how amply our stores were furnished on the 31st March last.

Anticipated  
expenditure.

It now remains to possess your Lordship of what our future expences may be during the remainder of this year. Stores and salt meat, which has hitherto made so large a part of our demand, and annual expences, we need none during this year, nor of the latter for three years to come (unless Mr. Bass brings a cargoe from Otaheite, which I am under a contract to purchase at 6d. per lb.); salaries, there are none to draw for, except the Engineer's and Catholic priest's (the latter I have not yet settled, but would on every account recommend it to be 5s. a day during good behaviour); therefore, the only apparent expence that remains for the year, to 31st Dec'r, is the purchase of grain from individual cultivators, which I do not apprehend will exceed £3,000 or £4,000.

The necessity  
for purchases  
of grain.

It may be asked: Where is the necessity of purchasing more grain than sufficient for the expenditure of the year? And this will apply to our present situation, having now† fifty-six weeks' flour and wheat in store. To this observation I must reply, that while every exertion is made to ease Government of the burthen of supporting those who can get their own living, and whose behaviour merits that indulgence, yet it is incumbent on the

\* *Marginal note.*—No. 5 and 6 in separate Letter No. 1 with General Letter No. 2 now sent.

† 31st March last.

Governor to provide for a year of scarcity by laying in as good a stock of grain as possible, to meet similar accidents to those which have happened, and to receive the settlers' grain, who have no place to house it in safety. These considerations, and the policy of encouraging the industry of the settlers, I make no doubt will induce your Lordship to consider the purchase of grain offered to the stores as a necessary proceeding. Respecting the present price, *i.e.*, 8s. a bushel for wheat and 4s. for maize that is not bartered for the investments, I should recommend its being continued two years longer, until the industrious part of the settlers are able to work the plough with effect, which your Lordship will observe by the *Sydney Gazette* of the 9th inst., and the enclosed notice, I am proceeding so far in conformity to your Lordship's suggestion. To place the settlers' crops out of danger at the Hawkesbury, I have erected a large spacious granary at that place. It is built of brick, shingled, and well finished. The size is 100 feet by 24, with three floors, and will hold 20,000 bushels of grain.

1803.  
9 May.

The necessity  
for purchases  
of grain.

Before I quit this subject I must inform your Lordship that the bills given here for grain purchased for the public use from individual cultivators are sent out of the colony by those who collect them, which is generally confined to a very few, such as Mr. Campbell and masters of ships. The supply of copper coin in 1800, amounting to £1,200, has been a great convenience to the inhabitants. By the regulation respecting it, it has been kept in the colony as a circulating medium; and when payment was made of it in the first instance from the stores it was at an advantage of 100 per cent., which consequently reduced the expence of the article purchased, or the service it was paid for, one half; as, for instance, a bushel of wheat will cost 8s. if paid for in a Treasury bill, but only 4s. if there is copper money in the Commissary's hands to purchase it; but when issued from the stores it then keeps its nominal value, *viz.*, 2d. for 1d. In my general letter\* I informed your Lordship that application had been made to me by some of the dealers, and intimated as the wish of the people at large, that Government should take this copper money up again at the above nominal value and give Treasury bills for it. As that would prevent its being a circulating medium I have resisted that application. About £2,000 worth more of coppers, and a peculiar coin of the intrinsic value of sixpence, but to pass here for a shilling, to the amount of another £1,000, would be advantageous; but the advantage of this to masters of ships might set the people at Birmingham to work, unless the imposition of a heavier penalty than exists now for the importation of copper was ordained.

The holders  
of bills.

Circulation of  
copper coin.

\* *Marginal note.*—No. 2 sent with this.

1803.  
9 May.  
General state  
of the colony.

Having in the "Present State of the Settlement"\* for the year (1802) sent with this detailed every circumstance respecting the present state of the Colony with respect to its resources and the expenses, it will be necessary to have a reference to the correction continued to this time, and also to my General Letter and separate letter No. 1, with their enclosures, as well as this. To these documents I respectfully request your Lordship's attention; and by which, as well as the whole of my present and former correspondence, I trust your Lordship will consider that in going through the arduous task I have to perform, that public œconomy, the real welfare of the inhabitants, and the prosperity of the colony, are the only, and will be the sole, objects of my many popular as well as numerous unpopular exertions. And I most humbly and respectfully hope that if there is any circumstance that requires explanation that I may be honored with your Lordship's remarks, which it will ever be my duty to explain, with my grateful thanks for the opportunity your Lordship may afford me.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A copy of the abstract of purchases from 1st January to the 31st March, 1803, has not yet been found.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Purchase of  
live stock  
and sugar  
from Robert  
Campbell.

VOUCHER No. 27 for the Payment of Breeding Stock and Sugar purchased from Mr. R. Campbell.

Sydney, New South Wales,

3rd March, 1803.

John Palmer Esqr. Commisy. to the Territory of N. S. Wales.

Dr. To Robt. Campbell Esqr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To 250 Cows @ 28	0	0	0 pr.	.....	7,000	0	0
„ 4 Calves @ 8	8	0		.....	33	12	0
„ 4 Asses @ 8	8	0		.....	33	12	0
			cwt. qr. lbs.				
98 Bags Sugar, Weight Nt.	181	0	2 @ 3	.....	543	1	0

£7,610 5 0

Sydney, New South Wales.

RECEIVED this 3rd March 1803 from the Ship Castle of Good Hope, the Undermentioned Stock into Government Stock Yard Vizt.

250 Cows  
4 Calves  
4 Asses

For which I have Signed Five Receipts of this Tenor and Date.

JNO. JAMESON,

Supert. of the Stock.

\* Note 28.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc.

1803.  
9 May.

Purchase of  
live stock  
and sugar  
from Robert  
Campbell.

THE Superintendant of the Public Stock having Selected 250 Cows, 4 Calves and 4 Asses for the Breeding Stock imported by the Castle of Good Hope, on Account of Messrs. Campbells, as also 9 Tons of Sugar, You are hereby required and directed to make Payment for the Same by Bills on His Majesty's Treasury According to the Prices Contained in the Contract\* entered into with Mr. Robert Campbell in March 1801; Transmitting, full Vouchers for the Same to the Joint Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury and furnishing me with Two Setts thereof.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Received this 8th of March 1803 of Jno. Palmer Esqr. Commissary One Sett of Bills of Exchange on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury at 90 Days Sight for the Sum of £7,610 5s. 0d. Sterling being Payment for the aforesaid Live Stock and Sugar. For which I have Signed Five Receipts of this Tenor and Date.

ROBT. CAMPBELL.

We the Undersigned do hereby Certify that the above Purchase has been made on the most moderate Terms.

RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

THOS. SMYTH, P.M.

I do hereby Certify that the above were Purchased by John Palmer Esqr. Commissary. Agreeable to my Order.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE PAYMENT FOR BREEDING STOCK AND SUGAR FROM MR. R. CAMPBELL.

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

Sir, Sydney, 15th Feby., 1803.

Correspondence  
relative to the  
payment for  
live stock  
and sugar  
purchased from  
Mr. R. Campbell.

I beg leave to state to Your Excellency that it is a very unpleasant circumstance Mr. Jamison† should treat Captn. Mac-Askill and myself in the manner he has done, and as to the former not being *A Gentleman* and myself a Person of that description that wished to do *Injustice to the Public* are too Contemptible invectives to merit any other notice.

I beg leave to observe that I have no Copy of the Contract, at the same time I was perfectly satisfied with the proposals Your Excellency suggested as to the mode of Landing etc.

112 Cows are now landed here and as they are not taken off our hand to Night we must do the best we can—And with respect to the *Ninety* that are rejected on account of *their Youth* as I

\* Note 59.

† *Marginal note.*—Superintendent of Government Stock, is a proud, touchy, but honest Scotchman.—P.G.K.

1803.  
9 May.

Correspondence  
relative to the  
payment for  
live stock  
and sugar  
purchased from  
Mr. R. Campbell.

understand, I am convinced Your Excellency will appoint such Gentlemen as you may think proper to decide on their present state before subjecting and involving me in such a disastrous and unmerited Circumstance.

I have, etc.,  
ROBT. CAMPBELL.

(No. 2) *Governor King to Mr. Robert Campbell.*

Sir, Sydney, 16th Feby., 1803.

I am sorry that any misunderstanding has arisen between Capt. McAskill and Mr. Jamieson to the latter of whom I have just given a severe Reprimand for his Conduct to the former in my presence this day.

I have a Copy of the Contract the perusal of which is very much at your Service.

I have directed measures to be taken for removing those which are landed tomorrow Morning.

Of those which are rejected by Mr. Jamieson I shall direct an Officer to join one of your naming in deciding according to the tenor of the Contract, with liberty to call a third, as it is by no means my wish that you should be a sufferer or the Public a looser.

I have, etc.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 3) *Mr. Robert Campbell to Governor King.*

Sir, Sydney, 18th February, 1803.

I am sorry to trespass on Your Excellency's time respecting the remainder of the Cows landed from the Castle of Good Hope, but as I am afraid they may suffer by the extreme Heat and bad Accommodation it would be very obliging to inform me what is to be done on the part of Government.

I have also to request the favor of a Copy of the order to Messrs. Laycock and Rowley with their Report that I may adopt such steps in the disposal of those that are rejected as may appear most beneficial for the Contractors, and which I flatter myself will appear reasonable to Your Excellency.

I have, etc.,  
ROB. CAMPBELL.

(No. 4) *Governor King's Order to Quarter master Laycock.*

By His Excellency 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. etc. etc.

WHEREAS a certain Number of the Cows brought from Calcutta, by the Ship Castle of Good Hope (in Consequence of a Contract for that purpose) being rejected as unfit to be received by Government and not according with the Tenor of the Contract.

You are therefore hereby required and directed to inspect the said Cattle, and to Report to me from under your Hands whether the State, Age, and Quality of the said Cows are or are not conformable to the Tenor of the Contract, the Heads of which you are furnished with.

For which this shall be your order.

Given under my hand at Government House Sydney in New South Wales this 16th February 1803.

To PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Mr. Thomas Laycock

Qr. Mr. N. S. Wales Corps On the part of Government.

Captain Thomas Rowley

Sydney Loyal Association On the part of the Proprietor.

[Annexure.]

“ENGAGES to bring One Hundred and Fifty Head of large Cows from Bengal fit for Breeding, not less than Two Years or more than Three Years Old, and to be paid only for such as are landed and deemed Merchantable at Port Jackson.”

A True Copy—P.G.K.

N.B.—What is meant by “Merchantable,” is that there is no danger of their dying in Consequence of the hurts they may have received on the Voyage or the state they are landed in.—P.G.K.

(No. 5) *Report on the Cattle selected.*

PURSUANT to an Order from His Excellency Governor King, on the other side to us directed.

We the undersigned have taken a careful Examination of the Cattle Landed from the Ship Castle of Good Hope and according to the best of our Judgment have Selected Thirty Two Cows, and Four Calves from the same, which are in our Opinions agreeable to the Tenor of the Contract and equal to the Others before approved of.

THOS. LAYCOCK, Qr. Masr. N.S.W. Corps.

THOMAS ROWLEY, Captain Loyal Sydney Association.

(No. 6) *The Memorial of Robert Campbell.*

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

The Memorial of Robert Campbell of Sydney on behalf of himself and Campbell and Co., Merchants, Calcutta.

HUMBLY SHEWETH

That your Memorialists were the first who established a Mercantile House in this Colony for supplying the Inhabitants

1803.  
9 May.

Correspondence  
relative to the  
payment for  
live stock  
and sugar  
purchased from  
Mr. R. Campbell.

1803.  
9 May.

Correspondence  
relative to the  
payment for  
live stock  
and sugar  
purchased from  
Mr. R. Campbell.

with the products of India, and in the prosecution thereof they flatter themselves no person can charge them with having extorted enormous Prices for the Merchandize they have from time to time exposed for sale, and which has been attended with the most beneficial consequences to the colony in general by putting a Stop to the monopolies that were formerly carried on, and the encouragement they have given to those who embarked in the Seal Fishery.

The Memorialists have also erected Warehouses and other buildings on the ground leases\* that cost them originally £700 Sterling at a great expence which has afforded a livelyhood to many Mechanics and Labourers that would otherwise have been destitute with their Families, but these Improvements are too obvious to enlarge on their utility, and they also may be considered as ornamental to the Harbour.

They have now the honor to represent to your Excellency that by indulging them with the liberty of discharging that Part of the Castle of Good Hope's Cargo allowed to be landed at these Warehouses, the Ship will be clear tomorrow, and therefore they beg leave to State the following circumstances for the Consideration of Your Excellency.

The Castle of Good Hope was freighted by your Memorialists at Seven thousand five hundred Sicca Rupees monthly, and from the time she was ready to receive the Cattle until the end of her return voyage the space cannot well be estimated at less than ten months which amounts to the Sum of Nine thousand three hundred and Seventy five pounds and the number of Cows with other Stock received by Government only amounts including the 10 ton of Sugar contracted for to £7,667 4s. which leaves a deficiency of £1,707 16s. and this must be paid to Captn. McAskill previous to his departure and whose limited detention will soon expire unless on Demurrage, which would only involve Us in still greater distress.

The Memorialists conceive that by importing So many Cattle into the country the Settlers and Inhabitants at large will be greatly benefited, and how far those who entered on so hazardous an undertaking are entitled to your Excellency's Support and countenance they humbly leave to your decision: Their Annual expenditure is very considerable and they have met with many losses in carrying on their concern that Merchants are often exposed to.

The Memorialists respectfully request that your Excellency when convenient may consider what is above Set forth and Authorize the 4,000 Gallons of Rum contracted with the Cattle to be landed, and the remainder bonded on the usual terms, and

\* Note 60.



as the Memorialists have accommodation at their own Premises it can be lodged there depositing the Key with your Excellency or any other person you may appoint, and finding Such other Security as may be required for the due performance of such terms as may be determined on which would greatly remove the anxiety and responsibility the management of so valuable a concern is attended with.

May it therefore please your Excellency to take our Case into Consideration and grant us such as may appear to you equitable and deserving.

ROBT. CAMPBELL  
for himself and partners.

Sydney New South Wales  
21 February 1803.

(No. 7) *Governor King to Mr. Robert Campbell.*

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 23rd February, 1803.

On my return to Sydney this day I received your Memorial of the 21st Instant.

In Answer to the first Paragraph, I fully admit the Advantage the Inhabitants of this Territory have derived since I have commanded here from your fair and equitable proceedings as a Merchant, and I equally admit that by those proceedings you have greatly assisted me in destroying the extortions and degrading Monopolies that formerly existed here.

In answer to the second Paragraph, I fully admit your commendable Exertions in building, which, although erected for the private interest of your House, has produced the benefits you state.

To the Third, I must observe that I found a pleasure in assisting you and saving a great Expence by your landing your Goods at your Warehouse, instead of landing them at the Hospital Wharf, from a Confidence I placed in your word and integrity in not landing any Spirits without my Permission.

On the fourth Paragraph I can make no particular observation, as it regards your private Concerns. The Sum due by Government will be liquidated by Bills on the Treasury before the Ship's departure.

What you state in the fifth Paragraph is very conclusive and just, and as a proof of my support and Countenance I beg to refer you to the Contract, which I considered so fair and equitable that it required little or no alteration on my part.

In answer to the sixth, I am sorry to observe by the Entries that the ship has brought so great a quantity of Spirits as 14,000 Gallons. The 4,000 Gallons you were permitted by me to Ship and bring here may be landed when you please, but it must go

1803.  
9 May.

Correspondence  
relative to the  
payment for  
live stock  
and sugar  
purchased from  
Mr. R. Campbell.

1803.  
9 May.

Correspondence  
relative to the  
payment for  
live stock  
and sugar  
purchased from  
Mr. R. Campbell.

into the Public Bonded Store; in addition to which I will give directions that what is wanted for the use of the Colonial Vessels, Constables, and Watchmen and the King's Ships shall be purchased from you before the Ship's departure provided none Cheaper may arrive.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 8) *Mr. Robert Campbell to Governor King.*

Sir,

Sydney, 24th February, 1803.

I have the Honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's Letter of Yesterday in answer to my Memorial of the 21st and to return my grateful thanks for the countenance and support you have been pleased to confer on our Mercantile Concern, and to assure you that it shall always be my study to merit a Continuance of it by a faithful discharge of whatever trust may be reposed in me.

When it is convenient for Your Excellency to sign the Permit I have enclosed to the Naval Officer, I propose landing the 4,000 Gs. of Rum allowed to be Bonded, as Captn. McAskill reported Yesterday to me that the Castle of Good Hope would be ready for Sea in Eight Days, and when it is lodged in the Store I will make a Return of the Gauge Marks and No. of the Casks for Your Excellency's satisfaction.

I have, etc.,

ROB. CAMPBELL.

(No. 9) *The Memorial of Robert Campbell.*

UNTO His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esq. Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales.

The Memorial of Robert Campbell Merchant of Sydney on behalf of himself and Messrs. Campbell and Co. of Calcutta.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH

That your Memorialists have lodged in His Majesty's Store the quantity of Rum landed by your Excellency's Permission from the Ship Castle of Good Hope and executed the Bond that was required for not disposing of it but by your Authority and at Nine Shillings the Gallon including the Duty, and which we conceived was granted by your Excellency as an additional Encouragement for the hazardous enterprise of importing cattle into this Colony.

The Memorialists beg leave to State they are on a very different footing with those who import Merchandize from England Rio Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope as the Ships are taken up for transporting Convicts and Provisions that generally defray the expence of the Voyage and therefore the Profit on their Investments may be considered as clear gain for the deten-

tion here is attended with little expence and should they be disappointed at this market they can carry on their Investments to Amboyna or other Ports in India as their great object is the Ship being chartered by the East India Company to load Teas and other goods for Europe. The Americans and other Foreigners are nearly in the Same Situation for at particular Seasons it is not much out of their track to round New Holland. WHEREAS Your Memorialists are obliged to pay freight until their Ships return to Bengal from the unfortunate circumstance of this Settlement not yet affording any Exports that would answer that Country as the Coals formerly exported\* at £3 Stg. Pr. Ton subjected us to a heavy loss.

The Memorialists have felt a peculiar hardship for the want of Spirits since the Month of February 1802 by being obliged to advance Cash to their numerous tradesmen and labourers to purchase it from retailers at Twenty Shillings Pr. Gallon, indeed they have and now pay that rate for what their Domestic Servants require, and on a late occasion when the Memorialists Supported and countenanced a Party of ten industrious Seamen to embark on the Seal Fishery a few Gallons could not be procured under a Guinea and no payment but Dollars would satisfy the proprietor.

The Memorialists buildings and other Improvements on their Leasehold Premises are not compleated nor have they been able to perform their Agreement with the Contractors for a proportion of Spirits, and circumstances has occurred that even when these are finished will oblige them to turn their attention to other undertakings equally as important and beneficial to the Country, but if the Memorialists are deprived of a proper distribution of Spirits for labour, and none can accuse them of having ever retailed a gallon for money, they will be obliged to desist for no concern can sustain the present daily wages of seven shillings and six pence to the Mechanics and four to the common workman.

The Memorialists Duty of 5 P. Cent. on the Castle of Good Hope's Cargo (deducting the Cows and Sugar for Government) if the whole was landed and exclusive of the Sixpence on packages amounts to upwards of Three hundred and twenty pounds and no other Commodities but those from the Eastward of the Cape are subjected to this immense Tax!

Your Excellency has done us the honor of Saying that you would give directions to purchase what Spirits may be wanted for the King's Ships etc. provided none cheaper arrived, as that has not been the case and the Castle of Good Hope ready for Sea the Memorialists flatter themselves you will now authorize it, and as a proof of what we have represented we will only

1803.  
9 May.

Correspondence  
relative to the  
payment for  
live stock  
and sugar  
purchased from  
Mr. R. Campbell.

\* Note 61.

1803.  
 9 May.  
 Correspondence  
 relative to the  
 payment for  
 live stock  
 and sugar  
 purchased from  
 Mr. R. Campbell.

charge 7/s. Pr. Gallon including the Duty and at this Price we will also Supply the Military and Civil Officers or for any other Similar Purpose, at the Same time we beg leave to add that it will evidently appear no merchants can Supply the Colony occasionally at this rate except by contract for the space of three or four years; therefore we hope your Excellency will admit if any quantity should then remain (which is uncertain as one or two casks of the Tier in Stowage that has been broke on were found leak'd) to be landed for the private use of the Memorialists, but bonded in the usual manner and under such restrictions as you think expedient, for if the Ship is obliged to go to the Eastward in quest of a Market, it will not only deprive the Commander of prosecuting a passage through Basses Straits, but involve your Memorialists in greater distress as no price can be expected at any Port to the Eastward that would compensate for the detention of the Ship at a monthly freight of one thousand Pounds Sterling.

The two hundred and fifty cows received by Government were in high condition, and the greatest part of those rejected by the Superintendant were in the humble opinion of your Memorialist equally Merchantable; None have died, nor are there any Symptoms of disease, time the best criterion will determine it, and it is unnecessary to enlarge on the painful Subject, but if the Memorialist's future Plans, and which are necessary to be adopted with fifty eight cows two Calves and additional increase thrown on their hands is attended with the Same Success in reducing the present price of Animal Food as their Mercantile Establishment has done that of Sugar and Tea with many other necessaries of life, from Prices that are too indelicate to repeat, they have cause and will chearfully rejoice at the present pecuniary disappointment.

May it therefore please Your Excellency to take these circumstances into consideration and grant the Memorialists Such relief as your wisdom may suggest.

Sydney 3 March 1803.

ROB. CAMPBELL.

(No. 10) *Governor King to Mr. Robert Campbell.*

Sir,

Government House, March 5th, 1803.

In answer to the 2nd Paragraph of your Memorial dated 3rd Inst. I cannot but be satisfied that your Advantages in trading to this Port is not equal with the descriptions of Ships you describe, But I conceive the advantages you derive on the Prices you receive, if not equal to your wishes, yet they are full as much as can be paid by the different descriptions of people in this Colony. I would not have you conclude that I consider

your Charges greater than what your Expences and risque may warrant, yet they certainly do come high when compared with the pay of Officers etc. in the Colony.—I am much concerned that the Coals were not found a desirable object at Calcutta.

1803.  
9 May.

Correspondence  
relative to the  
payment for  
live stock  
and sugar  
purchased from  
Mr. R. Campbell.

However great the inconvenience you may have felt for the want of Spirits; Yet I must inform you that it is the decided wish of His Majesty's Government that Spirits should not be made the Circulating Medium in this Colony to prevent it they have taken great pains which I am sorry to say has in some measure been rendered abortive by the quantity that has been suffered to be Shipped on board the Castle of Good Hope; and I must beg to observe that any Ship which brings more than 4,000 Gallons of Spirits from India, I shall consider myself obliged to send away without landing any.

With respect to placing you in a more Advantageous situation than any other Person in the Colony, by licencing what I have taken so much trouble and anxiety to lessen the Evils of, is what I cannot with propriety accede to—However as it may be an Accommodation to you I have no objection to your landing and paying the duty for 300 Gallons for your domestic purposes.

You will observe that I have directed the Spirits wanted for the King's Ships and the Colonial Vessels to be purchased in addition to the 4,000 Gallons you had Permission to bring for the domestic uses of the Inhabitants.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 11) *Mr. Robert Campbell to Governor King.*

Sir,

Sydney, 8th March, 1803.

I have the Honor of transmitting to Your Excellency the Delivery of the Rum from His Majesty's Store vizt.

To 28 Licensed People. 34 Gs. each is . . . .	952	Galls
„ Sundry others . . . . .	645½	„

Total 1,597½

The quantity lodged agreeable to the Company's Gauge was 4,095 Gs. Pr. Report furnished to the Naval Officer, but on opening the Casks I found the leakage to be more than I expected, from which I suspect it will be deficient about 200 Gs. of the quantity proposed to be divided amongst the Inhabitants.

I thank you Sir, for the notice I received this afternoon from Mr. Palmer for supplying H. M. Ship Porpoise with 1,650½ Gs.; and I hope on re-considering our unfortunate Case you will admit of the remainder on board the Ship to be bonded and

1803.  
9 May.

Correspondence  
relative to the  
payment for  
live stock  
and sugar  
purchased from  
Mr. R. Campbell.

remain at Your Excellency's disposal—There are two of our Vaults finished, to which there is no access, but from the Cove, and there it would be in compleat Security for any Space that might be requisite.

I would esteem it an obligation if Your Excellency would furnish me with a Set of Bills on His Majesty's Treasury for about a Thousand Pounds to account of Wheat Receipts I hold for the Current Quarter, as in all probability there will be no opp'y for India after the Castle of Good Hope's departure for many Months; at the same time I am aware it is intruding on your Regulations, and if I did not feel embarrassments unnecessary to explain, I would not presume on any other pretext whatever to make the Application. I have, etc.,

ROB. CAMPBELL.

(No. 12) *Governor King to Mr. Robert Campbell.*

Sir, Government House, 9th March, 1803.

I have received yours, and am sorry I cannot with any degree of propriety suffer more Spirits to be landed from the Castle of Good Hope than what is wanted for the use of the King's Ships and the Stores, And am equally sorry that the arrangement I have made, and which I cannot infringe, respecting the Quarterly Auditing the Public Accounts of this Colony, precludes me from Complying with your request respecting the Payment for Wheat Receipts given into the Stores.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 13) *Mr. Robert Campbell to Governor King.*

Sir, Sydney, 11 March, 1803.

I am incapable of expressing my concern and distress on perusing your Excellency's letter of the 9th and equally at a loss for apology to offer for troubling you again on the Painful Subject.

Since Monday the Castle of Good Hope has been in demurrage to us of twenty guineas Pr. day, and as your Excellency has informed me you cannot with any propriety allow the remainder of the Spirits to be landed, we must despatch the Ship and submit to our fate,—at the Same time I am so deeply interested in Captain McAskill prosecuting his voyage by the Westward, that I am induced to make the following proposal—If the Spirits is suffered to be landed and remain in His Majesty's Store, I will come under a penalty and find Security that if it is not required for the use of the Colony in Twelve months I will oblige myself to export it at the expiration of that Period, or forfeit the Sum

that may be condescended on for the use of the Orphan Fund, in consideration of this, and the other circumstances mentioned in my former Memorial, I hope your Excellency will yet relieve us from difficulties that our exertions and Mercantile Establishment has involved us in.

I have, etc.,

ROB. CAMPBELL.

(No. 14) *Governor King to Mr. Robert Campbell.*

Sir,

Sydney, March 15th, 1803.

In answer to yours of a former date, it is by no means compatible with my Instructions to comply with your request.

I remain, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 15) *Mr. Robert Campbell to Governor King.*

Sir,

Sydney, 17 March, 1803.

I beg leave to inclose the Delivery Book of the Rum from the Bonded Store agreeable to your Excellency's Permits, of which those unmarked with D. are not delivered; when they are it will only leave 423½ Gals. of the original quantity your Excellency permitted me when the contract for Cattle was Settled, provided the leakage does not exceed 5 Pr. Cent. agreeable to the State furnished the Naval Officer to Settle the Duty and which I fear will be the case.

In consequence of your Excellency's letter of the 15th wherein you inform me it is by no means compatible with your Instructions to allow the remainder of the Spirits to be landed and Bonded on the terms Suggested, I have given directions to Captain McAskill to Sail on Sunday, and therefore it becomes necessary on my part to observe that I have not yet been furnished with payment for the Cattle and other Articles for Government in terms of the Contract, may I request you will be so obliging as to comply with the Same, that the Castle of Good Hope may accordingly proceed on her return Voyage to Bengal, and relieve me of any further demurrage.

I have, etc.,

ROB. CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

VOUCHER No. 28 for Spirits purchased from Mr. R. Campbell.

Sydney, New South Wales,

March 16th, 1803.

John Palmer Esqr. Commissary. to the Territory of N. S. Wales.

Dr. To Robert Campbell.

To 880 Galls Spirits @ 7/s per Gall £308 0 0

Received this 17th Day of March 1803 of Jno. Palmer Esqr. Commissary, One Sett of Bills of Exchange on the Right Honour-

1803.  
9 May.

Correspondence  
relative to the  
payment for  
live stock  
and sugar  
purchased from  
Mr. R. Campbell.

Purchase of  
spirits from  
Mr. R. Campbell.

1803.  
9 May.

Purchase of  
spirits from  
Mr. R. Campbell.

able the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury at 90 Days Sight in Favour of Robert Campbell Esqr. or Order for the Sum of £308 Sterling being Payment for the above Spirits.

For which, I have Signed Five Receipts of this Tenor and Date.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

We the Undersigned do hereby Certify, that the above Purchase has been made on the most moderate Terms.

RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

THOS. SMYTH, P.M.

I do hereby Certify that the above Spirits were Purchased by John Palmer Esqr. Commissary for the Use of the Colony, agreeable to my Order.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc.

You are hereby required and directed to draw a Sett of Bills of Exchange on the Right Honorable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury at 90 Days Sight in favour of Robert Campbell Esqr. or Order for the Sum of Three Hundred and Eight Pounds for the aforesaid Spirits, purchased for the Public Use of the Colony March the 17th 1803, Taking Care to transmit proper Vouchers for the Same, furnishing me with two Setts thereof.

For which this shall be your Order.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Jno. Palmer, Esqr., Commissary.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

VOUCHER No. 32 for Stock purchased from Mr. Balmain in August, 1801.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc.

MR. WILLIAM BALMAIN Principal Surgeon of this Territory having previous to his leaving this Settlement on leave of absence had his Cattle and one Horse Valued, for and received on Account of Government, which Valuation was not sufficient for his being paid the value in England, until the said Expence was provided for by a Bill for the value being drawn here, on the Rt. Honble. the L.C. of His Majesty's Treasury.

You are hereby required and directed to give a Set of Bills for the same amounting to £356, according to the Valuation, drawing the Bills in favor of Mr. Balmain's Agent at this place, taking sufficient Vouchers for the same, One of which you will transmit to the Joint Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury, and delivering me Two. For which this shall be your Order.

Given etc. this 31st March 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Jno. Palmer, Esqr., Commissary.

Purchase of  
live stock from  
Surgeon  
Balmain.



Sydney, New South Wales, 10th Augt., 1801.

1803.  
9 May.

WE whose Names are hereunto Signed have agreeable to the Governors directions made the following Valuation of the Stock of Cattle and a Filley the property of Wm. Balmain Esqr. Principal Surgeon.

Purchase of  
live stock from  
Surgeon  
Balmain.

2 Cows with young Heiffer Calves	£40 ea	.....	£80
2 Cows heavy in Calf	35	„ .....	70
2 Heiffers in Calf	30	„ .....	60
1 Two Years Old Bullock	30	„ .....	30
3 18 Months old Bullocks		.....	70
1 8 Months Heiffer		.....	16
1 Filley		.....	30

£356

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.

C. GRIMES.

JNO. JAMIESON.

Received into my Charge by Order of Govr. King and delivered into the Care of Mr. Jno. Jamieson Superintendt. of Government Stock of Cattle etc. the above described Cattle etc. belonging to Wm. Balmain Esqr. in whose charge they are to remain until it is known whether Mr. Balmain is paid for them or not by Government and in the latter Case they with their Increase are to be delivered to such person as Mr. Balmain may appoint to receive them.

JNO. PALMER,

Commissary.

Certified

JNO. JAMIESON.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

RECD. from Jno. Palmer Esqr. Comy. One Set of Bills of Exchange on the Rt. Honble. the Lords Comrs. of His Majesty's Treasury No. 68 at 90 Days Sight, for the Sum of £356 Sterling. being Payment for the within Live Stock For William Balmain Esqr.

D. WENTWORTH.

Sydney N.S.W. 31st Mar. 1803.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

[A copy of the voucher for grain purchased between 1st January and 31st March, 1803, has not yet been found.]

[Enclosure No. 7.]

VOUCHER No. 29 for the payment of Engineer and Artillery Officers' Salaries from Sept. 28th, 1800, to March 31st, 1803.

Payment of  
salaries to  
engineer and  
artillery officers.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc.

WHEREAS Captain Edward Abbott of the New South Wales Corps did duty from 28th Sept. 1800 to August the 23rd 1801, as Engineer and Artillery Officer, when he resigned and was succeeded by Ensign Fran's Barrallier who performed that and

1803.  
9 May.  
—  
Payment of  
salaries to  
engineer and  
artillery officers.

several other Duties from the 23rd August 1801 until the 9th October 1802, when that Officer's Services being required in the Corps he was discharged, and Colonial Lt. G. B. Bellasis was appointed in his Room and has acted as such from the 14th Oct. 1802 to the date hereof, and as I have received Instructions from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and the War Department to make an Allowance of 7/6 a day to Ensign Barrallier and conceiving that the same Appointment will be allowed to Captn. Abbott who formerly did that duty, as well as to Colonial Lieut. Bellasis who now does it—You are therefore hereby required and directed to Pay 7/6 pr. Day to Captn. Edwd. Abbott, and to make up Ensign Barrallier's pay equal to that Sum, and to pay Colonial Lieut: Bellasis at the same rate during the time he has done that duty, transmitting a Copy of this Order to the Joint Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury with sufficient Vouchers for this Expenditure, Two Copies of which you will deliver to me,—For which this shall be your Order.

Given etc. this 31st March 1803.

To

John Palmer Esqr.  
Commissary.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

Payment of  
the crew of  
the brig  
Norfolk.

VOUCHER No. 30 for the payment of the Crew of the Norfolk Brig from 1st Jany. to 22nd Decr., 1802.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc. His Majesty's late Colonial Brig Norfolk having been Employed procuring Pork for the use of this Colony from the 1st of Jany. to the 22nd December 1802 at the Island of Otaheite where she was Stranded and lost, but her Cargo of Pork consisting of 10,000 lbs. and most of the Materials being brought here by His Majesty's Armed Vessel Porpoise.—You are hereby required and directed to pay the said Crew for the above time agreeable to the Order for the Establishment of the said Vessel dated the 28th March 1801 taking care to make out regular Pay lists which are to be signed in the presence of Two Witnesses—For the Amount of which you will Draw Bills on the Right Honble. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and you are to be particular in advising their Lordships of having so done, and to transmit regular Vouchers to them in support thereof, delivering to me Two of the said Vouchers—For which this shall be your Order.

Given etc. this 31st March 1803.

To

John Palmer Esqr.  
Commissary.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

PAY LIST for the Norfolk Colonial Brig, William House, Master  
between the 1st Jany. and the 22nd December, 1802.

1803.  
9 May.

Payment of  
the crew of  
the brig  
Norfolk.

Time of Entry.	Names	Free or Emancipated.	Quality.	Wages due.	Nett Wages.
1st Jany., 1802...	William House.....	Free .....	Mast'r ...	£ s. d. 76 5 9	£ s. d. 76 5 9
" " " "	Edwd. Beckford .....		1st Mate	38 2 10	38 2 10
	Peter Robinson .....		A.B. ....	17 16 0	17 16 0
	Chas. Freeman.....		Do .....	17 16 0	17 16 0
	Thomas Holt .....		Do .....	17 16 0	17 16 0
	John Usher .....		Do .....	17 16 0	17 16 0
	Willm. Stephenson ...		Do .....	17 16 0	17 16 0
	Willm. Murphy .....		Boy .....	6 7 2	6 7 2
	John Daily .....		Do .....	6 7 2	6 7 2
				216 2 11	216 2 11

Witness to the above Payments

THOS. JAMISON, J.P.

THOS. MOORE.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

VOUCHER No. 33 for the payment of Arrears of Salary, paid to the Heir of the late Master Carpenter of Norfolk Island.

Payment of  
salary due  
to estate of  
Wm. Peate.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc.

WHEREAS Mr. Wm. Peate late Master Carpenter, Deceased, sent to this Colony by His Majesty's Under Secretary of State for the Home Department with a Salary of Forty Pounds Pr. Annum commencing from the 15th Jany. 1792, and ending on his Death at Norfolk Island on the 11th June 1795, and whereas it appears by his Will now lodged with James Sykes Esqr. of London, that the same James Sykes and myself as Lieut. Governor at that time of Norfolk Island, were Appointed Joint Executors to his Will, on behalf of his Daughter Mary Peate then Seven Years of Age, and the Monies still coming to his Estate from Government, amounting to the Sum of Eighty Six Pounds, Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence (after deducting Fifty Pounds paid to the said Wm. Peate) never having been Paid, and as the Relations of the said Mary Peate have sent for her to England, and she having claimed the Wages due to her late Father, and as the Salary to the said Master Carpenter was not voted in the Estimates—

You are hereby required and directed to draw a Set of Bills on the Rt. Honble. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the said Sum of £86 13s. 4d. In favor of James Sykes Esqr. or Order for the use of the said Mary Peate, taking

1803.  
9 May.

Payment of  
salary due  
to estate of  
Wm. Peate.

care to advise their Lordships Secretaries thereof, to transmit regular Vouchers for that Expencc. and furnishing me with Two Originals.

For which this shall be your Order.

Given etc. this 31st March 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To

John Palmer Esqr.  
Commissary.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

The salary of  
Paterson as  
lieutenant-  
governor.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING LIEUT.-COL. PATERSON'S CLAIM FOR  
SALARY AS LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

*Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Governor King.*

Sir,

Sydney, 28th April, 1803.

I am sorry to be under the necessity of mentioning to Your Excellency that some mistake has arisen, in respect to the Payment of my Salary as Lieut. Governor of this Territory.

Your Excellency is well acquainted that this situation was promised to me prior to my leaving England, nearly four Years since, and that Notice of the Appointment was Officially received by you from His Grace the Duke of Portland dated 19th June 1801: but notwithstanding this, no Money has been paid into the hands of my Agents from the last Accounts I have received, nor is it provided for on the Estimates for 1802. I have therefore to request you will be pleased to authorize the Commissary to draw a Conditional Bill to the Amount of £600, which I consider to be less than is due to me on that head.

I have, etc.,

W. PATERSON.

*Governor King to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.*

Sir,

Sydney, 28th April, 1803.

In answer to yours of this day respecting the disappointment you feel on your Salary as Lieut: Governor not having been paid, or being provided for on the Estimates, I cannot but attribute this mistake to some Official Oversight.

In consequence of a verbal Communication from Mr. Secy. King before I left England, I gave you an Order to act as Lieut: Governor on my taking the Chief Command Sept. 28th 1800, as Stated in my Letter to His Grace the Duke of Portland of that date—I rec'd the following intimation from his Grace by his Letter dated June 19th 1801 Vizt: "That in consequence of your (my) representations His Majesty has been pleased to Appoint Lt: Col: Paterson, Lt: Govr: of New So. Wales."

Under these Circumstances I can have no objection for your Accommodation to give the Commissary the necessary Orders to comply with your request, which Order I enclose.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1803.  
9 May.

The salary of Paterson as lieutenant-governor.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

VOUCHER No. 35 for the Conditional payment of Lieut.-Colonel Paterson's Salary as Lieutenant-Governor.

Conditional payment of Paterson's salary as lieutenant-governor.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc.

LIEUT: COL: PATERSON having by his Letter of this date represented his disappointment at not having received any Salary as Lieut. Governor; which does not appear provided for on any Estimate particularly that for 1802; and requesting me to authorize you to draw a Conditional Bill to the amount of £600 which he considers to be less than due to him on that head.

And whereas in Consequence of a verbal Communication with His Majesty's Under Secretary of State for the Home Department prior to my leaving England I gave Lieut: Col: Paterson an Order to act as Lieut. Governor on my taking the Chief Command Sept. 28th 1800, and having received Official Information from His Grace the Duke of Portland, that in consequence of my representation His Majesty had been pleased to Appoint Lieut: Col: Paterson, Lieut: Governor of New So. Wales.

You are hereby required and directed under the above Circumstances to draw a Bill on the Right Honble. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the Sum of £600 Sterling in favor of Lieut: Col: Paterson, Conditional on the approval of the Right Honble. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and the Principal Sect. of State for the Colonies and the War Department, taking Care to Transmit proper Vouchers of the Same and furnishing me with Two Originals thereof For which this shall be your Order.

Given etc. 28th Apl. 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Jno. Palmer Esqr.  
Comss.

RECEIVED from John Palmer Esqr. Comy. One Conditional Set of Bills of Exchange on the Rt. Hon. the Lords Comrs. of His Majesty's Treasury at 90 Days sight in my favor for the Sum of £600 Sterg. being in part payment of Salary due to me as Lieut. Governor—For which I have signed Five Receipts of this Tenor and date.

W. PATERSON,  
Lt.-Govr.

1803.  
9 May.

Purchase of  
Spanish dollars  
for the use of  
Captain Kent.

[Enclosure No. 12.]

VOUCHER No. 34 for the purchase of Dollars for the use of  
H. M. Ship Buffalo.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc.

WHEREAS I have judged it expedient for the benefit of this Colony, that His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo, should call at the Islands East of Java on her Passage to Calcutta to endeavour to ascertain whether Breeding Stock can be obtained at those Islands, and as it is necessary Captain Kent should be provided with some Spanish Dollars, and Articles for Barter to procure the said Breeding Stock if any can be got—

You are thereby required and directed to advertize for Five Hundred Spanish Dollars which you will obtain at the lowest rate possible, and draw Bills at Ninety Days sight for the Amount of the same delivering them to Captain Kent, and taking his Receipts for being accountable to you, or to His Majesty's Treasury for the said Dollars, on his return; and transmit full Vouchers of the same to the Joint Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury, furnishing me with Two Copies of the Same—You will also put on board the Buffalo the Articles as Pr. Margin\* from the Perseus's, Coromandel's or Earl Cornwallis's Investments, getting the Masters Receipt for the Same.

Given etc. this 14th Apr. 1803.

To

Jno. Palmer Esqr.  
Commissy.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

RECEIVED from John Palmer Esqr. One Set of Bills of Exchange on the Rt. Honble. the Lords Comrs. of His Majesty's Treasury No. 70, at 90 Days Sight, for the Sum of £150 Sterling, being Payment for 500 Spanish Dollars at 72d. per Dollar.† For which I have signed Five Receipts of this Tenor and Date.

E. H. PALMER.

Sydney, New South Wales,

April 16th, 1803.

RECEIVED from Mr. Commissary Palmer the Sum of 500 Spanish Dollars by Order of His Excellency Governor King to purchase such Breeding Stock for the use of the Crown in this Colony, as I may be able to procure among the Islands to the East of Java; which said Sum of 500 Dollars, I hold myself accountable for to the said Mr. Commissary Palmer, or to His Majesty's Treasury and for which I have Signed Five Receipts of this Tenor and date, the dangers of the Seas Excepted.

WM. KENT.

\* Marginal note.—4 Pieces Print, 1 Piece Muslin, 23 Pollicat Handkfs., 13 Pollicat Handkfs., 48 Shawls.

† Note 62.

[Enclosure No. 13.]

NUMERICAL list of Bills drawn on H. M. Treasury between the  
1st Jany. and 31st March, 1803.

1803.  
9 May.  
Returns  
transmitted.

[*A copy of this return is not available.\**]

[Enclosure No. 14.]

STATEMENT of Provisions remaining in H. M. Stores N. S. Wales  
31st March, 1803, and Estimate thereon.

[*A copy of this return is not available.*]

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GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch endorsed "Marine," per H. M. S. Glatton; acknowledged  
by Lord Hobart, 30th November, 1803.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

9th May, 1803.

To the duplicate of my last marine letter with its en-  
closures and separate letter I beg to refer your Lordship for  
every information up to their dates.

On the arrival of His Majesty's armed vessel Buffalo, in  
October last, I directed every expedition to be used in clearing  
that ship of her cargoe and getting her ready as soon as possible,  
hoping to save enough of the summer to send her by Basses  
Straits to India for a cargoe of cattle; but unloading, caulking,  
and refitting made it too late in the season to send her that way.  
I therefore determined on employing her agreeable to the enclosed  
order, the first part of which was an object wished by Government  
at the first settling of this colony. I hope she will be successful  
among the islands; and if not, it appears to me she cannot be  
better employed than on the remainder of her destination, which  
I hope will meet your Lordship's approbation. From the enquiries  
I have made, I find that, altho' cattle may be procured at Mada-  
gascar, yet the want of fodder is so great that but few of those  
put on board for the Isle of France arrive there; and it is very  
doubtful whether the cows, &c., can now be procured at the  
Cape.

Employment  
of H. M. S.  
Buffalo.

The Porpoise, since her last return from Otaheite, has been  
found very weak in her frame, and her outside plank in many  
places rotten. She is now repairing and refitting as well as can  
be done here, to be sent to England next September.† That ship

Condition of  
H. M. S.  
Porpoise.

\* Note 63. † Note 64.

1803.  
9 May.  
 Services of  
 H.M.S.  
 Porpoise.

Description of  
 ship most  
 suitable for  
 the colony.

Return of the  
 schooner  
 Cumberland.

Intentions of  
 the French  
 government.

Settlement of  
 Tasmania.

Survey of  
 King Island and  
 Port Phillip.

has not lain idle a day, except in refitting, during the three years she will have been on this service, and has rendered much benefit to the colony by the two cargoes of salt pork she has brought from Otaheite, the first of which certainly saved us from experiencing much inconvenience and loss of our breeding stock; nor has her second cargo been unacceptable, altho' our stores are now so well filled with salt meat. Notwithstanding she has brought these supplies, yet she is by no means calculated for bringing cattle; therefore, if it should meet your Lordship's approbation, to apply to the Admiralty for the Porpoise being replaced by another vessel of about 350 or 380 tons, with a good between decks for cattle, a vessel of that kind would be a great acquisition to this colony; and if the two qualities of sailing and stowage could be united, such a ship would be the most desirable for this service.

The Cumberland, Colonial schooner, which I sent to the southward, as stated in my separate letter (a duplicate of which is sent with this), returned here 8th March. By her I received a letter from the Commandant of the French expedition of discoveries, a copy of which—with my remarks thereon—I have the honor to enclose. By its tenor your Lordship will observe that he does not avow having instructions to make any settlement on Van Diemen's Land. What intentions the French Government may in future have on that island, I cannot pretend to say further than I have communicated to your Lordship; but I respectfully conceive some instructions should be sent on that head, as it is within the limits of His Majesty's territory. On the arrival of His Majesty's ship Glatton, Lieut't John Bowen of that ship offered to settle any part of that island I might direct. The river Derwent having many local advantages, joined to the description given by Mr. Bass of what is called Risdon's Cove, induced me to accept L't Bowen's offer; and as he had Capt. Colnett's consent and recommendation, I have appointed him to act as commandant and superintendant of that intended settlement, under the enclosed Instructions. And as an assistant-surgeon cannot be spared from this place or Norfolk Island, I have appointed Mr. Jacob Mountgarrett, surgeon of the Glatton, to that situation, who will also act as a magistrate, and be of much assistance to Mr. Bowen, whose numbers at first will be but small, until I am able to report to your Lordship the progress he is likely to make.

The officer of the Buffalo, surveyor, gardner,\* &c., returned from their survey of King's Island and Port Phillip, with no very promising hopes of either being found an eligible place for a large agricultural settlement. I have the honor to forward a copy of

\* Note. 65.



their surveys, which will explain what they have done. It now remains to determine how far it would be advisable to make a settlement at Port Phillip. From its being situate at the western extremity of the entrance of the straits, it may be advisable some years hence, and indeed absolutely necessary. How far it may be considered as an immediate object, I must submit to your Lordship's consideration.

1803.  
9 May.

Settlement at  
Port Phillip.

The seals and sea elephants which abound so much on King's Island, makes that a place of certain advantage to the individuals who frequent it, as they are sure of returning with a cargoe of oil and skins, but from the accounts recently received from thence I shall soon be obliged to issue an order forbidding sealing parties going there but at particular times, as these animals decrease very much throughout Basses Straits.

Proposed close  
season for  
sealing in  
Bass Straits.

The French schooner I mentioned in a former letter,\* which arrived here from the Isle of France to catch seals, &c., in the straits, was lost among the Cape Barren Islands, which may stop any more adventurers from that quarter.

Wreck of sailing  
schooner.

The flattering accounts the owners of the southern fishery will receive of the success their ships have had on this coast and that of New Zealand, ought to ensure their following this as the surest and most profitable track for their ships. We have now two ships belonging to London ready to sail, full of spermacæti oil, and several more are gone Home in the same state.

Success of  
whale-fishing.

I have had no communication with the Investigator since October last, a duplicate of which goes with this. I do not expect Captain Flinders, by his own account, before June. Not having had a safe or secure opportunity of sending the box containing his surveys as far as this place to the Admiralty before now, I have forwarded it under Capt. Colnett's particular care to the Secretary of the Admiralty, to whom it is addressed. I have also sent the commander† of the Lady Nelson's charts to the place where he parted company with the Investigator, *i.e.*, at Cumberland Islands, in latitude 21° south.

Charts of  
Captain  
Flinders.

In my general letter I have informed your Lordship of His Majesty's ship Glatton's arrival here and the general good state of health she brought the convicts in. I am sorry I was not previously possessed of instructions respecting the timber, as I should have had sufficient to load that ship. We have got as much as possible during the Glatton's short stay, and if it answers no better purpose it will serve as good samples of what we shall get and send by the first ship after the Glatton, as gangs of men shall be kept for that purpose alone. As all this timber

Arrival  
of H.M.S.  
Glatton.

1803.

9 May.

The problem  
of procuring  
timber.

is to be looked out and sized to particular dimensions according to the Navy Board plans, which will require much of the attention of one person of trust and confidence, I have fixed on the master boat-builder, who is every way equal to that business; and as he will have much to do in regulating the people's labor, &c., who are at that particular work, I beg to suggest the propriety and advantage of his having the extra allowance of 5s. a day for doing that duty, as long as obtaining timber from this country shall be considered an object, which I apprehend will depend on its being found equal to the use it is intended for, as in that case any quantity can be sent from hence; and I have no doubt but the return of that article will greatly do away the expences of the colony, when the difference between sending convicts in transports is calculated and the expence of sending them in King's ships is so much lessened by the timber they will carry back, as it will be my duty to keep men preparing timber that there may be as little detention as possible when the ships arrive. As some preparatory work is necessary to facilitate this important object, I have requested Capt. Colnett, who is my superior naval officer, to order a survey on the Supply hulk, the result of which I enclose, by which your Lordship will observe that this conversion will greatly accelerate the procuring timber from the shoal parts of this harbour where it abounds. Capt. Colnett has also furnished me with a quantity of fir plank, of which a large punt or flat vessel will be immediately constructed to remove timber to this place in readiness for ships. By those means, and our timber carriages, I have no doubt that the value of timber sent from hence for construction, and the saving of sending convicts, &c., by the men-of-war, will greatly reduce the expences of this colony to the nation. An estimate of the value and utility of the timber received from hence I respectfully hope will be forwarded to me by your Lordship's application to the Navy Board, as that now sent by the Glatton, for the reasons stated in the enclosures, can only be regarded as samples; still the value and utility of it would be a guidance to your Lordship as well as to me.

The hulk  
Supply to be  
used as a  
lighter.

Value of the  
export of  
timber.

The naval  
status of  
Governor King.

I have now to request your Lordships attention to a subject which I have communicated to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty—I need not inform your Lordship that my situation here as Governor does not enable me to direct the service afloat, when there is any ship here commanded by the youngest post captain, for altho' I hold the rank of post, yet my commission as principal commander of the Buffalo, only enables me to command all commanders; from the class of ship sent to this colony, it is most probable they will be commanded by post captains, to

whom every point of service must be made by me as a request—which could not on any account be done away with, when post captains my seniors may come here, but if their Lordships should judge it admissable to give me a commission as principal *captain* of the Buffalo similar to Govr. Phillip's appointments (which would make no increase of pay), I should in that case command all post captains junior to me as well as commanders, which I presume would greatly benefit the public service of this colony.

1803.  
9 May.

The naval  
status of  
Governor King.

In my last marine letter I informed your Lordship of Mr. Bass\* in his vessel the *Venus*, having returned from Otaheite, and that I had, agreeable to the contract made with him, purchased the salt pork he brought from Otaheite, which, if no supplies had arrived from England, would, with that brought by the *Porpoise*, have proved a seasonable resource. He sailed some time past on a similar pursuit, with a promise from me of purchasing any salt pork he could bring at the same price, which is considerably cheaper than it can be sent from England for. Mr. Basses enterprizing speculation has led him to attempt getting a breed of guanacoes from the coast of Peru, for which purpose he solicited a certificate from me, which I took upon myself to grant, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose. He has also entered into a conditional contract, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose, to purchase the hull of the *Norfolk* brig, now lying stranded at Otaheite; and has also made the application and proposal, stated in his letter forwarded herewith, and to which I have annexed my remarks. Respecting the certificate to the Spanish Government, I do not foresee any political inconvenience that can attend the open and unequivocal manner he goes in, and perhaps it may ultimately tend to some public advantage, which I shall not fail to communicate to your Lordship. The conditional agreement made with him respecting the *Norfolk's* hull I fear will be useless, from the report of those who left her, and the enquiry leaves little hope of anything being made of her.

Speculations of  
Mr. Bass.

Proposed  
importation  
of guanacoes.

Conditional  
purchase of  
hull of brig  
*Norfolk*.

Bass'  
"passport."

Respecting the speculation he has proposed of bringing fish to this colony, having made such marginal notes thereon as appear to me requisite, I respectfully presume, as Government has entered into no other specific engagement except taking what fish may be required, that it may be attended with much advantage; but how far the lands described by him can or ought with propriety to be leased to Mr. Bass for so laudable an undertaking I must submit to your Lordship's wisdom, as the permission I shall give him to that effect will be conditional until I have the honor to receive your Lordship's instructions on this point.

Proposed  
fishery off  
New Zealand.

\* Note 68.

1803.  
9 May.

Report from  
vessel trading  
with Peru.

Since writing the former part of this letter, one of the small trading vessels\* from India, belonging to the house of Chase, Chinery, and Co., at Madras, returned here the 22d ult'o from the coast of Peru and Chili, where he went some months ago from hence with a quantity of those articles that could not be sold here owing to the quantity of all kinds of goods that abounded in this colony. He touched at Masafuero, where he found a number of English and American sealing parties. From thence he went along the coast of Peru and Chili, stopping at places as had no fortifications or cruizers to prevent his object. He went to the northward as far as Coquimbo, and on his return to the southward, he was chased by an armed vessel, which took his boat and thirteen men. The master relates that the armed force on that coast consisted of the following vessels:—Two frigates, a ship of 50 guns (that sails very ill—built in Peru), two armed whalers, a cutter-brig, and a lugger. I have judged it proper to state this circumstance, to possess your Lordship of the hazard that any commercial enterprize on that coast is attended with.

Spanish fleet  
on west coast  
of S. America.

Capture of  
English and  
American  
vessels on the  
coast of  
S. America.

In the course of their cruize on this coast, the master was informed that the Redbridge, whaler, had been seized with a quantity of specie that had been received for English goods, and also five American vessels. They were taken to Conception, and from thence sent to Lima for condemnation. An American with a quantity of specie, acquired by the same means, had also been taken at Masafuero by a Spanish cruizer.

The enclosure will inform your Lordship of the present state of His Majesty's ships and Colonial vessels on this station.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

PAPERS RELATING TO THE DESPATCH OF H.M.S. BUFFALO TO  
CALCUTTA.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc.

Sailing orders  
for H.M.S.  
Buffalo.

HIS Majesty's Armed Ship Buffalo being fit for Sea and Victualled for Six Months of most Species, you will receive on Board the People and Stores as p'r Enclosure, and make the best of your Way to Norfolk Island, where the said People and Stores are to be delivered to the Lieut.-Governor of that Island.

Having performed that Service, you Will proceed through Pitt's or Dampier's Straits,† and either of the Eastern Straits,

\* Note 69. † Note 70.

you may Judge proper, into the Indian Ocean, Stopping at such Islands as you may think fit to Water and refresh at, as Well as for the purpose of Ascertaining Whether a Good Breed of Cattle and Horses Can be Obtained among any of those Islands, with Fodder or Grain for feeding them on the Passage, making such Observations thereon as may guide me hereafter in Sending a Vessel for that Purpose. And to enable you to make out such Purchases as you may Judge advisable of Cows or Mares among those Islands, you are furnished with 500 Dollars and the Articles for Barter as p'r Enclosure, to give in Payment for any Quantity of Cows or Mares that you may be able to procure, which, if sufficient to fill the Ship, you will loose No Time in returning hither.

1803.  
9 May.  
Sailing orders  
for H.M.S.  
Buffalo.

You are also at liberty to Call at Pulo Pinang, or Prince of Wales's Island,\* for the same Purpose.

Not Succeeding in Getting a Sufficiency of Cattle at the Eastern Islands or Pulo Pinang, you will make the best of your Way to Calcutta, and after having delivered my Letters to His Excellency the Marquis Wellesly, or the Governor for the Time being in Council, you will lose no Time in procuring as many Young Cows of the best Breed as the Ship can Stow, together with the other Articles as p'r Separate List.

You will take Care to procure the said Articles at the Cheapest Rate, regard being had to their being of the best kinds, In Payment for all which you will draw Bills at Ninety days' Sight on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury procuring sufficient vouchers One of which you will transmit to the Joint Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury by the first Conveyance from India to England, With a Copy of this Order, to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and War, With such other Observations as you may judge necessary to Communicate on this Subject, delivering me Copies of the Same, and One Original Voucher on your Return.

You will take care to Complete the Victualling for the Ship's Company to Two Years of all Species (except Salt Meat and Bread, of which you will take only Eight Months) from the Time of your leaving India on your Return to this Port, drawing Bills for the Same on the Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy, and transmitting the usual Vouchers.

Having Completed the Object of your Voyage thus far, you Will lose no time in Returning to this Port and Deliver the Said

\* Note 70.

1803.  
9 May.

Sailing orders  
for H.M.S.  
Buffalo.

Stock and other Articles to the Commissary General for the Public Use of this Colony, taking his Receipt for the Same.

Given etc. this 16th April 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Captn. Wm. Kent Comr.  
of H.M.A. Vessel  
Buffalo.

Live stock and  
stores required  
from Calcutta.

LIST of Articles Sent for to Calcutta, by His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo, for the Use of the Crown in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales:—

Articles.	Quantity.	For What Purpose.	Supposed Value at Calcutta from Mr. Campbell's Invoice.		
			£	s.	d.
Cows .....	As many as the ship can bring say 100.	For Breeding .....	@ £1 10 0 Ea.	150	0 0
Mares .....	Four .....	Do .....	@ £30 Ea.	120	0 0
Good Stallions ...	One .....	Do .....	@ £60 Ea.	60	0 0
Grain .....	400 Maunds .....	For Feeding .....		62	0 0
Paddy and Browsa.	275 Do .....	Do .....		22	0 0
Bales of Hay and Straw pack'd and Scrd.	83 Do .....	Do .....		100	0 0
Rice .....	200 Bags .....	Hospital, Orphans, etc.		62	10 0
Salt Petre .....	2 Cwt. ....	Curing Meat .....	@ £1 0 0 Ea.	2	0 0
Gunny Bags .....	2000 in No. ....	For Wheat, etc. ...	10 12 } pr Hund.	13	18 9
Sugar .....	20 tons .....	For Issue and Barter.	@ £30 pr Ton	600	0 0
Spirits .....	4000 galls. ....	For Colonl. Vessels Overseers, Watchm. and other Purposes.	@ 2s. 7d. per Galln.	516	0 0

Sydney, New South Wales.

INVOICE of Articles Sent on Board His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo, Captain William Kent for Barter to the Eastern Islands 9th March 1803.

			£	s.	d.
4 Pieces Print Contain'g	112 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds.	@ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr. yd. ....	17	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 do of Muslin	10 "	@ 4- " .....	2	0	0
23 Policat Handkerfs	No. 1	@ 2/- ea. ....	2	6	0
13 Do do	" 2	@ 2/8 .....	1	14	8
48 Shawls		@ 3/9 .....	9	0	0
			£32	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

For which I have signed Five Receipts of this Tenor and Date.

WM. KENT.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

1803.  
9 May.

LE COMMANDANT EN CHEF BAUDIN AU GOUVERNEUR KING.\*

A bord de la corvette le Géographe, Isle King,

Monsieur le Gouverneur,

le 3 nivose, an 11

L'arrivée du Cumberland m'aurait surpris par le contenu de la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire, si M. Roben qui le commande n'avoit par sa conduite fait connoître le véritable motif pour lequel il a été si précipitamment expédié, mais peut-être est il venu trop tard, car plusieurs jours avant qu'il arborâ sur nos tentes son pavillon nous avions laissé dans les quatre points principaux de l'isle à laquelle je conserve votre nom des preuves de l'époque où nous l'avons visitée.†

Criticism on  
the despatch  
of the schooner  
Cumberland.

L'histoire qu'on vous a fait et dont on soupçonne M. Kemp, capitaine au régiment de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, être l'auteur est sans fondement. Je ne crois pas non plus que les officiers et naturalistes qui sont à bord puissent y avoir donné lieu par leur discours, mais dans tous les cas vous deviez être bien persuadé que si le gouvernement français m'avoit donné ordre de m'arrêter quelques jours au nord ou au sud de la terre de Dieman, découverte par Abel Tasman, j'y aurois resté, et sans vous en faire un secret.

Le 17 le Naturaliste a mis à la voile, et doit se rendre en droiture en France.

Malgré toutes mes recherches avant le départ il s'est trouvé trois hommes cachés à bord du Géographe,‡ cinq autres étoient sur le Naturaliste et trois sur le bâtiment américain la Fanny dont le mauvais temps nous a séparé. J'ai, comme nous en étions convenus, mis sur l'Isle King les huit hommes qui nous concernoient; on leur a donné un peu de pain et quelques vêtements. Vous trouverez ci-joint leurs noms, ou du moins ceux qu'ils ont donnés:—

Discovery of  
stowaways.

Charles Williams.

Mecquete Donniss.

George Viller.

John Cavenaze.

John Coleman.

James Fline.

James Gibone.

John Honatré.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, etc.,

N. BAUDIN.

\* Note 71.

† Note by Governor King.—“If Monsieur Baudin insinuates any claim from this visit, the island was first discovered in 1798 by Mr. Reid in the Martha, afterwards seen by Mr. Black in the Harbinger, and surveyed by Mr. Murray in February, 1802.”—PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

‡ Note by Governor King.—“Most of these found means to go on board the Géographe before she left the island.”

1803.  
9 May.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GOVERNOR KING'S INSTRUCTIONS TO LIEUTENANT BOWEN.

Instructions to  
Lieutenant  
Bowen as  
commandant at  
the Derwent.

INSTRUCTIONS for John Bowen, Esq're, Commandant and Superintendent of the settlement to be formed in the River Derwent, on Van Diemen's Land.

WITH these Instructions you will receive my appointment for commanding and superintending the settlement intended to be formed at the River Derwent on Van Diemen's Land; and to obey all such orders as you shall from time to time receive from me, His Majesty's Governor-in-Chief and Captain-General of the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, or from the Lieutenant-Governor in my absence, or other officer administering the Government for the time being.

You are, therefore, to proceed in His Majesty's armed vessel Porpoise, or Lady Nelson, tender, whose commanders have my orders to receive you, with the men, women, stores, and provisions necessary for forming the intended settlement; and, having fixed on a proper place about Risdon's Cove, you are to take upon you the execution of the trust reposed in you, causing my appointment to be publicly read.

After having taken the necessary measures for securing yourself and people, and for the preservation of the stores and provisions, you will proceed to the clearing of ground on the public account for the cultivation of wheat and other plants, with the seeds of which you are furnished, and which you are to regard as public stock, and as such to be accountable for it, and send me by every opportunity accurate returns of the increase.

You are to inform yourself of the nature of the soil, what proportion of land you find proper for the cultivation of wheat, barley, and flax, as likewise what quantity of cattle can be taken care of, and the number of people you may hereafter judge necessary for the above purposes. You will also inform me whether the general timber in that country is fit for the purposes of being sent to England for the construction of King's ships, particularizing, as far as you are able, the different species, length of trunk, and diameter; also whether it grows mostly crooked or straight, and notice the facility of getting it on board ships. An attention is also necessary to the other productions of that country. You will likewise observe what are the prevailing winds in the different seasons, the best anchorage according to the season, the rise and fall of the tides, likewise when the dry and rainy seasons begin and end. You are not on any consideration to build, or permit the building, any decked boat or vessel exceeding twenty feet keel.



You will take with you six months' provisions, within which time you will receive an additional supply; but, as you may be able to procure fish, you are to make the provisions you receive serve you as long as possible.

The convicts, being the servants of the Crown till the time for which they are sentenced expires, their labour is to be for the public, and you are to take particular notice of their good or bad behaviour, that proper notice may be taken of them hereafter.

You are to cause the prayers of the Church of England to be read with all due solemnity every Sunday, and enforce a due observance of religion and good order, transmitting to me, as often as opportunity offers, a full account of your particular situation and transactions.

You are not to permit any intercourse, or trade, with any ships or vessels that may stop at Van Diemen's Land, whether English, or of any other nation, unless such ships or vessels should be in distress, in which case you will afford them such assistance as may be in your power.

You are to fix the settlers, as p'r margin,\* in such situations as may not interfere with any future arrangements respecting a space for the building a town, or fortification, or the grounds you may intend to allot for cultivation on the public account; and, as they are free settlers, you will, as they are the first, allot two hundred acres to each family, and victual them for eighteen months. They are to be allowed the labour of two convicts each during that time, and to be supplied with such a portion of seed, grain, garden seeds, and stock, as can be spared; the proportion of tools they are to be issued respectively.

Given, &c.

28th March, 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Sydney, New South Wales,

(Confidential with General Instructions) 1st May, 1803.

IN case any French ships, or Ships of any other Nation, should attempt to form an Establishment anywhere in the Neighbourhood of where you are Settled, You will inform the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's right to the whole of Van Diemen's Land, founded on such Claims as you do not doubt His Majesty will assert. If they persevere after this, you will endeavour to prevent them carrying their intention into Effect, but without any Act of hostility if it can be avoided; Nor will you on any

\* Note 72.

1803.  
9 May.

Instructions to  
Lieutenant  
Bowen as  
commandant at  
the Derwent.

1803.  
9 May.  
Instructions to  
Lieutenant  
Bowen as  
commandant at  
the Derwent.

Account suffer His Majesty's Flag to be insulted. Should anything of this kind occur, you will not omit giving me the most Early and Circumstantial detail thereof.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

SURVEY OF THE HULK SUPPLY.

Survey of the  
hulk Supply.

PURSUANT to an Order from James Colnett Esquire, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Glatton, and Senior Officer of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in Port Jackson at the request of His Excellency Governor King.

WE whose Names are hereunto Signed have been on board the Supply Hulk, and find her in the following State: Her Topsides and Decks quite rotten and falling to pieces—And we judge that if she is Cut down to her Bends, that her Bottom may be usefully Converted to the purpose of bringing Timber for Construction from the different parts of this Harbour to Sydney, as well as for many other useful Colonial, and Public Services: And we have taken this Survey with such Care and Equity, that we are able to make Oath thereto if required.

Given under Our Hands on board His Majesty's late Armed Vessel and now Hulk the Supply this 15th day of April 1803.

JS. COLNETT.

WM. KENT.

WM. SCOTT.

THOS. WICKEY, Carpenter of H.M.S. Glatton.

JNO. COLDWELL, Carpenter, H.M.S. Buffalo.

THOS. MOORE, Master Builder, Port Jackson.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

*[The subject of this enclosure has not been elucidated, as the register is blank.]*

[Enclosure No. 6.]

Certificate  
granted to  
George Bass.

GOVERNOR KING'S CERTIFICATE GRANTED TO MR. GEORGE BASS.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc.

I CERTIFY that the bearer, Mr. George Bass, of the brigantine Venus, has been employed since the first day of November, 1801, upon His Britannic Majesty's service in procuring provisions for the subsistence of His Majesty's colony, and still continues using those exertions.

Now, should he, in order to avoid a long and precarious research among the islands of the Pacific Ocean, find it expedient

to resort to any harbour or port in His Catholic Majesty's dominions upon the West Coast of America,—this instrument is intended to declare my full belief that his sole object in going there will be to procure animal food, live stock for breeding (which the colony is much in want of), and such other articles of food as he may be allowed to purchase, without any view to private commerce or any other view whatsoever.

1803.  
9 May.

Certificate  
granted to  
George Bass.

I have, therefore, to request that all Governors and Commanders-in-Chief at any of the ports or places in His Catholic Majesty's territories, where the aforesaid Mr. George Bass may happen to touch, will not only afford him their countenance and protection, but also to assist him in the execution of his object, so far as may be consistent with their instructions from their royal master, His Catholic Majesty.

Given etc. this 3rd day of February 1803 etc.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNOR KING AND MESSRS. BASS AND BISHOP RELATING TO THE HULL OF THE BRIG NORFOLK.

Conditional  
purchase of  
the hull of  
the brig  
Norfolk.

CONCLUDED and agreed upon between His Excellency Governor King on the part of His Majesty, on the one part, and Bass and Bishop, merchants, on the other.

Bass and Bishop are to pay one hundred pounds sterling money of Great Britain for the hull of the brig Norfolk, lately wrecked at Otaheite, on the following conditions:—

That they shall have full liberty to use every means to remove the said wrecked brig's hull from the place where she now lies should they think proper upon their arrival to make such an attempt.

Should they make it, and so far succeed as to remove her thence, or to haul her up upon the dry land to a place where the sea cannot touch her; or, should they find it necessary, having once got her afloat, to take her, bilged and damaged, as she is, across the sea to another island to repair the said brig, and having got her there and hauled her up upon the shore, that then and not until then is the purchase made and the money become due.

Moreover, should the attempts to haul her up from where she now lies fail, or should she, though gotten off and afloat, but unrepaired and damaged as she now is, be sunk or lost before she can arrive at a place of repair across the sea at another island,

1803.  
9 May.

Conditional  
purchase of  
the hull of  
the brig  
Norfolk.

and be there hauled up ready for repair—that then, in either of these two cases, no money whatever is to be paid.

Given under our hands and seals, before witnesses, at Sydney,  
this 4th day of February, 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING,  
BASS AND BISHOP.

Witness—JNO. PALMER.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

MR. GEORGE BASS TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sydney, N.S.W., Jany. 30th, 1803.

Bass' proposal  
to procure a  
supply of salt  
fish from  
New Zealand.

Your Excellency,

Sir,

From the dearness of Animal Food in this Country, and the little prospect there is of its being reduced by killing the live Stock for many years yet to come, I have been induced to make some consideration upon the chance of lessening the vast sums expended Annually by the Government in sending out hither supplies of Beef and Pork for the rations of the Convicts, whose Numbers now that Peace is established in Europe we may conclude will every year be considerably Augmented.

In point of Information, it is unnecessary for me, to say to your Excellency that by my late Voyage to the South Islands, I have enabled you to issue from the Public Stores pork at a price much below what the Government could have sent it out from England; But I mention the Circumstance to impress upon your Excellency, that I have not only undertaken but have performed a reduction of the Public Expence.\* Thus furthering your Arduous exertions to the same end whilst procuring to myself a profitable though very moderate return.—And on this Plan am I desirous of proceeding in the present Instance.

I have every proof short of actual experiment that fish may be caught in abundance near the South part of the Island of New Zealand, or at the neighbouring Islands and that a large quantity might be supplied Annually to the Public Stores.

Government Aiding me in the project, I will make the Experiment—The Aid I ask of Government is an exclusive privilege or Lease of the South part of New Zealand, or that South of Dusky Bay, drawing the line in the same parallel of Latitude across to the East Side of the Island; As also of the Bounty

\* *Marginal note by Governor King.*—The quantity of pork purchased from Mr. Bass at 6d. pr. lb. was very acceptable at the time it came, (before the supplies arrived from England) and as far as my information goes, at least 6d. pr. lb. less, than it could be sent from England, But it is to be supposed, that if the Peace continues Salt Pork from England will not exceed 6d. pr. lb.—P.G.K.

Isles, Penantipodes Isle and the Snares, all being English discoveries together with Ten Leagues of Sea around their Coasts.\* The Lease to continue for 7 years yet to come; renewable to 21 years, if the fishery within the first 7 years is judged likely to succeed. Capability of affording to the Public Stores once every Week a ration of good Salt Fish at one penny pr. lb. less cost than a Meat Ration calculated at the Prime Cost in England with Freight to be deemed good and sufficient proof of success, and Ground for claiming the renewal of the Lease to its utmost limits of 21 years.

1803.  
9 May.

Bass' proposal  
to procure a  
supply of salt  
fish from  
New Zealand.

And since the several different places above specified are only asked for, to give greater scope to the Experiment they shall all upon the application for renewal of Lease. be given up, that only excepted which experience shall have proved to be the best adapted for the purpose in View, which purpose is no other than that of a Fishery.—Until after the Expiration of 7 years, I cannot consent to supply Annually any specific quantity of Fish to the Public Stores, such term being to be considered as a period of probation only.—Nor do I wish that Government should be bound to take any specific quantity of fish Annually supposing that quantity to be ready—Government within the above space of time may become purchasers or not as is found convenient.†

And should any failure happen in the Stores, and times of exigency again be seen in the Land I will readily come forward and supply one half of the fish I may have in my own Private Stores during such exigency at 25 pr. Cent. less cost than the then Market price of that Article in this Colony.‡

If your Excellency thinks the above proposal worthy of your notice, I request of you at once to have the priviledge, that I may begin to set matters in motion. If I can draw up food from the Sea, in places which are lying useless to the World, I surely am entitled, to make an exclusive property of the fruits of my ingenuity as much as the Man who obtains Letters Patent for a Cork Screw or a Cake of Blacking.

Sir, I am, etc.,

GEO. BASS.

\* *Marginal note by Governor King.*—As Mr. Bass limits the term of his first essay to 7 years, His success may warrant the lease being extended.—But remains to be ascertained how far the Fish thus Salted will answer, and whether the Oil and Potatoes expended with the Fish may not be adequate to the saving proposed. But as it is at his own risk that he undertakes this enterprize, every encouragement I presume should be allowed him which at present depends on the progress he may make when he makes the Trial which will not be done, until his return from his present Voyage.—P.G.K.

† *Marginal note by Governor King.*—This is by no means binding on Government to take the Fish unless wanted.

‡ *Marginal note by Governor King.*—This appears fair and equitable.

1803.  
9 May.  
Return of  
H.M. and  
colonial vessels.

[Enclosure No. 9.]  
His Majesty's and Colonial Vessels Employed for the Public Service of His Majesty's Colony in New South  
Wales, May 9th, 1803.

Names	Rigged.	Tons	When and where built or Purchased.	No. of Officers and Men.	Pay per Month.		Pay per Annum.	In what Condition.	General Employment.
					£	s. d.			
Buffalo .....	Ship ..	..	On the Establishment of the Navy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Going to India for cattle.
Porpoise .....	Ship ..	..	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Returned from Otaheite in December last; now refitting.
Supply .....	Hulk ..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Receives Empty Casks and other Stores
Lady Nelson ..	Brig ..	60	Paid as a Contingent Colonial Expense to the 16th Oct., 1802, then as a tender to the Buffalo, by Order of the Admiralty.	Lt. and comm'dt... Chief Mate..... 2nd do..... 12 petty and a bte	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arrived from England in December, 1800; has since been three Voyages of Surveying in Bass's Straits and Hunter's River, and has been with His Majesty's ship Investigator. Is now fitting to go with that ship on her return.
Francis.....	Schooner	40	Came in Frame from England, in March 1792.	Master .....	4 0 0	52 0 0	do	do	Has been very actively employed in going between Port Jackson and Norfolk island, bringing Grain from Hawkesbury, and Coals from Hunter's River.
Cumberland.....	Schooner	26	Built at Sydney by Govt., 1801.	Master .....	4 0 0	52 0 0	do	do	Bringing Grain from Hawkesbury.
Dee .....	Sloop ..	11	Long Boat, decked..	Mate .....	2 5 0	29 5 0	.....	.....	A very useful Vessel for bringing Grain, &c., from the different Settlements, and many other very useful public purposes.
2 Long boats 3 Pinnaces 3 Small boats 1 Large flat	.....	..	Very old .....	1 Man .....	1 8 0	18 4 0	.....	.....	Variously employed in the Harbour.
				And 3 prisoners	3 13 0	47 9 0	.....	Constantly repairing.	

Vessels Building—Portland, brig, 160 Tons, in Frame; no Shipwrights to work on her.  
Integrity, Sloop, 60 Tons; Covering in, and will soon be finished.  
Two boats.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Additional Enclosure.]

1803.  
9 May.MESSRS. ROBBINS' AND GRIMES' SURVEY OF PORT PHILLIP AND  
KING'S ISLAND.*[A copy of this roll will be found in the volume of charts.]*

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked "Military No. 2," per H.M.S. Glatton; acknowledged by Lord Hobart, 30th November, 1803.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord, 9th May, 1803.

Referring to my last Military Letter\* wherein I communicated the circumstances that had taken place respecting the Conduct of some of the Officers of the N.S.W. Corps which had rendered two General Courts Martial necessary, I am again under the necessity of detailing events, which I should have joyfully settled here, without any reference to your Lordship—But as those proceedings have so materially affected that subordination and discipline, necessary for conducting H.M. Service in this remote part, I feel it a painful duty to communicate these events, In the detail of which I shall confine myself to Circumstances supported by the fullest and Clearest documents.

The discipline  
of the New  
South Wales  
Corps.

As soon as my last letters were closed, and the Atlas (the ship that had the spirits which I refused to allow being landed) had sailed, public affairs called me to the out settlements. I was absent from Sydney four weeks, and on my return was seized with a dangerous attack of illness. The disappointment and concealed revenge of those who felt themselves aggrieved by the different Orders and restrictions I have been under the necessity of adopting to bring about any regularity, induced them to take the opportunity, when my existence was doubtful, of using the most assassin-like means of attacking my character and reputation, and aiming at the destruction of all good order and discipline in case I recovered.

Advantage  
taken of  
Governor King's  
illness and  
absence from  
Sydney.

The infamous mode used first was by the most seditious drawings made public in the barrack-yard. As I have no positive proof of the author, I have only to observe that the tenor of the inscriptions and the place where found sufficiently points it out as the assassinating production of some one whose conduct had been such as to compel me to represent it.

Seditious  
drawings in the  
barrack yard.

The next day another anonymous seditious paper made its appearance, said to have been found in the yard of Capt'n Kemp's barrack.

Publication of  
anonymous  
satirical verse.

Two days after another paper of the same kind was found near an officer's barrack, a copy of which I enclose with my remarks.

\* Marginal note.—No. 1, dated Nov. 9th, 1802.

1803.  
9 May.

Publication of  
anonymous  
satirical verse.

Three days after another paper of a still more seditious nature was found, as said, in a chaise belonging to Lieut. Hobby, of the New South Wales Corps, who, instead of communicating the contents to me, or his Commanding Officer, took it to Parramatta, where he read it and published it to different persons, as stated in the depositions. Another officer of the Corps, Ensign Bayly, procured the same seditious paper from Major Johnston, which he also did his utmost to disseminate, not being deliver'd to me till two days after the original, and a number of copies were in circulation.

Conduct of the  
officers  
compelled  
King to take  
action.

Conscious as I was of my integrity, and having a thorough contempt of the assassin's blow, I should have passed over any number of similar attacks that such concealed villainy could have suggested with the scorn and contempt they merit, had they not been circulated by those who ought to have observed a different conduct; but as I saw officers publishing those infamous papers, the duty I owe to His Majesty's service, the public, and myself, required that I should bring those officers to a public account for having so industriously disseminated those papers, the pernicious tendency of which are obvious.

Trial of officers  
by court  
martial.

Surgeon Harris  
appointed  
prosecutor.

I had no other mode of noticing these officers' conduct than by trying them by a General Court-Martial, which made it necessary for me to prosecute. Issuing the warrants, my presence as prosecutor could not be admitted; that authority I delegated to the Surgeon of the Corps, who has generally officiated as Deputy Judge-Advocate. Judge, my Lord, how far I ought to expect impartiality, when those officers were tried by others of their own Corps; and although I did not nominate three officers, in conformity to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's intimation of excluding such officers as might be suspected of partiality, yet certainly a Governor has very little chance of justice where he is so situated, having only one Corps, and but a sufficiency of officers to sit a Court-Martial, and being unable to manage the prosecution in person.

Proceedings of  
the courts  
martial.

The respective proceedings and sentences of those Courts-Martial, with my remarks thereon, I have been under the necessity of referring to His Majesty's decision, through the Judge-Advocate General, as I must consider myself much aggrieved by the proceedings and sentences of those Courts-Martial until I receive the royal pleasure thereon.

Arrest of  
Surgeon Harris.

On the trial of Captain Kemp an event as extraordinary as unprecedented occurred, which is detailed from No. 1 to No. 34 of the enclosures,\* by which, and the following documents, your

\* *Marginal note.*—A. Correspondence with B. Major Johnston.



Lordship will observe that the President thought proper to dismember the Court by putting the Judge-Advocate, who also prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, into arrest. I did not consider myself justifiable in appointing another Judge-Advocate until the extent of the arrested Judge-Advocate's crime was known by a Court-Martial, which, at the request of Major Johnston (who commands the Corps during Lieut.-Col. Paterson's indisposition), I immediately ordered. Another Judge-Advocate being appointed to finish the pending trial was insisted on. That I did not consider myself authorized to do—first, as having given the warrant for convening the Court, I presumed it would have been proper, whatever crime the Judge-Advocate might have committed, for the President not to have suffered them to go on with the evidence, and to have informed me of the circumstance, instead of remaining three days without noticing the crime, and then putting the Judge-Advocate and Prosecutor under an arrest at the period when the prisoner was entering on his defence, thereby dismembering the Court without any previous communication with me, who gave the warrant for its being convened, and who was on the spot; and having delegated the Judge-Advocate to prosecute in my name, I know of no person, except himself, in whom I would choose to place so much confidence. These reasons determined me in not appointing another Judge-Advocate. Previous to forming this determination I consulted every authority I possessed, and made every enquiry among those I conceived able to inform me, but could find no reason to change the ideas I had formed, which I conceived under the existing circumstances were consistent with justice and equity. How far I am right or wrong in this proceeding I humbly submit to that authority whose decision I shall bow to with respect.

The General Orders that announced the above also directed that the members of the pending Court-Martial were to consider themselves dismissed from any further attendance on that trial until His Majesty's pleasure might be received. By the correspondence your Lordship will observe the terms in which Major Johnston resisted and disobeyed that Order. I was not ignorant of the regulation that officers on Courts-Martial are not susceptible of being ordered on any other duty until that is ended; but in these settlements there is no other but the New South Wales Corps, and the number of officers at all times have been insufficient for the duty. That circumstance, and Major Johnston refusing to name members from among the dismissed officers from the late Court-Martial for holding the Criminal Courts of Judicature, notwithstanding the authority His Majesty has been

1803.

9 May.

Arrest of  
Surgeon Harris.Opposition of  
Major Johnston  
to King's  
orders.

1803.  
9 May.

Meeting of the  
principal  
officers and  
their decisions.

pleased to vest in the Governor of this territory, yet, seeing Major Johnston's disposition, I did not choose to rely so much on my own opinion as to dispense with such advice as I could obtain, for which purpose I issued a warrant to the six principal officers in the colony to meet me. The proceedings and results of that meeting is stated in the enclosure,\* by which your Lordship will observe that, however irregular I conceived the Court-Martial's conduct was in putting the Judge-Advocate into arrest under the existing circumstances, yet, as the opinions on the fourth question were so unequal, I considered it a duty incumbent on me for ensuring the administration of justice and the tranquility of the colony, to sacrifice every opinion of my own on the legality of another Judge-Advocate being appointed to conclude the pending trial, under the existing circumstances the Court was dismembered. I therefore yielded to the idea of those who were for that measure, rather than take the officers from the out settlements or detain the King's ships for the purpose of holding Criminal Courts of Judicature, which could not be dispensed with; and I humbly request being informed how far the President of that General Court-Martial was justifiable in confining the officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate under the circumstances detailed in the correspondence, and how far my conduct was justifiable in not appointing another until the absolute existence of this settlement required it, which, tending to so essential an object as that of insuring members for the Criminal Court, without injuring more important objects of His Majesty's service, I trust will acquit me of having acted with indecision, and assist my claim for your Lordship's support in the just discharge of this, which is not the least arduous of the responsibility attached to the situation I have the honor to hold.

Judge-advocate  
appointed for  
Kemp's trial.

The Deputy Judge-Advocate of the colony was appointed to officiate as Judge-Advocate on the remainder of Captain Kemp's trial. And in consequence of the arrest the former Judge-Advocate was under, and Major Johnston's desire of prosecuting and trying him by a General Court-Martial, I gave a warrant for that purpose. On the trial it appeared that the charge exhibited against the prisoner was so loosely worded, and stated in so contradictory a manner, that the President and members of the Court did not consider themselves authorized to go into any examination of witnesses; but, as the whole of the circumstances attending this extraordinary event are so singular, I judged it necessary to suspend my approval thereof, and to submit it to His Majesty's decision, which I have done through the Judge-Advocate General.

Court martial  
on Harris.

\* Marginal note.—Enclosure B.

On the correspondence which took place between me and Major Johnston on the preceeding subject I shall not trespass on your Lordship further than by requesting your consideration of its tenor, and the occasional remarks I have made thereon, to which I shall beg leave to add that as a strict obedience to the orders of my superiors is a duty I have ever considered indispensable, and practiced during an uninterrupted period of 34 years in His Majesty's service, I cannot help considering Major Johnston's conduct in this case but ill calculated to produce any good effects.

Respecting Mr. Harris, Surgeon of the New South Wales Corps, it is a duty incumbent on me to inform your Lordship that on my first arrival in this colony I had the most obnoxious and unpopular duties to perform, and consequently required some person to assist me in those active duties which it was impossible for any Governor, however great his strength of mind or body might be, to execute himself. Colonel Paterson's ill state of health, altho' Lieut.-Governor, prevented him from being of the assistance required. It was a person, active as a magistrate, conversant with the character of the inhabitants, and capable of giving the most assiduous and effectual assistance to me in the various departments I have to inspect. To give me that assistance Colonel Paterson recommended Mr. Harris, Surgeon of the New South Wales Corps, who being resident at the seat of Government, being the headquarters of the Corps, and having much leisure time, was fully equal and admissible in Colonel Paterson's *then* opinion. The public service and individual security experienced during the time that officer was allowed to assist me were conspicuous to all, and highly approved by myself, as well as Colonel Paterson and the colony at large, until this officer was active in assisting me to prevent the introduction of spirits. From that period began the rancour that has pursued him, and which ended in my relinquishing his assistance and services as a magistrate, &c., in consequence of Col'l Paterson's construction of the Duke of York's instructions, which, being detailed in the duplicate of my last military letter\* that accompanies this, I shall not repeat here. A short time after this Col'l Paterson fell into such a state that retirement from the command of the Corps, and his duty as Lieut't-Governor became necessary by the advice of the medical gentlemen,† and in which state he remains, having only resumed his military duty.

When the first General Court-Martial became necessary after I took the command, Colonel Paterson requested that an officer of

1803.  
9 May.

Correspondence  
between King  
and Johnston.

Surgeon Harris  
selected as a  
magistrate  
and assistant  
to the governor.

Effect of  
Harris'  
activity.

Ill-health of  
Colonel  
Paterson.

\* Marginal note.—No. 1 Military Letter dated Nov. 1802.

† Marginal note.—Correspondence D.

1803.

9 May.

Appointment  
of a deputy  
judge-advocate.

the Corps should officiate as Deputy Judge-Advocate. Ready to meet his wishes, I appointed an officer,\* who soon after was detached to Norfolk Island, when with Colonel Paterson's previous consent and approbation, Mr. Harris was appointed to do that duty when necessary. The person that appeared to me at that time the most eligible to have done that duty, was the Deputy Judge-Advocate of the territory; but, as Colonel Paterson and all the officers of the Corps had so decided an objection to him, I the more readily acceded to the Colonel's wish to appoint Mr. Harris, who, I am confident, would have been found deserving that or any other trust, had not his trial been rendered void by the repugnant tenor of the charge when it was exhibited against him, and which induced the members to proceed no further on his trial than by passing the sentence, which, with the rest, I have referred to His Majesty's gracious decision, through the Judge Advocate-General. I am also much concerned to state that notwithstanding Ens'n Bayly has been once tried by a General Court-Martial for having, contrary to my General Orders, beat and ill-treated the convict whose labour was assigned to him, instead of taking the prescribed steps for his punishment by the magistrates, he has since thought proper to repeat these acts in direct disobedience and contempt of my General Orders. On the third offence I was again compelled to try him. The Court refused to take any cognizance of it, and, altho' the facts would have been clearly established, even from his own confession, yet, as no investigation was made, the nature of the sentence requires me to transmit the proceedings of that Court-Martial also to the Judge Advocate-General for His Majesty's decision.

Ensign Bayly's  
trial and  
subsequent  
disobedience  
of orders.

The governor's  
bodyguard.

In my former despatches I informed your Lordship of my having embodied five men and mounted them with the accoutrements sent for that purpose, to serve as a body-guard to me when travelling, and to be ready on any emergency. They are taken from among the best of the convicts whose terms are expired, or whose behaviour has induced former Governors and myself to emancipate them, which is equally the case with many of the New South Wales Corps. On a late emergency, when the convicts lately arrived from Ireland in the *Hercules* committed some great excesses, and left the place they belonged to, I sent these men to Parramatta to act under the direction of the officer of the New South Wales Corps in command on that detachment, from the supposition that five troopers well armed and mounted, would greatly assist in overtaking and securing the insurgents. Your Lordship will observe by the enclosed correspondence,† that the services of these men were not only rejected in a manner by no means respectful to me, but that the right of my re-embodiment

\* *Marginal note.*—Capt. Abbott.

† *Marginal note.*—Enclosure C.

the Associations is doubted, let what will be the emergency. On this particular point I hope to receive your Lordship's instructions, as it may not be of the most pleasant consequences if the Governor is to be prevented calling forth those succours in times of need, which he is warranted to do by the King's Commission. In my last military letter I informed your Lordship that I had not, nor did not mean, to re-embolden the Association; but circumstances may arise that may render it necessary.

1803.  
3 May.  
Legality of enrolment of the Loyal Associations.

Having stated the circumstance, and transmitted the proceedings of the Courts-Martial, together with every General Order I have issued since I took the command, I have now to express my heartfelt concern at being compelled to intrude those disagreeable circumstances on your Lordship's attention and those they may necessarily fall under; but as the strait line of duty and rectitude has ever been my guide, and which I trust will appear from a review of my conduct during fifteen years I have served in these colonies, I humbly request that support which I trust an anxious and unwearied attention to the interest of every part of His Majesty's service, and the public welfare, committed to my charge may entitle me to.

King asks for support.

Your Lordship's letter of the 30th August, 1802, respecting the reduction to be made in the strength of the New South Wales Corps, as well as in the regiments of the line, together with a copy of the Royal Instructions respecting the form on which the discharged marines were allowed to settle, are inserted in the Government Orders,\* as well as Mr. Sullivan's communication respecting the stoppages to be made from the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers; in consequence of which, thirty-one discharged soldiers have remained as settlers, and seventy-one will proceed to England in the Glatton under the care of a serjeant.

Reduction of the N.S.W. Corps.

As Captain Colnett declines going to Norfolk Island for the reduced soldiers at that place, they will be brought from thence by the first opportunity, and sent Home in the next King's ship.

Reduced soldiers at Norfolk Island.

The Commissary has transmitted to the Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury a return of the stoppages made from the non-commissioned officers and privates for their ration for the year 1802.

Stoppages from pay of N.S.W. Corps.

Lieut't-Col'l Paterson having claimed Ensign Barrallier's return to his regimental duty, as stated in my military letter No. 1 and General Orders of October 9th, 1802, I have directed that officer to be paid the salary your Lordship pointed out up to the date of that Order; but I cannot help considering it inconsistent

Salary of Ensign Barrallier.

\* Marginal note.—Oct. 23rd, 1802.

1803.  
9 May.  
Paterson's  
contradictory  
actions.

Bellasis  
appointed  
engineer and  
artillery officer.

Affairs of  
Paymaster  
Cox.

Requisition  
for camp  
equipage.

in Colonel Paterson, after having made the objections respecting Ensign Barrallier and Surgeon Harris, as stated in the above Order, that he should still allow the officers to carry on their farms,\* &c., after such positive orders from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, which he quotes in his correspondence attached to my military letter No. 1. Ensign Barrallier being removed from my assistance as Engineer and Artillery Officer, I found it necessary to appoint a person who was equal to the situation, and none appeared so eligible as Mr. Bellasis, who had served the East India Company with so much honor and credit to himself as lieut't of Artillery, until the unfortunate event that caused him to be sent here from India. Having transmitted his case with this enclosure, I hope for your Lordship's approbation of that appointment in the room of Ensign Barrallier. Expecting soon to be enabled to give a free pardon to Mr. Bellasis, he being only conditionally emancipated, in which case he will return to England or India, I beg to suggest to your Lordship the propriety of one or two subalterns and a party of artillery-men being sent here for the service of our guns and batteries, as a future war may direct the Spaniards' attention to this colony.

Lieut't-Colonel Paterson having applied to me by letter to give him my advice respecting the Paymaster of the Corps having considerably overdrawn the subsistence and pay, I have advised him by no means to countenance the bills, which, it appears, the Paymaster has antedated some months beforehand, nor to sign the pay-lists for those periods.

The whole of the suspended Paymaster's extensive farms and great stock, as well as about £4,000 worth of trading property, being lodged in the hands of trustees, may be a future means of reimbursing Government; but the industrious individuals who have placed the whole of their earnings in his hands, as a secure deposit, I fear will lose their all, the debts he owes in the colony being of great amount.

As we have often been inconvenienced by the necessity of sending small detachments where there are no inhabitants I have enclosed with this a requisition for Camp Equipage for One Company which will be quite sufficient at present—The Ordnance Stores sent by the Glatton are all landed and are in good condition.

The enclosed is the last Monthly return of His Majesty's N.S.W. Corps and their distribution.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

\* *Marginal note.*—See enclosure No. 10 with Separate Letter No. 1 sent with General Letter No. 2 of this date.

## [Enclosure No. 1.]

SEDITIONS ANONYMOUS PAPERS, WITH REMARKS THEREON.  
EPITAPH.\*1803.  
9 May.Slanderous  
writings on  
Governor King.

Dejected, here forlorn, by all despised—  
 Of every human turpitude possess—  
 He sinks beneath those sins, to none disguised,  
 A wretch to whom all pity is bereft.  
 Two years or more triumphant did he reign  
 And practised deeds—ah! horrid to relate—  
 Tyrannical, unjust, oppressive, not to name  
 Such cruel acts as savages outshame.  
 To every law he, boasting, did defiance,  
 Made local laws to suit his own occasion;†  
 On honest men he never placed reliance,‡  
 As fools and rogues are open to persuasion.  
 Deluded wretch, whose acts so basely tend,  
 Who envies happiness that springs from vice,§  
 Whose vile career was far too bad to mend,  
 Who knows no joy beyond a sacrifice.  
 Satan, his friend, the sneaking cur unfurled,  
 Who cheated friend and foe and all deceived,  
 And to the hottest flames he soon was hurled,  
 The royal mandate being thus decreed.

## EXTEMPORE ALLEGRO.

My power to make great  
 O'er the laws and the State,  
 Commander-in-Chief I'll assume;  
 Local rank, I persist,  
 Is in my own fist,  
 To doubt it who dare shall presume.  
 On Monday keep shop,||  
 In two hours time stop,  
 To relax from such kingly fatigue,

\* *Note by Governor King.*—"The original paper from which this is copied, and is transmitted to the Judge-Advocate General, was found (as it is said in the proceedings of Capt. Kemp's Court-Martial, &c.) in the yard of Capt. Kemp's barrack which adjoins to Ensign Bayly's, and could not have been placed there but with the knowledge of someone belonging to either of those families. I shall make no further remarks on this anonymous, seditious, and equally contemptible attack than that it was made when my existence was doubtful; and that the cause of it may not be mistaken, I shall quote the documents and General Orders which occasioned this infamous assassination."

† *Note by Governor King.*—"Vide the whole of my general orders, now transmitted, correspondence and public accounts of the Colony."

‡ *Note by Governor King.*—"If the more than suspected author of this production calls himself an honest man, the public has much reason to rejoice that I never troubled him for an opinion." (See note 73.)

§ *Note by Governor King.*—"My unpopular exertions in obeying and enforcing the King's Instructions to prevent officers from selling drams and skains of thread has never induced me to 'envy the happiness that springs from the vice' of those who have made fortunes by such infamous and disgraceful means. See enclosure No. 1 in A with Military letter No. 1 duplicate now sent." (See note 74.)

|| *Note by Governor King.*—"Mondays are the days allotted for performing a duty very pleasing to my feelings, viz.: in obeying my Instructions, by selecting proper objects to partake of the bounty of Government, in being supplied, by my Orders to the Commissary, with necessaries from the stores in exchange for grain. How well myself and Government is rewarded for the unwearied exertions used to rescue the inhabitants from the oppressions monopolies and extortions they have laboured under may have deserved so infamous an allusion the following orders will show. Vide General Orders, October 1st, Nov. 26th, Dec. 31st, 1800, April 2nd, May 19th, 26th, June 2d, 14th, Aug. 24th, Oct. 24th, 1801, May 26th, Aug. 7th, 1802." (See note 75.)

1803.  
9 May.

Slanderous  
writings on  
Governor King.

To pillage the store  
And rob Government more  
Than a host of good thieves—by intrigue.  
For infamous acts from my birth I'd an itch,  
My fate I foretold but too sure;  
Tho' a rope I deserved, which is justly my due,  
I shall actually die in a ditch—  
And be damned!

[Enclosure No. 2.]

SEDITIONS ANONYMOUS PAPERS, WITH REMARKS THEREON.

THE within contemptible, anonymous performance was found in the barrack-yard belonging to the officers of the New South Wales Corps, and addressed to Captain Abbott and the rest of the officers, and very properly brought to me by the person who found it. As it was addressed to the officers, I desired the person who gave it me to shew it to Captain Abbott and those officers.

The following conversation is said to have taken place shortly after the recovery of a great person from a dangerous attack:—

H-r-s.\*

To every loyal Christian feeling heart,  
The earnest news I hastily impart;  
Congratulate you all, Te Deum sing!  
Escaped from death and gibbet is our K——g!

A-k-s.†

Who hangs alone where effigies are chalked,  
On doors or walls, the gallows having balked.

M-rs-n.‡

He now resumes his old indignant sway,  
And gives this notice: That on every day,  
Sundays excepted, will be exposed to vend,  
All public stores that Government may send,  
As well as those in hand;—'twill make him rich,  
And save the howling pains of dying in a ditch.

Ch-p-n.§

Horned cattle now may settlers take for grain—  
Save drawing bills, to Government a gain;

\* *Note by Governor King.*—"I presume alludes to Mr. Harris, to whom myself and the public service of this colony have much reason to be thankful for his unwearied and unremitting exertions in assisting me to carry the King's Instructions into full effect, which has rendered him obnoxious to the trading gentlemen and importers of spirits."

† *Note by Governor King.*—"Means the Judge-Advocate who was appointed by me on the death of the late Judge-Advocate, being the only person in the colony fit to hold that situation."

‡ *Note by Governor King.*—"The Rev. Mr. Marsden, chaplain and magistrate, who conducts the public affairs at Parramatta and its neighbourhood, much to the public benefit, and for which he receives no other reward than the labour of twelve convicts on his farm. The assassin is perfectly correct as to the sale of stores. See the General Orders cited in the Epitaph No. 1."

§ *Note by Governor King.*—"Alludes to my secretary, Mr. Chapman, whose honesty, honour, and virtues I am proud to say are known to all, and would be confessed by the assassinating author of this production if he could be drawn from his obscurity. The remark is perfectly correct, and I am not a little thankful for his eulogium and certifying how exactly I keep to the tenor of my Instructions."



And save th' expense of sending flour here,  
At eighteen pence a pound—so very dear.

W-ll-m-s-n.\*

And those who swine per pound for sixpence put in store,  
Shall have what cows and calves and bulls, or more  
Than will them thrice repay, provide the vouchers state  
To Ministers at Home how much reduced is meat.

Sc-t.†

From Otaheite and dependencies adjacent,  
Pork is so cheap, and natives so complacent;  
Two pounds for threepence, all expence attending,  
Save paying seamen, wear and tear, but mending.  
One vessel lost—mere nothing out of two,  
As all the cargo's saved and saved are all the crew.

K-g.‡

The brig be damned, the crew and all the meat,  
Fresh beef and sheep is what I like to eat;  
A royal mandate brings them from Toongabbe,  
Excepting only what are sick and scabby.

B-ll-sy-e.§

The horses pressed, the Government men decoyed  
To act as troopers, and to be employed  
About the person of our K—g and foe,  
Sharp set for food, declined, and begged again the hoe.

K-g.

Ungrateful fiends, to think their case is hard,  
A royal representative to guard;  
Who, madmen-like, to every vice are free,  
Compared to none, excepting only ME.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

A copy of the original paper which Lieut. Hobby, of the New  
South Wales Corps so industriously circulated and published.

#### ANTICIPATION, OR BIRTHDAY ODE.

|| The levee assembled by royal command,  
Compos'd of the forces by sea and by land,

\* *Note by Governor King.*—"Deputy Commissary at Parramatta. Here is an obnoxious circumstance. The dealers find themselves hurt at my reducing the price of fresh pork from 1s. to 6d. per pound, and that I presume to give premiums in cattle, &c., for agricultural and stock improvements to poor, industrious settlers, and exempt the rich monopolizing officer."

† *Note by Governor King.*—"The commander of the Porpoise, to whom the colony is indebted for bringing two cargoes of salt pork from Otaheite before the supplies of meat arrived from England, which prevented part of our breeding stock from being killed, and also prevented our rich monopolists from selling their stock to Government for as much as they pleased to demand for it. For all this he has incurred much displeasure."

‡ *Note by Governor King.*—"The allusion is so evident, and the lines so contemptible, as to need no remark of mine."

§ *Note by Governor King.*—"A man of honour and an estimable officer, whose character and misfortunes ought to have secured him the protection of every military officer. This gentleman's case is detailed in my remarks on Captain Kemp's trial, transmitted to the Judge-Advocate General."

|| *Note by Governor King.*—"The respect due to their Majesties has ever caused me to observe and celebrate their birthdays with every demonstration of joy my situation would admit of."

1803.  
9 May.

Slanderous  
writings on  
Governor King.

1803.  
9 May.

Slanderous  
writings on  
Governor King.

Of surgeons, civilians, and men of the law,  
And other descriptions, with many a flaw.  
The great King presided, as chief of the clan—  
A wicked, oppressive, notorious man,  
But mild in his temper for ónce and away—  
Heard all the fine speeches compos'd for the day,  
Which began with the compliments due to the Queen—  
Not Queen Josepha,\* but Charlotte, I mean—  
Then turned to the firing of cannon and gun,  
And then to the heat of the day from the sun.  
And to Ministers fates—Pitt and Portland are out,  
Then says K—g, "I soon shall be put to the rout;  
But damn me, while powerful, I'll do what I can,  
According to what I proposed as a plan,  
To make all subservient, humble, and poor,  
† Take women and children all off from the store,  
Crush all independence and poverty plant,  
Ruin, tense, and distress, and make every one want.  
If my power was not stinted, I'd make the world shake,  
Give serjeants commissions and officers break,  
Which already I've tried, but in vain showed my spite,  
And bit my own tongue when naught else I could bite;  
I'd civilians give trust, confide in new faces,‡  
Make magistrates of them and give them new places.  
No servant of mine shall know what remorse is,  
And my cook§ takes her pleasure on Government horses.  
The convicts I'd starve, and sell all their rations,  
As well as their slops, for my private occasion.  
The salaries of superintendents are mine  
If e'er they neglect to secure them in time.  
From the orphan collection I take what I dare,  
Of whaler's investments I own I've a share.  
Tythes, taxes, and quit-rents unto me belong,  
And duties on spirits I claim as my own.||  
Such pickings are surely beyond all resistance,  
And such as I covet for future subsistence.  
And to prove my applause from the settlers, poor tools,  
Read the humble address of a parcel of fools¶—  
An invention alone of my own propagating,  
Which, tho' ruin to them, was a good undertaking,  
Tho' it shows with what cunning I strive to deceive them—  
I'll ruin them all, and then, damn them, I'll leave them."

\* *Note in original.*—"One of the Christian names of a great King's lady."

† *Note by Governor King.*—"Vide General Orders, October 1st, 1800, October 22nd, 1802, November 13th, 1802, and statements of inhabitants sent by every ship since I took the command."

‡ *Note by Governor King.*—"I conceive no better presumptive proof can be adduced of what profession the assassinating author of this anonymous libel is."

§ *Note by Governor King.*—"Goes on a Government horse when duty calls me to Parramatta or Hawkesbury."

|| *Note by Governor King.*—"Vide General Orders and at head of 'Rations,' 'Slop Cloathing,' 'Quit Rents,' 'Investments' and all other General Orders and Public Yearly Accounts. Also Proceedings of Orphan and Jail Committees with Treasurers' accounts transmitted with these despatches."

¶ *Note by Governor King.*—"These grateful daily, monthly, and yearly acknowledgments are from those oppressed and industrious people who I have rescued from debt, poverty, and destruction, which most certainly had been effected at the expense of those whose oppressive conduct has been truly infamous."

This speech being ended, a move was proposed,  
 Agreed to by all, by no one opposed,  
 Which happy departure was thought a great treat  
 Nothing being provided to drink or to eat;  
 And the whole with one voice declared as before,  
 They hoped they should enter his door never more.

1803.  
 9 May.  
 Slanderous  
 writings on  
 Governor King.

Blush grandeur, blush! Proud courts withdraw your blaze!  
 Ye little stars hide your diminished rays!

GRAY.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON.

Sir,

17th January, 1803.

I have to request you will attend at Government House this morning at 10 o'clock with the Judge Advocate and another Magistrate. I also desire you will direct Lieut. Hobby of the New South Wales Corps to attend the Bench to answer some questions I have put to that officer which concerns the Tranquility of the King's Government in this Colony.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

INQUIRY *re* PRINTED LIBEL AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE  
 TERRITORY.

17th January, 1803.—Before the Lieut.-Governor and Thomas  
 Jamison, Esq.

THESE gentlemen being convened as Magistrates to inquire into a printed Libel\* against the Government of this Territory, which had been published and brought to the Governor.

*Q. by the Lieut.-Governor to Lieut. Hobby* (being present, and in whose possession the Paper had been).—How did you become possessed of this Paper?

*A.*—On the 13th January, in the Morning, being at Sydney, between the hours of 2 and 3 I called from my bed for my Servant, and directed him to get my horse and chaise ready, for that I was going to Parramatta. A few minutes after, whilst I was still in bed, my Servant rapped at the door, and said, "Sir, here is a Paper which I have found in the Chaise; you must have left it there yesterday." Mrs. Hobby received it from the Servant, and brought it to me to the bedside. I read the Paper. It was addressed to Major Johnston and it was my intention to have called at Major Johnston's and left the Paper, but being so very early (little more than three o'clock in the morning), I thought I might as well ride in without disturbing him. A few hours after my arrival at Parramatta, I sent down a soldier with a Letter to Major Johnston, enclosing the Paper.

\* Note 76.

1803.  
9 May.

Inquiry into the  
circumstances  
of the libel.

Q.—Did you take a copy of that Paper before you sent it to Major Johnston's?

A.—I did.

Q.—Having read the Paper at Sydney in your Barracks, and as you must have understood the allusions to have been entirely to the Governor, who was at Sydney, as well as your Commanding Officer, do you conceive that your conduct was either consonant to that of a good citizen, or an Officer in His Majesty's service, in not making an instant communication thereof either to your Commanding Officer or to the Governor?

A.—When I read that Paper, I thought it of too ridiculous a nature to pay the smallest attention to, and therefore ravelled it up, and put it in my pocket.

Q.—Did you not call Mr. Bellasis into your Barrack, and read him a copy of that Paper?

A.—I either read the original or a copy.

Q.—Did you not afterwards read the same Paper in the Public Road before Captain Kent, Mr. Jamison, and Mr. Evans?

A.—I read the Copy opposite Mr. Evans's door at Parramatta.

Q.—Were those Persons present?

A.—I recollect Captain Kent and Mr. Jamison were there, sitting down upon a log of timber.

Q.—Did you not afterwards read it in the Public Street to Mr. Williamson, Deputy Commissary?

A.—I read it to Mr. Williamson, and I believe it was in the Street.

Q.—Did you read it to any other person?

A.—I do not recollect that I did.

Q.—Not to Mr. Wentworth?

A.—I believe Mr. Wentworth read it himself.

Q.—From the Copy?

A.—I do not recollect.

Lieut. Hobby being required to establish this testimony on oath, declines it.

William Smith, private, New South Wales Corps.

Q.—Where did you find this paper? (*produced.*)

A.—In my master's Chaise on Thursday Morning, which I was about to wipe out in order to put the cushions in.

Q.—To whom did you give it?

A.—To my Mistress.

Q. *by Lieut. Hobby.*—Was Lieut. Hobby in bed when you gave it to Mrs. Hobby?

A.—I called to him but did not see him; he had not been out of the room.

*Q. by the Bench.*—At what hour was it when you found this Paper?

*A.*—About three in the morning.

William Smith sworn.

*Q. by Lieut. Hobby to His Excellency Governor King.*—Do you conceive, or have you any reason to conceive, me the Author of this Paper?

*A.*—I have no reasons to suppose you are, but every conviction that you have neglected your duty as a Citizen and Officer bearing your Sovereign's Commission in not delivering the Paper to your Commanding Officer, or myself as Governor, who were both within five minutes' hearing of you, which you did not do, but took it to Parramatta, where you copied it and published it previous to your delivering it up to any Magistrate, or before it could get to Major Johnston, to whom it was addressed, that he might deliver it.

The above Examination was taken before us, by direction of the Governor, being present, and Lieut. Hobby, confronted with His Excellency.

W. PATERSON.

THOS. JAMISON.

Sydney May 3rd 1803.

The within is a true Copy of the Original.

C. GRIMES, J.P.

THOS. JAMISON, J.P.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

CASE OF MR. GEORGE BRYDGES BELLASIS.

MR. GEORGE BRYDGES BELLASIS, late a Lieutenant in the East India Company's Artillery at Bombay arrived here the 3rd Jany. 1802, under a sentence of Transportation for 14 years, for having unfortunately killed his antagonist in a Duel, who had insulted the honor of his Sister in law.

The case of  
Lieutenant  
Bellasis.

With him came a Memorial addressed to me from the Principal Inhabitants of Bombay, and Heads of Corps Serving in that Presidency, recommending him as a Man of Honor, Probity, and most unexceptionable character, to which was added Letters from almost every individual Corps in the Presidency, recommending Mr. Bellasis to the attention and protection of the Governor and Officers of this Colony. On his arrival the Settlement being in great want of an Officer to Superintend the few Cannon and batteries we have I judged it necessary and advisable to give Mr. Bellasis an Emancipation, or Pardon, conditionally, on his not leaving this Territory, agreeable to the Authority delegated by His Majesty to the Governor of this Territory, which has ever been considered a restoration of the object of that mercy to the exercise of every right and privilege as a free man within the limits of this Territory.

1803.  
9 May.

Inquiry into the  
circumstances  
of the libel.

1803.  
9 May.

The case of  
Lieutenant  
Bellasis.

He was received and invited by every Officer, Civil and Military, and was esteemed by all to the full extent of what his unexceptionable conduct and Strict honor during a year's residence warranted; which has been so exemplary and the Service he has rendered has been of Such Public utility that no other cause than my having Submitted his Case to the King prevented me from giving him an Absolute Pardon, at the instance and request, of all the Officers, Civil and Military in this Establishment.

A few days after this Memorial was delivered to me, a General Court Martial was held on Lieut. Hobby of the New South Wales Corps, who objected to Mr. Bellasis's evidence being admitted. That objection was then over-ruled by the Court on the Authority of Gilbert's Law of Evidence and Adye's Treatise on Courts Martial.

Captain Kemp of the New South Wales Corps was tried by a General Court Martial a few days after, when the evidence of Mr. Bellasis was again objected to by the Prisoner and allowed by the Court on the Authority of an Essay on Military Law by Tytler, as stated in the Proceedings of Captain Kemp's Court Martial, which decision of the Court in contradiction of what they had a few days before allowed on the authority above quoted, I cannot but consider as very inconsistent.

As this has obtained contrary to the preceding authorities, it is to be lamented that two thirds of the Soldiers in the New South Wales Corps, and a fourth of the People in the Colony are precisely in Mr. Bellasis's situation, which must preclude their evidence being received on any emergency, whatever, and in my opinion contrary to the meaning of the Patent establishing our Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature, wherein the circumstances and situation of these Settlements, and the Inhabitants thereof, are considered.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

REQUEST of Camp Equipage for a Company of Infantry.  
April 18th 1803.

Requisition  
for camp  
equipage.

Officers Marques.	Bell Tents.	Privates Tents.	Prs. Blankets.	Tent Poles.	Tent Pegs.	Tomahawks.	Malletts.	Canteens.	Camp Kettles.
2	1	13	12	39	234	13	13	60	12

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.



1803.  
9 May.

Monthly  
return of the  
N.S.W. Corps.

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.
Colonel Grose .....	December 15, 1794 .....	His Majesty's	.....
Captain Townson.....	February 15, 1800 .....	do	.....
Captain McArthur .....	November 16, 1801 .....	Sent to England in Arrest by Gov. King.	.....
Lieutenant McKellar .....	March 29, 1802 .....	Aid de Camp to Govr. King and sent to England with His Excellency's Despatches.	.....
Names and Rank of Officers on duty, and what duty.	Vacant Officers, and by what means.	Names of Officers present.	
Major Foveaux } Captain Wilson } at Norfolk Island.	Assist. Surgn. Roberts, dead.	Lieut. Col. Paterson.	Lieutenant Bayly.
Captain Abbott } Lieut. Brabyn } at Parramatta.	Serjeants on Command, 8. Drummers do 3. ..... ..... .....	Captain Johnston. Captain Kemp. Lieut. Piper—Acting with local rank as Captain.	Ensn. and Adj't. Minchin. Ensign Barallier—Aid de Camp to the Governor. Paymaster Cox—Suspended.
Ensign Maundrell } Ensign Lawson } at Norfolk Island. Ensign Piper } Ensign Anderson }	..... ..... .....	Lieut. Davis—Sick. Lieut. Moore.	Qur. Master Laycock. Surgeon Harris.

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



DISTRIBUTION of His Majesty's New So. Wales Corps.  
Sydney 1st May 1803.

1803.  
9 May.

Distribution of  
N.S.W. Corps.

	Staff.										
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Adjutant.	Paymaster.	Qr. Master.	Surgeon.	Assist. Surgn.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.
Sydney and Out Posts .....	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	..	21	13	288
Doing duty on board Ship .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Parramatta and adjacent Out Posts ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	73
Castle Hill .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11
Hawkesbury .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Norfolk Island .....	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	114
On Furlough in Europe .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total .....	2	4	11	1	1	1	1	..	29	16	499

N.B.—Reduced Compy. or Supernumeries not included.

W. PATERSON,

Lt. Col. N. S. Wales Corps.

[Enclosure A.]

(No. 1) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, 23rd February, 1803.

As Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps, I am much concerned that so painful a task should be imposed on me as to exhibit a Charge against any Officer under my Command.

Charges preferred by Johnston against Harris.

It has occasioned the present Court-Martial to be adjourned until such time as Your Excellency shall be pleased to appoint some other Person to sit as Judge-Advocate thereof.

And I have further to request that a General Court-Martial may be convened as soon as the nature of the Service will admit of it, for the trial of Surgeon John Harris of the New South Wales Corps, on the enclosed Charge.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON, B.-Major,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

(No. 2) CHARGE exhibited by Major George Johnston, Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps, against Surgeon John Harris, of the same Corps.

Sydney, 23rd February, 1803.

FOR Scandalous, Infamous behaviour, unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, by disclosing to Paymaster William Cox and Ensign Francis Barrallier, both of the New South

1803.  
9 May.  
Charges  
preferred by  
Johnston  
against Harris.

Wales Corps, contrary to the nature of his Oath as Officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate, in the Presence of the President and Members of the General Court-Martial held on Saturday last, the 19th Ult'o, by Virtue of a Warrant for that purpose bearing date the 16th day of February, 1803, for the Trial of Captain Anthony Fenn Kemp, of the New South Wales Corps, at which the said Surgeon John Harris, of the same Corps, sat as Officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate, The Vote and Opinion of Lieut. William Moore, and also the Vote and Opinion of Quarter-master Thomas Laycock, both of the New South Wales Corps, as given by those Officers on a former Court-Martial, convened for the Trial of Lieut. Thomas Hobby, of the same Corps, by Virtue of a Warrant bearing date the 26th day of January last, Issued for that purpose, and whereat the said Surgeon John Harris sat as Officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate.

GEO. JOHNSTON, Major,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

(No. 3) SURGEON HARRIS TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 23rd February, 1803.

Harris' reply to  
the charges.

I have rec'd yours of this date, with a Letter from Major Johnston, Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps, and President of a General Court-Martial now pending, and of which I officiate by your Excellency's Warrant as Dep'y Judge-Advocate and Prosecutor, Enclosing a Charge to be exhibited against me by Major Johnston.

Conscious of my Rectitude, Integrity, and Impartiality, in this Arduous and Unpopular task assigned me by your Excellency, I shall (as I always have done) receive the Orders of my Superiors with readiness, whether it is to Vindicate my Honor and Character, or on any other point of Service and Duty.

I have only one Remark to make on Major Johnston's Letter and his Charge, which I beg to submit to Your Excellency, which is, That my alleged improper Misconduct happened in the Course of the Trial, after I had gone thro' a part of the Evidence for the Prosecution. I was suffered to proceed in Examining other Witnesses, and the Court, after the Evidence for the Prosecution was Closed, Adjourned Three whole Days, when the Prisoner was to be put on his Defence; Instead of which I was put under an Arrest on the presumed and long protracted Crime alleged against me.

I have, &c.,

J. HARRIS, Surgeon,  
New South Wales Corps.

(No. 4) GOVERNOR KING TO JUDGE-ADVOCATE ATKINS.

Sir,

Government House, 23rd February, 1803.

As Deputy Judge-Advocate of the Territory, I have to request you will inform me how far an Officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate on a General Court-Martial can be displaced by the President of that Court pending the Trial, as is now the Case with the Officer of the New South Wales Corps who is now Acting as Deputy Judge-Advocate and Prosecutor, by my Warrant, on Charges exhibited by me against Capt'n Anthony Fenn Kemp of the said Corps, The Trial being in that Stage that the Prosecution for the Crown was finished on the 19th Inst., and the Prisoner was to enter on his Defence this day, but the Deputy Judge-Advocate being put under an Arrest at the Meeting of the Court, occasioned its Adjournment.

You will also inform me how far it is legal and just to the Prosecutor and Prisoner to appoint another Judge-Advocate to Conduct the remainder of the Trial, furnishing me with your Law Authorities in your Opinion.

I have, &amp;c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1803.  
9 May.King's request  
for legal  
advice from  
Atkins.

(No. 5) JUDGE-ADVOCATE ATKINS TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

23rd Feby., 1803.

In answer to Your Excellency's Letter of this day's date "requesting me to give my Opinion how far an Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate on a General Court Martial can be displaced by the President of that Court Martial pending the Trial, as is now the Case with the Officer of the New South Wales Corps who is now Acting as Deputy Judge Advocate, and Prosecutor by your Warrant on Charges exhibited by you against Cap. A. F. Kemp of the said Corps, the Trial being in that Stage that the Prosecution for the Crown was finished on the 19th Inst. and the Prisoner was to enter on his Defence this day, but the Deputy Judge Advocate being put under an Arrest at the Meeting of the Court occasioned its Adjournment."

Atkins unable  
to advise on  
military law.

Your Excellency desires also to be informed "How far it is legal and just to the Prosecutor and Prisoner to appoint another Judge Advocate to conduct the remainder of the Trial, furnishing you with my Law Authorities in Support of my Opinion."—I have to remark that these Questions involve matter purely Military, and depend on the practice of the Army in similar Cases, of which I, as Civil Judge Advocate of this Territory, cannot be supposed to be conversant, there being no Law Authorities within my knowledge to guide my judgement on the Case. The Powers of a President individually, or that of the Members

1803.  
9 May.

A second  
judge-advocate  
may be  
appointed.

of a Court Martial Collectively over an Officiating Judge Advocate I cannot pretend to limit or define. A Judge Advocate on a Court Martial having no voice or power to influence the Judgment of the Court, but merely acting as a Register, goes to remove, I think, any difficulty of another Judge Advocate being appointed in his Room.

I have, &c.,

RICH'D ATKINS, J.-A.

*Memo. by Governor King.*

23rd February, 1803.

Criticism by  
King of  
Atkins' opinion.

ON the Receipt of this Opinion of the Deputy Judge-Advocate of the Colony, I referred to Adye's *Treatise on Courts-Martial*, wherein I was confirmed in my Ideas that the Duties of a Deputy Judge-Advocate on a General Court-Martial were much more Consequential and responsible than Mr. Atkins has thought proper to point them out. I therefore found it necessary to require Mr. Atkins's further Opinion.

(No. 6) GOVERNOR KING TO JUDGE-ADVOCATE ATKINS.

Sir, Government House, Feby. 23rd, 1803.

Atkins'  
further opinion  
required.

I have received your Letter which is by no means conclusive, or satisfactory to me.

You have Sir, been a long time in the Army as such I require to know whether you ever knew or heard any Instance of a Judge Advocate being ordered to secede during the Sitting of a Court and pending of a Trial.—You will also inform me whether such a Proceeding is justified by the Law of England—or the Martial Law or any Treatise on Military Courts Martial.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 7) JUDGE-ADVOCATE ATKINS TO GOVERNOR KING.

23rd February, 1803.

Opinion of the  
judge-advocate  
in reply.

IN Answer to Your Excellency's Question, put to me as a Military Man, "Whether I ever knew or heard of any instance of a Judge-Advocate being Ordered to secede during the Sitting of a Court and pending a Trial?" I do not hesitate to declare that I never knew, nor have I ever heard, of such an instance as that to which your Excellency alludes.

Having said thus much from my experience in the Army, I shall add that I am in Possession of no Authority that can justify such a proceeding, either by the Laws of England, or any Military treatise I ever had an Opportunity of Consulting.

I have, &c.,

RICH'D ATKINS, J.-A.

(No. 8) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

1803.  
9 May.

Sir,

23rd February, 1803.

I have received your's, expressing your reluctant Concern to exhibit a Charge against an Officer under your Command.

From the Authorities I am possessed of, I do not conceive myself Authorized to Appoint another Judge-Advocate when the Officiating Judge-Advocate was put under an Arrest pending a Trial, and under the Circumstances he states in his Letter, a Copy of which I enclose you.\*

King's refusal  
to appoint  
a second  
judge-advocate.

I conceive as that Court-Martial was convened by my Authority, whatever Crime any of the Members might have Committed, I am of Opinion that the Court should have been immediately Ad-journed, and a Representation made to me, when I should have done Ample Justice.

However unsatisfied I am as to the legality of this Proceeding, in support of which I enclose the Deputy Judge-Advocate of the Colony's Opinion, Yet I have no hesitation in now directing what I should have done before, had the Court Adjourned the instant any Crime on the part of the Judge-Advocate and Prosecutor had been imputed to him; But as I do not conceive myself warrantable in blindly Sanctioning a Transaction I have my positive doubts upon, every Responsibility must rest with you and the Members of the Court for Capt'n Kemp's Trial being Suspended. Nor is there an Officer in the Colony on whose Honor and Integrity I place so great a Confidence in as I do on Mr. Harris's, as to delegate him to Vindicate my Insulted Honor and Reputation by those under my Command.

Responsibility  
to be borne by  
members of the  
court martial.

I have therefore to request an Authenticated Copy of the Proceedings of the Court-Martial as far as they have Appeared before the Court, that the same may be laid before His Majesty by the Earliest Opportunity.

As I observe by your Letter, and the Charge against the Deputy Judge-Advocate, that the latter is to be exhibited by you as Prosecutor, I have to request that you will furnish me with the President's Name who may be Competent to sit, and such Officers as are not on any Detachment Duty, as pointed out by the General Orders, in Order that the Officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate's (and Prosecutor on the late Court-Martial) Trial may take place on Friday, the 25th Instant.

Court martial  
to be held  
on Harris.

I have, &amp;c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 9) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, 24th February, 1803.

Your Excellency's Letter reached me last Night. Whether you consider yourself Authorized or not in Appointing another

\* Note 77.

1803.  
9 May.

Members of the  
court assume all  
responsibility.

Judge-Advocate to finish the Trial pending on Capt. Kemp, your own Judgment will direct you. I admit the Court-Martial was Convened by your Excellency's Authority, and possibly it might have been as Regular to have Adjourned the Court at the Moment the Crime was Committed by the Judge-Advocate; but so far from your doing ample Justice, your Excellency had nothing to do with it. It rests with the Members of a Court to Notice any irregularities committed before them by such Persons as are amenable to Martial Law, and at such times as they may think proper.

The legality of  
the proceedings.

Your Excellency's dissatisfaction as to the Legality of the Proceedings does not appear to have made any Alteration respecting the directions you would have given had you been satisfied with their legality, and although you say the responsibility must rest with me and the Officers who Compose the Court, you wrest such Responsibility from us by giving those directions.

Your Excellency has never been, by me, required to blindly sanction any transaction that you have *positive doubts upon*; though my Representation thereby becomes doubtful to Your Excellency. Your doubts might easily have been removed and become positive by the letter which you received on that subject from Surgeon Harris, whose Honor, &c., Your Excellency has so much greater Confidence in than that of any other Officer in the Colony.

Johnston's  
refusal to  
supply a copy  
of the  
proceedings  
of the  
court martial.

As Experience teaches me how necessary it is to be perfectly guarded on every occasion wherein Your Excellency's Authority may be concerned, I must take the liberty of requesting to know by what Authority you demand of me an Authenticated Copy of the Proceedings of the Court-Martial pending on Capt. Kemp, as I do not know by what Authority I have a right to part with them until they are Closed. Nor can I, as Officer Commanding the New South Wales Corps, submit to the very great injustice of suffering an Officer under my Command to be brought before a Court-Martial, and, after the Prosecution is closed, permit those Proceedings, including the Evidence against him only, being transmitted to His Majesty without his having an Opportunity of his defending himself.

Criticism of  
Atkins' opinion.

I have read the Answer from Mr. Atkins, the Judge-Advocate, to your Letter, which Letter I have not seen. I do not imagine Mr. Atkins will tell Your Excellency that it would be improper for another Judge-Advocate to be appointed to proceed on the Trial of Capt. Kemp when the situation of Judge-Advocate becomes Vacant, through the improper disclosure by him of the Vote and Opinion of different Members, contrary to the Nature of the Oath taken by him. I make no doubt, as Mr. Atkins

observes, that he never knew or ever heard of an Instance of the same kind; and I should imagine that the solemn nature of an Oath has been, by all Persons who have treated on Military matters, deem'd sufficiently *binding and secure* to render all other observations on that subject unnecessary.

1803.  
9 May.

For my own part, I am Confident on the Propriety and Legality of appointing another Person to Officiate as Judge-Advocate in order that the course of Justice should not be impeded, and such a measure cannot be attended with any unfavorable Consequences to the Prisoner, or either favorable or unfavorable to the Prosecution, as it is Closed, and as the Judge-Advocate has no Vote. The Admissibility of an Authenticated Copy of the Proceedings of the Court cannot be doubted—it is fully sufficient, and all that can be required for the information of a New Judge-Advocate, to enable him to proceed in recording the Minutes and performing his Duty on that Trial.

Legality of the  
appointment  
of a second  
judge-advocate.

I did not particularise any day for the Trial of Surgeon Harris; I requested that he might be Tried when the Service would admit of it. And as Capt. Kemp and Ensign Bayly have been so long under Arrest, it becomes me to solicit that those Officers may be Tried as soon as possible; after which I will furnish Your Excellency with the Names of the President and of such other Officers as can sit on the Trial of Surgeon Harris.

Court martials  
on Harris,  
Kemp, and  
Bayly.

The part of Your Excellency's Letter, "Nor is there an Officer in the Colony on whose Integrity I place so great Confidence as I do on Mr. Harris's," I have communicated to the Officers at Head Quarters, who, as well as myself, consider the impracticability of any Reply from them was the cause of its insertion.\*

I have, &c.,

GEORGE JOHNSTON, Major,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

(No. 10) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 24th February, 1803.

My Letter to you of Yesterday, and the General Orders of this day, will be a sufficient Reply to most part of your Letter to me of this date.

The Authority on which I require an Authenticated Copy of the Proceedings, as far as they have been entered on the Minutes of the Court, to lay before His Majesty, Is by Virtue of the situation I hold in this Territory as the King's Captain-General. I also demand from you the Original of the Infamous Seditious Paper which is now in your Possession.

King asserts  
his authority.

\* Note by Governor King.—"Major Johnston's views in mutilating that sentence is best known to himself."

1803.  
9 May.

Correction of  
Johnston's  
quotation.

Your quotation from my Letter respecting the Confidence I placed in Mr. Harris, is Mutilated and deprived of its meaning, because you have omitted the conclusive and most material part. I shall take the liberty to repeat it, Vizt.: "Nor is there an Officer in the Colony on whose Honor and Integrity I place so great a Confidence as I do on Mr. Harris's." Thus far your quotation runs, which you have incorrectly laid before the Officers at Head Quarters. Now comes the suppressed part: "As to delegate him to Vindicate my Insulted Honor and Reputation by those under my Command." And as every Man is justified in Choosing for his Friend and Advocate him who he places the greatest Confidence in, I shall never disavow my reasons for the insertion of what I shall ever defend.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 11) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, 25th February, 1803.

Officers  
available to  
sit on a  
court martial.

In Answer to that part of the General Orders of Yesterday,\* requiring from me the Names of the President and Officers eligible to sit on the Trial of Surgeon John Harris, I have the Honor to acquaint Your Excellency that there are now Seven Officers Members of a General Court-Martial, which Officers cannot be put on any other Duty until the Court of which they are Members is dissolved, except that of Trying such Prisoners as may be brought before them. According to Your Excellency's Orders, as by Letter communicated to me on the 23rd February, such Officers as are on Detachment Duty, as pointed out by the General Orders, are ineligible, though such Orders materially interfere with the internal Management of the Corps.†

Captain Kemp and Ensign Bayly are under Arrest; therefore, there only remains Adjutant Minchin.

Refusal to  
supply a copy  
of the  
proceedings  
of the  
court martial  
on Kemp.

Your demand of an Authenticated Copy of the proceedings on Capt'n Kemp's trial cannot be complied with; nor will I deliver up any part thereof until such time as the General Court-Martial is legally Closed. And I must here take the liberty of repeating that I am fully convinced of the Justice and propriety of every Observation made by me in my Letter to your Excellency of Yesterday respecting the Appointment of another Judge-Advocate, as well as that of concluding Capt'n Kemp's Trial and Ensign Bayly's before any other Person is tried, on which subject Your Excellency is silent. That part of Your Excellency's Letter respecting the great confidence you place in the Honor, Integrity,

\* Note 78.

† Note by Governor King.—"It cannot, as those officers could not be spared from their posts, as a number of Irish convicts had left those places, and were committing great excesses."



&c., of Mr. Harris to Vindicate your Insulted Honor, was not incorrectly laid before the Officers, as the whole of that Sentence was read to them; And they consider, as well as myself, that a Man of Honor will not be influenced by any motive to act derogatory thereto, and that in every undertaking it can be conducted Honorably only in one way.

1803.  
9 May.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. JOHNSTON, Major,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

(No. 12) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir, Government House, 25th February, 1803.

The General Orders of Yesterday\* points out the reason of Capt'n Kemp's Trial being suspended. For those reasons you will please to consider that Court is dissolved until His Majesty's pleasure is received thereon. The safety of these Settlements requires that Two Officers out of the Three stationed at Parramatta should not quit that Post; consequently the Third is Susceptible of having your leave of Absence, or being Ordered on the Duty of Courts-Martial, &c.

Court martial  
on Kemp  
dissolved.

Recent Events requires a Captain and Subaltern being at the Public Agricultural Settlement at Castle Hill, where there are upwards of 200 Refractory Convicts. The necessity of these Arrangements was Communicated to you by the General Orders of the 16th Inst. This Explanation, I presume, removes the difficulty of Officers being found to sit on Mr. Harris's Court-Martial, which you requested "Might be held as soon as the nature of the Service would admit of it." The Service admits of his being Tried at the Time pointed out in the General Orders of Yesterday, which Orders answer your remark respecting the concluding Capt'n Kemp's Trial; and with respect to Trying Ensign Bayly before Mr. Harris, I must observe that I have no other Person I choose to delegate than the latter Gentleman to prosecute on behalf of the Crown for the former Officer's repeated Disobedience to my General Orders.

Officers at  
Castle Hill.

Court martial  
on Harris.

Court martial  
on Bayly.

As you only quoted the first part of the Sentence alluded to, I concluded the other part was suppressed—at least it was so in your Letter to me of Yesterday.

The last Paragraph of your Letter bears a remark that I fully Comprehend.

At present you know, sir, the dark and Concealed Assassins of my Reputation and Character keep themselves equally secure from conviction as they are shielded by darkness impenetrable from the dictates of Honor.

King's  
anonymus  
enemies.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

\* Note 78.

1803.  
9 May.

Johnston  
questions the  
legality of  
King's actions.

(No. 13) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 25th February, 1803.

With much deference I beg to be excused if I say that the Contents of your Excellency's Letter of this date, as well as the General Orders of this day,\* are quite incomprehensible to me.

The Suspension of Capt'n Kemp's Trial, and dismissal of the Officers, and dissolution of the Court until His Majesty's pleasure may be received, are innovations totally irregular, contrary to the Rules of the Service and all kind of Justice as well as discipline.

After a Court-Martial is formed, all Authority over that Court ceases until such Court shall have pronounced its Judgement. It is, therefore, contrary to every legal pursuit to suspend the Proceeding on Capt'n Kemp's Trial.† One day, I imagine, would close it altogether; and should the Person appointed as Judge-Advocate be at all Scrupulous as to the Evidence, the Depositions may be read over to the Witnesses, and if they confirm the same every doubt must be satisfied.

I can neither say nor do more than I have already done, and I should imagine enough to convince any person but Your Excellency of the propriety and Justice of forwarding Captain Kemp's Trial, as well as of the Injustice of keeping him, under the present Circumstances, a longer time in Confinement.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON, Major,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

(No. 14) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir, Sydney, 25th February, 1803.

I have received yours of this date, to which I have no other reply to make than to require that you will pointedly inform me whether it is or is not your intention to Obey the General Orders of Yesterday.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 15) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 26th February, 1803.

I received your Letter late last Night, and have the Honour to acquaint Your Excellency that the reasons assigned by me in my first Letter to you of Yesterday prevents the possibility of my complying with the General Orders of the 24th Instant.‡

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON, Major,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

\* Note 78.

† Note by Governor King.—“The suspension most certainly did not originate with me, but with the Court.”

‡ Note 79.

King's demand  
for obedience  
or refusal.

Johnston's  
refusal to  
obey orders.

(No. 16) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

1803.  
9 May.

Sir,

Sydney, 26th February, 1803.

In Answer to that part of the General Orders of this day requiring the Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps to furnish Your Excellency with the names of five Officers of the Corps to sit on the Criminal Court, Officers required to form a criminal court.

I have the Honor to acquaint your Excellency that I have not the smallest doubt but every Officer will with much pleasure Voluntarily offer his Services on such an Occasion as that of bringing Offenders to Justice and to secure the internal safety and tranquillity of the Colony from the dangers of Insurgency.

In your Excellency's Letter to me of the 23rd of February you desire that the Detachment at Parramatta shall not be left without Two Officers, which Order you also repeat in one of Your Letters to me of yesterday, in which Letter your Excellency is also pleased to acquaint me that the Third Officer is susceptible of having my leave of Absence or being Ordered on the Duty of Courts-Martial, &c. The first Officer for the Duty required on that Detachment is Capt'n Abbott. Criticism of King's letters.

In the same Letter Your Excellency requires a Captain and Subaltern being at the Public Agricultural Settlement at Castle Hill. I therefore cannot Nominate either of those Officers.

There are seven Officers now Members of a General Court-Martial, which Court is by your Excellency's directions temporarily dissolved, the Officers for the time dismissed, and the Trial suspended.

Those Officers I cannot legally order on any other Duty. Capt'n Abbott and Ensign Minchin are the only Two Officers under the present Circumstances I can legally name to Your Excellency As Capt'n Kemp and Ensign Bayly are under Arrest. I beg to repeat how ready every Officer will be, amongst whom I beg to be included, to Voluntarily come forward for the preservation of the Peace and security of the Colony, and that in those Cases the regular routine of Duty will be no Consideration. Officers available for a criminal court.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON, Major,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

(No. 17) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir,

26th February, 1803.

In Answer to yours of this date, Not being able to discriminate between the meaning of the Voluntary Offers of Service of yourself and Officers, And that you cannot legally order the Officers of the temporary dissolved Court-Martial on any other duty, I beg to be informed If I am to understand that you refuse King's demand for an explanation.

1803.  
9 May.

furnishing me with a list of Five Officers of the Corps to compose the Criminal Court Ordered for Monday next. Should you think proper to refuse obeying the Order of to-day and yesterday, I cannot but regard it as annihilating my Authority Delegated to me by the King, Destroying the Charter by which the Colony is Governed, And introducing general Revolt, Rapine, and Murder.

The duties  
of officers.

Respecting your Voluntary Offers, &c., I conceive the only way an Officer has to shew his Zeal is by supporting the King's Government, established by the Legislature, and not by breaking the Charter that has so effectually preserved Peace and Tranquillity hitherto, and without which no Man's Life or Property can in future be considered safe.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 18) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 26th February, 1803.

Johnston's  
evasive reply.

Your Excellency's Letter of this date I have received, which I should have Answered before, but I was in the Country.

My Letter, which I had the Honor of transmitting to Your Excellency this Morning, as well as my former Letters, contain my positive determination how to Act as the Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps, and to them I must take the liberty of referring Your Excellency.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON, Major,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

(No. 19) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir, Sydney, 26th February, 1803.

Johnston's  
obedience.

Not being able to perfectly Comprehend the meaning of your Two last Letters, I beg to be informed whether it is, or is not, your intention to obey the General Orders of this day.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 20) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 26th February, 1803.

Johnston's  
repetition  
of former  
replies.

I have just received your Letter of this evening, wherein your Excellency signifies that you were not able perfectly to comprehend the meaning of my two last Letters.

At such an intimation I cannot help expressing my Surprise, after the extraordinary answer you transmitted me to the first of those Two.

My last Letter contained my positive determination how to Act as Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps, by referring Your Excellency to the preceeding Letter, wherein my

Sentiments are so clearly explained, and made as Comprehensible as I could with respect convey them, And to which Letters I have the Honor once more to refer Your Excellency.

1803.  
9 May.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. JOHNSTON, Major,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

(No. 21) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 28th February, 1803.

Once more permit me to trouble Your Excellency by acquainting you that, from the manner in which you have been pleased to dispose of the Officers of the New South Wales Corps (as stated in my former Letters), the only Officer I have to attend the Parades is the Adjutant. I am deprived of the power of Assembling a Regimental Court-Martial for want of Officers, consequently deprived of the means of enforcing Obedience as prescribed by the Articles of War for the preservation of Good Order and Military Discipline.

Johnston's  
request for  
instructions.

The Court-Martial Constituted for the Trial of Capt'n Kemp, was Assembled by the Authority delegated to your Excellency, and although all Authority of that Court Ceases till it shall have pronounced its judgment, the principles of Honor as well as Justice point out that every Aid should be given to the Court, when Circumstances require that they should apply to that Authority which Convened them, to enable them to continue their Proceedings. After Judgment is pronounced the Court remains in Existence until such time as it is dissolved by the same Authority which Created it, nor until then have the Members the Power of returning to their Ordinary Course of Duty.

As the Service will not admit of the Absence of those Officers from their Regimental Duty, and as Justice requires that the Officers under Arrest should be brought to Trial, to which I see no just grounds of impediment, I request to be informed of Your Excellency's determination thereon.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. JOHNSTON, Major,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

(No. 22) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir, Sydney, 28th February, 1803.

Your allusion of my having disposed of the Officers of the Corps is Erroneous. It is you who have disposed of them. They, as well as yourself, were Members of Capt'n Kemp's Court-Martial, which Court was dismembered by your Authority in putting the Judge-Advocate and Prosecutor into an Arrest, and that under circumstances detailed in the Judge-Advocate's Letter

Responsibility  
of Johnston  
for deadlock.

1803.  
9 May.

Responsibility  
of Johnston  
for deadlock.

to me of the 23rd Ins't, a Copy of which I sent you. Whatever impression his Crime made on the minds of the Court, it does not appear that it prevented him from closing the Evidence for the Crown; it did not prevent the Courts adjourning for Three Days to enable the Prisoner to make his Defence, and all this without noticing the Judge-Advocate's Crime until the time was expired when the Prisoner was to be put on his defence, instead of which the Court was dismembered by the Judge-Advocate and Prosecutor being put under an Arrest by the Court. I informed you in my Letter of the 23rd Inst. of my reasons for not Appointing another Judge-Advocate, and the General Order that followed it, by which I instantly complied with your request to try the Judge-Advocate Two days after the Complaint was lodged, and dismissed the Officers from their further Attendance on Capt'n Kemp's Trial. To appoint another Judge-Advocate under the existing Circumstances, the little knowledge I have of Law, Justice, and Reason, equally forbid it. I therefore suspended the Proceedings of the Court, already rendered Abortive by the Judge-Advocate and Prosecutor being in Arrest, until His Majesty's pleasure is received thereon.

A second  
judge-advocate  
cannot be  
appointed.

To dissolve the Court was out of my power. I therefore dismissed the Officers from their Attendance on that Court, which I conceived sufficient to enable them to do their Regimental and other Duty. That, and the Orders Issued consequent on their dismissal for the Safety and Tranquillity of the Colony, you have pointedly disobeyed; therefore, Sir, it is you and not me that have disposed of the Officers of the Corps to the Annihilation of my Authority, the destruction of the Charter we are Governed by, and the Horrors that must and will ensue if such Disobedience on your part Continues.

Disobedience  
of Johnston  
and its  
consequences.

You ask for my determination. It is to wait My Sovereign's pleasure respecting Capt'n Kemp's Trial, And once more to require your Obedience to my Orders for dismissing the Officers from their further attendance on Capt'n Kemp's Trial until the King's pleasure is received; To try Surgeon Harris, the Judge-Advocate, and such other Offenders as may be necessary; and to restore the Charter by which the Colony has been so long Governed to its former Effect, by directing the Officers dismissed from any further Attendance on Capt'n Kemp's Trial to sit on the Criminal Court ordered to be held this day at 10 O'Clock. By these means, Sir, safety will be insured and Regularity prevail, and the Officers perform their Regimental and Colonial Duties, without which, on you the Consequences must fall.

King's  
decision.

I have, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 23) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

1803.  
9 May.

Sir.

Sydney, 1st March, 1803.

I must take the liberty of saying that Your Excellency's remark is incorrect. I made no erroneous allusion respecting your disposition of the Officers. I said, "that from the manner in which you had been pleased to dispose of the Officers," &c., I was prevented from resorting to that Method of Trial pointed out by the Articles of War for the preservation of Military Discipline.

Johnston's  
reply.

The impression made on the minds of the Members of the Court in consequence of the Crime committed by the Officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate, Mr. Harris, was noticed in the Court at the time it happened, and was such as afterwards occasioned Two of the Members, whose Votes and Opinions had been disclosed by him, to signify to me, as President of that Court, that they would not give their Vote or Opinion before him again, not considering themselves safe by so doing. As Your Excellency observes, it did not prevent the Evidence for the Crown being Closed; neither did it prevent the Court Adjourning for Three Days, according to the request of Capt'n Kemp, to enable him to make his Defence; but Your Excellency perhaps has not been informed that since the disclosure made by Mr. Harris, no other Opinion or Vote has been given before him; and as the Punishment for Offences Committed before a General Court-Martial are left to the discretion of that Court, I do not conceive that any irregularity has been Committed; and if there had, it could not have justified the crime or have pleaded in extenuation thereof.\*

The charges  
against Harris.

With regard to Your Excellency's Opinion of Law, Justice, and reason, they appear to me to be systematically in Unison; and you must excuse me if I differ from you most materially in every point. I act as nearly in Conformity to the Laws of England as the best legal Authority enables me to judge of them.

Johnston's  
opinions at  
variance with  
King's.

I do not consider it either reasonable, just, or legal to bring an Officer to Trial before a General Court-Martial, and after the Prosecution is Closed, because the Judge-Advocate incapacitates himself from Continuing in that Office by acting contrary to the tenor of his Oath, to suspend the Trial, dismiss the Officers from their Attendance, and temporally to dissolve the Court until such time as His Majesty's pleasure may be received; because it is but reasonable, Just, and legal that every British Subject should

Johnston's  
defence of  
his actions.

\* *Note by Governor King.*—"The Commission of the Crime is of a very doubtful Nature, as the wording of the Charge seemed to preclude the possibility of any Notice being taken of it; and the Event fully justified it, as Mr. Harris was acquitted, the words being repugnant to the Charge."

1803.  
9 May.

Johnston's  
defence of  
his actions.

have the same Chance of refuting the Charge alledged against him, and of defending his Character, as the Crown has of Prosecuting for any Offences; and how it can appear consistent with Justice to keep an Officer under Arrest from this time until His Majesty's pleasure may be received, and that Arrest of a confined Nature, is very different from my Ideas.

The trials  
of Ensign  
Bayly.

I do not consider it either reasonable, Just, or legal, to bring an Officer\* to Trial for One Charge only when you are possessed of grounds for another Charge, and to have actually preferred the second Charge against such Officer several days previous to the Assembling of the Court by which he was Tried; to dissolve the Court and continue that Officer's Arrest for several weeks afterwards, for the purpose of Assembling another Court-Martial for the Trial of the same Officer on the Second reserved Charge. I am also of the same Opinion respecting the Trial of Mr. Harris taking place prior to that of Ensign Bayly, as Ensign Bayly has been so much longer in Confinement, exclusive of which those distinctions are very injurious and prejudicial to the Welfare of His Majesty's Service.

Legality of  
King's actions  
questioned.

Your Excellency admits you had not the power to dissolve the Court. How, then, could your Excellency dismiss Officers from their Attendance on a General Court-Martial, which you affirm you had not the power of dissolving? Is Your Excellency possessed of any legal Authority to justify such a Proceeding? In addition to what I have before said on that subject, I have to acquaint you that it is the pointed Commands of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, that while an Officer is on a General Court-Martial all other Duties pass him. To act in defiance of such Authority would ill become me, and is what I never will do.

The safety and tranquillity of the Colony will ever be secure when it is governed by those Laws which were made for its protection. A deviation from the established Laws of the Country in any one Instance is an injury against the Constitution, and your Excellency may be fully persuaded that a breach against any known Law will never be committed by me.

Johnston's  
pride of  
his position.

With regard to the imaginary Horrors, I am ignorant to what they allude. Respecting the Consequences of my Conduct, I feel with Pride the importance of the trust reposed in me as Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps—the Dignity of the situation, as well as the responsibility attached to it. And as my Conduct may not escape investigation, I promise you, on my Honor, that every line that has passed between us shall by me be transmitted to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, as well as the Secretary of State.

\* Note 80.



To your determination, as communicated to me, I shall reply after the Meeting takes place,\* which, by the General Orders of Yesterday, I was apprized of.

1803.  
9 May.

And as Your Excellency by that time may possibly discover that your Ideas of Law and Justice, particularly in Military matters, has been Erroneous,

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON, Major,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

(No. 24) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir, Sydney, 1st March, 1803.

In answer to your's, Had you Obedyed my General Order of the 26th Ult'o, you would have sufficient Officers to Perform both Regimental and Garrison Duty.

Officers for  
garrison duty.

Whether you have been irregular in dismembering the Court-Martial without any Communication with me, by whose Authority the Court was convened and Constituted, and how far under the existing Circumstances I am justifiable in not appointing another Judge-Advocate to finish the Trial, are subjects that must be left for a superior and Impartial Authority to decide on. It might be wished that Authority was possessed of the proofs of the Judge-Advocate's alledged Crime. This I have offered you every opportunity of doing, which you have hitherto refused, and which could not otherways become the subject of a Court-Martial, than by acquitting the Judge-Advocate without going into any Investigation, from the repugnant manner the terms of the Charge was couched in.

The  
dismembering  
of the  
court martial.

Charges against  
Surgeon Harris.

I must once more Correct you, Sir. It was you who first suspended the Proceedings of the Court, by dismembering it of the Judge-Advocate; To Obviate which and continue the Trial, as the Judge-Advocate had no Vote, many expedients offered, among which the method of each Member writing and Sealing his Opinion and giving it to the President would have removed the difficulty, and enabled the Court to hear the Defence, and pass Sentence.

The  
continuation  
of the  
court martial.

If I mistake not, Capt'n Kemp's Arrest is not of so confined a nature as to deny him the range of the Town and Environs of Sydney.

Kemp's arrest.

I apprehend, in your next consideration, you allude to Ensign Bayly, who was put under an Arrest for having disseminated an Infamous Seditious Paper. While under that Arrest he was

Bayly's arrest.

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guilty for the third time of a pointed disobedience of my Orders. I found it more Regular to try Capt'n Kemp on the same Charge as Lieut. Hobby and Ensign Bayly had been previously Tried on, before any new matter was begun upon.

Harris'  
court martial.

Every Man is supposed Innocent until he is found Guilty. However impossible it is for me to say what the issue of Mr. Harris's Trial might have been, or will be, yet if Innocent I certainly should reinstate him in the same Office again. For that reason I chose to have him Tried before Ensign Bayly, as on that Trial I must become Prosecutor.

The special  
conditions in  
the colony.

When you compelled me, by dismembering the Court-Martial, to Suspend its Proceedings, I found it necessary to dismiss the Officers from their further Attendance until His Majesty's pleasure is known, to enable them to perform their Garrison and Regimental Duties. To your demand—whether I am possessed of any legal Authority to justify such a proceeding?—I answer: the first and Conclusive blow was given by yourself in dismembering the Court, since which I have only acted on the Exigency imposed on me by you; And I am Confident that the Duke of York will discriminate between this Settlement, where there is only one Corps, and at present but Officers barely sufficient for the general duty, and Situations where there are other Corps, and more Officers to supply the place of those whom similar Emergencies might require an exact conformity to the Etiquette on that behalf. But I can have no Idea of His Royal Highness being displeased with you for obeying the General Orders I have given, under all the attendant Circumstances.

Johnston's  
disobedience  
of orders  
and possible  
consequences.

Have you not, Sir, refused to Obey my General Order directing you to furnish me with the names of Five Officers to try the Insurgent Runaways, agreeable to the tenor of the Charter by which this Colony is Governed. Reflect on the Multiplied Enormities Committed by the Insurgents in the short time they were at large. Did they not, in a most wanton and Savage manner, attempt Murder, Commit most beastly Rapes, and Plunder every Man's Possessions they came near? If these things were done by a few, and in a short time, what is not to be expected from the Convicts at large, when they find no Punishment will attend their Crimes, which must be the Case while you suspend the Operation of the Charter by withholding Officers to form Criminal Courts.

The remaining Paragraphs of your Letter requires no reply from me; and I beg to intimate how Convenient it would be to the Contents of my writing Case, if our Correspondence could

be abridged, if not cease, as I fear you will soon oblige me to write on Brown Paper, of which I have but a very small Stock.

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I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 25) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, 1st March, 1803.

Surgeon Harris informed me some days ago that he had appointed a Surgeon to attend the Sick Soldiers during his Arrest, which, from Mr. Mileham's attendance on them, I considered had been done.

Attendance  
of the sick  
during Harris'  
arrest.

This Morning I was surprized to hear that when the Soldiers went to the Hospital they returned without being attended, Mr. Mileham's having informed them that he could not attend them without an Order from your Excellency.

For the sake of Humanity I hope your Excellency will be induced to Issue the requisite Order.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON, Major,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

(No. 26) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir,

Sydney, 1st March, 1803.

I never knew before that the Charge of the Sick was taken from the Surgeon of the Corps, and was equally ignorant that Sick Soldiers were removed to the care of the Colonial Surgeons, who certainly have done right to require my Orders for their giving that Attendance.

Medical  
treatment of  
the military.

On receiving yours I gave the Principal Surgeon Orders to give every Assistance to the Sick of the Corps. I send you a Copy of his Answer on that head. Had a regular Application been made to me the necessary Orders would have been given before now.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 27) SURGEON JAMISON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, 1st March, 1803.

In Consequence of your Excellency's Orders, and for the good of His Majesty's Service, I shall pay every attention to the Sick of the New South Wales Corps, And do every other duty to the utmost of my power, as far as Circumstances will admit of.

Attendance on  
the military by  
civil surgeons.

But I beg leave to observe to Your Excellency, that I have at present a Multiplicity of business attached to my situation as

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Attendance on  
the military by  
civil surgeons.

Principal Surgeon and Magistrate; and I further beg leave to observe to Your Excellency, that I am very deficient of Assistant-Surgeons, having only one at Head Quarters. It, therefore, may not be in my power at all times to attend to the duty of the Corps as if I were Surgeon of it only, and had no other duty to discharge. For those reasons I must request that Your Excellency will not let me be considered under the Articles of War as if I was really Surgeon of the Corps, but that all Orders and directions may come through Your Excellency, which shall be punctually attended to as far as Circumstances and the nature of the Service will admit of.

I have, &c.,  
THOS. JAMISON.

(No. 28) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir, Sydney, 1st March, 1803.

The monthly  
return of the  
N.S.W. Corps.

In transmitting the Monthly Reports\* of the New South Wales Corps to the Secretary at War, it will be necessary for me to inform him that, as I observe several Officers are marked as being Members of a Court-Martial, that, altho' convened by my Authority as Members of a General Court-Martial, yet the Court being dismembered by you necessitated my dismissing the Officers from their attendance on the Trial on which they were Convened until His Majesty's pleasure might be received thereon, and that at this date they are eligible for any other duty as directed by my General Orders, which you have thought proper to resist and Disobey.

I have, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 29) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 1st March, 1803.

Criticism of  
King's actions  
by Johnston.

Respecting the Monthly Returns of the New South Wales Corps, whatever information you consider it necessary to give to the Secretary at War, Your Excellency need not be at the trouble of Communicating it to me, as from the tenor of your Letters I cannot consider that you make it known to me from any Respectful or Complimentary Consideration.

But as you have so far noticed it, I in Answer return that I am persuaded, should you transmit the information you propose to the Secretary at War, he will join with me that Your Excellency is determined by your General Orders to endeavour to subvert all kind of Order, to act in defiance and Contradiction to the Commands of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-

\* Note 82.

Chief, and in Opposition to the established Rules and Customs of the Army, as is pointed out by the Articles of War as well as by every treatise on Military Duty.

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I have, &c.,  
GEO. JOHNSTON, Major,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

(No. 30) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 2nd March, 1803.

I beg leave to acquaint Your Excellency that your first Letter of Yesterday came safe to my hands.

In it you are pleased to intimate how convenient it would be to the Contents of your writing Case if our Correspondence could be abridged, if not to cease. I believe it is now too late to make any abbreviation; but, according to Your Excellency's wish, it shall Cease whenever any Communication to your Excellency is not required from me.

Correspondence  
between King  
and Johnston.

As there are many points in that Letter which require an Answer, its interruption will not, I hope, be disagreeable to Your Excellency.

Your Excellency lays great stress on my having dismembered the Court by ordering the Judge-Advocate into Arrest. The deprivation of an Appendage necessarily annexed to a General Court-Martial, for the purpose of assisting them in facilitating their Proceedings, can hardly be considered as dismembering them. The Legislature has provided against the Suspension of a Trial in case of the Death of one of its Members. It therefore is not reasonable to imagine that, from the improper Conduct of the Judge-Advocate, such Trial should be delayed. However, as our opinions so widely differ, superior Authority will possibly determine which is right.

Johnston's  
defence of  
his actions.

I agree with Your Excellency that it might be wished Superior and impartial Authority were possessed of the proof of the Judge-Advocate's Crime; but to me you never afforded that Opportunity, which you say I refused. I allow that Your Excellency proposed to Convene a General Court-Martial for the Trial of Surgeon Harris, the Judge-Advocate; but your Excellency took good care to dispose of the Officers in such a manner as to prevent any legal Military Court being Assembled, and the acceding to which by me would have entirely defeated the ends of Justice.

The charges  
against Harris.

The Expedient Your Excellency alludes to was a form observed under the French Establishment previous to the late Revolution, and termed a *Conseil de guerre*, but not practiced in our service.

King's  
proposal for  
a council.

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King's  
contradictory  
statements.

I beg to be informed to what Extent the Environs of Sydney are considered by Your Excellency.

Your Excellency's apprehension was just—the next consideration was to Ensign Bayly, whom by your Letters you have pronounced Guilty of two Charges, although in the next Sentence of the same Letter, when speaking of Surgeon Harris, you remark that every Man is supposed Innocent until he is found Guilty.

Probable  
opinions of  
the Duke  
of York.

Your Confidence in the Duke of York's discrimination will not induce me to risque his displeasure by acting in open defiance of his Orders and Regulations; nor do I imagine that His Royal Highness considers the Honor, Reputation, and Commission of an Officer a matter of Etiquette.

My Letter of the 26th Ult'o fully answers Your Excellency on the subject of the General Orders you allude to.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON, Major,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

(No. 31) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir,

Sydney, 2nd March, 1803.

Kemp's  
court martial.

I must ever lay a just stress on your having dismembered the General Court-Martial held on Captain Kemp by putting into Arrest the Judge-Advocate and Prosecutor for the Crown under the Circumstances so often stated in this Correspondence.

Court martial  
on Harris  
ordered.

I afforded you an instant opportunity at your request "of Trying Mr. Harris, Judge-Advocate, as soon as the nature of the Service would admit of it" (not, as you say, by proposing, for proposals I made none), but by ordering a Court-Martial in the General Orders. Your further Observation is equally incorrect. I took care, as far as lay in me, to render the Officers (who were dismissed from their attendance on Capt'n Kemp's Trial) eligible for that or any other duty. You have resisted and disobeyed the Orders that required that Arrangement.

Environs  
of Sydney.

The Environs of Sydney\* are considered by me comprized within the Line running from Woolloomooloo to Blackwattle Swamp and thence to the West point of Cockle Bay.

Admission by  
Bayly of  
disobedience.

I remarked Mr. Bayly "was Guilty for the Third time of a disobedience of my Orders." I made that just Observation from his own Confession before the Magistrates, which was Communicated by me to you when he was put in Arrest, and which he has since repeated in a Letter to me.

On your not acting in Open defiance of His Royal Highness the Duke of York's Orders and Regulations I shall make no present remark.

\* Note 83.

Your not having furnished me with the names of the Five Officers wanted as Members of the Criminal Court, as required by the General Orders of the 26th Ult'o, Explained to me what I could not understand from your Letters on that head, and at this Moment I do not Comprehend to what purpose or meaning your term of "Voluntary Services" Applies.

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Officers as  
members of the  
criminal court.

I remain, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 32) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 3rd March, 1803.

As Your Excellency does not Comprehend to what purpose the term of Voluntary Services Applies, I will recapitulate those Circumstances which Occasioned that remark, and endeavour to make its meaning Comprehensible to Your Excellency.

The meaning of  
"voluntary  
service."

In the General Orders of the 26th of February the Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps is applied to for the Names of Five Officers to sit as Members of a Criminal Court.

On the same day I replied, by observing as there were only two Officers off duty I had not the power of complying with the Order, because I could not legally order Officers while Members of a General Court-Martial on any other Duty, and all the other Officers were disposed of by Your Excellency.

Unwilling to acquiesce in breaking the Charter established by the Legislature for the Government of the Colony, I was determined not to act in direct Contradiction to those Laws which were enacted for its support.

But that tranquility and Security might be preserved, I informed Your Excellency that myself and the other Officers were ready to sit on Criminal Courts whenever you might have occasion to Assemble them, and that their Routine of duty in such a case would be no object of Consideration.

Its meaning, Sir, is, that whenever you choose to *name* five Officers to sit on a Criminal Court, or Three in addition to the Two Officers off Duty who I will order to sit, they will obey your wishes, which I consider under the present Circumstances a *Voluntary Service* in those who, by being on other Duty, cannot, according to His Majesty's Regulations, be legally ordered to attend.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON, Major,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

(No. 33) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sir, Sydney, 3rd March, 1803.

By Virtue of the Commission I hold from the King I am authorized to act in all Cases according to the Exigency and

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King's  
determination  
to enforce  
obedience to  
his orders.

pressure of the times. I have, Sir, directed you to dismiss the Officers who were on Capt'n Kemp's Court-Martial (which was dismembered by you) from their attendance on the Trial, for the reasons stated in the General Orders of the 24th Ult'o. You have disobeyed it. I have directed you, by the General Orders of the 26th Ult'o, to give the Names of Five Officers for a Criminal Court; You have disobeyed it. But you now tell me you will order the Two Officers not connected with the above Court-Martial to Sit, and that those who were on that Court-Martial will obey my wishes if I name them, which you consider as a *Voluntary Service* on their parts. It is not my intention to interfere by naming any officer under your Command for the Criminal Court, but to require its being done by the Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps.

Sentences  
mis-quoted by  
Johnston.

I cannot pass over unnoticed the Paragraph of your last where you say: "But that tranquillity and Security might be preserved, I informed Your Excellency that myself and the other Officers were ready to sit on Criminal Courts whenever you might have occasion to Assemble them, and that their Routine of Duty in such a Case would be no object of Consideration." I request you to read your Letter of the 26th on that head. You will see no such words are made use of in either of the two Paragraphs of that Letter which allude to Voluntary Offers and Services. I will quote them, Sir, to show you how different they are (and that the words Criminal Court are not mentioned in them) to what you now assert:—"I have the Honour to acquaint your Excellency that I have not the smallest doubt but every officer will with much pleasure voluntarily offer his Services on such an Occasion as that of bringing offenders to Justice, and to secure the internal safety and Tranquillity of the Colony from the dangers of Insurgency."

"I beg to repeat how ready every Officer will be, amongst whom I beg to be included, to Voluntarily come forward for the preservation of the Peace and Security of the Colony, and that in those Cases the Regular Routine of Duty will be no Consideration."

Had the meaning of the latter Paragraph been at all comprehensible, I should not have required the explanation I did, and which you decline giving. The words you now apply in my quotation from yours of this date, altho' so different, being so Clear, fully possess me of what your ideas are now.

Charter of  
justice  
nullified by  
Johnston's  
actions.

I must inform you, Sir, that the Charter now remains of no force by your having refused to furnish the names of Officers for composing the Court of Criminal Judicature on the Insurgents, with which the Jail is filled.



Who it is that has asked you to "Acquiesce" in breaking the Charter, I am ignorant of.

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9 May.

You have said, Sir, in a former part of your Correspondence, that you had no other Officer to attend the Parade than the Adjutant. How can the Consistency be reconciled of Lieutenant Davies and Moore, who have been Members of all the Courts-Martial, having at the same time, and during their daily Ad-journments, done the duties of Officer of the Day, Signed and brought me the Reports of the Guard, and as Officers of the Guard, or of the Day, have Honored me with their Company to Dinner in Routine. If not doing any other duty, while on that of a General Court-Martial operates so forcibly, why have those Officers done the Active Duty I have stated previous to the attendance of the Members on Captain Kemp's Court-Martial being dismissed, And since that period those Officers have been withdrawn from those duties, and the Reports Signed and brought to me by a Sergeant? And as a further dispensation of the Regulations you quote, Lieutenant Moore has daily sat as Member of the Civil Court, and is now sitting.

Johnston's  
statements  
inconsistent  
with regimental  
routine.

The Officers at Parramatta and Castle Hill cannot with safety to Public Security be drawn from those Commands, to sit either on General Courts-Martial or Criminal Courts, unless I am compelled to abandon those Posts, by your continuing to withhold Officers from Criminal Courts and refusing to name such as are required for that Service, which will also compel me to defer sending the Buffalo, now ready to Sail, on an important Service, consequent on the King's Instructions, as the Officers of that Ship must be detained to complete the Number for Criminal Courts.

Officers on  
detached duty.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 34) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, 3rd March, 1803.

By Virtue of the trust reposed in me by my Commission, I am bound to Obey such Orders and Directions as I may receive from my Superior Officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War.

If I did not tell you that I would Order two Officers to sit on a Criminal Court, I told you that Captain Abbott and Ensign Minchin were the only two I could legally order, which cannot convey any other meaning than that I should order them whenever you might have occasion for them, provided you chose to permit Capt'n Abbott to leave Parramatta.

Johnston's  
defence of  
his actions.

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9 May.

Johnston's  
defence of  
his actions.

My Letter of the 26th Ult'o, in the Opinion of any Person but Your Excellency, would I dare say have borne the same Construction as that of this Morning, but I am unacquainted with Quibbles, and my meaning is exactly the same as it ever has been—that I will not Order any Officers on Duty out of their turn.

Administration  
of justice.

I am sorry, according to Your Excellency's declaration, that the Charter is now of no force; and as I understand the Charter is grounded on the Bulwark of the Constitution, I could not with impunity expect to oppose the irresistible Power of the Law.

Should the Laws not have in a manner provided for every possible Case, Your Excellency's availing yourself of those imperfections will neither blind me nor induce me to act in defiance of those Laws, established for the preservation of the Property and Personal Security of every British Subject, which I must do if I obey an illegal Order.

I must take the liberty of differing from Your Excellency in regard to the Cause of the inefficacy of the Charter, and I consider that by being ordered to act illegally I am ask'd indirectly to acquiesce in breaking the Charter.

Conduct of  
the officers.

The Officers, at my Request, took the Reports you allude to Your Excellency, but not as either Officer of the Guard or Officer of the day, at which time I expected a few days would have terminated the Courts-Martial; but when I found they might possibly be eternal, it was necessary to discontinue an Obligation.

Lieut. Moore has been for many Months an Officer of the Civil Court, and now attends to assist in distributing those benefits arising from the Salutary effects produced thereby.

The repeated instances of Your Excellency's interference by naming Officers for different Dutys are too well known.

Whether your Excellency considers it most eligible and Conducive to the benefit of Government, as well as expedient to His Majesty's Service, to detain the Buffalo and Abandon the Out Posts of Castle Hill and Parramatta, in preference to that of Appointing another Judge-Advocate to conclude Capt'n Kemp's Trial, Your own Wisdom will direct you.

Your Excellency's General Order, so long ago as the 24th of October last, announced the necessity of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo sailing, which, according to that Order, also prevented her taking the Relief to Norfolk Island, and the pressure of such Service also prevented the Officers of that Ship from sitting on Criminal Courts.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. JOHNSTON, Major,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

(No. 35) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

1803.  
9 May.

Sir, 3rd March, 1803.

Your last of this date needs no Comment from me, as that and the rest of the Correspondence will sufficiently point out where the Quibbles lye. Termination of the correspondence.

I have, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Sydney, N. S. Wales, 3rd May, 1803.

We have compared the within Papers with the Originals, and do Certify that they are true Copies.

C. GRIMES, J.P.  
THOS. JAMISON, J.P.

[Enclosure B.]

GOVERNOR KING'S WARRANT CONVENING A COUNCIL.

By Philip Gidley King Esquire Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependancies etc. etc. etc. Warrant convening a council.

IN VIRTUE of the Authority I hold as stated in my Commission, wherein His Majesty "Requires and Commands all Officers and Ministers Civil and Military and all other Inhabitants of our said Territory and its Dependancies, to be Obedient, Aiding, and Assisting to you, the said Philip Gidley King in the Execution of this our Commission and Authorities herein contained."

I do therefore hereby require and Command, that you Lieut. Colonel Willm. Paterson, Lieut. Governor of this Territory; Captain Willm. Kent, Second Commander of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, and Magistrate; Richard Atkins Esqr. Deputy Judge Advocate; John Palmer Esquire, Commissary General; Revd. Samuel Marsden, Chaplain and Magistrate; and Thomas Jamison Esquire, Acting Principal Surgeon and Magistrate, To meet me, His Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief, at Government House in Sydney on Friday next the Fourth day of March at Eleven O'Clock in the forenoon, then and there to assist me, with your Counsel and Advice, on such Subjects as will be laid before you.

Given under My Hand, and the Seal of the Territory at Government House Sydney, New South Wales, this 28th day of February 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1803.  
9 May.

Proceedings of  
the council.

PROCEEDINGS OF A COUNCIL.

Sydney, New South Wales, March 4th, 1803.

At a Meeting of the Principal Officers of His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales Convened by His Excellency the Governor's Warrant under the Seal of the Territory dated 28th February 1803.

Present. His Excellency Governor King.  
His Honor Wm. Paterson, Lieut: Governor.  
Capt. Wm. Kent, 2nd Commander of H.M. Ship  
Buffalo and Magistrate.  
Richd. Atkins Esq. Deputy Judge Advocate.  
John Palmer Esq. Commissary General.  
Revd. Saml. Marsden, Magistrate and Chaplain.  
Thos. Jamison, Esq. Actg. Principal Surgeon and  
Magistrate.

Government House, Sydney,

Gentlemen,

4th March, 1803.

The Correspondence between me and Brevet-Major Johnston, of the New South Wales Corps, Commanding during the indisposition of Lieut.-Col. Paterson, having been read, you will have observed that the Major, when President of a General Court-Martial, Convened by my Order, put the Officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate and Prosecutor into an Arrest, pending the said Trial, and under the Circumstances as stated in the Correspondence; In Consequence of which Major Johnston requested me to appoint another Judge-Advocate to finish the pending Trial, and to give an Order for Trying the Officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate.

You have heard my reasons for not acceding to that demand; My dismissing the Officers of the former Court-Martial from their Attendance until His Majesty's pleasure is known respecting the dismembering that Court; and my having ordered a General Court-Martial, at the Major's request, on the Deputy Judge-Advocate, which Major Johnston has thought proper to disobey, on the Ground that Capt'n Kemp's Trial should be finished, and that no Authority could compel the Officers on that Court-Martial to do any duty until an end was put to it. As this determination involved the Administration of Justice in Criminal Cases, and particularly at this Moment, when the Goal is filled with Capital Offenders.

A General Order was issued the 26th Ult., for the Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps to give me the Names of Five Officers to compose a Criminal Court, to be held the 28th Ult., which he declined doing on the above Grounds; Nor

was it 'till Yesterday that he informed me that the Officers of the late Court-Martials would sit on the Criminal Court as a *Voluntary Service*—That he could not legally order them, but that I might name them, which, not being a Measure Consistent with my Ideas, I could not accede to it.

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9 May.  
Proceedings of  
the council.

The Counsel I have to request on this subject is your several answers to the following Questions.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

*Q. 1.*—As any interference of the Executive power, after the Warrants are given, for the Convening Criminal, Civil, or Courts-Martial would be highly illegal, Do you consider it justifiable for the Judges of those Courts to imprison One of their Number, or a President of a Court-Martial to put the Officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate and Prosecutor under an Arrest before the Trial was concluded, and having suffered him to proceed in his Duty, and continue Three days Unarrested after the alledged Crime was Committed, Thereby dismembering the Court without the knowledge of the Executive *Authority* by whom it was Convened?

I do not think myself Competent to make any Reply to that Question.

W. PATERSON.

Governor King observes to Lieut.-Col. Paterson that, as his Commission as Lieut.-Governor is a Military Commission, he expects that information on the above Question which his Rank in the Army qualified him to give.

I can give no other Answer to the First Question than that already given.

W. PATERSON.

I do not consider it legal for the President and other Members of Criminal or Civil Courts to remove from those Courts, in any way, one of the Members; but in respect to the Powers of the President and Members of a Court-Martial in the Army, putting under Arrest any of its Members, I am too much unacquainted with the Rules of the Army to offer an Opinion.

WM. KENT.

This being a Question purely Military, I, as Civil Judge-Advocate, do not think myself Competent to give an Opinion on it.

RD. ATKINS.

We conceive ourselves unequal to give our Opinion on the Question, from being totally unacquainted with the Military Laws.

JNO. PALMER.

SAML. MARSDEN.

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 9 May:  
 Proceedings of  
 the council.

With regard to the Question, as far as Military, I must declare my incompetency to Judge; But as far as relates to Criminal Courts, any interference or difficulties to retard the Administration of the Executive Authority which would possibly be avoided, I should consider highly reprehensible, and detrimental to the Government of this Colony.

THOS. JAMISON.

Q. 2.—Having admitted by the General Regulations of the Army that Officers on General Courts-Martial are not liable to be put on any other Duty till that is finished, Viewing the number of Insurgents confined for Capital Offences, the Local state of this Colony, there being only One Corps for its Service and very few Officers at Head Quarters, together with the Character of its Inhabitants, and the Evils that must ensue if the Effects of the Charter continues suspended,—Do you consider my Conduct in dismissing the Officers from their attendance as Members of the suspended Court-Martial, and requiring them, thro' their Commanding Officer, to sit as Members of Criminal Courts, Justifiable as the Executive Authority?

I decline Answering this Question.

W. PATERSON.

Whatever may be the Rules of the Army, I do consider the Governor Justified in Ordering any Commissioned Officer, either in the Army or Navy, to sit as a Member of a Criminal Court in this Colony.

WM. KENT.

Under the Circumstances, as stated in the Question, I think the Executive Authority perfectly justifiable in Ordering Five Officers of the New South Wales Corps, through their Commanding Officer, to sit as Members of a Criminal Court.

RD. ATKINS.

From the reasons your Excellency has stated in the above Question, I do not conceive your Conduct in dismissing the Officers unjustifiable.

JNO. PALMER.

From the local situation of the Colony, if Offenders cannot by any other means be brought to Justice, I conceive the Governor has Authority to Appoint such Officers as he may judge proper to sit on a Criminal Court.

SAML. MARSDEN.

Under the Circumstances therein stated, as neither the Lives nor Property of the Inhabitants are secure while the Criminal Laws are suspended, and having no other alternative to re-establish the Administration of Justice, for those reasons, as a Member of Society, I conceive the measures were Justifiable.

THOS. JAMISON.

Q. 3.—Would you consider it Advisable to draw the Officers of the New South Wales Corps from their Commands at Parramatta and Castle Hill, considering the Mutinous and daring Conduct of the Irish and other Insurgents at those places, and to detain His Majesty's Ship Buffalo and other King's Ships from making a Voyage of Important benefit to this Colony for the purpose of holding Criminal Courts, which Service might be performed by the Officers at Sydney, as stated in the preceding Questions?

1803.  
9 May.  
Proceedings of  
the council.

While there is a possibility of dissolving the present Court-Martial, I do not conceive the necessity of detaining His Majesty's Ships or withdrawing the Officers on Detachment.

W. PATERSON.

Being of Opinion the Governor is justified in ordering any Commissioned Officer either in the Army or Navy, to sit as a Member of a Criminal Court in this Colony, notwithstanding any Rule in the Army, and that he is called upon according to Law to do it if necessity requires it, I do not see the necessity of detaining His Majesty's Ships in this Harbour, or calling in the Officers of the New South Wales Corps from their Commands at Parramatta and Castle Hill.

WM. KENT.

I am of Opinion that the very existence of the Colony depends on our holding Criminal Courts; and if no other mode can be devised to hold them than that of withdrawing the Detachments and detaining His Majesty's Ships, it must be done.

RD. ATKINS.

For the reasons therein stated by Your Excellency, I do not consider it advisable to withdraw the Officers from their Commands at Parramatta or Castle Hill, or to detain His Majesty's Ship Buffalo and other King's Ships from being employed for the good of His Majesty's Service, while the duty of holding Criminal Courts can possibly be performed by the Officers at Sydney.

JNO. PALMER.

I am convinced it would not be safe to withdraw the whole of the Officers from Parramatta and Castle Hill, in the present state of the Colony, to Head Quarters, neither do I see the necessity of detaining His Majesty's Ships for the purpose of holding the Criminal Courts. I do conceive the Governor's Authority sufficient to Order any of the Officers who sat on the Court-Martial to sit as Members of Criminal Courts, that Duty being imposed upon them by the Constitution.

SAML. MARSDEN.

1803.  
9 May.  
Proceedings of  
the council.

I conceive it absolutely necessary that a sufficient Provision should be made for the due Administration of Justice by either detaining His Majesty's Ship Buffalo or such other measures as you may deem most expedient for the good of His Majesty's Service.

THOS. JAMISON.

Q. 4.—My reason for not appointing another Judge-Advocate to finish Captain Kemp's trial you are possessed of by the Correspondence.

You are also acquainted that, in Consequence of those reasons, I gave the Commanding Officer of the Corps Orders to dismiss the Members of that Court from their Attendance on this Trial, to enable them to perform their Garrison and Regimental Duty, which Major Johnston declined, considering it illegal; And has also declined giving me the Names of Five of those Officers for a Criminal Court, But that he, as well as the rest of these Officers, will sit on Criminal Courts as a *Voluntary Service*, if I will name them, And my objection to which, as interfering with the Regimental detail, I have declined.

You have also understood that a sufficient Number of Officers may be convened for Criminal Courts without interfering with the above Officers, if I remove (which I shall consider myself compelled to do) the Officers on Command at the Out Posts, and detain His Majesty's Ships from being employed for the benefit of the Colony.

It, therefore, remains for me to require your Advice which of the four Expedients to adopt in order to prevent this Colony from experiencing the Misfortunes that must attend the Suspension of the Criminal Courts, and with the least disadvantage to His Majesty's Service and the Colony. To ensure the quiet of which I give up every Individual objection I may have to that plan being adopted, which may be most generally approved of.

It is my Opinion that the appointment of a Judge-Advocate on purpose to close the pending Court-Martial would be highly beneficial to the Duty and Welfare of the Colony; and as the present Officers who compose the Court have offered their Services, I do not see any Impropriety of Your Excellency naming the Officers on such Occasions.

W. PATERSON.

As I am unacquainted with the general manner of conducting Courts-Martial in the Army, and of the Power of the Members to put under Arrest the Judge-Advocate, I cannot take upon myself to give an Opinion how far it would be lawful or advisable to appoint another Judge-Advocate; the other two parts of this Question are fully answered in my Answer to the Third Question.

WM. KENT.



As Criminal Courts must indispensably be held, and as some doubts may arise how far the Officers now on the General Court-Martial can legally sit as Members of a Criminal Court, and taking into Consideration the Crimes of the several Offenders now for trial, I am of opinion that if another Judge-Advocate cannot be appointed the Officers from the Out Posts must be called in and His Majesty's Ships detained.

1803.  
9 May.  
Proceedings of  
the council.

RD. ATKINS.

I conceive it most advisable to appoint another Judge-Advocate, which I imagine will do away all objections on the part of Major Johnston relative to Officers sitting on Criminal Courts, and enable you to Employ the King's Ships in any manner you may judge proper for the good of His Majesty's Service.

JNO. PALMER.

On the legality of Your Excellency appointing another Judge-Advocate to complete the Trial of Captain Kemp, I am not able to give you an Opinion. Part of the Officers at Parramatta and Castle Hill, I conceive, may be, with safety to the Colony, called upon to sit on Criminal Courts when occasion requires. Tho' Major Johnston has refused to nominate Members for the Criminal Courts, yet, for the Administration of Justice and the safety of the Colony, I conceive Your Excellency would be justified in Nominating them. I am further of Opinion that for the good of the Service the Ships ought not to be detained.

SAML. MARSDEN.

As no instance is to be found on Record where a Judge-Advocate was suspended during a Trial pending, I cannot recommend that measure, altho' I conceive it might be the least detrimental to His Majesty's Service. The second measure, of your Nominating the Officers, appears equally improper, for the reasons assigned—Interference with the private details of the Corps; the last measure to be the only way you can adopt consistent with propriety.

THOS. JAMISON.

GENERAL Order issued March 4th 1803 in consequence of the preceding Documents.

“To Secure the Peace of the Colony by the Criminal Courts not continuing suspended for want of Members to compose it, and on no other consideration; The Governor has appointed Mr. Richd. Atkins Deputy Judge Advocate to the Territory to

Appointment  
of Atkins  
to act as  
judge-advocate.

1803.  
9 May.

Appointment  
of Atkins  
to act as  
judge-advocate.

Officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate on the Remainder of the General Court Martial now pending. The President, and Members will resume their sitting to-morrow at 10 o'Clock.

Sydney, 3d May 1803.

We have compared the within Papers with the Originals and Certify that they are true Copies.

C. GRIMES, J.P.

THOS. JAMISON, J.P.

[Enclosure C.]

(No. 1) CAPTAIN PIPER TO MR. GEORGE B. BELLASIS,\* COMMAND'G HIS EXCELLENCY'S BODY GUARD.

Sir, Parramatta, 16th February, 1803.

Services of  
Bellasis and  
governor's  
bodyguard  
declined by  
Piper.

I received yours this Evening saying you had it in Command from His Excellency Gov'r King to put under my immediate Orders a Corp'l and Four Troopers Mounted for any Service I might think proper.

As I have the greatest Confidence in the Detachment of the New South Wales Corps I have the Honor to Command, from their Steady and Allert conduct upon all Occasions, I decline employing the Corp'l and Four Troopers Mounted that Gov'r King has directed you to put under my Command, and also your Services, which the Governor has desired you to say should not be wanting on the shortest notice should I require it.

I directed the Corp'l and Four Troopers to wait at Government House for Orders, and obtained an Order from Mr. Marsden for the Necessaries they might require to Refresh themselves and their Horses.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PIPER.

(No. 2) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Sydney, 16th Feby., 1803, 6 P.M.

Procedure  
in making  
applications.

MAJOR JOHNSTON will have the goodness to inform Captn. Abbott that all Applications and Requests from any Officer going, or on Detachment, should come through the Commanding Officer of the Forces, where he, and the Governor are on the Spot, otherways to the Governor if he is nearer the Detachment than the Commanding Officer.

On these Grounds Major Johnston will have the goodness to inform Captn. Abbott in reply to his Letter (which the Governor requests to have returned) that there are Pots or Kettles in the Regimental Stores exclusive of what has been issued to the Corps—Any demand Major Johnston may make will be complied with.—The Governor sees no necessity for Soldiers wearing

any other dress than their Military Cloathing. An Order for Oil and a Lamp is Enclosed.—The Victualling Order will be sent to Parramatta in proper time before the Ration becomes due.

1803.  
9 May.

Major Johnston is requested to furnish the Governor with a List of Officers and Men Ordered for Detachment.

(No. 3) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Government House, Sydney,

17th February, 1803.

Sir,

I beg to refer you to the General Orders\* of Yesterday, respecting the purport of the enclosed Letter to Colonial Lieut. G. B. Bellasis from Capt'n Piper. Piper's insubordination.

The exigency and pressure of the Public Service caused me to send the Five Mounted Troopers for facilitating securing the Runaways, and any other Service the Commanding Officer at Parramatta might judge necessary to employ them on during the present exigency. Capt'n Piper has thought proper to treat those Orders with a marked Contempt and Disobedience, unless he means to do away the insult by stating, in the last Paragraph, that he has ordered the Corporal and his Party to wait at Government House for Orders.

That I may know how to conduct myself, I request being informed by you how far any Officer or Soldier under your Command has a right, or is justifiable, in disobeying my General Orders. If a disobedience is not defensible, I need not suggest to you, as Commanding Officer, what the Service requires in cases where so marked a disobedience has occurred.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

P.S.—I request being furnished with a Return of the Detachment of the New South Wales Corps at Parramatta, and a return of the five Troopers who the Commanding Officer at that Post was directed to take under his Orders. Return of detachment at Parramatta.

(No. 4) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, 17th February, 1803.

Agreeable to Your Excellency's Reference, I have attentively perused the General Orders of Yesterday.

I shall be ever ready to give the most powerful Assistance on such Occasions as the Public Service may require, in which I am confident every Officer and Soldier in the New South Wales Corps will most zealously join.

\* Note 84.

1803.  
9 May.  
Duties of  
officers.

The Orders of Yesterday\* do not Apply to the Letter sent from Capt'n Piper to Colonial Lieut. G. Bellasis, nor can Capt'n Piper receive any Commands therefrom; and it is irregular that he should receive any Orders but through his Commanding Officer at such times when the Governor and Commanding Officer are on the same spot.

No Officer has a right, or is justifiable in disobeying any General Orders consistent with the Rules and Articles of War; but in justification to Capt'n Piper's conduct, as you have stated it, he would in my Opinion very much degrade himself, as well as the Corps, by suffering any Convicts to do the duty of Soldiers conjunctively with the New South Wales Corps; Nor were Convict Prisoners sent to this Country with such intention.

Detachment at  
Parramatta.

The Return of the Detachment of the New South Wales Corps required by Your Excellency is herewith transmitted.

The Return of the Five Troopers I should imagine your Excellency mistook in applying to me for.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON, B.-Major,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Corps.

(No. 5) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Government House, Sydney,

Sir,

17th February, 1803.

I have received your Answer to my Letter, on which but few Comments are at all necessary from me.

Piper's  
disobedience  
of orders.

Concluding that when a General Order is issued, that it is Communicated by the Commanding Officer to the Officer Commanding Detachments as soon as possible. That being admitted, The Guard I have Mounted by virtue of the King's Commission were on a Public Exigency put under Capt'n Piper's directions by the General Order of yesterday, which I presume you sent that Officer. He has chosen to disobey that Order.

Status of the  
governor's  
bodyguard.

The Guard, consisting of Colonial Lieut. Bellasis and Five Troopers, are not Convicts. They are Emancipated by Virtue of the Commission I hold from His Majesty; And sorry should I be to understand any Man dared to reflect on the great proportion of the Private Soldiers in the Corps under your Command (whose general good Conduct I have every reason to Applaud and be satisfied with), who are precisely in the same state as those who you so severely animadvert upon.

I enclose you the Paragraph of the King's Commission relating to the Authority I exercise, to which is annexed a Copy

\* Note 84.

of His Majesty's Instructions, communicated by Lord Hobart, respecting enrolling and continuing the Associations. Now, Sir, as Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps, I request your informing me That when acting as I always shall, agreeable to the above Commands of my Sovereign and the Exigency of the times, in levying and arming Troops, whether you do or do not expect that such Troops shall be put under your Command (with the rest of the Forces) as the present Senior Military Officer in this Colony? My Opinion is that they ought.

1803.  
9 May.  
King's powers  
and authority.

The unbounded confidence I place in the New South Wales Corps's Loyalty and Activity has prevented me from re-enrolling the Associations otherways than by appointing the Officers. N.S.W. Corps.

My Letter to you of last Night, respecting Capt'n Abbott, is a sufficient proof of my Idea how irregular it is that any Officer should receive Orders but through his Commanding Officer.

I have, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 6) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir. Sydney, 17th February, 1803.

Respecting the Command that Capt. Piper received by Colonial Lieut. Bellasis, and the Troopers who were to have been placed under his Command, I must once more take the liberty of referring Your Excellency to my letter of this date.

I agree with Your Excellency that all Troops Regularly Attested and Amenable to the Articles of War ought to be placed under my Command (with the rest of the Forces) as the Present Senior Military Officer; and I most heartily coincide with Lord Hobart, that the most Vigilant Circumspection and unabated firmness is undoubtedly requisite, and that it is the indispensable duty and best security to this Colony that every respectable Inhabitant should enroll himself in case of Emergency. The command of  
the troops.

But I do not look upon Convicts Conditionally Emancipated amenable to the Articles of War, or on a footing with those that are considered the Respectable Inhabitants of this Colony, nor do I imagine that I could justify my Conduct were I to sanction such a measure. The status of  
emancipists.

I trust the unbounded Confidence your Excellency places in the Loyalty and Activity of the New South Wales Corps will be increased in proportion to the Opportunitys they may have of testifying their Loyalty to their King and Country. Loyalty of the  
N.S.W. Corps.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. JOHNSTON, B.-Major,  
Commanding New South Wales Corps.

(No. 7) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

1803.  
9 May.Government House, Sydney,  
18th February, 1803.

Sir,

Publication  
of orders.

In answer to yours of last Night, I must request your recollection that the General Order\* was read to you at Government House at Noon on the day it was issued, for which purpose you took the Order Book with you. As you then made no kind of Remark or Objection, I concluded you meant to enforce it. It was not till 5 O'Clock in the Afternoon that the Troopers carried Lieut. Bellasis's Note to Captain Piper, informing him by my directions that they were to act as he might judge proper. This proceeded from my supposition that the General Orders would reach Captain Piper in the course of Six Hours after it was issued, being on a case of Emergency. Therefore, Captain Piper was so far right in not attending to any Command but through his Commanding Officer; and your having transmitted him that General Order makes me conclude you saw no impropriety in it, either when I read it to you or when you sent it, and that you consequently expected Capt'n. Piper would attend to it.

The governor's  
bodyguard.

The Five Troopers I have embodied to attend me when travelling, and for other Emergencys where Horsemen are required, are Emancipated Conditionally to serve as Soldiers, as are many Soldiers in the New South Wales Corps under your Command, and like them were Attested and receive Pay.

Governor's  
powers to  
levy troops.

Whilst His Majesty's Commission empowers his Captain-General of this Territory "To Levy, &c., all Persons *whatever* residing within this Territory, &c., as occasion may serve, &c." As Communicated to you Yesterday, I shall act in Obedience thereto, without requiring any Person under my Command to Sanction any measure I may adopt conformable to the Authority I act under.

The status of  
volunteers.

If those Troopers not being subject to the Articles of War (which they would be if the Colony was put under Martial Law) remains an Objection with you, I beg to quote the Example of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who did not disdain taking the Volunteer Corps throughout the Kingdom of Great Britain under his Command, altho' they were not subject to the Articles of War.

Disobedience of  
general orders.

Presuming by the tenor of yours of last Night that you conceive Capt'n Piper's Conduct proper, I have no more to observe on this subject than that part of the General Order of the 16th instant remains unattended to.

I have, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

\* Note 84.

(No. 8) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

1803.  
9 May.

Sir,

Sydney, 18th February, 1803.

I recollect the General Order\* you allude to in your letter, which I had the Honor of receiving this Morning, was read to me, and without any remark on my part, because you did not consult me on its propriety.

The issue of  
general order  
dated  
16 February.

The General Order of the 16th Inst. was not known to Capt'n Piper at the time he received the letter addressed to him from Colonial Lieut. Bellasis, which, according to Your Excellency's idea, acquits Capt'n Piper of any impropriety, as he receiv'd no such Orders through me.

Your Excellency's Ideas and mine respecting the Men serving as Troopers not being amenable to the Articles of War, I am happy to say are exactly similar, and as I before said, I do not feel it proper to give my Sanction to such Persons being considered as Soldiers. Why I say Sanction is because if they are Amenable to the Articles of War, they must be under my Command as Senior Military Officer in this Garrison, Mustered by me, or in my presence, which Muster Roll must likewise be signed by me, as well as the Pay list, And by me transmitted to the Secretary at War, neither of which I should feel justified in doing according to the Rules and Regulations for the Discipline, Honor, and Safety of His Majesty's Forces.

Johnston's  
refusal to  
command the  
mounted  
troopers.

I cannot suppose His Majesty ever intended that Prisoners should be considered amongst that Class of Persons "residing within this Territory." Respectable Inhabitants, as Lord Hobart remarks, are, in my Opinion, that description of Persons; and surely, for the safety and tranquillity of the Colony, such must be the most eligible.

Interpretation  
of governor's  
commission.

Your Excellency quotes the Example of His Royal Highness the Duke of York taking the Volunteers throughout the Kingdom of Great Britain under his Command. If I mistake not, the Volunteers were composed of Respectable Men of the district, and such as His Royal Highness relied on with the greatest Confidence, As from their steady and uniform attachment to their Sovereign, and their love for their Country, they forego every other Consideration to that of Uniting in one common Cause to maintain their Constitutional Rights, and to restore those blessings only known by the enjoyment of Peace.

The command  
of volunteers  
in England.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON, B.-Major,  
Commanding New South Wales Corps.

\* Note 84.

1803.  
9 May.

(No. 9) GOVERNOR KING TO MAJOR JOHNSTON.

Government House, Sydney,

18th February, 1803.

Sir,

In answer to yours of this date, I am sorry Capt'n Piper was not furnished with the General Orders of the 16th\* so soon as might be desired on an Event of Emergency.

The rights of  
emancipists.

Presuming the Objection on the Troopers' ineligibility to being under the direction of an Officer of the New South Wales Corps, from the Circumstance of having only a Conditional Emancipation, in which they are in a similar state with some very good Soldiers in the Corps you Command, Their being Attested, &c.,—I must proceed, Sir, to remark that this Colony was formed for the Express purpose of receiving Prisoners; That the King and the Legislature's Humanity, in giving the Governor power to Emancipate, did not consign the Offender to the Laws of his Country to Oblivion and disgrace for ever. I will aver and support that the Objects of that Mercy become as Free and Susceptible of every Right as Free Born Britons as any Soul in this Territory, Whether their Emancipation is Absolute or Conditional. In that light I view (and am warranted in the Assertion) every Soldier in the Corps you Command who is Conditionally Emancipated to become Soldiers; And also the Five Troopers who are precisely in the same situation—Unless the Authority I hold from the King is doubted.

The Loyal  
Associations.

The Sydney and Parramatta Associations were formed out of Free Men, Persons who had served their Terms, and Conditionally Emancipated. Of such they will be again Composed whenever any Exigency may require their being re-embodied; But the general good Conduct of the Soldiers of the New South Wales Corps renders it at present unnecessary.

Volunteers  
in England.

His Majesty, the Duke of York, and Lord Harrington (under whose Command the Volunteers in and about London were) made no distinction between the Directors of the East India Company and the commonest Labourer in the Company's Warehouses. They stood together in the Ranks as Private Soldiers, were Reviewed by the King, and Commanded by the Duke of York, Lord Harrington, &c. It was a time for Public Exertion, and not Invidious distinctions.

The mounted  
troopers.

Sorry am I to find that on the present occasion the Services of the Five Troopers, who can certainly Ride and overtake Runaways faster than a Foot Soldier possibly can in this Hot Climate, should be rejected. However, as I am informed that Captain Abbott, since he took Command of the Parramatta Detach-

\* Note 84.



ment, has attended to the General Order and Employed the Troopers, I hope he will have found them useful; But should his continuing to employ them meet your disapprobation, I have to request you will direct that Officer to return them to Colonial Lieut. Bellasis.

1803.  
9 May.  
The mounted  
troopers.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 10) MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 18th February, 1803.

I have received your Excellency's Letter of this date, but previous thereto had sent Orders to Captain Abbott to make such Communications to me as he might find necessary by some of the Soldiers belonging to his Detachment.

Orders given  
to Captain  
Abbott.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON, B.-Major,  
Commanding New South Wales Corps.

A true Copy compared with the Originals.

RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.  
THOS. JAMISON, J.P.

[Enclosure D.]

(No. 1) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 25 Jany., 1803.

I have the Honor to enclose Mr. Harris's Answer to Your Excellency's Letter of Yesterday, and am sorry to see he declines accepting of the situation.

Letter from  
Surgeon Harris.

I have, &c.,

W. PATERSON.

(No. 2) SURGEON HARRIS TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSON.

Sir, Sydney, Jany. 24th, 1803.

In answer to the Letter you have this day Honored me with from His Excellency the Governor,—I beg to return my most sincere thanks for the good Opinion you are pleased to express of me to the Governor, by your Letter to him of the 21st Instant, and acceding to His Excellency's Recommendation of me to have charge of the Police, and do the duty of Magistrate until your Recovery from your present indisposition.

Harris' refusal  
to accept office.

Ready and happy as I am on all occasions to exert myself for the Public benefit of this Colony; yet I hope Sir, neither You or the Governor will consider me at all disrespectful in declining to resume an Office which was not long since taken from me; together with that of Naval Officer, in a manner by no means

1803.  
9 May.

pleasing to my feelings either as a Gentleman, or an Officer, which neither you, as my Commanding Officer, or His Excellency the Governor can be ignorant of.

I have, etc.,

J. HARRIS.

(No. 3) SURGEON HARRIS TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, Jany. 25th, 1803.

Ill-health of  
Lieut.-Colonel  
Paterson.

I beg to represent to Your Excellency that from the Ill state of Health which Lt. Col. Paterson has for some time past laboured under; that I have been under the necessity of requesting the undermentioned Medical Gentm. would attend and give me their Opinions concerning him; (which are) That he should not for some time busy himself with any Public Concerns, but keep in as easy and tranquil a state as possible for the Re-establishment of his Health.

I have, &c.,

J. HARRIS,

Surgeon N.S.W. Corps.

Vizt.

Thos. Jamison Esqr. Princ'l Surgn.

James Mileham Esqr. Ass't Do.

Geo: Bass Esqr. Navy Surg'n.

J. Willson Surg'n Porpoise.

(No. 4) GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSON.

Government House, Sydney,

25th January, 1803.

Sir,

Harris' refusal  
of office.

I have received yours of this date, inclosing me Mr. Harris's declining taking Charge of the Police and doing the duty of Magistrate, for the reasons he alludes to.

Superintendence  
of the police.

During your Indisposition, which I trust will not be of long duration, I shall require the Judge-Advocate to attend to the Police of this Settlement, with my own assistance and that of Mr. Jamison's, the other Magistrate.

Libels published  
on the governor.

Having reflected very maturely on the tendency of certain Anonymous Seditious Papers, accusing me (by the most direct and palpable Allusions), as Governor of this Colony, of the most Infamous and dishonorable Acts in Administering the trusts delegated to me by His Majesty, which Anonymous Seditious Papers have been disseminated among various Persons in this colony by Lieut. Hobby, Ensign Bayly, and Capt'n Kemp, of the New South Wales Corps, I have to apprise you and those Officers that I intend issuing My Warrants for the Trials of the Two former Officers on Monday next, the 1st February, on the Charges that will be delivered to them in due time.

Trials of Hobby  
and Bayly.

It is also necessary I should inform you that I shall require the Officer of your Corps who has on former Occasions sat as Deputy Judge-Advocate (Mr. Harris), to Officiate as such, and to prosecute for me and in my name, which I find I am Authorised to do by the Articles of War, and what I am informed is the Practice of the Army, where Persons situated as I am are under the necessity of bringing Military Offenders to Justice for Crimes Committed against them.

1803.  
9 May.

Harris to be  
prosecutor  
at the  
courts martial.

The Trial of Captn. Kemp cannot come on until the Lady Nelson's return from Norfolk Island, as Two Principal Witnesses are in that Vessel.

Trial of Kemp.

I beg to be informed whether your state of Health will admit of your presiding at those Courts-Martial.

Paterson's  
health.

I have also to request you will favor me with a List of Officers Competent to form the said General Court-Martial, after excluding the following Officers, who I mean to call on as Witnesses, unless your indisposition should require me to name Major Johnston as President. I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

LIST of Officers names required as witnesses on Lieut. Hobby and Ensign Bayly's Trials. Vizt.

Proposed  
witnesses in  
courts martial.

Major Geo. Johnston.

Captn. Ed. Abbott.

Captn. John Piper.

P.G.K.

(No. 5) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, 26th January, 1803.

I had the Honor of Your Excellency's letter of Yesterday's date, acquainting me of your intention of bringing Three of the Officers under my Command to Trial by a General Court-Martial, and to know whether my health would admit of my sitting as President.

Paterson unable  
to be president.

I have to inform your Excellency that it is the Opinion of the Surgeons (which, I suppose, Mr. Harris has reported) that not only a change of Air, but also retirement from all business, is necessary for the re-establishment of my Health. I have, therefore, to request you will be pleased to dispense with my Duty, and permit me to be absent from Head Quarters until I am in better Health.

Paterson's  
temporary  
retirement.

Major Johnston will take Charge of the Corps during my Absence, and attend to Your Excellency's Commands.

Johnston to  
command.

I have, &c.,

W. PATERSON.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

1803.  
9 May.Return of  
military  
passengers  
on H.M.S.  
Glatton.

RETURN of the Men discharged from the New So. Wales Corps previous to the Reduction, and provided with a Passage to England on board H. M. Ship Glatton with their Families at their own request, by His Excellency. Govr. King, Sydney 5th May 1803.

	No.	Names.	Remarks.
at ye reduction ..	...	Richard Lansley.....	Wife and 5 Children.
do ..	...	James Redman ... ..	Wife and 2 do
		James Mills.....	.....
		John Richards .....	.....
		Joseph Hindle .....	.....
do ..	...	Geo. Bolton.....	.....
	7	Lawce Swandell.....	.....

Total.—7 Men, 2 Women, and 7 Children.

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

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked "Superintendants, Storekeepers etc. Letter No. 2," per H.M.S. Glatton; acknowledged by Lord Hobart, 30th November, 1803.)

My Lord,

Sydney, May 9th, 1803.

Returns  
transmitted.

Referring your Lordship to the enclosed Duplicate of my Superintendants Letter No. 1 I enclose with this a Return of Superintendants and Storekeepers in the Execution of their Duty on the 31st March last, together with a return of the Officers present and Absent on the Civil Establishment, including the Officers Names who do Extra duties and receive no salaries from the Crown—By your Lordships Letter\* dated Augt. 29th 1802 I apprehend there has been some Error, as your Lordship observes "that by the Copy of another Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Sullivan you will observe that your recommendation of Mr. James Williamson to be Deputy Commissary in New South Wales has been attended to."—Mr. Williamson, (who was never recommended by me,) was appointed by Govr. Hunter as long ago as the year 1795 and as I understand received his Commission about 1797—Your Lordship will observe there are two Deputy Commissaries allowed on the Establishment who were on my taking the Command Mr. Williamson and Mr. Thos. Laycock Quarter Master of the New South Wales Corps. The

Appointment  
of James  
Williamson.

\* Note 85.

latter resigned the 2nd April 1801 and Mr. William Neate Chapman formerly Storekeeper at Norfolk Island was appointed in his room, and has acted ever since in that situation, much to the Public benefit—As this arrangement was stated in my returns dated June 30th 1801 and I also advised the Colonial Agent thereof I apprehend some mistake has been made in the name, as I recommended Mr. Chapman to be confirmed in that situation agreeable to the Order I gave him and the returns I have made ever since his appointment, I have therefore to request that your Lordship will be pleased to allow a constitution being sent to Mr. Chapman as the second Deputy Commissary.

1803.  
9 May.

Appointment of W. N. Chapman as deputy commissary.

I have communicated to Mr. Alt your Lordship's benevolence in allowing him half his Salary during Life, And have in consequence of your Lordship's intimation appointed Mr. Grimes to be Surveyor General. As there is so much to do in fixing the allotments of Land on Norfolk Island I have appointed Mr. Henry Williams to act in that situation until the person designed by my Lords Commissioners of the Treasury arrives.

Pension for Alt.

Grimes appointed surveyor-general.

With this I also have the Honor of enclosing an Application from Mr. Commissary Palmer pointing out the necessity for a third Deputy Commissary being appointed to have the distribution of the Investments sent here for Barter, and other duties; Seeing the necessity of that measure I have appointed the person he recommends to that situation, as he was put Acting purser into the Buffalo by Sir Roger Curtis, who strongly recommended him as a deserving person, and has been so unfortunate to be superceded by the proper purser, (who was left in England) joining the ship And should your Lordship see the necessity of this appointment in the same light as the Commissary and myself I hope there will be no objection to Mr. Blaxcells appointment being confirmed.

A third deputy commissary required.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

RETURN of Superintendants of Convicts, Storekeepers etc. Employed in New South Wales March 31st 1803.

Return of superintendents and storekeepers.

Names.	How and Where Employed.
William Baker .....	Storekeeper at Hawkesbury.
G. W. Evans .....	Ditto at Parramatta, Appointed Novemr. 2nd 1802 in the Room of William Sutton Discharged November 1st 1802.

1803.  
9 May.RETURN of Superintendants of Convicts, Storekeepers etc.  
Employed in New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*Return of  
superintendants  
and  
storekeepers.

Superintendants.	How and Where Employed.
John Gowen .....	Storekeeper at Sydney.
Richd. Fitzgerald .....	Superintendent of Agriculture at Toon Gabbe and Appointed Inspector of all Governments Agricultural Concerns at Toon Gabbe, Hawkesbury and Castle Hill.
Nichs. Divine .....	Ditto at Sydney.
John Whitter .....	Master Carpenter at Parramatta.
Peter Hodges .....	Master Blacksmith at Sydney.
Jam's Bloodsworth .....	Master Bricklayer ditto.
Michl. Nowlan .....	Superintendent, Castle Hill, appointed October 1802.
Geo. Barrington* .....	Superintends the Duty of Constables and Executing the Police Orders, Invalided, half his salary is paid to John Jennings who does his Duty.
Jno. Jamieson .....	Has the Care and Superintendance of the Whole of Governments Stock of Cattle, Horses and Sheep from the 28th September 1800.
Martin Mason .....	Assistant to the Surgeon.
One Extra Superintendent	Paid from the Profits, arising from the Government Investments.

*Norfolk Island.*

Storekeepers.	How and where Employed.
Willm. Broughton .....	at Phillipburgh, appoint. Jany. 1st 1801 in the Room of Mr. W. N. Chapman.
Superintendants.	
John Drummond .....	Attendant Beach Master Sydney.
Alexander Dollis .....	Master Boat Builder Do Appointed January 13th, 1801.
Nathan'l Lucas .....	Master Carpenter Do Appoint'd 13th March 1802 in lieu of R. Jones.
John Best .....	at Phillipburgh Appoint'd Augt. 14th 1801 in lieu of Jams Nairn.
Robert Jones .....	at Queenborough Appointed 13th March 1802 In the Room of Martin Timms.

\* Note 86.

ACCOUNT of former Superintendants and Storekeepers Discharged Since the 27th of September 1800 in New South Wales.

1803.  
9 May.

Return of  
superintendants  
and  
storekeepers.

Names.	Reason of Discharge.
Andrew Hume .....	for total Neglect of Government Stock 28th September 1800.
Walter Broady .....	Master Blacksmith for Drunkenness and neglect of Duty Septemr. 28th 1800.
Wm. Broughton .....	Appointed Storekeeper at Norfolk Island.
James Luckey .....	Master Carpenter for Neglect of Duty 4th January 1801.
Thos. Collier .....	Master Blacksmith for improper Conduct in his Duty May 1st 1801.
Simon Luddit .....	Do. Do. Do. Do. January 16th 1802.

*Norfolk Island.*

Names.	Reason of Discharge.
W. N. Chapman .....	Storekeeper to be Deputy Commissary in New South Wales. January 1st 1801.
James Nairn .....	Superintendent August 14th 1801.
Frans. Wheeler .....	Master Carpenter March 13th 1802.
Martin Timms .....	Superintendent Appointed to Act as Provost Marshal March 13th 1802 in the Room of Fane Edge.
Robert Jones .....	Appointed Superintendent March 13th 1802 in the Room of Martin Timms.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

STATEMENT of Officers on the Civil Establishment of His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, in the execution of their respective duties, and absent on leave, March 10th, 1803.

Return of  
officers of  
the civil  
establishment.

Names.	Quality.	Remarks, &c.
Philip Gidley King .....	Governor .....	Took the command, 28 Sept., 1800.
Richard Atkins .....	Dep'y Judge-Advocate	Appointed to act in the room of R. Dore, deccas'd, 13 Dec., 1800.
John Palmer.....	Commissary .....	.....
Thomas Smyth .....	Provost-Marshal .....	.....
W. N. Chapman.....	Sec'y to Governor .....	Pay commenced 2 April, 1801.
Richard Johnson .....	Clergyman.....	To England on Governor Hunter's leave, 28 Sept., 1800.

1803.  
9 May.Return of  
officers of  
the civil  
establishment.

Names.	Quality.	Remarks, &c.
Samuel Marsden .....	Clergyman .....	Officiated in Mr. Johnson's place and does his own duty.
William Balmain .....	Surgeon .....	To England with Secretary of State's leave, 21 Aug., 1800. Mr. Thomas Jamison does his duty.
James Thomson .....	Assistant Surgeon .....	Gone to England on Gov'r King's leave, 28 Nov., 1802.
D'Arcy Wentworth .....	do .....	Parramatta.
James Mileham .....	do .....	Sydney.
John Savage .....	.....	Arrived per Glatton, 11 Mar., 1803.
Martin Mason .....	Assistant .....	Toongabbie, &c. See Superintendent's list.
Charles Grimes .....	Surveyor-General .....	Surveyor-General in New South Wales in the room of Augustus Alt, invalidated 13 April, 1801.
Thomas Moore .....	Boat-builder .....	.....
W. N. Chapman .....	Dep'y Commissary .....	Pay commenced 2 April, 1801.
James Williamson .....	do .....	.....
William Bennet .....	} Clerks to Commissary..	.....
James Wilshire .....		.....
As per Superintendent's list.	Storekeepers and Superintendants.	See Superintendent's list.
Augustus Alt .....	Late Surveyor-General.	Superannuated as per Lord Hobart's letter dated 29 March, 1800.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

## APPOINTMENT OF W. N. CHAPMAN AS DEPUTY COMMISSARY.

Warrant  
appointing  
W. N. Chapman  
deputy  
commissary.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Laycock has thought proper to give in his Resignation, as Deputy Commissary of Provisions and Stores to this Territory, You are hereby required, and directed, to take upon you the Charge of Deputy Commissary; Observing all such Orders as you may receive from me, or from the Commissary, for His Majesty's Service; for which shall be your Authority.

Given etc. etc. this second day of April, 1801.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

A True Copy of the Original.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

## COMMISSARY PALMER TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, May 9th, 1803.

The necessity  
for the  
appointment  
of a third  
deputy  
commissary.

I beg leave to represent to Your Excellency that from the numbers now in the Colony and from the great probability of their continually increasing, Also from the considerable Investments which Government of late have sent out to this place to be Bartered with the Settlers and Inhabitants, a particular and exact account of the Receipt and Expenditure of which is ordered to be kept and transmitted to the Public Offices, this additional business, to that of my increased duty as Commissary of Stores and Provisions I am fearful with the responsible Assistance I



have will not be in my power to keep the Accounts in the manner pointed out by Your Excellency and that of the Secy. of State, having only Two Deputy Commissarys to assist in the extensive business now in my Department, one of whom has Charge of the Receipt and Issue of Provisions at Sydney and the other at Parramatta. I have therefore to beg Your Excellency will take into your Consideration, what I have above represented and that you will see the necessity of Appointing another Deputy Commissary to take the management of the Investments under his Charge,—to which situation I beg to recommend Mr. Garnham Blaxcell late Acting Purser of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo as a fit Person to take upon himself the responsibility Attached to that of disposing of the said Investments and the general Duty of a Deputy Commissary.

1803.  
9 May.  
The necessity  
for the  
appointment  
of a third  
deputy  
commissary.

I have, etc.,

JNO. PALMER.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

APPOINTMENT OF MR. G. BLAXCELL.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc.

WHEREAS Mr. Comy. Palmer has by his Letter of this date represented the necessity of a Third Depy. Commissary being appointed to have the charge of the different Investments sent by Government and received into His Majesty's Stores for Sale and Barter with the Inhabitants; And as you are at present desirous of being employed in that situation and the Commissary having pointed you out as a proper Person.—

Warrant  
appointing  
Blaxcell deputy  
commissary.

You are hereby required and directed to take Charge of such Articles as may be delivered to you by the Commissary and follow his directions and those of the Governor of this Territory for the time being for the discharge of your Duty as Depy. Commissary until the pleasure of the Rt. Honble. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury is received thereon.

Given etc. this 6th May 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To Mr. G. Blaxcell

late Actg. Purser of H.M. Ship Buffalo  
hereby Apptd. to act as Depy. Commy.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Glatton; acknowledged by Lord Hobart, 30th November, 1803.)

My Lord,

Sydney, N. S. Wales, May 9th, 1803.

With this I have the Honor to forward the "Present State of this Colony" for the Year ending Decr. 31st, 1802, wherein

1803.  
9 May.General report  
on the colony.

your Lordship will find every Circumstance detailed, which with the despatches now sent and their respective Enclosures will I hope give your Lordship every satisfactory information respecting this Colony.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

## PRESENT STATE\* OF HIS MAJESTY'S SETTLEMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1802.

Civil  
establishment.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.—[*The Detail for the Civil Department is the same as for the Year 1801, except that in place of one deputy commissary being absent, one surgeon's mate is inserted.*]

Military  
establishment.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.—Consists of His Majesty's N.S.W. Corps, under the Command of the Lieut. Governor, Lt. Col. Paterson, that part of them doing duty in the Territory at this time are stationed as follows:—†

Where Stationed.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.					Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
				Paymaster.	Adjut' t.	Quarter Master.	Surgeon.	Assist. Surgeon.			
Sydney and out Posts .....	1	3	6	1	1	1	1	...	21	16	379
Doing duty on bd. Sundry Vessels.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Parramatta and out Posts ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	98
Hawkesbury .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Norfolk Island .....	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	98
	2	4	13	1	1	1	1	...	29	18	609

As the above are only employed on Military duty their Labour is no otherways productive than as it tends to the General security: [*AA within these marks see Statement for 1801 except the number of full Rations for 1802 being 651.*]

Armed vessels  
on the colonial  
service.

NAVAL ARMED VESSELS.—Consists of H.M. Armed Vessels Bufalo, Porpoise and Lady Nelson Armed Tender—during the two Years the Porpoise has been on this Station, she has been three times to Norfolk Island and twice to Otaheite for Fresh Pork on the latter service she has been successful and has rendered much essential Service to the Colony, she is now fitting to go to Van Dieman's Land and from her weak State it will be necessary to send her home about next September.

\* Note 87.

† *Marginal note.*—See Monthly Statement and Distribution for May, 1803, sent with Military Letter No. 2.—P.G.K.

The Buffalo arrived here on the 16th October last and is now fitting\* to go to India for Breeding Cattle and Horses.

1803.  
9 May.

The Lady Nelson which is now as a Tender to the Buffalo has been thrice Surveying Basses Straits, Once at Hunters River and several times to Norfolk Island and Hawkesbury, she is lately returned from accompanying the Investigator in her Survey on this Coast, as Captn. Flinders found it necessary to send her back to repair the damages she had met with, she is now re-fitting.

General report  
on the colony.

COLONIAL VESSELS.—Are stated in the appendix No. 1.† The Norfolk was sent to Otaheite for Pork in Novr. 1801 and was unfortunately lost there in a heavy Gale of Wind, after having compleated her Cargo, which with her People and furniture were saved, and brought here in the Porpoise—The Francis, Cumberland and Bee have been usefully employed going to Norfolk Island, Hunter's River, and Hawkesbury for Grain etc. The Cumberland is now absent surveying King's Island and Port Phillip in Basses Straits. The small expence these vessels are of to Government is by no means proportioned to the Great use they are of. But it is to be observed, that they as well as the King's Ships are Victualled from the Stores of the Colony requires 177 Full Rations for the whole.

Employment of  
colonial vessels.

SETTLERS.—[*See Statement for 1801 between BB these marks.*]

Settlers.

SETTLERS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTS.—[*See Statement for 1801 between CC these marks.*]

Emancipists  
and expiées.

I hope etc. [*See Statement for 1801 between DD these marks with the omissions‡ and alterations as marked with red Ink§*]—in the enclosure No. 10 in Separate Letter dated May 9th 1803.

MALE CONVICTS AT PUBLIC LABOUR.—[*See Statement for 1801 between these marks EE with the alteration of 463 instead of 200 at Cultivation and 64 men instead of 51 attending Government Stock—and the alteration of Margin|| in lieu of Appendix.*]

Male convicts  
engaged in  
public labour.

FEMALE CONVICTS AT PUBLIC LABOUR.—[*See Statement for 1801 FF between these marks.*]

Female  
convicts.

CONVICTS OFF THE STORE.—[*See Statement for 1801 GG between these marks with the alteration of 714 instead of 611 Men and 273 instead of 261 Women.*]

Convicts  
allowed off  
the stores.

CONVICTS WHO HAVE SERVED THEIR TERMS OF TRANSPORTATION AND WHO WORK FOR THEMSELVES.—[*See Statement for 1801 HH between these marks.*]

Expiées.

\* Marginal note.—Sailed April.

† Marginal note.—Vide Marine Letter No. 2, May 1803.—P.G.K.

‡ The omissions are printed in italics.—Ed.

§ 50 vice 30 per cent.

|| Marginal note.—To Comd. Of. 126; Overseers, 36; New Settlers, 72.

1803.  
9 May.  
General report  
on the colony.

The problem  
of the children.

General  
statistics of  
the colony.

CHILDREN.—[See Statement for 1801 JJ between these marks with the omissions marked in red ink\* the words “was purchased” inserted in their stead, the No. 1115† instead of 1007, and 54 instead of 49] which is now enlarged by a Building of equal size that will enable me to compleat the Number of Children to 100 or 120‡—[Also between KK these marks with the omissions.§]

Having detailed etc. [See Statement for 1801 between LL these marks with the alterations as follows:—

Labour is 3038 or 3030|| Full Rations £49696 12s. 4d.

Crown is 2910 or 2609 Full Rations £42678 17s. 10d.

of which there are 931 or 931|| Full Rations whose labour etc.

1151 instead of 1013 full Rations at works of Public necessity.]

In the different districts etc. [See Statement for 1801 between MM these marks, with the alterations marked in red ink¶ the word the Crop of 1800, the Harvest of 1801 inserted—also the words this Year as well as last] 50 per cent. instead of 30 per Cent. The average Crop at the Hawkesbury this year has been 30 Bushels the Acre and the Wheat throughout the Colony weighs 62 lbs. pr. Bushel.\*\*

Agriculture  
on the public  
account.

GROUND CULTIVATED FOR THE PUBLIC.—[See the Statement for 1801 between NN these Marks, with omissions marked in red ink§—the words, “a part being sowed every year” inserted in line after the words “Stock upon it”—and after the words “Public Labor” in 1800 is inserted—“And” in the room of which was]—Cropped with Wheat—The quantity of Ground sowed last year for Government with wheat was 456 Acres the produce of which is still in the Stacks and computed at about 6,000 Bushels exclusive of Maize††—Experience points out the necessity of Government Grain being the last Expended: about 600 Acres will be sowed this Year having now got near 300 Acres of Ground clear at Castle Hill.

From the preceeding Paragraphs the following comparison may be made between the number of Inhabitants and the produce of

\* These words are those in statement for 1801 in italics after “spacious brick house.”—Ed.

† Marginal note.—279 are on ye Store, 836 are off ye Store.

‡ Marginal note.—To which the profit of 50 pr. Ct. now to be added arising from the Articles sent by the Govt. for Barter with the Settlers etc. May 1803.—P.G.K.

§ The omissions are printed in italics in statement for 1801.—Ed.

¶ Marginal note.—All Men.

‡ Marginal note to first paragraph.—And yet most of those now settling prefer that situation as well as the reduced soldiers. May 1803 P.G.K. They are building their Homes etc. on higher Grounds lately granted them and as much attention is paid as possible to the security of those who are now Settlers. May 1803.—P.G.K.

\*\* This sentence replaced that in italics in the statement for 1801.—Ed.

†† Marginal note.—3,000 Bushels, all this as well as the 6,000 Bushels of Wheat remains untouched. May 1803.—P.G.K.

the Grounds cultivated belonging to the Crown and Individuals, for the preceeding and this Year.—Vizt

Number of Full Rations Victualled 2609 Wheat to supply at full Ration for Twelve Months ..	25923 Bushels	1803. 9 May. General report on the colony.
Produce of Government Grounds .....	7150 "	
Deficiency to be supplied by Individuals .....	18773 "	General summary of grain supplies.
Number of Full Rations not Victualled 3038 Wheat to supply them .....	28210 "	
Produce of Individuals Grounds, say 6512 Acres* ..	95040 "	
Overplus which if spared by the Floods and accidents will go toward maintaining any additional Numbers who may arrive and for Cropping the Grounds this Year etc. ....	48057 "	

PUBLIC STOCK.—Since Sept. 1800 the increase and present State of the Stock exclusive of the Wild Cattle is as follows Vizt. The live stock.

1723‡ Cattle .....	£56,859
39 Horses .....	2,340
1047 Sheep .....	2,094

[See Statement for 1801 between these Marks OO with the alteration of £61,293 instead of £40,495.]

Vizt.

1,723 Cattle at 300 lbs. each, 516,900 lbs. ...	{	28 weeks 4 days at Whole.
		57 " 1 " at Half.
1,047 Sheep at 30 lbs. ,, 51,410 ,, ...	{	1 " 5 " at Whole.
		3 " 3 " at Half.
Total .....	{	30 " 2 " at Whole.
		60 " 4 " at Half.

From the Excellent State this Valuable part of the Property is kept in and the attention paid them in a very few years etc. [See Statement for 1801 between these marks PP with the alteration of 1244 instead of 925 Convicts etc. 1802 instead of 1801 and "now the War etc." instead of "when the War etc."]

WILD CATTLE.—During the last Year several Experiments have been made of obtaining some of these Animals by laying snares, driving them, and several other Expedients. The long and persevering Journey of Ensign Barrallier into the Mountains has fully proved that not one of these Animals have been able to cross those stupendous Barriers. The wild cattle.

HORSES.—The Horses being mostly of the Cape Breed are far from being so useful as the English or any other stout Breed would be: they are generally appropriated to labour. A very fine Stallion‡ was brought from England in the Buffalo by an Individual, but as the price of covering is so very great (£10) our present Breed must remain until I can procure Horses from some other Quarter. Horses.

\* Marginal note.—At 16 Bushels an Acre and counting Maize double for Wheat.

‡ Marginal note.—The Numbers are as they stood 31st March, 1803.—P.G.K.

‡ Note 88.

1803.  
9 May.

General report  
on the colony.  
Sheep.

Stock owned  
by individuals.

SHEEP have been taken great care of for the last Two Years and do very well etc. [*see Statement for 1801 between QQ these marks*] as two Ewes are given to each Settler when he Settles, that Public Stock does not increase much in Government's Hands.

STOCK BELONGING TO INDIVIDUALS Consists of nearly the following Numbers—

Cattle.		Horses.		Sheep.		Goats.		Swine.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
183	295	109	147	2,810	4,778	344	802	2,495	2,738

[*See Statement for 1801 between RR these marks with the alteration of £85,828 instead of £62,859 also the word "Stock" instead of "Hogs" and the words "except in one or two Instances" inserted.\**]

Supplies of  
salt pork  
from the  
Society Islands.

EXPERIMENT OF OBTAINING SALT PORK FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.—On this subject I must refer to the last Year's "Present State of the Settlement" wherein I detailed the success the Porpoise met with, and that I had dispatched the Norfolk that no Time might be lost. That a private adventurer, Mr. Bass, had gone in the Venus. The Porpoise returned to Otaheite as soon as she was refitted and after an absence of 30 Weeks brought back 34,950 lbs. of Salt Pork for the Colony, but I learned that the Norfolk was wrecked in Matavia Bay, just as she had procured a Cargoe, the lives of the People and Materials of the Vessel were saved; the Venus returned soon after with 123,000 lbs. of Salt Pork, 86,566 lbs. was purchased for Government agreeable to the contract price at 6d. per lb. It appeared Mr. Bass had not confined his speculation to the Society Islands alone, but that he had procured a great part of his Cargoe at the Sandwich and Navigator's Islands.

The supplies from the Society Islands will not continue so long as I could wish: the Wars, that the Natives are constantly engaged in, in which the destruction of each others Stock and Property is the grand object has greatly reduced that resource on Otaheite to what it was when the Porpoise was first there, the price being 200 per Cent. more and the difficulty of procuring it equally inanced, which would have prevented me (had not the Porpoise been found so Weak on her return,) from sending her a third time for the present.

Clothing.

CLOATHING.—[*See Statement for 1801 between SS these marks with the alteration 1000 yards of Blanketting instead of 676 and*

\* After the words "supplying the stores with any."—Ed.

700 yds. of Coarse and 700 yds. of fine Linnen instead of 367½ of Coarse and 279 of fine Linnen, also the words "already sent" instead of "sent with this."

1803.  
9 May.

General report on the colony.

See Statement for 1801 between TT these marks with the alterations marked in red Ink as follows 6657\* Souls instead of 5975,—3747\* support themselves instead of 3273.] The present Number of full Rations Victualled is 2501† but allowing 1000 more which I presume is the least Number that may arrive next Year,‡ the Number of full Rations may be averaged at 3000 at £16 7s. 2d. each is £49,075 per Annum. [See Statement for 1801 within these UU marks—]

Vizt.§

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
39	Full Rations to Civil Establishment at		16	7	2 ea	637	16	6	Cost of rations.
651½	do to Military do		"	"		10,657	9	1	
94½	do to Settlers lately arrived		"	"		1,545	17	3	
1,622	do to Convicts, etc., at Public Labour, including Invalids, Sick, Aged, Infirm, Officers' Servants, Women and Children.	}	"	"		26,533	4	4	
36	do to Orphans and deserted Children			"	"		588	18	0
59	do to Colonial Vessels, Jail and Hospital		"	"		965	2	10	
2,502 Full Rations will cost the Crown, supposing a full Ration to be constantly issued.						40,928	8	0	
To this Estimate must be added the Value of Two Suits of Slops a Year to each Convict at Public Labour at £2 4s. 7d. each Suit.....						11,154	15	0	
						52,083	3	0	

The Produce of the Grounds Cultivated for the Public benefit is as follows Vizt:

			£	s.	d.
1800	Wheat 3,600,	Maize 1,480 Bushels ...	1,800	0	0
1802	do 6,000,	do 3,000 ,, .....	3,000	0	0

[See Statement for 1801 within these XX marks.] A Settlement was made at Hunter's River where the Coal is found in such abundance. But as the Person I intrusted with that place did not conduct it well, I was obliged to take the Party away.¶

Settlement at Hunter River.

\* Marginal note.—March 31st, 1803, 7097 and 4193.

† Marginal note.—2597 March 31st 1803.

‡ Marginal note.—1803, allow'g those who may arrive and those whose Terms expire or who may be permitted to earn their own livelihood. May, 1803.—P.G.K.

§ Marginal note.—From this Calculation it will be proper to Notice that we now have in the Stores upwards of 3 Years Salt Meat. May 1803.—P.G.K.

|| Marginal note.—For 1802, the Wheat is Estimated as it is not Thrashed and still remains in Stacks. May 1803.—P.G.K.

¶ Marginal note.—I have some Idea of renewing that Establishment when I can find a proper person to send as a better kind of Coal has lately been found. May 1803.—P.G.K.

1803.  
9 May.  
General report  
on the colony.

Viticulture.

Vessels are still sent occasionally to bring them for the use of the Colony. [*See Statement for 1801 within YY these marks.*] But during the last Year no blights have happened and there is the appearance of the Fruit being very fine of which the Frenchmen will make their first Trial, but the quantity will be small as I do not think it proper to purchase Grapes for that purpose.\* The Experiment will therefore be made with those grown in Govt. Garden upwards of 10,000 are in a very fine Condition and it is intended to make a very large Vine Yard at Castle Hill.

Barrallier's  
explorations.

[*See Statement for 1801 within these ZZ marks with the omissions† and alterations marked in Red Ink.—the words “by Capt. Flinders” being inserted after the words “within that space” and the words “have been” instead of “are sent.”*] After an absence of 7 Weeks Ens'n Barrallier returned from Exploring the Mountains for which purpose every facility was given by Establishing Depôts and keeping them constantly supplied which enabled him to persevere in penetrating 137 Miles among these formidable Barriers. The impossibility of his penetrating further and not seeing any Wild Cattle beyond 4 Miles from the Nepéan is a presumptive proof that those Mountains extend a long way inland and may be equally as impassable as those that stopped Ens'n Barrallier's further Progress Westward. Samples‡ of the Stones and Fossils found on that Journey, I have sent to Sir Jos. Banks. With this is also a Chart, a Journal‡ of Mr. Barrallier's proceedings and a Map of his Journey. The length of time Mr. Barrallier staid out and the difficulties he had to encounter with, discover his great perseverance and abilities.

Survey and  
passage of  
Bass Strait.

Nothing material§ having been done towards a further Survey of Basses Straits, I must refer to my last Year's Statement. Several Vessels have since come through without Meeting any Mishap, but have saved much time, bad weather, and most probably lives by that Passage in preference to going to the Southward of Van Dieman's Land. The Naturaliste One of the French Ships on Discovery sailed from hence with an intention of going to the Isle of France, she passed to the Southward of Van Dieman's Land, and got as far to the Westward as 135° East Longitude. But was obliged to return on Account of the Strong Westerly Gales and the Rats having destroyed the whole of the Bread they took from hence, otherways I make no doubt

\* *Marginal note.*—About 40 Gals. of tolerable good Wine has been made, but it will not be fit to suck off before the Winter is over. May, 1803.—P.G.K.

† Printed in italics in statement of 1801, and all the statement subsequent to “which time must discover.”—Ed.

‡ *Marginal note.*—Sent under an open Cover to Sir Joseph Banks; The Packet submitted to my Lord Hobart. May, 1803.—P.G.K. (See note 89.)

§ *Marginal note.*—See printed “remarks on the passage thro' Basses Straits from the Westward” for a single rock discovered in the Passage; sent to Lord Hobart, and the Admiralty Transport Board etc. May, 1803.—P.G.K.



of her performing the Voyage so much desired. The attempt is again made by this ship by passing thro' the Straits, the event of which must be known long since by Mr. Thomson's Arrival. As there is material alteration in the Chart constructed by Ens'n Barrallier I have not sent a Copy by this conveyance.

1803.  
9 May.

General report  
on the colony.

Respecting the Whale Fishery on this Coast, it certainly has succeeded so far that Six Ships have gone home loaded with Spermaceti Oil. 4 are now off the N. End of New Zealand when last heard of they had various success, some had upwards of 1000 Barrells (125 Tons). Whales are seen in great Numbers on this Coast, But the objection on the part of the Masters of the Whalers is the frequent Gales of Wind that happen on this Coast however as it is certain that Whales may be caught in great plenty here, this Coast will generally be preferred to that of Peru in War time and even in peaceable times the Run by Van Dieman's Land is less destroying in wear and tear than by Cape Horn, which will not only give the Whalers the chance of bringing Prisoners and Stores out, But also enable them to try this before they go to the Coast of Peru.

Progress of  
the whale  
fishery.

Sydney Jany. 1st 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Every other information and the present State of the Returns, which in this Statement are made up only to the 1st Jany. 1803 will be found detailed in the Despatches now sent by the Glatton.

Further  
information.

Sydney New South Wales  
May 9th 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

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GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked "Stores Letter," per H.M.S. Glatton; acknowledged by Lord Hobart, 30th November, 1803.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

May 9th, 1803.

With this I have the Honor to enclose Lists of Articles that will be useful for the Public Service, also to give in Barter to Settlers and others, for Grain given into the Stores, and Stationary for the Year 1804. In the demand for Articles for Barter, Your Lordship will observe the quantities are much decreased, this arises from the great quantity of Articles now in the Colony belonging to Masters of Ships, who are obliged to Sell many things below the Original Cost.

Requisitions  
for supplies.

I also transmit a List of the Plants we have that are not indigenous, and which have been principally furnished by Sir

Return of  
plants imported.

1803.  
9 May.Trees and  
plants required.

Joseph Banks, I have also enclosed a list of Fruit Trees, Plants, Herbs, and Forest Trees, which would be very useful to the Inhabitants hereafter, And beg leave to suggest, that if a Plant Cabin was allowed to be fitted up on board one of His Majesty's Ships, coming to this Colony, and a Person sent with the direction of it, many useful Plants might be brought, and Native Plants from this Colony sent in return for His Majesty's Botanical Gardens.

Printer's  
furniture  
required.

I have also enclosed a List of Articles that would be very useful for our Printing Press if it meets Your Lordship's Approbation.

I have, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

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

[Copies of these requisitions for stores and stationery have not yet been found.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

List of plants,  
vegetables and  
trees introduced  
into the colony.

LIST of Plants in the Colony of New South Wales that are not Indigenous. March 20th 1803.

Names of Plants.	Varieties.	If in General Cultivation.	Remarks.
Grain and Pulse.			
Wheat.....	Common Brown .....	In General Cultivation.	There has been some white Bearded Wheat in the Colony, but is now lost.
Barley.....	Long Ear'd .....	A bad sort, not much in Cultivation.	
" .....	Big.....	ditto	They have been lately transplanted and appear to do well.
Oats .....	Long-Bearded White .....	ditto	
" .....	Black.....	Only a few .....	
Pease .....	Dwarf Marrowfat .....	In General Cultivation.	
" .....	Tall Ditto .....	do	Succeeds well.
" .....	Charlton .....	do	
" .....	Blue Spanish .....	do	
Beans.....	Windsor.....	do	
" .....	Long Pod .....	do	
" .....	White Blossom .....	do	
" .....	Mazagan .....	do	
Maize .....	Yellow Grained .....	do .....	
Millet .....	Indian .....	Not much cultivated	
" .....	Italian .....	do	
Kidney Beans .....	Battersea .....	In General Cultivation.	They all Succeed well and bear abundantly.
" .....	Canterbury dwarf .....	do	
" .....	Brown Speckled Do .....	do	
" .....	Yellow Ditto .....	do	
" .....	Liver Coloured Do .....	do	
" .....	Scarlet Runners .....	do	
" .....	White Dutch Ditto .....	do	

[Enclosure No. 4]—*continued.*

1803.  
9 May.

LIST of Plants, &c.—*continued.*

List of plants,  
vegetables and  
trees introduced  
into the colony.

Names of Plants.	Varieties.	If in General Cultivation.	Remarks.
Esculent and Sallad Herbs.			
Cauliflower .....	Early .....	In General Use .....	Very fine in the Cold Season.
Brocoli .....	Early purple .....	do .....	
" .....	Late ditto .....	do .....	Very few.
" .....	Dwarf Dutch ditto .....	do .....	
" .....	White .....	do .....	
Asparagus .....	Battersea .....	do .....	Best in Winter.
Savoy .....	Green Curled .....	do .....	
Scotch Kale .....	Green .....	do .....	Scarce.
" .....	Red .....	do .....	
Cabbage .....	Battersea .....	In General Use .....	All the Sorts of Cabbage are fine and well-flavoured, but are liable to degenerate.
" .....	Early York .....	do .....	
" .....	Dutch .....	do .....	
" .....	Scotch .....	do .....	
" .....	Sugar-loaf .....	do .....	
" .....	Red .....	Scarce.	It being lately raised from Seed, cannot affirm that it will be useful.
Sea Kale .....	.....	do .....	
Lettuce .....	White Coss .....	In General Use.	.....
" .....	Cabbage .....	do .....	
" .....	White Ball .....	do .....	
" .....	Brown Dutch .....	do .....	
" .....	Brown Celicia .....	do .....	
Endive .....	Green Curled .....	do .....	.....
" .....	White ditto .....	do .....	
" .....	Batavian .....	do .....	
Spinach .....	Round .....	do .....	.....
" .....	Prickly .....	do .....	
Orache .....	White .....	Not much in use.	.....
Celery.....	Upright .....	In General Use.	

Names of Plants.	Varieties.	If in General Use.	Remarks.
Celery.....	Solid .....	In General Use.	.....
Beet .....	White .....	do .....	
" .....	Green .....	do .....	
" .....	Red .....	do .....	
" .....	Mangel Worsel.....	Scarce .....	It grows luxuriantly.
Parsley .....	Common .....	In General Use.	
" .....	Curled .....	do .....	They are become a Common Weed.
Mustard .....	White .....	Used for Sallad only.	
Purslane .....	Green .....	Not much in Use .....	
" .....	Golden .....	do .....	.....
Cress .....	Curled .....	In Common Use.	
" .....	Land .....	do .....	
" .....	Water .....	Scarce.	.....
Melon.....	Black Rock .....	In General Use.	
" .....	Golden do .....	do .....	
" .....	Romana .....	do .....	.....
" .....	Fine Netted .....	In Common.	
" .....	Water .....	do .....	
Cucumber .....	Long green Prickly ..	do .....	The most in use, it is cultivated by everyone who has a garden.
" .....	Short do .....	do .....	
" .....	White .....	do .....	
Pompion .....	Orange .....	do .....	Some of the settlers cultivate several acres, but the latter is esteemed the best.
" .....	Potatoe .....	do .....	
" .....	Rio de Janerio.....	do .....	
Calabash .....	.....	Used for Bottles and Baling Boats.	.....

[Enclosure No. 4]—*continued.*LIST of Plants, &c.—*continued.*

1803.  
9 May.  
List of plants,  
vegetables and  
trees introduced  
into the colony.

Names of Plants.	Varieties.	If in General Use.	Remarks.
Esulent Roots.			
Potatoes .....	O'Noble .....	In General Cultivation	There are two crops obtained in the Year, the first planted in July, the Second in January.
" .....	Champion .....	do	
" .....	Small Kidney .....	do	
" .....	Blue .....	Scarce.	
Onion .....	Deptford .....	In General Use.	
" .....	Silver Skin'd .....	do	
" .....	Strasburgh .....	do	
" .....	Red .....	do	
Leek .....	London .....	do	
Carrot .....	Crange .....	do	
" .....	Early Horn .....	do	
Parsnip .....	Swelling .....	do	
Raddish .....	Short Top'd .....	do	
" .....	Salmon .....	do	
" .....	White Turnip .....	do	
" .....	Red ditto .....	Scarce.	
" .....	White Spanish .....	Not much Cultivated.	
" .....	Black ditto .....	do	
Garlick .....	.....	In General Use.	
Shallot .....	.....	do	
Turnip .....	Early Dutch .....	do	
" .....	Stone .....	do	
" .....	Field .....	do	
" .....	Red .....	do	
" .....	Yellow .....	do	
" .....	Sweedish (Ruta Baga) .....	Scarce.	
Horse Raddish .....	Sweedish (Ruta Baga) .....	Scarce.	
Yam .....	The Cultivated .....	Scarce	It does not thrive in this part of the Colony.
Arum .....	Eatable .....	Not much in Cultiva- tion.	
Artichokes .....	Common .....	In General Use.	
Sweet and Pot Herbs.			
Marygold .....	Double and Single ...	In Common Use.	
Summer Savory ...	" .....	do	
Sweet Marjoram ...	" .....	do	
Thyme .....	Common .....	do	
Hyssep .....	" .....	do	
Balm .....	" .....	do	
Dill .....	" .....	do	
Fennel .....	" .....	do	
Sage .....	Broad Leaved .....	do	
Sweet Charville .....	" .....	do	
Rue .....	" .....	Scarce.	
Borrag .....	" .....	Scarce.	
Mint .....	A Bad Sort .....	Only 3 Plants.	
Marsh Mallow .....	" .....	Scarce	It appears not to thrive in this part of the Colony.
Ginger .....	Broad Leaved .....	do	
Turnerick .....	" .....	do	
Fruit Trees, &c.			
Citrus .....	Lemon .....	In General Cultivation	
" .....	Lime .....	Scarce.	
" .....	China Orange .....	Much cultivated.	
" .....	Seville Orange .....	do	
" .....	Shaddock .....	Scarce.	
" .....	Citron .....	do	
" .....	Sweet Lemon .....	do	

[Enclosure No. 4]—*continued.*  
 LIST of Plants, &c.—*continued.*

1803.  
 9 May.

List of plants,  
 vegetables and  
 trees introduced  
 into the colony.

Names of Plants.	Varieties.	If in General Use.	Remarks.
<i>Fruit Trees, etc.—continued.</i>			
Peaches .....	Early Nevington ...	In General Use .....	There are several Sorts of Seedling Peaches most of which adhere to the stone, they bear plentifully at 2 years old.
" .....	Portuga .....	Scarce.	
" .....	China flat .....	do	
" .....	Bengal .....	do	
Apricots .....	Orange .....	In Common	Apples are not plentiful, many have been Graft- ed on Quince Stocks, they grow well for 1 year and die.
" .....	Brussels .....	do	
" .....	Transparent .....	Scarce.	
" .....	Some Seedlings .....	Not any in Bearing.	
Apples .....	Summer Pearmain ...	In Common .....	Apples are not plentiful, many have been Graft- ed on Quince Stocks, they grow well for 1 year and die.
" .....	Pills Russet .....	do	
" .....	4 other Sorts not named.	do	
Pears .....	Summer Bon Cretien	Scarce.	There are some others of an Inferior Quality not named.
" .....	Saint Germain .....	do	
" .....	Colmar .....	do	
Plumbs .....	White Gage .....	do	Some Seedlings not in a bearing State.
" .....	Mussle .....	In Common for Stocks.	
Figs .....	Common Brown .....	In Plenty.	There are several other Sorts in Colony, but have not seen the fruit, the whole subject to des- perate blights.
" .....	Bengal .....	Scarce.	
Grape Vines .....	Muscadine (White) ...	In Common .....	There are several other Sorts in Colony, but have not seen the fruit, the whole subject to des- perate blights.
" .....	Tokay .....	do	
" .....	Red Frontinac .....	do	
" .....	Constantia .....	do	
Quince bearing .....	.....	Scarce.	
Almond .....	Sweet .....	Not much Cultivated	They seldom bear a full Crop.
" .....	Bitter .....	do	
Pomegranate .....	.....	In Common .....	Bears plentifully.
Mulberry .....	Black .....	Scarce .....	The black Mul- berry has been budded on the China, and from the luxuriant shoots it has made, it is sup- pos'd the fruit will be much Improved in Size.
" .....	China .....	do	
" .....	Bengal .....	do	
" .....	Cape .....	In Common.	
Gwave .....	.....	Scarce.	
Eugenia .....	Jambos .....	do	
Walnut .....	.....	do	
Raspberry .....	Red .....	A few Seedlings.	
Currant .....	Red .....	do	
Pine Apple .....	Queen .....	A few Suckers .....	The Pine Apple will not come to Perfection in the Colony without it is protected in Winter.
Strawberry .....	Chili .....	New, but Plentiful.	
" .....	Wood (Red) .....	In Common.	
" .....	White ditto .....	do	
Mespilus .....	Japonica (Loquet) ...	Scarce.	
Physalis .....	Aristata .....	In Common.	
Banana .....	.....	Scarce .....	It does not suc- ceed in this part of the Colony.

1803.  
9 May.

[Enclosure No. 4]—*continued.*

LIST of Plants, &c.—*continued.*

List of plants,  
vegetables and  
trees introduced  
into the colony.

Names of Plants.	Varieties.	If in General Use.	Remarks.
Forest Trees and Flowering Shrubs.			
Oak .....	English .....	Scarce .....	Many Thousand Seedlings and will be gener- ally Cultivated.
Pine .....	Stone .....	do .....	
" .....	Norfolk .....	do .....	
Spanish Chestnut ..	.....	do .....	
Willow .....	.....	do .....	
Ebony .....	.....	do .....	From the Isle of France.
Broom .....	English .....	Raised from Seed, 1801.	It grows luxur- iantly.
Freize .....	do .....	do	do
Croton .....	Schiferum .....	Scarce.	
Celtis .....	Orientalis .....	do	
Amorpha .....	Fruticosa .....	do	
Robinia .....	Viscosa .....	do	
Cassia .....	Bicolor .....	do	
Viccinium .....	Venustum .....	do	
Cratalaria .....	Laburnifolia.....	do	
Ginista .....	From Shirks Bay ..	do	
Sweet Bay .....	" .....	do	
Sweet Brier .....	" .....	In plenty.	
Myrtle.....	Italian .....	Scarce.	
Rose .....	Provence .....	Plentiful.	
" .....	White Musk .....	Scarce.	
Horse Raddish Tree	.....	do	
Cava .....	Of Norfolk Island ..	do	
Jasmine .....	do .....	do	
Mimosa .....	Nilotica ..	do	
" .....	Grandiflora .....	do	
Geranium .....	Zonale .....	Plentiful.	
Papan and Wampan	.....	Both scarce.	
Perennial, Biannual, and Annual Flowers.			
Aloe .....	Succotine .....	Scarce.	
" .....	Small Peral .....	do	
" .....	Thick-leaved tongue..	do	
" .....	Spiral .....	do	
Yucca.....	Aloifolia .....	do	
Ixia .....	Rose Coloured .....	Many Roots.	
" .....	Purple .....	do	
" .....	Dark Red .....	do	
" .....	Squil leaved .....	do	
" .....	Spotted .....	do	
" .....	Copper Coloured ..	do	
Antholyza .....	Scarlet flowered ..	do	
Canna Indica .....	Red and Yellow ..	In Common.	
Goats Rue.....	" .....	do	
Lupin .....	Perenn'al .....	Scarce.	
Everlasting Pease	" .....	do	
Lemon Grass.....	" .....	In abundance.	
Narcissus .....	Polyanthus .....	Scarce.	
Balm of Gilead.....	.....	do	
Tree Mallow .....	.....	do	
Wall flower .....	.....	Plentiful.	
Sweet William .....	.....	do	
Stocks .....	Queen .....	do	
" .....	Brompton.....	do	
" .....	Double .....	Plentiful.	
Columbine.....	.....	do	
Cloves .....	Single .....	do	
Sweet Scabious .....	" .....	do	
Rose Campion .....	" .....	do	
Wild .....	" .....	Scarce.	
Candy Tuff .....	Red .....	Plentiful.	
" .....	White .....	do	
" .....	Normandy .....	do	
Lupins .....	Large Blue .....	do	

[Enclosure No. 4]—*continued.*  
 LIST of Plants, &c.—*continued.*

1803.  
 9 May.

List of plants,  
 vegetables and  
 trees introduced  
 into the colony.

Names of Plants.	Varieties.	If in Common.	Remarks.
Perennial, Biannual and Annual Flowers— <i>continued.</i>			
Lupins .....	Small Blue .....	Scarce.	
" .....	Yellow do .....	do	
Dwarf Lychens ..	" .....	Plentiful.	
Mignonette .....	" .....	Scarce.	
Riseda .....	Upright .....	In Plenty.	
Cox Combs .....	Tall Red .....	do	
" .....	Dwarf do .....	do	
" .....	Yellow .....	do	
" .....	Pyramidal .....	Scarce.	
Love lies bleeding	.....	In Common.	
Prince's feather.....	.....	do	
Tennia .....	Red .....	do	
" .....	Yellow .....	do	
Peas .....	Sweet Scarlet .....	do	
" .....	Painted Lady .....	do	
" .....	Tangier .....	do	
Pease .....	Lord Anson's .....	In Common.	
Indian Pink .....	Fine double .....	do	
Carthamus.....	Bastard Saffron .....	Scarce.	
Lavatra .....	Red .....	do	
French Marygold ...	.....	In Common.	
Curled Mallow .....	.....	do	
Palma Christi .....	.....	do	
Globe Amaranthus	Red .....	do	
" .....	White.....	Scarce.	
Egg Plant .....	Purple .....	do	
" .....	White.....	do	
Balsam .....	Fine double .....	In Common.	
Love Apple .....	" .....	do	
Honeywort .....	Major .....	do	
Capsicum .....	Long Podded .....	do	
" .....	Heart do .....	do	
" .....	Nx. Heart do .....	do	
Convolvulus .....	Major .....	do	
" .....	Minor .....	do	
" .....	Scarlet .....	Scarce.	
" .....	Chinese .....	In Common.	
Hollyhock .....	" .....	do	
Bladder Ketmia ...	" .....	do	
China Aster .....	White.....	do	
" .....	Red .....	do	
" .....	Blue .....	do	
" .....	Variegated .....	do	
Larkspur .....	Tall Rocket .....	Scarce .....	It does not flower
" .....	Dwarf do .....	do	so well as in
" .....	Branching .....	do	Britain.
Tobacco .....	Virginian .....	In Common.	
" .....	Clammy .....	do	
Grass, Seeds, etc., etc.			
Clover .....	Red .....	Scarce.	
" .....	White Dutch .....	do	
Trefoil .....	Yellow .....	do	
Saint Foin .....	.....	do	
Burnet .....	.....	do	
Lucern .....	.....	do	
Flax .....	.....	do	
Hemp .....	.....	Cultivag. the same as	To Cultivating in
" .....	.....	Flax.	Proportion as seed
Hops .....	.....	Scarce .....	can be raised.
" .....	.....	do	But appear to do
Sugar Cane .....	.....	do	well.
" .....	.....	do	Does not succeed
" .....	.....	do	in this part of
" .....	.....	do	the Colony.

Sydney, May 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

LIST of Seeds, Fruit and Forest Trees and Ornamental Plants  
etc. that would be of Utility in the Colony of New South  
Wales.

1803.  
9 May.  
Requisition for  
seeds, plants,  
and trees.

Names of Plants.	Varieties.	Names of Plants.	Varieties.
Peaches .....	Royal George.	Pears For Perry ...	Black Worcester.
" .....	Royal Charlotte.	" .....	Noadals St. Germain.
" .....	French Minion.	Plumbs .....	Violet.
" .....	Millet's do	" .....	La Royal.
" .....	Gallande.	" .....	Red Bonum Magnum
" .....	Red Magdalen.	" .....	White do
" .....	Noblesse.	" .....	Demson.
" .....	Double Swalsh.	" .....	Green Gage.
" .....	Pavy Royal.	Raspberries .....	Cane.
" .....	Mevitte.	" .....	White.
" .....	Early Avant.	" .....	Twice Bearing.
" .....	Incomparable.	" .....	Antwerp.
Nectarines .....	Roman.	Grapes .....	Sweet Water.
" .....	Flruge.	" .....	Black Cluster.
" .....	Newington.	" .....	Royal Muscadine.
" .....	Italian.	" .....	Black Hamburgh.
" .....	Murray.	" .....	Claret.
" .....	Temple.	" .....	Grizley Fontiniac.
" .....	Peterborough.	" .....	Muscat of Alexandria
" .....	White.	" .....	St. Peter.
Apricots .....	Masculine.	Cherries .....	May Duke.
" .....	Roman.	" .....	Harrison's Heart
" .....	Moor Park.	" .....	Black do.
" .....	Bredd.	" .....	White do.
" .....	Turkey.	" .....	Morello.
" .....	Persian.	" .....	Kentish.
Plumbs .....	Jean Hative.	" .....	Graffoon.
" .....	Blue Perdigrion.	Goosberries .....	Amber.
" .....	Orleans.	" .....	Long Oval Yellow
" .....	Imperatrice.	" .....	Rumbrillion.
Apples .....	Juneating.	" .....	Champaigne.
" .....	Codling.	" .....	Harry Green.
" .....	Winter Pearmain.	" .....	Tom of Lincoln.
" .....	Nonsuch.	" .....	Chrystall.
" .....	Golden Pippen.	" .....	Warrington.
" .....	Com de Wick do.	" .....	Golden drop.
" .....	Ribstone do.	" .....	Aston's Red.
" .....	Golden Rennet.	Currants .....	Red Dutch.
" .....	Royal Russet.	" .....	White do.
" .....	Nonpariel.	" .....	Black.
" .....	Pomeroy.	Figs .....	Mersailles.
" .....	Stubbari.	" .....	Large Blue.
" For Cyder	Herefordshire	" .....	White.
" .....	Strake.	" .....	Brunswick.
" .....	Jerseys.	Strawberries .....	Scarlet.
" .....	Vinings.	" .....	Hautboy.
Pears .....	Early Muscat.	" .....	Alpine.
" .....	Jargonelle.	Nutts .....	Red Filberts.
" .....	Windsor.	" .....	White do.
" .....	Summer Burgamot.	" .....	Cob Nut.
" .....	Grey Burree.	" .....	Hazel Do.
" .....	Cressan.	" .....	
" .....	Swans Egg.		
" .....	Winter Boncretian.		
" .....	Green Sugar.		
" .....	Seven Flbow.		
" For Perry ...	Perkinsons Warden.		
" .....	Cadillac.		



[Enclosure No. 5]—*continued.*

LIST of Seeds, Fruit and Forest Trees, &c.—*continued.*

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Requisition for  
seeds, plants,  
and trees.

Grain and Pulse.		Grain and Pulse.	
Wheat .....	Herefordshire White.	Oats .....	Essex Whites.
" .....	Dwarf White.	" .....	Polands.
" .....	Northamptonshire	" .....	Black.
" .....	Red.	" .....	Red.
" .....	Yellow Lammas.	Beans .....	Common Horse.
" .....	Oxfordshire Long	" .....	Ticks.
" .....	Coned.	" .....	Sword Long Pods.
Rye .....	Summer.	Pease .....	Common Gray.
" .....	Winter.	" .....	Maple.
Spelt .....	White.	" .....	Small Gray.
" .....	Yellow.	Tares .....	Summer.
Buck Wheat .....	"	" .....	Winter.
Barley .....	Lincolnshire.	Lentils .....	White.
" .....	Broad Coned.	" .....	Yellow.
" .....	Barley Brig.		

  

Herbs and Roots.	Herbs and Roots.	Forest Trees.
Liquorice.	Sweet Basil.	Scotch Firr.
Welch Onion.	Angelica.	Spruce Fir.
Tarragon.	Double Camomile.	Weymouth Pine.
Skirret.	Turkey Rhubarb.	Ash.
Spearmint.	Common Ditto.	Elm.
Pepper Do.	Tea Sage.	Beech.
Penny Royal.	Corn Sallad.	Larch.
Winter Savory.	Black Seeded Green.	Lombardy Popular.
Pot Marjoram.	Coss Lettus.	Some English Oak.
Lavender.	Jerusalem Artichokes.	Plants and Acorns.
Rosemary.	Wormwood.	
Hops.	Roman Ditto.	

Some good plants should also be sent by a whaler coming here direct.

Sydney, May, 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

DEMAND FOR PRINTING TYPE, ETC.\*

Requisition  
for printing  
type and  
furniture.

A FOUNT of small Pica 250 lbs. Wt. Including 30 lbs. Wt. of Italic French Cannon Capitals. A 6, B 6, C 6, D 6, E 9, F 6, G 6, H 6, I 8, J 6, K 4, L 6, M 6, N 6, O 8, P 6, Q 3, R 6, S 8, T 9, U 6, V 4, W 6, X 4, Y 6, Z 4. Lower Case French Cannon a 18, b 10, c 15, d 15, e 24, f 18, g 12, h 18, i 18, j 10, k 10, l 18, m 12, n 18, o 20, p 10, q 6, r 18, s 10, t 18, u 12, v 8, w 10, x 8, y 10, z 6, etc. 4. Double Pica Capitals in the same proportion as the French Cannon Capitals.

Space Rules 2 lb. Brass Rules 12 Lengths. Breveer m. Flowers (for Taits) 1 lb. One Composing Stick 6 Sheeting Sticks the Composing Stick 14 ms Long Primer.

12 Bodkins.

2 Indexes. French Cannon 2 do double pica 6 Astras of each.

The small Pica Fount to contain small Capitals, Metal Rules, Indexes, Astra's, Obelisks, and proper proportions of M and N

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Requisition  
for printing  
type and  
furniture.

and Larger Quadrats—To the French Cannon 1 lb. of Spaces 1 lb. of N Quadrats 2 lb. of M Quadrats and 6 lb. of Larger Quadrats.

4 Ships, 1 Brig, 1 Sloop, W 6 lines long Primer. 12 Ornamental French Rules 10 M's Tate 6 Kings Coats of Arms 1-12 line pica and 5-6 line long pica.

6 lbs. of long primer Flowers various sizes.

10 lb. of French Cannon Quadrats, 1 lb. of N do and 1 lb. of Spaces.

10 Rheme of Printing Paper.

If this comes to be expensive half each Quantity may be done with.

JNO. PALMER, Commy.

Approved

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Glatton; acknowledged by Lord Hobart, 30th November, 1803.)

My Lord,

S., N. S. Wales, May 9th, 1803.

With this I have the Honor of transmitting the Official report of offenders tried by the Criminal Court of Judicature between Sepr. 28th 1800 when I took the Command and the present date as above. In exercising the executive Authority, dispensing His Majesty's Mercy as delegated to His Governor of this Territory I hope it will appear, that the execution of those who have suffered, was from the most imperious necessity of Example, nor has any possible opening of mitigation or pardon been unnoticed.—The list of 14 Men Condemned lately to die, was caused by one of those unhappy events that happen more or less on the importation of each Cargoe of Irish Convicts—The excesses those people committed, during the short time they were at large, is an earnest of what their conduct would be if not closely watched—Your Lordship will observe that only Two were executed and the rest pardoned—These wild Schemes are generally renewed by this description as often as a ship from Ireland arrives, and when checked nothing more is heard about it, 'till the next arrival; It is the people who arrive by the last Ships who make similar attempts, and not those who have been here any time.

Your Lordships observation in your last respecting, "My Suggestion of making an alteration in the existing mode of constituting the Criminal Court of Jurisdiction\* in New South Wales by introducing a mixture of Civil, with Military and Naval Officers, of which it is at present formed, appears to be deserving

\* Note 91.

Report on  
prisoners  
tried by the  
criminal court.

Irish convicts  
sentenced to  
death.

Proposed  
reforms in  
constitution of  
criminal court.

attention." I beg leave to intrude this subject further on your Lordship's attention as the Members of that Court not only sit in Judgement on the lives, but also on the personal liberty of His Majesty's Subjects—There are many respectable Gentlemen here, both as Officers of the Civil establishment and Merchants, who never have been under the Sentence of the Law—and in that case I humbly presume that Justice may be more impartially dispenced by a Mixture of Members, than being confined to one professional Class of People which generally consists of Military Officers alone, many of whom are very young Men.

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Proposed reforms in constitution of criminal court.

I have the Honor to enclose a Correspondence on which I shall not trouble your Lordship with any other Comment than the Marginal Notes I have made except to request being informed, whether the Colonial Surgeons being on the Civil Establishment, are amenable to be tried by Court Martial for Offences which the Statute Law has provided a punishment for.

Trial of surgeons by court martial.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of the report and correspondence\* are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Glatton; acknowledged by Lord Hobart, 30th November, 1803.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 9th May, 1803.

As an arduous, anxious, and honorable discharge of my duty, as His Majesty's Governor of this colony, has drawn on me the assassinating and dark attacks of those who dare not avow themselves, as well as the opposition and insults I have received in discharge of my duty from those who ought to have shewn a different line of conduct, I have felt it a duty I owe to His Majesty's service, to the public, and myself, to request your Lordship's attention to the different despatches I have the honor to forward by this conveyance, a list of which I have the honor to enclose, and in elucidation my former despatches will afford proof of what my conduct has been.

Attacks made on King.

Despatches transmitted.

Being perfectly satisfied with the daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly testimonies of gratitude I have received from every description of His Majesty's subjects in this colony, except the officers of the New South Wales Corps, and not choosing to seek that personal reparation from those who have used every means to provoke it, and which nothing but the high sense I have of the important trust delegated to me has prevented, I humbly solicit it may meet His Majesty's pleasure to appoint such a commission of civil, military, and naval officers as may

King's request for an inquiry.

\* Note 92.

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King's request  
for an inquiry.

appear eligible, to enquire into what the real state of this colony is, and my conduct has been, from the time of my taking the command until the period when that commission may be opened. To the members of that tribunal, or any other, I shall most readily submit the whole of my conduct, public and private. But in case any consideration should render this request inadmissible, I humbly implore your Lordship's procuring me His Majesty's leave of absence to enable me to submit my conduct to your Lordship's consideration.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

King's request  
for leave  
of absence.

[Enclosure.]

[*This return enumerated the despatches with the headings of their enclosures, which were dated 9th May, 1803, and will be found on pages 73 to 243.*]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Glatton; acknowledged by Lord Hobart, 30th November, 1803.)

My Lord,

S., N.S.W., May 9th, 1803.

Shipping  
returns.

Having already had the Honor of transmitting the Report of Entries and Clearances of Vessels into and from this Port up to the 30th Decr. 1802, I now have the Honor to forward those from the latter date up to the 31st March 1803.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[*Copies of these returns are not available.\**]

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

Sir,

S., N. S. Wales, May 9th, 1803.

By former conveyances previous to the arrival of the Glatton, I had the Honor of receiving your several Letters as pr. Margin†—The Copies of the Reports of the Society for bettering the condition of the poor has been received, and you will observe that a principal reason for publishing a weekly Newspaper is for the purpose of distributing the information that book as well as others contains, for the benefit of the Colony at large—And I have to request that my thanks may be communicated to the respectable Committee who requested you to transmit them, and shall consider the Colony much obliged by the Continuations being sent.

Reports of the  
Society for  
Bettering the  
Condition of  
the Poor.

\* Note 93.

† *Marginal note.*—3 dated 30 Jan., 1802; 1 dated 2nd Feby.; 1 dated 4 Feby.; 1 dated 26 Feby., 1802. (See note 94.)

The Settlers arrived by the Corromandel are all fixed and generally doing well as can be expected, considering none of them are Farmers, but they are generally well disposed set of people and industrious.\*

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Settlers  
by the  
Coromandel.  
James Gordon.

Respecting Mr. James Gordon,† I have the Honor to send a Separate Letter on his subject.

I am sorry to say that Mr. Reed,‡ who you so particularly mentioned in your Letter of Febry. 26th died shortly after he was put on his Ground at the Hawkesbury.

Death of Reed.

By the Glatton I had the Honor of receiving your Letters of the 1st May 1802, enclosing a Copy of the Estimates for the Civil Establishment for the year 1802—I also received yours of the 5th August last enclosing the names of Settlers§ sent by that ship—Mr. Bedell, the Revd. Mr. Twisleton, and Serjeant Peate did not arrive being left behind—Serjt. Stroud and his wife are a great acquisition to the Orphan Committee, as they have accepted of superintending that Institution and will do extremely well—The others are settled and settling—I am much concerned at the necessity events have placed me under of making my present Despatches so voluminous as I fear they will appear—But when you have perused them, and consider my unsupported situation in this Colony and the unpopular and highly obnoxious Duties, I had, and have to perform I trust I shall meet with that just support from my Superiors as my Heart and the Voice of a benefitted colony tells me I have a claim to hope for and Expect.

Arrival of  
settlers.

In dividing my Despatches|| into Letters on the several heads under my Management and controll, I have had in view the necessity of making the transactions respecting each Department clear and easy to comprehend. Should you find any other mode of Correspondence will be more eligible it will be complied with.

Method of  
writing  
despatches.

In looking over my Letters to Lord Hobart, I shall make such observations on the different parts, as may serve you as a Memorandum, and have to request you will have the goodness to move His Lordship's attention to them.

Précis of  
despatches.

A good Stallion, something between the Chariot and the English Cart Horse, would greatly improve our Horses, might not one or two young ones be sent by a King's Ship, and to give some Convict who has been used to Horses, a promise of being Emancipated if he brings them safe.

Importation of  
a stallion  
desired.

\* *Marginal note.*—The present Muster has proved the Industry and attention of those as well as the Settler in general.

† *Marginal note.*—He is now very busy collecting for Mr. Woodford.

‡ Note 95.

§ *Marginal note.*—The whole of those people as well as the reduced Soldiers from the N.S.W. Corps are Settlers.

|| *Marginal note.*—Gen. Letter Separate do. A. respecting Expences Marine Letter Military do. Supert. do. Letter with wants Reports on Courts of Justice Annual Statem't of Settlement.

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Government  
reserves.  
Establishment  
of a brewery.

Two young Bulls of a good Breed would also be useful.

A positive Instruction for the Government tracts\* being reserved for the use of the Cattle belonging to the Crown, should be sent, otherways I fear my labours will be of little effect.

Another set of Brewing utensils and an annual supply of Slops will be necessary, the first for Sydney and the latter for use,—We are commencing with fixing the materials brought by the Cato in a large Govt. Building at Parramatta†—which I have no doubt will succeed and greatly prevent the Importation and use of Spirits.

Superintendent  
of linen  
and wool  
manufactories.

A Man of some Morals, Sobriety and Ability is required as Superintendent‡ for the Woolen and Linnen Manufactories but principally for the growth etc. of Linnen.

His Lordships Sentiments respecting the Settlement I am making at Van Diemens Land, I shall be happy to receive.

Returns of  
agriculture.

On my Separate Letter, I have no particular request to make, excepting hoping that its contents will be an object of His Lordship's consideration.—I hope you will have the goodness to signify whether the return sent with my present Despatches of the Lands in Cultivation§ etc. is equally as comprehensive as the form sent by His Lordship, I shall send one of each by the next conveyance, but hope you will point out, which will be the most preferable, as well as any alteration in that or other forms of returns sent.

A ship required  
to replace the  
Porpoise.

To move His Lordship respecting applying to the Admiralty for a Ship being prepared to replace the Porpoise,|| as that Ship must be sent home in the Summer about September.—A Ship of Burthen as mentioned in my Marine Letter, would be useful to bring Timber from the other Situations to send to England.—And respecting the advantage to the Public Service, of the Governor being the Senior Naval Officer, for the reasons also stated in my Marine Letter.

Naval stores  
of the governor.

Self-defence  
by King.

Considering the situation I stand in, I trust for that support on the Subject of my Military Letter as the case may merit¶—I seek to deprive no man of his Bread or his Character, but I consider it a duty implanted in every man's breast to defend his own—And if my Zealous and unremitting attention to enforce a due obedience to the Orders and Instructions I am bound to execute should draw on me the assassinating attacks of those

\* *Marginal note.*—See the General Muster and Chart now sent by Mr. Grimes, Surveyor General.

† *Marginal note.*—Is going on very well.

‡ *Marginal note.*—If a very good man cannot be sent I think I have at last found one that will answer.

§ *Marginal note.*—Only the Form received from Lord Hobart is now sent for want of time.

|| *Marginal note.*—For the necessity of sending the Porpoise now please to refer to my Marine Letter now sent.

¶ *Marginal note.*—I have to request you will have the goodness to refer to my Separate Letter No. 1 of August 7th 1803.

whose Interest is injured by my doing my Duty I respectfully hope for that impartial decision that may regulate my future Conduct and that of those who may succeed me in the Arduous and unpopular situation the Governor of this Colony who does his Duty must for many years be placed in.

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I have also to request you will point out the great inconvenience of having only one Corps I mean with respect to the Intrigues and parties formed by the Officers (which has happened here) both against the Govr. and the Commanding Officer—What may be resolved on in consequence of the reciprocal representation that may be made I cannot foresee, but if no better plan can be devised I should consider it necessary that there should be a mixture of Corps for many obvious reasons.—And I hope my request for One\* or Two Subalterns of Artillery with 12 or 14 Artillery Men for the Service of our Batteries and Cannon will be approved of.

Advisability of detachments from different regiments.

Artillery men required.

My Application† respecting Mr. Chapman having his Constitution as Deputy Commissary sent out and also that my appointing Mr. Blaxcell to be a third Deputy Commissary especially for managing the Investments and receipts of Grain given in Barter for them will be approved and allowed of.

Appointments of Chapman and Blaxcell.

I also request your good Offices respecting sending out the Articles requested, and the plants as stated in a separate Letter on that subject.

A great advantage may ultimately result if a good Mineralogist‡ was sent out to reside here, as there is no doubt but Iron, as well as other Metals, exist.

A mineralogist required.

Should I have omitted reporting any Subject Matter of my different Letters I have to request that you will have the goodness to provide for that omission by a reference to the different Letters I have now addressed to my Lord Hobart.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, May 9th, 1803.

I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying Duplicates of my Letters§ sent by the French ship Naturaliste.

His Majesty's Ship Glatton arrived the Eleventh of March last having lost only seven Male and five Female Convicts, a

Arrival of the Glatton.

\* *Marginal note.*—One will be much wanted.

† *Marginal note.*—Two Deputy Comys. are on the Establishment, Mr. Williamson and Mr. Chapman, the latter, altho' he has been in that situation three years and in the Colony 12 years has not received his constitution. The appointment of Mr. Blaxcell as a third Dy. Comy. is attended with the greatest Public benefit.

‡ *Marginal note.*—A Chymist for two or three years would also be useful. (See note 96.)

§ *Marginal note.*—Dated Nov. 9th and Nov. 23rd, 1802.

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few were weak with slight Scurvy, but their general Health, Cleanliness, and good Order shewed the attention that had been paid them. At Captain Colnetts request, one Hundred remained on board to assist in refitting the Ship.

Shipment of  
timber on  
H.M.S. Glatton.

By the Glatton I was instructed to comply with their Lordships directions in procuring a Lading of Timber according to the Drafts sent by the Navy board. From the shortness of the notice as much as possible has been cut during the Glattons stay. By the enclosure their Lordships will observe Captain Colnetts reasons for hastening the Glattons return and my coincidence therein, which I trust will meet their Lordships Approbation.

Characters  
and uses of  
colonial  
timber.

Possessed as I now am of their Lordships wishes no time shall be lost in getting together as much Timber as possible for the next opportunity, and I have little doubt but most of the Woods of this Country will be found of great durability for Framing, Beams, Keels, and Stern Posts; of which the little that does go home in the Glatton will serve as Samples, and I request being favoured with the Navy Board's opinion on the best kinds of Wood to send for each particular purpose, as their different species are noticed in the enclosed List of that now sent.

Suspected  
attempt of  
French to settle  
Tasmania.

In my Letter of the 23d of Novr. last I informed you that I had sent a Colonial Vessel to Basses Straits, the particulars of which I had communicated to the Secretary of State—It was reported to me soon after the French Ships sailed that a principal object of their voyage was to fix on a Place at Van Diemens Land for a Settlement, and that the French Officers who had talked of it had pointed out a particular place *i.e.* what the French call Baie du Nord in Storm Bay Passage; with this Information I considered it my duty to establish His Majesty's Right to that Island being within the limits of this Territory, I therefore despatched a Colonial Vessel under the directions of the Masters Mate of the Buffalo with the enclosed Instructions, who conducted that Service very much to my Satisfaction and made an accurate Survey of King's Island and Port Phillip at the West entrance of Basses Straits.

Despatch of the  
Cumberland to  
Bass Strait.

Making the French Commodore acquainted with my intention of Settling Van Dieman's Land, was all I sought by this Voyage, Mr. Robbins overtook them on the Day the Naturaliste parted Company with the Geographe to return to France, I have the honor to enclose the French Commodore's Answer\* to my Letter with my Remarks thereon.

Letter from  
Baudin.

Establishment  
of settlement  
at Risdon Cove.

Under all these Circumstances I judged it expedient to form a Settlement at Risdon Cove in the River Derwent, the situation of which their Lordships will observe in Captain Flinders's Chart of Storm Bay Passage in Van Diemens Land; This

\* Note 97.



Measure I should have taken sooner if I had any proper Person to send on that Service; On the Glattons arrival Lieut. Bowen of that Ship offered his Services, and being recommended by Captain Colnett who gave his Consent, I took it upon me to appoint Mr. Bowen in conjunction with the Commander of the Porpoise to fix on a suitable Place, and command the intended Settlement until I may receive Instructions on that Subject. As no Medical assistance could be spared from the Colony, and the Surgeon of the Glatton having Captain Colnetts consent and recommendation I appointed him to the Medical Duty of the intended Settlement where his assistance to Lieut. Bowen will be very useful. My reasons for making this Settlement are:—the necessity there appears of preventing the French gaining a footing on the East side of these Islands; To divide the Convicts:—To secure another place for procuring Timber, with any other natural productions that may be discovered and found useful: The advantage that may be expected by raising Grain; and to promote the Seal Fishery: For these reasons and the Utility of a Naval Officer's conducting a Settlement of that kind I was induced to accept Lieut. Bowen's offer, and Captain Colnett's recommendation which I hope will meet their Lordships Approbation. It is my intention to dispatch the Porpoise and Lady Nelson on this Service as soon as possible after the Glattons departure.

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Establishment  
of settlement  
at Risdon Cove.

Reasons for  
settlement of  
Tasmania.

By the Reports of Mr. Robbins, the Surveyor, and others who went on that Service, it appears that Kings Island, although of a good size is by no means calculated for an Agricultural Settlement—Anchorage is safe on the East side which is convenient as the Wind is generally from the West and So. West Quarter—Port Phillip is also reported to be an extensive and fine Harbour, but has only small Portions of Ground capable of advantageous cultivation and a great scarcity of Fresh Water, although sufficient for a Settlement or supplying Ships. Although a vast quantity of Sea Elephants and Seals have been taken and still abound about Hunters Islands and Kings Island, yet from the different communications I have received I shall find it expedient to restrain Individuals from resorting there in too great numbers, and to fix certain Times for their visiting these places, to prevent the destruction of that commercial advantage. Since I took the Command 16,000 Gallns. of Oil and 27,846 Seal Skins have been imported from thence by Individuals, 1,063 Tuns of Spermaceti Oil have also been procured by the South Whalers, all which I need not point out as a rising Nursery for Seamen.

Report on  
King Island.

Report on  
Port Phillip.

Close season to  
be established  
for sealing in  
Bass Strait.

I enclose Applications from some of those Adventurers, to ship a quantity of Oil and Skins on board the Glatton, by which their

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Lordships will observe on what Terms Captain Colnett and myself gave that permission.

Directions for  
sailing through  
Bass Strait.

Several Vessels have come through the Straits lately, among the rest a Ship of 1,000 Tons from India which discovered a Rock so situated as to require attention in passing between Wilsons Promontory and Sir Roger Curtis's Island a description of which as well as such Remarks as appear necessary to be communicated to Ships coming here is stated in the printed Enclosures; I also send a triplicate Chart of the Straits, in which the Rock is laid down. Captain Flinders's Surveys to this Place I send by Captain Colnett, this being the first safe opportunity since he left them in my Charge.

No news of  
Captain  
Flinders.

I have had no communication with the Investigator since last October, a Duplicate of Captain Flinders's Letter goes with this—I do not expect her before June.

Arrival of  
the Buffalo.

His Majesty's Ship Buffalo arrived last October, I hoped to save enough of the Summer to send her by Bass's Straits to India, for Breeding Cattle, but Unloading, Caulking, and Refitting, made it too late to send her that way—I have therefore employed her agreeable to the enclosed Order. Getting Cattle from the Islands to the Eastward of Java was an Object of Governments, at first Settling this Colony, in which I hope she will be successful, and if not, I trust the remainder of her Destination will meet their Lordship's and the Secretary of States Approbation. From the enquiries I have made, I find that altho' Cattle may be procured reasonably at Madagascar, yet the want of Fodder is so great, that but few of those put on board for the Isle of France arrive there, and it is doubtful whether Cows etc. can now be procured at the Cape.

Condition of  
the Porpoise.

Since the Porpoise's return from Otaheite she has been found very weak in her Stern Frame, and her outside Planks (being Pine) are almost generally rotten abreast of the Timbers. She is now repairing and refitting as well as can be done here, and after she has returned from Van Diemens Land it is my present intention to send her to England about next September—This Ship has not been idle a day, except in refitting, during the three years she has been on this Service, and has rendered much benefit to the Colony by the two Cargoes of Salt Pork she brought from Otaheite, the first of which saved us from much inconvenience and loss of our main dependance the Breeding Stock; nor has her second Cargo been unacceptable.

Services of  
the Porpoise.

Notwithstanding she has brought these Supplies, she is by no means calculated for bringing Cattle, her 'tween Decks being so very low and the sharpness of her Bottom preventing her from

making good Stowage equal to her tonnage.—Therefore if it meets their Lordship's approbation I respectfully beg to suggest the Porpoises being replaced by another Vessel of about 380 or 400 Tons, with a good 'tween Decks for Cattle, or sending People to Norfolk Island and Van Diemens Land etc., a Vessel of that description would be of great Service, and if she sailed tolerably well, it would be still more advantageous in every respect.

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Replacement of  
the Porpoise.

The Supply Hulk being quite rotten in her upper works and literally falling to pieces, I requested Captain Colnett to order a Survey of her, the result of which I enclose, by which their Lordships will observe that this conversion will greatly expedite the procuring Timber from the Shoal parts of the Harbour where it abounds.—Captn. Colnett has also furnished the Settlement with a quantity of Fir Plank and Beams, being part of the Glattons Orlop Deck, and of which a large Punt will be immediately constructed to remove Timber to this Place in readiness for future Ships—By these means and our Timber-carriages, I have no doubt that the Value of the Timber sent from hence for Construction and the saving arising by sending Convicts etc. by the Men of War, will greatly reduce the Expences of this Colony to the Nation.

Survey of the  
hulk Supply.

A lighter for  
timber to be  
constructed.

Since writing the former part of this Letter, one of the small Trading Vessels from India, belonging to the House of Chace, Chinery and Co. at Madras, returned here the 22nd Ult. from the Coast of Peru and Chili, where he went some Months ago from hence with a quantity of those Articles that could not be sold here, owing to the quantity of all kinds of goods that abounded in this Colony—He touched at Massafuero, where he found a number of English and American Sealing Parties, from thence he went along the Coast of Peru and Chili, stopping at such places as had no Fortifications or Cruizers to prevent his object, he went to the Northward as far as Coquimbo, and on his return to the Southward, he was chased by an Armed Vessel which took his Boat and thirteen Men—The Master relates that the Armed force on that Coast, consisted of the following Vessels—Two Frigates, a Ship of 50 Guns, (that sails very ill, built in Peru) Two Armed Whalers, a Cutter brig and a Lugger—I have judged it proper to state this Circumstance, to possess their Lordships of the hazard, that any Commercial Enterprize on that Coast is attended with.

Arrival of  
the brig  
Harrington.

Spanish fleet  
on west coast  
of S. America.

In the course of their Cruize on that Coast, the Master was informed that the Redbridge Whaler had been seized with a quantity of Specie, that had been received for English Goods, and also Five American Vessels, they were taken to Conception,

Capture of  
English and  
American  
vessels.

1803.  
9 May.

Capture of  
English and  
American  
vessels.

and from thence to Lima for condemnation.—An American with a quantity of Specie acquired by the same means, had also been taken at Massafuero, by a Spanish Cruizer.

I enclose the last Weekly Accounts of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Two letters forming Enclosure No. 1.]

CAPTAIN COLNETT TO GOVERNOR KING.

Dear Sir,

H.M. Ship Glatton, 7th April, 1803.

Reasons for  
the early  
departure of  
H.M.S. Glatton.

Having Executed that part of my Instructions relating to the Convicts and Stores to be delivered here, and His Majesty's ship Glatton being in a State to Receive on Board Timber, or any other produce of this Colony, I beg leave to Submit to your Excellency that as you did not Receive the Orders until I Anchored at this port that were Intended and expected from my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty would have reached you some time back, the delay it would occasion to wait until a Cargo of Timber is Cut, when Considered with the Quantity of Provisions that would be Expended, having been only Victualled for Twelve Months, out of which Seven Months are expired, and the report of a War making it necessary to take Two Valuable Ships under Convoy that are now ready for Sea, would it not be advisable, for the Benefit and forwarding His Majesty's Service, to take on Board what Timber is now ready and proceed to England, as it will be giving you Time to prepare a Cargo for the next Ship. My Speeding by Sailing will also save the Expence of Pay and Victualling of the Soldiers reduced from the New South Wales Corps, and others you have requested me to take home in the Glatton. If this meets your approbation, and your Opinion Coincides with mine, I propose Sailing on the 24th Day of April.

Soldiers on  
H.M.S. Glatton.

You will oblige me by an Answer to the points I have Submitted to you, and also to Inform me how many Soldiers and others you Wish me to take to Great Britain from the Colony, and what Daily proportion of Provisions, &c., each person is to Receive, that I may make out the Demand agreeable to it.

I have, &c.,

J's COLNETT.

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, April 7th, 1803.

Convicts per  
H.M.S. Glatton.

I have Received Yours of this Date, in Answer to which I have to express my Satisfaction at the General Healthy State Orderly Manner and Cleanliness of the Convicts arrived in the Glatton.

Had I Received any Orders or Instructions of What was Wished by Government previous to Your Arrival I should most Certainly have Employed a Number of Men in preparing Timber to put on Board the Glatton, but as I only Received the Orders and Plans by that Ship, altho' not a moment is lost in procuring what Timber we are able, Yet it would require some months to Cut down and bring to this Place Sufficient Timber to load the Glatton And as I Observe by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty's Letter to Lord Pelham, that they Request the Convicts may be employed in preparing the Timber in the manner proposed by the Navy Board, previously to the Arrival of the Glatton that her detention may be of as short a duration as possible. I agree with you that it will be more Conducive to the Interest of His Majesty's Service, for the Reasons you have Stated, that the Glatton should not wait for a full Cargo of Timber, which I shall do my utmost to procure by the Arrival of the next Ship. The Timber that is now fallen shall be prepared and brought down as fast as possible; I hope every thing will be Completed by the date you mention, at least, no exertion of mine shall be wanting.—As soon as the Military business is Arranged, respecting the Reduced Soldiers etc. I Will fully Comply with the last Paragraph of Yours respecting informing you of the Numbers I wish to send to England the Ration of Provisions etc.

1803.  
9 May.  
Timber cargo  
for H.M.S.  
Glatton.

Departure of  
H.M.S. Glatton.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

NUMBER of Pieces and Dimensions of Timber, Grindstones and Iron Ore sent on Board His Majesty's ship Glatton, from Sydney in New South Wales, on Account of Government.

Markes.	No. of.	Kinds of Wood.	Length.	Depth.	Width.
人	I .....	Black Gum.....	14	15	14½
"	II .....	Do .....	14	15	14
"	III .....	Iron Bark .....	14	14½	14
"	IV .....	Do .....	14	17	14½
"	V .....	Mahogany .....	41½	19	14½
"	VI .....	Do .....	24	18	14½
"	VII .....	Black Gum .....	14	16	14½
"	VIII .....	Iron Bark .....	14	15	14½
"	IX .....	Do .....	17	16	14½
"	X .....	Mahogany .....	13½	16	14½
"	XI .....	Black Gum .....	12½	19	14½
"	XII .....	Mahogany .....	14	15	14½
"	XIII .....	Iron Bark .....	21	16	14½
"	XIV .....	Do .....	20	19	14½

Invoice of  
timber shipped  
on H.M.S.  
Glatton.

NUMBER of Pieces and Dimensions of Timber, Grindstones and  
Iron Ore, &c.—*continued.*

1863.  
9 May.

Invoice of  
timber shipped  
on H. M. S.  
Glatton.

Markes.	No. of.	Kinds of Wood.	Length.	Depth.	Width.
↑	XV .....	Iron Bark .....	26	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	XVI .....	Do .....	29	20	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	XVII .....	Do .....	15	17	14
"	XVIII .....	Mahogany .....	14	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	XIX .....	Do .....	14	16	14
"	XX .....	Iron Bark .....	20	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	XXI .....	Do .....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	14
"	XXII .....	Do .....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	14
"	XXIII .....	Iron Bark .....	12	15	14
"	XXIV .....	Stringey Bark .....	15	16	14
"	XXV .....	Mahogany .....	15	12	14
"	XXVI .....	Do .....	29	20	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	XXVII .....	Iron Bark .....	25	19	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	XXVIII .....	Do .....	12	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	XXIX .....	Black Gum .....	14	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	XXX .....	Do .....	26	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	XXXI .....	Iron Bark .....	14	17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	XXXII .....	Do .....	27	13	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	XXXIII .....	Do .....	20	16	14
"	XXXIV .....	Mahogany .....	15	14	14
"	XXXV .....	Do .....	14	15	14
"	XXXVI .....	Iron Bark .....	13	15	14
"	XXXVII .....	Mahogany .....	14	15	14
"	XXXVIII .....	Do .....	14	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	XXXIX .....	Do .....	28	16	14
"	XXXX .....	Do .....	15	15	14
"	XXXXI .....	Stringey Bark .....	14	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	XXXXII .....	Mahogany .....	28	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	XXXXIII .....	Do .....	14	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	XXXXIV .....	Iron Bark .....	14	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	XXXXV .....	Stringey Bark .....	13	14	14
"	XXXXVI .....	Do .....	13	14	15
"	XXXXVII .....	Mahogany .....	14	14	14
"	XXXXVIII .....	Do .....	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
"	XXXXIX .....	Do .....	14	14	14
"	L .....	Stringey Bark .....	14	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	LI .....	Do .....	15	13	14
"	LII .....	Iron Bark .....	28	16	14
"	LIII .....	Stringey Bark .....	14	14	14
"	LIV .....	Do .....	14	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	LV .....	Do .....	14	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	LVI .....	Mahogany .....	15	17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	LVII .....	Blue Gum .....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	14
"	LVIII .....	Do .....	14	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	LIX .....	Iron Bark .....	15	12	14
"	LX .....	Do (in Log) .....	42	...	...
"	LXI .....	Stringey Bark .....	12	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	LXII .....	Iron Bark .....	12	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	LXIII .....	Box .....	24	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$

NUMBER of Pieces and Dimensions of Timber, Grindstones and  
Iron Ore, &c.—*continued.*1803.  
9 May.Invoice of  
timber shipped  
on H.M.S.  
Glatton.

Markes.	No. of.	Kinds of Wood.	Length.	Depth.	Width.
↑	LXIV .....	Iron Bark .....	16	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
”	LXV .....	Do .....	17	16	14
”	LXVI .....	Do .....	15	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
”	LXVII .....	Do .....	17	17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
”	LXVIII .....	Do .....	14	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
”	LXIX .....	Do .....	15	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
”	LXX .....	Do .....	17	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
”	LXXI .....	Stringey Bark.....	13	14	14
”	LXXII .....	Do .....	12	13	14
”	LXXIII .....	Iron Bark .....	16	14	14
”	LXXIV .....	Stringey Bark.....	12	12	12
”	LXXV .....	Iron Bark .....	16	17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
”	LXXVI.....	Mahogany .....	13	12	13
”	LXXVII .....	Stringey Bark.....	15	12	13
”	LXXVIII.....	Mahogany .....	13	13	12
”	LXXIX .....	Stringey Bark.....	12	13	11
”	LXXX .....	Mahogany .....	13	12	11
”	LXXXI .....	Stringy Bark .....	13	11	12
”	LXXXII .....	Mahogany .....	12	11	10
”	LXXXIII.....	Iron Bark .....	13	9	12
”	LXXXIV.....	Mahogany .....	12	12	13
”	LXXXV .....	Do .....	13	11	12
”	LXXXVI .....	Do .....	11	10	11
”	LXXXVII ...	Do .....	12	10	12
”	LXXXVIII ...	Iron Bark .....	16	17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
”	LXXXIX.....	Mahogany .....	14	13	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
”	LXXXX .....	Do .....	16	13	14
”	LXXXXI.....	Iron Bark .....	16	15	14
”	LXXXXII ...	Do .....	14	15	14
”	LXXXXIII ...	Do .....	16	13	12
”	LXXXXIV ...	Do .....	17	13	12
”	LXXXXV ...	Do .....	14	12	12
”	LXXXXVI ...	Do .....	15	10	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
”	LXXXXVII..	Do .....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	14
”	LXXXXVIII..	Do .....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	14
”	LXXXXIX ...	Do .....	17	19	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
”	XXXXXXXXXX..	Do .....	14	19	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
”	CI .....	Do .....	16	20	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
”	CII.....	Do .....	14	17	15
”	CIII .....	Do .....	15	18	13
”	CIV .....	Stringey Bark.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	14
”	CV .....	Mahogany .....	17	16	13
”	CVI .....	Iron Bark .....	12	16	14
”	CVII .....	Do .....	16	16	13
”	CVIII .....	Do .....	15	20	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
”	CIX .....	Do .....	12	20	13
”	CX.....	Do .....	14	19	14
”	CXI .....	Do .....	16	18	16
”	CXII .....	Do .....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	16

1803.  
9 May.NUMBER of Pieces and Dimensions of Timber, Grindstones and  
Iron Ore, &c.—*continued.*Invoice of  
timber shipped  
on H.M.S.  
Glatton.

Markes.	No. of.	Kinds of Wood.	Length.	Depth.	Width.
↑	CXIII .....	Iron Bark .....	16	14	15
”	CXIV .....	Do .....	16	16	15
”	CXV .....	Mahogany .....	15	15	14
”	CXVI .....	Box .....	14	23	14
”	CXVII .....	Do .....	14	17	14½
”	XVIII .....	Iron Bark .....	16	16	13
”	CXIX .....	Box .....	16	13	13
”	CXX .....	Do .....	16	15	11
”	CXXI .....	Stringey Bark .....	15	12	12
”	CXXII .....	Do .....	16	13	12½
”	CXXIII .....	Do .....	17	14	13
”	CXXIV .....	Do .....	12	11	12
”	CXXV .....	Do .....	15	12	13
”	CXXVI .....	Do .....	11	12	11
”	CXXVII .....	Box .....	16	20	13½
”	CXXVIII .....	Do .....	14	20	13½
”	CXXIX .....	Iron Bark .....	14	17	13
”	CXXX .....	Do .....	14	18	14
”	CXXXI .....	Box .....	17	18	17
”	CXXXII .....	Do .....	17½	14	15
”	CXXXIII .....	Do .....	17	12	13
”	CXXXIV .....	Do .....	16	12	12
”	CXXXV .....	Iron Bark .....	14	16	12
”	CXXXVI .....	Do .....	16	10	13
”	CXXXVII .....	Do .....	12½	14	12
”	CXXXVIII .....	Do .....	12½	14	12
”	CXXXIX .....	Box .....	17	20	19
”	CXXXX .....	Do .....	17½	19	18
”	CXXXXI .....	Do .....	17	18	17
”	CXXXXII .....	Do .....	15	16	20
”	CXXXXIII .....	Iron Bark .....	16	12	16
”	CXXXXIV .....	Do .....	13	16	12
”	CXXXXV .....	Do .....	13½	16	13
”	CXXXXVI .....	Do .....	13	14	12
”	CXXXXVII .....	Do .....	13¾	18	12½
”	CXXXXVIII .....	Do .....	14	18	14
”	CXXXXIX .....	Do .....	14	16	13
”	CL .....	Do .....	14¼	19	13
”	CLI .....	Do .....	13½	16	13
”	CLII .....	Do .....	14	17	13
”	CLIII .....	Do .....	14	16	12
”	CLIV .....	Do .....	13½	17	12½
”	CLV .....	Do .....	14	16	11½
”	CLVI .....	Box .....	17	14	13
”	CLVII .....	Do .....	17	20	14
”	CLVIII .....	Do .....	17	19	13
”	CLIX .....	Do .....	17	14	14
”	CLX .....	Do .....	17½	16	12
”	CLXI .....	Do .....	17½	13	13
”	CLXII .....	Do .....	17	14	13½



NUMBER of Pieces and Dimensions of Timber, Grindstones and  
Iron Ore, &c.—*continued.*1803.  
9 May.Invoice of  
timber shipped  
on H.M.S.  
Glatton.

Markes.	No. of.	Kinds of Wood.	Length.	Depth.	Width.
↑	No. I.....	Lignum Vitæ or Dye Wood,	10 feet	...	...
"	II .....	Do .....	9 "	...	...
"	III .....	Do .....	9ft. 3in.	...	...
"	IV .....	Do .....	10	...	...
"	V .....	Do .....	9	...	...
"	VI .....	Do .....	11	...	...
"	VII .....	Do .....	6	...	...
"	VIII .....	Do .....	9	...	...
"	IX .....	Do .....	11	...	...
"	X .....	Do .....	10	...	...
"	XI .....	Do .....	11	...	...
"	XII .....	Do .....	9½	...	...
"	XIII .....	Do .....	10	...	...
"	XIV .....	Do .....	14	...	...
"	XV .....	Do .....	10	...	...
"	XVI .....	Do .....	11	...	...
"	XVII .....	Do .....	14	...	...
"	XVIII .....	Do .....	12	...	...
"	XIX .....	Do .....	13½	...	...
"	XX .....	Do .....	6½	...	...
"	XXI .....	Do .....	16½	...	...
"	XXII .....	Do .....	14	...	...
"	XXIII .....	Do .....	7	...	...
"	XXIV .....	Do .....	6	...	...
"	XXV .....	Do .....	12	...	...
"	XXVI .....	Do .....	11	...	...
"	XXVII .....	Do .....	12	...	...
"	XXVIII .....	Do .....	14	...	...
"	XXIX .....	Do .....	10½	...	...
"	XXX .....	Do .....	12	...	...
"	XXXI .....	Do .....	7	...	...
"	XXXII .....	Do .....	12	...	...
"	XXXIII .....	Do .....	7	...	...
"	XXXIV .....	Do .....	17	...	...
"	XXXV .....	Do .....	7	...	...
"	XXXVI .....	Do .....	15	...	...
"	XXXVII .....	Do .....	12½	...	...
"	XXXVIII .....	Do .....	7	...	...
"	XXXIX .....	Do .....	12	...	...
"	XXXX .....	Do .....	8	...	...
"	XXXXI .....	Do .....	13	...	...
"	XXXXII .....	Do .....	8½	...	...
"	XXXXIII .....	Do .....	8	...	...
"	XXXXIV .....	Do .....	13	...	...
"	XXXXV .....	Do .....	13	...	...
"	XXXXVI .....	Do .....	10	...	...
"	XXXXVII .....	Do .....	9	...	...

1803.  
9 May.

NUMBER of Pieces and Dimensions of Timber, Grindstones and  
Iron Ore, &c.—*continued.*

Invoice of  
timber shipped  
on H.M.S.  
Glatton.

Markes.	No. of.	Kinds of Wood.	Length.	Depth.	Width.
↑	XXXXVIII...	Lignum Vitæ or Dye Wood.	10	...	...
"	XXXXIX ...	Do .....	10	...	...
"	XXXXX .....	Do .....	13	...	...
"	XXXXXI ...	Do .....	10	...	...
"	XXXXXII ...	Do .....	10	...	...
"	XXXXXIII...	Do .....	7	...	...
"	XXXXXIV...	Do .....	18	...	...
"	XXXXXV ...	Do .....	8½	...	...

Invoice of  
grindstones,  
iron ore, and  
bark shipped  
on H.M.S.  
Glatton.

Markes.	No. of.	Kinds of Article.
↑	1	Grindstone.
"	2	Do
"	3	Do
"	4	Do
"	5	Do
"	9	Not Mark'd.
...	...	Iron Ore. 2 Casks, N.S.W.
↑	Nos. 1 to 20	Bark, 20 Casks, N.S.W.

Sydney, New South Wales,  
May 9th, 1803.

THOS. MOORE,  
Master Builder and Actg.  
Purveyor of Timber.

RECEIVED on board His Majesty's Ship Glatton the above Timber  
Grind Stones, Iron Ore, and Bark being the produce of New  
South Wales.

WM. MCKELLAR, Master.

THE reason Longer and larger Timber is not sent is owing to the  
Glatton's Raft Port being forward, and Cut too low, which  
together with the Ground Tier of Water not being unstowed and  
the smallness of the Gun Room Ports (according to Capt'n.

Colnett's representation) prevented longer and larger Pieces being put on board—Timber of the largest Scantlings can be sent, if those, and other Objections are not made.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1803.  
9 May.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. CHARLES ROBBINS.\*

By Philip Gidley King, etc.

You are hereby required and directed to embark on board His Majesty's Colonial Vessel Cumberland and proceed without loss of time to Storm Bay Passage the dominion of which, and all Van Dieman's Land being within the limits of His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales; Entering by the North or South Passage, as may be most Convenient, for which purpose you are furnished with Captn. Flinders's Survey of that place and its different Bays, Coves and Rivers.

Instructions  
to Robbins.

You will proceed in conjunction with the Surveyor General to fix on the most eligible places in Frederick Henry Bay, and in the River Derwent to establish Settlements agreeable to the separate Instructions you have received.

If the wind should be Southernly or Westernly you will first proceed to examine Kings Island and Port Phillip agreeable to your Instructions on that head, and afterwards visit Storm Bay Passage, taking care to hoist His Majesty's Colours every day on Shore during your examination of those places, placing a Guard of Two Men at each place, who are to turn up Ground for a Garden, and sow the Seeds you are furnished with.

As His Majesty's Armed Vessel Porpoise will be dispatched with Soldiers and Settlers immediately on her return from Otaheite you will leave particular Instructions that the Kings Colours are kept Flying to indicate the intended Settlements to the Commander of that Ship.

Given etc. this 22nd Nov. 1802.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[*The separate instructions were also forwarded as Enclosure No. 1 to the despatch of Governor King to Lord Hobart, dated 23rd November, 1802.*]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

PAPERS RELATING TO MR. CAMPBELL'S APPLICATION TO SHIP SEAL SKINS AND OIL ON H.M.S. GLATTON.

Export of oil  
and seal skins  
on H.M.S.  
Glatton.

(No. 1) *Captain Colnett to Governor King.*

Sir, His Majesty's Ship Glatton, March 23rd, 1803.

I Enclose you a Copy of a Letter I received from Mr. Campbell, if you think his request is meant in the following

\* Note 98.

1803.  
9 May.  
Export of oil  
and seal skins  
on H.M.S.  
Glatton.

abstract of my Instructions, "You are to Receive on Board, Timber as well as any other produce of the Said Colony, that might be judged proper to be sent home as you can Conveniently Stow"; However in this point I must and Will be entirely guided by You And Whatever you dictate on that head I Consider it my Duty to Comply with; I have only to offer my Opinion, being perfectly Acquainted with the Commerce of Oil, Furs, and Fishery, they are not only Considered and Known to be a great Source of Wealth and Commerce, but add to the Nursery of Seamen.

Secondly it would lessen the Value of Oil and by Consigning the Furs to the East India Company would entirely destroy the American Trade in those Articles at China; Or to be disposed of as Government may think proper.

I have, etc.,  
JAM'S COLNETT.

[Sub-enclosure.]

Mr. R. Campbell to Captain Colnett.

Sydney, New South Wales,

17th March, 1803.

Sir,

As I understand it is your Intention to Carry to England the different Species of Timber, may I beg leave to Suggest, that it might promote the future prosperity of the Colony, if the Quality and Value of the Oil and Skins procured on the Coast was Ascertained, for Which purpose if you Would grant me Liberty I could Ship a few Tons of the former And a Muster of the latter both Fur and Hair on Board His Majestys Ship Glatton under your Command in any Mode you may be pleased to adopt for behalf of the proprietor.

In hoping you Will forgive my taking this liberty And have the Honor to be,

Sir, etc., etc.,

ROBT. CAMPBELL.

(No. 2) Governor King to Captain Colnett.

Sir,

April 17th, 1803.

In Consequence of your Letter to me of the 23rd Ultimo, respecting the application made by Messrs. Lord and Campbell to you to receive on Board the Glatton Seal Skins and Oyl the produce of this Territory; Your judicious Remarks therein, Referring them for my Consent and Approbation in Yours, I Answered the Request they made by Observing that neither You nor me could enter into any Responsibility whatever, but that I would request you to Receive them on Board, as the produce of this Territory and that they might make their Engagements, respecting who were to Claim them on the Glattons Arrival And

that they must expect Freight would be Demanded by the Navy Board; on this Reply, it appears that they still have a Wish to Ship them on those Terms And as I Conceive it Comes within the Tenor of your Orders from the Admiralty, Altho' not Public Property, I beg to Suggest to you the propriety of their being Received on those Conditions.

1803.  
9 May.

Export of oil  
and seal skins  
on H.M.S.  
Glatton.

Respecting Mr. Jamison's Application, as the Sea Otter Skins are not the produce of this Territory; I do not Conceive that they can be any way Considered as Coming within the meaning of Your Orders.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 3) *Mr. Robert Campbell to Governor King.*

Sydney, New South Wales,

23rd March, 1803.

Sir,

I beg leave to state to Your Excellency that, as I consider it very beneficial for the future advantage and prosperity of this Colony, the value of the Oil and Skins procured on the Coast and adjacent Islands was ascertained in England, I solicited permission from Captn. Colnett to Ship a few Tons of the former and a Case of the latter on board the Glatton, but as he informs me he cannot comply with my proposal without your approbation, I therefore request to know if Your Excellency has any Objection—At the same time you will understand it is to be solely at my own risk and subject to whatever Duties or Freight His Most Gracious Majesty in Council may determine.

I hope you will furnish me with an early Answer, and have, etc.,

ROBT. CAMPBELL.

(No. 4) *Governor King to Mr. Robert Campbell.*

Government House,

Mar. 24th, 1803.

Sir,

In answer to yours I have no objection to your putting such a quantity of Oil and Skins as you may judge necessary for the purpose you wish on board His Majesty's Ship Glatton, and have no doubt but Captn. Colnett will receive and take as much care of them as possible—Supposing you have made your own official Arrangements when they arrive in England, I can only observe to you that every thing must be at your own risque, as well as such Charges for Freight on Duty as may be exacted; The first of which will be settled by the Navy Board and the latter by the Board of Trade and Plantations.

I am, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

1803.  
9 May.Sailing  
directions for  
the passage of  
Bass Strait  
from the  
westward.REMARKS ON THE PASSAGE THROUGH BASS STRAIT FROM THE  
WESTWARD.\*

Sydney, 16th April, 1803.

THE west entrance is between the north point of King's Island and Cape Albany Otway. This is the safest and best passage into the straits, having been passed by several ships coming to New South Wales from the westward, and several Colonial vessels are constantly going and coming that way. Cape Albany Otway's situation in latitude and longitude is by no means well ascertained; but, from all the information I have collected, it appears to be in about  $39^{\circ} 5' S.$  and long.  $143^{\circ} 10' east$ , but there is reason to suppose it lies further to the northward and eastward. The north end of King's Island is in lat.  $39^{\circ} 30' S.$  longitude  $143^{\circ} 36' east$ ; but although many different authorities are used for the above position of these two points, yet their real situation may differ a few miles one way or the other. There is no danger known in this passage, but two large patches of rocks which lie about four or six miles N.W. by N. from the N.W. point of King's Island, which must be seen long before the rocks are visible. There is deep water all round, and the sea generally breaks very high on them. The passage is good between those rocks, and between them and King's Island.

The north point of King's Island lies about S.S.E. from Cape Albany Otway, leaving a clear passage of about 10 or 12 leagues wide, with 52 fathoms, sand and broken shells, in mid-channel.

The course through the straits from King's Island to the islands off Wilson's Promontory is east one-quarter north; and I think, from all the information I have received, it would be advisable to estimate the distance at only 140 miles. There is every reason to suppose no danger exists between King's Island and the westernmost of the islands off Wilson's Promontory, it being a track repeatedly gone over.

The longitude of Wilson's Promontory is not exactly ascertained. That assigned it by the astronomers of the French ship *Naturaliste* is  $147^{\circ} 8' 56'' east$  of Greenwich; the latitude is well known, viz.,  $39^{\circ} 11' south$ . There are several groups of islands round the promontory, and lying off it, which are generally if not all quite high, and steep too.

The best passage is between a high round island lying off the promontory and a group called Sir Roger Curtis's Isles, but a most dangerous rock lies mid-channel. It has been very lately discovered—first by the French ships on discovery after they left this place (of which I have no particular account); next by Capt.

\* Note 99.

M'Askill, in the Castle of Good Hope, of 1,000 tons, from India; and by Capt. Park, in the Cato, from England. The observations of the two last I quote from the authority of their log-books:—

1803.  
9 May.

Sailing  
directions for  
the passage of  
Bass Strait  
from the  
westward.

Captain M'Askill, of the Castle of Good Hope, of 1,000 tons, states: "That on the 7th of February, 1803, he was near striking on a dangerous rock, lying S.E. half E. by compass, and 7 miles distant from Round Island, or Rodunda, off Wilson's Promontory, and distant about 11 miles from Sir R. Curtis's Islands, Hogan's Group just in sight from the masthead. It lies midway in the channel into the Pacific Ocean, and seems to be a round clump, upon which the water breaks about 12 or 14 yards in length, but has apparently a greater base. It is steep, too, on all sides, as Captain M'Askill sounded round it, and had no ground with 25 fathoms within a quarter of a mile of it. It is not more than 2 feet under water, and in very fine weather he thinks there may be no break visible."

Captain Park, of the Cato, states: "That on the 3rd April, 1803, Wilson's Promontory, bearing N. by E. half E. 5 or 6 leagues, Round Island N.N.E. 4 leagues, he saw a single and most dangerous rock under water. It is about 20 yards square, and the sea broke high upon it. He passed within a mile of it, and had 45 fathoms. The rock lies S.E. by E. two leagues and a half from Round Island, and five leagues S.E. by S. from Wilson's Promontory."

The south passage into these straits, viz., between Hunter and King's Islands, is by no means adviseable at present, unless in the day, when a very good look-out is necessary, as reefs and rocks are known to lie a considerable distance off the south part of King's Island, the west side of which is very foul ground for at least two miles from the shore.

If a ship is caught with an easterly wind (which is uncommon, and always of short duration in the straits), Port Phillip and Western Port will afford good shelter and fresh water.

As these remarks are only designed to give every present information I possess to ships bound to this colony, and who design shortening their voyage and escaping some bad weather, I do not assert that the relative situations of the different points are exactly described, but that the caution of a first discovery will be necessary until Capt. Flinders has made a complete survey of these straits, which I hope his return from his present arduous pursuits will enable him to perform with his usual ability and accuracy, on the publication of which these remarks should no longer be attended to.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1803.  
9 May.

[Enclosures Nos. 6 and 7.]

[A copy of the Buffalo's sailing orders and the survey of the hulk Supply were forwarded as Enclosures Nos. 1 and 4 to the despatch of Governor King to Lord Hobart, dated 9th May, 1803, and marked "Marine No. 2."]

[Enclosure No. 8.]

State and  
condition of  
H.M.S. Buffalo.

STATE and Condition of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, Philip Gidley King, Esqr., 1st Commander, Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, New South Wales, 17th April, 1803.

SEAMEN.—84 Whole Complement, 61 Borne, 61 Borne. *Checked*.—60 Mustered, 1 Widows Men, — with leave, — without Leave. *Sick*.— — Lent, — On Board. *Of the No. Borne*.— — Ab. Ord. L.M. on shore, 9 Officers, 39 Petty and Able, 10 Ordinary, 3 Landmen, — Short of Complement.

MARINES OR SOLDIERS OF THE REGIMENT.—14 Complement. *Officers*.— — Captains, — 1st Lieutenants, — 2nd Lieutenants, — Ensigns, — Serjeants, 1 Corporals, — Drummers, 12 Privates, 13 Borne, 13 Mustered. *Checked*.— — With Leave, — Without Leave, — Lent. *Sick*.— — On Board, — On Shore, 1 Short Complement.

VOLUNTEERS AND BOYS.—*Volunteers (1st Class)*.—1 Complement, 1 Borne, 1 Short. *Boys (2nd Class)*.—3 Complement, 3 Borne, — Short. *(3rd Class)*.—5 Complement, 4 Borne, 1 Short.—8 Mustered. — Checked, — Sick, 3 Total Short of Complement.

DIFFERENCES SINCE LAST ACCOUNT.—None.

SUPERNUMERARIES.—*Lady Nelson (For Wages)*.—22 Borne, 15 Mustered, 7 Checked, — Sick. *To attend the Cutter for Victualling*.—6 Borne, 6 Mustered, — Checked, — Sick, — Prisoners.

PROVISIONS ON BOARD FOR THE COMPLEMENT.—101 Total Number Victualled. *Number of Days*.—168 Bread, — Beer, — Brandy, 12 Wine, 168 Rum. *Number of Weeks*.—24 Beef, 24 Pork, 24 Pease Wheat as, 24 Oatmeal Wheat as, 24 Flour, 24 Suet, — Fruit, — Butter, — Cheese, 24 Rice as Cheese, 24 Sugar as Butter, — Oil, 24 Vinegar, 100 Tons of Water.

STORES WANTING TO COMPLETE.—Part.

CONDITION OF THE SHIP.—Ready for Sea. *When last Docked and Coppered*.—August 1801. *Next Payment*.—Due.

SUPERNUMERARIES BELONGING TO OTHER SHIPS AND FOR WAGES.—*When received*.—13th Decr. 1802 and 14 April 1803. *Whence*.—Pr. Army. Order and Ships books. No.—15 and 7. *To what Ship belonging*.—Lady Nelson Armed Tender and H. M. Ship Buffalo (*respectively*).

Discharged Pr. order of Capn. Colnett for a passage to England to wait the issue of a Court Martial.

ACCOUNT OF MEN AS LENT ABOVE.—*When*.—13 April 1803: 2 Lieut's, 1 Master, 1 Surg'n's Mate, 1 Ab., 1 Lett., 1 Private as Marine. *Where lent*.—H. M. Ship Glatton. *Reason*.—Pr. order of Capn. Colnett to wait the issue of a Court Martial.

OFFICERS ACTING.—Mr. Charles Robbins, Lieut.; Mr. Barthw. Kent, Lieut.; Mr. William House, Master; Mr. John McMillan, Surgeon.



GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

1803.  
9 May.Report on  
colonial timber.

Sydney, New South Wales,

May 9th, 1803.

Sir,

With this I have the Honor to enclose the Report of a very Respectable Officer (who has served long in this Colony with reputation and Esteem) of the Qualities of the Timber that are now sent in the Glatton, and may be hereafter sent in other Ships, which I have to request you will be pleased to lay before Their Lordships.

I have, &amp;c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

MR. THOS. MOORE TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, May 13th, 1803.

From the Anxiety your Excellency has Shewn to procure as much Timber from this Country as can possibly be obtained for naval purposes, to send on Board H.M. Ship Glatton, and Conceiving it my Duty in Consequence of your Excellency's having Appointed me Purveyor of Timber, to afford you every Information in my Power; I now take the liberty to Acquaint you with the different kinds of Timber in this Country, and which appears to Me to be Most durable and Most Useful—The Timber that has been Shipped on Board the Glatton is of different Qualities, but such I trust will give Satisfaction When inspected into—the Reason that there has been such a small Number of long pieces put on Board arises from the lowness of the Raft-Port, which put me under the Necessity of Reducing them to such lengths as would go down her Hatchways—there may be had Timber of different Kinds in this Colony, such as the Iron Bark, the Stringy Bark, the Mahogany Blue Gum and Box—all, or any of which will answer for Line of Battle Ships, to the length of 60 or 70 feet in the Trunk—this in my Opinion, is far more durable than English Oak; and will answer for Beams for first Rates—Keels, Kelsons and Sternposts—as well as other occasions—and may be had in abundance—with quantities of Knees of different Sizes—and all such I flatter My self will be found well calculated for Naval Purposes.—

Some of the Short Timber put on Board the Glatton is not so good as I could wish—but owing to the Shortness of time—I was obliged to send it in the state it was in.

The Timber of this Country when Green will not stand to be moulded—and when it is Necessary to bring it to a proper Scantling it should be cut down Six Months or More.

I have, &amp;c.,

THOS. MOORE.

1803.  
9 May.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.  
(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

May 9th, 1803.

[This letter was similar to the preceding letter to Sir Evan Nepean.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, May 9th, 1803.

Shipment of  
timber on  
H.M.S. Glatton.

Understanding that some plank of Beef Wood, and Box,\* would be acceptable to you, I have put on board His Majesty's Ship Glatton the Quantity contained in the enclosed List, the general Invoice of which, has been delivered to Captain Colnett.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

Invoice of  
timber shipped  
on H.M.S.  
Glatton.

NUMBER and DIMENSIONS of Timber Sent on Board His Majesty's Ship GLATTON for Sir Evan Nepean Baronet Secretary to the Admiralty.

Marks.	No. of.	Kinds of Wood.	Length.	Depth.	Width.
E.N.	I.....	Oak Plank.....	6½	2½	10
"	II.....	Do .....	7	2½	9
"	III.....	Do .....	8	2½	11
"	IV.....	Do .....	6½	2½	12
"	V.....	Do .....	9	2½	6
"	VI.....	Do .....	7	2½	8
"	VII.....	Do .....	9	2½	11
"	VIII.....	Do .....	7	2½	12
"	IX.....	Do .....	10	3	18
"	X.....	Do .....	9	3	13
"	XI.....	Do .....	8	3	15
"	XII.....	Do .....	9	3	11
"	XIII.....	Do .....	8	3	17
"	XIV.....	Do .....	10	3	17
"	XV.....	Box .....	9	3	17
"	XVI.....	Do .....	9	3	14
"	XVII.....	Do .....	8	3	20
"	XVIII.....	Do .....	9	3	16
"	XIX.....	Do .....	9	3	17
"	XX.....	Do .....	9	3	16
"	XXI.....	Do .....	8	9	12
"	XXII.....	Do .....	7	8	9
"	I.....	Do .....	12	16	2½

Received the above Oak and Box Plank,\* on Board His Majesty's Ship Glatton, from His Excellency Governor King.  
W.M. MCKELLAR, Master.

\* Note 100.

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR CHARLES MORGAN.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton; acknowledged by Sir Charles Morgan, 4th January, 1804.)

1803.  
9 May.

Sir, Sydney, N. S. Wales, May 9th, 1803.

I am much concerned to be under the painful necessity of once more directing the Proceedings and Sentences of Five General Courts Martial which have been held here lately to be transmitted to you, and in which I have been compelled much against my inclination to become the prosecutor.

Courts martial  
on Bayly,  
Hobby, Harris,  
and Kemp.

As I have not conceived that Justice has been done, by the Proceedings and Sentences of those Courts Martial I do not consider myself competent either with Justice to H. M. Service or myself, to give my Approval, which obliges me to refer those Proceedings and Sentences, with my enclosed remarks thereon to His Majesty's most Gracious consideration and decision.

As my Correspondence with H. M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies more particularly details the Causes that have led to these Events, I respectfully request, that you will be pleased to obtain the Originals or Copies of my Military Letters to the Secretary of State, which I have no doubt will be readily furnished for the purpose of laying before His Majesty with these Documents. Humbly confiding in His Majesty's Justice and Support, I have the Honor of submitting the enclosed Remarks on the different Trials and have etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6.]

[*These enclosures consisted of remarks on proceedings and sentence of courts martial on Lieut. Hobby, on Ensign Bayly (March 8th, 1803), on Ensign Bayly (February 10th, 1803), Captain Kemp, and on Surgeon Harris; copies of these are not available.*]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

[*This was a duplicate of Enclosure No. 5, to the despatch of Lord Hobart, dated 9th May, 1803, and marked Military No. 2.*]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

Sir, S., N. S. Wales, May 9th, 1803.

Having already had the Honor of forwarding the Monthly returns of H.M. N.S.W. Corps doing duty in this Colony up to the 30th October 1802 I now have the Honor to transmit those from the latter date, up to the 31st March 1803.

Returns of the  
N.S.W. Corps.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1803.  
9 May.

[Enclosure.]

[*This return was a duplicate of that forwarded as Enclosure No. 7 to the despatch of Governor King to Lord Hobart, marked "Military No. 2," and dated 9th May, 1803.*]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR STEPHEN COTTRELL.  
(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

Sir, S., N. S. Wales, May 9th, 1803.

Returns of  
shipping.

By former conveyances I had the Honor of forwarding the Entries and Clearances of Vessels into and from this Port up to the 31st Decr. 1802 I now have the honor to transmit those from this latter date up to the 31st March 1803.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[*Copies of these returns are not available.\**]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.  
(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

Gentlen., May 9th, 1803.

Despatches  
transmitted.

Referring you to my Letters of the 9th November and 31 December last, I have to Acknowledge the receipt of Yours of 3rd August 1802 by His Majestys Ship Glatton, with the Articles Stated therein.

Sails for  
H.M.S. Glatton.

The Glatton being in great want of a Main Topsail, I have Directed the Commissary to furnish a sufficiency of Canvas and other Materials, which you Will Observe has taken a great part of the Spare Canvas etc. she brought for the Use of the Colony: I have directed the Commissary to Send your Honorable Board the Boatswain's Receipts for the Canvas etc. thus Supplied the Glatton And to give the Boatswain Receipts for the Naval Stores landed from that Ship, Which has also been supplied with a Topmast and Two Topsail Yards made of Stringy Bark.

As Captain Colnett could Spare the Orlop Deck and Beams I applied to him for it, which will greatly facilitate our getting Timber† from the Shoal part of the Harbour to Sydney.

Stores for  
H.M.S.  
Porpoise.

As it has been Necessary for the Commissary to purchase some Indispensible Stores for the Use of His Majestys Armed Vessel Porpoise, I have directed him to forward to Your Honorable Board An Account Current and Vouchers for those Services for the Year 1802 together with an Account of the Stores Supplied from the Public Store of this Colony which have not been Purchased.

\* Note 93. † Note 101.

I have also directed the Commissary to draw on your Honorable Board for the Articles purchased as above And for the Work done on Board His Majestys Armed Vessels Buffalo and Porpoise up to this Date And to transmit Vouchers of those Services by the Glatton. I have Applied to My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to allow a proportion of Stores being Sent out for the Use of His Majestys Armed Vessel Buffalo (which is gone to Calcutta for Breeding Cattle) And the Lady Nelson for the Year 1804.

1803.  
9 May.

Expenses  
incurred for  
the Buffalo  
and Porpoise.

As the Porpoise is very weak in her Stern Frame and all her outside Plank and lining above Water being quite Rotten, It is my Present Intention to Send her to England, when she returns from the Voyage she is going ou to form a Settlement at the River Derwent on the East Side of Van Diemens Land.

Movements  
of H.M.S.  
Porpoise.

By the Glatton I was Instructed by My Lord Hobart to Comply with My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty And your requisition for a Quantity of Timber to be got ready According to the Drafts sent by Your Honble. Board to Mr. Secretary King Which I Received.—From the Shortness of the Notice, as much as possible has been Cut during the Glattons Stay.—Possessed as I now Am, of what is required, no time shall be lost in getting as much Timber as possible together for the next Opportunity, And I have little doubt but most of the Woods of this Country, will be found every Way equal And durable for Construction, of which the little that does go Home in the Glatton Will Serve as Samples. And I request being favoured with your Opinion on the best kinds of Wood to Send for each particular purpose, as their different Species, or rather the names given them here are Noticed in the enclosed List of that now Sent, to Which I have Added my Answer to your Observation on the Timber as Communicated to My Lord Hobart.

Export of  
timber.

The Supply Hulk being quite Rotten in her Upper Works And literally falling to Peices I requested Captn. Colnett to Order a Survey on her, A Copy of the Result I enclose by Which you will Observe that this Conversion will greatly expedite procuring Timber.—By these means and the additional Timber Carriages, now making there is little doubt that the Value of the Timber Sent from hence And the Convicts etc. sent out by the Kings Ships, will greatly reduce the Expences of the Colony.

Survey of the  
hulk Supply.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[This return was a duplicate of the enclosure in the despatch to Sir Evan Nepean, dated 9th May, 1803; see page 253 et seq.]

1803.  
9 May.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[*This return was a duplicate of Enclosure No. 11 in the despatch to Lord Hobart, marked "General No. 2," and dated 9th May, 1803.*]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[*A copy of this survey was forwarded as Enclosure No. 4 of the despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 9th May, 1803, and marked "Marine No. 2."*]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE VICTUALLING BOARD.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

Gentlemen,

May 9th, 1803.

Despatches  
acknowledged.

By His Majestys Ship Glatton The Bridgewater and Cato, I Received your Letters dated as per Margin\* And by the Bridgewater, a Letter from Mr. Maud Agent Victualler at the Cape of Good Hope, of which I enclose a Copy.†

Expenses  
of H.M.S.  
Porpoise.

As it has been necessary for the Commissary to purchase and Supply His Majesty's Armed Vessel Porpoise with Bread, Spirits And other Articles of Provisions; I have directed him to forward to your Board An Account Current And Vouchers for these Services,‡ For the Year 1802.

Agreeable to your Desire, I have directed the Commissary to give the Masters of the Ships, Receipts for what they Land.

I Have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE VICTUALLING BOARD.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

Gentlemen,

May 9th, 1803.

Supplies  
for H.M.S.  
Buffalo.

I have Directed Captain Kent of His Majestys Armed Vessel Buffalo, which is gone to Calcutta, to provide that Ship, on her leaving India, with Two Years Spirits and other Specie, except Salt Meat and Bread, of which she is to lay in only 8 Months from her leaving India; I have also Instructed him to Buy —§ Gallons of Spirits, for the Use of His Majestys Armed Vessel Porpoise, for all which he will draw Bills on your Honor-

\* *Marginal note.*—No. 1 Pr. Bridgewater 28th June 1802 advis'g of 119,616 lb. of flour. No. 2 Glatton 16th July 1802 advis'g of Six pipes of P. Wine and 30 punchs. of Brown Stout. No. 3 10 Augt. advis'g 6 Bags Hops. No. 4 10th Aug. advis'g 58,128 lb. Beef 60,738 lb. Pork for Convicts 9 months after Arrival. Pr. Cato 28th Sepr. 1802 advis'g 492,428 lbs. of Salt Meats as 2ns. Years Shipment.

† Note 102.

‡ *Marginal note.*—Together with an Account of Provisions suppld: from the Stores which last has not been Puchd.

§ Blank in manuscript.

able Board.—I have Applied by this Conveyance to My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to direct a proportion of Salt meat being Sent out for the Buffalo, As Bread can be got here as Cheap as in England. I have, etc.,

1803.  
9 May.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, May 11th, 1803.

11 May.

General  
conduct of  
James Gordon.

In a late Letter I informed you of James Gordon's engagement with an Officer here as a Gardner, his wanting to go away with the French Ships on discovery, and enclosing a Letter he wrote me declining to go to England by a passage I had procured for him agreeable to your directions. On receiving your last Letter respecting him and previous to the Glatton's sailing, I again informed him he must be ready to go, which he is very averse to, the cause of which I conceive arises from the Circumstance of his not having done anything essential for Mr. Woodford; however on the authority of yours to advance him such sums as he may require on account of that Gentleman I have consented to the tenor of his note enclosed with this adverting to Mr. Woodford's original agreement with him. If he does not attend to Mr. Woodford's business alone I shall withdraw the stipend from him and have nothing further to do with him, as his conduct has been rather evasive of his agreement with his Employer, who I do not consider bound to pay him but from the 1st next June to June 1804, before which I hope to receive some directions from Mr. Woodford. I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of James Gordon's letter is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, May 13th, 1803.

13 May.

Correspondence  
between King  
and Colnett.

Captain Colnett having informed me by the Copy No. 14 of his Letter to me of the 10th May 1803 in the within Correspondence, that it is his intention to appeal to their Lordships on the Subject of our Correspondence\* respecting mutual representations made to me by Lieut.-Colonel Paterson of the New South Wales Corps, Captain Colnett and Lieut. Stewart of His Majesty's Ship Glatton—and in my endeavouring to render mutual Justice I consider myself ill treated by Captain Colnett as Governor of this Colony as he ought to have considered the

\* Note 103.

1803.  
13 May.

delicate situation I was placed in—Should Capn. Colnett make any representation on that head I respectfully request that the enclosed attested Correspondence may also be laid before their Lordships.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

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

[*These were letters from Governor King to Lieut.-Colonel Paterson and to Captain Colnett, and from Lieut.-Colonel Paterson to Governor King, all dated 29th April, 1803; copies of these have not yet been found.*]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

CAPTAIN COLNETT TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty's ship Glatton,

3rd May, 1803.

D'r Sir,

Sailing of  
H.M.S. Glatton.

As your despatches will be compleated by the time you pointed out, my departure from this place will not exceed Sunday next, the 8th May. I hope no obstacles will arrive to prevent the signing and adjusting all papers and transactions between His Majesty's ship and colony. To-morrow I will attend with the signing officers at any time you may please to compleat it. On Thursday morning, daylight, I shall begin to trim the ship's hold, being two feet and a half by the head, secure everything, and put her in a condition for going to sea. In that case it will be impossible to take any more timber in the hold after that period.

Preparations  
for the  
Glatton's  
departure.

Supplies for  
the Glatton.

I must represent to you not having a skain of twine on board, of being under the necessity of requesting a supply of twenty or thirty pounds. I have also to point out for the remaining short time we are here it is necessary for the health of the crew they should be indulged with fresh beef or mutton. I flatter myself you will see it in that light. I hope you will cause the bread and spirits to be sent on board for the soldiers going Home from this colony. On Friday afternoon I propose landing the male convicts (if you have no objection), and on Saturday morning to make the signal, with a gun and a blue flag pierced with white at the fore-top-gallant mast-head, for all persons belonging to His Majesty's ship Glatton and them belonging to vessels under convoy, to repair on board their respective ships, and to have no more communication with the shore; but, by your order to me, I will thank you to give this out in Orders, and direct the pilot to sleep on board on Saturday night, as I have determined to unmoor at four o'clock Sunday morning, and at daylight make the usual signal with a gun for all boats of the fleet to attend us out of port. You will be pleased to make the arrangements on that head, and give orders for the launches and boats belonging to the Colonial estab-

Arrangements  
for the  
Glatton's  
departure.



lishment under your directions to attend, or shall I make particularly the Porpoise's signal, No. 513?

1803.  
13 May.

The women convicts shall be returned by those boats, without you think it more advisable to land them before.

Women  
convicts.

I will thank you to send, by the officer who delivers this, the depositions I left with you of Hopwood, the convict's, theft on one of our seamen.

The gardner and plants I wish to be on board by Thursday next; and as we have only one carpenter, will you be so good as to send one from the yard with clifts to secure them?

Plants shipped  
to England.

Having done me the favor to promise my clerk, Mr. Wilson, an appointment to the new establishment to the southward, shall I discharge him to-day?

Colnett's  
clerk.

Enclosed is a letter on service to me from the second lieutenant of His Majesty's ship under my command, which I consider my duty to forward to you, resting assured every necessary attention will be paid to it.

I remain, &c.,

J. COLNETT.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

LIEUTENANT STEWART TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

Sir, H. M. Ship Glatton, 3rd May, 1803.

I beg leave to acquaint you that on the 30th of last month, during your absence and that of first lieutenant's, a person coming on board in plain clothes without the usual pass, expressed himself to one of the young gentlemen in a very mutinous manner, for which he was treated by me according to the custom of the service; since which, I am informed that the father of the young man, a non-commissioned officer in the New South Wales Corps, has publickly on the parade, in the presence of several officers, made use of threats and abusive language, which I conceive my duty to represent as being injurious to His Majesty's naval service.

Misconduct  
of Whittle  
on H.M.S.  
Glatton.

I have, &c.,

A. STEWART.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSON.

Sir, Sydney, May 3rd, 1803.

With this I inclose a letter accompanied by a paragraph from Capt. Colnett's letter to me vizt. "Enclosed is a letter from Lieut. Stewart etc."—

Lieutenant  
Stewart's  
complaint.

It is therefore incumbent on me, to Request you will direct such attention may be paid to Capt. Colnett's representation and Lieut. Stewart's Complaint as the Service and Nature of the Complaint requires, and admits of.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1803.  
13 May.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 4th May, 1803.

Preparation  
of despatches.

In answer to yours I must inform you that every exertion is making by me and the different departments in finishing the public papers necessary to be sent by the Glatton to government at home.

Requisition for  
provisions.

On the receipt of yours I immediately wrote the Commissary inclosing Mr. \* demand of yesterday, his answer I enclose and have directed him to loose no time in getting the bread ready, the spirits shall be sent on board on Thursday.

Agreeable to your intimation, no timber shall be sent on board after Thursday, and if an ox can be brought down in time for Saturday it shall be sent. I have directed the Commissary to supply the boatswain with twenty pounds of twine.

Disembarkation  
of convicts.

I intend sending the convicts on board the Glatton to Parramatta and if equally convenient, I think Friday will be the best time for sending both male and female from the ship. The boats shall be alongside for them early in the morning; and I beg to suggest to you that it will be necessary for you to have the most exact receipt from the Commissary of their numbers. On Saturday morning the soldiers and their families shall be embarked. The Commanders of the Porpoise and Lady Nelson will, of course, obey every order you give them respecting their boats. We have no Colonial vessells here at present. Every assistance in other boats that may be here belonging to the settlement shall be sent. Respecting the merchant vessels, they also will, as a matter of course, obey your orders. The pilots shall sleep on board on Saturday night, and I repeat my hopes that everything will be as ready as I am anxious to get them done by that time.

Employment  
of Wilson.

Respecting Mr. Wilson,† I have given him a verbal promise of being storekeeper with Cap't Bowen. No storekeepers or superintendants have written appointments, being removable by the officers in command for any misconduct; and I cannot give Mr. Wilson a written appointment which no person of his situation is any ways entitled to—below the Deputy Commissary's; and as an old ship-mate, I have no doubt of Cap't Bowen's being satisfied with him.

Respecting the letter you enclosed from Lieut't Stewart to you, I have sent it, with the paragraph of yours relating thereto, with the following letter to Col. Paterson, Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps, and if I have his answer previous to sending this you shall have it.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

\* Undecipherable (probably Robinson). † Note 104.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

MEMORANDUM BY GOVERNOR KING.

1803.  
13 May.

Sydney, 4th May, 1803.

ADJUTANT MINCHIN will take the accompanying letter from Colonel Paterson on board the Glatton, and after having communicated the contents to Capt'n Colnett, he will inform him that had Lieutenant Stewart caused the soldier to be beaten on shore redress would have been as easily obtained at a Civil or Criminal Court, as the soldier would have been punished by a General or Regimental Court-Martial, if found guilty of mutinous conduct on board the Glatton, which last, I conceive, would have been the most regular way, if the soldier had gone with a pass from his Commanding Officer and in his regimentals. Should any further investigation or explanation be required, I conceive the proper issue to bring it to would be before a General Court-Martial, which alone can take cognizance of the complaint under the existing circumstances, or a representation be made to the Admiralty by the Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps. Adjutant Minchin will communicate this note to Colonel Paterson as well as to Captain Colnett.

Misconduct  
of Whittle  
on H.M.S.  
Glatton.

I am, &amp;c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, 4th May, 1803.

I had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday's date, with a paragraph from Captain Colnett's letter to your Excellency; also Lieutenant Stewart's letter to Captain Colnett.

Paterson's  
investigation of  
the complaint.

As the complaint was made to me the 30th of last month by Thomas Whittle, it appears very strange that it was not till the 3rd instant that the circumstance of the young man's behaving in a very mutinous manner was discovered. However, I have interrogated him with respect to his conduct on board His Majesty's ship Glatton, and he denies having made use of any improper expression, and says he can prove it.

As I am totally unacquainted with the customs of the naval service, I must beg to refer to your Excellency, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this territory, how far the complaint of Thomas Whittle can be noticed, as it would ascertain what line of conduct His Majesty's subjects in this colony is to observe when King's ships are laying in the harbour.

Serjeant Whittle does not deny his having said that, in consequence of the ill-usage his son had received, if he was not redressed he would seek it otherwise.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. PATERSON.

1803.  
13 May.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

CAPTAIN COLNETT TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, His Majesty's Ship Glatton, 5th May, 1803.

King's reply.

Adjutant Minchin brought me yesterday a letter from Colonel Paterson to you for my perusal, on the subject of Lieut't Stewart's complaint to me, which I forwarded to you by letter, on his chastising a man by the name of Whittle, who had smuggled himself into His Majesty's ship Glatton under my command, and behaving in a mutinous manner during my absence.

Stewart  
dissatisfied  
with  
explanation.

Lieutenant Stewart, not considering himself in any manner satisfied by the perusal of your memorandum and Colonel Paterson's letter on the subject of the man's father, a non-commissioned officer in the New South Wales Corps, declaring on the public parade to cut his ears off, and threatening to have satisfaction, calling him a scoundrel, &c., &c., in the hearing of several officers, &c. The memorandum your Excellency caused to accompany Colonel Paterson's, myself and Lieutenant Stewart conceive the wording of it to be incorrect, by reason, we suppose, of its being miscopied; otherwise we do not understand its meaning. I should be obliged by your Excellency's writing to me your ideas on the subject, as Lieutenant Stewart waits to determine whether or not the matter ought to be laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for their pleasure to be known.

I am, &c.,

J. COLNETT.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

Sir, Sydney, 5th May, 1803.

King's request  
for an  
explanation  
of Colnett's mis-  
understanding.

Understanding by your's of this evening that neither yourself or lieutenant understands the meaning of my written message sent yesterday by Adjutant Minchin, I have to request you will have the goodness to point out wherein it is unintelligible, as I understand the copy was taken from the message as well as from Colonel Paterson's letter to me under your inspection; and I cannot but suppose it perfectly correct, and conformable to what I had signed my name to, and in which I have delivered my ideas so clearly that I cannot conceive how it can be misunderstood.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

Sir, Sydney, 7th May, 1803.

Not having been honoured with your pointing out the incorrectness you accuse me of in the memorandum I desired Adjutant Minchin to shew you and Col'l Paterson, dated the 4th

instant, which was not miscopied, and my signature was to it, I can only conceive two things: First, that the Colonel's letter and my memorandum were miscopied by the person you employed; or, that you have since discovered that it has a clear meaning.

1803.  
13 May.

Colnett's  
inability to  
understand  
King's letter.

If the first is apprehended by you, Adjutant Minchin, with your permission, will be on board at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and compare the originals with the copies; and if found correct, I hope you will be so good as to point out wherein the meaning of my memorandum did not come within your comprehension.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 12.]

CAPTAIN COLNETT TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty's Ship Glatton,

Sydney, 9th May, 1803.

Sir,

As you did not think proper, in your reply to my letter by Lieut't Stewart of the 5th instant, to do me the favor of entering into a farther explanation of your meaning in the memorandum that neither myself nor my officers on board were able to understand, I concluded you wished to drop the subject, and I advised Lieut't Stewart to do the same.

Colnett  
considered  
the subject  
dropped.

In answer to your letter of the 7th of May, delivered by Lieut't Curtoys last night, I have made no new discovery since that period, nor do I wish it, the attention required for the duties of the ship being more necessary for the good of His Majesty's service.

I hope the bread for the soldiers of the reduced New South Wales Corps, &c., &c., going Home in the Glatton, will be ready by Thursday. I have no other cause of delay. Will that day be convenient for them to embark? The Glatton's boats will attend if necessary. I will thank you to inform me whether you send for the convicts on Wednesday, or the ship's boats land them, and what hour and when.

Provisions for  
the military  
passengers.

I have to hope the Deputy Commissary (Mr. Chapman) will be able to attend at the Commissary's office that the error in the account of provisions landed may be fully adjusted, the officers having sworn what is sufficient to convince Mr. Palmer of the delivery of the whole, which you promised me should be adjusted on those terms.

Provisions  
landed.

In lieu of those of my crew supplied the Buffalo at your request, I have filled up my compliment from the shore. You will oblige me by sending a person to examine their certificates from you is not forged.

1803.  
13 May.

I have given directions to level the main hold to-morrow evening, and shall not be able to take any more timber after that period.

Timber  
shipped.

The carpenter has represented to me that a number of the logs received lately can be of no use in ship-building.

The permits have been done some days. I wrote for more, but have not received them.

I am, &c.,

J. COLNETT.

[Enclosure No. 13.]

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 9th May, 1803.

The dispute  
between  
Stewart and  
Whittle.

Referring to my answer to yours of the 5th inst. you will observe, in answer to your request of "writing my ideas on the subject," *i.e.*, between Lieut. Stewart and Serjeant Whittle, and your critical remark that you conceived the "wording of my message to be incorrect and not understanding its meaning," I replied in my answer sent by Lieut. Stewart, that "I request you to point out wherein it is unintelligible," &c. And further, that "I delivered my ideas so clearly (in the written message) that I could not conceive it could be misunderstood." To that request of mine you paid no attention. Not giving me the requested explanation I must consider as not treating me with the commonest civility, considering the delicate situation I was placed in, and that at *your instance* and *Col. Paterson's*. No, sir! I do not wish to drop any subject where I am appealed to for justice; and after the consciousness of my impartiality contained in the message, I am well satisfied therewith, as well as the ideas it contained.

King's  
request for  
explanation  
of Colnett's  
remarks.

Altho' I am perhaps more pressed with public business than yourself, yet, sir, after your accusation, I have a right to demand, as an officer and a gentleman, an explanation wherein the unintelligible part of my written message by Adjutant Minchin lays, and which does not come within your comprehension, it being a message dictated by honor and reciprocal delicacy to His Majesty's naval service and the New South Wales Corps.

If this explanation is still refused I must regard the copy of the message taken on board the Glatton as mutilated and incorrect, the means of ascertaining which I pointed out in my letter of yesterday.

Embarkation  
of soldiers.

The soldiers shall be embarked on Thursday morning if you will allow your boats to come for them. They are ordered to be ready at noon. The longboats shall be alongside the Glatton at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning for the convicts, male and female. I hope the bread will be ready by or before that time.

The enclosed copy of a letter from Commissary Palmer will give you every information respecting the provisions.

1803.  
13 May.

Safety to the men and women you have shipped, and to prevent your taking any who have not served their times, requires they should come to the Secretary's office to have the books searched. The clerks will be ready at 9 o'clock to-morrow mornring.

Men and women leaving the colony.

No more timber will be sent on board after to-day. I presume the Navy Board will pronounce what use the timber sent by the Glatton is capable of being put to, as every pains has been taken to procure good timber. While I am on this subject I must request the favour of your informing the carpenter that I have received no official or other information of his being appointed to collect timber here, which office he had applied to me for, on the authority, as he says, of Sir John Henslow, which I doubt very much.

Shipment of timber.

The permits were, thro' pressure of business, forgot the other day, but they are now sent.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 14.]

CAPTAIN COLNETT TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty's Ship Glatton,  
Sydney, 10th May, 1803.

Sir,

I certainly do not comprehend your written message by Adjutant Minchin, and have now to appeal to impartial judges, my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for their opinion on our correspondence which was sufficient cause for you to express yourself so much hurt and offended. If you were doing your duty by what you wrote me and forwarded me, I hope I may claim the same privilege. Lieutenant Stewart's applications to me were all official, and your answers communicated to him I considered myself bound, as captain of His Majesty's ship, to attend to the remonstrances and complaints of those under my command, at the same time observing as great delicacy on the subject to your Excellency and New South Wales Corps as you yourself would do.

Colnett's decision to appeal to the Admiralty.

I flatter myself I have adopted every line of conduct as an officer and a gentleman, by endeavouring to avoid entering into a paper altercation or political business of your Excellency's colony, directly or indirectly. So far the reverse, I have not taken any step without consulting you. When I had an opinion to offer concerning the produce of the colony to be sent Home I did it with the greatest caution; and as to critical remarks on our official correspondence, I had not forgot my duty to the service, King, and country, or respect to the situation your Excellency fills nor that I hold.

General conduct of Colnett.

1803.  
13 May.

Whatever error in judgment or otherwise you may think I have merited while in your Excellency's Government, you are at liberty to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and I shall be prepared to meet it. I have no other reply to yours of yesterday on this subject.

Projected  
sailing of  
the Glatton.

The longboat shall attend on Thursday noon for the soldiers, on Friday I shall make signal for every one to repair on board, and on Saturday, if no unforeseen event takes place, shall sail.

Beef and  
port wine for  
the Glatton.

I shall be obliged to you to order the Commissary to supply the crew of His Majesty's ship Glatton with fresh beef on Friday for Saturday; and, if not distressing the colony, have to solicit a hogshhead of port-wine for the sick for the passage Home, having none on board, as it is not probable that I shall touch at any port until my arrival in England.

I am, &c.,

J. COLNETT.

[Enclosure No. 15.]

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

Sir,

Sydney, 10th May, 1803.

Colnett's  
refusal of an  
explanation.

As you have not removed my doubts as to the message by Adj't Minchin being miscopied, have declined comparing it with the original, and refused me the means of explaining what part of it does not come within your comprehension, after accusing me of writing an unintelligible message, I can only suppose you have your particular and private reasons for that conduct.

I paid every attention to your representation, Lieut. Stewart's, and Lieut.-Col. Paterson's, in return for which I have received the most direct insult from you by your letter of the 5th instant.

The produce put on board the Glatton was selected by my directions, consequent on my instructions. You advised samples of wheat being sent; but as that grain is well known in England, it would be useless sending a few bushels to be destroyed by the weevils on the passage. That is the only opinion, I believe, I ever received from you on the subject. The critical remarks I allude to is your accusation of my want of correctness in the message I sent by Adjutant Minchin.

Correspondence  
to be  
transmitted  
to England.

I am no spy or reporter, sir, of your actions; nor shall I have any other communication with the Admiralty on this head than transmitting attested copies of the correspondence, as you inform me it is your intention to lay yours before their Lordships.

As you have had fresh beef almost once a week during your stay here, if a bullock can be brought down in time you shall have one, but I doubt it very much.

I have directed a hogshhead of wine to be sent on board for the sick.



I this morning asked your carpenter respecting the report he made, which you communicated in yours of yesterday. He says the timber is all very fit for ship building, except the box, which does not run crooked; but it will do well for straight work, such as scarfing for keels, stern posts, &c.

1803.  
13 May.  
Carpenter's  
opinion of  
timber.

I am, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 16.]

CAPTAIN COLNETT TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty's Ship Glatton,

Sydney Cove, 11th May, 1803.

Sir,

There must be an error, either in the Purser of the ship or Commissary's account to you, of the fresh beef supplied the Glatton, as yours of yesterday points out—"we have had fresh beef almost once a week during our stay here."

Supply of  
fresh beef.

I enclose the Purser's account to me, signed by himself. By it you will perceive we have had only five times fresh beef for eight weeks, amounting to 775 lb., which is only full allowance for two beef days.

The letter from the carpenter, on the representation of the timber received on board, I enclose you; it will speak for itself. I will thank you to return it me again, for whatever he said to you he there denies it. I enclose the bond transfers of the convicts to your Excellency's charge. I will thank you to sign the receipt for them on the list I received them by and return it by the officer.

The carpenter's  
statement.

Please to send me the necessary papers to-morrow for receiving the soldiers on board, specifying the proportion of provisions each is to be allowed, and when to commence victualling.

I am, &c.,  
J. COLNETT.

[Enclosure No. 17.]

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

Sir,

Sydney, 11th May, 1803.

I have received yours. You are perfectly correct about the beef, having had it once a week for five out of the eight weeks you have been here, and which I hope you will consider as a cheerful but costly supply in so young a colony. I hope when the Glatton returns the increase of the cattle will allow her fresh meat once every week, instead of almost once every week during her stay.

Supply of  
fresh beef.

Your carpenter's letter, wrote yesterday after I spoke to him on the subject, you will find contradicted by the testimony of two officers of veracity, wrote and signed on the back of the carpenter's letter, which I return you, with an attested copy of it as

The carpenter's  
statement.

1803.  
13 May.

well as his former letter, a copy of which, with the original, I send you if you wish to compare. However, the paragraph of my letter yesterday on that head will elucidate what those gentlemen declared in the presence of Lt. Tracy this morning.

What motive you had for casting such an indirect censure on myself and the officers of this colony as that contained in your letter on the 9th instant, therein quoting your carpenter's doubtful information, is best known to yourself. How far it is true in fact, or delicate in your mentioning it in that letter and in that manner, others must determine. I say, casting such an indirect censure, because your public conduct towards me with respect to the soldier and Lieut. Stewart's business has been insulting to me in the extreme.

Indent papers  
of the convicts  
on the Glatton.

The indents cannot be given up, as they are always retained, being the only guide or official document I have for the convicts' terms of transportation. I have directed the Commissary to compare the numbers and names landed with the names on the indent. When I have his report I will then order a receipt to be given for the numbers landed.

The necessary papers for the soldiers, &c., going in the Glatton; the invoices of the produce sent by me, as well for the Crown as for gentlemen high in office; and the boxes of plants and other boxes for the President of the Royal Society, I have sent, and request their being returned, with the receipts signed.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 18.]

CAPTAIN COLNETT TO GOVERNOR KING.

11th May, 1803.

[A copy of this letter is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 19.]

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

Sir,

11th May, 1803.

King's request  
for the return  
of Paterson's  
letter.

As you did not think proper to comply with my request of informing me of the nature of the dispute between the soldier and Lieut. Stewart, as requested by my letter to you of the 29th April last, sent by Major Johnston, enclosing a letter I received from Colonel Paterson, which I sent for your inspection, I have to request you will return me Colonel Paterson's letter, or an attested copy of it; but I cannot doubt the dictates of honour will cause you to send the original, and get the attested copy of it for your own use. The bearer waits your answer.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 20.]

1803.  
13 May.

CAPTAIN COLNETT TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty's Ship Glatton,

Sydney, 12th May, 1803.

Sir,

It is very unpleasant that every honorable intention should be considered as throwing any reflection on yourself or colony, when my officers and self are confident I have acted quite the reverse.

The mis-  
understanding  
between King  
and Colnett.

Lieutenant Tracy, who delivers this, is well acquainted of every official transaction between His Majesty's Glatton and colony, and can speak fully and satisfactory on that head.

If you think it right to keep the indent, shall not dispute it. I was informed you would give me a receipt on the back, having the original transmitted you in your dispatches by the Glatton.

Indent papers.

I enclose you a letter from the surgeon. If you have no objection I will send the men to the hospital.

I am, &amp;c.,

J. COLNETT.

[Enclosure No. 21.]

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

Sir,

Sydney, 12th May, 1803.

I could have wished you had answer'd my respectful request to you of the 5th inst., soliciting a right, which every man has, to exonerate himself from what he is conscious of not meriting—I mean the unfounded accusation made use of by you in yours of the above date. As that request remains unattended to by you, I cannot join you in the compliment you pay to your intentions.

Colnett's  
neglect to  
make full reply.

Through some official mistake the indents have not been sent to me in my despatches. It has ever been the rule to leave them—indeed they cannot be done without, as the only guide for the prisoners terms of transportation. You shall have every full certificate and receipt from me, altho' it has been usual for the Commissary to sign these documents.

Indent papers.

I have given the surgeon directions to receive the new men into the hospital.

Colonel Paterson has applied to me to request a passage for Ensign Barrallier on board His Majesty's ship under your command and to have charge of the reduced soldiers.

A passage for  
Barrallier.

I have, &amp;c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1803.  
16 May.

LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(A circular despatch, per whalers Adonis and Alexander; acknowledged by Governor King, 15th May, 1804.)

Sir, Downing Street, 16th May, 1803.

Declaration  
of war with  
France.

I have received the King's Commands to acquaint you that in consequence of the unfavourable termination of the discussions lately depending between His Majesty and the French Government (of the probability of which result I gave you notice in my Secret Letter of the 7th inst.)\* His Majesty's Ambassador left Paris on the 13th Inst. In consequence of this Event His Majesty has been pleased to order that Letters of Marque or Commissions of Privateers should be issued with all Dispatch in the usual manner.

Enemy ships to  
be captured.

I am now to signify to you the King's Commands that you do immediately cause the above Intelligence to be made as public as possible in all places within your Government, in order that His Majesty's Subjects may be enabled by this early notice to prevent any injury, which they might otherwise receive from the French, and that they may likewise be prepared to do the utmost within their several Stations to distress and annoy them by making Captures of their Ships and destroying their Commerce. In the meantime, 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 French Ships and Property, which they may make prize of.

Merchant  
vessels to be  
convoyed.

Under these Circumstances it will be adviseable that the homeward bound Merchant Ships should wait until such Time as they may have an opportunity of being convoyed home.

I have, etc.,  
HOBART.

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales,  
16th May, 1803.

Colnett's  
charges  
against  
Chapman.

I am sorry to be under the disagreeable necessity of transmitting a second correspondence forced on me by Capt. Colnett, who as well as myself ought to have more objects of importance to attend to—I concluded our disagreeable correspondence had ceased with my last of the 13th May, but you will have the goodness to observe that in consequence of Captain Colnett's official accusation of my Secretary's having (if it were true which it is not) betrayed the confidence I placed in him, I found it necessary to suspend him from the situation as my Secretary until Captain Colnett chose to prove his official assertions which

\* Note 105.

deprived a Young Man of known and established integrity of his Bread—and who has perhaps in too harsh terms suffered the injuries Capn. Colnett has done him to get the better of his Temper—Had Captain Colnett chosen to have put the proof of his assertion to the issue of a Civil Court of Judicature, it is probable the issue would not have been more favourable than the accompanying Affidavits of the Gentlemen whose names he has quoted in his Letter of the 15th Instant.

1803.  
16 May.

Colnett's  
charges  
against  
Chapman.

I have no wish to press this Correspondence on their Lordships attention, further than in my own Justification.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

CAPTAIN COLNETT TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty's Ship Glatton,

Sydney, 14th May, 1803.

Sir,

I have no objection whatever to receive on board the Glatton the cases of plants, &c., &c., for Mr. Woodford. At the same time I beg you will recollect this is the first intimation you gave me of it; and from this circumstance I rather think you have forgot the number of boxes, &c., that you solicited me to take on board for Sir Joseph Banks, which I received with infinite pleasure, he being my intimate acquaintance. I am also well known to Mr. Woodford, of the War Office, and should have found myself equally happy could I have served him in the same manner.

Plants and  
specimens for  
Woodford and  
Banks.

I will now thank you, sir, as captain of a man-of-war, to point out in what part of the ship there is any probability of their being carried to England in safety, you having politely taken care to leave me little more room, by the number of boxes already sent on board, than the apartments I eat and sleep in, and considering the Glatton as a petty coaster, have desired me to send a receipt for. I shall receive the plants under any circumstances when you send them, and no care or attention of mine shall be wanting; but under the difficulties I have represented, there is little probability of their arriving in health, whatever my good intentions and endeavours may be. As your confidential secretary, Mr. Chapman, has publicly declared that I am not to go to sea this fortnight, and having been detained these ten days past at your request for the good of His Majesty's service, I have to request you will acquaint me with the cause of further detention if intended, that I may provide His Majesty's ship with water, &c., &c.; otherwise I shall sail on Monday morning, and will either send

Chapman's  
statement  
re sailing of  
the Glatton.

1803.  
16 May.

an officer for your despatches, or receive them on board by whomsoever you may think proper to send them.

I have, &c.,  
J. COLNETT.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

Sir, Sydney, 14th May, 1803.

Specimens for  
Woodford.

In answer to your's received by Lieut. Tracy this evening, it was not my intention, in requesting you receiving on board three boxes of plants that they should be living plants in earth, but boxes of dried specimens. If the man has deceived me in wishing to send live plants instead of specimens, it will remain with you only to oblige your friend, Mr. Woodford, or not. For the rest of your letter on this subject, I have no other answer than that the plants sent on board the Glatton by your politic permission, consigned to the President of the Royal Society, are for the use of our royal master, and not a convenience or obligation to His Majesty's Governor of New South Wales, further than his endeavours for the advancement of science.

Suspension  
of Chapman  
as secretary.

On your insinuation respecting a person I have ever been proud to call my confidential secretary and friend, I have, on the respect that is due to your assertion, dismissed him from my confidence and his situation until he proves or disproves the direct lye he has given to the assertion you make use of, in the presence of Lieut. Tracy, and in which my character is implicated.

Reasons for  
Glatton's  
delayed sailing.

My despatches are ready, and I presume if you stay until Monday that it will be to afford your purser an opportunity of settling his long-delayed accounts with the Commissary.

I have, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

SECRETARY CHAPMAN TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 14th May, 1803.

Colnett  
charged with  
falsehood.

Being this instant informed by your Excellency that you had received an official letter from Capt'n Colnett, stating that I had publicly asserted, as secretary to your Excellency, that the Glatton would not sail from hence this fortnight. As I will not suffer a lye to be affixed to my name by Capt'n Colnett, or any set of people who are capable of asserting such falsehoods, I have to request your Excellency will be pleased to communicate the enclosed letter to Capt'n Colnett, or any other person who may feel themselves concerned; and the only anxiety I feel on this villainous transaction is that of meeting your Excellency's disapprobation.

I have, &c.,  
W. N. CHAPMAN.

[Sub-enclosure.]

1803.  
16 May.

W. N. CHAPMAN'S DENIAL.

Sydney, 14th May, 1803.

BEING informed this evening by His Excellency Gov'r King that Capt'n Colnett, Commander of His Majesty's ship Glatton, had wrote an official letter to him, stating that I had publicly asserted that the Glatton would not sail from this place this fortnight, I hereby declare that Capt'n Colnett, or any other person who dares to say that ever I gave it out publicly and officially as secretary to His Excellency Governor King, that the Glatton was to sail at any particular time, is a liar, a scoundrell, and a vagabond; and that whoever he is, if he has the spirit to come forward, that I will wring his nose and spit in his face.

Chapman's  
denial of  
Colnett's  
statements.

W. N. CHAPMAN.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

CAPTAIN COLNETT TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

His Majesty's Glatton, 14th May, 1803.

What I have asserted respecting the conduct of Mr. Chapman, I take an opportunity of proving. As you have expressed your wish by Lieut't Tracey that Mr. Chapman may have an opportunity of justifying himself, I hereby demand of your Excellency to cause to be assembled as early as possible a Court-Martial or Criminal Court to try him on such charges as I shall then exhibit against him, and I detain His Majesty's ship Glatton at this place for the express purpose. I think it will be made to appear that a person capable of calling me "a coward, a liar, and a scoundrel," in your presence, has enjoyed your confidence too long, and is unworthy of your friendship.

Colnett's  
demand for  
the trial  
of Chapman.

His letters your Excellency enclosed me, after pretending to disgrace him, does neither you credit for sending nor him for writing them. How you can espouse such a man in such a cause I am at a loss to conjecture; but your Excellency, by many insinuations and expressions to my officers sent to you on duty, has made use of such language as may have encouraged a man in your confidence to imitate your example and use as infamous and as opprobrious language as you have done.

Colnett's  
criticism of  
King's conduct  
and language.

What relates to the Purser and his receipts delaying the ship, I cannot understand it in the light you do. It is well known I have been on deck from four o'clock in the morning till dark at night. I do not pretend to say I will swear that I have seen the whole number of casks go into the boat. I am fully convinced they have been landed; and if the Purser has not the necessary receipts this

Receipt for  
stores landed.

1803.  
16 May.

Receipt for  
stores landed.

day, I shall order him to protest against the mode of receiving provisions from His Majesty's ship Glatton, which detention lays with you, as you told me, on my officers' affidavits, every receipt should be settled.

I am, &c.,

J. COLNETT.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

Sir,

Sydney, 15th May, 1803.

Receipts for  
stores  
delivered  
from H.M.S.  
Glatton.

In answer to yours of this day respecting the Purser and his receipts, and your unfounded assertion of my telling you that on your officers making affidavits every receipt should be signed, I must tell you, sir, that I am incapable of sanctioning the malversation of public property on any other proof than matter of fact, arising from the boat bills sent from the ship and the counter checks—that is to say, the receipts sent from shore to the ship—it is no person's fault on shore. For every other information on this head I refer you to the Commissary's original letter to me, dated the 9th inst., which I sent you enclosed in mine of that date, consequent on a preceeding similar assertion of yours respecting the missing casks of meat. It is now ten o'clock, and the Commissary informs me that he has not seen the Purser.

To afford you every facility for prosecuting Mr. Chapman I have sent the Judge-Advocate of the colony to your assistance.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

CAPTAIN COLNETT TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty's Ship Glatton,

Sydney, 15th May, 1803.

Sir,

Colnett's  
charges  
against  
Chapman.

I have to acquaint you that on Friday evening, the 13th May, at Sydney, in a house occupied by acting Captain Bowen and Mr. Mountgarrett, and in the presence of the two Mr. Jamieson's, Captain Bowen, and Mr. Mountgarrett, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Shipperdson, and Mr. Pitt\* of the Glatton, Mr. W. N. Chapman, your confidential secretary, did assert that the Glatton would not sail from this place this fortnight. That on my making your Excellency acquainted with such conduct in him, by my letter of the 14th inst., the said W. N. Chapman did also write me, thro' your Excellency, a threatening letter containing these words: "I hereby declare that Captain Colnett, or any other person who dares to say that ever I gave it out publicly and officially; as secretary to His Excellency Governor King, that the Glatton was to sail at any particular time is a liar, a scoundrel, and a vagabond, and that whoever he is, if he has the spirit to come forward, that I will wring his nose and spit in his face.—W. N. CHAPMAN."

\* Note 106.



Also that the said W. N. Chapman did write a letter to your Excellency which you sent me, in which are contained these words: "As I will not suffer a lye to be affixed to my name by Captain Colnett, or any set of people who are capable of asserting such falsehoods, I have to request your Excellency will be pleased to communicate the enclosed letter to Capt'n Colnett or any other person who may feel themselves concerned; and the only anxiety I feel on this villainous transaction is that of meeting your Excellency's disapprobation.—W. N. CHAPMAN." And on the same evening, at Government House, Sydney, and in the presence of your Excellency, Mrs. King, and Lieut. Tracy of the Glatton, did, with the utmost contempt to your Excellency's presence and to the respect due to the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's ships on this station, in a most violent and insulting way say that I was "a liar, a coward, and a scoundrel," with a manner menacing revenge. Also, on the same evening, did write me a threatening letter;—for all which crimes of contempt to your Excellency's presence, to me as Commanding Officer afloat, and for writing such abusive and threatening letters, I demand of your Excellency that the said W. N. Chapman may be tried by a Criminal Court as early as possible.

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16 May.  
Colnett's  
charges against  
Chapman.

I am, &c.,

J. COLNETT.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

COPY of a letter from G. Blaxcell wrote pr. Order Governor King to Captn. Colnett.

G. BLAXCELL TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 15th May, 1803.

His Excellency the Governor desires me to inform you that he has received your letter of this date, stating the complaint against Mr. William Neate Chapman, which he has lain before the Judge-Advocate, and with whom on that head he requests you will be pleased to correspond, not doubting but impartial justice will be administered to both parties.

Colnett  
referred to the  
judge-advocate.

I have, &c.,

G. BLAXCELL,

Acting for Mr. Chapman, Secretary (suspended).

[Enclosure No. 8.]

JUDGE-ADVOCATE ATKINS TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

Sir, 15th May, 1803.

On my return from the Glatton I received a letter from Mr. Chapman, of which the enclosed is a copy. On examining the several law authorities I am possessed of, I do not find that the charge against Mr. Chapman is cognizable before a Criminal

Atkins'  
opinion on  
charges  
against  
Chapman.

1803.  
16 May.

Court; but if you think proper to bring an action of damages before a Civil Court, it will have the priority of Mr. Chapman's.

I have, etc.,

RICH'D ATKINS, J.-A.

[Sub-enclosure.]

W. N. CHAPMAN TO JUDGE-ADVOCATE ATKINS.

Sir, Sydney, 15th May, 1803.

Chapman's  
claim for  
damages  
against  
Colnett.

My character being aspersed by Capt'n James Colnett, commander of His Majesty's ship Glatton, contained in the following extract from his official letter to His Excellency Governor King, dated May 14th, 1803: "As your confidential secretary, Mr. Chapman, has publickly declared I am not to go to sea this fortnight." Being by this aspersion of his deprived of my bread, I have to request that you will apply to His Excellency to constitute a Civil Court, to whom I may appeal for redress against the said Capt. James Colnett, and against whom I lay my damages at £10,000.

I have, &c.,

W. N. CHAPMAN.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

CAPTAIN COLNETT TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty's Ship Glatton,

Sir, Sydney, 15th May, 1803.

Colnett's  
decision to  
refer his  
charges to the  
Admiralty.

As I am acquainted by the Judge-Advocate that Mr. Chapman is not amenable to be tried by a Criminal Court here, and as I conceive the good of His Majesty's naval service, in that most essential branch, its admirable discipline and subordination, is at stake by Mr. Chapman's being suffered to escape with impunity, I intend to apply to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for their instructions how to proceed in a matter so highly worthy their attentions; and I have to desire your Excellency will either send him Home to defend his cause personally, or hold him in such security and in such disgrace as to convince everybody you are an impartial lover of justice, discipline, and subordination.

Colnett's  
desire to pay  
his respects to  
King.

I have to acquaint you it was my determination to visit you before I left the colony, not only as a matter of ceremony and due attention to you as His Majesty's representative here, but to convince every person in the colony that I do not shelter myself on board my ship, nor shun the attack of any person, as was intimated to Lieutenant Treacey yesterday, I will therefore wait upon your Excellency to-morrow morning, with part of my officers, and will thank you to inform me what hour will be most convenient to you.

I am, &c.,

J. COLNETT.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

1803.  
16 May.

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

Government House, Sydney,  
 Sir, Sunday evening, half-past 6, 15th May, 1803.

I received yours this evening by Lieut. Treacy, in answer to which I must observe that I sent the Judge-Advocate on board to assist you in obtaining that justice you required. The Judge-Advocate has informed you that the crime you alledge against Mr. Chapman is not indictable criminally, no statute being provided for it. He has also informed you that an action will lay before the Civil Court of Judicature, established by His Majesty and the Legislature for the dispensing of justice within this territory. Under these circumstances, if you persevere in the same disposition pointed out in one of your letters this day of proving that Mr. Chapman, as my secretary, said what was not true and otherwise betrayed the confidence I placed in him, that legal mode is open to you, and the Civil Court of Judicature shall be instituted to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock; but if you defer taking this advantage, I shall look upon that omission as a very sufficient cause for reinstating Mr. Chapman in his office, particularly as most of the gentlemen you state in your letter of to-day as having heard Mr. Chapman publicly declare that the Glatton would or should not go to sea this fortnight, are ready to come forward upon oath to say they never heard such a thing said by Mr. Chapman. The ill-treatment, sir, I have received from you, as His Majesty's Governor of this colony, by your wanton and unfounded accusation, as contained in your letter of the 5th instant, is of such an unjustifiable nature, and as you have persevered in not affording me the means of explanation to my repeated and respectful requests for that purpose, I must decline the honor you intend me, as neither the Government of this colony, nor His Majesty's representative, will stoop to be treated with insult and mock civility.

Colnett's  
charges not  
criminal.A civil action  
permissible.Chapman to  
be reinstated  
if Colnett  
takes no action.King's refusal  
to receive  
Colnett.

My despatches will be ready to send on board and delivered into your charge when the Purser of His Majesty's ship under your command has settled his long and protracted accounts with the Commissary.

I am, &amp;c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

CAPTAIN COLNETT TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, His Majesty's Ship Glatton, Sydney, 16th May, 1803.

The officers I sent on duty had the perusal of the letters they were the bearer of, to enable them to explain any part of

Colnett's  
explanation.

1803.  
16 May.

them if questioned. This service they faithfully performed. I had nothing further to communicate. This caution I always observed, my talent not being writing letters. If you had reason for not communicating your ideas to paper, as you expressed it, was a lesson to me, and I claimed the same indulgence, and from the motive not to set up a flame in your colony. Had you not so often flown into a passion, but requested to have seen me, I should, as I have done before, waited on you and explained anything that was necessary; but the method you followed, and expressions to my officers, placed me in a situation that left me no other alternative but silence, which you have considered as criminal also.

Refusal to submit the case to the civil court.

Your conduct may be justifiable; mine you shall not determine on. I will submit it to higher powers, and trust my fate and proof of my integrity and veracity to the evidence of my officers and those under my command. Causes of so serious a nature to me as what has happened shall not come before a Civil Court. I answered that part of your letter.

Affidavits to be made.

The two gentlemen of the quarterdeck who acquainted me of Mr. Chapman's saying His Majesty's ship Glatton would not go to sea this fortnight, are going on shore this forenoon to Mr. Jamison, the magistrate, to make oath to the fact.

The sailing of the Glatton.

I shall take leave of two or three friends on shore to-day, and sail to-morrow morning. You will please to send your dispatches on board before sunset. The receipts, nor any cause I am acquainted with but wind and weather, shall not prolong my departure from hence beyond to-morrow morning.

The inclosed letter I send for your perusal and will thank you to return it.

I am, with all respect due,

J. COLNETT.

[Sub-enclosure.]

JAMES ROBINSON TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

Sir,

16th May.

Receipts for provisions ex Glatton.

When I waited on Mr. Palmer the Commissary Yesterday to settle the Receipts, he acquainted me that Governor King would not admit the only account kept on Shore for the Provisions landed, by one Griffiths appointed by the Deputy Commissary for the express purpose of keeping a checque, and to the truth of which he had sworn before the Judge Advocate, thus circumstanced, Yours and every Account of your Officers will be stopped, as I cannot take a Receipt for part, when I know the whole quantity to be landed; litigation in the Court of King's Bench must be the inevitable consequence, unless Governor King will permit Mr. Palmer, who alone is responsible for any loss

or deficiency in the Stores under his Charge, to sign such Receipts as will be satisfactory at home, and I have to request you will represent to Governor King the possible consequence of not suffering these Accounts to be closed when so many Affidavits have been made and when no Malversation of any Person concerned can be proved.

I am, Sir, etc.,

JAMES ROBINSON.

1803.  
16 May.

[Enclosure No. 12.]

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN COLNETT.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 16th May, 1803.

To the first part of your letter of this date, I must remind you that in my letter of the 29th of April, sent by Major Johnston, I requested you would communicate to me the particulars of the investigation in the complaint between the soldier and Lieut. Stewart, of which you took no notice, thereby preventing me from arranging the dispute. You will also recollect, sir, that you had engaged yourself to dine with me two days afterwards at Parramatta. You never came, nor have to this hour explained your reason for that incivility. Thus, sir, you very early shut the door against any public or private communication, until you thought proper to revive the disagreeable dispute by your and Lieut. Stewart's letters of the 3rd of May, which produced the message sent by Adjutant Minchin; and had you acted towards me as one man of honor ought to act towards another, leaving service out of the question, you would have pointed out to me, on my respectful request, wherein that message did not come within your comprehension, as you have most unwarrantably asserted in yours of the 5th instant. I have thus far answered your letter of to-day according to written facts.

King's criticism  
of Colnett's  
conduct.

I am sorry you decline proving your assertion, which has so deeply attacked the reputation of an honourable and most respectable character; but as you have declined that legal mode of doing yourself and Mr. Chapman justice, I have the honor to enclose an attested copy of the affidavits of several of the gentlemen whom you quote in your letter of the 15th instant as being present, as well as that of other officers who were there also, by which you will observe the difference between your official assertion and their declaration on oath.

Colnett's  
refusal of a  
civil trial.

My despatches shall be on board before sunset as you direct. I enclose you a copy of an Order I have given the Commissary respecting the provisions landed. I also return you the Purser's letter sent for my perusal.

King's  
despatches.

I am, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 13.]

1803.  
16 May.  
Depositions  
relating to  
Chapman's  
reputed  
statements.

## DEPOSITION OF OFFICERS.\*

## New South Wales

Cumberland to Wit. The Gentlemen whose Names are hereunder Subscribed this day appeared Before Me Richard Atkins Esquire His Majesty's Judge Advocate for this Territory and severally deposed on Oath that on Friday Evening last at the House of Captain Bowen and Mr. Mountgarrett during the time they were in Company together with Mr. William Neate Chapman they heard no Conversation respecting the Time of the Sailing of the Glatton and they further severally say that they were in Company with the said Mr. Chapman during the whole of the time he was in the House of the said Captain Bowen and Mr. Mountgarrett.

JOHN BOWEN.	THOS. WILSON.
THOS. JAMISON.	JNO. JAMIESON.
JAC. MOUNTGARRETT.	J. HARRIS.

Sworn before me the 16 May 1803—RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

A true Copy—RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

(*In Margin*).—Capt. Bowen makes the Exception of his being absent in the garden for a few Minutes, but believes Mr. Wilson, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Shepperdson were in the Garden with him.

RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

## DEPOSITION OF MIDSHIPMAN WM. PITT.

Sydney, New South Wales, 16th May, 1803.

THIS deponent, William Pitt, midshipman, of His Majesty's ship Glatton, maketh oath and saith: That being on Friday evening, the 13th day of May, 1803, in Sydney, in a house occupied by Act'g-Capt'n Bowen and Mr. Mountgarrett, and in their company and that of the two Mr. Jamiesons, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Shepperdson, and Mr. Chapman, he heard the said Mr. W. N. Chapman, Secretary to His Excellency Governor King, assert that she would not sail from this place this fortnight, which this deponent understood to mean His Majesty's ship Glatton, from the conversation which had previously taken place; and that conceiving this to be good authority he confided in her staying in port so long.

WILLM. PITT.

Sworn before me the 16th May 1803.

R. ATKINS, J.-A.

\* Note 106.

## DEPOSITION OF R. SHEPPERDSON, MASTER'S MATE.

Sydney, New South Wales, 16th May, 1803.

THIS deponent, Ralph Shepperdson, master's mate of His Majesty's ship Glatton, maketh oath and saith: That being on Friday evening, the 13th day of May, 1803, in Sydney, in a house occupied by Act'g-Capt'n Bowen and Mr. Mountgarrett, and in their company, and that of the two Mr. Jamiesons, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Chapman, he heard the said Mr. Chapman (Secretary to His Excellency Governor King) assert that she would not sail from this place this fortnight, which this deponent understood to mean His Majesty's ship Glatton, from the conversation that had previously taken place.

1803.  
16 May.  
Depositions  
relating to  
Chapman's  
reputed  
statements.

R. SHEPPERDSON.

Sworn before me the 16th May 1803.

R. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 14.]

AFFIDAVIT BY J. ROBINSON.

New South Wales, 17th May, 1803.

Cumberland, } JAMES ROBINSON, Purser of H.M.S. Glatton,  
to wit. } maketh oath that previous to any casks of pro-  
visions going out of the Glatton he mentioned to

Affidavit *re*  
provisions *ex*  
Glatton.

Mr. Nicholas Divine, the person employed to superintend the landing of the provisions, that he, this deponent, should expect to have receipts for each boat load while alongside the ship, but that instead of adopting this mode it was directed that Government boats should be sent with part of such provisions, on board which there was no person belonging to the Glatton; that some part was sent in the ship's boats with petty officers, but that no receipts were returned from the shore until eleven boat-loads had been landed; that the Deputy-Commissary, Mr. Chapman, in whose official department the receipts of provisions into His Majesty's stores in this colony lay, seldom or ever attended to personally, having other avocations, as secretary to the Governor, and the person appointed to keep account was taken ill on the 28th day of March, and went from the Hospital Wharf; that no other person attended to take account of the casks landed that day, altho' the Superintendent is ready to certify that there was a quantity of wet provisions in the Glatton's boats that day at the wharf, and the master of the Glatton has deposed on oath that from nine to twelve casks were sent out of the ship that day, tho' no receipts were given by the Commissary for such casks; that Griffiths, the person who kept the account, has sworn to his entries, whereby it appears that every cask, except six, were actually landed; that notwithstanding this, Mr. Palmer, the Commissary, refuses, by the Governor's orders, to give a receipt for more than the number

1803.  
16 May.  
Affidavit re  
provisions *ex*  
Glatton.

contained in the Glatton's boat bills; altho' one of the boat's bills delivered to the Commissary's clerk is known to have been lost, from the circumstance of their keeping eleven boat notes at one time without returning receipts untill they were sent altogether; that a gentleman belonging to the Glatton, namely, Mr. Matson, who also had stated that he believes some inaccuracy on shore took place in consequence of not returning receipts regularly by each boat; that the person who gave the receipts, named Hayes, a clerk in the Commissary's office, was seldom at the wharf; and that such was the expedition used in landing these provisions that six Government boats loads, besides what were contained in the Glatton's boats, were landed in one day on a small and very incommodious wharf, liable to occasion much mistake, and at which the ship Bridgewater was landing provisions at the same time; and this deponent saith, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the whole of the provisions taken and received on board the Glatton have been landed in New South Wales, and that there has been no misapplication or improper disposal thereof; and saith that altho' the Commissary has been directed by the Governor to refuse to give receipts for the whole of the provisions, yet he is willing to certify when called upon that the whole has been landed and received into His Majesty's store.

JAMES ROBINSON.

[Enclosure No. 15.]

GOVERNOR KING'S ORDERS TO COMMISSARY PALMER.

King's orders  
re receipts  
for provisions  
*ex* Glatton.

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc., etc.

IN Consequence of your Official Letter to me, dated the 9th of May 1803 Viz. "In Answer to your Letter, wherein you have stated an extract from *One* you have Received from Captain Colnett of His Majesty's Ship Glatton, that I am Satisfied the whole of the Provisions brought out in her for the Use of the Colony are landed from her.—In Reply to which, I beg leave to say, that until I receive Returns from the Deputy Commissary or other Persons who were at the Receiving the same, of the Quantity being Landed from her agreeable to the Invoice Rec'd by me, I cannot possibly be satisfied thereof—In Answer to the Directions you gave me in the presence of Mr. Robinson Purser of the said Ship, you desired I would give Receipts for the Provisions *landed*, And that a Letter should be Wrote to the Victualling Board advising them, if at a future Time it appeared the Provisions *Sworn* to, to be landed from the Glatton, should turn out to be so, In that Case I was to forward to the Victualling Board Receipts for the Same."



You are hereby Required and Directed to give Mr. Robinson, Purser of His Majesty's Ship Glatton, Receipts for the Provisions, that you are fully Satisfied are landed, And that you write a Letter to the Victualling Board, advising them that if, at a future Period, it appears the Provisions, Sworn to be landed from the Glatton should turn out to be so, you will in that Case lose no time in forwarding to the Board Receipts for the Same.

1803.  
16 May.  
King's orders  
re receipts  
for provisions  
ex Glatton.

Given under my Hand at Government House Sydney in New South Wales this 16th day of May 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

A true Copy—G. BLANCELL.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

Sir, Sydney, May 16th. 1803.

In consequence of the Circumstance of 100 Men and a Number of Women Convicts remaining on board the Glatton at Capt. Colnett's request, until three days before her departure from this place, It appeared on these being mustered by the person sent on board for that purpose that 2 Male and 1 Female Convict of the above Number were missing, and not to be accounted for, and as Capt. Colnett has declined taking receipts but for the whole Number, and not conceiving myself Justifiable in granting receipts for convicts who have not made their appearance I beg leave to forward the enclosed certificate for the information of my Lord Hobart.

Receipt  
for convicts  
disembarked  
ex Glatton.

I have, etc.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

RECEIPT FOR CONVICTS ON H.M.S. GLATTON.

THESE are to certify that out of 401 Male and Female Convicts which it appears by the Indents were put on board H.M.S. Glatton in England only 385 were landed in this Territory; And that it also appears that Seven Male and Five Female Convicts died on the passage and that One Male Convict made his escape at Rio de Janeiro, consequently exclusive of the above Deaths there are three short (Vizt. 2 Male and 1 Female) of the Number which ought to have been landed; And who I have received information are stowed away in the Glatton without the knowledge of the Captain or Officers of the Ship, in order to make their Escape.

Given under my Hand etc. this 16th day of May, 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

## GOVERNOR KING TO THE VICTUALLING BOARD.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

1803.  
16 May.

Gentlemen,

May 16th, 1803.

Salt meat  
landed *ex*  
Glatton.

It is necessary I should Inform you, that a deficiency of Some Casks of Salt Meat, brought by the Glatton, were reported to me by the Commissary; As the Glatton is the only Ship, that has not Accounted to the Commissarys Satisfaction for the Whole Quantity of Provisions Shipped agreeable to the Invoices forwarded by your Board; I Consider it necessary to possess you of the mode followed in landing Provisions and all other Stores at the Settlement.

Method  
adopted in  
checking stores  
landed.

The Commanders of Ships are requested to Send Boat Bills of the Articles sent in each Boat, a Person belonging to the Commissarys Department is Constantly on the landing Wharf, Who gives receipts for the Specific Quantities landed; The Boat Bills are Delivered to the Deputy Commissary, Who Accounts finally to the Commissary General And the Receipts are produced by the Masters of the Ships Expences in Charge of the Provisions, when the Whole are landed.—On producing those Receipts the Number of the Casks Stated by the Commissary were Deficient or rather no Receipt was produced by the Purser of the Glatton for them. It appears that Captain Colnett's Officers have Deposited to all the Provisions being landed, but as the Commissary was not Satisfied I gave him the Order, a Duplicate of Which, with his letter by the Glatton, I have directed him to forward to your Board And as you directed that the Commissary is only to give a Receipt for what is landed And as that Receipt was refused by Captain Colnett And the Purser, I Presume you will not consider myself or the Commissary reprehensible in not giving a Receipt for What there was no proof of having been landed—But you will observe that I have given very particular direction that an exact Account should be kept of the Expenditure of the Meat received by the Glatton And if it should hereafter appear that it has been landed, an immediate Certificate thereof will be transmitted to your Board.

Stores landed  
*ex* Glatton.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

## LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(A circular despatch per whalers Adonis and Alexander; acknowledged by Governor King, 15th May, 1804.)

17 May.

Sir,

Downing Street, 17th May, 1803.

I transmit to you by the King's Commands a Copy of an Order issued by His Majesty in Council directing the detention of all Ships or Vessels belonging to the Subjects of the French

and Batavian\* Republics, which may have put in and be found, 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, etc.,

HOBART.

1803.  
17 May.

Orders for the detention of ships belonging to French and Batavian Republics.

[Enclosure.]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COURTS OF ADMIRALTY.

George R.·

INSTRUCTIONS given at Our Court at Saint James's the Seventeenth day of May in the Year of Our Lord 1803 in the 43rd Year of Our Reign, for Our Courts of Admiralty in Our Foreign Governments and Plantations, for their guidance respecting the mode of Proceedings on the Capture of all Ships and Goods belonging to the French Republick or to any Persons being Subjects of the French Republick or inhabiting within any of the Territories of the French Republick which are or shall be taken by any of our Ships of War or by Merchant Ships which shall have Letters of Marque and Reprizals for that purpose by virtue of Our Commission granted under Our Great Seal of Great Britain bearing date the † day of † 1803 and concerning all manner of Captures, Seizures, Prizes and Reprizals of all Ships and Goods that are or shall be taken during the present Hostilities.

Instructions for procedure on seizure of French shipping.

1st.—All Witnesses which shall be produced to be examined regarding the Capture of any Ship and Goods whether Prize or not, shall be examined upon the Interrogatories called the Standing Interrogatories, which are made use of in preparatory to adjudication of Prizes in Our High Court of Admiralty of England, a Copy of which Interrogatories is sent herewith, together with a Copy of Our Instructions for the Commanders of such Ships which shall have Letters of Marque or Reprizals.

2nd.—The Judges of Our Vice Admiralty Courts which shall be duly commissioned, are directed to have special regard to the Third Article of the Instructions given with Letters of Marque and herewith sent, which Article particularly directs that before any Monition issues, all the Ship's Papers are to be brought in upon Oath of the Taker, or one of the Chief Officers, and in the Affidavit for that purpose, it must be sworn that the said papers are brought and delivered in as they were received and taken without any Fraud, addition, Subduction or Embezzlement, or otherwise to account for the same upon Oath to the satisfaction of the Court.

\* Note 107. † Blank in original.

1803.  
17 May.

Instructions  
for procedure  
on seizure  
of French  
shipping.

3rd.—The Judges of Our said Vice Admiralty Courts which shall be duly Commissioned or their Surrogates are upon the usual Return of the Monition, and which Monition shall not in any case be returned into Court until Twenty days after the Service or Execution of the same, immediately to proceed to the Adjudication of Ship and Goods, either to acquit or condemn the same, upon the Evidence arising from the preparatory Examinations taken on the said Interrogatories and upon the Ship's Papers, unless it shall appear doubtful to the Judge, whether such Capture be lawful Prize or not, and unless it shall appear necessary according to the Circumstances of the Case for the clearing and determining such doubt to have further Evidence upon pleadings given by the Parties, such Pleadings being first admitted by the Judge.

4th.—In case of a Decree for further Pleadings and Proof, the Judge shall order the Capture to be appraised by Persons to be appointed by the Parties and approved by the Court and Sworn to appraise the same according to the best of their skill and knowledge, and for such purpose the Judge shall cause the Goods found on board to be unladen, and an Inventory thereof being first taken by the Marshal of the Admiralty, shall cause all such parts of the Goods as are perishable to be Sold by Public Sale (for the clear amount of which only the Captors shall be answerable to the Claimants) and the remainder unsold to be put into proper Warehouses with separate Locks of the Collector and Comptrollers of the Customs, and when there is no Comptroller, then of the Naval Officer and Agents, or Persons employed by both Parties at the charge of the Party desiring the same, and the Judge after such Appraisement made shall proceed to take sufficient Security from the Claimants to pay the Captors the full value thereof in case the same shall be adjudged lawful Prize, and shall also proceed to take sufficient Security from the Captors to pay such Costs as the Court shall think proper in case such Ship shall be restored, and after such Securities on both sides shall have been duly given the Judge shall make an Interlocutory Order to deliver the Capture to the Claimants.

But if the Claimants shall refuse to give such Security, the Judge shall cause the Captor in like manner to give sufficient security to pay to the claimants the full value of the Capture in case the same shall be restored and the Judge shall proceed to order the same to be delivered to the Captor.

5th.—If either party shall not rest satisfied with the Sentence of the Judge, and shall appeal, the Execution of such Sentence so appealed from, shall not be suspended by reason of the Appeal in case the Respondent shall give Security, to be approved of by

the Court, to restore the Ship and Cargo or the Value thereof to the Appellant if the Sentence of Condemnation shall be reversed.  
G.R.

1803.  
17 May.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per H.M.S. Glatton.)

Sir, Sydney, N.S.W., May 17th, 1803.

Since closing my despatches the Rolla Transport with 119 Male and 37 Female Convicts and Provisions as per margin\* arrived here on the 13th of May, some few were landed with slight Scurvy, the rest in a general good State of health. The Provisions arrived by this Ship will make the following increase to the time mentioned in the Statement of Provisions in the Separate Letter A Vizt. Pork 7 Weeks Flour 11 Weeks Sugar 34 Weeks. The Salt Meat and Flour now in the Colony will last for the present Numbers Victualled from the Stores Salt Meat 177 Weeks Flour 59 Weeks.

Arrival of  
the transport  
Rolla.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS.

(Per ship Harrington; acknowledged by the Commissioners, 14th November, 1804.)

17th May, 1803.

[A copy of this despatch is not available.]

LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(A circular despatch per whalers Adonis and Alexander; acknowledged by Governor King, 15th May, 1804.)

Sir, Downing Street, 19th May, 1803.

19 May.

Inclosed I have the honor to transmit to you a Copy of the papers relating to the late discussions between his Majesty's Government and that of the French Republic, which His Majesty has ordered to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Negotiations  
with the French  
Republic.

I have, etc.,

HOBART.

[Enclosures.]

[These were copies of the negotiations with the French Republic prior to the outbreak of war, and are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Per ship Harrington; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

My Lord, Sydney, N.S.W., June 7th, 1803.

7 June.

By His Majesty's Ship Glatton I had the Honor to forward my Despatches dated 9th May and concluded 16th. As a Vessel is returning, belonging to Madras, I take that opportunity

\* Pork, 74,412 lbs. Flour, 230,496 lbs. Sugar, 22,344 lbs.

1803.  
7 June.

The Harrington  
chartered to  
visit Norfolk  
Island.

of informing your Lordship, that having recently heard from Norfolk Island; I am happy to say their Crops at that place were well got in. Lt. Govr. Foveaux also sent over 18,535 pounds of Salt Pork, part from Government Stock and part purchased from Settlers, to enable him to continue that supply I have made an agreement with the Master of the Vessel now going to India, to call at Norfolk Island with a quantity of Salt and Casks, also a proportion of the Slops Bedding Stores and Investments received by the Glatton, and Cato. Altho' the Tonnage is small being only Seventeen Tons at 2s. 10d. per Ton yet as I have no other way of remunerating the Master I have directed Lt. Govr. Foveaux on receipt of the Articles to give a Bill on the Treasury for the amount of the Freight.

Unfurling of  
the royal  
standard.

Reasons for  
the pardon  
of Bellasis.

Your Lordship will observe by the enclosed Gazettes that I fixed on the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday for the purpose of displaying the Royal Standard for the first time in this Territory.—In a former Letter I informed your Lordship of the situation in which Mr. Bellasis, a Lieut. in the Companys Artillery came here, and of my having given him a Conditional Emancipation to perform the duties of Engineer and Artillery Officer which he has performed so much to my satisfaction and the Public good that in consequence of the enclosed petition backed by all the Residents and Officers of the Colony together with the ample testimonials he brought from the Corps on the Malabar side of India, (with whom he had fought at the reduction of Seringapatam) together with the Memorial in his favor from the Inhabitants of Bombay,\* would have induced me to extend His Majesty's Grace to him on the last Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth, but as I had referred his Case to His Majesty I postponed it until I might hear from England, And in which suspence I should have remained, but for the Circumstance of the Death of his Father in England, and the almost dying State of an Amiable Lady his Wife who accompanied him in his exile, and from the Ceremonies attendant on the day, in which his Office required him to bear a principal part, joined to the preceding circumstances I was induced to hazard Extending that Mercy which H.M. has graciously delegated to the Govr. of this Territory in favor of a deserving unfortunate Man, who I make no doubt will fully evince his Gratitude by devoting his Life to that Service in which he acquired the Reputation he came here with.—If by this step I may be thought to have Acted prematurely, I hope the Circumstances, Time, Character, and Misfortunes of the Man who occasioned it will plead in my favor for having anticipated that Mercy, which has so eminently distinguished His Majesty's Reign.—On the above occasion I also gave

\* Note 108.

a Free pardon to the Soldiers of the New South Wales Corps and Twelve other deserving objects who had only Conditional Emancipations, and as I have always marked the Birthday of our Most Gracious Sovereign by such extensions of Royal Mercy as I could bestow on a certain confined Number of Free pardons and Emancipations to deserving objects, I considered incumbent on me to mark these Events by a greater Number of Conditional Emancipations which I extended to Sixty Seven very deserving objects, all which I hope will meet your Lordships Approbation.

1803.  
7 June.

Pardons and emancipations granted on his Majesty's birthday.

The enclosure from the Commissary will explain the reason of the Error in the last Statement of provisions for the 30th March sent by the Glatton, which stated that we had 171 Weeks Salt Meat in Store instead of which your Lordship will observe by the enclosure that we have only 147 Weeks.

Error in commissariat calculations.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A copy of the petition in favour of Lieutenant Bellasis has not yet been found.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[A copy of the commissary's statement is not available.]

LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(A circular despatch per whalers Adonis and Alexander; acknowledged by Governor King, 15th May, 1804.)

Sir, Downing Street, 16th June, 1803.\*

16 June.

Mr. Liston, His Majesty's Minister to the Batavian Republic, having in consequence of recent occurrences, been recalled from his Mission, and His Majesty having been pleased to order that Letters of Marque and Reprisal should be immediately Issued against the Ships and Vessels thereof; I am commanded to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure that you should make known the same within your Government, and that like Measures should be adopted with respect to the Ships and Vessels belonging to the said Republic and the Subjects thereof, as were directed by my Circular Letter of the 16th Ult. to be pursued against those of France.

Declaration of war against the Batavian Republic.

I have, etc.,

HOBART.

LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(A circular despatch per whalers Adonis and Alexander; acknowledged by Governor King, 15th May, 1804.)

Sir, Downing Street, 16th June, 1803.

Herewith I have the honor of transmitting to you Two Orders of His Majesty in Council, Dated the 1st and 8th Instant,

\* Note 109.

1803.  
16 June.

Restoration of  
property to  
the Batavian  
Republic.

respecting British property coming under the Batavian Flag from any of the Colonies late in His Majesty's Possession, but restored by the Treaty of Peace\* to the Batavian Republic, and 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 within Your Government.

I have, etc.,

HOBART.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these orders in council are not available.]

LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 9, per whalers Alexander and Adonis; acknowledged by Governor King, 15th May, 1804.)

24 June.

Settlement at  
Norfolk Island  
to be reduced.

Sir, Downing Street, 24th June, 1803.

Upon a mature consideration of all circumstances relating to the establishment upon Norfolk Island,† its great expence and the disadvantages attending a communication between that island and Port Jackson, not merely from the intermediate distance, but from the danger of approaching the island, except in the summer season, from the want of a port or even safe anchorage, it appears adviseable that a part of the establishment now at Norfolk Island should be removed, together with a proportion of the settlers and convicts, to Port Dalrymple, the advantageous position of which upon the southern coast‡ of Van Dieman's Land, and near the eastern entrance of Bass's Streights, renders it in a political view peculiarly necessary that a settlement should be formed there; and as far as the reports of those who have visited that coast can be depended upon, it is strongly recommended by the nature of the soil and the goodness of the climate.

Settlement of  
Tasmania.

For the purpose of effecting this removal, and of conveying such part of the public and private stock as it may be judged expedient to take away, it will be necessary that such of the Colonial and other vessels belonging to the Crown as may appear to you to be necessary, and as can be spared, together with any ships which you may be enabled to engage upon reasonable terms, should be sent to Norfolk Island at the season of the year most favorable for approaching the dangerous shores of that island, and that every facility and accommodation should be afforded to the settlers in the embarkation and transport of their live and dead stock at the public expence.

Settlers and  
live stock to  
be removed  
at the public  
expence.

Such part of the former as it may be necessary for the settlers to leave upon the island should be taken by Government, and paid for at a fair valuation in money, or in such articles of cloathing, &c., as the public stores of New South Wales may contain; and with respect to the lands which the settlers may vacate, it will be

Compensation  
for settlers  
at Norfolk  
Island.

\* Note 110. † Note 111. ‡ Note 112.



proper, upon a regular surrender of them to Government, that the parties should become entitled to grants at the new settlement at Port Dalrymple in the proportion of four acres for every acre of the land they may have brought under cultivation at Norfolk Island, and of two acres for every acre of waste land, and that to those who should prefer to have lands at King's Island, Port Phillip, or any other new settlement under your Government, grants shall be made to them at either of these places of an extent equal to that which has been directed with regard to Port Dalrymple; and further, that the persons so removing shall be entitled to rations for themselves, and for each individual in their respective families during the term of twelve months after their arrival in any of the beforementioned settlements, during which period they shall severally be allowed the labour of two convicts, and be otherwise assisted in every respect as new settlers are accustomed to be assisted.

1803.  
24 June.

Compensation  
for settlers  
at Norfolk  
Island.

The cultivated land, which would by this arrangement become the property of the Crown in Norfolk Island, would in all probability be considerably more than sufficient to raise wheat for the small establishment that may be left upon the island, and for growing maize to fatten swine for the purpose of being hereafter salted and cured for the use of the other settlements.

The land  
vacated.

With a view to this latter object, convicts having a knowledge of the methods used in salting and curing meat should be selected and sent to Norfolk Island; but in order that such convicts so selected should not be impressed with an unfavourable idea of the service upon Norfolk Island, which might arise from the circumstance that has hitherto frequently occurred of sending the incorrigible from Sydney to that island, such convicts should be given to understand that, in the event of their conducting themselves obediently and faithfully, this removal to Norfolk Island would tend to a mitigation of their sentence. Additional people might also be sent at the close of the summer to assist in curing the pork, and they might return in the vessel that should be sent to bring away the produce of their winter's labour.

Salting of  
meat at  
Norfolk Island.

If it should happen that the number of free people who may be disposed to establish at Port Dalrymple should be sufficient to be formed into two townships, it would seem to be advisable that such a measure should be adopted for the purpose of your being thereby enabled to regulate the grants of land so as to give the greater scope and encouragement to the industry of individuals, and at the same time to provide against the too great aggregation of convicts hereafter in any one situation.

Distribution of  
settlers at Port  
Dalrymple.

As the establishment upon Norfolk Island will, when this arrangement shall have been carried into effect, cease to require

1803.  
24 June.  
Foveaux to  
return to  
Sydney.

the personal attendance of an officer of the rank which Lt.-Colonel Foveaux holds in His Majesty's service, it will be advisable that Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, though still retaining the appointments of a Lieutenant-Governor, should repair to Port Jackson, more especially as it is His Majesty's pleasure that Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson should proceed to Port Dalrymple for the purpose of administering the government of that new colony, and of remaining in that charge until His Majesty's pleasure should be made known, unless the Government-General should sooner devolve upon him.

The command  
at Norfolk  
Island.

The officer whom you may think proper to place in the command at Norfolk Island may be authorized to draw an allowance of 5s. per day in addition to his other appointments, in consideration of which you are to require him to discharge all the duties of that command in the same manner and under the same regulations that they have been executed by Lt.-Col'l Foveaux.

I have, &c.,

HOBART.

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LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 10, per whalers Adonis and Alexander; acknowledged by Governor King, 15th May, 1804.)

Sir, Downyng Street, 24th June, 1803.

Acknowledg-  
ment of  
despatches.

I have received Your several letters of the dates mentioned in the Margin\* and I shall avail myself of an early opportunity in communicating to you His Majesty's Pleasure thereupon, and in forwarding to You such Articles as are not included in the Supplies that have been sent to You but which had not arrived in the Settlement when your letters above-mentioned were dispatched.

I have, &c.,

HOBART.

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LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 11, per whalers Adonis and Alexander; acknowledged by Governor King, 15th May, 1804.)

Sir, Downyng Street, 27th June, 1803.

27 June.  
Russian  
expedition of  
discovery.

His Excellency Count Woronzow Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia at the Court of Saint James's, having notified to His Majesty's Government an intended Expedition of Two Russian Vessels on a Voyage of circumnavigation and discovery to proceed round Cape Horn to the North-west Coast of America and to return to Europe by the Cape of Good Hope, and having solicited in the Name of His Imperial Majesty that every mark of Friendship and Attention may be afforded to the Vessels

\* 30 Oct. 1802 9 Novr. eight of the same date 10 Novr. 15 Novr. 23 Novr.

and the Crews in all the Ports of His Majesty's Dominions at which they may touch; And it being His Majesty's Intention to comply in the fullest manner, with the wishes of His Imperial Majesty in this respect; I am to desire that in the event of the said Vessels arriving within the limits of your Government, you do afford them every assistance, and that you do give directions to the Lieutenant-Governors of the Settlements under your command, to shew them every mark of Hospitality and friendship which the Subjects of His Imperial Majesty are entitled to expect.

1803.  
27 June.

Russian  
expedition of  
discovery.

The names of the Vessels are the Neva and Nadegada Com-  
manded by Captains Krusentiern and Liseanskoj.

I have, &c.,  
HOBART.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked "General Letter No. 3," per H.M.S. Porpoise and ship Rolla, afterwards by the Cumberland, duplicate per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

My Lord, Sydney, N. S. Wales, Augt. 7th, 1803.

7 Aug.

The necessity of Captn. Flinders the Commander of the Investigator's return to England in H.M.A.V. Porpoise, enables me to communicate such circumstances respecting this Colony as it is necessary your Lordship should be acquainted with.

Referring to my General Letter No. 2 by the Glatton, a Duplicate of which I fear I shall not be able to get ready before the Porpoise leaves this Port which I hope the Glattons safe arrival will render unnecessary.

Our Public Agricultural Concerns are greatly advanced by the quantity of Ground cleared at Castle Hill, where the greater part of the Convicts at Public Cultivation are advantageously employed.—The Ground in Cultivation at Toongabbee is comparatively small to what it has been, the soil being entirely worn out by the constant Cultivation of Wheat for upwards of thirteen Years.—As every Arrangement is now making to consolidate the Public Cultivation at Castle Hill—Toongabbee will remain some time Fallow and be benefitted by the Government Herds manuring it. From the great produce yielded by the Farm I rent on the Public account at the Hawkesbury I shall continue it; Your Lordship will observe that its advantage to Government last year after the rent was paid amounted to 3,656 $\frac{3}{4}$  Bushels of Wheat equal to £1,462 11s.—None of which or indeed any of the Wheat grown last Year by those at Public Labor and estimated at 6,000 Bushels is yet thrashed out. The 710 Acres sowed on the Public Account this Year has every present appearance of

Progress of  
agriculture.

Produce of  
Cornwallis  
Farm.

1803.  
7 Aug.

The problem  
of grazing land.

yielding a plentiful return.—Altho' perhaps there is not a finer Grazing Ground in the world than this is, yet there are times when but little grass is to be got, owing to the Fires in the Summer and the check to that Vegetation in the Three Winter Months—As Cattle get more numerous this inconvenience will increase also to prevent which and to serve as an example to the Settlers I am now enclosing by a Double Ditching Tracts of 40 Acres each and planting them with Artificial Grasses, *i.e.*, Burnet, Clovers, Rye Grass and Sainfoin, all which have been raised from a very small quantity of Seed, and will be of great Utility to the Government labouring Cattle when Natural pasture becomes scarce.

Cultivation  
of artificial  
grasses.

Report on  
the settlers.

The Settlers being mostly cleared of their debts to individuals have exerted themselves very much in improving their respective allotments, by erecting comfortable Dwellings and Offices, as well as in Cultivation—the accompanying results of the Settlers Muster in the form prescribed by your Lordship with the accompanying Chart, will give more information than can be detailed by Letter. The growing Crops throughout the Colony at present promises a great increase if no floods happen at the Hawkesbury—By the Muster of the Settlers and the Chart your Lordship will observe the Numbers settled since the last Annual Muster, who are mostly the reduced Non Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the N.S.W. Corps, the discharged Seamen from H.M.S. Porpoise and Free Settlers arrived by the Glatton and other Ships And such deserving Characters among those who had expiated the Sentence of the Law as I think will merit that indulgence which their former good Conduct justifies.—They are mostly settled on the Banks of the Nepean, and descending the Hawkesbury. The soil in the former situation is equally good with the latter but I fear alike subject to similar inundations the evils of which I have guarded as much as possible against by securing elevated Spots for their buildings—Those New Settlers as well as the old ones, are mostly going on with great Spirit and well applied Industry.

Extension of  
the settled  
areas.

The extension of our Settlements has certainly done away the prejudice that so long existed of the Country not possessing a sufficiency of water for Agricultural and Grazing purposes—Your Lordship will observe by the lines that have been traversed, the abundance of water there is in this Country.—As I conceive extending the Settlers further along the Nepean to the Southward might induce them to molest the Wild Cattle I have stopped settling any more in that direction and shall now go on settling the Tract between the Government lot and the Settlers on the Nepean leaving sufficient space to increase the latter's allotments hereafter, at least such of them as may merit it by their industry,

as I am warned of the necessity of that precaution by the inconvenience now experienced by the People on the Banks of the Hawkesbury who having others placed immediately behind them, had no means of having their allotments enlarged for their increasing and acquired Stock.—To remedy that evil your Lordship will observe by the Chart that I have granted a tract of Land to the Settlers of Nelson District, as a common ground\* for Grazing their Cattle and Sheep—which shall be as generally extended as possible to other districts and that the delineations on this and future Charts may appear Clearer I have recommended those who possess more than One Farm that lye contiguous to one another to have them consolidated in one Grant which will be attended with much individual convenience.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Establishment  
of a common.

Consolidation  
of land grants.

As the late crops of Maize have been very abundant and so great a quantity of wheat having been purchased from Individuals as received for articles bartered from Investments joined to the great quantity of Flour sent from England I have been under the necessity of forbidding any more Grain to be received until next Quarter *i.e.* after September—As many Individuals have more Maize than they can possibly House, and as the young Swine will greatly increase by the Settlers being enabled to preserve them, which the superabundance of Grain will enable them to do, I judged it expedient to direct the Commissary to lend the Settlers who are known to be industrious a Cask of Beef each for which they are to pay an equal quantity of Fresh Pork for Salting in the Winter of next year, which is a present advantage to the Settlers insomuch that thereby they are enabled to save their Stock, consume their Grain and have a Years Credit for the payment Government will also receive a benefit as the Value of the Salt Beef will be doubled by the proportion of Salt Pork issued being only half what the Beef is; a similar Arrangement has taken place by lending Flour to the Settlers who are discharged from the Stores, to be returned in Wheat next Year.—And as I have well considered advancing the Welfare and prosperity of the Bonafide Settler an object of the first necessity for the Governor of this Colony to observe, I have the more readily and anxiously put in practice the plan recommended by your Lordship's last Despatch of furnishing deserving Settlers with Cattle either by hire or for Sale which your Lordship will observe has been carried into execution by the General Order, and I am happy to say many very deserving Characters among that Class are availing themselves of that indulgence which I fixed at the most reasonable rate To induce them to throw aside the Hoe and substitute the Plough—But any attack on early habits require much perseverance, anxiety and disappointment to overcome.—

Abundance  
of grain.

Exchange of  
beef for pork.

Hiring and  
sale of cattle.

\* Note 113.

1803.  
7 Aug.

However I must assure your Lordship that our Settlers in general are doing and behaving very well and Orderly—As our Granaries are so full I have directed the Commissary to postpone the payment of their unpaid debts, for what they have had and may have 'till the next Harvest, which is considered a great indulgence to them while it is a convenience to Government—The Method which I communicated in my last,\* settling all additional Grants on the Children will at least have the advantage of naturalizing them to the Soil their Fathers have cleared and Cultivated.

Land grants settled on children.

Progress of viticulture.

Thirty Acres of Ground are now ready at Castle Hill to plant Vine Cuttings which with the Ground we now have planted, will serve to prove how far Wine can be made here. But I am sorry to say, that this cultivation is by no means so generally attended to as I could wish, nor do I suppose that it will be thought of seriously until the Individual sees the success of the exertions of those employed by Government.

Government's live stock.

Respecting our Cattle I am happy to say the Public Stock does extremely well, and as we are erecting more Stock yards, and enclosing great extents of Ground every preparation is making for their security and the preservation of their increase—We have been so fortunate not to loose a single head of the Cattle lately brought from Bengal—I have been solicited for another contract but have declined it, as I do not think we shall want more supplies of that kind than the Buffalo and any other Ship can bring by the Channel Captn. Flinders has explored thro' Torres Straits which will be an expeditious and cheap method of supplying the Colony—The Cattle and other Stock belonging to Individuals are doing equally well—For enumeration of which I request your Lordships reference to the Settlers Annual Muster just taken and sent herewith.

The problem of the wild cattle.

In my Letter by the Glatton I informed your Lordship of the long journey Ens. Barrallier had taken into the Mountains and the almost entire impracticability of the Wild Cattle being able to pass that Barrier—Also the unsuccessful attempts that had been made to recover some of them—I also communicated my intention of trying to get some of the Cast off Bulls by shooting them and salting the Beef in the Winter Months—Soon after the Glattons departure I sent a party under the direction of a Man I thought might be confided in, they killed three Bulls and caught two Calves—But as I found the Cattle had retreated among the Gullies in the interior of the Mountains I withdrew the party and Published the Proclamation† contained in the General Orders—As it will evidently trend to a greater future advantage than molesting them at present, without we had a chance of succeeding in procuring a Number of them.

\* Note 114. † Note 115.

Soon after the Glatton had sailed a commencement was made in erecting a Public Brewery at Parranatta as being the most central and convenient situation, but as it requires some time and labour to erect the Malt Kiln Houses etc. no time is lost in compleating it, and in the mean time I have allowed a Man who has always brewed on his own Account, to purchase a part of the Hops arrived by the Glatton, when this desirable work is compleated, for which purpose much Barley has been sowed this year I hope a final Blow will be given to the desire of obtaining as well as the importation of Spirits the Yearly difference of which your Lordship will observe by the enclosed return.

1803.  
7 Aug.  
Erection of  
a public  
brewery.

I am happy to report the improving State of the Orphan Institution, altho' our Funds are rather low, and as your Lordships Letter to me of the 30th January 1802 confines the appropriation of the years profits of the Investments to that Year *i.e.* 1802 I request being informed how far my extending that appropriation to the same Institution may be approved of.

The orphan  
fund.

Your Lordship will also observe by the Report of the Work in hand that we have in addition to the other works going on, began a strong Stone Bridge\* to facilitate the Communication of the Two sides of the Cove at Sydney—The Plan of that Bridge includes with it a Dam for a Water Mill and conveying Fresh Water to the Ships in the Cove which will be highly advantageous to the Public and Ships coming here—This necessary and useful Work is carrying on at the Sole Expence of the Inhabitants arising from the Duties on former Spirits and such as come occasionally—And as the Inhabitants have shewn a Spirit to Second my Wishes respecting the regulating and forming the Streets, which with our increasing durable Buildings Public and Private is a proof how far the Individuals gains have been applied to making themselves more Comfortable.—A very spacious Brick Granary with Three Floors, is now compleated at the Hawkesbury for the Public use—I have employed the People in that Quarter to burn Bricks for building a large School House† and Offices with Garden etc. for a House of Public Institution for the Male Youth of this Colony—In the course of three Months I hope to see it finished, and as we are so fortunate to possess a very good School Master, one of the Missionaries from Otaheite, I am hopeful we shall soon commence the Education of our Male Youth which has been almost totally neglected—These Works with building the Stone Church at Sydney and Stone Barrack at Castle Hill, enlarging the Wharfs, Building Vessels and other works pointed out in the Quarterly Employment are the principal objects we are at present engaged on—Many works of equal necessity press for being began, but until those in hand are

Improvements  
in the town  
of Sydney.

Buildings at the  
Hawkesbury.

Public works.

\* Note 116. † Marginal note.—100 ft. by 24.

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7 Aug.

finished, which Experience points out should be of permanent Materials and Workmanship the labour would be ill applied and the buildings have to be renewed every three or Four Years, which certainly ought not to be the case with Public buildings of any kind.

The progress  
of the flax  
and woollen  
manufactories.

Our Flax and Woollen Manufactories still go on and I hope to have at length fixed on a Man who will conduct both much more to my satisfaction than has been the case yet—The Extensive room over the New Jail at Parramatta is appropriated for carrying on the whole of the Manufactories, *i.e.* in door work, and will in time do well, as your Lordship will observe that out of a pint of Seed in 1800 we have now upwards of 20 Acres of Flax sowed, exclusive of the Quantity of Linnen that has been made—Several Trials have been made of the Flax that grows about the Hawkesbury spontaneously, but it by no means answers so well as our Flax, not even when Cultivated.

Having so amply detailed every Circumstance respecting these Settlements in my Letters by the Glatton I shall forebear troubling your Lordship with a repetition of such Circumstances as I hope have already been the object of your Lordships consideration.

Application  
of Grimes  
for leave  
of absence.

Mr. Charles Grimes Surveyor General having been 12 Years in this Colony, constantly Employed in measuring and laying out Grounds, and having just recovered from an allarming Illness, he has by the inclosed requested my leave of Absence for the reasons stated therein—As I am sure nothing but the most unavoidable necessity takes him from hence—I am the more confident of his returning to his duty at the time limited—*i.e.* after he has been Six Months in England.

Annual general  
muster.

I have caused the General Annual Muster of Settlers to be taken a Month sooner this Year in Order to transmit it by the Porpoise—It is made agreeable to the form received from your Lordship, I hope it will contain every requisite information. Mr. Grimes who assisted in taking that Muster will be able to speak more particularly to the General Appearance, Cultivation, etc. of this Colony and as he will have the Honor of delivering this Despatch, he will be able to give your Lordship much information on most points respecting our present State.

I cannot close this Letter without assuring your Lordship of the very good state of Health generally enjoyed by the Inhabitants whose General Conduct is quiet and Orderly.

With this I forward a list of enclosures and have the Honor to be with much Respect,

My Lord, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.



[Enclosure No. 1.]  
 GENERAL Statement of the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement in New South Wales.

Date.	Civil Department Victualled.														Military Department Victualled.														
	Govr.	Lieut. Govr and N.S.W. Corps.	Judge Advocate.	Commissary.	Principal Surgeon.	Deputy Provost Marshal.	Secretary to the Go- vornor and Depty. Commy.	Chaplains, one absent on leave in Engl.	Assistant Surgeons.	Surveyor of Lands (Invalid).	Surveyor General.	Deputy Commissary.	Superintendents, Storekeepers, and Vintners.	Women.	Children above Ten Years Old.	Children above Two Years Old.	Children under Two Years.	Lieut. Col. and Lieut. Govern.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter- Master, 1 Paymaster.	Surgeon.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Privates.	Women.	Children above Ten Years Old.	Children above Two Years Old.
1803. 30th June	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	3	16	4	1	5	...	1	4	5	...	3	1	24	14,379	41	...	79	16
Date.	Convicts Victd. from the Stores.				People not Victd. from the Stores.				Orphans Victd. from the Stores.				Nos. Victd. at the differt. Rations.				Number of Souls in the Settlement.				Weeks Provisions in the Stores at the Established Ration.								
	Men.	Women.	Children above Ten Years Old.	Children above Two Years Old.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Numbers not Victd. from the Stores.	Numbr. of Full Ra- tions not Victd. Im- from the Stores.	Orphans Victd. Im- from the Stores.	Whole.	Two Thirds.	Half.	Quarter.	Public Stores.	Numbers at Full Ration.	Men.	Women.	Settlers.	Wheat and Flour.	Beef.	Pork.	Sugar.	Maize.	Men.	Women.	Children above Ten Years Old.	Children above Two Years Old.	Children under Two Years Old.
1803. 30th June	1,720	327	58	235	2,335	953	820	4,108	3,380	17	2,203	426,819	68	3,016	2,663	538	10	7,127	58	3,27	64	126	0	...	31	0			

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

1803.  
7 Aug.  
General  
statement of  
inhabitants.

## AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

1803.  
7 Aug.  
Agricultural  
returns.

RETURN of the number of acres sown with grain, pasture, and fallow, in the settlement of New South Wales, and the names of the persons by whom the said lands are held, as appeared at the muster taken between the 25th and 30th July, 1803.

	Acres.
The Crown .....	82,099
Lieutenant-Governor .....	100

*Captains—*

Georgè Johnston .....	790
Edward Abbott .....	704
John Piper .....	50

*Lieutenants—*

Thomas Hobby .....	500
John Brabyn .....	200
William Moore .....	208
Nicholas Bayly .....	680

*Ensigns—*

William Minchin .....	200
Surgeon John Harris .....	250
Paymaster Wm. Cox (suspended) .....	800
Quartermaster Thomas Laycock .....	1,470

*Civil Officers and Superintendents—*

Richard Atkins .....	146
John Palmer .....	1,070
Thomas Smyth .....	660
Sam'l Marsden .....	651
D'Arcy Wentworth .....	340
Augustus Allt .....	100
Charles Grimes .....	100
Thomas Arndell .....	630
James Williamson .....	100
Thomas Moore .....	502
William Bennett .....	30
Rich'd Fitzgerald .....	90
James Bloodworth .....	245
Nicholas Divine .....	210
James Vincent .....	100
William Baker .....	26
G. W. Evans .....	90
Thomas Rowley .....	1,040

*Absentees—*

John McArthur, Capt. ....	3,400
John Townson, „ .....	100
Will'm Balmain .....	1,480
Richard Johnson .....	100
William Kent .....	1,250

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS—*continued.*

1803.  
7 Aug.

Settlers—

283, holding various allotments up to and including 30 acres.				5,849
70 do do	do	from 30 to 50 acres..	2,619	
86 do do	do	from 50 to 100 acres..	5,439	
100 do do	do	from 100 to 200 acres..	8,140	
6 do do	do	from 200 to 300 acres..	1,070	
1 do do	do	from 300 to 400 acres..	350	
1 do do	do	from 400 to 500 acres..	470	
1 do do	do	from 500 to 1,028 acres	1,028	
Total .....				125,476

Agricultural returns.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

ACCOUNT of Spirits and Wine Imported into His Majesty's Colony in New South Wales, between the 31st December, 1801, and the 30th June, 1803, 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.

Return of spirits and wines imported and sent away.

Ships' Names.	Gallons Imported.		Gallons Landed.		Gallons sent away.		Gallons remain'g Bonded in the King's Store.		Price limited for Spirits.
	Spirits	Wines.	Spirits	Wines.	Spirits	Wines.	Spirits	W <sup>ns.</sup>	Per gall.
Arthur* .....	2,500	1,230	2,500	610	...	612	...	...	5s. 6d.
Atlas .....	2,166	120	...	...	2,166	120	...	...	.....
Fanny* .....	5,880	800	2,475	800	3,405	...	...	...	7s. 6d. & 15s
Perseus .....	140	200	140	...	...	200	...	...	7s.
Surprize† .....	180	400	60	200	120	200	...	...	6s.
Alexander .....	...	600	...	600	...	...	...	...	.....
Atlas (2nd) .....	250	800	250	800	...	...	...	...	15s.
Castle of Good Hope.†	14,631	160	8,096	84	6,535	76	...	...	9,10, & 14s.
L'Adele† .....	3,500	430	3,500	430	...	...	...	...	9s.
Between the 31st December, 1801 and 30th June, 1803.	29,247	4,740	17,021	3,530	12,226	1,208	...	...	.....
Between the 20th Sept., 1800, and 31st Dec., 1801, as per former returns.	59,294	30,896	39,851	8,896	32,320	22,000	...	...	.....

\* American vessels. † Indian vessels.

N.B.—Of the above Quantity of Spirits Landed there has been purchased on account of Government, from the 31st December, 1801, to the 30th of June, 1803, for the King's Ships, Colonial Vessels, Constables, and Watchmen, &c., 3,447½ gallons, at 7s. per gallon.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1803.  
7 Aug.  
Returns of  
employment.

[Enclosure No. 3.]  
QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT.

1803.	Month.	Settlement.	Agriculture and Stock.		Buildings.										Boat Builders, &c.			Various Employments.											
			Overseers.	Care of Government Stock.	Brick and Tile Makers.	Bricklayers, Plasterers, and Labourers.	Shingle, Pale, and Lath Splitters.	Brick and Timber Carriages.	Stone Cutters and Layers.	Sawyers and Timber Measurers.	House Carpenters and Labourers.	Blacksmiths and Labourers.	Painters.	Line and Charcoal Burners.	Carpenters, Shipwrights, and Caulkers.	Labourers, Watchmen, and Clerks.	Blacksmiths, Sawyers, and Rope Makers.	Wheelwrights, Millwrights, and Labourers.	Armourers and Ballifs.	Basket and Broom Makers.	Flax Dressers, Wool Carders, and Weavers.	Millers.	Schoolmasters, Sextons, and Bellmen.	Writers or Clerks.	Coopers, Fartners, and Wire Drawers.	Granary, Provision Stores, and Clerks.	Executions and Gaolers.		
June. ....	}	Sydney .....	10	11	12	8	8	3	24	16	2	24	13	1	9	20	6	10	4	4	4	3	15	2	7	4			
		Parramatta .....	9	37	...	10	8	18	2	24	13	14	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	2	3	...	7	1			
		Hawkesbury .....	9	75	...	...	5	...	9	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	...	1	6	3	...	3	...	
		Toongabbe .....	6	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Castle Hill .....	12	185	1	...	...	...	5	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total .....	46	369	58	12	18	11	52	36	35	40	32	2	14	20	6	10	28	36	9	...	6	33	8	6	18	2	17

1803.  
7 Aug.  
Returns of  
employment.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1803.	Month.	Settlement.	Various Employments.													Servants.					Recapitulate.					General Total.		
			Sadlers.	Natural History Painters and Botanists.	Tanners, Tool Helvers, and Thatchers.	Bakers.	Blind, Insane, and Invalids.	Bolling Salt.	Boats Crews.	Government. Gardens and Vineyards.	Colonial Vessels.	Town Gang.	Tall Gang.	Constables and Watchmen.	Carrying Water for Guards.	Attending Hospitals.	Sick and Convalescents.	Tailors, Shoemakers, and Barbers.	Printers and Book-binders.	To Commissd. Officers, Civil and Military, including Superintendants.	Non Commissd. Officers of the New South Wales Corps.	Overseers, Constables, and Firemen, doing Govt. work as Artificers.	To Settlers.	Overseers, Stock-keepers, and Employed in Agriculture.	Artificers, etc., Employed in Buildings.		Shipwrights and Boat Builders.	Various Employments.
June ...		Sydney .....	4	...	1	3	...	14	4	45	21	...	18	3	9	13	5	3	67	2	22	...	21	104	36	197	91	...
		Parramatta .....	3	...	8	...	5	12	...	39	...	37	2	6	19	7	...	...	37	...	13	35	67	94	...	208	86	...
		Hawkesbury .....	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	6	...	10	1	1	4	1	...	...	13	1	2	63	93	27	...	58	79	...
		Toongabbe .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	5	3	...	...	...	2	...	94	...	...	30	2	...
		Castle Hill .....	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	1	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	27	...	36	...	...
		Total .....	3	4	13	1	3	...	21	18	45	66	...	78	8	18	61	18	3	118	3	39	98	473	258	36	529	258

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT—continued.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Returns of  
employment.

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT of Female Convicts.

Month.	Settlement.	Woolen Manufactory.	Spinning, Picking Oakum, etc.	Husking Corn and Picking Weeds.	Taking Care of Government Huts.	Sail Makers.	Orphan House.	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.	Remarks.
June	Sydney	...	5	7	..	1	4	9	..	5	6	..	5	21	10	34	107	.....
	Parramatta	78	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	12	4	4	5	112	.....
	Hawkesbury	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	36	..	1	..	39	.....
	Toongabbe	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	6	.....
	Castle Hill	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	13	.....
	Total	78	5	18	3	1	4	17	2	5	6	2	53	26	17	40	277	.....

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

1803.  
7 Aug.Return of  
public works.

PUBLIC WORKS in hand during the Quarter from 31st March to 30th June, 1803.

*Agriculture.*—Preparing and Sowing 710 Acres at Castle Hill, Toongabbe and Hawkesbury with Wheat, Inclosing by a double ditching 40 Acres of Land, Sowing and Planting it with Burnet, Clover, and Sainfoin Gathering and Housing Maize from \* Acres of Ground at Castle Hill, Hawkesbury, and Toongabbe.

*Stock.*—See Superintendent's return and number of Men Employed in Quarterly Account.

*Buildings.*—Built a Brick Granary at Hawkesbury of the following dimensions length 101 Feet, breadth 25 Feet, Height to Wall plate 23 Feet, with Three Floors; Burning Bricks for a Public School for Boys; Repairing General Hospital and Barracks at Parramatta and Erecting works for a Public Brewery; Building a Stone Barrack for Convicts at Castle Hill—dimensions, 100 ft. by 24, with Two Storys; Building a Stone Church, at Sydney; Repairing Soldiers' Barracks, Officers' Quarters, and other Public Buildings; and making an addition to the Orphan House, and much other Incidental work.

N.B.—Exclusive of the above, a Stone Jail of large Dimensions and great Security at Parramatta is nearly finished; also a Stone Bridge† is Erecting at the head of the Cove for facilitating a safe Conveyance from one side of the Cove to the other, To Conduct the Fresh Water to the Shipping, and hereafter to facilitate the Erecting of a Water-Mill at Sydney, Which Works are of no Expence to the Crown.

*Boat-building, &c.*—Building a Vessel of Sixty Tons; A large Punt for transporting Ship-Timber; Repairing Colonial Vessels and Boats, and Squaring Ship-Timber for England.

*Wheelwrights, &c.*—Making Timber and Gun-Carriages; Boats carrying Salt Meat to Parramatta; bringing down Ship-Timber, Colonial Vessels Francis and Cumberland at Hunter's River for Coals and Cedar; Bee, going and coming from Hawkesbury with Grain.

*Various Employments.*—As respectively enumerated in the statement.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

[*This was a return relating to the farm rented by government; a copy is not available.*]

[Enclosure No. 6.]

[*A copy of the application of surveyor Grimes for leave of absence has not been found.*]

\* Blank in original. † Note 116.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Orders *re*  
Smuggling.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS.

1st October, 1802.

THE Governor having been this day informed that a quantity of Spirits had been smuggled from the Atlas, the following Rewards will be given on the fullest and most unequivocal proof before the Magistrates:

To any Free Person whatever, ashore or afloat, the amount of the Penalty, which is Two Hundred Pounds Sterling.

To any Convict, an Absolute Pardon, the Governor's Interest to get a Passage Home, to be Victualled from the Stores until a Passage can be procured, and the £200 Penalty, when recovered.

And if a Party concerned discovers and exhibits full and unequivocal proof, the full amount of the Penal Bond will be given when recovered.

9th October, 1802.

Commendation  
of Barrallier  
and Harris  
on their  
retirements  
from office.

LIEUT.-COL'L PATERSON having stated that the duties hitherto performed by Ensign Barrallier and John Harris, Esq., Surgeon of the New South Wales Corps, are contrary to his Instructions from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, stating "Not being permitted on any account whatever to engage into the Cultivation of Farms or any other Occupation that are to detach them from their Military Duty," His Excellency being anxious to pay every deference and obedience to Lt.-Col. Paterson's Idea of that Instruction, dispenses in future with the valuable assistance he has hitherto received from those Officers with the Lt.-Colonel's entire Approbation. The first in discharging the duties of Military Engineer and Artillery Officer, superintending the Military Defences, Batteries, and Cannon of this Settlement, in addition to which he has most arduously and voluntarily executed the duties of Civil Engineer and Surveyor to the advancement of the Geography and the Natural History of the Territory. The second, in having executed the Office of Naval Officer and Magistrate, Both of which duties the Governor has a pride in testifying he has hitherto discharged in the most honorable and highly useful manner, to the benefit of His Majesty's Service in general, the detection and punishment of Vice and Robbery, the Preservation of the Peace of this Settlement, and largely increasing the subsistence and means of supporting the Orphan Establishment of this Colony, for all which the Governor requests that his Thanks may be communicated to those Officers. And as Paymaster Cox, of the New South Wales Corps, is precisely in the same situation as the preceding Gentlemen, His Excellency dispenses with his assistance as a Magistrate; And as the Governor finds it necessary to Anticipate any interpretation of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's Instructions to Lt.-Col'l Paterson, he dispenses with the attendance of the Corporal and four Privates of the New South Wales Corps acting as a Guard to the Governor when travelling, and requests Lieut. Col'l Paterson will order his Thanks to be given them for their attachment and alacrity.

The Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of this Territory directs that no Officer or Soldier in the Territory be employed on any other than their Military duty, except the Governor's Orderly Serjeant and an Orderly Private at Parramatta.



A General Court Martial will assemble on Tuesday morning next, at ten o'clock, for the trial of such Offenders as may be brought before it.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Orders *re*

10th October, 1802.

THE Provost Marshal, head Constable, Gaoler, and every other person concerned in the Police, will make their daily and occasional Reports to the Lieutenant-Governor, to whom all complaints respecting Breaches of the Peace are to be made in the first instance, and in his absence from Headquarters, to the Judge Advocate or nearest Magistrate.

11th October, 1802.

THE Governor requests the Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps will furnish him with the Names of all the Officers that the detail of the Regiment will enable to sit on the General Court-Martial appointed for to-morrow, excepting Capt'n Anthony Fenn Kemp, who, being so deeply implicated and concerned in the result and event of the pending Trials, becomes ineligible to sit as a Member of the said General Court-Martial. During the Trials the Governor dispenses with the Officer of the Guard's attendance at the Guard-House, which will furnish another Officer for the Court-Martial.

The present Acting Justices of the Peace for this Territory are: His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Judge-Advocate, the Rev. Sam. Marsden, T. Arndell, C. Grimes, and T. Jamison, Esquires, to whom alone all references are to be made as Magistrates.

Until further Arrangements are made in the Naval Officer's Department, no other Permits for landing Spirits than those signed by the Governor are valid.

12th October, 1802.

THE General Court-Martial ordered for to-day is postponed until to-morrow morning, after Guard Mounting.

His Excellency is pleased to grant a Provisional Conditional Emancipation to Five Prisoners of good character, who are to be mounted and serve as a Body-Guard to the Governor.

13th October.

His Excellency is pleased to approve of the Proceedings and Sentence of the General Court Martial held on Surgeon Harris of the New South Wales Corps.

His Excellency the Governor, has appointed Mr. Charles Throsby (doing the duty of Mr. James Thompson, Staff-Surgeon, in his absence), the medical duty at Castle Hill, and to act as a Magistrate of this Territory.

14th October, 1802.

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Mr. George Brydges Bellasis, by a Colonial Commission, to be a Lieut't of Artillery and to rank as such in this Colony, being charged with the Inspection and Direction of the Batteries and Cannon in this Settlement, and also as Commandant of the Governor's Body-Guard of Cavalry.

If any person whatever is detected throwing any filth into the Stream of fresh Water, cleaning Fish, Washing, erecting pig-styes

1803.  
7 Aug.

Orders re  
Pollution of  
Tank Stream.

near it, or taking water up but at the Tanks, on conviction before a Magistrate, their Houses will be taken down and forfeit £5 for each Offence to the Orphan Fund; and, if a Prisoner on or off the Store, they shall be punished with imprisonment and hard labour for Twelve Months. Every person, Civil or Military, and all others, are required to detect and bring forward offenders against this order after the 17th instant.

16th October, 1802.

Rations.

A SUPPLY of Flour being arrived in the Alexander, the Commissary is directed to issue a full Ration of Grain, consisting of 10 lbs. of Wheat in lieu of 8 lbs. of Flour, and 3 lbs. of Maize in lieu of three Pints of Pease, to all Males, per Week; Women and Children in proportion.

Grain to be  
received in the  
public stores.

Notwithstanding a Report, asserted and circulated, that it was the Governor's intention not to take any more Grain into the Stores after the arrival of the Flour expected from England, he takes this opportunity of saying, that the Stores are and will remain open for that purpose, and he hopes the premiums of Stock, for certain exertions of the Settlers in cultivation, &c., will induce every one of them to do their utmost in raising as much Grain and Stock as possible.

Court martial  
on Minchin.

The Commander in Chief considering his approval of the Sentence of the General Court Martial held on Ensign and Adjutant Minchin, inadmissible, under the existing circumstances, declines deciding thereon; he requests the Deputy Judge Advocate will transmit a Copy of the Proceedings to the Judge-Advocate General to be laid before His Majesty, for His Royal Consideration and Decision thereon. The General Court Martial is therefore dissolved; and as Ensign and Adjutant Minchin's Services are necessary, he is released from the Arrest he was placed in, to do duty in the New South Wales Corps until His Majesty's Pleasure is received.

Civil  
appointments.

Thomas Jamison Esq. is appointed to act as a Magistrate in the room of John Harris Esq. Surgeon of the New South Wales Corps.

W. N. Chapman Esq. is appointed Naval Officer in the room of John Harris Esq. whom the Governor has appointed Receiver of all Fees, Fines, Quit Rents, Assessments etc. with Lieut. Col. Paterson's permission.

Mr. James Williamson, Deputy Commissary of this Territory being arrived is to enter on the execution of that duty.

17th October, 1802.

Court martial  
on Johnston.

IN obedience to His Majesty's Commands, signified by the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, containing the following Paragraph:—"You are to state to Major Johnston the reasons for his not being brought to a Court-Martial, as also His Majesty's Pleasure that he should be released from his Arrest and return to his duty"—

In consequence of which Major Johnston is released from his Arrest, and is to return to his duty. The Commander-in-Chief judges it necessary to observe that the most honourable Reconciliation has taken place between Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson and Major Johnston, in his presence.

Another Officer being added to the New South Wales Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson will direct a second Subaltern to take Post at Parramatta.

The Service requires a Subaltern to be ready to take Post at the Battery at George's Head as early as a Barrack can be erected for him, unless an exigency should require it sooner.

1803.  
7 Aug.

A Non Commissioned Officer, and three Privates, of the Relief for Norfolk Island, to be ready to embark on Saturday next on board the Francis.

Orders *re*  
Military.

All Officers, Civil and Military, Superintendants etc. are to send lists of their servants victualled from the stores to the Governor's Secretary, on or before Thursday next the 21st Instant.

Assigned  
servants.

18th October, 1802.

ENSIGN FRANCIS BARRALLIER, of the New South Wales Corps (with Lieut. Col'l Paterson's previous consent), to be Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

Barrallier  
appointed  
aide-de-camp.

19th October, 1802.

THE Bell for the people leaving work is not to be rung till three o'Clock in the afternoon until further Orders.

Hours of  
labour.

Several Convicts having absented themselves from Government labour, Notice is hereby given that if they do not repair to the respective Settlements at which they were employed, and appear at their work on or before Monday next, the 25th instant, every person who may be absent after that date will, when apprehended, be punished with 500 lashes, and kept in double-irons in the Gaol Gang during the remainder of their Terms of Transportation.

Absconding  
convicts.

22nd October, 1802.

THE Commander-in-Chief is instructed not to dispense with the Loyal Associations; But, as there is no necessity for keeping them embodied constantly, they are to be exercised during One Month in every Year, unless their services should be called forth on any particular emergency, in consequence of which the following Regulations are made respecting the Officers, viz. :—

Loyal  
Associations.

William Balmain, Esq., to be Captain Commandant of the Sydney and Parramatta Associations;

Thomas Rowley, Esq., Captain of the Sydney Company; and

Thomas Smyth, Esq., Provost-Marshal, Lieutenant; James Thompson, Esq., Captain of the Parramatta Company;

D'Arcy Wentworth, Esq., Lieutenant, and Mr. John Jamison, Lieutenant.

The Muster Rolls are to continue the same as when delivered to the Governor by Captain Balmain, unless any exceptions may have since become necessary.

Captain Rowley and Mr. Wentworth will receive Lists of those who are now to be enrolled. They will receive the Cloathing and Arms sent for that purpose by Government on Monday, the 25th Instant. The Conditions on which they are re-enrolled will be previously made known to them.

Captain Rowley is directed to have the inspection and care of the Barracks appropriated to the Civil and Military.

[The remainder of this order was also forwarded in Enclosure No. 2 to the despatch of Governor King marked "Separate with Military No. 1," and dated 9th November, 1802, with the addition of the following to the last paragraph.]

Also the names of the Officers ordered for the Relief at Norfolk Island, that arrangements may be made for their conveyance and the return of those now stationed there.

Military  
relief.

23rd October, 1802.

1803.  
7 Aug.  
Orders re  
Military  
rations.

In consequence of the Secretary at War's Letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson, dated the 27th September, 1800, stating "that he does not see any ground for continuing to exempt the men from the established Deduction during any period when they receive complete Rations of Provisions, as after taking those Deductions they will still enjoy the full advantage of the nett additions made to the pay of the Infantry of the Line in the Year 1797," and the Governor and Commissary being directed to issue a full Ration to the Military as long as the Stores will admit of it, the following weekly Ration (agreeable to the King's Warrant of May 25th, 1797), will be issued to the Military until further orders, viz. :—

Flour, 10½ lb., or wheat, 13 lb.; beef, 10½ lb., or pork, 4 lb. 6 oz.

The above complete Ration does away the Order of yesterday respecting Sugar.

Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson will make such Regulations respecting the deductions as he may conceive the Secretary at War's Letter to him requires.

From the dearness of animal food, the Officers will continue to receive the Treasury Ration, subject to such Regulations as may be ordered on that head hereafter by the Secretary at War.

Appointment  
of barrack  
master.

The Commander-in-Chief having judged it necessary to appoint Captain Thomas Rowley, late of the New South Wales Corps and now of the Loyal Sydney Association, to have the inspection and direction of the Barracks, the Commanding Officer is requested to direct the Quarter-master to give Captain Rowley an account of the different articles of barrack furniture, &c., now in the different barracks at Sydney and Parramatta, and to conform to the regulations on that behalf.

The relief for  
Norfolk Island.

His Majesty's Ship Buffalo being destined for a particular service when she is cleared of her cargo, and it being impossible to hire any Transports to carry the Relief to Norfolk Island, that service will be performed by the Francis and Cumberland, Colonial Vessels.

As the Officers' tour of duty now at Norfolk Island is nearly expired, Lieut.-Colonel Paterson will order a Captain, and such other Officers as he may judge necessary, to embark on Saturday next, on board the Francis, with that Relief.

24th October, 1802.

Issue of  
military rations.

THE following Regulations are to be carried into execution for the clearer conducting the issue of the Military Rations, and accounting for the deductions :—

The Quarter-master to deliver to the Commissary a monthly list of the Military for Rations, distinguishing Officers at Treasury, and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates at Military Ration, signed by the Quarter-master and approved by the Commanding Officer.

Any alterations that may be necessary to be made weekly to be signified by the Quarter-master in writing to the Commissary, signed and approved as above.

The Monthly List to be delivered to the Commissary on the 24th of each month, and the weekly alterations on Thursday mornings.

The Monthly Lists to be inspected and signed by the Commanding Officer, Quarter-master, and Commissary, previous to the 31st December annually, when they are to be made up for the twelve

months, and sent with a statement of the numbers victualled for the year to the Secretaries of the Treasury and Auditors of Public Accounts.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Against each Non-commissioned Officer and Private's Name contained in the lists, the Commissary will set off the amount of their year's deduction, as pointed out by His Majesty's Warrant, bearing date the 6th of February, 1799.

Orders re  
Issue of  
military rations.

The Quarter-master will draw the full proportion of Rations under issue from the Commissary between daylight and eight o'clock on Monday mornings, and issue it agreeable to the directions he may receive from the Commanding Officer, taking care to return the empty casks to the Commissary immediately after the Weekly Issue.

25th October, 1802.

THE Commanders of His Majesty's Ships are instructed that whenever the Colours are hoisted on any Public Day or other occasion, if any English or Foreign Vessel neglects paying the usual compliment, they require of them to hoist their Colours, and in case of a non-compliance, to inform the Governor, Lieut.-Governor, or Officer in Command at Sydney thereof, who will order all intercourse to cease with those Vessels.

Flying of  
colours by  
ships.

October 26th, 1802.

THE Commissary is directed to make a reserve of 10,000 lbs. of Sugar to issue in the proportion of Six Ounces each full ration in lieu of 3 lbs. of Maize.

Issue of sugar.

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

28th October, 1802.

[The first four paragraphs of this order were forwarded as Enclosure E to despatch marked "Military No. 1," dated 9th November, 1802.]

If the Passage Boats carry any Prisoner or other Person who is not a Settler to or from Sydney or Parramatta, without a Pass signed by the Magistrate, the Proprietor will, on Conviction, forfeit his Boat to the Public use.

Passage boats.

William Warring having refused his Boat to the Constables to assist in taking some Runaways, it is to be understood that any Person refusing assistance required by the Police will be amenable to the Law provided on that behalf.

Assistance  
to police.

It is known that many Settlers have been in the habit of employing those who have left Government Labour. Settlers and other Persons employing any Prisoner without seeing his Certificate, will incur the Penalty pointed out by former Orders, and the prisoners who leave their work will not escape their part of the punishment.

Absconders.

The Settlers are required to stop any Prisoner going through their Grounds and demand their Pass, and if they are not possessed of one to secure and send them to the nearest Settlement, and for the more effectual preservation of their property they are required to be assisting each other in apprehending all stragglers who cannot give a good account of themselves.

1803.  
7 Aug.
- Orders *re*  
Hours for  
public labour.
- Certificates of  
leave and  
for expirees.
- The Officers in Command at the different Settlements will lose no time in informing each other of any Prisoners absconding, that an immediate search may be made for them.
- The Hours for Public Labour until further Orders are as follows: From Sunrise to 8 in the Morning, From 9 till 3 in the Afternoon; Saturdays from Sunrise to 8 in the Morning. Tasks in proportion to the Hours for Labour.
- Certificates will be renewed and issued to those who have the Governor's leave to be off the Stores, as well as to those whose Terms of Transportation are expired, on Thursday, the 11th of November; those in the Districts of Parramatta, to attend at the Court-house there; those at Hawkesbury, at the Green Hills; and those at Sydney, at the Secretary's Office. Those who do not appear will be ordered to Government Labour. People belonging to Boats will leave their Names and last Certificates with their employers.
- 

- Discharge  
of Sutton.
- November 1st, 1802.
- MR. WILLIAM SUTTON, Store-keeper at Parramatta having acted in direct disobedience of the General Orders of the 16th ult. and the Governor's Verbal Orders of the 22nd ult. in serving Flour in lieu of Wheat on the 23rd ult. is discharged from that Office.
- Mr. Williamson, Deputy Commissary of Provisions and Stores, will repair to Parramatta and take charge of the Provisions and Stores at that place.
- 

- Civil  
appointment.
- November 6th, 1802.
- MR. G. W. EVANS is appointed Store-keeper in Charge of the Receipt and Issue of Grain at Parramatta, in the room of Mr. W. Sutton, discharged.
- 

- Assembling of  
criminal court.
- November 6th, 1802.
- A CRIMINAL COURT of Judicature will assemble at Sydney, on Tuesday next, the 9th Instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of such offenders as may be brought before it.
- His Majesty's Ship Buffalo being intended for a particular service, and the season requiring dispatch, the attendance of the Officers of that Ship as Members of the Court is dispensed with.
- 

- Rations.
- 11th November, 1802.
- THE proportion of Salt Beef to Salt Pork being very inconsiderable, the Commissary is directed to continue the issue of Salt Pork till further Orders.

The Commissary is directed to issue the Treasury Ration of Sugar to the Civil and Military who receive that Ration, agreeable to the Orders of 22nd of October.

The Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps will inform the Governor whenever the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates may wish to receive Sugar as part of their compleat Ration.

Loyal  
Associations.

The pressure of the Public Service having prevented the Associations being re-embodied agreeable to the Governor's Instructions on that behalf, as pointed out by the Orders of the 22nd of October, giving out the Arms, Accoutrements, and Cloathing is deferred till after Harvest.

November 12th, 1802.

1803.  
7 Aug.

THE Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps is requested to furnish the Governor with a list of such Soldiers who have Families off the Store, consisting of more than Two Children, with the names, ages, and numbers of such Children.

Orders *re*  
Military  
returns.

13th November, 1802.

IN addition to the five Families to each Company of the New South Wales Corps victualled from His Majesty's Stores at the Public Expense, as a further indulgence the Governor has directed the Commissary to give a Ration (according to the ages) to the eldest children of each Family not victualled from the Stores, where the number of children exceeds two.

Rations for  
soldiers'  
families.

The Commanding Officer is requested to furnish the Governor with a List of the Families Victualled in consequence of the Order of the 22nd ultimo, and the addition made thereto by the Order of this day.

14th November, 1802.

A GUARD boat with three Privates is to row Guard round the French Ships until their departure. The first Boat to go off at sunset from His Majesty's ship Buffalo, to row until ten o'clock; the Red Cutter to go from Government Wharf at ten o'clock to relieve the Buffalo's Boat; the Red Cutter to be relieved by Mr. Harris's Boat at two o'clock; and that succession until the French ships leave the port. In each of the two latter boats three Privates are to be sent; whose orders are not to suffer any other than the French ships' boats to approach; any boat or canoe making such attempt to be stopped and brought up when the Boat returns from the Relief.

Guard boats  
for French  
ships.

15th November, 1802.

To enable individuals who cultivate Ground, and who have servants to provide for, to supply themselves with some Salt Pork for their domestic uses alone, and *not to sell again*, the Governor has allowed Mr. George Bass, who has brought a Cargo of Salt Pork from the Society Islands on Contract with the Crown, to sell such quantities as individuals may need for the use of their Farms and Servants until Monday next, when the remainder will be taken into the store agreeable to the Contract.

Sale of pork  
by Bass.

19th November, 1802.

THE Governor considers it necessary to warn those Prisoners of their folly who may attempt to escape before their Terms of Transportation are expired.

Attempts  
to escape.

Forty Prisoners who made such an attempt by the French ships have been put on shore again, several of whom are sentenced to a very just punishment by the Magistrates.

As the Governor has uniformly made it a practice to send Lists of those who escape to the Sheriffs of the Counties in which they were tried, as well as to the Chief Magistrates in each Metropolis of the Three Kingdoms, there can be little doubt that those who do escape before their Terms are expired will expiate their folly with their lives.

Those who are detected in such practices in future will not be excused from receiving the full punishment that may be awarded; and a List will be kept of those who have recently made that attempt, as well as of those who may in future, whereby they will

1803.  
7 Aug.  
Orders *re*
- be excluded from either indulgence or favor which are alone due to the industrious and deserving.
- It is hoped that the lenient example (two only having been punished out of the number that have been sentenced) will prevent any future attempts of that kind, as no pardon will hereafter be extended to any who may make those attempts.
- Motives of humanity alone, and the Governor's wish to prevent ill-advised from similar destructive proceedings, render necessary the punishment of those who have attempted to mislead themselves and others by taking away Government Boats.
- The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland having requested the Governor to allow the Revd. Mr. O'Neil\* and Patrick Miles, *alias* Miers, to return to Europe, if their conduct has been proper, His Excellency has given that permission.
- It is to be clearly understood that any Boat whatever in the act of carrying, or if proved they ever have carried, any prisoner or other person on board a vessel at any time without permission from a Magistrate during the vessel's stay here or from the Governor or Officer in Command, after a week's previous notice is given before the ship's departure, such boat will be seized, and the proprietor forfeit £5 to the Orphan House.
- The Naval Officer's Clerk will attend every Day between 10 and 12 o'clock at the Wharfinger's to register all the boats belonging to individuals, including every boat in this Settlement. The proprietors of such boats as are already numbered and registered will give in their names and numbers on or before the 24th Inst., and the others as soon as possible that their number may be given. Any boat found after the 30th Inst. without being registered and numbered on the stern will be seized and forfeited to the Orphan House.
- 
- 23rd November, 1802.
- Quarrying of stone.
- THERE being great reason to believe that the work of Gov't Stonemasons is greatly appropriated by the workmen to the benefit of their individual employers, no other Masons but those belonging to Gov't are to work at the Stone Quarry behind the Windmill in Cockle Bay, nor is any Stone to be removed from thence but by those employed by Government.
- 
- 28th November, 1802.
- Appointment of a magistrate.
- HIS EXCELLENCY has been pleased to appoint Capt. William Kent, of the Royal Navy, to act as a Magistrate throughout the Limits of this Territory and its Dependencies.
- Standard measures.
- It having been discovered that some of the strikes used in the measuring Wheat have occasioned a very great loss to the growers, to prevent such fraudulent practices no other strikes than those made and stamped by the Superintending Carpenters at Sydney and Parramatta, are to be used throughout the Colony, and for which the Carpenters are allowed to make a charge of One Shilling for each. Any person having strikes in their possession not made by and marked as above, will, on conviction before a Magistrate, forfeit £5 and One Shilling for each Bushel of Wheat or Maize that can be proved to have been so measured. This Order to be in full force after the 5th December next.
- During the Governor's occasional absence from Sydney, all requests are to be delivered at the Secretary's Office on Mondays, as usual, which will be forwarded to the Governor for his approbation or rejection.

\* Note 117.



December 5th, 1802.

WHENEVER there appears cause for complaining of the Quality of any part of the Ration under issue, that complaint is to be made by the Quarter-master at Sydney, and by the Non-Commissioned Officers who attend the issue at Out-Posts, to the Commanding Officers respectively, who will inspect it themselves; and, if they conceive there is any, or the least cause, they will not lose a moment in reporting to the Commander in Chief, who will ever consider it his bounden Duty to cause all such complaints as are made in regular and orderly manner to be immediately investigated, and grant full redress, as it is by no means the interest of Government to receive or issue bad provisions. This being the regular mode throughout His Majesty's Service, the Governor hopes that this information will prevent a repetition of the improper refusals of the Ration by the Military which have taken place lately.

The Wheat grown by Government, and that furnished by individuals, will be the first for issue; and when a sufficiency is not in the Store, the Military will be served with Flour in preference to any other description of persons, except those who are victualled at Out-Posts, where there is not a possibility of grinding the Grain.

1803.  
7 Aug.  
Orders *re*  
Complaints  
about rations.

Issue of grain  
and flour.

5th December, 1802.

WHEN there is a sufficiency of Wheat in the Store to issue, which cannot be ground, the Commissary and his Deputies are directed to require of the Commanding Officer of the Corps or of Detachments, the Quarter-master or a Sergeant, to see the Ration of Wheat ground and sifted on Friday, that a sufficient addition may be made to the quantity of Wheat to make the complete Ration of Flour.

The Commanding Officer of the Corps will direct the Commanding Officers of Detachments situated between Head-Quarters of the Corps and the Commander-in-Chief, to make the most expeditious reports to him of every public occurrence relative to their Command, or in which the interest or hindrance of His Majesty's Service is concerned, and which does not relate to the detail of the Corps or Detachments.

The Service requiring an escort of a Corporal and Two Privates being sent with the Provision Cart from Parramatta to the Mountain Depôt, Lieut.-Col. Paterson is requested to order that Party to be in readiness to go to-morrow Morning from the Parramatta Detachment. The Corporal is to be directed to obey Ensign Barrallier's directions either for remaining at the depôt or returning with the Cart. They are to take Four Days' Provisions from next Saturday, which the Parramatta Storekeeper is ordered to issue.

Military  
rations.

Reports to  
the governor.

Provisions for  
Barrallier.

December 21st, 1802.

A COURT of Criminal Judicature will assemble at Sydney, to-morrow, the 22nd Instant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of such Offenders as may be brought before it.

From the information the Governor has received and his own observations, he is happy to find that the principal part of the Settlers are recovering from the state of debt and dependance they so long have been in; and to enable them to persevere and free themselves from the claims of their creditors, His Excellency has thought proper to continue the Suspension of the Treasury Order, in consequence of which Wheat, well cleaned, will continue to be received into His Majesty's Stores at Eight Shillings per Bushel, in

Assembling of  
criminal court.

Settlers.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Orders *re*  
Retailing  
of salt.

such quantities as will not endanger its preservation. The days for receiving Wheat into the Stores are Fridays, and it is expected that the debts due to Government will be the first paid.

For the convenience of the Settlers the Commissary is directed to purchase a quantity of Salt from the Venus, Brig, and to retail it to them at 2½d. per Pound, in exchange for Wheat put into the Stores.

25th December, 1802.

Commutation  
of death  
sentence.

FROM the length of time that has elapsed since any public Executions has been rendered necessary, and the hopes the Governor had formed that the necessity of such dreadful examples would greatly decrease, and in which he trusts not to be deceived by the example afforded to the Colony at large by the miserable feelings of the Felon now under sentence of death.

The return of auspicious Events we are now commemorating, and some favourable circumstances being represented to His Excellency respecting the Convict now under Sentence, has induced him to extend His Majesty's Mercy, by granting him a Pardon Conditionally on his being Transported to Norfolk Island for Life. But on thus extending His Majesty's Mercy to a Culprit whose life ought to have atoned for the injury done to this Colony, and to deter others from committing such crimes in future, it is clearly to be understood that no Pardon will in future be extended to those hereafter convicted of Sheep stealing or similar crimes tending to the destruction of public or private property, as well as the subsistence and future resources of this Colony.

Military  
relief.

That part of the Military Relief ordered to Norfolk Island to be in readiness to embark on board the Lady Nelson to-morrow morning, at daylight, if the wind and weather be favourable, of which the Commander of the Lady Nelson will inform Lieut. Col. Paterson.

11th January, 1803.

Convicts  
transferred  
to out-  
settlements.

WHEN any Persons either Male or Female are sent to any of the different Settlements as a punishment, they are, on no pretence whatever, to be allowed a Pass from thence, without the Governor's permission; and should any persons under such circumstances, be found at Head Quarters, they will instantly receive a severe punishment, and be returned from whence they came.

12th January, 1803.

WHEN any person is sent to an Out settlement as a punishment the Magistrate or Magistrates before whom they were convicted will inform the Magistrate of the place they are sent to of their crime and term of punishment.

Passes issued  
to travellers.

As much loss of Public Labour arises from the renewal of Passes, the Magistrates giving a Pass to those at Public Labour who have indispensable business to transact, are to mention whether the Person is Free, off the Stores by Certificate, or at Public Labour, also to insert the number of Days in words; and any application for the renewal of a pass to persons at Government Labour is to be rejected by the Magistrate to whom application is made.

Prisoners at Public Labour obtaining Passes from a Magistrate, are to shew it immediately on their arrival at the place they have permission to go to, to the Head Constable, and on their return to

the place they belong to they are to deliver such Pass to the Magistrate they had it from, or to the Superintendent at the Settlement they are at; in failure of which each offender will receive the punishment of Twenty-five lashes, and One Hundred Lashes if found at any place without a Pass from the nearest Magistrate to the Settlement they belong to.

To prevent irregularities and loss of labour, both to the public and to individuals, by Prisoners coming to Sydney for the purpose of asking to go off the Stores, and other requests, the following Regulations are to be observed, viz.:

No application from any Prisoner (who came to this country since the Friendship's arrival) to go off the Stores will be attended to, nor will any but the industrious and well-behaved be allowed that indulgence.

All applications to go off the Stores, and other requests whatever, by those at Public Labour at Parramatta, Castle Hill, Toongabbee, and Hawkesbury, are to be made to the Rev. Mr. Marsden, at Parramatta, and T. Arndell, Esq., Hawkesbury, who will transmit such applications and requests, with their remarks thereon, to the Governor on Thursday mornings, who will return his approbation or rejection on Friday evenings; and all applications and requests by those at Public Labour in and about Sydney, to be made as usual at the Secretary's Office.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Orders re

Applications  
from prisoners.

13th January, 1803.

THE Commissary is directed to issue Four Ounces of Sugar, in lieu of Three Pints of Maize or Pease, to each Man at the Treasury Ration, Women and Children in proportion, until further Orders.

Issue of sugar.

15th January, 1803.

On Tuesday, the 25th Instant, the Prisoners at Government Labour, and Officers' Servants, &c., Male and Female, drawing provisions from the Public Stores, will be Mustered by the Governor at Government House, at Nine o'clock in the Morning, when they are to attend with their respective Overseers.

General  
muster.

The Officers, Civil and Military, at Sydney will deliver Lists to the Governor's Aid-du-Camp of their Servants' Names who are victualled from the Public Stores, and those they have off the Stores; also the quantity of Live Stock they are possessed of, distinguishing Male and Female, with the quantity of Grain they mean to furnish the Public Stores with this Year; this List to be delivered on Monday next. Timely Notice will be given when the Musters are to take place and the Lists required from the Officers at Parramatta and Hawkesbury.

Returns to be  
forwarded.

Tuesday next being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth Day, the New South Wales Corps will fire three *Feu-de-joies* at Noon, to be followed by a Royal Salute from the Battery, and at One o'Clock His Majesty's Ships Buffalo and Porpoise will Fire Twenty-one Guns each in Honour of the Day.

Celebration of  
the Queen's  
birthday.

At Half an Hour past One the Governor will be ready to receive the Compliments of the Officers—Civil, Military, Naval, and Colonial—on that Occasion at Government House.

18th January.

THIS being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, Lieut.-Colonel Paterson will direct the Quartermaster to draw a proportion of fresh beef from Government House, to furnish a pound to

1803.  
7 Aug.  
Orders re  
Celebration of  
the Queen's  
birthday.
- each Non-Commissioned Officer and Private of the Guard on Duty at Headquarters.  
The Governor has also directed the usual Donation of Half a Pint of Spirits to be given to each Non-Commissioned Officer and Private of the Corps, A return of the Numbers to be delivered to the Store-keeper at the Dry Store for that purpose.  
His Excellency has directed that all Prisoners confined in Gaol, except those for Debt, be liberated.
- 
- Debts to  
government.
- 19th January.  
THE Governor finds it necessary to remind those who are indebted to the Commissary for Articles supplied from the Public Stores (including the Investments of the Cornwallis, Coromandel, Perseus, and Whalers), that it is necessary they should not only make those Payments as soon as possible in Wheat, but also that they discharge the Quit Rents due, agreeable to the General Order of the 14th of last September. The Governor hopes that a repetition of this Order will be unnecessary after the 1st of next March.
- Claims on gaol  
and orphan  
funds.
- The Treasurers of Committees of the Gaol and Orphan Funds being directed to make the last year's Accounts up to the 1st Instant, any person having claims on those Funds are to produce them to the Orphan Committee on the 23d Instant, and to the Gaol Committee on the 1st of February next, after which no Claims will be attended to.
- 
- Police reports.
- 25th January.  
DURING Lieut. Governor Paterson's indisposition, all Reports respecting the Police are to be made to the Judge-Advocate, or Thomas Jamison Esq and in their absence to the Governor.
- 
- Retirement  
of Paterson.
- 26th January, 1803.  
THE Governor and Commander-in-Chief is much concerned that the ill state of Colonel Paterson's health obliges him, by the advice of the Medical Gentlemen of the Colony, to withdraw himself from his Civil and Military Duties until his health is re-established. All Military Reports are, therefore, to be made to Brevet-Major George Johnstone during Lieut.-Colonel Paterson's indisposition, as well as the Reports of the Civil Officers, during the Governor's occasional absence from Head Quarters.
- 
- Court martial  
on Hobby.
- 8th February, 1803.  
THE Governor, considering his Approval of the Sentence of the General Court-Martial held on Lieut. Hobby, of the New South Wales Corps, inadmissible under the existing circumstances, and he being his Prosecutor, declines deciding thereon. The Officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate will prepare Copies of these Proceedings, to be transmitted to the Judge-Advocate General, for His Majesty's Most Gracious Consideration and Decision; In consequence of which, Lieut. Hobby will return to his Duty in the New South Wales Corps, in the Parramatta Detachment, until His Majesty's Pleasure is received.
- Medical  
appointment.
- Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth, Staff Surgeon, will hold himself in readiness to embark on board His Majesty's Ship Buffalo, to do duty at Norfolk Island.

9th February.

A GENERAL Court Martial will assemble to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, for the trial of such offenders as may be brought before it.

1803.  
7 Aug.Orders re  
Assembling of  
court martial.

11th February.

THE Detachment at Norfolk Island not being issued a complete Ration, nor under the stoppages directed by the General Orders of the 22d and 23d of October last, the Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps will give the necessary directions to the Officer Commanding the Detachment at Norfolk Island, by the first conveyance.

Military  
rations.

16th February, 1803.

THE Governor declines deciding on the Sentence of the General Court-Martial on Ensign Bayly, for the reasons assigned in the General Orders of the 8th instant, in consequence of which Ensign Bayly will remain under an Arrest, to be tried on another charge for a crime committed since his being put under an arrest on the preceding charge.

Court martial  
on Bayly.

From the daring behaviour of the Convicts at Castle Hill, a Captain, Subaltern, and fifteen Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates from Head Quarters are to be added to the Guard at Castle Hill. Boats will be ready to take them at Daylight to-morrow morning.

Details of  
military  
detachments.

A Serjeant and eight Privates from Head Quarters will take Post at the Cowpastures to-morrow.

The Governor's Body Guard is directed to repair to Parramatta, where they will act under the direction of the Commanding Officer of the Detachment at that place until further Orders.

The Parramatta Detachment is not to be left without two Officers at or about the barracks.

A corporal and four privates from Headquarters to take post at Major Johnston's Farm at George's River.

18th February.

A GENERAL Court Martial to assemble this morning at ten o'clock for the trial of such offenders as may be brought before it.

Assembling of  
court martial.

21st February, 1803.

REPEATED complaints having been made of the great losses sustained by the settlers at Hawkesbury from the vexatious conduct of the boatmen by whom they send their grain to Sydney, the following Regulations are to be observed:—

Boats carrying  
grain.

Every person sending grain from the Hawkesbury to Sydney in an open boat, or a boat that is not trustworthy, the Magistrates are directed to take no notice thereof.

If, on proof, it appears that the master of a boat receives more grain than the vessel ought to take with safety, the master shall make good any quantity he may throw overboard or otherwise damage, lose the freight of that part, and, on conviction before two Magistrates, forfeit £5 to the Orphan Fund.

If it shall appear to the Magistrates that grain coming round to Sydney has been wetted, that it might weigh heavier or measure more than the quantity put on board, the master will, on conviction, forfeit £5 to the Orphan Fund.

The Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps will direct the Corporal of the Guard on board the Castle of Good Hope

1803.  
7 Aug.  
Orders *re*
- to read the General Orders that are marked off in the Extracts he is furnished with, to the Corporal and the Party that relieves him; the said Orders are also to be read to the Guard on board the Supply hulk.
- 
- 23rd February, 1803.
- Receipt of wheat into public stores.
- THE receiving granaries at Parramatta and Hawkesbury being filled with wheat, which is spoiling, no more can be taken in at those places until further Orders, except in payment of Government debts, and the Whalers' Investments lodged in the Public Stores.
- Wheat will continue to be received into the Stores at Sydney until further Orders.
- Issue of wheat and flour.
- Wheat will be issued to the Civil, Military, &c., until further Orders, except to the detachments and labouring people at Castle Hill, Seven Hills, and other outposts, who will receive flour, as they have not the convenience of mills.
- 
- 24th February, 1803.
- Suspension of court martial on Kemp.
- THE Governor and Commander-in-Chief not considering himself authorised (either with justice to the Prisoner or the Prosecution) to appoint another Judge-Advocate, to give his legal assistance or to prosecute, in the place of the Deputy Judge-Advocate and Prosecutor who officiated on the trial of Captain A. F. Kemp, of the New South Wales Corps, but who was put under arrest pending the said trial, under peculiar circumstances, the further proceedings of that Court-Martial are consequently suspended until His Majesty's Pleasure is received thereon.
- Court martial on Harris.
- The President of the above General Court-Martial having applied for one to be held on Surgeon Harris, one of the New South Wales Corps, Officiating Judge-Advocate on Capt. Kemp's Trial, the Commanding Officer of the Corps will inform the Governor of the names of Officers eligible to sit on that trial, the President and Members of which will be convened on Saturday next, the 26th instant, at ten o'clock.
- 
- 25th February, 1803.
- Suspension of court martial on Kemp.
- FOR the reasons stated in the General Orders of yesterday, the Court-Martial convened on Capt. Anthony Fenn Kemp, of the New South Wales Corps, is suspended, and the Members dismissed their attendance on that Trial.
- 
- 26th February, 1803.
- Assembling of criminal court.
- A CRIMINAL Court of Judicature to assemble at Sydney on Monday next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Insurgents now in confinement.
- The Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps to furnish the Governor with the names of five Officers of the Corps to sit on that Court.
- 
- 27th February, 1803.
- Guard at Cowpasture Plains.
- THE insurgent Runaways being all apprehended there is no present necessity for the Guard remaining at Cow Pasture Plains.
- 
- 4th March, 1803.
- Court martial on Kemp.
- To secure the Peace of the Colony by the Criminal Court not continuing suspended for want of Members to compose it, and on no other consideration, the Governor has appointed Mr. Richard

Atkins, Deputy Judge-Advocate to the Territory, to officiate as Deputy Judge-Advocate on the remainder of the General Court-Martial now pending. The President and Members will resume their sitting to-morrow at ten o'clock.

1803.

7 Aug.

Orders *re*

The Governor having permitted Mr. Robert Campbell to land 4,000 gallons of spirits for the domestic use of the inhabitants, from the Castle of Good Hope, it will be divided in the following proportions, viz. :—

Distribution of spirits.

For the Officers on the Civil Establishment, including Superintendants and Storekeepers, 1,000 gallons.

For the Naval and Military Commissioned Officers, 1,000 gallons.

For the Licensed People, 1,000 gallons.

To be distributed to such persons as the Governor may think proper to grant Permits to, 1,000 gallons.

The above to include the Civil and Military Officers at Norfolk Island.

---

5th March, 1803.

THE Governor declines deciding on the Sentence of the General Court-Martial held on Capt. A. F. Kemp, for the reasons assigned in the General Orders of the 8th and 16th ultimo. The Officers who were Members of the above Court-Martial are dismissed and the Court dissolved.

Court martial on Kemp.

A General Court Martial to assemble on Monday next, the 7th instant, for the trial of such offenders as may be brought before it.

Assembling of court martial.

The Service requiring every Officer that can be put on duty, the Governor has no objection to Capt. Kemp's doing duty until his Majesty's Pleasure is received on the sentence of the Court-Martial.

---

8th March, 1803.

THE Governor declines deciding on the Sentence of the General Court-Martial held on Ensign Bayly, for the reasons stated in the General Orders of the 8th ultimo, and Ensign Bayly will return to his duty until His Majesty's Pleasure is received on the Sentence of the above Court-Martial, which is dissolved.

Court martial on Bayly.

The Governor judges it expedient to suspend so much of the General Orders of 26th December, 1800, 23rd January, 6th and 19th February, 1802,\* as respects Military Persons beating their servants assigned by Government being tried by a General Court-Martial for that offence; But persons of every description within this Territory and its Dependencies can have redress for assaults, and every other misdemeanour, by Action or Indictment before the Civil or Criminal Courts, to which they will in future resort. And it is to be clearly understood that any person whatever being proved to have beaten the convicts assigned to them, instead of having recourse to the Magistrates, will be deprived of that accommodation in future.

Treatment of assigned servants.

---

9th March, 1803.

THE Granaries at Sydney being full, no more Wheat can be received until further Orders, except in payment for Government debts, and the Whalers' Investments lodged in the Public Stores.

Wheat for the public stores.

A General Court Martial to assemble on Friday next, the 11th inst. at Sydney, for the trial of such offenders as may be brought before it.

Assembling of court martial.

\* Note 118.

1803.  
7 Aug.Orders *re*  
Court martial  
on Harris.

11th March, 1803.

THE Governor and Commander-in-Chief declines approving of the Sentence of the General Court-Martial passed on Surgeon Harris, of the New South Wales Corps, until His Majesty's Pleasure is received thereon; and as there is no other Medical Assistant belonging to the Corps, he is to be released from his Arrest to do that duty until His Majesty's Pleasure is known thereon. The General Court-Martial is, therefore, dissolved.

Assembling of  
criminal court.  
Sale of spirits.

A Criminal Court will assemble on Tuesday next, at ten o'clock, for the trial of such offenders as may be brought before it.

The Master of the Castle of Good Hope having requested the Governor's Permission to dispose of his private Investment of Spirits, consisting of 150 Gallons of Brandy, and 800 Gallons of Rum, the same is permitted to be landed, and disposed of in equal proportions to the Commissioned Officers, Civil, Military, and Naval.

14th March.

Copy of a Letter from the Principal Secretary of State for the War Department and the Colonies, dated Downing Street Aug. 30 1802.

*[Here followed a copy of the despatch from Lord Hobart to Governor King; see volume III, page 574.]*

Land grants  
for reduced  
soldiers.

It is to be understood, that Lands thus allotted will only be granted to the discharged Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers under the express stipulation of their proceeding to the immediate clearing and cultivating thereof, otherwise to revert to the Crown, and that any sale or conveyance of such Land before the expiration of five Years is to be null and void.

The Commanding Officer of the Corps will deliver a List to the Governor and Commander in Chief, of those who wish to avail themselves of His Majesty's Bounty as above, and a List of those who wish to return to England.

16th March, 1803.

Pension  
for Alt.

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to allow Mr. Alt the Half Pay of his Appointment as Surveyor-General of New South Wales, for Life, and have appointed Mr. Charles Grimes to be his successor.

Porter and  
port wine  
for officers.

Government having sent 30 Puncheons of Brown Stout Porter, and 6 Pipes of Port Wine, for the use of the Commissioned Officers on this Establishment, such as choose to receive their proportions are to send their Names to the Commissary's Office as soon as possible before next Saturday, that the proportions may be made out. Payment to be made in Wheat this Year, or in Wheat Receipts issued during the Current Quarter, or Money, previous to the 31st Instant.

The Commissary is directed to charge 50 per cent. on the prime cost, which makes the Beer amount to £9 9s. a Puncheon, and the Port Wine £45 15s. 1d. per Pipe. The respective proportions are to be removed from the Glatton on Saturday morning.

18th March, 1803.

Leave of  
absence for  
Foveaux.

BREVET Lieut.-Colonel Foveaux, Lieut.-Governor of Norfolk Island, having requested the Governor and Commander-in-Chief's permission to return to England, to transact some private affairs of great consequence to him, and having obtained Lieut.-Colonel Paterson's permission for that purpose, as Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps, of which Lieut.-Governor Foveaux is Major, His Excellency is pleased to allow of Lieut.-Governor Foveaux's



returning to England on leave of absence, and has thought proper to appoint Lieut. James Bowen,\* of His Majesty's ship Glatton (with Captain Colnett's consent), to take the charge and command, as Acting Lieutenant-Governor during the Lieutenant-Governor's absence, or until a Successor is appointed.

1803.  
7 Aug.  
Orders *re*

Mr. Jacob Mountgarratt, Surgeon of His Majesty's ship Glatton, having offered to act as Surgeon of Norfolk Island, with Captain Colnett's consent, and as there is no proper Medical Assistant there at present, nor can one be spared conveniently from hence, His Excellency has been pleased to give that Gentleman an order to act as such until His Majesty's Pleasure is received thereon.

Commandant  
and surgeon at  
Norfolk Island.

23rd March, 1803.

THE Governor trusts that the dreadful Example made this day at Castle Hill, by the Execution of Two out of the fourteen Malefactors that were condemned to die by the last Criminal Court, will prevent the obnoxious acts that rendered that Judgment necessary.†

Execution  
of convicts.

After the repeated Orders, Advice, and Warnings given by the Governor and his Predecessor, and the little effect they have had in preventing those under the Sentence of the Law (that have lately arrived) from being imposed on by artful designing knaves, who have no other pleasure than enjoying the mischiefs they occasion, the Governor only hopes that the Convicts at large will be assured that their ridiculous plans of leaving public labour to go into the Mountains, to China, &c., can only end in their immediate detection and punishment; and that they will take warning from the fate of the unhappy men who have this day expiated with their lives the atrocious and vile crimes they committed.

Attempts  
at escape.

27th March, 1803.

THE Commanding Officer of the Corps will cause the following alterations (rendered necessary by the late Reduction) to be made till further Orders.

Military  
detachments.

An Officer to be added to the Parramatta Detachment, in lieu of Lieut. Hobby, gone on Half-pay.

A Subaltern and twelve Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates to remain at Castle Hill.

The Hawkesbury Guard to consist of a Corporal and six Privates.

The Guard at the South Head to be withdrawn when other people can be sent in their place.

28th March, 1803.

THE General Order of the 18th instant, is annulled.

The quantity of Salt Meat sent from the Cape by the Admiral‡ on that station enables the Governor to direct the Commissary to supply such of the Settlers who are independent of the Public Stores, and who may be approved of, the indulgence of a Tierce of Salt Beef or Pork (to save their breeding stock of swine), on paying in Wheat Receipts of this Quarter, or lodging Wheat in either of the Stores before the 7th of next month—April. The Commissary is directed to make the Exchange of Salt Beef at Sd., and Salt Pork at 1s. per lb.; Wheat at 8s. per bushel. Those of above description who wish this indulgence will give their names in to the Commissary's Office, at Sydney; Mr. Williamson or Mr. Evans, at Parramatta; and Mr. Arndell at Hawkesbury, on or before the 5th of next month, that proper settlers may be selected, who will be notified to the above persons that they may attend at the respective places to make the exchange and receive the meat.

Bartering of  
salt meat  
to settlers.

- 29th March, 1803.
1803.  
7 Aug.  
Orders *re*  
Staff for  
settlement in  
Tasmania.
- It being expedient to establish His Majesty's Right to Van Dieman's Land, His Excellency has been pleased to direct Lieut. John Bowen, of His Majesty's ship Glatton, to form an Establishment on that Island, and has appointed him Commandant and Superintendent of the Settlement so formed; also Mr. Jacob Mountgarret, Surgeon of His Majesty's ship Glatton, to act as Surgeon, and Mr. Williams to act as Storekeeper at the above Settlement until His Majesty's Pleasure is received thereon.
- 
- 7th April.
- Assembling of  
criminal court.
- A CRIMINAL Court will assemble on Saturday next, at ten o'clock, for the trial of such offenders as may be brought before it.
- 
- 8th April.
- Sailing of the  
Buffalo and  
Glatton.
- It is intended that His Majesty's ship Buffalo should sail for Norfolk Island, the Moluccas, and Calcutta, on Wednesday next; and that His Majesty's ship Glatton should sail for England on the 24th instant. All persons ordered for Norfolk Island and England will hold themselves in readiness to embark accordingly.
- 
- 9th April.
- Military.
- THE Detachment ordered for Norfolk Island to be ready to embark on Tuesday next.  
The New South Wales Corps will be under arms, to attend the Execution of the Convict now under sentence of Death on Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.
- 
- 12th April, 1803.
- Members of  
the Roman  
Catholic  
church.
- EVERY person throughout the Colony professing the Roman Catholic Religion is to attend at Government House, Parramatta, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, previous to which, those residing about Sydney are to give their names, places of abode, &c., to the Rev. Mr. Dixon, to the Magistrate's Clerk at Parramatta, and to Thomas Arndell, Esq., at Hawkesbury.
- 
- 13th April, 1803.
- Robbery of the  
public stores.
- THE Governor anxiously hopes that the Example intended to have been made this day by the Execution of the Convict sentenced by the Criminal Court to Die, for having Robbed the King's Stores, and the Punishment awarded by the Magistrates inflicted on another, who was equally guilty, Will deter others from committing those crimes, a repetition of which will prevent the Governor extending His Majesty's Grace to those who may in future have the temerity to commit such acts as strike so deeply at the very Existence of this Colony.
- On this occasion the Governor considers it incumbent on him, and what he owes to His Majesty's Service and the Public, whose Interests, as well as the Prosperity of this Colony and the real Welfare of its Inhabitants, it is his Duty to watch over, Promote, and Protect, to inform every description of His Majesty's Subjects resident or stationed in this Colony that it is a duty equally imposed on them, collectively and individually, to detect and bring forward those, however high their Rank, or low their Situation may be, who in any wise abuse the Public Trust reposed in them, or who may commit any Robbery on the Public Stores, either by violence or fraud.
- And as a proof that the vigilance of those who are actuated by the same motives of honourable duty which marked the soldierlike

conduct of Private Croker, of the New South Wales Corps (who was Centinel at the Store and detected the Robbery, which he brought forward like an honest man and a good Soldier, although offered a tempting Reward for its concealment), will not pass Unrewarded or Unnoticed, the Governor has directed the Treasurer of the Gaol Fund to present Croker with Fifteen Pounds Sterling—Not as a Reward for having done his Duty, but as a mark of the Governor's Approbation of his Conduct.

1803.  
7 Aug.  
Orders *re*  
Reward to  
Croker.

April 18, 1803.

A SETTLER at the Hawkesbury having been promised an Allotment of Land some time past, which he sold soon after it was measured, before the Grant was made out, Which specifies, "That if the Farm granted is sold before the term of Five Years is expired, without the Governor's Permission, such Grant will be null and void"; In Consequence of which the Grant is cancelled.

Cancellation  
of land grant.

To prevent such fraudulent Practices in future every person about purchasing a Farm will do well to inform himself, if there are any legal Title Deeds; otherwise any loss and disappointment must fall on the Seller and Buyer.

19th April, 1803.

[A copy of this proclamation was also forwarded as Enclosure No. 10 to Governor King's general despatch, dated 9th May, 1803.]

26th April.

THE Reduced Soldiers destined for England, with their wives, will be ready to embark on board the Glatton on Wednesday morning next at eight o'clock; after which they will not be suffered to leave the ship.

Military on  
the Glatton.

Lieutenant Colonel Paterson will furnish the Governor with a List of the Reduced and Invalidated Soldiers with their Wives and Children who are to embark.

The Governor has directed the above to be victualled during the voyage, the same as the Ship's Company, except the Wives and Children, who are to receive the accustomed Ration of Two thirds, One half and One fourth.

A Proportion of Slops will be issued to the Male Prisoners at Public Labour on Saturday, the 7th of next month. No person will be allowed to go off the Stores for three months after the Slops are served; and the usual Orders are to remain in force respecting any persons purchasing Slops issued to the Prisoners.

Issue of  
clothing.

29th April, 1803.

THE Commissary is directed not to dispose of any Slops to those who have Convicts assigned them until Payment is received in Wheat into His Majesty's Stores; nor to dispose of any single articles in future, as the suits are not to be broke into. The rate of payment for each suit he is directed to advertise in the next *Sydney Gazette*, as well as the Remains of the Investments brought by the Greenwich and Britannia, whalers, Cornwallis, Coromandel, and Perseus, and those arrived by the Cato, with the Prices annexed to each article, in Barter for Wheat delivered into His Majesty's Stores.

Payment for  
government  
stores.

The Commissary is also directed that when the Wine and Porter lately distributed, which came by the Glatton, is paid for in Wheat delivered into the Stores, a further distribution will be made of the Nine Pipes received by the Cato, to those who make Payment on or before the 30th of June next.

1803.  
7 Aug.

The Reduced Soldiers who were to have embarked to-morrow, will remain on shore until Saturday, the 7th of May.

7th May, 1803.

Orders re

Appointment  
of Blaxcell.

THE Commissary having represented the necessity of a Deputy-Commissary being appointed to take charge of the Investments sent and received for Barter with the Inhabitants for grain into the Public Stores, His Excellency has been pleased to refer his appointment of Mr. Garnham Blaxcell to that Office, for the approbation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Lords of the Treasury.

As Mr. Blaxcell will have the distribution of these articles at Sydney, Parramatta, and Hawkesbury, it is to be understood that all orders approved by the Governor weekly, viz., on Mondays, will be complied with by Mr. Blaxcell, at the following times and places, and at no other times:—At Sydney: Monday and Tuesday, in the first and fourth week of the Quarter, *i.e.*, after the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December. At Parramatta: Mondays and Tuesday in the second and fifth week of the Quarter. At Hawkesbury: Monday and Tuesday in the third and ninth week of the Quarter.

On delivering of the articles the Person obtaining them will receive an account of the amount of them from Mr. Blaxcell. This arrangement will take place on the 30th of June next.

Surveyor  
of timber.

His Excellency having appointed Mr. Thomas Moore, Master Boat-BUILDER, to be Surveyor of Timber throughout the Colony for naval purposes, neither him, nor any person employed under his direction, are to be hindered or molested in marking, cutting down, and removing such Trees and Timber as he may fix on.

Hiring of  
oxen to settlers.

As an encouragement to such Settlers holding and cultivating Grants of Land who are approved of for their industry and good conduct, His Excellency, with the Approbation of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and War Department, in consequence of his application, dated August 21st, 1801, directs the following Notice to be given:—Such approved Settlers as may procure Ploughs (the Iron necessary for making which will be supplied by Government on being paid for in Wheat) will be furnished with Oxen for Labour, in such proportion as the merits and exertions of the Settler may require and induce the Governor to grant. Such lent Oxen are to be paid for in Wheat, in the proportion of ten Bushels of Wheat a year for two years, when the Ox or Oxen are each to be purchased for seventy Bushels of Wheat, otherways to be returned to Government, who will also claim them before that period, or during the time they are lent, if they are ill-treated, or not applied to the purpose lent for, viz., to enable the Settler to procure his agricultural labor at a cheap and profitable rate. In case of the animal's Death by any sudden accident, not proceeding from ill-treatment, Notice is to be immediately given to the Superintendent of Stock, who is also to be informed of any diseases that may attack them, otherwise the Settler to be responsible for their value. In order to give those who are industriously disposed time to get their Ploughs made, and Harness (Leather for which will be furnished from the Stores as for the Iron), the distribution of Oxen to those approved of will not take place before January next, when further Regulations will be made.

Cows, one remove from the Bengal Breed, to deserving Settlers with Families, will continue to be occasionally lent and bartered

for on the same terms as the Oxen, except their hire being thirty Bushells of Wheat a year, and their increase the property of the Settler. The Cow to be purchased at the end of two years for eighty-five Bushells of Wheat.

Applicants for these advantages are to give their names in to the Rev'd Mr. Marsden, Parramatta; Thos. Arndell, Esquire, Hawkesbury; and to the Secretary's office, Sydney.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Orders *re*  
Bartering  
of cows.

9th May, 1803.

THERE being only two Subalterns for Duty, and it being necessary that an Officer should be on Guard, Ensign Barrallier will return to his duty with the Corps.

Military.

17th May, 1803.

HENRY BROWNE HAYES, a Convict, having some time past applied to His Excellency the Governor for permission to hold a Freemason's Lodge, preside thereat, and initiate new Members, w<sup>h</sup> permission His Excellency judged proper to forbid officially through the Judge-Advocate; Notwithstanding which it appears, from the Magistrate's Proceedings of yesterday, that he, Henry Browne Hayes, in contempt of that Injunction, was found with several others assembled as Freemasons; in consequence of which His Excellency has judged it expedient to order the said Henry Browne Hayes to hard labour at the new Settlements to be formed at Van Dieman's Land; and it is to be clearly understood by all and every His Majesty's subjects resident or stationed in this Colony, that any similar Meetings without the express approbation of the Governor will be punished to the utmost Rigour of the Law, and as the local circumstances of this Colony and its Inhabitants may require.

Hayes and  
freemasonry.

18th May, 1803.

LIEUT.-COL. PATERSON having reported himself sufficiently recovered to attend his duty as Lieut.-Governor and Magistrate, all Reports respecting the Police are to be made to the Lieut.-Governor as heretofore.

Recovery of  
Paterson.

The following Proportion of Slops will be issued to those at Government Labour, on Saturday next, viz.:—1 Jacket, 1 Shirt, 1 p'r Trousers, 1 Hat, 1 p'r Shoes, and 1 p'r Stockings.

Issue of  
clothing.

19th May, 1803.

INSTEAD of one pound of Sugar p'r month, the Commissary is directed to issue three Pounds of Maize in lieu of three Pints of Pease weekly to the male Convicts victualled at Parramatta; Women and Children in proportion.

Rations.

Those Officers who are allowed Servants by Government are requested to give in their names and the places where they are victualled, to the Secretary's Office, in order that they may receive a proportion of Slops on Saturday, the 28th inst.

Assigned  
servants.

2nd June, 1803.

AT 12 o'clock on Saturday next, being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth, the Royal Standard will be displayed for the first time in this Territory, at the Battery on Dawes' Point, when the New South Wales Corps will fire three rounds; immediately on the third round being fired, a Royal Salute is to be fired from the Battery, which is to be taken up and repeated by His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, The Lady Nelson, and such other Ships as choose to salute on that occasion, to begin when the Porpoise has fired her second gun.

King's  
birthday.

1803.  
7 Aug.

On this occasion the Governor will be ready to receive the compliments of the Officers, Civil, Military, and Naval, at one o'clock.

3rd June, 1803.

Orders *re*  
Display of  
the royal  
standard.

THE following alteration will be made in the arrangement of Celebrating the first Display of the Royal Standard and His Majesty's Birthday, to-morrow, the 4th instant.

The Standard will be hoisted at nine o'clock in the morning, when the same order of firing will take place as pointed out by the Orders of yesterday.

Celebration  
of King's  
birthday.

At noon the same order of firing will be repeated by the Garrison and Battery, and by the Porpoise, Lady Nelson, Bridgewater, and other ships at one o'clock in honour of the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth; receiving the Compliments on that occasion, the Governor defers till half-past one o'clock.

4th June, 1803.

Pardons  
granted on  
the King's  
birthday.

THE Royal Standard having been hoisted for the first time in this Territory, on this, the anniversary of His Majesty's Birth, His Excellency is pleased to extend the Royal Grace and Free Pardon to the following persons:—Colonial Lt of Artillery and Engineers George Bridges Bellasis; to the twenty Soldiers of the New South Wales Corps who have received Conditional Emancipation, and to twelve other conditionally emancipated Persons; also Conditional Emancipations for sixty seven Prisoners under the sentence of the law.

The different Gaol Gangs are also to be liberated.

The Commissary is directed to issue the usual allowance of half-a-pint of Spirits to each Non-Commissioned Officer and Private.

9th June, 1803.

Military.

THE Commanding Officer of the New South Wales Corps is requested to direct a Corporal and six Privates to be in readiness to embark for Van Dieman's Land, viz., Three Privates by the Lady Nelson to-morrow at ten o'clock and the others by the Porpoise.

15th June, 1803.

THE Guard for the intended Settlement at Van Dieman's Land is to consist of a Corporal and eight Privates: The remaining Corporal and five Privates to embark on board the Porpoise this morning.

21st June.

[A copy of this order was forwarded as Enclosure No. 6 to the "Marine" despatch of Governor King, dated 7th August, 1803.]

28th June, 1803.

Consolidation  
of land grants.

As much inconvenience is found in delineating the different Allotments on the Charts of the Settlements, from the circumstances of the numerous small allotments that have been purchased by Individuals adjoining the tracts granted to them or otherwise acquired, which must in a few years occasion much Litigation and Confusion:

To remedy this growing inconvenience as much as possible, the Governor recommends those who hold different Allotments of the above description to apply to the Surveyor-General for Information whether the whole of the said Allotments can be so conveniently and accurately described as to admit of the whole being included in one Grant. Those who wish to avail themselves of this arrangement will apply to the Surveyor-General at his House at Toongabbee previous to the 25th July next, that the necessary measures may be taken before the next General Muster of Settlers, which will be soon after that period.

1st July, 1803.

A PROPORTION of bedding being arrived, the Commissary is directed to issue a Blanket to each Prisoner at Publick Labour, and a bed-case to approved confinees.

1803.  
7 Aug.Orders re  
Issue of  
bedding.

It having been judged necessary to regulate the bounds and conveniences of the Streets in this Settlement, copies thereof will be delivered for the observance of the Military who do not live in the Barracks.

The Governor also requests that all Officers and others will be assisting in detecting and bringing forward any one who infringes these temporary Regulations in which the conveniences and comfort of the Inhabitants is so much concerned.

Delineation  
of streets.

Every Prisoner victualled from the Public Stores at Sydney will be mustered at Government House on Friday morning next, 8th inst., at 9 o'clock. Officers, Settlers and Others having prisoners victualled by the Crown, who are employed at their domestic business or at their farms, will send lists to the Secretary's office before Thursday next at noon.

Muster of  
prisoners.

5th July, 1803.

SEVEN Settlers having been convicted by the Magistrates of employing Thomas Dobson, a convict, at Government labour, contrary to the General Orders of 1st and 2nd of October, 1800, and 12th January, 1802,\* and sentenced to pay the fine of £5 each, which the Governor has remitted in consequence of the impositions practiced by the Prisoner, on condition of each of the seven Settlers paying half-a-crown for each day he worked on their respective farms. The prisoner Dobson is to receive 100 lashes and to labour in the Battery Gang at George's Head.

Employment  
of convicts at  
public labour  
by settlers.

It is with great reluctance that Fines of such a nature are levied at all, but more particularly on the Settlers; yet when they so directly disregard an Order given and repeated for their General and Individual Security, it is proper that those who act so inimically to the general welfare of Society should suffer for the security of the rest.

As every person under the sentence of the Law, whether at Government labour, assigned to Individuals, or allowed to get their own livelihood, as well as all those who have expiated the sentence of the Law or become Emancipated, are provided with passes from the Superintendants, Magistrates, or their Masters, or hold Certificates from the Secretary's Office, of the permission or freedom they enjoy, every person whatever is strictly forbid employing or harbouring any person without seeing the permission he is possessed of, on pain of forfeiting £5 for each offence, and 2s. 6d. each day they are harboured or employed, to the Orphan Fund, on conviction before two Magistrates, which fine will in no instance be dispensed with in future, for to this neglect on the part of the Settlers may be attributed the late daring and inhuman Burglary and Robbery at the Field of Mars.

The General Orders of November 13th, 1800, not being so generally attended to as the interest of every individual requires, that Order is repeated.\*

Registration of  
agreements.

Notwithstanding this Order, frequent complaints (arising from a non-compliance with it) are made to the Governor, Magistrates, and Civil Court, by those who, from idleness, ignorance, or design, neglect the advantage of so salutary a Regulation, which shelters the ignorant and unlearned from the designs of the artful and litigious.

\* Note 122.

1803.  
7 Aug.  
Orders *re*

The Governor can only require the observance of the Civil Court and Magistrates to the above Order, and advise every one in their pecuniary transactions to assure themselves of having their complaints more speedily redressed by means of such conclusive testimony.

The persons appointed to keep these books are—Mich'l Robinson, at Sydney; Matthew Sutter, at Parramatta; Andrew Thompson, at Hawkesbury.

PROCLAMATION.

6th July, 1803.

Permits for  
crossing the  
Nepean River.

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc., etc.  
WHEREAS there is great reason to suppose some Persons not duly authorized do make a Practice of going to those parts beyond the Nepean where the strayed Cattle resort. for the purpose of killing them, whereby several are wounded: To prevent which it is hereby ordered that if any Person whatever frequent the Cow Pastures, or pass the Nepean without a Permit signed by the Governor, stating for what purpose that permission is given, he or they will, on conviction, be put to hard Labour for six months as a Vagrant. And if any person whatever, not authorized, shall presume to kill any of the above Black Cattle, male or female, they will be punished to the utmost extent of the law.

This Proclamation to be in force from and after the 15th Instant.  
Given, &c.

God save the King!

6th July, 1803.

Passage boats  
between Sydney  
and Parramatta.

FROM the irregularities practised by the Passage Boatmen that ply between Sydney and Parramatta, to oblige them to be more circumspect in their conduct towards their Passengers, the Magistrates are directed to make the present Proprietors\* an offer of their Licences being continued under the following terms, vizt. :—

The Proprietors to enter into a Bond of £50 sterling, and two Securities in £25 each, for the due performance of the Regulations by those they employ, as well as themselves.

The Boats to be always kept tight, furnished with at least four oars, in case the passengers may wish to assist in rowing, and with one mast and sail.

To treat the Passengers with civility, and any improper treatment on the part of the Boatmen to be considered as a forfeiture of the bond, unless mitigated by two Magistrates, before whom the complaint is to be made.

A Bell is to be rung at the Hospital† and Parramatta Wharfs, half an hour before the departure of the Boat, to give notice to those who mean to take a passage by it.

The Boats to leave Sydney at the first low water, and Parramatta at the first high water, between Sunrise and Sunsett.

The Boatmen stopping at any place more than ten minutes, unless from necessity, will subject the Proprietors to a forfeiture of the Bond and Security.

Any Person not licenced by the Magistrates, and approved by the Governor, plying the passage between Parramatta and Sydney, for payment, will on conviction before two Magistrates, forfeit £2 to the Orphan Fund.

The Passage Boat is not to go alongside any vessell for parcels, or luggage of any kind, without acquainting the Wharfinger.

\* Note 123. † Note 124.



A Book is to be kept by the Proprietors, where all goods, parcels, &c., are to be booked, for which one penny is to be given, which makes the Proprietor responsible for the delivery.

1803.  
7 Aug.

The prices for different articles to be regulated as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Passengers, each .....	0	1	0
Children, each .....	0	0	6
Potatoes, or dead luggage, p'r cwt. ....	0	1	0
Wheat or Maize, shelled, p'r bushel .....	0	0	6
Maize in Cobb, nett bushel .....	0	0	8
Casks, cases, or boxes, in proportion to size or weight.			
Chains, each .....	0	0	6
Sheep or Goats, each .....	0	1	0
Pigs, according to size.			
Spirits, Wine, or Oil, p'r gallon .....	0	0	1
Porter, p'r hogshead .....	0	5	0
Planks, p'r 100 ft. ....	0	2	6
Fowls or Ducks, p'r dozen .....	0	1	0
Geese or Turkeys, p'r dozen .....	0	1	2
Small parcels to or from Sydney for Parramatta, not exceeding 2 lbs. ....	0	0	3
Letters, exclusive of Gov't service, each .....	0	0	2
Hire of the whole boat .....	1	1	0

Orders re  
Passage boats  
between Sydney  
and Parramatta.

These Regulations to be in force from and after the 13th instant.

21st July, 1803.

THE Settlers, and every other description of persons, cultivating or occupying grounds, either by Grant, Lease, Rental, or Permission, are to attend, and will be mustered by the Governor, at the following times and places, vizt:—

Musters of  
settlers.

Those in Sydney and its Districts, at Government House, Sydney, on Monday morning, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Those at Parramatta, and in its Districts, at Government House there, on Wednesday morning, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock; and those at Hawkesbury, at Government House there, on Saturday and Sunday mornings, the 30th and 31st inst., at 8 o'clock. The Settlers from the Green Hills, down the River, on Saturday; and the Settlers above the Green Hills, on Sunday; those in Evan District, on the Nepean, to attend with the latter.

Officers, Civil and Military, holding grounds as above, are directed to give an account of their Farms, Stock, &c., according to the form left with the Adjutant of the New South Wales Corps, the Governor's Secretary, the Rev'd Mr. Marsden, and Thomas Arndell, Esq'r; those returns to be delivered previous to the day of muster, at the respective Settlements, where the farms may be placed.

Returns of  
officers'  
farms.

Mr. Gowen, Keeper of the Dry Stores, having undergone a strict examination before the L't Gov'r and Magistrate, on the oath of Ann Spencer, convict, accusing him of embezzling the King's Stores, when the Bench were "satisfied that the charge originated from malicious motives, resulting from some supposed ill-treatment which she had received from Mr. Gowen, and that it appeared wholly unfounded, no evidence being adduced in support of it, in consequence of which the Bench, with much lenity, recommended her being sent from hence," which the Governor most certainly would have acceded to, had so flagrant an Accusation only affected the Character and Property of Individuals; but as that necessary

Charges made  
against Gowen.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Orders *re*  
Charges made  
against Gowen.

measure may be the means of deterring others from making similar Complaints, which will always be enquired into, the Governor judges it expedient to decline the Magistrate's recommendation, on the principle that no check shall be given to those who have reason to suspect any malversation of the King's Stores and Public Property from bringing the delinquents to public justice. As Mr. Gowen's tried and well known Integrity during a period of fifteen years in this Colony, eight of which he has been Storekeeper, will afford him a greater consolation than any satisfaction he would receive in his infamous accuser's punishment, the Gov'r can only give him the satisfaction arising from a pure conscience, which the factious machinations of the envious and disappointed can never take from an honest man.

3rd August, 1803.

Retail sale  
of meat.

It having appeared on evidence before the Magistrates that, notwithstanding the proclamation of March 16th, 1802,\* limiting the price of animal food, that those licensed to vend Meat had defeated the intention of that Proclamation in selling animal food by the joint and not by weight, the Magistrates and all others concerned are required to expose that Proclamation for twelve calendar months from this date, with this additional Regulation:—That if any Butcher or other Retailer of Animal Food do sell the same by the joint and not by weight, he or they will, on conviction before two Magistrates, exclusive of the fines ordered by the above Proclamation, be further fined in the sum of five pounds sterling for each offence, in selling fresh meat by the joint and not by weight, which fine will be given to the Informer prosecuting to conviction.

Forgery.

It having been considered that the General Order of October 1st, 1800,\* precludes any person from being tried for forging and uttering Promissory Notes made in writing contrary to that Order, it is to be understood that, altho' no other than Promissory Notes made on the printed forms can be litigated or admitted in evidence on demand, yet that forging another person's name to obtain money or property must be equally indictable or actionable if written as if given on a printed form. Any Person not bringing such offenders forward will be tried for compounding a Felony as the law directs.

#### GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch† marked "Separate A with General Letter No. 3," per H.M.S. Porpoise; afterwards by the Cumberland, duplicate per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, August 7th, 1803.

Referring to the accompanying Duplicate of my Separate Letter sent with my General Letter No. 2 by the Glatton, and to the Duplicate of my Separate Letter A. of same date with their several enclosures; I now have the Honor to enclose an Abstract of the Contingent Expences incurred in the Quarter from April 1st to June 30th 1803—By which your Lordship will observe, the Quantity of Grain and Swines Flesh received into the Stores on different Accounts during the Quarter—And that exclusive of the Quantity on account of a Victualling and Slop Office Bill, and that received for Barter, that there remained

Expenditure,  
April to June.

\* Note 125. † Note 126.

a quantity to be paid for amounting to £1,814 8s. 6d. for which I have directed the Commissary to draw Bills on my Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, as stated in the enclosed list of Bills drawn for this Year beginning at No. 1 and as pr. Voucher also enclosed herein.

1803.  
7 Aug.  
Bills drawn.

The Two Bills on the Victualling and Navy Slop Office, have been received by the Commissary for two pipes of Port Wine received by the Cato for the use of the Investigator's sick; and that on the Navy Slop Office, for Materials Issued from the Colonial Stores to make Slops for the Crew of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Porpoise.

Ensign Barrallier's exertions and perseverance in exploring the Mountains\* has induced me to make him an allowance of 5s. pr. diem for the 48 days he was on that Journey, and as he had a Stallion that was useful to Government for Breeding, on his quitting the Colony I gave the Commissary directions to purchase it for the Public use, both those Services amounting to £72 Sterling I directed the Commissary to draw Bills for the amount on My Lords Commissioners of the Treasury which I hope your Lordship will approve of.

Remuneration  
to Barrallier  
for his  
explorations.

From the Commissary's enclosed Statement of Provisions remaining in the Stores on the 30th June last I foresee no necessity, for incurring any other Expences on that score, during the remainder of this Year, unless it may be found adviseable and necessary to purchase from those whose Industry has given them a greater claim than the others—As your Lordship will observe that we now have more than Two Years and a half Salt Provisions and upwards of One Years Flour and Grain in hand, and our Harvest will be got in, in four Months' time, which, if no accident happens will secure us at least another Years Grain for our present Numbers Victualled, which will be observed in the enclosed General Statement of Inhabitants.

Provisions  
in the public  
stores.

By examining the Commissary's Abstract of Expences† from the 1st last Jany. to 30th June and the enclosed list of Bills, it will appear that out of the £15,051 1s. 9d. drawn for the Service of this Year that not more than £6,331 11s. 6d. have been appropriated to the payment of Grain, Sugar and Spirits and that the rest has been necessarily incurred on Accounts that will not occur again—Nor can I help pressing on your Lordships attention how great a proportion the Price of the Cattle received from India (altho' it is of a daily increasing Value) bears to the total Sum, and if added to the Value of the remains

Report on  
expenditure.

\* Note 89.

† *Marginal note.*—Abstract from Jan. 1st to March 31st in Separate Letter with General Letter No. 2 sent by Glatton. Duplicate sent with this Abstract from March 31st to June 30th inclosed with this.

1803.  
7 Aug.

of the Grain etc. will produce the Sum of £12,367 12s. 6d. the difference between which and the £15,051 1s. 9d. may be readily accounted for by a reference to the list of Bills.

Debts due to  
government.

By the Commissary's accounts up to June 30th last it appears that the debts then due to the Crown from Settlers and other Individuals, for Articles from the Stores amounted to £4,606 6s. 11½d., as much as can be of those and their accumulating debts as possible will be received in Grain as early as can be after the next Harvest, which of course will prevent drawing Bills for that Sum.

No purchase  
of general  
stores made.

Your Lordship will observe that no Stores have been purchased for the Public use of the Colony during this Year, altho' great abundance of very useful things have arrived in different Vessels for Sale but the liberality with which our Stores have for the last Two Years been regularly furnished, has prevented those Supplies, which never can be obtained for less than 100 pr. Cent. on the English price which is an additional price of so much consequence that by the Glatton I sent lists of those Articles that will be wanting for public use and Barter during the Year 1804, a Duplicate of which is sent herewith for Your Lordship's Consideration.

Requisition  
for iron and  
writing paper.

In the demand for Articles for Public use I have made an addition to that sent by the Glatton of 30 Tons of Iron, which is an Article this Colony for several Years will be in great want of; As there is a great demand for writing Paper, having been obliged to supply the Commissary, Judge-Advocate, Superintendants and every other description of People, the Stock sent me has been nearly expended, I beg leave to suggest the propriety of the Commissary having a supply sent him distinct from that intended for the Governor, agreeable to his demand enclosed herewith, as well as one for my use and the Superintendants etc.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Returns  
transmitted.

P.S.—The Porpoise having been detained a few days longer than was expected has enabled me to transmit the Commissary's returns of the Expences and Remains, with the Debts due on them up to the 30th last June of the Investments sent for Barter, by the Cornwallis, Coromandel and Perseus. As but few of the Articles received by the Cato are yet Expended no return of them is necessary until this Year's Accounts are closed.

P.G.K.

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

*[These consisted of an abstract of contingent expenses, a list of bills drawn\* and vouchers for the latter, copies of which are not available.]*

\* Note 127.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

STATEMENT of Provisions remaining in His Majesty's Stores in New South Wales, the 30th June, 1803.

	Beef.		Pork.		Flour.		Wheat.		Maize.		Sugar.	
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	
Remains 30th June, 1803.....	562,262		1,362,014		830,557		594,246		210,917		45,224	
Time each Species will last for 2,663 Full Rations now Victualled from the Stores, including the Extra Rations to the Military.	27	6½	126	0	37	1	21	2	31	2	...	...
	800 lbs. over.	and	206 lbs. over.	and	583 lbs. over.	and	779 lbs. over.	and	107 lbs. over.	and	107 lbs. over.	...

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

[Enclosures Nos. 5 and 6.]

[These were returns of provisions in stores and numbers victualled, copies of which are not available.]

[Enclosures Nos. 7 to 12.]

[These were requisitions for articles for public use and barter, duplicates of those sent by H.M.S. Glatton.]

1803.  
7 Aug.  
Return of provisions in the public stores.

1803.  
7 Aug.

## GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch\* marked "Separate Judge's Letter with General Letter No. 3," per H.M.S. Porpoise; afterwards by the Cumberland, duplicate per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

7th August, 1803.

The  
administration  
of justice.

Among many acts of responsibility attached to the situation I have the honour to hold, I have now to address your Lordship on one which has not as yet been the subject of representation from me. It is on our present Courts of Judicature, and those to whom the administration of justice is confided. In thus submitting my ideas to your Lordship's consideration, I consider myself as speaking for the future welfare of the inhabitants of this colony, the tranquility and welfare of which I am well assured of your Lordship's wish to promote, and that they should, as far as the local state of the colony will admit of, participate in every advantage and security enjoyed by Englishmen in England.

The charter  
of justice.

As I presume an entry of the patents for establishing Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in this colony is in your Lordship's office, I must remark that I am by no means able to discover any manner in which the letters and meaning of them can be bettered by revisions. Their tenor gives every requisite latitude to those concerned in the distribution of justice, while they afford every security to the individual. With such materials, and administering them to the benefit of all, nothing appears wanting but some consideration of the description of people with whom the execution of them rests, "and which are to be according to the laws of England as nearly as may be, considering and allowing for the circumstances and situation of the place and settlement and the inhabitants thereof."

The  
constitution  
of the civil  
court.

In submitting my ideas to your Lordship on this subject, I shall begin with that part of the patent constituting the Civil Court of Jurisdiction.† Your Lordship will observe that this Court is to be composed of three members appointed by the Governor, of which the Judge-Advocate is always to be one. The two members since my taking the government have been chosen occasionally by lot from among the officers, civil, military, naval, and respectable free men, by which arrangements the Civil Court has always been composed of the Judge-Advocate, a military officer, and a civilian or naval officer, and which was the most equitable nomination that could be made. It will be sufficiently obvious that, however, a sense of equity may be planted in every man's breast, yet it will be admitted that there is very little probability, of a

\* Note 126. † Note 128.

soldier, sailor or surgeon having ever made the law so much their study as to be equal to judge entirely for themselves in giving a verdict without the advice of the Judge-Advocate; consequently it is on his opinion that the other members found theirs. This would be attended with no great evil if the Judge-Advocate had a competent knowledge of the law, and that it had made a part of his education, which would give a greater confidence to the parties, the members, and the Governor in case of appeal from the verdict of the Civil Courts, who either as a soldier or sailor (I speak for myself) cannot be supposed to have made the law his study, and must consequently need that information and advice which could only be given by a person who had made that profession some part of his study, and has no occasion to tumble over volume after volume, and perhaps left in doubt at last for what ought to require but little examination. How far this may have operated in promoting the numerous appeals from the verdicts of the Civil Courts in my predecessor's time, and since I have taken the command I will not aver, but it has so happened that there has scarce been a cause without an appeal, which takes up too much of the Governor's time; and as every one knows they have a right to that resort they cannot be refused, altho' every advice is given to prevent it, but as no other expence or charge is incident than the costs in suit or damages, there is no want of litigation where law is so cheap. Altho' I may not decide with the abilities or form of a lawyer, or according to the nicety of that profession which suffers so much by getting into bad hands, yet I trust I have, in no instance, departed from the dictates of equity between man and man in such causes as have fallen under my decision; altho' I certainly might have derived much benefit from the advice of a professional man as Judge-Advocate, when it is considered that among the different descriptions of hardened offenders we have here, there are many bad characters who have practised a sufficiency of the law in England to know the chicanery a bad man can make it assume. Among these we have two of the most infamous characters, whose private advice and actions requires the knowledge and abilities of a professional man equal to counteract their artful chicanery, or to detect and prevent it.

The first person I allude to is a Michael Robinson,\* formerly an attorney, and cast for death for writing threatening letters to several respectable persons in England, but was transported for life. He came here in 1798, and was immediately emancipated by Governor Hunter and placed as clerk to the Judge-Advocate.

1803.  
7 Aug.

The want of legal knowledge by the members of the civil court.

Appeals from the civil court to the governor.

Michael Massey Robinson.

\* Note 129.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Michael  
Massey  
Robinson.

Some time ago he committed as palpable a perjury as possible before me in a Court of Appeal, in consequence of which, sitting as Judge of that Court, I ordered him to be transported to Norfolk Island, but on the solicitation of the Judge-Advocate and others I deferred it. He still remains as an indispensable assistant to that officer; but your Lordship will readily conceive the impropriety of the only law officer in this colony having so bad a character as an assistant. Perhaps such assistance would not be necessary for a professional man.

George  
Crossley.

The second is a well-known character (George Crossley\*), who was also another disgrace to the honorable profession of the law. After standing twice in the pillory for perjury he was transported here for seven years. This man's character and villainy are so well known, and so easily had access to, I shall not offend your Lordship's ears by any other part of his history than that previous to his leaving England he provided himself with an ostensible document, importing that he and his wife were possessed of great monied property. With this he procured goods from the officers of the ship he came in. A reputable merchant here, and the master of a ship belonging to a respectable house in London, were also duped by selling him goods to a great amount for bills on a person he called his agent.

All this happened previous to my taking the command. On my arrival I was surprised to find this well known character keeping a respectable shop full of goods, the fate of which all suspected. After being a year in the Government I was importuned to give him a conditional emancipation, which I complied with, to enable his creditors to recover from him, or for him to sue for his own debts, which his disability as a convict prevented.

In succession his bills came back protested, the last of which, to the amount of £1,886, belonging to Messrs. Mangles, merchants, of London. Those bills were returned in December, 1801, since which period to the present date those sums so fraudulently, and I may say so dishonestly, obtained have been kept in litigation by the art and chicane of George Crossley. A second appeal\* from a second verdict of the Civil Court against him now lies before me, which, when decided on, I understand it is to be carried before the King and Council, according to the charter of the colony, where I am given to understand the principal feature is to be my alledged informal proceedings in securing some part of the wreck of a respectable merchant's property from the knavery of so vile a character. I have stated these two instances to shew how much trouble and per-

\* Note 130.



plexity may occur here if some professional man is not sent out as Judge-Advocate, who might exactly and readily define what the law is on certain points which researches into law books cannot always determine, and by that means circumvent the chicane of those miscreants who, from having committed the worst of crimes, use their knowledge of those parts of the law which are open to chicane for the most improper purposes.

The letters and meaning of that part of the patent respecting the Criminal Court\* is equally as clear and sufficient for the general purposes of this colony and its inhabitants as that part relating to the Civil Court. To propose a promiscuous or indeed a restricted selection of jurymen from among the present inhabitants, exclusive of officers, does not appear at all adviseable, altho' I have no doubt but in twenty or thirty years that extension of English jurisprudence must be necessarily carried that far. At present our Criminal Courts consist of the Judge-Advocate and six officers of His Majesty's sea or land forces, who act both as judges and jury, and was most certainly the wisest mode for administering justice in the very infant state of the colony; but as it has increased in numbers, and jarring interests have (as in every other part of the world) shown the necessity of those trials being composed of different orders, I humbly presume it would be adviseable, instead of "the Judge-Advocate and six officers of His Majesty's sea and land forces," to introduce into the Patent, "The Judge-Advocate and six members, to be composed from among the officers of H.M.'s sea or land forces, officers of the civil department, or respectable merchants or other inhabitants who came to the colony free." In a former letter I have detailed this circumstance, which may render this application unnecessary, yet as our Criminal Courts that are to decide on the life of His Majesty's subjects are entirely composed of one description of persons. it certainly will be more satisfactory to the inhabitants and colony at large to see every advance towards the complete trial by jury. The arrangement I have had the honor to propose would be gratefully received, and I humbly conceive that the knowledge and abilities of a professional man will be thought as necessary for the President of the Criminal Court which has to decide on the life of the subject, as for the same person who in the Civil Court has to decide on his property.

To elucidate this subject and the necessity of having a professional man as Judge-Advocate, and a mixture in the members of the Criminal Courts, I shall state a simple fact that happened not long ago. In my last† I informed your Lordship of the demand

1803.  
7 Aug.

The necessity for a judge-advocate with legal training.

The constitution of the criminal court.

Suggested alterations.

\* Note 131.

† Marginal note.—Vide list of persons tried by the Criminal Courts "Thomas Jamison."

1803.  
7 Aug.  
Demand for a  
court martial  
on the principal  
surgeon.

Trial of  
Jamison.

The necessity  
for reform.

Richard  
Atkins.

that had been made by an assistant surgeon to try the principal surgeon (who is a magistrate) for assaulting him, by a general Court-Martial, and my refusing his request on the principle that it being a crime against a statute it ought to be tried at common law. A correspondence, dictated by others, followed to oblige me to consent. That correspondence\* your Lordship is possessed of, by which it will appear that I persevered in my refusal. Soon after the Glatton's departure, by which the accused was deprived of a proportion of naval officers, an application was made for a Criminal Court, which was immediately ordered, and composed as usual of six officers of the New South Wales Corps. The witness produced by the prosecutor proved that he himself was the aggressor and gave the first blow, nor did the accused offer any other justification of himself than self-defence, in consequence of which he was acquitted; but without any reason whatever being assigned or proof appearing of the necessity of such a measure, he was sentenced to find sureties for keeping the peace three years, which he was compelled to do or be committed to gaol. So extraordinary a sentence being attached to an acquittal, when the accused ought to have been the prosecutor, would have been sufficient grounds for me to have extended the power delegated to me, by exonerating Mr. Jamison from the sentence of finding securities, which I did not choose to do lest it might have drawn the same controversy as happened in Lieut't Marshall's case.† But it has operated with me as a very sufficient reason for thus respectfully suggesting the necessity of a professional being placed here as Judge-Advocate, and the members of the Criminal Court being composed of others than the military officers.

The present Judge-Advocate was formerly an officer in the Army, and came to this colony in 1792, and has always acted as a magistrate. On Mr. Collins (the Judge-Advocate) going Home in 1796, Mr. Atkins, the present Judge-Advocate, was appointed to act in his stead. A Judge-Advocate (Mr. Dore) was appointed in England on Mr. Collins's resignation. Mr. Dore died in December, 1800, when, not having any other person who I considered at all equal to that office, I appointed Mr. Atkins to act until the King's pleasure was known. He received a commission as Deputy Judge-Advocate of the territory, in which situation he still is. I have no complaint that I wish to alledge against Mr. Atkins, who, I believe, pays as much general attention to the duty he has to perform as any man might do that has not made the law his study and profession. Should your Lordship, on considering the circumstances of this representation, judge it advis-

\* *Marginal note.*—*Vide* Separate Letter enclosing report of Offenders tried by the Criminal Court, dated May 9th, 1803. (Note 132.)

† Note 133.

able to send a professional person as Judge-Advocate, I humbly hope that the services of Mr. Atkins will not be disregarded, and that he may be allowed to retain half his present appointment for life, as he is now advanced in years.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Having in a former part of this letter stated my sentiments respecting the change that it appears adviseable to make in the members of the Criminal Court, I most humbly submit the whole to your Lordship's consideration, as being much connected with the prosperity of His Majesty's subjects in this territory, which they, as well as myself, are well convinced your Lordship has much at heart.

Alteration of  
constitution of  
criminal court.

With this I have the honor of transmitting the official report of offenders tried by the Criminal Court of Judicature, between the 28th of September, 1800, when I took the command, and the present date, as above. In exercising the executive authority, dispensing H. M.'s mercy, as delegated to his Governor of this territory, I hope it will appear that the execution of those who have suffered was from the most imperious necessity of example, nor has any possible opening of mitigation or pardon been unnoticed.

Return of  
criminal  
trials.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the return of persons tried by the criminal court is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch\* marked "Marine Letter No. 3 with General Letter No. 3," per H.M.S. Porpoise; afterwards by the Cumberland; duplicate per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

7th August, 1803.

My Lord,

Referring your Lordship to my marine letter No. 2 by the Glatton, I have now to communicate the arrival of the Investigator, after a twelve months' absence on the survey of the coasts of this country. On his leaving this he explored a great part of the innumerable reefs that line the east coast and extend a great way off. On these, owing to Capt'n Flinders' extreme anxiety to leave no part unnoticed, the Investigator grounded several times, as well as the Lady Nelson, which was obliged to be returned to this place, from the loss she had sustained in anchors and cables. I am much concerned to say that the rotten state the Investigator was found to be in when in the Gulph

Arrival of the  
Investigator.

Explorations  
of Flinders.

\* Note 126.

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7 Aug.

Survey and  
condemnation  
of the  
Investigator.

Return of  
Flinders to  
England.

The passage of  
Torres Strait.

The importation  
of live stock  
from the  
East Indies.

Surveys made  
by Flinders.

of Carpentaria rendered Capt'n Flinders' return here as soon as possible necessary. Fortunately he met with no bad weather. On his arrival he applied to me for a survey on that ship, the result of which was that she was so very rotten and unsafe to proceed to sea that she was condemned. In this case no other choice was left to Capt'n Flinders than to take the Porpoise to execute the remainder of the voyage, but it was found that she was in want of too much repairs and too small for his purpose. A ship might have been purchased, but I did not consider myself justified in giving £11,500 for the shell of a ship under many other disadvantages. And as the Colonial vessels were not approved by Capt'n Flinders, he goes Home in the Porpoise, which I had intended to have sent in September next. Captain Flinders goes Home thro' Torres's Straits, and takes the Bridgewater and another large merchant ship for India under his direction, which will ascertain how far that passage may be depended on, and in how short a time a voyage can be made from hence to England and to India. The passage, Captain Flinders has ascertained thro' Torres's Straits into the Indian Ocean, will, after repassing it once more, be a great advantage to the navigation of these parts, and facilitate the intercourse with India as far as it may be desirable. But a still more interesting object than that presents itself in the advantage this colony will derive in procuring breeding stock from Timor and the islands to the eastward of Java, as the voyage from hence by Torres's Straits will not exceed six weeks, and perhaps from thence here round by Basses Straits six weeks more. The hay must be pressed here, as they have no other provender among those islands than rice and other grain. I am informed the cattle do not cost more than 15 dollars a piece, and that several may be got by barter. It is my present intention, on the Buffalo's return, to fit her for that voyage, for which purpose I would recommend 4,000 or 5,000 Spanish dollars being sent from England, as they cannot be obtained here but at a very great advance. Your Lordship will learn that in the circuit Capt'n Flinders has taken he has explored and made a very minute survey of the Gulph of Carpentaria. What he has seen of that part and this coast from hence to the northward confirms the ideas that navigators in general harboured of the apparent sterility of the country. I say apparent, because as the researches of discoverers are generally confined to the sea coast, or a very small distance in the interior, the aspect of this country from the latitude of 22° to the northern extreme is by all accounts extremely forbidding, and perhaps no part can be so much so as the sea coast, and, indeed, some miles inland at this place. How

far Capt'n Flinders' observations may induce your Lordship to direct a settlement being made to the northward of this, I shall not presume to anticipate. Nevertheless, it is certain that, except the chance of the grape thriving here, we cannot hope for any of the tropical staple productions growing here, which experience tells us will by no means answer. No doubt cotton will grow in quantities anywhere within the tropics, and would be of easy transport to the China market. Indigo would also thrive extremely well. That which grows here spontaneously by no means produces the least tolerable dye. The necessaries of life, such as the growth of grain and rearing stock, is sufficiently established for the maintenance of any numbers. Manufactories of linnen and wool will also increase. Still, if I except the ship timber, with which this part of the territory abounds, we possess no known staple whatever. Therefore, any inducement that strangers may have in coming here proceeds from the hope of obtaining Government bills or the pay of the military, both which, I am sorry to say, notwithstanding my anxious exertions, are too often sacrificed to the purchase of spirits, the bringing of which, altho' a great stop is put to it, yet they do not cease to find their way here. It is on this idea that a vessel is recently arrived from the Isle of France with 4,000 gallons of very bad spirits, salt meat, &c. The commander's plea in coming here was to repair some damages her mast had sustained, altho' he afterwards informed me that his object was to try to establish a commercial correspondence with the Isle of France, this place, and the coast of Chili, and to mix discoveries with his commercial projects. He had also brought materials to fit a small vessel out which he expected to purchase here, for the purpose of informing his connexions at the Isle of France how far he had succeeded. Aware of the inconvenience this visit might produce in a colony of this description, it was my intention to have sent her away after repairing her alledged damages; but when I reflected that less causes have produced misunderstandings in politicks, I judged it most adviseable to inform him how little he had to expect in his views of commerce here, owing to the care taken by Government to supply the inhabitants, and the prohibition of spirituous liquors, together with the small quantity of money in the colony, and finally informing him that as I considered himself and owners were deceived in their views, that I should allow him to dispose of his spirits to such as I might judge proper to grant permits to; but that he, as well as any other of his countrymen who might adventure here again after that notice, might depend on not being allowed to land any, which information I communicated to the Gov'r of the Isle of France by the letter

1803.  
7 Aug.

The prospects of a settlement on the northern coasts.

The commerce of the colony.

Arrival of the L'Adele.

Policy adopted by King.

Permission for sale of spirits.

1803.

7 Aug.

Commercial relations with Mauritius not desired.

International considerations.

Defences of Port Jackson.

Artillerymen wanted.

The military in the colony.

The loyal associations.

of which the enclosed is a copy. In this transaction as in all others I hope to meet your Lordship's approbation, as I cannot help regarding the encouraging a commerce with the inhabitants of the Isle of France but ill calculated for the prosperity of this colony, as spirits will be the general object of their commerce. Altho' there is no other inducement for the French to cast their eyes on this country in case of a war but its recommendation for fertility, the spirit of conquest, extending their dominions, &c., yet I consider it my duty most respectfully submitting to your Lordship's consideration the possibility in any future war of the Government of the Isle of France annoying this colony, as the voyage from thence may be done in less than seven weeks; and on the same idea this colony may hereafter annoy the trade of the Spanish settlements on the opposite coasts. But to defend this colony against the one and to annoy the other, it would be necessary that some regard should be had to the military and naval defences. The defences of the port may be made as strong as the defences of any port I know of. By the return of the cannon and batteries, your Lordship will observe that those we have are placed in the best situations for annoying an enemy. Still, a small establishment of artillery officers and men are wanted to work those guns effectually in case of necessity. Perhaps two intelligent artillery officers, who are qualified to construct batteries, and receive a small additional appointment for their extra duty, with twenty non-commissioned officers and artillerymen, would fully answer any present necessary defence, which I would recommend to be increased also by six more twelve-pounders, if the above artillery officers and men are sent. Respecting our military, I need not inform your Lordship that it at present consists of eight company's of the N. S. Wales Corps, a force fully sufficient for every internal duty; nor can I entertain the most distant doubt, however I have felt myself ill-treated by the officers of the Corps as Governor, but that they, as well as every soldier, would be as forward as any troops in His Majesty's service in doing their duty.

By referring to my letters in 1800, 1801, and 1802, your Lordship will observe the good effects of embodying an association from among freemen, those who had expiated the sentence of the law, and those who had received conditional emancipation; and that when the turbulent spirit of the disaffected Irish was subdued, those associations (which were embodied with Col. Pater-son's concurrence) were discharged, notwithstanding your Lordship's recommendation for their being continued, my reason for which was the saving it occasioned of the ration of provisions and cloaths—the only expence attending so useful a body of men;

but as the necessity no longer existed, their remaining embodied became unnecessary. And notwithstanding the treatment I received from Brevet-Major Johnston during the short period he commanded the New South Wales Corps during Col. Paterson's indisposition respecting the troopers I had embodied, yet on any emergency I shall ever consider myself warrantable in embodying those associations again, the officers remaining named, and a muster roll of the men kept, for which purpose their arms and accoutrements are kept in readiness. As one hundred men are included in the list, they may be augmented, whenever necessary to embody them, to 200, by selecting proper persons—*i.e.*, from the above descriptions, having property to defend; therefore I conclude that no addition is necessary to our present military force. If the present number of regulars were kept up to 400, and a

1803.  
7 Aug.

The loyal  
associations.

The defence  
force.

The Porpoise and Lady Nelson sailed from hence with the persons intended for the settlement at Van Dieman's Land, as stated in my last, but owing to adverse winds they were obliged to return. The Lady Nelson and Francis (Colonial vessel) are now fitting to compleat that service, which I deem the more essential from the inclination the French have shewn to keep up a correspondence here.

Vessels carrying  
the settlers to  
Tasmania.

The necessity of the Porpoise's return to England leaves only the Buffalo. When she returns, it is my present intention to dispatch that ship as soon as possible in quest of breeding cattle by the short cut of Torres's Straits, from whence the monsoons will allow of an annual cargoe being brought in the space of three months, and two ships can be kept going, which would soon compleatly finish what has been so far advanced—supplying this colony with a full sufficiency of cattle. How far it may be judged proper for a king's ship or vessel to be always laying here I must submit to your Lordship and my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; but I respectfully presume such an arrangement would add greatly to the security as well as respectability of this colony. It is on this idea, and many other advantages that would arise therefrom, that I would most respectfully propose the establishment of two ships being kept up, and another sent to replace the Porpoise, which is much too small to carry cattle, of which, it is true, we now possess a great number; but when the feeding

The Buffalo  
to be sent for  
live stock.

Naval vessels  
on the colonial  
station.

1803.  
7 Aug.

so many inhabitants is considered, their increase will not last very long, to live entirely on them, to elucidate which I send the enclosed estimation.

Return of  
shipping.

By the enclosed return your Lordship will observe the state and disposal of the King's and Colonial vessels on this station.

Timber for  
export.

Since the Glatton's departure a number of convicts have been constantly employed falling and hewing ship timber for the first ship that may come for a cargoe. I enclose the return of what is now fallen and ready. The punt for transporting it to Sydney which I spoke of in my last is nearly finished. This work shall not be neglected. In this place I shall observe that as much waste has lately been made of the timber fit for naval purposes, and as one of the ships that brought provisions out was loading with timber, I caused the enclosed proclamation to be made public, which requires to be always observed, both for the preservation of the timber as well as for increasing the value of the land to those who possess grants. I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Wastage of  
timber.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

Sir,

Sydney, August 3rd, 1803.

Commercial  
intercourse  
with  
Mauritius.

Captain Coutance of the Brig L'Adele of your Island has arrived here with a Quantity of Spirits etc. As I conceive that he has been imposed on by those who advised him to come here I have forborn putting my Instructions respecting sending Foreign as well as English Vessels away that bring Spirits which by my Instructions are prohibited.

As it is only on the above Idea that I have permitted Captu. Coutance to dispose of what ought to have been sent from hence; I consider it necessary to request you will see fit to inform the Inhabitants within your Government that no Such Articles will hereafter be allowed to be landed—And if any are brought it will be My Duty to send the Vessel away after she may have refitted any damages or replenished their Water.

It is also necessary I should inform you for the information of the Merchants that this Country possesses no known Staple whatever, and that the Bounty of His Majesty's Ministers Supply the Inhabitants with everything they can possibly want at an advance of 50 pr. Cent. on the English prime Cost, Hence they will observe that any advantage by adventuring hither is very hazardous.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures Nos. 2 and 3.]

[These enclosures are transposed to page 362.]



[Enclosure No. 4.]  
 HIS MAJESTY'S and Colonial Vessels Employed for the Public Service of His Majesty's Colony in N. S. Wales,  
 August 7th, 1803.

Names.	Rigged.	Tons.	When and Where built or purchased.	No. of Officers and Men.	Pay per Month.	Pay per Annum.	In what state.	General Employment.	
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Buffalo .....	Ship .....	...	On the Establishment of the Navy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gone to India in quest of breeding Stock.	
Porpoise .....	do .....	...	do	.....	.....	.....	Wants great repairs.	Fitting for England.	
Supply .....	Hulk .....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Condemned.	{ Receives Empty Casks and other Stores.	
Investigator .....	do .....	60	Paid as a Contingent Expence of the Colony to the 16th October, 1802, then as a Tender to the Buffalo by Order of the Admiralty.	Lt. and Comm'r Chief Mate .....	.....	.....	In good repair.	Fitting to go to Van Dieman's Land.	
Lady Nelson .....	Brig .....	60	.....	2nd do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Francis .....	Schooner .....	40	Came in Frame from England, per Pitt, in March, 1792.	12 Petty and 5 Able Seamen	4 0 0	52 0 0	Ditto	Has been very actively employed in going between Port Jackson and Norfolk Island bringing grain from Hawkesbury and Coals from Hunter's River.	
Cumberland .....	do .....	26	Sydney, 1801 .....	Master .....	2 5 0	29 5 0	Do	Bringing grain from Hawkesbury.	
Bee .....	Sloop .....	11	Long Boat decked... ..	1st Mate .....	7 0 0	91 0 0	Do	.....	
Two Long Boats	} .....	...	Very old .....	2nd do .....	15 10 0	201 10 0	Do	.....	
Three Pinnaces				3 Able Seamen...	4 0 0	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Three Small Boats.				Master and 3 Men who receive an extra ration from Stores.	2 5 0	29 5 0	.....	.....	.....
One Large Flat				.....	4 4 0	54 12 0	.....	.....	.....
Vessels Building—Portland, Brig, 160 Tons. In frame, no Shipwrights to work on her. Integrity, Sloop, 1 Punt.				.....	10 9 0	135 17 0	Do	A very useful Vessel for bringing Grain, etc., from the different Settlements and many other very useful Public purposes.	
				.....	.....	.....	Constantly repairing.	Various employed in the Harbour.	

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.  
 1803.  
 7 Aug.  
 Return of shipping.

1803.  
7 Aug.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[A copy of this return of ordnance and batteries has not yet been found.]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

## RETURN RELATING TO LIVE STOCK.

Sydney, New South Wales.

Return of  
live stock as  
provisions.

STATEMENT of the time the Cattle belonging to the Crown in New South Wales will last at whole, two-thirds, and half ration for the numbers victualled from the Stores.

					wks.days.	wks.days.	
1920 Cattle	at	300 lb.	each=	576,000 lb.	27	3	} 29 2 total at full
1382 Sheep	"	30 "	" =	41,460 "	1	6	
1920 Cattle	"	300 "	" =	576,000 "	46	6	} 49 5 " two thirds
1382 Sheep	"	30 "	" =	41,460 "	2	6	
1920 Cattle	"	300 "	" =	576,000 "	54	6	} 58 4 " half
1382 Sheep	"	30 "	" =	41,460 "	3	5	

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

Return of  
timber for  
export.

## RETURN OF TIMBER FALLEN AND READY FOR EXPORT.

Sydney, N.S.W., Augt. 7th, 1803.

NUMBER of Pieces of Timber with the dimensions for Ship Building, ready to be embarked on the first Ship that arrives for that purpose, Vizt.

297 Pieces of Timber from 48 ft. Long 2 ft. 6 in. Deep 1 ft. 8 in. Wide to 12 ft. Long 9 in. Deep 7 in. Wide.

The Quantity is now considerably increased and Additions making Daily.

T. MOORE,

Purveyor of Timber.

Sydney, Sept. 17th, 1803.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

Proclamation  
re the  
preservation  
of timber.

## PROCLAMATION RE THE PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

Sydney, 21st June, 1803.

THE great consumption of timber, and the requisition made by Government for as much as possible being reserved for the use of the Navy, the following regulations are to be observed by all and

every of His Majesty's subjects resident or stationed in the territory, masters of ships, and all others:—

1803.  
7 Aug.

Proclamation  
re the  
preservation  
of timber.

Timber in this colony includes she and swamp oaks, red, blue, and black-buttred gums, stringy and iron barks, mahogany, box, honeysuckle, cedar, lightwood, turpentine, &c., the property of all which, and every other kind of trees fit for timber, or likely to become so, lies in the proprietor of the land, either by grant or lease, excepting timber fit for naval or other public purposes, which those authorized by the Governor may mark, cut down, and remove in and from any situation, public or private.

Any person cutting down, barking, damaging, or destroying any timber or trees fit, or likely to become fit, for ship-building, buildings, masts, or mechanical purposes, without the permission of the proprietor or of the Governor, if on any of the Crown lands, will be answerable to the laws provided in that behalf, and according to the local situation of the inhabitants of this colony.

This regulation is not to preclude the inhabitants from getting such fuel from fallen woods as they can remove with wheelbarrows or carts drawn by one horse, excepting fuel requisite for Government uses. Masters and commanders of ships will be informed by the Naval Officer where they may procure fuel for their ships; and those who may obtain the Governor's or proprietor's permission to cut down and remove timber fit for the foregoing purposes, or for sale at any other port, are to pay a duty of three pounds sterling to the treasurer of the Orphan Fund for every thousand solid feet taken on board, of which they are to give notice to the measurer (John Thompson) as often as they receive it, and before it is hoisted into the ship, on pain of forfeiting five pounds sterling for each neglect on conviction before two magistrates.

This regulation to commence from the 26th day of June, 1803.

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GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Per H.M.S. Porpoise, afterwards by the Cumberland; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

My Lord, Sydney, N. S. Wales, Aug. 7th, 1803.

With this I have the Honor to forward the Commissary's Account of the appropriation of the 15 Pipes of Port Wine, received for the Officers Civil and Military, by which your Lordship will observe, as well as by the enclosed Copies of Invoices the great differences in the prices of that bought by the Glatton and Cato *i.e.* the One £45 and the other £87 a Pipe with the advance of 50 pr. Cent.—Your Lordship will also observe the

Port wine for  
civil and  
military  
officers.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Officers'  
complaint  
re cost of  
port wine.

enclosure No. 2 wherein I do not conceive that either your Lordship or myself have been treated with the Respect due from those whose convenience and Comfort has been so much considered—Had those Officers of the New South Wales Corps thought proper at any period between the 16th April and 30th June to have represented to me either personally or through their Commanding Officer, the inconvenience they laboured under from not being able to pay the advance on that received by the Cato (as I conceive some mistake might exist in the drawback not being taken off, or from some other omission) I should have directed the Commissary to let them have it at £58 the prime Cost taking their Notes of hand for the advance if it appeared that *the very superior quality* of the Wine occasioned the difference in the Price.—But instead of taking the regular mode I was vilified abused and threatened—By their Letter to Col. Paterson, they call on *him* to make a representation to your Lordship on a subject that alone concerned the Governor nor can I conceal that I conceive the Tenor of their Letter but little delicate towards my Character in the inuendo hazarded by them in the last Paragraph of their Letter to Col. Paterson, which in forwarding (he requests me to do that), for those Officers (one of whom had Publicly abused and threatened me) which they had most unwarrantably required him to do without any reference to me.

I should not have considered this Circumstance worth troubling your Lordship about, but that it tends to prove the constructions so unwarrantably put on my wishes to serve those under my Command, and to which Your Lordship has so liberally contributed.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.]

[Copies of the commissary's return and officers' letter are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Per H.M.S. Porpoise, afterwards by the Cumberland; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

My Lord,

S., N.S.W., Augt. 7th, 1803.

In this I have the Honor to enclose the Naval Officer's Return of Entries and Clearances in this Port from the 28th March to 7th Augt. 1803. Those of a prior date having been sent by H. M. Ship Glatton and former Conveyances.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Returns of  
shipping.

[Enclosure.]

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 28th day of March, 1803, and the 7th 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.	Number of			Where and when BUILT.	Where and when Registered.	Owners Name.	General Cargo.	From whence.	Where and when bond given.
				Tons.	Guns.	Men.						
April 9	Cato .....	Jno. Park .....	British	430	12	23	Stockton	London	Reeve & Green...	See Appendix A .....	London .....	Sydney.
" 22	Harrington .....	Wm. Campbell .....	Foreign	180	6	27	Calcutta	Calcutta	Chace & Co. ....	12,000 lbs. flour. 75 pigs copper.	Coast Peru...	April 9 .....
May 13	Rolla .....	Rt. Cummings .....	British	438	12	49	Shields, 1800.	London	Messrs. Brown ..	See Appendix B .....	Ireland .....	May 13 .....
" 21	Nautilus ..	Roger Simpson ..	Foreign	60	5	18	Calcutta	Fort Wm.	Berry & Co. ....	26 tons pork, 3 boxes Sandwich Island scenes.	Otaheita ..	.....
June 1	Alexander ..	Rt. Rhodes ..	British	301	6	29	Newcastle	London	Messrs. Hurry's...	50 tons oil. 2 casks tobacco	New Zealand	June 1 .....
" 9	Investigator ..	M. Flinders ..	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	H.M. ship .....	Discoveries ..	Van Dieman	.....
July 3	Porpoise ..	Wm. Scott ..	British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	H.M.S. ....	.....	.....	.....
" 4	Lady Nelson ..	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	H.M.S. ....	.....	.....	.....
" 7	Albion .....	Eber Bunker ..	"	362	10	26	Deptford	London	Messrs. Champion	See Appendix C .....	New Zealand	.....
" 16	L'Adèle .....	R. Coutance ..	Foreign	130	6	22	Mauritius	Mauritius	Mentle & Co. ....	See Appendix D .....	Isle of France	.....

A List of Ships and Vessels which have cleared Outwards from the harbour of Port Jackson, in His Majesty's territory of New South Wales, between the 28th day of March, 1803, and the 7th day of August, with the particular quantity and quality of the lading of each vessel.

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 and when bond given.
				Tons.	Guns.	Men.						
May 18	Glattton .....	Jas. Colnett ..	British	338	2	24	.....	.....	H.M. Ship .....	.....	England .....	.....
" 18	Greenwich ..	Alex'r Laws ..	do	295	10	24	London	London	Messrs. Enderbys	209 tons sperm oil.....	do .....	.....
" 18	Venus .....	B. Gardner ..	do	180	6	39	Deptford	do ..	Messrs. Champions	1,400 barrels do .....	do .....	.....
June 10	Harrington ..	Wm. Campbell ..	Foreign	180	6	39	Calcutta	Calcutta	Chace & Co. ....	.....	Coast Peru...	.....

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7 Aug.  
Returns of shipping.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Returns of  
cargo.

## APPENDIX.

*A.—General Cargo of the Ship Cato.*—1 Bale Sail Cloth. 2 Hhds. refin'd Sugar. 30 Kegs Wt. Paint. 2 Trunks Dimities and Cottons. 6 Cases Earthenware. 5 Casks Do. 3 Cases Haberdashery. 20 Jars paint Oil. 26 Kegs blk. and yellow paint. 1 Trunk perfumery. 3 Cases looking Glasses and Sconces. 2 Do. Hats. 6 Baskets Cheese. 20 Firkins Butter. 20 Boxes Candles. 1 Organ. 30 Kegs Mustard. 3 Cases Musical Instruments. 3 Boxes Brass and Iron. 1 Bag Feathers. 2 punchns. Sadlery. 2 punchns. Great boats. 1 doz. Watches. Pitch. Tar. and Cordage. 1 punchn. Harness and Buckets. 3 trunks Wearing Apparel. 3 Hhds. Slops. 2 Boxes Arrow root. 4 Barrels Porter. 1 Cask rum. 3 pipes M. Wine. 1 Hhd. Brazieri. 10 Casks Shot. 2 fowling pieces.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ton Tobacco. pr. Pistols. 1 Cutlass. Some bottl'd Porter.

*B.—General Cargo of the Ship Rolla.*—2 Cases. One Box Cutlery. 3 Cases Ironmongery. 10 Casks Nails. 3 Cases Sheet Iron. 6 Tierces, 2 Boxes Tin Ware. 5 bales Canvas. 1 Bale Omburgh. 1 Do. Shirting. 1 trunk Thread. 17 Cables and Hawsers. 46 Coil Cordage. 6 Mattrasses. 50 Firkins Butter. 2 Trunks Hosiery. 4 trunks Wearing Apparel. 6 Boxes Hatts. 1 Tierce Beef.

*C.—General Cargo of the Ship Albion.*—600 Barrels Spermacity Oil. 16 rolls Tobacco. 1 Box Hatts. 2 Trunks English Goods. One Organ. Small Quantity Salt.

*D.—General Cargo of the Snow L'Adèle.*—4,000 Gall. rum. 4 pipes Cape Wine. 6,000 lbs. Sugar. 40 Casks Meat. 11 Small Anchors. 1 Case Jewellery. 9 Grapnels. 20 Cases Cutlery. 1,500 Yds. Canvas. 1 Iron Chest. 1,000 Cloth of Bretany. 700 Do. Platilope. 1 bale Gurrah.

## GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per H.M.S. Porpoise, afterwards by the Cumberland.)

Sir, Sydney, N.S.W., Augt. 7th, 1803.

With this I have the Honor to enclose Copy of my Letter to you of the 9th May last by the Glatton to which I have added some Notes in the Margin of that Letter opposite the respective Paragraphs and to which I have to request you will be pleased to refer.

The unsuccessful attempt of the Porpoise to get to Van Dieman's Land, and the necessity of her return to England obliged me to make use of the Lady Nelson and a Colonial Schooner to form that Establishment, which will sail immediately after the Porpoise's departure—I shall be very anxious for accounts from thence, which I shall not fail to transmit as soon as possible and should Circumstances allow of it, it is my present intention to visit that place in the Summer, But that intention will depend entirely on Circumstances—Should that Country turn out according to Expectation and Government fix on continuing a Settlement there, I beg to suggest whether it may not be necessary to take the advantages and disadvantages of Norfolk Island into consideration as connected with the Policy of removing a prin-

Establishment  
of a settlement  
in Tasmania.

cipal part of the people and Establishment from thence to Van Diemens Land on which I shall make no other Comment at present, than that when Norfolk Island was first Settled, and indeed up to the present period it has been of the greatest assistance to this Colony in providing entirely for its numbers since 1794—And no doubt from the extreme fertility of the Soil will continue to do so and the Number of Inhabitants may be trebled to what they are at present *i.e.* 1,023 with the same means of supporting them—The only objection that can present itself to me and which must be allowed is a very extensive One is the want of a safe anchorage, and the difficulty of having access to it.—This objection may perhaps be considered an advantage—For where 50 Men may, (with the greatest Vigilance to prevent it) escape from hence not one can from Norfolk Island.—These and many other advantages and disadvantages are to be considered before any positive recommendation can be made by me and which must depend on the accounts from Van Dieman's Land.

1803.  
7 Aug.  
Proposal to  
reduce the  
settlement on  
Norfolk Island.

Of the Free People who came out by the Glatton there is a young Woman under the fictitious name of Bridget Heath and specified in your List as coming here to her Father. Her name is not Heath but Edwards, she has no relation whatever here, and the person to whom she was coming, and who I believed procured her a passage not choosing to take her she is now destitute, I state this Circumstance to shew that the Bounty of Government is much imposed on by these applications—The other people that came by that Ship are all settled and I dare say will do well—But I hope you will excuse my adverting to the necessity of not allowing any other than recommended Farmers coming here as Free Settlers.

Impositions  
made on the  
English  
government.

Humphrey Evans and Wm. Heath who you particularly mention are fixed in situations of their own choice as Serj't Knight—Their allotments which consist of 130 Acres each will be increased at the next Muster proportionate with their Industry—Charles Palmer who you mentioned as fit for the Orphan Institution was placed there but preferred taking a Settlement—The Orphan House is well managed by Serjeant Stroud and his Wife, who give the greatest satisfaction to myself and the Committee.

Settlers *per*  
Glatton.

Having referred to Mr. Grimes the Surveyor General to whom I have given leave of Absence, I beg to point that Gentleman out as equal to give you every information respecting the Settlers and the distribution of the Ground etc., and I have no doubt but his General Knowledge of the Colony during a residence of Twelve Years will enable him to give such information as may be required.

Visit of Grimes  
to England.

1803.  
7 Aug.

I have also requested Captn. Flinders late of the Investigator to call at your Office in case you should wish to see that Officer.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

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GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per H.M.S. Porpoise, afterwards by the Cumberland.)

Sir,

S., N. S. Wales, Augt. 7th, 1803.

Mooring chains  
for Sydney  
Cove.

Some time in 1796 or 97 Three sets of mooring Chains were received in this Colony one of which was laid down for the Supply—Another set has just been laid down for the Investigator Hulk to which has been attached several small chains for the use of the smaller Vessels and as a third remains to be laid, that beneficial object is retarded for the want of a swivel and three Jews Harps, which cannot be found from which I conclude they were omitted to be sent.

Two smaller swivels and bridle Chains would be a great improvement and convenience to the Shipping frequenting this Cove, besides the large swivel for the third set of moorings that remain to be laid down—I have therefore to request you will have the goodness to move my Lord Hobart to require the above Articles to be sent to this Colony by the first Conveyance, and as it appears those Chains were sent by the Navy Board I presume that will be the proper Department to apply to.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

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GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per H.M.S. Porpoise, afterwards by the Cumberland.)

Sir,

Sydney, N. S. Wales, Augt. 7th, 1803.

Packets  
forwarded.

Enclosed I have the Honor to forward a list of the Packets contained in a Box addressed to Lord Hobart committed to the care of Mr. Charles Grimes Surveyor General of Lands to this Territory, who takes his passage for England on board His Majesty's Armed Vessel Porpoise.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

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GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.\*

(Per H.M.S. Porpoise, afterwards by the Cumberland.)

Sir,

Sydney, New South Wales,

7th August, 1803.

Referring you to my despatches sent by His Majesty's ship Glatton, I have to inform you of the return of His Majesty's

\* Note 134.



sloop Investigator, and am much concerned at the unavoidable necessity which puts a stop to Capt'n Flinders compleating what he appears to have so accurately begun. The circumstances connected with that officer's return, you will observe detailed in the enclosed documents, in which I hope it will appear to their Lordships that every assistance has been afforded on my part to enable Capt'n Flinders to complete the object of their Lordships' instructions to him.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Return of  
Flinders.

Assuming the responsibility of purchasing the Rolla, indemnifying the owners for the non-performance of their obligation to the East India Company, taking the chance of her having been injured by the accident she met with on leaving England, and the expence and loss of time in fitting her up, were circumstances that I considered of too great consequence to risk advising or transacting.

Purchase of  
the Rolla  
inadvisable.

I am concerned that the Porpoise's defects appeared on the survey (taken after her unsuccessful attempt to get to Van Dieman's Land) to be a decisive objection to her performing the remainder of the service the Investigator was sent on. I hope the consequent arrangement of Capt'n Flinders returning to England in that ship will meet their Lordships' approbation.

The defects of  
the Porpoise.

By the copy of Mr. Scott's warrant and instructions from the Navy Board to command that ship, it appears that the circumstance of his giving her up on arriving in this colony was provided for, and the arrangement consequent thereon; still I should not have considered myself justifiable in superceding Mr. Scott in the command, or removing any of the officers or men belonging to a vessel which has been so useful to this colony; but as Mr. Scott expressed a desire to give the ship up, for the reasons he states in his letter, I conceived it would forward that part of the service that Capt'n Flinders can execute on his passage, and as a choice was left to the Porpoise's officers and company, Mr. Scott and the persons stated in the enclosed Order were discharged from the Porpoise, and Lieut. Robert Fowler of the Investigator appointed to command that ship under the instructions contained in the enclosure.

The command  
of the Porpoise.

As these arrangements respecting the officers and people of the Porpoise enabled me to comply with Capt'n Flinders request to remove as many of his officers and people as possible into the Porpoise, I have given that officer an Order, of which the enclosed is a copy; and I hope these arrangements will appear to their Lordships as oeconomic and saving to the Crown as circumstances admitted of.

The crews of  
the Porpoise  
and  
Investigator.

Respecting that part of the Investigator's stores and furniture not required for the use of the Porpoise, I have directed the

1803.  
7 Aug.

The stores  
of the  
Investigator.

Commissary to receive them into his charge, and to issue them as found necessary for the Buffalo, Lady Nelson, and Colonial vessels agreeable to the enclosed Orders; and that those stores may be well preserved and properly disposed of, I have directed Mr. Robert Coalpitts, gunner of the Investigator, to remain in the care of those stores, for which necessary service I hope to receive their Lordships' approbation, and that his warrant officer's pay may be continued to him until I receive their Lordship's further directions respecting him, which I request by the first conveyance.

Timber ready  
for export.

I have the honor to enclose a return of the timber now ready to be shipped on board the first ship that arrives for that purpose. A number of convicts, with timber carriages and boats, are kept employed cutting down and squaring timber to be sent to England when an opportunity offers.

The number of supernumeraries going in the Porpoise, and the room required for their provisions and water, has prevented any timber being sent by that conveyance.

Prospective  
employment of  
the Buffalo.

The necessity of the Porpoise's return to England leaves only the Buffalo. When she returns it is my present intention to dispatch her as soon as possible in quest of breeding cattle by the short cut of Torres's Straits, from whence monsoons will admit of an annual cargoe brought in the space of three months, and ships can be kept going which would soon compleat supplying this colony with a sufficiency of cattle. On this and other services connected with the colony, I respectfully hope their Lordships will deem it necessary to replace the Porpoise by another ship.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Death of  
Mowie.

P.S.—I am sorry to say that the debilitated Mowie\* who you directed might be sent to Otaheite by the first conveyance died yesterday of an inveterate Scrophuli and decay. His effects I shall send to his father by the first conveyance.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

COMMANDER FLINDERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

H.M.S. Investigator,

Sir,

Sydney Cove, June 10th, 1803.

Survey  
of the  
Investigator.

I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency an Examination into the State of His Majestys Sloop under my Command, which was made Seven Months Since in the gulph of Carpentaria and altho' the Passage from thence has not proved the Ship to be so very bad, as might have been expected from the

\* Note 135.

enclosed Statement, Yet I judge it necessary to the due execution of the Service with which I am entrusted, as well as to the preservation of the lives of the Sloop's Company that an Accurate knowledge of the present State of the Investigator should be procured; I have therefore to request that your Excellency will be pleased to Order proper Officers to make such an Examination as the Cause Seems to require; And also to Ascertain as near as Can be done, Whether her Defects can be Repaired in this Port, and in what time it may probably be done.

I have, &c.,

MATTW. FLINDERS.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Survey  
of the  
Investigator.

[Sub-enclosure No. 1.]

COMMANDER FLINDERS' ORDERS TO MESSRS. AKEN AND MART.

His Majesty's sloop Investigator, 24th November, 1802.

HIS MAJESTY'S sloop under my command having been very leaky for some time past, I judged it necessary that she should undergo a thorough caulking, from the copper upwards to the cells of the ports. In doing this some of the planks were found to be rotten, and, on ripping off some of the worst parts, several timbers, &c., were found to be in the same state.

Flinders' orders  
for the survey  
of the  
Investigator.

You are, therefore, hereby required and directed to make such an examination into all the material parts of the ship as can be done without delaying the service in which the Investigator is now engaged, and to report to me from under your hands your proceedings and observations hereon.

Further, as I understand that Mr. Aken has commanded a ship whose situation was somewhat similar to that of the Investigator, you are therefore directed, in case you should find much decay in the timbers or other material parts, jointly to state your opinions upon the following heads, and this is to be done upon due consideration:

1st. Whether or not the ship is fit to encounter bad weather.

2nd. Whether getting on shore is likely to be attended with worse consequences to the Investigator than to a sound ship.

3rd. Whether, in case any accident happening, the ship would bear heaving down, or whether laying her ashore would do her much injury.

4th. How long the ship may be fit to run with safety to the crew, provided she is in fine weather, and no misfortune of getting on shore should happen.

In the above examination I recommend to you to take with you the most experienced of the carpenters' mates, and to hear his opinion upon such points as you may think necessary.

Given, &c.,

MATTW. FLINDERS.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Survey of the  
Investigator  
in the Gulf  
of Carpentaria.

[Sub-enclosure No. 2.]

SURVEY OF H.M. SLOOP INVESTIGATOR.

His Majesty's Sloop Investigator,

November 26th, 1802.

Sir,

In Obedience to your Directions, we have taken with us the oldest Carpenters Mate of the Investigator and made as thorough an Examination into the State of the Ship, as Circumstances will permit, and which we find to be as Under.

Out of Ten top timbers on the larboard Side near the fore Channels, four are sound, One partly rotten and five entirely rotten.

We have seen but one timber, on the larboard Quarter which is entirely rotten.

On the Starboard bow, close to the Stem, we have seen three timbers which are all rotten.

Under the Starboard fore Chains, we find one of the Chain plate bolts started, in consequence of the timber and Inside plank being rotten and also a preventer Eye bolt in the next timber, from the same Cause.

On boring into three of the first futtock timbers from within the Main hold, we find on one side, two rotten and one sound, on the other One sound, one partly sound but decaying fast and one rotten.

On boring into the Second futtock timbers from the Main hold close under the beams of the lower deck, on the larboard side we find one sound and two rotten and on the other Side, one Sound and one rotten.

On boring into one of the Second futtock timbers in the Cock-pit on each Side, we find it to be sound on the Starboard Side but on the other rotten; the inside plank on both sides is rotten.

On boring into One timber of a Side in the afterhold we find them to be Sound.

On boring into One timber of a Side, in the bread Room one is sound, but on the larboard Side it is rotten.

The Stem appears to be good, but the Stemson is mostly decayed.

The lower breast hook is decayed within Side.

The Transoms, Sleepers, Sternpost and Postson are all Sound.

The Ends of the beams we find to be universally in a Decaying State.

The Treenails in general are rotten.

From the Specimens which we have seen of the top sides and bends, we expect that the insides of them are rotten fore and aft; but that about an Inch of the outside of the greater part is yet quite sound.

After the above report and upon due Consideration we give the following answers to the four Questions put to Us.

1803.  
7 Aug.

1st.—The Ship having before made 10 Inches of Water per hour in a Common fresh breeze we judge from that and what we have now Seen, that a little labouring would employ two pumps, and that in a Strong Gale, with much Sea, the Ship would hardly escape foundering; so that we think she is totally unfit to encounter bad Weather.

Survey of the  
Investigator  
in the Gulf  
of Carpentaria.

2nd.—We have no doubt, but that if the Ship should get on Shore under any Unfavourable Circumstances, she would immediately go to Pieces; but with a Soft bottom and Smooth Water she might touch for a short time without any worse Consequences than to another Ship, if she did not heel much; but altogether we judge it to be much more dangerous for her to get aground in her present State than if she was Sound.

3rd.—It is our opinion that the Ship would not bear heaving down on any account and that laying her on Shore, might so far Strain her, as to start the Copper and Bults Ends, which would make her unable to Swim without vast repair.

4th.—Mr. Aken has known several Ships of the same kind and built at the same place as the Investigator, and has always found that when they began to rot they went on very fast. From the State to which the Ship now seems to be advanced, it is our joint Opinion, that in from Eight to Twelve Months, there will Scarcely be a Sound timber in her, but that if she remains in fine weather and happens no Accident, she may run Six Months longer without much Risk.

We are, etc.,

JOHN AKEN.

RUSSELL MART.

To  
Matthew Flinders Esq. Commander of H.M. Sloop Investigator.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNOR KING'S ORDERS FOR THE SURVEY OF H. M. SLOOP  
INVESTIGATOR.

King's orders  
for the survey  
of the  
Investigator.

By Philip Gidley King Esqr. Principal Commander of His  
Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo etc.

CAPT. MATW. FLINDERS Commander of His Majesty's Sloop Investigator having with a Letter of Yesterday's date transmitted me an Examination into the state of His Majesty's Sloop under his Command made some Months since in the Gulph of Carpentaria and as he judged it necessary for the due Execution of the Service with which he is entrusted as well as for the preservation of the lives of the Sloops Company that an accurate knowledge of the present state of the Investigator should be pro-

1803.  
7 Aug.

King's orders  
for the survey  
of the  
Investigator.

cured, and requesting that I will order proper Officers to make such examination as the Case seems to require.

You are therefore hereby required and directed to repair on board the said Sloop and there take a strict, careful, and minute Survey of her defects, which you will state to me in a written report; you will also ascertain as near as can be done whether the said defects can be repaired in this Port, and in what time the work may probably be done so as to put her in a fit state for prosecuting on the Service in which she is Employed.

You will take this Survey with such Care and Circumspection as to be able to make Oath to the Veracity and Impartiality of your proceedings if required.

For which this shall be your Order.

Given under my hand at Government House Sydney New South Wales the 11th day of June 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To Actg. Lt. William Scott

Comr. H.M.A.V. Porpoise.

Mr. E. H. Palmer, Comr. of the Hone. E. I. Company's  
Extra Ship Bridgewater.

Mr. Thomas Moore, Master  
Builder to the Territory.

#### SURVEY OF H. M. SLOOP INVESTIGATOR.

Pursuant to an Order etc.

Survey of the  
Investigator.

WE whose Names are hereunto Subscribed have been on board His Majestys Sloop Investigator And taken a Strict, Careful And minute Survey of the defects, the state of which we find as follows.

One Plank immediately above the Wales being ripped off all round the Ship, We began the examination on the larboard side forward; And out of Ninety eight Timbers we find Eleven to be Sound, so far as the ripping off One plank enables us to See into them, ten of which are amongst the aftermost Timbers, Sixty three of the remaining Timbers are so far rotten as to make it necessary to Shift them, and these are principally in the Bow and the middle of the Ship.

On the Starboard Side forward, we have minutely examined Eighty Nine Timbers, out of which we find only five sound; fifty Six are so far decayed as to require Shifting; And the remaining Twenty eight are entirely rotten; The Sound Timbers are in the after part of the Ship, and those totally decayed lie principally in the Bow.

The Stemson is so far decayed principally in its outer part, as to make it absolutely necessary to be Shifted.

As far as we Could examine under the Counter, both planks and Timbers are rotten, And Consequently necessary to be Shifted.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Survey of the  
Investigator.

We find generally that the plank on both sides is so far Decayed as to require Shifting, even had the Timbers been Sound.

The above being the State of the Investigator thus far, we think it altogether unnecessary to make any further examination being unanimously of opinion, that she is not worth repairing in any Country and that it is impossible in this Country to put her in a fit State for going to Sea.

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 14 Day of June 1803.

WM. SCOTT, Comr. of H.M.A.S.  
Porpoise.

E. H. PALMER, Comr. of the Hon.  
E.I.C.S. Bridgewater.

THOS. MOORE, master Builder to the  
Territory.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

COMMANDER FLINDERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

H. M. Sloop Investigator,

Sydney Cove, June 15th, 1803.

Sir,

I have the Honor to receive from your Excellency the report of Survey upon His Majesty's Sloop under my Command. and therein find that the Investigator cannot any further prosecute the voyage for which she was fitted out from England.

Investigator  
unsuitable for  
exploration.

The examination of New Holland etc. which I am ordered by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to make being yet scarcely half completed, I have now to make Application to your Excellency for a fit Vessel to examine the remaining part or for directions how it is best to proceed for His Majesty's Service.

Vessel required  
to continue  
survey of  
coasts.

Agreeable to a previous conversation with your Excellency, I have enquired into the Circumstances of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Porpoise and of the Merchant Ships now lying in this Port; of the latter it appears that none except the Commander of the Ship Rolla are authorized to let or Sell their Vessels.— This Ship is of the usual build and of a sufficient Size; and, if Sound, seems to be well calculated for the Investigator's Service, but she cannot be procured otherwise than by Purchase of her Hull and Stores at the Price of £11,550.

Possible  
purchase of the  
Rolla.

1803.  
7 Aug.

The Porpoise  
proposed for  
use of Flinders.

His Majestys Armed Vessel Porpoise is of a different Construction to the Ships usually employed upon this Service, and is too small to carry a sufficient Complement of Men and give the requisite Accommodation to the Officers and Scientific Gentlemen; or can she carry above 7 or 8 Months Provisions; but as the employment of the Porpoise will save the Sum of £11,550, I assure you of my readiness to submit to inconvenience, and beg leave to point out two things by which her principal defect may be considerably alleviated.—The difference of form cannot be remedied but the inconvenience of her small size in some measure may, first by putting a proportion of the Officers, Gentlemen and People into a Tender to accompany the Porpoise, and Secondly, by touching at Timor and the Neighbouring Islands, in the vicinity of which it may be so contrived that the Vessels should be about the time that Provisions are wanted for them.

Respective  
advantages of  
the Porpoise  
and Rolla.

The difference of time between the Completion of the Voyage by the Rolla and the Porpoise seems to be Four or Five Months in favour of the former.

Should your Excellency consider the Porpoise under the Circumstances above stated, to be preferable to the Rolla, I beg to add, that the debilitated state of all and the very Sickly Condition of some of the Investigator's Company makes it Convenient for them to have a few weeks respite previous to fitting out another Ship; if therefore the Porpoise can return from her present Expedition in a short time, I judge with due submission that her Voyage need not be obstructed.

I have, etc.,

MATTW. FLINDERS.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GOVERNOR KING TO COMMANDER FLINDERS.

Sir,

Sydney, June 16th, 1803.

In reply to yours of Yesterday I must assure you how much I feel it a duty, and a pleasure to render you every assistance to forward the useful and beneficial Service you are employed on.

I agree with you that the Construction and size of the Rolla renders her more capable of the Service you have to perform than the Porpoise; But when the Price of the Rolla, and the Expence of fitting her up, joined to the hazard of that purchase being approved of, is considered; I cannot but applaud your inclination to subject yourself to some inconvenience rather than requiring such an Expence being incurred—As little Refreshments can be expected on the Coast you have to Survey, I presume the weakened State of your Ships Company's health, will require

The proposed  
purchase of  
the Rolla.



your seeking that refreshment at Timor, or any other place nearest or most convenient to the different situations you may be in, which will enable you to compleat your Provisions.

1803.  
7 Aug.

It is necessary I should inform you that in my Letters by the Glatton I informed the Admiralty that the Porpoise's "Stern Frame being much weakened and her outside Plank rotten abreast of the Timbers it was my present intention to send her home about September" but having opened her after the Glatton's departure, it was found that altho' the Plank was totally decayed in many places, yet, that under the Main and Fore Chains, and about the Bows she was Planked with Oak; I therefore had some of the Plank shifted, and the Builder is of Opinion her Stern may be much Strengthened with Iron Knees—If under these Circumstances you think the Porpoise any ways eligible she as well as the Lady Nelson, or any other Colonial Vessel shall be put under your Orders, as I consider the Completion of the Service you have to perform of the first necessity—I have therefore given the Commander of the Porpoise Orders to return to this port as soon as he has landed the Settlers and Stores on Van Diemens Land, which I hope may be performed in about five or Six Weeks, as she sails tomorrow—On her return you will be so good to suggest such Arrangements and alterations as you may conceive necessary for forwarding the Service entrusted to you, and which I shall have great pleasure in facilitating.

Condition of  
the Porpoise.

Porpoise and  
Lady Nelson  
to be made  
available for  
Flinders.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

COMMANDER FLINDERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

H.M. Sloop Investigator,

Sydney Cove, July 6th, 1803.

Sir,

In reply to your Excellency's letter of the 16th last I have to answer, that I gladly accept the offer of the Porpoise and a colonial Vessel as a Tender for her, and I beg to return my thanks for the great readiness with which this and every other requisition in favor of the Investigator's service has been complied with.

Porpoise and  
tender accepted  
by Flinders.

The Porpoise and Lady Nelson having returned to this port, I judge it necessary to make application to your Excellency for a survey to be held upon the former that it may be ascertained whether she is now or can be in a short time made sufficiently strong and sound to take the risk of any weather for two and half years to come, which time I judge will nearly expire before the complete accomplishment of the Investigators Voyage, and the arrival of the Ship in England.

Survey of the  
Porpoise.

I have, &c.,

MATTW. FLINDERS.

1803.  
7 Aug.

King's orders  
for the survey  
of H.M.S.  
Porpoise.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

GOVERNOR KING'S ORDERS FOR THE SURVEY OF H.M.S. PORPOISE.  
By Philip Gidley King Esquire Principal Commander of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Buffalo etc. etc. etc.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW FLINDERS, Commander of His Majesty's Sloop Investigator having by his letter of this date applied to me for a Survey to be held upon His Majesty's Armed Vessel Porpoise that it may be ascertained whether she is now, or can be in a short time made sufficiently strong and sound to take the risk of any weather for two and a half years to come; which time he judges will nearly expire before the complete accomplishment of the Investigator's Voyage and the arrival of the Ship in England.

You are therefore hereby required and directed to proceed as soon as possible to take the most careful Survey of that Ship as conformable to Captn. Flinder's request, representing to me from under your hands your proceedings herein and you will take this survey as to make oath (if required) to the impartiality of your proceedings.

Given under my hand at Government house Sydney this  
6th day of July 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To

Mr. John Aken Master of  
H. M. Sloop Investigator.  
Mr. Russel Mart, Carpenter of  
H. M. Sloop Investigator.  
Mr. Thomas Moore, Master  
Builder to the Territory.

Survey of  
H.M.S.  
Porpoise.

SURVEY OF H.M.S. PORPOISE.

Pursuant to an Order from His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esquire, Commander of His Majestys Ship Buffalo.

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed have been on Board His Majestys Armed Vessel Porpoise, and taken a strict, careful, and minute survey of the said Ship and we find that to make her fit to take the risk of weather at Sea for two and half Years to come she will require the following repairs.

The planking of her topsides abaft the fore chains is generally fir, and the whole of it is so far decayed as to require shifting, to make her stand the weather as above specified.

The Porpoise being altogether very weakly bound and slight built, she will require to be strengthened as follows—Six new beams between the Fore and Main masts, there being at present none. Sixteen riders, two sleepers and sixteen lodging knees;

after which she will necessarily want a new Main deck and four streaks of plank in the lower deck. All these we judge to be absolutely necessary to make her fit to encounter the Sea and weather for two and half years; and we think that considering the circumstances of this Colony, it cannot take less than twelve Months to complete the work.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Survey of  
H.M.S.  
Porpoise.

Her copper is partly gone, and before the expiration of two-and-half years, the bottom will be two thirds bare.

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 on board His Majestys Armed Vessel Porpoise in Sydney Cove this 9th July 1803.

JOHN AKEN, Actg. Master H.M.S. Investigator.  
RUSSEL MART, Carpenter of Do.  
THOMAS MOORE, Master builder to this Territory.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

GOVERNOR KING TO COMMANDER FLINDERS.

Government House, Sydney,

July 10th, 1803.

Sir,

I enclose the report of the survey on the Porpoise, and am much concerned that the Repairs and Alterations of that Ship require so much time to complete her fit for the Service you have to execute.

This being the Case I can see no other Alternative, than the following:—

Alternative  
proposals for  
Flinders.

1st—To wait the Porpoise being Repair'd and Refitted.

2nd—To purchase the Rolla and fit her.

3rd—To take the Lady Nelson and Colonial Schooner Francis.

4th—Wait for the Buffalo's return from India which will be about next January.

5th—Or; Return to England and Solicit another Ship to perform and complete what you have so Successfully begun.

On the first point you will be best able to determine, how far it would be advisable to wait so long a time for the Porpoise repairs, nor do I think they can be completed in a less time here.

The Porpoise.

The builder and your Carpenter reports to me that the Rolla cannot be put into the least convenient State to receive your Establishment, Stores and provisions in less than six months; It must also be considered that she grounded on the Brake with a full Cargo, from which cause some defects may appear to render

The Rolla.

1803.  
7 Aug.

King unwilling  
to purchase  
the Rolla.

her useless in a shorter period than you can finish your Voyage. Added to which, I do not consider myself justified in assuming the Responsibility of giving £11,550 for little more than the Hull Masts and Rigging of that Ship—Added to which the Master expects himself and Owners to be indemnified for not executing the Charter he is under to the East India Company—Nor will the Master as he informs me take less.

The Lady  
Nelson and  
Francis.

If you think the Lady Nelson and Francis Schooner equal to execute what you have to finish, they are at your Service—The latter being about getting Coals and Cedar, I cannot say what state she is in, altho' she will require considerable repairs to make her fit for a long Voyage.

The Buffalo.

The Buffalo is now inspecting the Islands to the Eastward of Java, to ascertain whether Breeding Stock can be procured among them (which your beneficial discovery of a safe and expeditious Channell through Torres's Straits will greatly facilitate) That Service finished, she proceeds to Calcutta for a Cargo of Cows, and may be expected about January, when she may want some repairs and of course fittings. It is my intention if you do not fix on her to profit by your discovery in Stocking this Colony with Breeding Animals by the short and expeditious Channell you have opened.

Porpoise's  
projected  
voyage to  
England.

If you do not consider waiting for the Porpoise's repairs advisable; It is my intention to send her to England by a Summer passage round Cape Horn; which it is thought she may perform in her present state—But should you conceive it will ultimately forward the Service you are employed on, to go to England in her, leaving this when you judge proper, and taking the route most Conducive to perfectioning any part of the Surveys you have Commenced, I shall direct the Commander of that Ship to receive you, and as many of your Officers and people as can be accomodated, as passengers; And to follow your directions and give you every assistance in every circumstance connected with the Execution of the Orders you have received from My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Flinders'  
labours.

You will Sir, have the goodness to Consider the above Circumstances, and whatever the result of your deliberation may be, I will most cheerfully give my Concurrence and Assistance, knowing your zealous perseverance in wishing to Complete the Service you have so beneficially Commenced, Could only be impeded by the unforeseen and Distressing Circumstances, which I hope for the benefit of Science and Navigation, will only be a temporary delay to your finishing, what you have so assiduously begun and partly Completed. I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

COMMANDER FLINDERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

1803.  
7 Aug.

H. M. Sloop Investigator in Sydney Cove,

July 11th, 1803.

Sir,

I received from your Excellency the report of Survey upon the Porpoise, and with it a brief statement of the several practicable plans by which the Service of the Investigator may be forwarded; and I cannot be enough thankful for the Zeal which is there manifested for the Service in which I am engaged.

Plans for completion of Flinders' labours.

I beg to make a few observations upon the different heads contained in your Excellencys Letter.

To wait for the repairing and refitting of the *Porpoise* or *Rolla*, or for the return of the *Buffalo*, are all attended with one common inconvenience, a loss of time; and for the first, she would afterwards be inadequate to carry on the Service upon the first plan of the Voyage, from her many inconveniences, especially in size. The *Rolla*, when fitt would very well continue the plan, but the expence and time of fitting her added to a possibility of her being defective, and the doubt attending the approval of her purchase, seem to render her ineligable. The *Buffalo*, besides the uncertainty of her arrival, and almost certain waiting for Six Months, appears to be wanted for Colonial Service, and the inconveniences that must necessarily attend the removal of her second Commander and Ships Company, would of themselves deter me from thinking of her.

The Porpoise.

The Rolla.

The Buffalo.

The Colonial Vessels would do very well to prosecute the Voyage in the Neighbourhood of the Colony, so far as geography is concerned, but the pursuits of the scientific gentlemen would be in great Measure stopped, were these vessels to be taken to the North Coast so much time would be employed in going off frequently to the opposite Islands for provisions that the Voyage would be spun out to an unreasonable length; and even the geographical part could be then but ill executed, and a Vessel would, in the conclusion, be also wanted to carry us to England.

The Lady Nelson and Francis.

The last head is attended with the same inconvenience—a loss of time; but as your Excellency is pleased to offer the *Porpoise* for a Conveyance, it seems to be attended with no other. I have considered of the propriety of remaining behind, and in the mean time examining such small parts as circumstances might permit, and of sending an Officer home to fit and bring out such a Ship as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall think proper, but when I consider that my presence may be of advantage both with respect to the Ship chosen and her outfit, as well as expedition, I judge that more would be lost than gained by my stay; and therefore notwithstanding the great dislike I

Flinders' decision to return to England.

1803.  
7 Aug.

have to appearing in England before the complete accomplishment of the objects for which the Investigator was fitted out, I see the necessity of considering with Your Excellency in preferring this last plan.

Proposed  
sailing orders  
for the  
Porpoise.

I have now to request, that the *Porpoise* may be fitted for sea with all expedition, and that Your Excellency will order her Commander to make his passage through Torres's Strait, where if you judge proper I will endeavour to conduct her safely. This passage I judge to be the Smoothest as well as the most expeditious, and it will give me a second opportunity of seeing whether this Strait can safely become a common passage for Ships from the *Pacific* to the *Indian Ocean*.

I have, etc.,

MATTW. FLINDERS.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

GOVERNOR KING TO MR. WM. SCOTT.

Sir,

Sydney, July 12th, 1803.

Orders to Scott  
for voyage of  
the *Porpoise*  
to England.

From the Circumstance of His Majesty's Sloop Investigator being Condemned as unsafe to go to Sea, and His Majesty's Armed Vessel *Porpoise* under your Command having been Surveyed by the proper Officers and found in a state of Decay, and requiring greater Repairs to fit her for Executing the important Service Captain Flinders is employed on, than can be done here under Twelve Months; In consequence of which it was my intention to have sent the *Porpoise* to England by a Summer passage round Cape Horn, But as no Vessel now here, and at my disposal can be rendered Eligible for Captain Flinders finishing his Surveys, that Officer has applied to me to go as a passenger in the *Porpoise* with as many of His Officers and People as can be received on board, And as it is an important Object to Navigation that he should further explore the Channel he has discovered through Torres's Straits. You are therefore hereby required and directed to receive Captain Flinders and as many of his Officers and Ships Company as can be accomodated and received bearing them on a Supernumerary List for wages and Victuals. And as the Objects Captn. Flinders will have to finish in the Route through Torres's Straits requires that he should be assisted with Boats, People and have the entire direction of the Ship as to the Courses she is to steer, making and Shortening Sail, Anchoring, and every other prompt attention to his directions as connected with his Survey. You are therefore further required to comply with every direction he may give you to enable him to Execute the orders he has received from My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty—And as it will be necessary that the most expe-

ditious Route should be followed for the Purpose of ascertaining the length of time it will take to make the Voyage from hence to England by Torres's Straits, and to enable Captn. Flinders to be in England in as short a time as possible you will take especial Care to loose no time in getting to England by the Route Captn. Flinders may indicate, And on your Arrival at the first English Port you will transmit a Copy of this Letter and of the Survey with which you are furnished to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

And as I observe by your Instructions from the Navy Board, that you are to Consult with me "on the best and most speedy manner for your return to England, with your Officers and Ships Company, and for your further encouragement you will be continued in full pay, and be allowed the Expence of your Passage upon its being made appear that no improper delay has occured."

You will inform me as soon as possible of the Names of such Officers, and Men who choose to remain here and to go to England by His Majesty's Ship Calcutta which is daily expected, and such of the Petty Officers and Seamen who may wish to remain as Settlers will be allowed the Encouragement His Majesty has been Graciously pleased to Grant the Reduced Soldiers of the New South Wales Corps.

And as the Season is advancing for going through Torres's Straits, you will loose no time in Compleating the Porpoise with Six Months of all Species for about 60 Men, and be ready to Sail the first of August next.

I am, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

MR. WM. SCOTT TO GOVERNOR KING.

Porpoise, Sydney Cove,  
July 13th, 1803.

Sir,

I had the honour to receive Your Excellencys Letter dated the 12th Inst. and having only considered the Contents thereof, I beg leave to submit to your consideration the propriety of giving up the Command of the Porpoise to any of the Officers of the Investigator your Excellency may be pleased to appoint being of Opinion that Service will be benefited thereby as Captain Flinders will be enabled to perform the important services on which he is employ'd by having those Officers Appointed to the Ship who have so long served with him.

In obedience to your Command I have enquired of the Officers and Men which of them chose to remain here in order to go to

1803.  
7 Aug.

Orders to Scott  
for voyage of  
the Porpoise  
to England.

Scott's offer  
to resign  
command of  
the Porpoise.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Settlers ex  
crew of  
Porpoise.

England by His Majesty's Ship Calcutta which is daily expected, and which of them wished to remain as Settlers informing them they will be allow'd the encouragement His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant the reduced Soldiers of the New South Wales Corps, the wishes of the said Officers and men are agreeable to the list which your Excellency will receive herewith.

I am, &c.,

WM. SCOTT.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

NAVY BOARD'S WARRANT TO MR. WM. SCOTT.

Navy Board's  
warrant to  
Scott.

By the Principal Officers and Commissrs. of His Maj's Navy. THESE are to direct and require you to put yourself under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, and proceed under his Convoy with His Majesty's Armed Vessel under your directions to the Cape of Good Hope, and there deliver into the charge of the Naval Storekeeper, all such Stores as may have been put on board the Porpoise for that Colony.

Having so done you are to make the best of your way to Port Jackson in New South Wales, deliver to the proper Officers there all such Stores as may have been shipped for the Settlement; and to Governor Hunter or the Commanding Sea Officer for the time being, all the Naval Stores which have been provided for the use of the two Armed Vessels on that Station, and then to surrender the Ship with all her Guns, Provisions, Stores and furniture, in to the Charge of such Officer as Governor Hunter shall appoint to command her. The end of the Voyage being then accomplished, you are to consult with the Governor on the best and most speedy manner for your return to England with your Officers and Ships Company, and for your further encouragement, you will be continued in full Pay, and be allowed the expence of your passage, upon its being made appear to us that no improper delay ocured.

And as it is probable that some Cattle may be sent on Board at the Cape for the use of the Settlement at New South Wales, you are to let us know what number you can receive on board with Hay etc. etc. for their Use.

For which this shall be your Warrant,

Dated at the Navy Office, 9th May, 1799.

C. HOPE.

J. HENSLOW.

GEO. MARSH.

Mr. Scott

Commanding the Porpoise Armed Vessel  
Spithead.



[Enclosure No. 12.]

1803.  
7 Aug.

MR. WM. SCOTT TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty's Armed Vessel Porpoise,

Sir, 19th July, 1803.

I have to inform you that Mr. John Willson Surgeon is ill-health of Wilson.  
in such a very bad state of Health that it has been necessary to remove him to the Hospital from whence he cannot be removed.

I have, etc.,

WM. SCOTT.

[Enclosure No. 13.]

DISCHARGE OF MEMBERS OF THE CREW, H.M.S. PORPOISE.

By Philip Gidley King, etc.

It being necessary that the most saving Arrangements should be made in the present Circumstances arising from the Condemnation of His Majesty's Sloop Investigator and the Porpoise being Ordered to England—

Discharge of  
Scott and  
seamen from  
H.M.S.  
Porpoise.

And as the Instructions you came out under from the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, has induced me for the forwarding His Majesty's Service, to comply with your request of being superceeded in the Command of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Porpoise and also that of the Officers and Men stated in the Margin\*—You will therefore discharge yourself and the above Officers and Men, and hold yourselves in readiness to return to England, by the first direct opportunity which will be by His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, Victualling yourself and those Officers and Men; And to enable you to pass an Account for the Same you are to keep a regular Muster list of their Names.

The Petty Officers and Seamen as pr. List annexed having requested to be discharged in this Country from His Majesty's Armed Vessel Porpoise, and as this measure will be a considerable saving to the Crown, as well as enabling a greater Number of the Officers and Seamen of the Investigator to be received on board the Porpoise either as a part of the Complement or as Supernumeraries, You are therefore hereby required and directed to discharge the said Twenty Nine petty Officers and Seamen, conforming to the Customs of the Navy in that behalf. For all which this shall be your Order.

Given etc. this 19th day of July, 1803.

To Mr. William Scott

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Commander of H. M.

Armed Vessel Porpoise.

\* Mr. Wm. Scott; Mr. Geo. Lodge, 1st Mate; Mr. J. Wilson, Surg.; Andrew Scott; Wm. Scott, 2nd A.B.; Thos. James; Thos. Russell; Js. Fearn; Isc. Tinglum; Peter May; Peter Hodgkiss.

1803.  
7 Aug.

Seamen of  
the Porpoise  
remaining in  
the colony.

LIST of Men belonging to His Majesty's Armed Vessel Porpoise to be discharged from the Service at their own request, to remain in the Colony and to be paid their respective Wages by the Commissary General agreeable to the preceeding Order.

(Vizt.)

Richard Hughes	George Seaton
John Catling	Willm. Nunn
John Kemp	Thomas Jones
John Nicholson	William Tanner
Josh Horrand	Michl. Newhouse
Willm. Birtles	John Bryan
Willm. Salter	Willm. Brooks
Is. Marsh	Christr. Nelson
George Robinson	George Hibbs
Richard Bond	Willm. Strange
Robt. Pennel	Chas. Griffin
Willm. Goodwill	Robt. Crumby
Richd. Arnold	Peter Hibbs
Josh. Driver	John Smith

Total Twenty Eight.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 14.]

WARRANT TO LIEUTENANT FOWLER.

By Philip Gidley King, etc.

WHEREAS H.M.S. Investigator has been condemned by Survey as unfit to proceed to Sea and H.M.A.V. Porpoise being ineligible to prosecute the remainder of the Service Captain Flinders is instructed to perform; And requiring greater repairs than can be given in this Country I have judged it advisable to direct Captain Flinders and as many of his Officers and Sloops Company as can be accomodated to be received as passengers on board H.M.A.V. Porpoise.

And as Mr. Wm. Scott Commander of that Armed Vessel has requested to be superceeded for the reasons he assigns.

You are therefore hereby required and directed to take upon you the Charge and Command of Lieut: and Commander of His Majesty's Armed Vessel Porpoise Strictly charging and Commanding all the Officers and Company of the said Armed Vessel, to behave themselves jointly and severally in their respective capacities with all due respect and obedience unto you their said Lieut. and Commander and you are strictly to observe the general printed Instructions as well as all such Orders and directions as you may from time to time receive from the Right Honble. the

Warrant  
appointing  
Fowler  
commander  
H.M.S.  
Porpoise.

Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty or any other your Superior Officer for His Majesty's Service for which this shall be your Authority.

Given etc. this 20th day of July, 1803.

To

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Lieut. Robert Fowler of H.M.S. Investigator hereby appointed to Act as Lieut. Commander of H.M.A. Vessel Porpoise.

[Enclosure No. 15.]

ORDERS RE THE CREW OF THE INVESTIGATOR.

By Philip Gidley King, etc.

It being necessary that the most saving Arrangements should be made in the present Circumstances arising from the Condemnation of His Majesty's Sloop Investigator and the Porpoise being ordered to England

Distribution  
of the crew  
of the  
Investigator.

You are hereby required and directed to discharge from his Majesty's Sloop Investigator under your Command the Officers, Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines, as per Margin\* into His Majesty's Armed Vessel Porpoise to Complete that Ships Complement; also yourself, the Officers and Petty Officers as Pr. list No. 1 who will be borne on the Porpoise's Books for a Passage to England on a Supernumerary list for Victuals and Wages as belonging to His Majesty's Sloop Investigator, and as Mr. Hugh Bell Surgeon of the Investigator is recommended by you for a Passage to England in the Bridgewater you will discharge him from that ship for a Passage and the Seamen in the List No. 2 you will discharge from the Service according to their request—You will also discharge Mr. Thomas Evans Midshipman to Sick Quarters where he now lies Ill—And as it has been judged conducive to forwarding the Service the Investigator was sent on, that the request of Mr. Robt. Brown, Naturalist and Mr. Ferdinand Bauer, Painter of Natural History, to remain here, should be complied with, to follow their respective pursuits, until it is determined whether another Ship will be appointed to finish what remains of the Service you had to perform; You will also discharge the above Gentlemen with their Two Servants, to remain in this Colony until Instructions are received from My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

And whereas I consider it Expedient for the preservation of the respective Warrant Officers Stores, that One of them should

\* Robet. Fowler, John Whitewood, Robt. Purdie, Geo. Alder, Wm. Harding, Wm. Smith (1st), Thos. Newhouse, Richd. Wetheby, James Leech, James Carter, Henry Lewis, John Wood, Wm. Marshall, Thos. Toney, Wm. Carter, Thos. Martin, Henry Willis, Jno. Barnet, Thos. Reynolds, Thos. Brown, Waltr. Freeman, Edwd. Coward, Saml. Smith, Pat. Gordon, Wm. Donovan, John Lee, Richd. Stephenson, Fras. Smith, Marines: Jno. Curson, Andw. Robson, Jas. Whitaker, Thos. Stafford, Henry Winter, Roger Beard, Jas. Goodall, Valentine Owen, Jno. Crayton, Jno. Crompt, Chas. Brown.

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7 Aug.

Warrant  
appointing  
Fowler  
commander  
H.M.S.  
Porpoise.

1803.

7 Aug.

Stores of the  
Investigator.

remain on board the Investigator in the general Care of them under the Commissary's directions as Stated in my Instructions to that Officer, you will discharge Mr. Robert Colpitts Gunner of the Investigator for that particular Service; My further reasons for which I have Communicated to My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and to the Navy Board.

In complying with the above you will conform to the Customs of the Navy in that behalf.

And as a quantity of Stores and Provisions with the Ships Furniture remain, you will deliver them into the Charge of the Commissary General of Provisions and Stores, causing the Gunner Mr. Robert Colpitts to be present at the delivery and to Witness the Commissary's Receipt a Counterpart of which you will take care to be delivered to the respective Boards on your arrival in England.—For all which this shall be your Order.

Given etc. this 19th July 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Cap. M. Flinders

Comr. H.M.S. Investigator.

List No. 1.

Passengers  
from the  
Investigator  
on the Porpoise.

PASSENGERS belonging to the Investigator on board the Porpoise.

Matthew Flinders	John Parnam
Samuel Ward Flinders	John Elder
John Aken	Joseph Robinett
Kennet Sinclair	Francis Jennings
John Franklin	Thomas Bell
John Clive	Sherrard Philip Lound
Edward Charrington	Dennis Lacey
Robert Mills	Edward Swinney
Russel Mart	John Allen
William Jobb	William Westall
William Murrel	Thomas White.

List No. 2.

Seamen to be  
discharged  
from the  
Investigator.

LIST of SEAMEN, belonging to the Investigator, to be discharged from the Service, at their own request.

Vizt.

Nathn. Wright	William Kerr	}
John Mason	alias	
Francis Arne	William Webb	}
John Clarke	Joseph Tuso	
John Macdonald	Joseph Marlow	
	Thomas Shirley	

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.  
 (Per H.M.S. Porpoise, afterwards by the Cumberland.)  
 Sydney, New South Wales,

1803.  
 7 Aug.

Gentlemen,

7th August, 1803.

By the return of Captn. Flinders I have communicated to Sir Evan Nepean for the information of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the Circumstances that required the *Investigator's* being condemned as rotten and unsafe to be sent to Sea and also the defects of the *Porpoise*, which renders her ineligible for performing the remainder of the Service assigned to Captn. Flinders.—In consequence of which it has been judged most expedient for the *Porpoise* to return to England with Captn. Flinders as a passenger—I have the Honor to enclose Copies of my Orders, and Reports of Surveys on the above Ships.

Condemnation  
 of the  
 Investigator.

By Mr. Scott's Instructions from Your Honble. Board it appears that his giving the *Porpoise* up was provided for, and Arrangements made Consequent thereon, still I should not have considered myself justifiable in superceeding Mr. Scott from the Command, or removing the Officers or Men from a Vessel that has been of so much use in this Colony; But as Mr. Scott expressed a desire to give the Ship up for the reasons he states in his Letter a Copy which is enclosed, I deemed it would forward that part of the Service Captn. Flinders can execute going home to comply with Mr. Scott's request, and that of his Officers and Ships Company as stated in the enclosed Order.

Porpoise to  
 return to  
 England.

Alterations in  
 the crew of  
 the Porpoise.

As these Arrangements respecting the Officers and People of the *Porpoise* enabled me to Comply with Captn. Flinders request to remove as many of his Officers and People as possible into the *Porpoise*—I have given that Officer an Order of which the enclosed is a Copy, and I hope that both these Arrangements, will appear to be as œconomical and saving to the Crown, as the existing Circumstances admits of.

Respecting that part of the *Investigator's* Stores and furniture, not required for the use of the *Porpoise*, I have directed the Commissary to receive them into his Charge, and to issue them as found Necessary for the Buffalo, Lady Nelson and Colonial Vessels, agreeable to the enclosed Orders, and that those Stores may be well preserved and properly disposed of, I have directed Mr. Robert Colpitts, Gunner of the *Investigator*, to remain in the care of those Stores, for which necessary Service I hope his Warrant Officers pay will be continued to him until I receive further Instructions respecting him, which I request by the first Conveyance.

The stores and  
 furniture of the  
 Investigator.

Captain Flinders has laid down the Second Sett of Mooring Chains across the Cove, the *Investigator* has taken in the Bridle

1803.  
7 Aug.  
Mooring  
chains in  
Sydney Cove.

Chains, and small Chains are attached to the Moorings for small Vessels—A third set of Mooring Chains remains to be placed, which will be a great convenience and advantage to Ships and Colonial Vessels—As there is no Swivel or Bridle Chains for this Sett of Moorings, I have applied to the Secretary of State for their being sent, and should an application be made to Your Honble. Board, I have enclosed the list of Swivels and Chains that will be necessary to compleat the remaining sett of Moorings.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[*These were copies of the enclosures to the despatch from Governor King to Sir Evan Nepean, dated 7th August, 1803.*]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch General No. 4, per ship Rolla, *viâ* China, and the Cumberland; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

17 Sept.

My Lord,

17th September, 1803.

Under the Idea that my Despatches\* by Mr. Grimes have arrived I respectfully request a reference thereto as well as my Letters† sent by the Glatton for the State of the Colony at those periods.

Advice of  
expenditure and  
bills drawn.

Conceiving it necessary to transmit your Lordship by every opportunity, Lists of Bills drawn for the Public Service of this Colony, for the last and Current Years, in order to guard against any Forgeries, and to possess your Lordship at all times of the Sums drawn during the Year, exclusive of the detailed Yearly and Quarterly Accounts, which have been regularly transmitted to your Lordship, I have considered this measure the more necessary, as it may happen that in the course of Negotiation some of those Bills may not be presented till a Year or a Year and a half after they are drawn.

Purchases of  
grain.

By my last despatches your Lordship will observe that our expences were closed up to the 30th June last. No grain has since been received from settlers, nor will any more be purchased this year, excepting about four or five hundred bushels of wheat, and as much maize, from settlers who have been promised; therefore, the remainder of our expences will be confined to paying the contingent expence of salaries not provided for by the estimates, as stated in the enclosure. In this place I beg to press the advantage of more copper coin being sent, as Government gains an

\* *Marginal note.*—No. 3, dated Aug. 7th, 1803.

† *Marginal note.*—No. 2, dated May 9th, 1803.

advance of 100 p'r cent. on its issue, exclusive of its benefit as a circulating medium, which cannot be taken from hence on account of its increased value.

1803.  
17 Sept.

The Government wheat grown last year, now thrashing, will yield sufficient to issue a full ration until the end of the year; and I think, from every appearance, the wheat which will be harvested the latter end of November will ensure more than a sufficiency for the next year for our present numbers to which must be added the remains of the flour sent from England last year. Maize is now collecting towards paying the debts due to Government, which on the 30th last June amounted to upwards of £4,000. As a small proportion of that sum will be paid this year in maize, and the amount accumulating, a great part thereof will be paid in wheat soon after harvest. Still, there will be a necessity for purchasing from those private cultivators who do not take articles in barter from the stores; but I do not apprehend that service will require a greater sum for the year 1804 than has been expended this year. To elucidate the subject of this paragraph more fully, I have the honor of enclosing an abridgement of the detailed returns sent by the Porpoise, and an estimate of the prospects we have of having more than a sufficiency of grain for consumption next year for our present numbers. In that estimate your Lordship will observe that there is no probability of a greater sum than about £4,500 being drawn for grain during the ensuing year. Of salt meat we have a sufficiency to prevent any being purchased except from Mr. Bass, who may bring 50 or 60 tons from the Sandwich Islands, which I was under an engagement to receive at 6d. p'r pound before so much meat was sent here. As that quantity will not exceed 50 or 60 tons, that expence will not be more than about £2,500. I therefore conclude that there is no present contingent expence that I can foresee which will require more than £7,000 or £8,000 for the service of the ensuing year 1804 in case Mr. Bass brings the salt pork; nor would our expences for this year have exceeded that sum but for the purchase of the cattle, which is of a daily increasing value.

Prospects of  
wheat harvest.

Grain in  
payment of  
debts to  
government.

Probable  
supplies  
of grain.

Supplies of  
salt meat.

From the increased number of settlers and the quantity of grain raised, it will be necessary to lower the price of that article after next year to six shillings a bushel for such quantities as Government may need. That demand will be greatly reduced if public cultivation is attended to, as it is now going on very well, which may be observed by comparing the yearly returns of 1800 to those of last August. The supply of grain being thus secured, and the very restricted (if not prohibited) importation of spirits, leaving the settlers at their ease and out of debt, has enabled

Reduction in  
price of grain.

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17 Sept.  
Live stock  
obtained by  
settlers.

them to make themselves more comfortable and independent of the higher classes. Many are now availing themselves of the offer of cows for breeding and oxen for labour; others have purchased cows and oxen; and not a few have profitted by the division of the Paymaster's of the New South Wales Corps\* large stock of cattle, horses, and sheep, which he had been monopolizing until he was compelled to sell them to satisfy the great debts he had accumulated in and out of the colony. These advantages to the well-disposed and industrious part of the settlers will place them much at their ease; but if ever the free importation of spirits is allowed to get into a few individuals hands, the same evils and expences to the mother country will inevitably follow, to the destruction of this colony. The brew-house and implements are now nearly fixed, and altho' we are in want of a proper person to conduct that business, yet every exertion shall be made to brew beer, which will be of infinite advantage to the inhabitants; and as there is no doubt of our fully succeeding in this important benefit, I beg to recommend that hops may be sent out by every conveyance, if it is only a pocket by each ship. The plant is growing very luxuriantly from some seed brought by accident last year, and there is no doubt will in time do well, but as not more than ten plants were raised, many years must elapse before they can be brought into use. How far the vine will answer must depend on the result of our exertions. The Frenchmen are going on planting, but I am sorry to say the little wine they made last year is of a very indifferent quality; however, it shall be persevered in until experience may decide on its utility.

Prospects of  
the brewery.

Viticulture.

The cultivation  
of indigo.

In my letters by the Glatton and Porpoise I stated that a very indifferent colour had been procured from the indigo plant which grows here in such spontaneous abundance. As it is now coming into flower, I requested the captain of the French vessel† that came here from the Isle of France, and who has an indigo work on that island, to try the experiment, the result of which differs entirely from the colour of indigo, being nearer umber. From the directions I received from the French captain, trials shall be made of it monthly. As it appears to be the same plant and grows luxuriantly, it is singular that in every stage of the process it should resemble indigo, and turn out such an opposite colour. A sample of the result I have sent by this conveyance. I have requested some seed from India, but its being sent is very uncertain. As soon as the seed of the plant growing here is ripe, a trial shall be made of the effects cultivation will have on it.

The Calcutta not being yet arrived I have every hope of having a complete cargo of ship timber ready to send by her, as a great

\* Note 136. † Note 137.



quantity is now collecting, which requires the exertions of a great proportion of the convicts at public labour, altho' procuring it is now much facilitated by the construction of a proper vessel to transport it from different parts of the harbour to Sydney ready for being shipped.

1803.  
17 Sept.

Timber for  
export.

In the twelfth paragraph of my general letter\* by the Porpoise, I informed your Lordship of my having fixed on one who appears a proper person to manage our linnen and woollen manufactories, and the quantity of ground now sowed with flax. As he has put four looms to work and goes on very well, I have made the enclosed agreement with him as an encouragement. Your Lordship, by referring to the entry of the agreement made by me with Mr. Edwd. Wise† (by Mr. Secretary King's authority), who was coming out in that capacity (but was unfortunately drowned on the passage), which was left in the Duke of Portland's office, will observe that the present agreement is founded thereon, except that the salary is not so great. As I have made every necessary provision and precaution in that agreement, I hope for your Lordship's approbation of that measure. The produce of this man's labour, and that of those under him, most of whom are fit for no other labour, being aged and invalids, will soon amply compensate for that additional expense.

Engagement of  
Mealmaker as  
master weaver.

In my Marine Letter by Mr. Grimes I informed your Lordship of Captn. Flinders' return to this port with the Investigator after being absent 11 months. The necessity for condemning that ship, owing to the rotten state she was in, her being laid up here together with my objections to purchasing a ship to enable him to complete the instructions he came out under—The colonial vessels not being approved by Captn. Flinders for that service and my finally considering it most eligible for His Majesty's service to send him and as many of his people as possible home by the Porpoise, the return of which ship was rendered necessary by her needing such repairs that could not be given here under a year; all which circumstances I communicated to my Lords of the Admiralty by Captain Flinders. In that letter I also informed your Lordship, respecting a visit by a small French brig, with my ideas thereon; since when the master contracted with a free mariner, who came here in a small brig from India, to purchase that vessel‡ and send her to the Isle of France, which I did not object to, on condition of her not returning here again, which will afford me a ready opportunity of communicating my intentions to the Governor of the Isle of France, as stated in the letter I sent by the Porpoise, a duplicate goes by way of China and one will be sent by the Officer who is left to command the brig and is to sail the beginning of March.

Report relating  
to Flinders.

The visit of  
L'Adèle to  
Port Jackson.

\* Marginal note.—No. 3, dated Augt. 7th, 1803. † Note 138. ‡ Note 137.

1803.  
17 Sept.  
The settlement  
of Tasmania.

I also informed your Lordship of the return of the Porpoise and Lady Nelson from their unsuccessful attempt to reach Van Dieman's Land. The master of the Albion, whaler, having offered to land what the Lady Nelson could not take on board, I availed myself of that opportunity of sending some additional people and articles by that ship, remunerating the master and people by the articles stated in the enclosure, to which I have also added the numbers of people, stock, provisions, &c., sent by those vessels, which I hope will now succeed in forming the desired establishment. They left this the 30th ult'o. For my instructions to Lieut. Bowen, the commandant, I beg to refer your Lordship to my letters by the Glutton.

Robberies  
reported in  
the *Gazette*.

Your Lordship will observe by our late *Gazettes*\* that several robberies have been detected, and that a complete gang of desperadoes are now in confinement. They will be brought to trial immediately, and I trust that the example which necessity may require will prevent the forming of any more plans of robbery for some time, which I am sorry to say are not less frequent than may be expected from the description of the greater part of the inhabitants; but I do not wish to convey an idea that the whole should be confounded with the villainy of a part, as there are many industrious and deserving characters among them, and particularly in that class of settlers.

Conduct of  
the Roman  
Catholics.

The Irish, of whom we have so great a proportion, in general behave well, which I cannot but attribute to their being indulged with the exercise of their religion, in performing the functions of which Mr. Dixon† conducts himself and his congregation so well that I have availed myself of your Lordship's permission in giving him £60 per annum, commencing from the 30th last June, to which period the returns which accompany this despatch and the duplicates sent by the Rolla are made up.

Wreck of the  
Porpoise and  
Cato.

Having finished my letter thus far, and waiting the Rolla's sailing for China to close it, I am sorry to add that on the 8th inst. I was much astonished at the appearance of Capt. Flinders, who had come upwards of 700 miles in an open six-oared boat from the reef where the Porpoise and Cato were wrecked‡ on their passage seven days after they left this port. For the circumstances attending this misfortune I beg to refer your Lordship to our *Gazettes* of the 11th and 17th instants. No time has been lost in sending to their relief, as the master of the Rolla very humanely consented to take the people off the forlorn situation they are cast on, and convey them to China, from whence they will get to England by the returning India ships; but as this voyage will be circuitous and long, I have been induced to let

Relief  
despatched.

\* Note 139. † Note 46. ‡ Note 140.

Capt'n Flinders have the Cumberland, Colonial vessel of 29 tons burthen, which was built here. After having seen the officers and men off the reef and on their way to China in the Rolla, he will proceed direct to England in the Cumberland by Torres's Straits, with his charts, journals, &c., and this despatch, a duplicate of which I send by the Rolla. I hope that officer will arrive as soon or not long after any account may arrive by the Bridgewater, which was so fortunate to escape, and whose commander must from his conduct have supposed that every soul perished.

1803.  
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Flinders to sail in the Cumberland.

As the Cumberland is a Colonial schooner belonging to the Crown, and built by the convicts, I have directed Capt'n Flinders that in case any unforeseen circumstances should occur to prevent his accomplishing the voyage in that vessel, to sell her at the Cape or elsewhere, and to account with your Lordship for the purchase money; but if she arrive safe, I presume she will be at your Lordship's disposal. As the vessel of 60 tons burthen now building will soon be completed, we shall not feel much inconvenience by being deprived of the Cumberland.

Instructions to Flinders.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

N.B.—No accounts have been received from Norfolk Island since last May, when all was well there, since when there has been two opportunities of their hearing from us. The untoward circumstance of the shipwrecks requiring every assistance from the Colonial vessels will prevent my having any intelligence from thence until the Lady Nelson's return from Van Dieman's Land.—P.G.K.

No reports from Norfolk Island.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

LIST of Contingent Salaries not provided for on the Estimate of 1802. Contingent salaries.

	£	s.	d.	
Engineer and Artillery Officer at 7/6 per diem	136	17	6	per Ann
Catholic Priest .....	60	0	0	" "
Superintendent of Stock in addition to the £50 a year he is allowed as Superintendent on the Estimate .....	50	0	0	" "
Inspector General of Cultivation on the Public Account in addition to the £50 a year he is allowed as Superintendent .....	50	0	0	" "

A part or the whole of these Appointments will be paid from the produce of the Articles sent for Sale; if Copper Coin can be collected as stated in the Orders of Sept. 10th, 1803, (see *Gazette*, Sept. 11th, 1803). N.B.—The Cumberland will soon be replaced by the Integrity Sloop of 60 Tons now building and will soon be completed.

Sept. 17th 1803.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

ABRIDGEMENT of Numbers in the Colony, at General Muster, August, 1803, including Civil, Military, Settlers, and all descriptions.

Support themselves.		Victualled at the Public Expense.	
Men .....	2,335	Men .....	2,203
Women .....	953	Women .....	426
Children ..	820	Children ..	397

4,108 = 3,380 Full Rations. \*3,026 = 2,663 Full Rations.  
Total Souls, 7,134.

\* The 3,026 Victualled from the Stores are equal to 2,663 full Rations, and it may be calculated that each full Ration stands the Crown £20 Annually at most.

Returns of agriculture.

GROUND in Cultivation at the above date and in August, 1802.

To whom allotted.	Acres.							No. of different Persons holding Land.	
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley	Flax or Oats.	Peas and Beans	Potatoes.	Fallow.		Pasture.
The Crown ..	660	300	30	Flax. 30	..	6	250	80,823	Officers .. 35
Individuals ..	6,450½	4,088	494	Oats. 38½	55	256	3,985½	23,014	Free from England, and reduced Soldiers .. 84
Total in 1803	<i>a</i> 7,110½	<i>b</i> 4,388	524	68½	55	262	<i>c</i> 4,235½	108,837	Convicts Emancip'd or become free .. 464
„ 1802	4,945½	3,135	263	7	..	..	Not ascertained last year.		464
									583

Returns of live stock.

LIVE STOCK, Public and Private, in the Colony, at the above date and in August, 1802; also Grain in hand at those dates.

To whom belonging.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Goats.		Hogs		Bush's of Wheat in hand.	Bush's of Maize in hand.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
The Crown	12	27	635	1,165	483	837	..	..	22	27	8,980	5,443
Individuals	124	195	233	417	3,725	6,230	485	1,253	4,966	4,090	12,271	49,982
Total in 1803	136	222	868	1,582	4,208	7,067	485	1,253	4,988	4,117	<i>e</i> 22,041	<i>e</i> 56,439
„ 1802	118	175	728	1,128	3,213	5,448	344	802	2,495	2,738	13,793	17,106

*a* The average produce of Wheat throughout the Colony may be underrated at 18 Bushels p'r Acre.

*b* The produce of Maize is 60 Bushels an Acre; average at 40.

*c* Fallow Ground means the uncultivated part of the allotments that are Cleared.

*d* Pasture means the Land Granted as such, and uncleared.

*e* The Weekly Ration of Wheat is 10 lbs., and Maize 3 lbs., for each full Ration.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

AGREEMENT WITH THE MASTER WEAVER.

AN AGREEMENT entered into and made the thirty first day of August in the Year 1803 Between 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. on behalf of Government on the one part and George Mealmaker Emancipated Woolen and Linen Manufacturer now resident at Parramatta on the other part as follows. *First* the said George Mealmaker doth agree with the said Governor King that he will act as a Superintending Grower Manufacturer and Weaver of the Flax now growing and as much as he can grow with proper Assistance from Government and also manufacture all the Wool that can be obtained. *Second* He obliges himself during the space of Four Years not to enter into any other pursuit whatever than the Business he undertakes (that is to say) To instruct and superintend as many Persons as the Governor in Chief may place under his direction in growing and manufacturing the Flax into Linen and such wool as can be procured into coarse Cloth for the public use and making such Improvements therein as time and experience may offer delivering the produce of the Weekly or Monthly Labour into such persons charge as the Governor in Chief may direct. *Third* That provided he is furnished with a sufficient number of People he will set as many Looms to work as in his power—in consideration of which the said Governor King doth promise and agree that the said George Mealmaker shall be provided with a Dwelling House, Garden Ground and the accustomed proportion of Cloathing also with the accustomed Ration of provisions for himself and the Labour of one Convict for his Domestic purposes And the said Governor King doth further promise and agree that he will pay or cause to be paid to the said George Mealmaker as a Salary for the performance of such his Service the Annual Sum of Fifty pounds Sterling commencing from this Day he having three Looms at Work and on his having Four Looms at Work on Flax and two on Wool he will be allowed the additional Salary of £20 making together £70 pr. Annum Sterling while Six Looms are worked and for each Loom beyond that number the annual Sum of Two Pounds.—And the said George Mealmaker doth hereby promise and agree that he the said George Mealmaker will well and truly conduct demean and behave himself in his said Business or employ as a Grower Manufacturer and Weaver in His Majesty's Service as aforesaid during the full Term of Four Years commencing from the day of the date hereof.—And in case the said George Mealmaker shall during the whole of the said Term serve in the Capacity and place aforesaid And to the satisfaction of the Governor in Chief that the said Governor King will cause the said George Mealmaker to have a Free

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Agreement  
with  
Mealmaker as  
master weaver.

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Agreement  
with  
Mealmaker as  
master weaver.

pardon—But it is to be clearly understood that if a person arrives from England appointed by Government to superintend the above Objects then this Instrument is no longer binding on either of the signing parties except in as much as the promise of a Free pardon and payment up to the period of George Mealmaker's discharge on the preceding Conditions.

And Lastly the said parties do agree with each other that in case either of them shall not well and truly perform the Agreement and carry it into Execution as aforesaid that the party Non-performing the same shall and will forfeit and pay to the other of them the Sum of £100 Sterling as soon as may be after such Default. In Witness thereof We have hereunto set our Hands and Seals at Sydney in New South Wales the day and Year first above written. It is understood by the parties that Governor King does not hold himself his Heirs or Executors any way responsible he acting under the authority of Government which is alone responsible.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING (S).

GEORGE MEALMAKER (S).

Signed Sealed and delivered (no stamps being used or to be had) in the presence of

J. HARRIS.

Sydney, New South Wales,  
August 31st, 1803.

Memo.

Order for the  
payment of  
Mealmaker's  
salary.

YOU are hereby required and directed to comply with so much of the Tenor of the Third Article of the accompanying Agreement made with George Mealmaker dated 31 August 1803 as relates to remunerating his Services by a Salary of £50 p. Annum from the date of the said Agreement and such addition as therein set forth according to the number of Looms employed for which purpose you are to require his Account of the Looms so employed and the quantity of Linen and Woolen he makes which he is to give into His Majesty's Stores for the purpose of being issued as I may from time to time direct—Those payments to be made in Copper Coin arising from the Sale of the Linen and Woolen wove by him taking care to procure regular Vouchers for this Service—Two of which you will deliver to me.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To Mr. Commy. Palmer.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

[A copy of the return of articles bartered for passage money with the master of the Albion is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.  
(Per Rolla, *viâ* China.)

1803.  
17 Sept.

Sir, S., N. S. Wales, Sepr. 17th, 1803.

The enclosed is a Counterpart of an Absolute Emancipation to a young Woman who has only three Years to serve of her Original Term—I have been induced to Grant that indulgence to the almost Dying Wife of an Officer, who is embarking in the Rolla and to whom she has been nurse for some considerable time added to which the young Womans good Conduct is an additional reason.

Pardon granted.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of this pardon is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.\*  
(Per ship Rolla, *viâ* China, and the Cumberland.)  
Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir, 17th September, 1803.

Referring you to my letters sent by Captn. Flinders (who I hope will have the honor of delivering you this before any other Account Arrives of his Shipwreck) for the Causes that led to that Officers leaving the Investigator to Return to England a passenger in the Porpoise—I am now much concerned to inform you of his return in an Open Boat from the Porpoise's Wreck, as Stated in his enclosed Account of that Ships loss, to which the Commander, refers me by his letter, a Copy of which I enclose.

Wreck of the Porpoise.

The other enclosures I hope will Assure their Lordships that nothing has been Wanting on my part Or Captain Flinders's to Remove the Officers and People as soon as possible from the Dangerous Situation they were Cast on.

Relief of the wrecked crews.

My Agreement with the Master of the Rolla for that purpose I enclose which I hope will be Considered as Advantageous on the part of Government as Circumstances admitted of.

Charter of the Rolla.

I have also the Honor to enclose a Copy of my Orders to Lieut. Fowler Respecting the Disposal of the Officers and Ships Company on leaving the Reef, and for his future guidance as far as circumstances can be foreseen. My Instructions to Captain Flinders I also enclose, by which their Lordships will observe that on Consulting with that Officer I deemed it would forward His Majesty's Service to let him have one of the Colonial Vessels (built here, of 29 Tons Burthen) to proceed direct to England through Torres's Straits with Officers and Men belonging to the Investigator requisite to Work her, which may enable him to add to his Survey and arrive with his Charts, &c., before any other Accounts reach Eng-

Instructions to Fowler and Flinders.

\* Note 134.

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17 Sept.

Crews of the  
Investigator  
and Porpoise.

land. And in Case any of the Porpoise's or Investigator's People now at the Wreck may wish to be discharged from the Service and Return here, I have sent a Colonial Vessel to bring them, with what Stores they can take on board. These measures, I hope, will appear to their Lordships calculated to relieve those whose Misfortunes I cannot but lament when I consider their Activity, Zeal, and Good Conduct since I have had the honor to be Connected with them.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

COMMANDER FLINDERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sydney, New South Wales,

9th September, 1803.

Sir,

I have to inform you of my arrival here yesterday\* in a six-oared cutter, belonging to His Majesty's armed vessel Porpoise, commanded by Lieut. Fowler, which ship I am sorry to state to your Excellency I left on shore upon a coral reef, without any prospect of her being saved, in latitude 22° 11' south, and longitude 155° 13' east, being 196 miles to the N.E. by E. from Sandy Cape, and 729 miles from this port. The ship Cato, which was in company, is entirely lost upon the same reef and broken to pieces without anything having been saved from her, but the crew, with the exception of three, are, with the whole of the officers, crew, and passengers of the Porpoise, upon a small sand-bank near the wrecks, with sufficient provisions and water saved from the Porpoise to subsist the whole, amounting to eighty men, for three months.

Arrival of  
Flinders in a  
cutter.

Wreck of the  
Porpoise and  
Cato.

Condition of  
the crews.

The voyage  
in the cutter.

Accompanied by the commander of the Cato, Mr. John Park, and twelve men, I left Wreck Reef in the cutter with three weeks' provisions, on Friday, August 26th, in the morning, and on the 28th, in the evening, made the land near Indian Head, from whence I kept the coast on board to this place.

Report on  
Wreck Reef.

I cannot state the extent of Wreck Reef to the eastward, but a bank is visible in that direction, six or seven miles from the wrecks. In a west direction we rowed along the reef twelve miles but saw no other dangers in the passage towards Sandy Cape. There are several passages through the reef, and anchorage in from 15 to 22 fathoms upon a sandy bottom, the flagstaff upon Wreck Reef Bank bearing south-east to south-south-west, distant from three-quarters to one and a quarter mile.

Relief required  
for the crews.

After the above statement it is unnecessary for me to make application to your Excellency to furnish me with the means of relieving the crews of the two ships from the precarious situation in which they are placed, since your humanity and former unremitting attention to the Investigator and Porpoise are sureties

\* Note 141.



that the earliest and most effectual means will be taken, either to bring them back to this port or to send them and myself onward towards England.

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I enclose to your Excellency a letter from Lieut. Fowler upon the occasion, and as he refers to me for the particulars of the wreck, an account thereof is also enclosed.

Report on  
the wreck.

I think it proper to notice to your Excellency that the great exertions of Lieut. Fowler and his officers and company, as well as the passengers belonging to the Investigator, in saving His Majesty's stores, have been very praiseworthy; and I judge that the precautions that were taken will exonerate the commander of the Porpoise from the blame that might otherwise be attached to the loss of His Majesty's armed vessel.

Commendation  
of Fowler and  
the crew.

I have, &c.,

MATTW. FLINDERS.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

LIEUTENANT FOWLER TO GOVERNOR KING.

Latitude 22 11, Longt. 155 15,

25th August, 1803.

Sir,

Captain Flinders the bearer of this will Communicate to you the disagreeable Intelligence of the loss of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise That I had the honor to Command, together with the Ship Cato on a Coral Reef on the Evening of the 17th Instant.

Wreck of  
the Porpoise  
and Cato.

For particulars I beg leave to Refer to Captain Flinders and have the honor to be etc.,

ROBERT FOWLER.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

COMMANDER FLINDERS'S ACCOUNT OF THE WRECK OF THE  
PORPOISE AND CATO.

THE Porpoise, with the Honorable East India Company's extra ship Bridgewater and the ship Cato in company, on August 17th, 1803, at two in the afternoon, fell in with a sandbank in about 23° 7' of south latitude, and 155° 26' east longitude, and 157 miles N., 51 E. from Sandy Cape, on the coast of New South Wales. This bank being 2° to the eastward of the situation where the Eliza whaler found the reefs lying off the coast to terminate, it was thought to be such a detached bank as some others seen by Lieutenant Ball and Mr. Brampton, which lye much further over towards the north end of New Caledonia, and no expectation of meeting with any more was entertained, especially as the Investigator had before steered for Torres Strait from reefs several degrees further to the west without interruption. The signal being made to keep under easy working sail during the night, and a warrant officer being placed at the lookout on board the Porpoise, the ships steered north-north-west on their course, with a

Flinders' account of  
the wreck of  
the Porpoise  
and Cato.

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Flinders'  
account of  
the wreck of  
the Porpoise  
and Cato.

fresh breeze from the east-south-eastward, the Bridgewater being on the starboard quarter and the Cato on the larboard quarter of the leading ship. At eight o'clock the Porpoise sounded with 35 fathoms, but found no bottom; at half-past nine, breakers were seen ahead, and the Porpoise's helm was put down, in order to tack from them, but the foresail being hauled up, to keep the other ships in sight, she was then under three double reef topsails, and only came up head to wind. In paying off again she struck upon the coral reef which occasioned the breakers. A gun was attempted to be fired to warn the other ships, but owing to the confusion and the spray that was flying over it could not be accomplished, and before lights were brought up the Bridgewater and Cato had hauled to the wind in different tacks across each other. The two ships must have touched and gone upon the reef together had not the commander of the latter ship stopped setting his mainsail and bore away to let the Bridgewater go to windward, by which means she cleared the breakers and stood on to the southward; but the Cato missing stays for want of her mainsail when she afterwards tried to tack, struck upon the reef about two cables' length from the Porpoise.

The Porpoise heeled in upon the reef and laid upon her broadside, so that the surfs flew over but did not fill her; the foremast went very soon, but the other masts stood till they were cut away. The Cato, unfortunately, took the opposite inclination, and the sea breaking furiously in upon her decks tore them up and everything within the ship almost immediately, leaving the crew no place where they could prevent themselves from being washed off by the seas but the inner fore-chains, where they clung all night with their eyes bent to the south-westward after the Bridgewater and waiting anxiously for daybreak, when they confidently hoped that the boats of that ship would come to their relief.

An hour after the Porpoise had struck, a small gig and a six-oared cutter were got out to leeward, but the latter was stove and full of water. I observed that the breaking water did not extend any distance to leeward, but whether it was deep there or shoal we could not tell. At this time I spoke to Lieutenant Fowler, the commander of the ship, and told him of my intention to get my charts and log-books of the Investigator's voyage into the small boat and get on board the Bridgewater, and with her boats get the people out of the ship as soon as possible. To this he assented, and with six men and two oars we let the boat go before the surf, and got through without being swamped, though nearly full of water. We found the smooth water to be upon a coral reef and just deep enough to float the boat. After rowing for a short time towards the Bridgewater I saw that unless she

tacked it was impossible for us to come near her, and as her light shewed her to be standing on, I determined to get back to the wreck, leaving the charts and books in the boat; but the surf ran too high for this to be done in the night, and therefore we kept rowing gently under the lee of the breakers, and the cutter, which by this time had got her leak partly stopped and had shoved off, I desired to keep with us near the ship till morning. Several blue lights were burned on board the Porpoise during the night, and some on board saw the Bridgewater answer them by shewing a light, while others took it to be only a general light on board, which was still visible; it was last seen about two in the morning.

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At daybreak I got on board by the help of the fallen masts, and found that a raft had been prepared during the night lest the ship might go to peices. We now saw a dry sand-bank near us, sufficient to receive everybody and all the provisions and stores we might be able to get out of the ship, and had a still further satisfaction to see the Bridgewater standing towards us. Everybody was now set to work to get up provisions and water, to be landed on the sand bank, where I went with the small boat, in order to go off to the Bridgewater as soon as she came near, to point out to Captain Palmer the shelter to leeward, where he might safely take everybody on board, with what else might be saved. On landing I hoisted up two handkerchiefs to a tall oar, but about ten o'clock it appeared that the ship had gone upon the other tack, not being able probably to weather the reef, and she was not seen any more during the day. Whether the Bridgewater saw the wrecks or the bank we cannot be certain, but her courses, if not the hull, were visible from both the ships.

As the tide fell the people of the Cato quitted her and got through the surf to our small boat, which waited within side to receive them, and at low water, which happened about two o'clock, the reef was dry very near to the Porpoise, and every person was employed getting provisions, water, and their cloth's upon the reef, from whence they were taken to the bank by the boats, for round the bank the water is deeper. Before dark five half-hogs-heads of water were landed, as also some flour, salt meat, rice, and spirits, besides pigs and sheep, and every person had got on shore with some necessaries together with the Cato's people; these last had left their ship naked, but having got on board the Porpoise, Mr. Fowler had cloathed four or five in lieutenant's uniforms, and some promotions of a similar kind had also taken place amongst our own people.

Those who had saved great coats or blankets sharing them with those who had none, we laid down to sleep with some little com-

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fort, and except a few of the Cato's men, who were bruised on the reef, I believe there was not a sorrowing heart amongst us.

The three boats of the Porpoise were hauled up at night on the lee side of the bank, but the small boat, not having been well secured, was found to have been carried away by the tide.

As there was no hope of saving the Porpoise, the tide by this time flowing in and out of her, on the 19th, in the morning, I thought proper to do away the circumstance of my being a passenger and took the command of the whole party. I divided the Cato's people, who had saved nothing, amongst our men, quartering them in the messes in the proportion of one to three, and then Lieutn't Fowler with a large working party in the two cutters went off to the ship. The Cato had gone to pieces during the night, and one of her quarters had floated in upon the reef, but nothing of her cargo or stores remained with it.

During this and the following day the wind continued to blow fresh from the south-eastward, and the Bridgewater not coming in sight, we supposed that Captain Palmer was beating to windward waiting for finer weather to relieve us with more safety to himself; but the 21st and 22nd being fine days with moderate winds and still no appearance of the ship, it made us almost give up hopes of seeing her more. The supposed want of common humanity in the commander raised much resentment and contempt in many of us; but I was inclined to attribute it to his apprehension of danger which prevented him from thinking reasonably upon the subject; for fear might over-persuade his reason that every one of us had perished during the first night, and that any attempts on his part to relieve us would consequently be fruitless.

We continued to work hard on board the wreck, and got much provisions, water, sails, and many other stores upon the bank during the above-mentioned four days; but all hopes of seeing the Bridgewater having now vanished, I called together the principal officers to consult upon the steps proper to be taken for transporting us all to where we could procure a passage to England. On being requested to name the place that appeared to myself best calculated to answer this end, that which I proposed met with general approbation, and was as follows:

That the largest cutter should have a light hatch deck laid over her, and that Mr. Park, commander of the Cato, and myself should proceed in her to Port Jackson, and either procure from His Excellency the Governor sufficient Colonial vessels to carry everybody back to Port Jackson, or otherwise to hire a ship for that purpose, or to carry us on to India, from whence passages might be procured to Europe; but lest an accident should happen

to the cutter, that a small vessel sufficient to carry all but one boat's crew should be immediately laid down by the carpenters, to be built from what was and might be saved from the wreck, and that this vessel should in two months proceed to Port Jackson, or so soon after as she should be ready. The small cutter *J* proposed to remain with the stores for a few weeks longer if the provisions would admit of it, and then to go to Port Jackson also if no Colonial or other vessel should arrive before that time. On consulting with the carpenter of the Investigator about the possibility of building such a vessel and the time it might require, he gave his opinion that two boats sufficient to carry the people would be sooner built and perhaps answer the purpose as well; and this seeming to be the general opinion, it was adopted.

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By the evening of the 23rd the whole of the water and almost the whole of the provisions were landed on the bank, and our stock was now found to consist of the following quantities and proportions for ninety-four men at full allowance:—Biscuit, 920 pounds; flour, 6,944 pounds: 83½ days. Beef, in four pounds, 1,776 pieces; pork, in two pounds, 592 pieces: 94½ days. Pease, 45 bushels: 107 days. Oatmeal, 30 bushels: 48 days. Rice, 1,225 pounds: 114 days. Sugar, 370½ pounds; molasses, 125 pounds: 84½ days. Spirits, 225 gallons; wine, 113 gallons; porter, 60 gallons: 49½ days. Water, 5,650 gallons: 120 at half a gallon per day, with sourkroust, essence of malt, vinegar, and salt.

The other stores consisted of a new suit of sails, some whole and some broken spars, iron work, the armourers forge, a kedje anchor and hawser, rope, junk, canvas, some twine and other small stores, and four half barrels of powder, two swivels, and several muskets and pistols, with ball and flints.

Until the 25th we were employed in fitting up the cutter for her expedition, and in still adding to our stock upon the bank. For although the sea had much shaken her since the holds were emptied, yet she still stood, and we hoped would keep together at least until the next spring tides.

Previous to sailing I gave Lieutenant Fowler, in whose charge the stores and provisions were, an order to victual the crew of the Cato in the same proportion that himself and the crew of the Porpoise were victualled, and at his own request, I ordered that the same officer should remain with the stores until the last boat, and consequently that Lieutenant Flinders, and Mr. John Aken, the master of the Investigator, should take charge of the two large boats, with a master's mate in each capable of conducting them to Port Jackson, should illness or any accident happen to the two officers.

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Flinders' account of the wreck of the Porpoise and Cato.

On Friday, the 26th of August, in the morning, we embarked in the cutter, which we called the Hope, to the number of fourteen, with three weeks' provisions. With minds full of anxiety mixed with hope, we returned the three cheers given us by our shipmates on the bank, and they immediately hauled down the Ensign which had been hitherto hoisted with the Union downwards, as a signal of distress, and now hoisted the Union in the upper canton.

MATT'W FLINDERS.

Sydney, Sept. 9th, 1803.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN CUMMING.

Sir,

Sydney, September 9th, 1803.

Captain Flinders being just Arrived with Information that H.M.A.V. Porpoise and Ship Cato are Wrecked and totally lost on a Coral Reef in 22° 11' South And 155° 13' East. Eighty Officers and Men now remain Crowded together on a very small and perhaps insecure Sand Bank.

Your Ship being nearly ready for Sea, I need not excite your humanity by dwelling on the perilous Situation of so many of His Majesty's Subjects and Sailors to excite you to go as soon as possible to their Relief And as the place they are in lies in the Route to China between this Country and New Caledonia (a passage which Ships have often gone) I promise myself that you will have no objection to rendering that Service to your Country and humanity by taking the sufferers off And Carrying them to China—Captain Flinders or Captain Park of the Cato will join the Rolla to Shew you the Place—The Francis or Cumberland Colonial Schooners will Accompany you—Your only Object will be to save the Officers and Men by taking them off. If the Weather and other Circumstances will admit of your taking on board the Stores or any part of them, you will be allowed Salvage And the liberty of purchasing what part of them you please at a fair Valuation by the Officers of the different Ships you may have on Board; for your detention at the reef you will be allowed the same Demurrage as when you lay at Cork: *i.e.* at the Rate of 14/s. a Ton per Month for One Week at farthest And to prevent your losing an Anchor and Cable belonging to the Rolla (if you Anchor) you shall be Supplied with one of each from the Investigator's Stores—For such Officers and Men as you take on board and Carry to China you will Receive the proportionate Allowance paid by Government or the Company for

Wreck of the Porpoise and Cato.

Proposal to employ the Rolla for the relief of the crews.

Transporting Troops in Ships not regularly Chartered for that purpose; On these points I have to Request an Answer as soon as Possible and Remain,

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Sir, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

I have Omitted Stating that Provisions shall be put on board in the proportion of half Allowance for 8 Weeks which may be made up to Whole Allowance by the Remains of Provisions on the Sand Bank—But in case you cannot get these provisions on Board—Lieut. Fowler Commander of the Porpoise will be Instructed to Replace any you Can Spare for that purpose on your Arrival at Canton.

Provisions for  
the crews on  
the Rolla.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

CAPTAIN CUMMING TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Ship Rolla, Sepr. 9th, 1803.

In Answer to your Excellency's letter of this Date have to Inform you, that as the place where the Ship was Wrecked, laying in the track to China which I mean to take, have not the least Objection in Complying to the terms your Excellency has proposed provided I have Detention.

Acceptance of  
King's terms  
by Cumming.

I Remain, etc., etc., etc.,

ROBERT CUMMING.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

CAPTAIN PARK TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, Sepr. 10th, 1803.

As Your Excellency is in possession of the Unfortunate Circumstances attending the Wreck of the Cato under my Command I take the liberty of applying to you as His Majesty's Governor of this Territory to Request you will be good enough to Direct the Master of the Rolla to Receive on board his said Ship, at the Coral Reef the Officers and Men belonging to the Said Wrecked Ship Cato and Convey them to Canton On the Usual Conditions of Nine Pence per Diem.

The relief of  
the crew of  
the Cato.

I am, Sir, etc.,

JOHN PARK.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN CUMMING.

Sir,

Sepr. 10th.

Captain Park of the Ship Cato having by his letter of this Date requested me to Order you to Receive on board the Crew of that Ship which is Wrecked and gone to Pieces on a Coral Reef lying in the track to China where His Majesty's Ship Porpoise also lies Wrecked the Crew of which Ship you are

King's orders  
for the relief  
of the Cato's  
crew.

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going to take off; I have therefore to Require you will also take the Crew of the Cato on Board in Complying with the Act of Parliament in that Behalf. I Remain, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

GOVERNOR KING TO COMMANDER FLINDERS.

Sir,

Sydney, Sepr. 12th, 1803.

In Acknowledging the Receipt of Yours with its enclosure of the 9th Inst.\* Whilst I lament the Misfortune that has befallen the Porpoise and Cato I am thankful that no more lives are lost than the three you Mentioned.

I have every Reason to be Assured that no precaution was Omitted by Lieut. Fowler and You to avoid the Accident (And I am equally Satisfied with your Account of the Exertions of the Officers and Men) after the loss of the Ships, both for the preservation of the Stores as well as maintaining Order in their present Situation, Nor can I Sufficiently Commend your Voluntary Services And those who came with you in Undertaking a Voyage of 700 Miles in an Open Boat to procure Relief for our Friends now on the Reef And I hope for the honor of humanity that if the Bridgewater is Safe, that her Commander may be able to give some possible Reason for his not Ascertaining whether any had Survived the Shipwreck or Not, As there appears too much reason to believe he has persuaded himself that all Perished.

No time has been lost in prevailing on the Master of the Rolla, bound to China to take on board the Officers and Seamen now on the Reef belonging to the Porpoise and Investigator and Carrying them to Canton whither she is bound, On the Conditions expressed in the Agreement entered into with him by me and which you have Witnessed;—For that purpose I have also caused a proportion of all Species of Provisions, to be put on board at full Allowance for 70 Men for Ten Weeks from the Reef. I shall also give Lieut. Fowler the Instructions for his Conduct, which I have Communicated to you And Directing him to Consult with you on the Measures to be adopted by him for executing those Instructions as far as Situation and Events may render them practicable.

And as you agree with me that the Cumberland Colonial Schooner of 29 Tons built here is capable of Performing the Voyage to England by the Way of Torres Straits, And it being essential to the furthering His Majesty's Service that you should reach England by the next prompt Conveyance with your Charts and Journals; I have Directed the Commissary to make that

King's  
confidence in  
Fowler and  
Flinders.

Arrangements  
for the relief  
of the crews.

The  
Cumberland  
placed at  
Flinders'  
disposal.

\* Note 142.



Vessel over to you, with her present furniture, Sails etc. And to Complete her from the Stores of the Investigator with such other Articles as you may Require, together with a proportion of Provisions for Six Months for Ten Officers and Men. And on your arrival at Wreck Reef you will select such Officers and Men as you may Judge Necessary, Lieut: Fowler having my Orders on that head. After having given every Assistance to get the People and as many Stores as can be taken on board the Rolla And having given the Commander of the Francis Schooner Such Orders as Circumstances may require, for bringing up those who wish to be Discharged from the Service Or as many of the Stores as she can bring; You will then proceed to England by the Route you may judge most advisable and beneficial for forwarding His Majesty's Service: On your Arrival in London you will deliver My letters to the Admiralty And the principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. In case any Unforeseen Circumstance should prevent the Accomplishment in the Cumberland you will take such Measures as may appear most Conducive to the Interest of His Majesty's Service, either by Selling the Vessel at the Cape Or elsewhere Or letting her for freight if any Merchants Choose to Send proper Officers and Men to Conduct her back; And in the Event of your being Obligated to Dispose of her, you will Account with H.M. P. Secretary of State for the Colonies for her proceeds.

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Commissioning  
of the  
Cumberland.

Instructions  
to Flinders.

I Remain Sir, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT FOWLER.

Sir,

Sydney, Sepr. 17th, 1803.

I was much Concerned to hear of the Misfortune befallen the Porpoise and Cato, but am very thankful to God that no more lives are lost.

Captain Flinders will Inform you he arrived here on the 8th Inst. Unfortunately the Francis was neaped and the Cumberland gone to the Hawkesbury, whither I dispatched a Messenger to send the latter Vessel back, she arrived the 16th Inst. And will sail this Day.

Arrival of  
Flinders at  
Port Jackson.

I have Engaged with the Master of the Rolla (in which Ship Captn. Park will go) to Call for You at the Reef, he promises to Sail on Sunday next the 18th Inst.—By the Agreement of Which I Enclose a Copy for your Guidance you will see what he is bound to perform—I Calculate there will be 70 Officers and Men embarked from the Reef on board the Rolla, belonging to the Porpoise and Investigator, a full proportion of Provisions

Agreement  
with  
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(of which the Commissary will send you the Master's Receipt) for Ten Weeks for 70 Men from the time of your Embarking, is put on board the Rolla.

Victualling  
of the Cato's  
crew.

Observing by Captain Flinders's Narrative that you have Victualled the Cato's People the same as the Porpoises you will discontinue that necessary and Indispensible Assistance on their going on board the Rolla as that Ships Company are Received and will be provided for by the Master of the Rolla, agreeable to the Act of Parliament on that behalf.

Salvage  
from the  
Porpoise.

Saving the Stores or any part of them is a Secondary and Optional Object, if the Weather should not admit of it, as the Master is not Indemnified for the loss of the Ship, But if Possible and the Master Consents you will spare no Exertions in Saving as much as possible, giving the Master of the Rolla, his Choice of the Stores and provisions Saved at a fair Valuation, from which you will deduct the Salvage (which is one eighth on the Valuation of the Whole Saved, except Officers and Mens wearing Apparel) and the remainder to go towards paying the Passage Money—if any Stores and Provisions remain they are to be Sold at Canton, And after deducting the Salvage the proceeds are to be paid as a Part Or the Whole of the Passage Money, which is provided for by the Agreement—But in Case you Cannot procure that fund, you are then to draw on the P.O. and Commissrs. of H. M. Navy for the Passage Money at the Rate of One Shilling per Diem for each Officer and Man belonging to His Majesty's Ships Porpoise and Investigator, that go in the Rolla to Canton—Counting from the time the Ship has a Communication with you until the People are disposed of in China—In doing which, much must Depend on your judgement and Cleansing joined to the local Circumstances of the place and the advice you may receive from the Honorable Company's Supercargoes—I would Recommend you offering the Captains of the Ships you may find returning to Europe to Ship as many as they may want, in Which Case it may be advisable and æconomical to give them their Discharge from the Service as well as any others who may Choose to go in Country Ships, which will ease Government of their Wages, Provisions and Passage Money for the rest of the Voyage; But should this not be altogether practicable, you will make the best bargain you can, in Conjunction with the advice of the Supercargoes on Account of Government for their being sent to England in different Ships, taking Care to send a proportion of Officers with the Men in each Ship And inform My Lords Commissrs. of the Admiralty of your proceedings with a list of Officers and Men sent by each Ship.

Passage money  
on the Rolla.

The passage  
of the crew  
from China.

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payments for  
the Rolla.Flinders to  
return to  
England in the  
Cumberland.The Francis to  
carry men to  
Port Jackson.

You will also observe by the Agreement that the Master of the Rolla is to be paid at the rate of 26/s. per Ton per Month for the Number of Days he may be detained about the Reef in taking those off under your Command Or taking such Stores as the Weather may allow of being Saved.—This allowance is to Commence from the Day of his making the Reef, until the Day he looses Sight of it, after having Received all the people on Board, of which you will take particular Notice and give him a Certificate thereof to transmit to his owners for Payment by the Navy Board Or to include it in your Bill on the Navy board at the Master's Election, taking Care to procure Sufficient Vouchers of those payments; On Consulting with Captain Flinders, I have judged it Expedient that no time should be lost in his getting to England And as he has Accepted the Colonial Schooner Cumberland for that Service I have put her under his direction as a Tender; You will therefore discharge from the Porpoises Books as lent to His M. A. Tender Cumberland such Officers and Seamen as he may Select for Navigating that Vessel; he will remain with the Rolla, while she is about the Reef, in Order to give you such Advice and Assistance as may be requisite And should be Select any of the Porpoise's Stores for the Cumberland's Use before the Rolla leaves the Reef he will give you a Receipt for them.

I shall also Send the Francis Colonial Schooner with the Rolla should any of the Porpoise or Investigators People wish to be discharged from the Service and Return here the Master is directed to Receive them together with as many Stores as he can bring after the Rolla is Sailed—By the Return of that Vessel I hope to hear of your having all left the Reef And proceeded on your Voyage.

Sincerely wishing you and those under your Command that Health and Prosperity which I shall always be rejoiced to learn And with a One Sense of the Activity, Zeal and Good Conduct you and they have Manifested since the Investigators and Porpoises Arrival in this Colony. I remain, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

AGREEMENT WITH THE MASTER OF THE ROLLA.

THIS ARTICLE of AGREEMENT made and entered into the Ninth Day of September in the Year of Our Lord 1803, BETWEEN Philip Gidley King Esquire Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Territory of NEW SOUTH WALES (on the part and behalf of His Majesty) of the one part and Robert Cummings Master of the ship ROLLA now lying in this port bound to China

Agreement  
between King  
and Cummings.

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of the other part WHEREAS His Majesty's Armed Vessel PORPOISE lies Wrecked together with the ship CATO on a Coral Reef not before discovered lying in Latitude 22° 11' So. and Longitude 155° 13' East being in the Track from hence to China and in order to relieve such of His Majesty's Officers and the Crew of the said Armed Vessel PORPOISE from their present perilous situation the said Philip Gidley King Esquire as Governor as aforesaid and on the part and behalf of His Majesty Hath proposed to the said Robert Cummings to Proceed without delay in the said Ship ROLLA under his Command to the said Coral Reef and to take and Convey all the said Officers and Men belonging to His Majesty's said Armed Vessel PORPOISE from thence to CANTON in CHINA (whither he the said Robert Cummings is bound) on the Terms and Conditions herein after mentioned and expressed to which the said Robert Cummings from Motives of Humanity hath Consented and agreed NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that he the said Robert Cummings in Consideration of receiving on board the said Ship ROLLA from the Commissary at this Port the proportion of half allowance of Provisions for the Numbers expected to go from the said Coral Reef in the said Ship The ROLLA Calculated at ten Weeks from the said Reef and also for and in Consideration of receiving at the rate of one Shilling Sterling for each Man per diem from the time of his having Communication with the Reef until the said Officers and Men are removed into other Ships at Canton And also for and in Consideration of receiving at the rate of twenty six Shillings per Ton per Month for each day that the said Ship ROLLA is detained at the Reef aforesaid for the purpose of taking off the said Stipulated Officers and Seamen (But it is to be understood that the said Philip Gidley King Esquire Governor as aforesaid does not hold himself nor is he to be considered in any wise responsible on the part of Government or otherwise for any Accident happening the said Ship) the said Robert Cummings Hath Consented engaged and agreed and by these Presents Doth Consent engage and agree and Covenant and bind himself to the said Philip Gidley King Esquire as Governor as aforesaid to proceed with all possible dispatch to the said Coral Reef and there take in and receive on board the said Ship ROLLA the said Officers and Men belonging to the said Armed Vessel PORPOISE on the terms and Conditions herein before Mentioned and expressed. And it is further understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that in the event of none of the remaining Provisions being got on board from the said Reef Then the said Robert Cummings engages and agrees to furnish the remaining half Allowance as far as His Ship's Stores will admit thereof on Condition of

receiving the like Quantity of Provisions at CANTON or payment for the Same which the said Philip Gidley King Esquire as Governor as aforesaid hereby engages to instruct Lieutenant Robert Fowler (Commander of His Majesty's said Armed Vessel Porpoise) to render and make according to the tenor of this engagement pursuant to the Meaning thereof AND as the only object which has induced the said Philip Gidley King Esquire as Governor as aforesaid to enter into this Agreement with the said Robert Cummings is to render the most timely and effectual Assistance to the Officers and Men in their present hazardous and precarious State any Stores that the said Robert Cummings may be disposed to take or receive on board the said Ship ROLLA is entirely optional with himself BUT it is understood that for all he may receive from the Wreck he the said Robert Cummings shall receive and be entitled to the usual Salvage as is Customary in such Cases And the said Philip Gidley King Esquire as Governor as aforesaid hereby engages to instruct the said Lieutenant Robert Fowler to give the said Robert Cummings the free Election and Choice of purchasing what Stores may be saved at a fair Valuation by such Persons as the said Lieutenant Robert Fowler and Robert Cummings may appoint and approve for the purpose And after deducting the Salvage from the amount of such Valuation Then the said Robert Cummings is to give the said Lieutenant Robert Fowler receipts for the Amount (after deducting for such Salvage as aforesaid) which is to be considered in part payment of the passage Money and to be deducted therefrom accordingly. And as the remainder of such Stores will be sold and disposed of at CANTON the said Robert Cummings will receive what remains due to him of the said passage Money (so far as the Amount of such Sales of Stores will go) out of the produce thereof And by Bills on the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy for the residue of what shall remain due to him for Passage Money as aforesaid if the Produce of such Stores shall prove insufficient for that purpose— And further the said Philip Gidley King Esquire as Governor as aforesaid taking into Consideration that the said Ship Rolla will Necessarily require a Certain Number of Anchors and Cables, Buoy and Buoy Rope on taking in the Company's Cargo at China the said Governor King undertakes to give and furnish the said Robert Cummings with a Bower Anchor and Cable from the Stores of His Majesty's Sloop Investigator without expence or Charge on the part of Government the same being understood to Answer and make good any less of the Anchors or Cables belonging to the said Ship Rolla at the Reef whither she is destined for the purposes aforesaid, AND for the true perform-

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between King  
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and Cummings.

ance of the several Matters and things in this Article of Agreement contained pursuant to the Tenor and meaning thereof the said Parties mutually bind themselves each to the other, in the penal Sum of One Hundred Pounds Sterling to be recovered from either party that shall make default in the premises—IN WITNESS WHEREOF they have hereunto set their Hands and Seals the day and Year above written.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

ROBERT CUMMING.

Signed and Sealed { MATTW. FLINDERS  
in the Presence of { J. HARRIS

MEMORANDUM.—It is afterwards agreed by and between the Parties hereto (testified by their Signing this Supplementary document) that the said Robert Cummings is in the first instance to receive on board the Ship Rolla the full allowance of Provisions for the Numbers expected to go from the Coral Reef to CANTON from the Commissary at this Port, which of Course goes to supercede the subsequent part of the preceeding Agreement respecting the said Robert Cummings furnishing the remaining half Provisions from his Ships Stores.

DATED AT SYDNEY THE 12TH SEPTEMBER 1803.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

ROBERT CUMMING.

WITNESS { MATTW. FLINDERS  
{ J. HARRIS

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

(Per colonial vessel Cumberland.)

Gentlemen, Sydney, N.S.W., Sepr. 17th, 1803.

I am much Concerned to Communicate to you the Unfortunate Event of the Porpoises Shipwreck the particulars of which I have Communicated to My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty together with the Arrangements that have been made with the Master of the Rolla bound for China for taking the Officers and Men off the Reef and Carrying them to Canton, from whence such as do not Choose to be discharged from the Service will be sent home by the returning India Ships.

Captain Flinders who I hope will arrive Safe in the Cumberland a Vessel of 29 Tons burthen, built at this place, will have the honor of Delivering you this.

I enclose an Account of the Ship Timber now ready for the Calcutta which we expect daily—The enclosed letter from Mr. Scott I hope will Satisfactorily Account for his not going by the Rolla in the Crowded State she will be in.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Wreck of  
the Porpoise  
and relief of  
her crew.

Flinders  
in the  
Cumberland.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of the two enclosures are not available.]

1803.  
17 Sept.

MR. SECRETARY YORKE\* TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per whalers Adonis and Alexander.)

Sir, Whitehall, 3rd October, 1803. 3 Oct.

Some favourable circumstances having been humbly represented to His Majesty in favor of Richard Batley Wallis, who was convicted at the Lent Assizes, 1792, at Cambridge of Arson and was sent to New South Wales in the Spring following; I am to desire that you will permit the said Richard Batley Wallis to return to England by the first opportunity.

I have etc.,

C. YORKE.

Permission granted to Wallis to return to England.

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per French ship L'Enfant d'Adele.)

Sir, S., N. S. Wales, October 7th, 1803. 7 Oct.

As it is probable that a Letter sent by a French Vessel going to the Isle of France may reach England sooner than Captn. Flinders, I have just time to state, that in consequence of the Investigator being condemned as Rotten and unfit to go to sea, and the Porpoise needing greater repairs than she could get here under twelve months—That Officer with his Ships Company etc. were proceeding to England in that Ship but were unfortunately wrecked but no person lost—Captn. Flinders returned here in an open Boat, and is gone in a Ship Bound to China to take the People off the Reef they are on; when that Service is performed, he proceeds to England in the Cumberland Colonial Vessel of 29 Tons by Torres Straits and I hope is arrived with the detail of those events, before this gets to your hands—Quadruplicates of which shall be forwarded by the first direct conveyance.

Condemnation of the Investigator.

Wreck of the Porpoise.

Flinders returning in the Cumberland.

I have this Instant heard that Lt. Bowen has landed safe at Risdon Cove in the River Derwent on Van Dieman's Land—He speaks in high terms of the beneficial Settlement.

Settlement established in Tasmania.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Per French ship L'Enfant d'Adele; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

My Lord, New South Wales, 8th October, 1803. 8 Oct.

I forward this by a French Vessel going to the Isle of France, and altho' I have not much to communicate since my Despatches

\* Note 143.

1803.  
8 Oct.

Flinders' return in the Cumberland.

by the Porpoise, and, since that Ships loss, by the Cumberland, I shall briefly state that in consequence of the Investigators being condemned, and the Porpoise lost (but every person saved), I have despatched Captain Flinders to England in the Cumberland Colonial Vessel of 29 Tons by way of Torres Straits, and hope her arrival before this can possibly reach your Lordship will have informed you of the details of those and other Circumstances respecting the Colony up to the date of my last Despatch since when nothing material has occurred.

Prospects of the harvest.

I have great pleasure in assuring your Lordship that we have the most flattering prospects of a plentiful harvest, that our stock continues equally thriving, and a general good state of health is enjoyed by the inhabitants.

Report from Tasmania.

The ship that took Lieutenant Bowen and the first settlers to the River Derwent is returned. I have the honor to enclose a copy of that officer's letter to me and hope, by the next conveyance, to give your Lordship more particulars respecting that settlement.

Foveaux on sick leave.

I am sorry to say Lieut.-Gov'r Foveaux has been obliged to seek relief for a violent asthmatic complaint by a sea voyage. He arrived here the 1st inst. and will, as soon as his health is somewhat re-established, return to Norfolk Island, to make some arrangements before he returns to England on the leave of absence I have taken upon me to grant that officer.

I have, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[*This was a copy of Lieutenant Bowen's despatch to Governor King, dated at Risdon Cove, 20th September, 1803; see series III, volume 1.*]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch per the brig Dart, *viâ* Peru; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

Sydney, New South Wales,  
24th October, 1803.

24 Oct.

Reports from Tasmania.

My Lord,

As it is probable the Dart, altho' not bound direct to England, may arrive there before any other direct conveyance, I have the honor to enclose the duplicate of a letter\* I wrote by a French vessel, with such information as I had then received from Lieut. Bowen. I now transmit his last letter to me, received by the Lady Nelson, together with my answer; and by the enclosure your Lordship will observe that I have taken advantage of the

\* *Marginal note.*—Dated Oct. 8th, 1803.



master of the Dart's offer to carry people, provisions, stores, and stock to that settlement, which will enable them to make a more desirable progress in a much shorter time and under far more eligible circumstances than the forming this settlement or that at Norfolk Island were attended with.

1803.  
24 Oct.  
Agreement with  
McLennan.

The dollars now received, amounting to 7,500, or £1,875, will be appropriated as stated in the enclosed order to the Commissary; and I do hope that this sum, with the debts now owing to the store, and which every endeavour shall be made to recover in full, will greatly reduce the sums drawn for in former years for grain, and which for the last three years have not exceeded £5,500 p'r annum. I apprehend £300 will defray the remaining expences for grain of this present year from last June.

Appropriation  
of dollars.

As the shortness of the vessel's stay will not allow of my entering into further details, I shall only add that the very favorable appearance of public and private cultivation and health continues as when I wrote the letter of which a duplicate is enclosed.

In the event of the despatches sent by Capt'n Flinders\* being delayed, by whom full statements and vouchers of our expences from Jan'y 1st to June 30th, 1803, and a full return of the settlers' muster, agreeable to your Lordship's instructions by your separate letter dated August, 1802, I have enclosed the Commissary's abstracts of purchases, &c., in two inclosures from 1st January to 30th June, 1803, since when no other expence will occur for the present year than those estimated as above. I also send an abridgement from the general muster of the colony in August last.

Returns  
transmitted.

More than a sufficient quantity of very fine ship timber is now ready to load the Calcutta whenever she may arrive.

Timber for  
export.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

#### AGREEMENT WITH THE MASTER OF THE DART.

New South Wales.

This Article of Agreement made and entered into the Eighteenth day of October in the Year of Our Lord 1803 Between Philip Gidley King Esquire Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales (on the part and behalf of His Majesty) of the one part and Donald McLennan Commander of the Brig Dart (on the part of himself and the Owners) of the other part Witnesseth that the said Donald McLennan for and in Consideration of the Sum in Bills and other Specific Articles Matters and things herein after mentioned and expressed Hath Covenanted Contracted Engaged and

Agreement with  
McLennan.

1803.  
24 Oct.  
Agreement with  
McLennan.

Agreed and by this Article Doth Covenant Contract Engage and Agree to and with the said Philip Gidley King Esquire (Governor as aforesaid) to receive on board the said Brig Dart and proceed with all Convenient Dispatch to Convey to Hobart in the River Derwent One Military Officer and Six Soldiers together with Thirty Convicts Two Canonades with their Furniture and such Provisions and other Stores as may be necessary to put on board the said Brig And that he will deliver the same to the Commandant of the said Settlement the dangers of the Seas excepted. In Consideration of which Service so to be well and truly done and performed by the said Donald McLennan he the said Philip Gidley King Esquire as Governor as aforesaid and on the part and behalf of His Majesty Engages Promises and Agrees to furnish the said Donald McLennan from the Public Stores with Two Coils of Rope One Anchor Thirty Gallons of Spirits and Fifty Pounds Weight of Sugar and further to render and Pay to the said Donald McLennan Bills on His Majesty's Treasury for the Amount of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Spanish Dollars at Five Shillings Per Dollar. And it is hereby mutually understood declared and Agreed that Government is not to be directly or indirectly or in any wise Answerable or Responsible for any loss or damage the said Brig Dart may sustain on her said Voyage to Hobart\* in Derwent River aforesaid. And for the true Performance of the several Matters and things in this Article of Agreement contained according to the Tenor true intent and meaning thereof. He the said Donald McLennan binds himself to the said Philip Gidley King Esquire as Governor as aforesaid in the Penal Sum of Five Hundred Pounds Sterling to be forfeited by and recovered from him the said Donald McLennan in any of the Courts of Law either in this Colony or in England in Case default is made in the Premises In Witness whereof they the said Parties have hereunto Set their Hands and Seals the Day and Year first above written.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING (L.S.).  
DON'D MCLENNAN (L.S.).

Signed and Sealed (no stamps being used in this Settlement) in the presence of

J. FOVEAUX.  
W. N. CHAPMAN.

[Enclosures A and B.]

*[These were copies of letters from Lieutenant Bowen to Governor King, and vice versa, dated 27th September and 18th October, 1803, respectively; see series III, volume 1.]*

\* Note 145.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

1803.  
24 Oct.

DONALD McLENNAN TO SECRETARY CHAPMAN.

Sir, Brig Dart, Sydney Cove, 14th Octr., 1803.

I beg you would represent to Governor King how much I regret his misunderstanding my terms for going to the Southward in the Dart—I certainly understood His Excellency intended to make some little addition to the Anchor and Cable besides accomodating me with Bills for my Dollars. And it is equally true I was ignorant of the Settlers families coming on board, until Doctor Harris mentioned it to me last night. However as a British Subject I conceive it my Duty to render every assistance in my power to Government and trusting that His Excellency will in return ease my Port Charges etc. as much as possible I agree to the Terms proposed last night—I request you would represent this to His Excellency as soon as convenient And favour me with an Answer. I am

Misunder-  
standing of  
terms by  
McLennan.Sir, etc.,  
DOND. McLENNAN.

DONALD McLENNAN TO SECRETARY CHAPMAN.

Sir, Brig Dart, 14th Octr., 1803.

I have received Your Letter and can clearly understand His Excellency's offer of letting me have to the Amount of Two hundred pounds One hundred and eighty of which to be accounted for in an Anchor and Cables the remaining twenty to be supplied in Necessaries from the Store and to be furnished with treasury Bills at three Months in exchange for Dollars at 5/s each. I am fearful the accomodations of my Vessel will not entirely answer the expectations of His Excellency particularly in not being able to take the Number of prisoners at first stated but he may be assured there will be no exertion on my part wanting to make it Answer that end. I therefore Accept his Offer as above stated and could wish an interview with the Officer who superintends the Shipments that we may concert measures to forward them as quick as possible.

Additional  
payments to  
McLennan.I am, &c.,  
DOND. McLENNAN.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GOVERNOR KING'S ORDERS TO COMMISSARY PALMER.

19th October, 1803.

WHEREAS from the want of Colonial vessels, occasioned by the absence of His Majesty's ship Buffalo, the loss of the Porpoise, and the absence of the other Colonial vessels, I have found it necessary to accept of the master of the Dart's (sealing vessel)

King's orders  
for the payment  
of McLennan.

1803.  
 24 Oct.  
 King's orders  
 for the payment  
 of McLennan.

proposal to take some soldiers, convicts, provisions, and stores to the settlement formed in the River Derwent, on Van Dieman's Land, and named Hobart\*; and as the terms of his agreement is to take such persons and stores as I may wish to send, in consideration of receiving the following articles, viz.: 130 fathoms 8-inch cable; one anchor of nine hundred weight; 130 fathoms 4-inch rope; 30 gallons of spirits; 50 lbs. sugar; and to receive from him seven thousand five hundred Spanish dollars (which he has received on the coast of Perue) at five shillings each dollar, being the currency of this place, and to give him bills for the same on my Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury:

You are therefore hereby required and directed to furnish the commander of the Dart with the above articles, making a charge thereof, as well as of the port fees and duties on account of carrying the said soldiers, convicts, &c., to Hobart, and in full discharge thereof, according to the agreement he has made; and you will, in the presence of two officers as witnesses, receive from the said master seven thousand five hundred Spanish dollars, which dollars, at 5s. per dollar, you will appropriate to the payment of grain and other contingent expences of this year not paid for, retaining the residue to pay for the services of the next year, as far as it will go. Of this transaction you will transmit the fullest separate vouchers to the joint Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury, delivering me two sets of the said vouchers, for which this shall be your order.

Given, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

*[Copies of the commissary's abstract of purchases, &c., and calculations thereon, are not available.]*

[Enclosure No. 5.]

*[A copy of an abridgment from the general muster held in August was also forwarded as Enclosure No. 2 to Governor King's despatch, dated 17th September, 1803.]*

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Experiment; acknowledged by Governor King, 14th August, 1804.)

Sir,

Transport Office, 27th Octr., 1803.

We now enclose to you, an Invoice and Bill of Lading of the Materials for two Salt Pans, which the Right Honble. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury by Letter from

27 Oct.  
 Invoice of  
 salt pans.

\* Note 145.

Mr. J. H. Addington, dated the 7th June 1802 Directed Us to Provide and Consign to your address And which are Shipped on board The Coromandel, John Robinson Master.

1803.  
27 Oct.

We also enclose for Your Information a Copy of the Charter Party of the Ships Coromandel and Experiment, engaged for the Conveyance of Convicts etc. from this Country to New South Wales a Duplicate Copy whereof has been forwarded by the latter Ship.

Charters of the Coromandel and Experiment.

We are, etc., etc.,

RUPT. GEORGE.  
AMBROSE SERLE.  
THOS. HAMILTON.  
G. BOUVERIE.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

INVOICE of Two Salt Pans shipt by order of the Honorable the Commissioners for the Transport Service by Brook Watson and Co. on board the Coromandel John Robinson Master for New South Wales and consigned to His Excellency Governor King being marked as per Margin.

Invoice of two salt pans.

Vizt.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Two Salt Pans in 12 Pieces, each Piece marked to correspond with the Margin, weighing 142 1 12 @ 48s. ....	341	13	0				
Steel Pins, Drawers, and Colters for putting do together .....	0	8	6				
Four Wrought Iron Fire Doors, with Bands, Gudgeons and Catches Complete, 253 lbs. @ 7d. ....	7	7	7				
Fitting up do. to the Cast Iron frames @ 3s.....	0	12	0				
Twenty-eight Wrought Iron grate Bars, each 6 feet long, weighing 12 1 21 @ 26s.....	16	3	4				
Four Fire Frames .....	11	2	0				
Twenty-six Bearers .....	14	1	10				
Four Dead Plates.....	5	1	2				
.....31 0 12 @ 16s.	24	17	10				
Towards Pattern of do .....	0	6	0				
Four Dampers with Spindles Handles, etc., weighing 7 3 9 @ 20s. ....	7	16	7				
Towards Pattern of do. ....	0	3	6				
Twenty-four Screws in do @ 9d. ....	0	18	0				
Box for extra Rivets (weight charged with Pans)...	0	3	6				
Seven Swedes Iron Slabs or Spare Plates weighing 5 0 23 @ 30s. ....	17	16	2				
Four Bundles Rod Iron for Rivets, 2 0 0 @ 32s.	3	4	0				
				411	10	0	
Shipping on Board the Coromandel at Deptford...	3	0	0				
Watching 5s., Sundry Waterages on board 6s.....	0	11	0				
Bills Lading .....	0	8	0				
					3	19	0
				£415	9	0	

Errors Excepted.

London 10th Septemr. 1803.

BROOK WATSON & Co.

1803.  
27 Oct.

Bill of lading  
for two  
salt pans.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

BILL OF LADING.

SHIPPED by the Grace of God by the Honorable the Commissioners for conducting His Majesty's Transport Service in good order and well conditioned, in and upon the good Ship called the Coromandel whereof is Master, for this present Voyage, John Robinson and now riding at Anchor in the River Thames, and bound for Port Jackson New South Wales.

Two Salt Pans, in twelve pieces marked to correspond as per Margin,\* Four Iron Doors complete, Twenty eight Iron Grate Bars each Six feet long, Four Fire Frames, Twenty six Iron Bearers, Four Iron Plates Four Iron Dampers with Spindles Handles etc. Seven Iron Slabs or spare Plates, Four Bundles Rod Iron and one Box Rivets, being marked and numbered as in the Margin, and are to be delivered in like good order and well conditioned at the aforesaid Port of Port Jackson (the Act of God, the King's Enemies, Fire and all and every other Dangers and Accidents of the Seas, Rivers and of Navigation of whatever nature and Kind soever excepted) unto Governor King or his assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said goods with primage and average accustomed. In Witness whereof the Master or Mate of the said Ship hath affirmed to Four Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date, the one of which Bills being accomplished the other Three to stand void.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Dated in London 10th Sepr., 1803.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[A copy of the charter party of the ships Coromandel and Experiment is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Per Mr. Lacey in the French ship L'Enfant d'Adele; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

My Lord, S., N. S. Wales, October 31st, 1803.

As several Convicts have at different times been taken from hence in Ships leaving this Port, but the detection of which has been rendered difficult as in many cases the Convicts have not been missed 'till after the Ship was some days at Sea—I am sorry on the present occasion to point out Mr. Cumming Master of the Rolla belonging to Messrs. Thomas and Robert Brown of London as having taken away a Convict from hence named James Alder and having neglected to cause him to be delivered to the Colonial Schooner Francis which accompanied that Ship to Wreck Reef, and returned from thence when the Rolla pur-

\* Marked in similar manner to the invoice.

31 Oct.

Escape of  
convict in  
the Rolla.

sued her Route to China, when he Mr. Cummings knew he was on board at leaving this Port as appears by the enclosed Affidavits which I submit to your Lordships consideration as well as the enclosed Original Bond entered into by Mr. Cumming. The enclosed Letter to Lt. Fowler and Mr. Charles Grimes Surveyor General who went Passengers in the Rolla will produce Evidence whether the Convict was on board that Ship and the time he was secreted until after the Ship left Wreck Reef when there was no possibility of returning him hither—I beg to suggest the propriety of this Matter being Investigated by the Transport Board—And however concerned I shall be if Mr. Cumming should justly become liable to pay the penalty of the Bond, when I consider his readiness in going to the Relief of those who were Shipwrecked, Yet as it is necessary that some Example should be made in cases where it can be brought home, and when done under such Aggravating Circumstances as in the present Case, I am the more induced to submit these documents to your Lordships consideration, and altho' Mr. Cumming as Master of the Ship is the liable person from the Bond, yet I trust that he will be indemnified for the amount by the ungrateful persons who I have much reason to believe will be found to have secreted the Convict.

1803.  
31 Oct.  
Escape of  
convict in  
the Rolla.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[Copies of the affidavits re the convict on the ship Rolla are not available.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[A copy of the bond entered into by Captain Cummings is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT FOWLER.

Sir,

S., N. S. Wales, October 31st, 1803.

On the Receipt of this I have to request you will deliver His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies an affidavit of every and the most minute circumstance attending the discovery of a Convict on board the Rolla named James Alder, who was Servant to Mr. Bellasis at this place who is known to have been secreted on board that Ship when leaving this

Affidavit  
required re  
convict on  
Rolla.

1803.  
31 Oct.

Affidavit  
required *re*  
convict on  
Rolla.

Port, and who notwithstanding the promises of the Master of the Ship and Mr. Bellasis was not sent back by the Francis Schooner, nor was he seen by any of the Francis's People at the Reef or on the Passage—In this Affidavit the Duty you owe to the Public requires your being very particular in every Circumstance that has come to your knowledge respecting this Convict's evasion and discovery on board the Rolla—And where he may be detected.

I am, Sir, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Lt. Robt. Fowler  
Royal Navy.

*Mr. Fowler's direction.*

Lt. Robert Fowler  
Royal Navy  
Warboys  
near Huntingdon.

*Mr. Grimes direction.*

Charles Grimes Esq.  
Mr. Grimes'  
New Basinghall Street  
London.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

[A similar letter to the above was written to Mr. Grimes.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked "Separate A." per ship L'Enfant d'Adele; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

31st October, 1803.\*

By Mr. Lacey, master's mate of the Investigator, who brought a small vessel here built from the wrecks of the Porpoise and Cato, and who takes his passage on his way to Europe in a French vessel bound to the Isle of France, I send my letters to your Lordship that were to have gone by that vessel which was obliged to relinquish going thro' Basses Straits, and has just put into Broken Bay to refit before she proceeds to the northward. I have also given him the duplicate of the short letter I wrote by the Dart, and as nothing material has occurred since my former despatches sent p'r Porpoise, Rolla, and Cumberland, I have only to remark our present good health and the regular general good behaviour of His Majesty's subjects in this territory. Our crops wear a favorable appearance of yielding such an abundance of wheat that I hope a reduction will be made in the price of that required from individuals next year, when the demand will be greatly lessened by the quantity raised on Government grounds. We continue adding to the great stock of very fine timber for

Despatches  
transmitted.

Prospects of  
the harvest.

\* Note 146.



ship-building, to load the Calcutta or any other vessel when they may arrive. As not more than £283 15s. is now due for grain purchased in the last quarter—*i.e.*, from June to September—and as none will be received during this quarter—*i.e.*, to Dec'r 31st—our expences for the present year will be confined to the statement made in the abstracts that accompany the duplicate of the letters sent by the Dart, with the addition of the above £283 15s.

1803.  
31 Oct.  
Expenditure  
during 1803.

I have, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Experiment; acknowledged by Governor King, 14th August, 1804.)

Sir, Transport Office, 14th Novr., 1803. 14 Nov.

We have Received Your Letters dated as per Margin\* with their enclosures and Acquaint you in Return that we are much pleased to hear of the great attention which has been Shewn by the Masters and Surgeons of the Canada, Minorca, Nile, Coromandel and Perseus to the Convicts entrusted to their Care, at the Same time We highly disapprove of the Conduct of the Master of the Hercules and Atlas to Such Convicts as were Committed to their Charge the latter of whom We have Directed our Solicitor to Prosecute for the Penalty of the Contract and shall Continue to take every precaution to guard against a similar Circumstance happening for the future.

Conduct of  
transport  
masters and  
surgeons.

Brooks to be  
prosecuted.

We have never been able to learn any further particulars of the Wreck, mentioned to you by Mr. Wm. Campbell, Commander of the Snow Harrington in his Letter of the 4th June 1802 enclosed in a Letter from you dated the 5th of that Month.

Wreck in  
Bass Strait.

Any Articles which may be forwarded to You hereafter and likely to get damage by Leaks, shall be packed in tight Casks or Packages Agreeable to your Suggestion.

Packing.

Inclosed we transmit to you the Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bray our Solicitor in Answer to the Questions contained in Yours Dated the 9th Novr. last.

The Commissioners of the Victualling have been apprized of the Charge exhibited against Mr. Brooks, Master of the Atlas, relative to his having embezzled a Quantity of the Provisions put on board that Ship at Cork for the Use of the Convicts and Passengers during the Voyage to New South Wales; And we shall not Pay the Owner his freight until every Deficiency be properly Accounted for.

Provisions  
purloined  
by Brooks.

\* 2nd Feby., 1802; 5th June, 1802; 9th Augst., 1802; 9th Novr., 1802; 17th May, 1803.

1803.  
14 Nov.

Jamison's  
passage in  
the Hercules.  
Sailing  
directions for  
Bass Strait.

The Hercules having been wholly engaged by us, the Master had no Authority to Receive Surgeon Jamison from the Atlas Or to charge him for a Passage to Port Jackson, after quitting his Ship.

We have Delivered a Copy to each of the Masters of the Coromandel and Experiment, Convict Ships, now about to Sail for New South Wales, of the Printed Papers enclosed in Your Letter of the 17th May last Containing Remarks on the Passage through Basses Straits, from the Westward which doubtless will be of great advantage to them.

We are, etc., etc.,

AMBROSE SERLE.  
THOS. HAMILTON.  
G. BOUVERIE.

[Enclosure.]

MR. EDWARD BRAY TO THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS.

Gentlemen,

Gt. Russel Street, 9th June, 1803.

In Obedience to your Directions to me requiring me to report on the Questions Contained in Governor King's Letter of the 9th Nov. last addressed to your Board I beg to Submit my Answer.

As to the 1st Question:

Whether, as the Charter Partys are made between the Commissioners for Conducting His Majesty's Transport Service on the part of His Majesty and the Brokers on the part of the Owners, is any Infringement of the Charter Party cognizable and Recoverable before and by the Courts of Judicature in the Colony of New South Wales.

Ansr.—I apprehend it is quite Clear that no Suit can be prosecuted in the Colony for any infringement of the Charter Party.

The 2d Question being only as to the mode of recovering Damages is Answered by Stating, that no Suit can be prosecuted.

As to the other Question:

Question:—Whether the mode adopted by His Excellency Govr. King, in what Respects the Complaints of the Master of the Atlas having purloined some of the Provisions put on board for the Use of the Convicts on the Passage, and the Survey on the damaged part of the Perseus's Investment are Sufficient Information for your Board to Act upon?

Ansr:—I think it ought to appear on the Face of the Report that the Person against whom the Complaint was made, had Notice of the Complaint, so that he might be prepared with

Legal opinion  
on the  
prosecution  
of transport  
masters.

Evidence and that he was present during the Examination; I also think that the Evidence should be taken before the Governor or Some Person in Office and his Certificate given under the Official Seal. The Report made by Governor King is only the Opinion of other Gentlemen, on Evidence taken before them.

1803.  
14 Nov.

Legal opinion  
on the  
prosecution  
of transport  
masters.

It might be better perhaps if the Evidence was signed by the Witnesses.

I am, etc.,

EDWARD BRAY.

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GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Per American brig Wertha Ann; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

21st November, 1803.

21 Nov.

My Lord,

An American brig, bound to China, having put in here for wood and water, and as her short stay will not enable me to enter into any details respecting the colony, I must refer to my several letters sent since the receipt of your Lordship's last despatch, by the Glatton, dated August 29th, 1802. Nothing material has occurred since the dates of my letters, as p'r margin,\* excepting that our very promising appearance of abundant crops has considerably suffered by some very unusual blights while the wheat was in blossom, which it is estimated has destroyed a fifth of what might have been expected. However, from the quantity of ground sowed, there is no probability of our feeling any public inconvenience, and those individuals who have suffered are endeavouring to repair their loss by planting maize. The 663 acres of wheat sowed on Government ground have sustained little or no damage.

Failure of  
wheat harvest  
through blight.

By this American, which left New York the 17th last July, we are acquainted that hostilities have recommenced between England and France,† and as the Calcutta is not yet arrived, I conclude she is employed on some other service. We have considerably more than a sufficiency of timber for construction ready to load that ship, but this work shall not be discontinued.

War between  
England and  
France.

Timber for  
export.

The same general good state of health and regular behaviour continues as when I last had the honor of addressing your Lordship.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

\* May 9th, 1803; Aug. 7, 1803; Sept. 17, 1803; Oct. 8, 1803; Oct. 24, 1803; Oct. 31, 1803.

† Note 147.

1803.  
30 Nov.

LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch marked "Secret," per transport Experiment; acknowledged by Governor King, 14th August, 1804.)

Sir, Downing Street, 30th November, 1803.

Despatches  
acknowledged.

I have received and laid before the King your several dispatches dated on the 9th of May last, together with their respective inclosures.

Quarrels  
between King  
and the  
military.

It has afforded me very great satisfaction to perceive by the communications contained in your dispatches that the general behaviour of the settlers and convicts has been peaceable and obedient in all the settlements under your Government, that the agriculture of the country has been improved, and that the stock of cattle, both public and private, has been increased. At the same time I must not conceal from you that the gratification I experience from this satisfactory view of the situation of the colony is in a great degree alloyed by the unfortunate differences which have so long subsisted between you and the military officers of the colony, and which, I am sorry to observe, have latterly extended to the commander of His Majesty's ship Glutton.

King to  
return to  
England.

These considerations have led me to recommend to His Majesty to comply with your application for permission to return to Europe\* as soon as the important trust with which you are charged can be placed in the hands of some person competent to exercise the duties thereof, free from the operation of the spirit of party which has reached such an alarming height, and which might in its consequences be of material prejudice to His Majesty's service.

King's  
successor.

Such a person must be selected in this country, and I shall not fail to use every exertion to enable him to proceed to relieve you by the next opportunity that offers.† In the meantime I trust that neither the state of your health, nor any other circumstance, will preclude you from maintaining such a system of firm yet temperate administration as can alone ensure the prosperity of the colony.

I have, &c.,

HOBART.

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LORD HOBART TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch No. 13, per transport Experiment; acknowledged by Governor King, 14th August, 1804.)

Sir, Downing Street, 30th November, 1803.

As your separate letter of the 9th May last relates chiefly to the expences of the colony under your Government, and to

\* Note 148. † Note 149.

certain points connected therewith, upon which I touched in my letter of the 30th August, 1802, I have thought it right to acknowledge it separately, and to confine myself in this letter principally to those particular subjects, and to making such observations as may suggest themselves in relation to the present state of the supplies in the colony, and to the demands you have made for articles to be sent thither.

1803.  
30 Nov.

Supplies for  
the colony.

With respect to the expences of the settlement, at least in as far as regards the amount of bills drawn under your administration, they have certainly been diminished, and I approve the exertions you have made to effect this desirable object; yet I must, at the same time, remark that the supplies of all descriptions which have been sent to the colony since you have been in the Government have been extremely liberal, as the amount of the invoices evidently shew. All your demands have also been invariably complied with; consequently the bills which, under other circumstances, you would have found yourself obliged to have drawn upon the Treasury of this country became thereby unnecessary, and a fund has also been established from the sales of the investments, whereby the demands upon the Treasury have been further materially lessened.

King's  
financial  
administration.

In consequence of the explanation you have given respecting the amount of the bills which I informed you in my separate letter of the 30th of August, 1802, I had recommended to be paid upon account, I have caused a minute enquiry to be made into the subject, and I have had the satisfaction to learn that the expences incurred in the colony are less by £1,182 than I had estimated them.

Mistake in  
estimated  
expenditure.

The misconception arose from the Commissary having, in a letter of the 23rd March, 1801, advised the Treasury of bills to the amount of £2,342 11s. 5½d., and in another letter of the 3rd July of further bills to the amount of £3,483 8s. 6½d., in the first of which sums it appears by the list of bills transmitted in your separate letter of the 9th May last, that a bill for £332 5s. 6¼d., drawn on the 27th Nov., 1800, is included, so that by deducting this sum, and the sum of £850 10s. 4d., which is the amount of the two bills in favor of Mr. Stewart and Mr. Campbell, and which bills, as well as the beforementioned bill, having, by the irregularity of the Commissary, been twice advised of as separate bills, and consequently twice recommended to be paid; the total of the bills advised of by Mr. Palmer, between the 23rd March and 3rd of July, was made to amount to the sum of £10,460 2s. 10¾d., as stated in my letter of 30th August, instead of £9,277 7s. 0½d., the real amount.

1803.  
30 Nov.

A strict adherence to the instructions which you received in my letter above-mentioned will, however, prevent the recurrence of a similar circumstance hereafter.

Provisions  
from the Cape  
of Good Hope.

Although I was led to expect that the provisions to be sent by the Bridgewater from the Cape of Good Hope to New South Wales would be much more considerable in quantity than I find was actually conveyed thither in that ship, still it seems that there is a sufficient stock in the colony to serve the numbers subsisted by your return of the 31st March last, for three years and five months with salt meat, for nearly two years with flour, and for one year and about eight months with sugar.

Provisions in  
the colony.

Supplies to  
cease for  
twelve months.

No supplies of salt meat, flour, or sugar, will consequently be sent from hence for at least twelve months to come for any of the settlements within your government; and as I perceive that you can procure Bengal sugar and spirits at a reasonable rate, it appears adviseable that both those articles should be obtained from thence, provided they are of as good quality as those of the same kind sent from this country.

Abstract of  
articles  
forwarded and  
list of bills  
payable.

Invoices of the articles sent by the present opportunity will be forwarded to you, and I enclose herewith an abstract of them and of the bills which I have recommended to be paid upon account since I wrote to you in February last, amongst which is the purchase money paid to Mr. Campbell for 250 cows, 4 calves, and 4 asses, amounting to £7,067, conformably to the contract which Mr. Campbell had entered into with you for supplying the cows, which, if they are good, do not appear to be overcharged at £28 per head.

No further  
purchases of  
cattle to be  
made.

By my letter (No. 4) of the 26th Feb'y last you have been instructed to make no further purchases of this sort for the colony under your immediate government, and I take it for granted that either a considerable part of those cows, or that some others which may have been bred in the colony, have been sent to Port Phillip conformably to the directions transmitted to you in that respect.

Stores  
requisitioned.

Such of the articles required by your demand of the 9th May as are not now forwarded shall be sent by the next ships that may sail; but you will observe that the whole of the requisition transmitted in your letter of the 9th November has been complied with, including the articles sent by the Calcutta, Bridgewater, Glatton, and Cato.

I have, &c.,  
HOBART.

[Enclosure No. 1.]  
FOR GOVERNMENT USE.

Articles required by Govr. King, 9th Novr., 1802.	Previously sent by the Glatton and Cato.	Previously sent by the Caulcutta.	Sent by the prest. opportunity in the Coromandel and Experiment.	Total Shipped.	Surplus.	Remarks.
3,000 Blue Jackets .....	4,000	.....	.....	4,000	1,000	
3,000 Frocks .....	4,000	.....	.....	4,000	1,000	
3,000 Trowsers .....	4,000	.....	.....	4,000	1,000	
500 Women's Caps .....	.....	500	.....	500	.....	
300 P. do Shoes.....	.....	450	.....	450	150 Pr.	
3,000 Blankets .....	4,000	.....	.....	4,000	1,000	
3,000 Palliases .....	2,000	.....	.....	3,000	.....	
2,000 Coverlids .....	.....	.....	1,000	3,000	.....	
12 Casks 3dy Nails .....	6 Casks	.....	1,350	1,350	.....	
12 " 8dy " .....	6 do	.....	6 Casks	12 Casks	.....	
12 " 12dy " .....	6 do	.....	6 do	12 do	.....	
8 " 20dy " .....	6 do	.....	2 do	12 do	.....	
8 " 24 " .....	.....	.....	8, 30dy for	8 do	.....	
500 Pjt Saw files .....	240	.....	24dy.	8 do	.....	
60 Adzes.....	.....	1,644	.....	1,884	1,384	
300 Small Axes .....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	
100 lbs. Glue.....	.....	.....	300	300	.....	
500 Gimlets .....	.....	60	40	100	.....	
12 Rub Stones .....	.....	1,000 sent in Annual supply by Glatton & Cato.	.....	1,000	500	
	.....	.....	12	12	.....	

650 deficit. Owing to the great demand on these Articles for General Service. The deficiency will be made up by the next Ship.

1803.  
30 Nov.  
Comparative statement of stores requisitioned and shipped for government use.

1803.  
30 Nov.  
Comparative  
statement  
of stores  
requisitioned  
and shipped  
for government  
use.

FOR GOVERNMENT USE—continued.

Articles required by Govr. King, 9th Novr., 1802.	Previously sent by the Glatton and Cato.	Previously sent by the Calcutta.	Sent by the prest. opportunity in the Coromandel and Experiment.	Total shipped.	Surplus.	Remarks.
12 Oil Stones .....	.....	8	4	12	.....	
12 Rag do .....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	
1,000 Felling Axes .....	.....	380	620	1,000	.....	
1,000 Grubbing Hoes .....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	
50 Scythe Blades .....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	
400 Spades .....	.....	50	350	400	.....	
1,000 West Indian Hoes .....	250	.....	750	1,000	.....	
1,000 Reap. Hooks wh. teeth .....	.....	.....	456	456	.....	
6 tons Flat Iron .....	18 Cwt and 14 Tons assorted by the Bridgewater.	.....	.....	32 Tons	20 Tons	544 Deficit. These Articles could not be got ready in time, but will be sent by the next Ships.
6 " Square do .....	10 Cwt.	.....	10 Cwt.	1 Ton.	.....	
1 " Round do .....	10 Cwt.	.....	3	4 Tons	.....	
4 " Casement do .....	.....	.....	10 Tons Cwt.	.....	.....	
1 " Bolt do .....	10 Cwt.	.....	10 Cwt.	1 Ton	.....	
3 " Rod do .....	10 Cwt.	.....	2 Tons Cwt.	3 Tons	.....	
3 " Steel .....	2 Cwt. 18 lbs.; and 1 Ton 16 cwt. by the Bridgewater.	.....	2 10	T. c. q. lbs. 1 1 0 18	T. c. q. lb. 1 1 3 10	deficit.
200 Sheets Copper .....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	
2 Tons Sheet Lead .....	Sent by ye Bridgewater 18 Cwt.	.....	22 Cwt.	2 Tons	.....	



FOR GOVERNMENT USE—continued.

Articles required by Govr. King, 9th Novr., 1802.	Previously sent by the Glattton and Cato.	Previously sent by the Glattton Calcutta.	Sent by the prest. opportunity in the Coromandel and Experiment.	Total Shipped.	Surplus.	Remarks.
100 Gals. Paint Oil .....	Surplus of 196 $\frac{3}{4}$ Gals. brot. from supply for Barter.	.....	.....	196 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	
60 Brass Wire Sieves .....	198 sorted	.....	.....	198	138	
3 Fishing Seines, 40fms.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	
200 Yds Canvas, No. 1 .....	.....	.....	200 yds.	200 do	.....	
700 do No. 3 .....	2,000	.....	.....	2,000 do	1,300 yds.	
600 do No. 5 .....	.....	.....	600 yds.	600 do	.....	
10 Coils 1 in. $\frac{1}{4}$ Cordage .....	3	.....	7 coils	10 coils	.....	
8 2 in. do .....	4	.....	4 do	8 do	.....	
10 Bushel Measures .....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	
10 Wheat Screens .....	.....	.....	2	10	.....	
15 Bolting Cloths .....	12 sent by the Bridge- water.	8	3	15	.....	
10 doz. patent Boxes for Timber Carriage Wheels .....	10 doz.	.....	.....	10 doz.	.....	
Stationary by the Glattton, Cato and Calcutta.						
lbs.						
4,000 Yellow and Mottled Soap...	8,000 lbs.	.....	.....	8,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs.	Carried to supply for the use of Govern- ment.
40 Gals. Boiled Oil .....	166 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	166 $\frac{3}{4}$	126 $\frac{3}{4}$	
40 Unboiled do .....	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	} 34 Yds. deficit—con- sidered as im- material.
2,000 Yds. 6/4 Cloth .....	3,132 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	3,132 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,132 $\frac{3}{4}$	
6,000 ,, Russian Duck.....	3,914	.....	2,052	5,966	.....	
1,500 Yds. Irish linen.....	1,010	503	.....	1,513	13 Yds.	
2,000 Callimanco.....	840	1,120	1,120	3,080	1,080	

1803.  
30 Nov.

Comparative  
statement  
of stores  
requisitioned  
and shipped for  
government use  
and for barter.

No. 1.—FOR BARTER.



FOR BARTER—continued.

Articles required by Govr. King, 9th Novr., 1802.	Previously sent by the Glutton and Cato.	Previously sent by the Calcutta.	Sent by the prest. in the Coromandel and Experiment.	Total Shipped.	Surplus.	Remarks.
20 Hair Sieves .....	168	.....	.....	168	148	
80 Brass Wire do (Flour) .....	30	.....	50	80	.....	
240 Oval Dishes .....	.....	.....	240	240	.....	
960 Flat Plates .....	.....	.....	960	960	.....	
360 Soup do .....	.....	.....	360	360	.....	
360 Small do .....	.....	.....	360	360	.....	
240 Less do .....	.....	.....	240	240	.....	
20 Tureens and Dishes.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....	
40 Sauce Boats .....	.....	.....	40	40	.....	
40 Dishes and Covers .....	.....	.....	40	40	.....	
40 Sallad Dishes .....	.....	.....	40	40	.....	
120 Bowles of sizes .....	.....	.....	120	120	.....	
120 Pint Mugs .....	.....	.....	120	120	.....	
120 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint do .....	.....	.....	120	120	.....	
60 Jugs .....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	
400 Tea Cups and Saucers .....	.....	.....	400	400	.....	
400 Tea Pots .....	.....	.....	400	400	.....	
180 Pint Tumblers .....	.....	.....	180	180	.....	
180 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pint Tumblers .....	.....	.....	180	180	.....	
120 Goblets .....	.....	.....	120	120	.....	
736 Women's Shoes .....	736 pr.	.....	.....	736 pr.	.....	
468 Children do .....	468 pr.	.....	.....	468 pr.	.....	
1,400 Mens and Boys Hats .....	.....	.....	1,400	1,400	.....	
15 Pipes of Port Wine .....	.....	15 pipes	.....	15 pipes	.....	

1803.  
30 Nov.

Comparative  
statement  
of stores  
requisitioned  
and shipped  
for barter.

1803.  
30 Nov.  
List of bills  
accepted.

[Enclosure No. 2.]  
AMOUNT of Bills accepted on account of the Settlement of New South Wales since the 24th Febr'y., 1803.

Date of Acceptance.	No.	Date of Bill.	In whose favor drawn.	Service.	Amount.
19th April, 1803	...	7 June, 1802.....	Mr. Jenekes .....	For the purchase of Salt Provisions...	£ 1,000 0 0
" "	...	" "	do .....	do .....	750 0 0
" "	...	" "	do .....	do .....	600 0 0
" "	...	" "	do .....	do .....	500 0 0
" "	...	" "	do .....	do .....	500 0 0
" "	...	" "	do .....	do .....	631 2 6
26 " "	...	20 Sept. "	John Davison .....	Live Stock .....	1,034 5 0
4 June "	...	30 " "	Wm. Campbell .....	Oil and Freight to Norfolk Island ...	161 13 0
27 " "	...	1 July, 1802	Js. Wiltshire .....	Grain and Swine's flesh .....	190 2 7
29 Sept. "	4	31 March, 1803	G. B. Bellasis .....	Pay as Colonial Engr. ....	63 7 6
6 Octr. "	...	30 October, 1802..	.....	Sundry Articles for Colony .....	134 6 6½
" "	...	31 Decr. "	.....	Grain .....	190 8 6
" "	9	31 March, 1803	Simon Lord .....	Wheat and Maize .....	496 4 6
" "	12	" "	Thos. Rowley .....	do .....	397 0 0
" "	8	" "	Wm. Tough .....	do .....	287 0 0
" "	6	" "	Simon Lord .....	Pay to the Crew of the Norfolk Brig	216 2 11
" "	15	" "	D'Arcy Wentworth..	For Live Stock .....	356 0 0
" "	3	" "	Edwd. Abbott .....	Pay as Colonial Engineer .....	123 15 0
" "	17	16 April "	Edwd. H. Palmer .....	For Spanish Dollars .....	150 0 0
" "	18	28 " "	Col. Wm. Paterson ..	Salary as Lieut. Govr. ....	600 0 0
25 " Novr. "	1	8 March, 1803	Robt. Campbell .....	Live Stock and Sugar .....	7,610 5 0
" "	2	17 " "	do .....	Spirits .....	308 0 0
" "	5	31 " "	Francis Barrallier ...	Pay as Colonial Engineer .....	51 10 0
				Carried forward .....	£ 16,351 3 0½

AMOUNT OF Bills accepted on account of the Settlement of New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Acceptance.	No.	Date of Bill.	In whose favor drawn.	Service.	Amount.
25 Novr., 1803	7	31 March, 1803	Robt. Campbell	Brought Forward	£ 16,351 3 0½
" "	10	" "	Chas. Grimes	Wheat and Maize	1,693 16 1
" "	11	" "	James Larra	do	280 11 6
" "	13	" "	Alexr. Law	do	169 8 0
" "	14	" "	Geo. Johnston	do	155 7 5
" "	16	" "	Mary Peate	do	119 12 0
				Salary due to her late Father	86 13 4
					£ 18,856 11 4½
21 April, 1803	...	31 July, 1802	NORFOLK ISLAND.	Wheat, Maize, and Swine's Flesh	957 18 6
" "	...	28 Augt., "	J. Turnbull	do	485 7 6
" "	...	" "	A. Davis	do	450 16 0
22 June, "	...	" "	N. Lucas	do	200 0 0
5 July, "	...	" "	Js. Mitchell	Freight of the Bark Hunter	129 18 0
" "	...	22 Sept., 1802	do	do	494 1 6
" "	...	30 "	do	do	396 1 0
" "	...	" "	do	do	252 8 6
30 Sept., "	...	6 January, 1803	Mary Taunton	do and Swine's flesh	129 18 0
15th Octr., "	...	22 Sept., 1802	Mrs. Js. Mitchell	Maize	454 4 6
" "	...	29 Janr., 1803	A. Davis	Wheat, etc.	359 6 6
" "	...	" "	Js. Mitchell	do	4,310 0 0
					£ 23,166 11 4½
				To Amount of Invoices of Articles Shipped for New South Wales on the Experiment...	3,959 13 10½
					£ 27,126 5 3

1803.  
30 Nov.  
List of bills  
accepted.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

## INVOICE of Articles on the Experiment.

1803.  
30 Nov.  
Invoice of  
articles per  
Experiment.

1803. .....	Amount of Invoice of 2 Salt Pans, Shipped by Bk. Watson and Co.			£	s.	d.
Sept. 23.....	”	of	do of Canvas, Shipped by J. Baker...	62	3	4
” 23.....	”	of	do of Sundries, Shipped by J. Wilkinson.	340	12	0½
” 26.....	”	of	do of Cordage, Shipped by Stephens and Co.	30	8	0
” 26.....	”	of	do of Earthenware, etc., by Ogdin and Bacchus.	128	2	10
” 28.....	”	of	do of Palliases and Coverlids, Shipped by Miles and Co.	780	15	6
” 29.....	”	of	do of Hats, Shipped by H. Cracklow	690	11	6
” 30.....	”	of	do of Fishing Seine, Shipped by S. Thatcher.	12	10	0
October 3.....	”	of	do of Medicines, Shipped from Apothecaries Hall	249	3	4
” 11.....	”	of	do of Ironmongery, Shipped by J. Jowett.	1,160	11	2
” 11.....	”	of	do of Ironmongery, Shipped by J. Jowett.	89	0	2
Total .....				£	3,959	13 10½

UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Experiment.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 30th November, 1803.

Lord Hobart's  
instructions  
relating to  
Luttrell and  
Riley.

Amongst the persons who are about to proceed to New South Wales as settlers in the ship Experiment are Mr. Edward Luttrell and Mr. Alex'r Riley. The former gentleman is in the medical profession, and has practised as surgeon, with considerable reputation, in the county of Kent, where he resided; Mr. Riley has also had a liberal education; and, in consideration of these circumstances, and of the recommendations Lord Hobart has received respecting them, I am directed by His Lordship to desire that you will place them upon the most favourable footing as settlers in the colony. As Mr. Luttrell has a very large family, and as he will, with the property he possesses, be enabled to cultivate his land or to raise stock upon it with greater facility than most of the settlers who have preceded him, it is Lord Hobart's desire that the grant to be made to him be not less than four hundred acres, and the grant to Mr. Riley not less than one hundred and fifty. It is also Lord Hobart's intention that in the event of a vacancy occurring in the medical department, Mr. Luttrell should succeed to it, in preference to any person who may casually have arrived in the colony; and should any opportunity present itself of employing Mr. Riley in any civil capacity, His Lordship desires that I will recommend him to you with that view; but it is right for you to be apprized that a gentleman will

proceed by the next ships that may sail for the colony in order to succeed to the vacancy in the Commissariat.

1803.  
30 Nov.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Experiment.)

Sir, Downing Street, 30th Novr., 1803.

I am directed by Lord Hobart to transmit to you herewith, for your information and direction, Copies of Three Letters which his Lordship has received from the Commissioners for Transports, and of their several Inclosures, specifying the various Articles of Stores etc. Shipped on board the Coromandel and Experiment for the use of the Settlement at New South Wales.

Shipments  
on the  
Coromandel  
and Experiment.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO LORD HOBART.

Transport Office,

My Lord, 24th Novr., 1803.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having, by Letter from Mr. Vansittart, dated the 19th of September, 1803, directed us to provide various Articles for the Use of the Colony at New South Wales, and for Barter, we inclose to your Lordship the Accounts of the same, the whole of which have been shipped on board the Experiment, F. H. Withers, Master: vizt.

Shipments  
on the  
Experiment.

For the Colony.

A. Bill of Miles and Co. ....	£780	15	6
B. Do. of J. Jowett .....	1160	11	2
C. Do. of J. Baker .....	62	3	4
D. Do. of S. Thatcher .....	12	10	0
E. Do. of Stephens and Co. ....	30	8	0

For Barter.

No. 1 Bill of J. Wilkinson .....	£340	12	0
2 Do. of J. Jowett .....	89	0	2
3 Do. of Ogdin and Co. ....	128	2	10
4 Do. of H. Cracklow .....	690	18	6

We have further to acquaint your Lordship, that Copies of the preceding Accounts have been forwarded to the Governor at Port Jackson, for his information.

We have, etc.,

AMBROSE SERLE.

RUP. GEORGE.

G. BOUVERIE.

## A.

THE Honble. Commissioners of Transports

Bot. of John Miles and Co.

1803.

September 28th.

1,000	Palliascs .....	7/-	...	£350	0	0
100 $\frac{7}{8}$	B. Diapers .....	5/3	...	26	5	0
350 $\frac{7}{8}$	R. do .....	5/9	...	100	12	6
150 $\frac{3}{4}$	B. do .....	6/3	...	46	17	6
622 $\frac{3}{4}$	R. do .....	6/9	...	209	18	6
100 $\frac{3}{4}$	B. do .....	7/3	...	36	5	0
28 $\frac{3}{4}$	R. do .....	7/9	...	10	17	0

£780 15 6

## B.

THE Honorable Commissioners for His Majesty's Transport Service Drs. to Joshua Jowett No. 214 High Holborn for Ironmongery.

For Port Jackson,

October 11th, 1803.

Invoice of  
ironmongery.

T	↑	O				
No.						
1 to 6	...	6 Casks containing each 100 M 3dy Nails 2/-	.....	£60	0	0
		6 Casks @ 5/-	.....	1	10	0
7 to 12	...	6 Casks each containing 32 M 8dy Nails @ 4s. 3d.	.....	40	16	0
		6 Casks @ 5/9	.....	1	14	6
13 to 18	...	6 Casks each containing 25 M 12 Nails, 6/3	.....	46	17	6
		6 Casks, 6/-	.....	1	16	0
19 and 20	...	2 Casks each containing 19 M 20d Nails, 8/-	.....	15	4	0
		2 Casks, 6/6	.....	0	13	0
21 to 28	...	8 Casks each containing 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M, 30d. Nails, 20/-	.....	84	0	0
		8 Casks, 9/6	.....	3	16	0
29 and 30	...	2 Casks containing 33 doz. 1	} 26/-	43	0	2
		No. 2 West India Hoes		47	2	10
		33 doz. 1—No. 3 Do	} 28/6	0	14	6
		2 Casks		11	4	0
31	...	1 Cask containing 7 doz. No. 1 Grubbing Hoes, 32/-	.....	14	0	0
		8 doz. No. 2	.....	0	6	6
		Cask	.....	14	8	0
32	...	1 Cask containing 9 doz. No. 1 Grubbing Hoes, 32/-	.....	12	5	0
		7 doz. No. 2 Do	.....	0	7	9
No 33	...	1 Cask containing 7 doz. No. 1 Grubbing Hoes, 32/-	.....	11	4	0
		7 doz. No. 2 Do	.....	12	5	0
		Cask	.....	0	6	6
34	...	Cask containing 6 doz. No. 1 Grubbing Hoes, 32/-	.....	9	12	0
		7 doz. No. 2 Do	.....	12	5	0
		Cask	.....	0	6	6
35	...	Cask containing 6 doz. No. 1 Grubbing Hoes, 32/-	.....	10	10	0
		6 doz. No. 2 Do	.....	0	6	6
		Cask	.....	10	13	4
36	...	Cask containing 6 doz. 8 No. 1 Grubbing Hoes, 32/-	.....	11	13	4
		6 doz. 8 No. 2 Do	.....	0	6	6
		Cask	.....	18	0	0
37	...	Cask containing 180 Steel Pole Axes, 2/-	.....	0	6	0
		Cask	.....	13	10	0
38	...	Cask containing 120 Steel Pole Axes, 2/3	.....	0	5	0
		Cask	.....	2	6	0
39	...	Cask containing 2 doz. Adzes, @ 23/-	.....	3	18	0
		3 doz. do @ 26/-	.....	0	5	0
		Cask	.....			



THE Honorable Commissioners for His Majesty's Transport Service Drs. to Joshua Jowett, &c.—*continued.*

1803.  
30 Nov.

T ↑ O		Invoice of ironmongery.
No. 40	Cask containing 29 doz. Sickles No. 1, 7/6 .....	£10 17 6
	4 doz. Do No. 2, 9s. 6d. ....	1 18 0
	1 doz. Do No. 3 .....	0 12 0
	½ doz. Do best No. 1, 12/- .....	0 6 0
	3 doz. Do do No. 2, 15/- .....	2 5 0
	½ doz. Do do No. 3, 16/6 .....	0 8 3
	10 Stamped Bushel Corn Measures, 19/- .....	9 10 0
	N.B. 2 Measures are packed in No. 50 Package.	
41 to 46 ...	6 Casks containing 620 Felling Axes 10t. 26c. 0q. 12lb. } Cask..... pr. lb. at } 8d	0 12 0 97 9 4
47	58 Bundles of best Spades with Handles Containing 18 doz. 2 No. 2, 44/- .....	1 13 0 39 19 4
	5 doz. No. 3, 46/6 .....	11 12 6
	6 doz. No. 4, 49/6 .....	14 17 0
48	Case, containing 12 Rub. Stones .....	0 17 0
	Case.....	0 4 6
49	Matted Parcel, containing 50 Scythe Blades, 4/- .....	10 0 0
	Matting .....	0 1 6
50	Cask, containing 40 lbs. Glue, 1/2 .....	2 6 8
	4 Oil Stones 11/- .....	2 4 0
	12 Rag Stones .....	0 2 0
	N.B. 2 Measures in Cask are charged in No. 40 Package.	
51 and 51x ...	2 Cases, containing 200 Sheets of Copper Wt. 11c. 2q. 15lb. @ 1/10.....	0 7 0 119 8 10
52	2 Cases .....	0 17 0
	Matted Parcel containing 2 Wheat Skreens .....	3 3 0
	Boarding and Matting .....	0 12 6
	Loose—	
	4 sheets of Milled Lead, Wt. 22c. 1 q. 8lb., 40/- ...	44 12 10
	20 Bundles of round Iron, sorted 10c. 40/- ...	20 0 0
	120 Bundles of Casement do do 70 36/- ...	126 0 0
	46 Bolt Staves 10 1 4 30/- ...	15 8 6
	100 Bundles of Rod Iron, sorted 50 38/- ...	95 8 6
		£1,160 11 2

C.

THE Honble. Transport Board

Invoice of  
canvas.

1803.

To John Baker Dr.

Sept. 23.

To 200 Yds No. 1 Canvas @ 20d .....	16 13 4
To 600 Yds N 5 ,, @ 18 .....	45 0 0
To 12 Yds of good old Canvas used in Packing the above Canvas in 3 Bales @ 10/d .....	0 10 0
	£62 3 4

D.

HONORABLE Commissioners, His Majesty's Transport Office

Invoice of  
fishing seine.

1803

Of Saml. Thatcher.

T ↑ O

30th Sept.

N.S.W. Fishing Seine 40 Fathom Long 12 Fe } 9 Feet deep }	£12 0 0
Cask .....	0 8 0
Boat to Deptford .....	0 2 0
	£12 10 0

E.

THE Honorable Commissioners of His Majesty's Transport Board.  
To Stephens and Galilee Ropemakers.

1803  
Sept. 26th

To 4 Coils 2 In. Rope	} 9.13 @ 65/	£30 3 0
7 „ 1½ In. Do		
Waterage .....		0 5 0
		£30 8 0

No. 1.

THE Honorable Commissioners for conducting His Majesty's  
Transport Service.

Bot. J. Wilkinson.

1803.  
Sept. 23d.

Invoice of  
sundries.

	40 ps. ¼ Russia Ducks (1,520 Yds.)	76/ ps.	£152 0 0
	14 ps. ¼ Do Do (532 Yds.)	63 ps.	44 2 0
	40 ps best 18 Inch Callimanco	31/6 ps.	63 0 0
No. 1	1 Doz. Chintz Shawls	30/.....	1 10 0
2	1 Do Do Do	32/6	1 12 6
3	1 Do and 2 Do Cambrick Do	41/.....	2 7 10
4	1 Do Do Do	43/.....	2 3 0
No. 1	46½ } 139½ Yds. ⅔ Chks.	@ 13½.....	7 16 8
	46½ }		
	44 }		
No. 2	48 } 178 Yds. Do Do	15d.	11 2 6
	43 }		
	47 }		
No. 3	47 } 179 Yds. Do Do	16½.....	12 6 1½
	47 }		
	38 }		
No. 4	1 Doz. and 2 Muslin Handkfs.	17	0 19 10
5	1 Do Do Do	19	0 19 0
6	1 Do Do Do	26/.....	1 6 0
7	1 Do Do Do	30/.....	1 10 0
No. 1	50 Yds. sorted Persians	2/1½	5 6 3
2	16 Yds. Thread Edging	13½.....	0 17 8
3	20 Yds. Do Do	15	1 5 0
4	14½ Yds. Do Do	16	0 19 4
5	22 Yds. Do Do	17	1 11 2
6	18 Yds. Do Do	18	1 7 0
7	11 Yds. Do Do	20	0 18 4
8	10-2 } 22½ Yds. Do	2/.....	2 5 0
	12 }		
9	11 Yds. Do Do	2/2.....	1 3 10
	28½ } 54½ Yds. Do Do	2/4.....	6 7 2
	25½ }		
10	6 Yds. Do Do	2/6.....	0 15 0
No. 7	4 lb. Sco. Oz. Threads	3/6.....	0 14 0
8	4 lb. Do Do	4/3.....	0 17 0
9	6 lb. Do Do	4/8.....	1 8 0
10	6 lb. Do Do	5/1.....	1 10 6
11	4 lb. Do Do	5/4.....	1 1 4
12	4 lb. Do Do	6/.....	1 4 0
13	4 lb. Do Do	6/6.....	1 6 0
14	4 lb. Do Do	7/.....	1 8 0
15	4 lb. Do Do	7/6.....	1 10 0
16	4 lb. Do Do	8/.....	1 12 0
17	6 lb. Do Do	8/4.....	2 10 0
			£340 12 0½

## No. 2.

1803.  
30 Nov.

THE Honorable Commissioners for His Majesty's Transport Service.

Invoice of  
Ironmongery.Drs. to Joshua Jowett, No. 214 High Holborn for Iron-  
mongery.

For Port Jackson.

1803.

October 11th.

T ↑ O			
For Barter.			
No.			
60	} 3 Boxes each containing 100 sheets of Double tin plates .....	@ 87/6	£13 2 6
61			
62			
63	Cask containing 40 M 8d Nails.....	at 4/3	8 10 0
		Cask .....	0 7 6
64 and 65	2 Casks each containing 25 M 18 Nails .....	at 7/-	17 10 0
		2 Casks .....	0 15 0
66	12 Bundles of best Spades with handles containing		
	1 doz. 10 No. 2 .....	at 44/-	4 0 8
	2 doz. No. 3 .....	46/6	4 13 0
	2 doz. No. 4 .....	49/6	4 19 0
67	Case containing 10 best Cast Steel 7 ft. Pit Saws		
	wh. tillers and Handles .....	at 31/-	15 10 0
		Case .....	0 7 0
68 69	2 Casks containing		
	45 Brass Wire Flour Sieves .....	at 5/6	12 7 6
	6-9 In Stock Locks .....	at 2/9	0 16 6
	1-9 In S. pipe Do .....		0 4 0
	1-10 In S. pipe Do .....		0 3 6
	1-10 In Do Do .....		0 5 6
	6 Fancy Keyed Do fine Wards .....	at 7/6	2 5 0
	1 Solid Ward Do .....	at 12/-	0 12 0
		2 Casks .....	1 2 6
70	Matt Bundle containing		
	5 Brass Wire Flour Sieves .....	5/6	1 7 6
	Matting do .....		0 1 6
			£89 0 2

## No. 3.

THE Honble. Commissioners of the Transports Bought of Ogdin  
and Bacchus Potters, China and Glass Men, No. 36 Upper  
Thames Street adjoining George Yard.Invoice of  
earthenware,  
&c.

T ↑ O			
N.S.W.			
for Barter.			
No. 1	80 Doz. Table Plates, @ 1/9 .....	£7 0 0	
	3 doz. do Soups, 1/9 .....	0 5 3	
			7 5 3
2	27 doz. do Soups, 1/9 .....	2 7 3	
	30 doz. do Deserts, 1/4 .....	2 0 0	
	20 doz. do Do Less, 1/2 .....	1 3 4	
	3 doz. Oval Dishes, 24/-, 3 doz. Less, 18/-	2 2 0	
	3 doz. less Do 13/6, 3 doz. less, 10/6	1 4 0	
			8 16 7

1803.  
30 Nov.Invoice of  
earthenware,  
&c.

THE Honble. Commissioners of the Transports Bought of Ogdin  
and Bacchus Potters, China and Glass Men, No. 36 Upper  
Thames Street adjoining George Yard—*continued.*

T ↑ O N.S.W. for Barter. No. 3		1 Doz. large Dishes, 21/-, 1 doz. less, 18/-	£1 19 0	
		2 doz. less, do 30/-, 2 doz. less, 24/-	2 14 0	
		2 doz. less, do 20/-	1 0 0	
		20 Oval Sallad Dishes, 1/3	1 5 0	
		20 less do do 1/-	1 0 0	
		20 Plain Soup Tureen Stands, 2 Sizes	0 18 4	
		12 large Bowles, 9/-, 12 Less, 6/-	0 15 0	
		36 less, do 4/6, 36 less, 3/9	0 8 3	
				9 19 7
4		24 Basons, 3d.	0 6 0	
		10 large Soup Tureens, 5/-	2 10 0	
		10 Middle Size do 4/-	2 0 0	
		10 Oval Dishes and Covers, 3/-	1 10 0	
		10 less do 2/6—25/-, 20 Less, 2/3—45/-	3 10 0	
		40 Butter Boats, C.C., 3½	0 11 8	
				10 7 8
5		120 Pint Muggs, C.C., 2½	1 5 0	
		120 ½ pint do do 1½	0 12 6	
		12 Large Jugs, 1/-	0 12 0	
		12 less do 9/-, 18 Less, 9/-, 18 less, 4/6	1 2 6	
		20 Setts Blue printed Teas, Jessima Pattn. @ 2/3	2 5 0	
				5 17 0
No. 6		60 Setts Blue printed Teas Lilly Teas brown edge, 2/-	6 0 0	
		40 Setts do Steed Pattn., do 2/-	4 0 0	
		50 Setts do plain Imaged, 2/-	5 0 0	
		50 Setts do do Venetian, 2/-	5 0 0	
		30 Setts do do fluted Steed, 2/6	3 15 0	
		18 Setts do do Handle Groop, 2/6	2 5 0	
				26 0 0
7		30 Fluted Steed Tea pots Blue printed 1/2	1 15 0	
		20 Plain Jessima Teapots do 1/-	1 0 0	
		20 Brown Edge Steed Teapots, 1/2	1 3 4	
		20 Do Less 10½	0 17 6	
		30 Plain Lilly Tea Pots, 1/6	1 10 0	
		30 Do Less Do -/9	1 2 6	
		50 Large Black fluted Teapots, 1/6	3 15 0	
		12 less do do 1/-	0 12 0	
				11 15 4
		50 Setts plain handled Venetian Teas, 2/6	6 5 0	
		50 Setts fluted Imaged Teas, 2/6	6 5 0	
		32 Setts plain handle Groop Teas, 2/6	4 0 0	
		28 Black fluted Teapots, 1/-	1 8 0	
		80 less Do 9	3 0 0	
				20 18 0
9		80 Black fluted Teapots, 1/-	4 0 0	
		90 Pint Tale Tumblers, @ 9d.	3 7 6	
		90 ½ Pint Do Do 5½	2 1 3	
		60 3 Gill flint Goblets, 38 4 @ 1/6	2 17 4	
		60 ½ pint Do Do 30 1/6	2 5 0	
		90 Pint flint Tumblers, 73-14½, 1/4	4 18 6	
		90 ½ Pint Do Do 47-14 1/4	3 3 10	
				22 13 5
		9 Hhds. and Shipping		4 10 0
				£128 2 10

No. 4.

Southwark, 29th Sepr., 1803.

1803.  
30 Nov.

THE Honorable Commissioners of His Majesty's Transport Board.  
Bought of Henry Cracklow, No. 205 Tooley Street.

Invoice of hats.

Mark			
T ↑ O			
N.S.W.			
"For Barter."			
No. 1 @ 12 .....	50 Boys Hats, bound	No. 1, 2/-	£5 0 0
	50 do do	2, 2/9	6 17 6
	50 do do	3, 3/6	8 15 0
	50 Mens do do	5, 2/-	5 0 0
	No. 1 Case		1 2 0
	50 Mens Hats bound	No. 6, 2/6	6 5 0
	50 do do	7, 3/-	7 10 0
	50 do do	8, 3/6	8 15 0
	No. 2 Case		1 2 0
	50 Boys black beaver Hats bd. & bands & bs.		
		No. 4, 6/-	15 0 0
	36 Mens do do	9, 7/6	13 10 0
	24 do do do	10, 9/-	10 16 0
	24 do do do	11, 10/-	12 0 0
	36 do do do	12, 11/-	19 16 0
	No. 3 Case		1 11 0
	36 Mens black Beaver Hats, bd. & bands & bs.		
		No. 9, 7/6	13 10 0
	42 do do do	10, 9/-	18 18 0
	42 do do do	11, 10/-	21 0 0
	24 do do do	12, 11/-	13 4 0
	No. 4 Case		1 11 0
	42 Mens black beaver Hats, bod. & bands & bs.		
		No. 9, 7/6	15 15 0
	36 do do do	10, 9/-	16 4 0
	30 do do do	11, 10/-	15 0 0
	36 do do do	12, 11/-	19 16 0
	No. 5 Case		1 11 0
	36 Mens black Beaver Hats, bd. & bands & bs.		
		No. 9, 7/6	13 10 0
	36 do do do	10, 9/-	16 4 0
	42 do do do	11, 10/-	21 0 0
	36 do do do	12, 11/-	19 16 0
	No. 6 Case		1 11 0
	12 Mens black Beaver Hats, bd & bands & bs.		
		No. 10, 9/-	5 8 0
	12 do do do	11, 10/-	6 0 0
	18 do do do	12, 11/-	9 18 0
	25 Mens fine stuff Hats, Trim'd & bands & bs.	13, 14/-	17 10 0
	No. 7 Case		1 2 0
	24 Mens fine stuff Hats, trim'd & bands & bs.		
		No. 13, 14/-	16 16 0
	18 do do do	14, 16/-	14 8 0
	33 do do do	15, 18/6	30 10 6
	No. 8 Case		1 11 0
	24 Mens fine Stuff Hats, Trim'd & bands & bs.		
		No. 13, 14/-	16 16 0
	18 do do do	14, 16/-	14 8 0
	33 do do do	15, 18/6	30 10 6
	No. 9 Case		1 11 0

THE Honorable Commissioners of His Majesty's Transport Board.  
Bought of Henry Cracklow, &c.—*continued.*

1803.  
30 Nov.

Invoice of hats.

Mark				
T ↑ O				
N.S.W.				
"For Barter."				
No. 1 @ 12 .....	24 Mens fine Stuff Hats, Trim'd & bands & bs.			
		No. 13, 14/-		£16 16 0
18 do do do		14, 16/-		14 8 0
33 do do do		15, 18/6		30 10 6
		No. 10 Case .....		1 11 0
	24 Mens fine Stuff Hats, Trim'd & bands & bs.			
		No. 13, 14/-		16 16 0
18 do do do		14, 16/-		14 8 0
33 do do do		15, 18/6		30 10 6
		No. 11 Case .....		1 11 0
	23 Mens fine stuff Hats, Trim'd & bands & bs.			
		No. 13, 14/-		16 2 0
52 do do do		15, 18/6		48 2 0
				£690 4 6
	Cartage to Transport Office Deptford			0 14 0
				£690 18 6

[Enclosure No. 2.]

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO LORD HOBART.

My Lord, Transport Office, 24 Novr., 1803.

Medicines, &c.,  
shipped on the  
Experiment.

We have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's Information an account of the Medicines etc. which we have provided and caused to be shipped on board the Experiment Convict Ship, H. T. Withers, Master, for the use of the General Hospital at the Settlement of New South Wales, in compliance with the directions of the Right Honble. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury signified to us by Letter from Mr. Sargent dated 23rd September, 1803.

We have, etc.,

RUPERT GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

G. BOUVERIE.

Inclosure

London, 3rd October, 1803.

INVOICE of Medicines etc. sent from Apothecaries Hall for the Service of the General Hospital at New South Wales.

Invoice of medicines,  
drugs, &c.

	No. 1—A Case.	lbs oz.		£ s. d.
Lint .....		70 0	6/- lb.	21 0 0
Vials in sorts, doz. 20.....			22/4 Gro.	1 17 4
Hord Perlat .....		100 0	-/6 lb.	2 10 0
Cart. Cinnam. ....		15 0	10/-	7 10 0
Sage .....		50 0	104/- Ct.	2 6 5
Old Sheets, 10 pr. ....			12 pr.	6 0 0
Manna Flak.....		12 0	4/8 lb.	2 16 0
Flor. Sulphur .....		20 0	-/8	0 13 4
Pulv: Rhab. Ind .....		12 0	12/8	7 12 0
Ungr. resin flav.-32 lbs part 75 lbs .....			1/10	2 18 8
Hydr. fort .....		15 0	5/-	3 15 0
Salep pulv .....		12 0	6/-	3 12 0
Cerat. Epulat. 30 pr. 100 .....			1/10	2 15 0
Pulv Jalapie.....		12 0	8/-	4 16 0

INVOICE of Medicines, &c.—*continued.*1803.  
30 Nov.

No. 2—A Chest.		lbs oz.	£ s. d.
Cerat. Epulot, 70 lbs., remr. 100	.....	1/10	6 8 4
Ungr. resin flav. 43 a 75	.....	1/10	3 18 10
Flannel, Yds. 20	.....	1/8 yd.	1 13 4
Ol. Ricini	13 0	5/8 lb.	3 13 8
Rx. Mezereon Sicc.	6 0	10/-	3 0 0
Flor. Chamam, 10 pr. 30	.....	2/4	1 3 4
Rae. Lign. Campeck	20 0	-/6	0 10 0
Nue Mosch	8 0	16/-	6 8 0
Emp. Adhesii	8 0	1/-	0 8 0
Attrakens	4 0	1/10	0 7 4
Visicator	15 0	7/4	5 10 0
Camphor	4 0	10/4	2 1 4
Sem. Carui	1 8	-/8 lb.	0 1 0
Cardam Min.	1 8	20/-	1 10 0
Alum Com	3 0	-/5	0 1 3
Gum Assafetid	3 0	4/-	0 12 0
Ether Vit. cu. Aq.	1 6	18/-	1 4 9
Emp. Mercurial	0 8	3/4	0 1 8
Coccinilla	0 4	28/-	0 7 0
Ext: Circuta	0 8	5/6	0 2 9
Vitr: Antimonie	1 0	2/10	0 2 10
Aloes Secc.	1 8	5/4	0 8 0
Barb.	1 8	4/8	0 7 0
Ext: Thebaic	3 0	31/4	4 14 0
Sal. Ammon. Crud.	1 0	3/-	0 3 0
Extr: Coclocynth C.	1 8	22/-	1 13 0
Ungr. Hydr. Nitr.	1 0	2/6	0 2 6
White Leather Skins, 6	.....	12/4 doz.	0 6 2
Fol. Jenna	5 0	6/4 lb.	1 11 8
Pil. Rufl.	0 12	20/-	0 15 0
Pulv: Stanni	0 4	4/4	0 1 1
Hydr. Nitr. rub.	1 0	9/8	0 9 8
Pulv: Antimonialis	0 12	22/-	0 16 6
Cret. pp.	2 0	-/8	0 1 4
Berax	0 8	3/8	0 1 10
Ceruss Acit	1 8	6/6	0 9 9
Extr: Cinchon.	1 0	40/-	2 0 0
Campech	1 0	4/6	0 4 6
Calomel	3 0	11/8	1 15 0
Pulv: Ari Comp.	0 8	8/-	0 4 0
Caustic Lunare	0 6	7/- oz.	2 2 0
No. 3—A Chest			
Spr. Vin. Rect. Cong.	.....	22/8 Covg.	9 1 4
Flor. Cham. 20 remr. 30 lb.	.....	2/4 lb.	2 6 8
Rx Sarsce incit	15 0	9/4	7 0 0
Conf. Aromat.	5 0	13/-	3 5 0
Magnes. Alb.	1 8	5/4	0 8 0
Pulv. Ipecac	3 0	18/8	2 16 0
Gum Arabic	5 0	5/8	1 8 4
Elect Senna	8 0	3/-	1 4 0
Ra Jalap. i	3 0	4/4	0 13 0
Cart Perur Hux.	10 0	5/6	2 15 0
Rhubarb	6 0	4/4	1 6 0
Senna	6 0	3/6	1 1 0
Aq. Litharg. Acit.	3 0	2/2	0 6 6
Ol Terebinth	12 0	1/8	1 0 0
Acit distill.	8 0	-/6	0 4 0
Lin. Saponis	4 0	4/6	0 18 0
Sp. Lavend. Comp.	1 8	5/4	0 8 0
Bals Copaii	1 8	5/-	0 7 6
Ra. Assafatid	1 0	4/6	0 4 6
Syr. Diccadium	1 0	2/4	0 2 4
Spt. Ether Nitros	2 0	5/4	0 10 8
Vol. cu Calc vel Aq. Am/0	1 0	2/6	0 2 6
Ol. Lavend	0 12	80/-	3 0 0
Juniperi	0 6	76/-	1 8 6
Anisi Ver.	0 8	63/-	1 11 6
Menth.	0 8	126/-	3 3 0
Emery for cleaning Instruments	1 8	.....	0 3 0

Invoice of  
medicines,  
drugs, &c.

INVOICE of Medicines, &c.—*continued.*1803.  
30 Nov.Invoice of  
medicines,  
drugs, &c.

	lbs oz.		£ s. d.
Bougies and Case doz. 2 .. .. .			0 8 10
Bandage Linen .. .. . Yards 10		1/2 Yd.	0 11 8
Ol. pullegie .. .. .	0 6	54/- lb.	1 0 3
Cassia .. .. .	0 6	20/-	0 7 6
Ra. Martis cu S.S. .. .. .	0 4	4/4	0 1 1
Pill Boxes .. .. . Ch. 12			0 9 0
London Pharmacopœias, No. 2 .. .. .			0 8 0
No. 4—A Basket			
Ol Oliv. Opt. & Jat .. .. .			17 10 0
No. 5—A Cask.			
Natio Vitrii lat. .. .. .	200 0	76/- Ct.	6 15 8
No. 6—A Case.			
Electrical Machine .. .. .			10 15 6
No. 7—A Chest.			
Crem Tarter .. .. .	30 0	130/- Ct.	1 14 10
Caroph Arom. .. .. .	15 0	8/8	6 10 0
Hydargyrus .. .. .	30 0	5/-	7 10 0
Quills .. .. . No. 200			0 13 6
Lumber Hand .. .. . 1 Rm.			0 14 0
Fools Cap .. .. . 1/2 Rm.			0 15 0
Day Books .. .. . No. 3			2 1 8
Ink Powder .. .. . 1 Paper			0 0 8
Bottles, Jars, etc. .. .. .			4 19 0
3 Chests, 2 Cases, 1 Cask, 1 Basket .. .. .			7 0 0
Ton .. .. .	97 0	18/-	3 4 8
Porterage, Waterage, and Wharfage .. .. .			1 5 0
			£249 3 4

[Enclosure No. 3.]

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO LORD HOBART.

Transport Office,

24th Novr., 1803.

My Lord,

Salt pans  
shipped on the  
Coromandel.

We have the honor to acquaint Your Lordship that conformably to the directions of the Right Honorable the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, signified to us by Letter from Mr. J. H. Addington, dated the 17th of June, 1802, we have provided and caused to be shipped on board the Coromandel Convict ship, John Robinson, Master, Materials for two Salt Pans for the use of the Colony at New South Wales; and inclosed we transmit to your Lordship an Account of the same, a Copy whereof has also been forwarded to the Governor of the Settlement, for his Information.

We have, etc.,

RUPT. GEORGE.

AMBROSE SERLE.

G. BOUVERIE.

[Sub-enclosure.]

[A copy of the invoice of the two salt pans was also forwarded as Enclosure No. 1 to the despatch of the Transport Commissioners to Governor King, dated 27th October, 1803.]



UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN TO GOVERNOR KING.

1803.  
30 Nov.

(Per transport Experiment.)

Sir, Downing Street, 30th November, 1803.

I am directed by Lord Hobart to transmit to you the inclosed Free Pardon, which on a full consideration of the case of Mr. Bellasis, and of his conduct since his arrival in New South Wales, his Lordship was induced to recommend to His Majesty to grant to that Gentleman.

Free pardon  
for Bellasis.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

UNDER SECRETARY KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

Sir, Whitehall, 23rd November, 1803.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Yorke to transmit to you the within pardon which His Majesty has been pleased to grant to George Bridges Bellasis; and I am to desire that you will lay the same before Lord Hobart and move His Lordship to forward the said pardon to the Governor of New South Wales.

I am, etc.,

JOHN KING.

[Sub-enclosure.]

WARRANT FOR THE PARDON OF LIEUTENANT BELLASIS.

Warrant for  
the pardon  
of Bellasis.

GEORGE R.

Whereas George Bridges Bellasis was at a Court held at Bombay in the East Indies tried and convicted of Felony and Murder in Killing Arthur Forbes Mitchell in a Duel and had sentence of Death passed upon him for the Same, but afterwards ordered to be transported to New South Wales for the Term of Fourteen years, We in consideration of some favourable Circumstances humbly represented unto Us in his behalf are graciously pleased to extend Our further Grace and Mercy unto him and to grant him our Free Pardon for the Said crime. Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that you give the necessary directions accordingly and for so doing this shall be your WARRANT. Given at Our Court of Saint James's the nineteenth Day of November 1803 in the Forty fourth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

(Countersigned) C. YORKE.

To Our Trusty and Well beloved Philip Gidley King Esq.  
Governor of Our Territory of New South Wales and its  
Dependencies and all others whom it may Concern.

1803.  
30 Nov.

UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Experiment.)

Sir, Downing Street, 30th Novr., 1803.

Indent papers  
of convicts  
on transports  
Coromandel and  
Experiment.

I have received Lord Hobart's directions to transmit to you, herewith, the 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, who have been embarked on board the Coromandel and Experiment Transports, for the Settlement under your Government.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

[Enclosure.]

UNDER SECRETARY KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

Sir, Whitehall, 23rd November, 1803

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Yorke to transmit to you the Assignment of the Male and Female Convicts which have been embarked on board the Coromandel and Experiment Transports; and I am to desire that you will move Lord Hobart to transmit the said Assignment which includes the sentence of each particular Convict therein named, to Governor King; and I am further to desire that you will acquaint Lord Hobart that those Ships are in perfect readiness for sailing, and only wait his Lordships final orders for that purpose.

I am, etc.,

J. KING.

[Sub-enclosure.]

[Copies of the indent papers are not available.]

UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Experiment.)

Sir, Downing Street, 30th Novr., 1803.

Free settlers  
with Hobart's  
permission.

Lord Hobart has directed me to transmit to you herewith, a List of Persons who have obtained his Lordship's permission to proceed as Settlers to New South Wales, and I am to desire that upon their Arrival in the Settlement, you do give the necessary orders for their being subsisted for Twelve Months, and that the Ration of Provisions be issued to each Individual in the usual manner.

The Avocations which these Persons have hitherto followed, are specified against their respective Names and as they have all produced very favourable testimonies of their Characters, I

trust they will not only contribute to the prosperity of the Settlement by their Industry and proper demeanor, but that they will be found to deserve your protection and favor.

1803.  
30 Nov.

Free settlers with Hobart's permission.

The total number of the beforementioned Persons including Women and Children amounts to Fifty Nine Persons.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

[Enclosure.]

LIST of Persons who have obtained Lord Hobart's permission to proceed as Settlers to New South Wales.

Return of free settlers.

Names.	Occupation.	Age.	Family.	Recommendation.
Richard Dalton	Carver and Gilder.	32	Wife and 4 child	Mr. Schofield No. 55 Hatton Garden and Mr. Blair No. 21 Brewer st. Golden Square.
Thomas Gordon	Shoemaker	39	do and 4 do	Mr. Carringford No. 15 Geo. St. Grosvr. Square.
William Carlisle	Farmer	38	do and 4 do	Mrs. Gibbs No. 30 Queen Ann St. West.
Jonathan Earle	Bricklayer	35	do and 2 do	Mr. Moore No. 17 Portpool Lane, Grays Inn Lane.
Thomas Arkell	Brushmaker	26	do	A. Mearns No. 53 Curzon St. May Fair.
Robert Martin	Taylor	38	do and 3 do	Jas. Heward No. 10 Brewer Street.
Caleb Wilson	do	...	do and 2 do	John Manners Esquire.
Mr. Joseph Rich	Cabinet Maker	36	Wife and 4 child	.....
Amelia Price	His Sister-in-Law.	...	.....	.....
Mr. Edward Luttrell	Surgeon	...	Wife and a child	Geo. Children Esqr. and Major Woodgate Tunbridge.
Mr. Alexr. Riley	.....	...	do.	.....
William Cox	Sons of Capt. Cox. N.S.W. Corps	14	.....	.....
James Cox		13	.....	.....
Mrs. Bevan	.....	...	1 son.	Going to her husband who is a Convict.
Henry Atkins Pearce	A Youth The Wife of Thos. Pearce	.....	.....	Returning to his Father. a Convict.
Total Fifty Nine Persons.				

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Experiment; acknowledged by Governor King, 14th August, 1804.)

12th December, 1803.

12 Dec.

[A copy of this despatch is not available.]

UNDER SECRETARY KING TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Experiment.)

Sir,

Whitehall, 26th December, 1803.

26 Dec.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Yorke to acquaint you that the Captain of the Experiment, Convict Ship, has in charge

1803.  
26 Dec.

Escapes  
returned to  
the colony.

two prisoners named in the Enclosure, who it appears secreted themselves on board the Atlas Transport, when at New South Wales, and I am to desire that the said Prisoners may be received by you in order to their Sentences being fulfilled.

I have, &c.,

J. KING.

[Enclosure.]

ANTHONY RAWSON Capitally convicted at Winchester Lent Assizes, 1797, before Mr. Justice Bullar on the prosecution of James Cain of Gosport, Navy Agent, for personating the name of King and Foster, Soldiers, and receiving their prize Money afterwards Transported for Life.

WILLIAM TUCKER Capitally convicted at Lent Ass: 1798 before Mr. Baron Thompson of Shoplifting—afterwards pardoned to be transported for 7 years.

THE TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per transport Experiment.)

1804.  
2 Jan.

Shipment of  
seed barley.

Sir,

Transport Office, 2nd Jany., 1804.

In pursuance of directions from the L.C. of H.M. Treasury signified to us by Letter from Mr. Vansittart dated the 9th of Novemr. last we purchased and Shipped on board the Experiment Convict Ship 20 Bushels of Seed Barley, in five half-hogsheads consigned to your address.

We are, Sir, etc.,

AMBROSE SERLE.

E. BOUVERIE.

T. BOWER.

SIR CHARLES MORGAN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per whaler Honduras; acknowledged by Governor King, 1st May, 1805.)

4 Jan.

Endorsement of  
acquittals by  
courts martial.

Sir,

4th January, 1804.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th May last, and of the several papers transmitted therewith, namely, of the minutes of five General Courts-Martial, and agreeable to the desire expressed in your said letter, addressed to the Secretary of State,\* and after attentively considering the whole, I submitted to His Majesty the several proceedings of the Courts-Martial, together with the import of such papers as had any bearing upon the points in question, and have now to acquaint you that the decisions of those Courts-Martial, the members thereof having adhered thereto after a revision, must necessarily be at rest, and the acquittal of each of the officers tried must be effectual and conclusive. I should here distinguish with respect

\* Note 150.

to one of the trials—that upon Ensign Bayly, viz., that had upon the 7th and 8th of March last—that the decision is to be understood as conclusive against any further proceeding by a Court-Martial, not so as against any process in the ordinary course of law. In this case, by some unaccountable error, the Court-Martial, after declaring, perhaps properly, that the charge was not within their cognizance, immediately, and if I may so express it, in the same breath, *therefore most honourably acquit him*. It is not however to be inferred from what is above stated that in respect of the four other trials His Majesty altogether concurs in opinion with the Courts-Martial in every step of their proceedings, or that His Majesty views every circumstance in the same point of light that you may have done; but for the sake of harmony, which is essential to the furtherance of the public service, His Majesty rather chooses to pass over any seeming irregularity in the proceedings and to recommend to all persons concerned that they will consign to oblivion, if it be possible, all that has passed, and His Majesty trusts that herein you will yourself set a laudable example.

Having stated what I had in command from His Majesty, I ought not to leave unnoticed a question which was particularly addressed to me. It is of some nicety and may reasonably admit of a doubt. The question is: Whether a person who has been found guilty of, and received judgment for, an infamous crime, is by a pardon so far purged and restored to credit as to become a competent witness? Without presuming to give an absolute and positive opinion, or desiring to influence the opinions of others, I shall not hesitate to say that in the colony of New South Wales, which consists in a great measure of inhabitants who are convicts, insomuch that many cases may necessarily arise wherein no other evidence can be had, I should incline (could I be called upon to sit in judgment as a member of a Court-Martial) to administer an oath to such a witness and to hear what he had to say, presuming that his pardon had been acquired by his having by his general demeanor given reasonable expectation of his being reclaimed; but at the same time I should receive his testimony with due caution, and, if opposed by contrary evidence, perhaps with a considerable degree of diffidence.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. MORGAN.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per ship *Argo*; acknowledged by Governor King, 20th July, 1805.)

Sir,

Navy Office, 13th January, 1804.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 31st Decr. 1802 and with respect to your having paid Wages to

1804.  
4 Jan.

Criticism of  
judgments and  
proceedings of  
courts martial.

The value of  
the evidence of  
emancipists.

13 Jan.

1804.  
13 Jan.  
Payment of  
crew of  
Porpoise.

the Unserviceable Men discharged from the Porpoise, to refer you to our Letter of the 12th of last Month, by which we signified that such payment was extremely irregular, And desired that the practice of making such might be wholly discontinued.

We are, etc.,

HY. DUNCAN.  
T. HINFLAN.  
A. MARKHAM.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 1, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

March 1st, 1804.

1 March.

My Lord,

Correspondence  
with Bowen.

With this I have the Honor to transmit Duplicates of my Orders and Correspondence with Lieut. Bowen who settled and Commanded the Colony, I deemed it expedient to send to the Derwent on Van Dieman's Land for the reasons stated in my Despatches by Mr. Thomson in the *Naturaliste* and by the Glatton—I also enclose a Duplicate of the terms on which the Dart of London, carried a further supply of People, Provisions and Stock for the Public use of that Settlement, which is honored with your Lordship's Name.

Agreement  
re the Dart.

Arrival of  
Collins at  
Port Phillip.

Adverse  
reports.

On the 24th Novr. I learned that Lieut. Govr. Collins arrived at Port Phillip the 9th October last in the *Calcutta*. By the Ocean, and a Boat,\* I received Letters from the Lieut. Govr. reporting the badness of the Soil, and the want of Fresh Water, as decided objections against Port Phillip being eligible for an Agricultural Settlement, and requesting my directions for his further proceedings.

Previous  
reports on  
Port Phillip.

Not receiving your Lordship's Despatches by those conveyances, I could only act from the Lieut. Governor's Account and the Report of the Survey I ordered to be taken from December 1802 to March 1803, which I sent your Lordship by the Glatton, being anxious to ascertain what might be expected from that place, as the Information I first gave your Lordship was that I received from its first discoverer, (Mr. Murray,) and Captn. Flinders in Feby. 1802, but when the Surveyor and the other Officers returned from examining it in March 1803, I considered it necessary to apprise your Lordship of that Survey, all which is detailed in my enclosed correspondence with Lieut. Govr. Collins.

The removal  
of the  
settlement.

No Ship being here at my Command and the time it would take to remove the Establishment etc. by the two Colonial Vessels will, I hope appear sufficient reasons for the steps I took previous to receiving your Lordship's Despatches, by directing

\* Note 151.

Lt. Govr. Collins to remove his Establishment, and taking up the Ocean for that purpose.

1804.  
1 March.

The Ocean's hire is 18/s pr. Ton a Month which is 1/6 a Ton cheaper than the hire of the same Ship in England by the Transport Board in August 1801, And I hope she will compleat the Service before the Expiration of the Four Months she is Chartered for.—This is a certain Expence and will be far short of what it would have been, if the Laborers at Port Phillip were to be unemployed, or their labor thrown away during the time it would take to remove the Establishment etc. by the Schooner and Lady Nelson and supposing Captn. Woodriff would not consent to remain with the Calcutta, when he learn'd of the War, and a Cargo of Timber being ready for him, which the event has verified.

Chartering  
of the Ocean  
transport.

The Ocean and the Lady Nelson sailed 28th Novr. four days after the former's arrival, and on the 26th December the Calcutta Arrived with Lieut. Govr. Collin's Letter No. 4 and your Lordship's several Despatches.

Sailing of  
the Ocean and  
Lady Nelson.  
Arrival of the  
Calcutta.

For Col. Collins's proceedings I request your Lordship's reference to his Letters, and I beg to inform your Lordship that in advancing the intrest and welfare of the Settlement he will make, no assistance or attention on my part shall be wanting to second your Lordship's Intentions; And I hope the advantages that have been reported to me respecting the Settlement I had previously formed at Hobart\* on the Derwent, together with the People and Stock I have sent there will compensate for the disappointment attending his first effort—And altho' I cannot but regret that Port Phillip has been deemed unfit for a principal Establishment, yet as I conceived it necessary to leave a small Establishment at that place, I have given the necessary directions† for that purpose as stated in my Letter dated December 30th.

The removal  
from Port  
Phillip to the  
Derwent River.

Respecting King's Island I must also refer your Lordship to the Report‡ made of it by the Surveyor and the Chart which I sent by the Glatton—Port Dalrymple would most certainly have been a desirable situation, but from the Accounts I have recently received respecting the entrance of that Port, its confined extent, and the uncertainty respecting the Soil I considered it necessary to give Lieut. Govr. Collins the Communication contained in my Letter dated December 30th.

Reports on  
King Island  
and Port  
Dalrymple.

In my Letter to Lt. Govr. Collins I have stated my reasons for not making a Settlement at present on King Island, which objections apply equally to all the other Islands in the Straits.

No settlement  
to be made on  
King Island.

I feel myself much Honored by your Lordship's directing these Settlements to be considered as Dependancies on this Govern-

\* Note 145.

† Note 152.

‡ Note 153.

1804.  
1 March.  
Collins' survey  
of Port  
Dalrymple.

The Ocean  
reported.

Arrival of  
Bowen in  
the Ferrett.

Despatch of  
the Integrity  
to Hobart.

Re-  
transportation  
to Tasmania  
prohibited.

Stores and  
live stock  
for Collins.

Live stock  
for Collins'  
settlement.

ment, and I again beg to assure your Lordship that no exertions of mine shall be wanting to promote its success and Prosperity.

On the 10th Feby. I received the Letter from Lt. Govr. Collins dated the 27th January, enclosing the Reports of the Surveys he had caused to be taken of Port Dalrymple, and in which your Lordship will observe that he had made his election of going to the Derwent.—The Ocean was seen at Sea between the Promontory and Cape Barren, with a fair wind for the Derwent since when I have had no Account from Thence.

Previous to the Receipt of the above Letter, Mr. Bowen came here in the Ferrett Whaler which had put into the Derwent his return was occasioned by the necessity he conceived himself under of bringing up a Soldier who had been implicated with the rest in robbing the Stores—As our New Vessel the Integrity was just launched, she was fitted for Sea as soon as possible, and Sailed the 5th February for the Derwent with Mr. Bowen, by whom I sent Lieut. Govr. Collins my Letter dated 4th Feby. I am now waiting with much anxiety for Accounts from thence, which I still hope may Arrive before the Calcutta's departure on the 15th Instant.

I shall be particularly attentive to your Lordship's directions respecting not sending any persons to Lieut. Govr. Collins for misconduct for some time, nor require any person being sent here from that place—Nor shall I be unmindful of supplying that Settlement with what may be required, and our Stores will allow of—As I expect the Buffalo every Week, I intend sending as many Cattle as we may receive in that Ship as soon as she can be refitted.

By your Lordship's Letter No. 6 I observe your recommendation of a Contract being made to Carry Cattle from India, to the Settlement Col. Collins may Establish, and to employ Mr. Bass in Stocking that Colony with Hogs from Otaheite. Respecting the Contract for Cattle, I respectfully beg to defer that measure for some little time until Col. Collins is fixed, and that it can be seen whether any Competitor will offer that Government may be enabled to procure them at a Cheaper rate than £28 a head—Respecting the Swine, from the great Numbers we now have in the Colony, I have allowed a part of the Government Debts to be paid in that Stock, which will enable me to send a quantity in the Summer at a considerable less Expence than they could be brought from Otaheite or any other Island for. Assuring your Lordship of every attention being paid to second Lieut. Govr. Collins's exertions, I have the Honor to be, with the greatest Respect

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.



## [Enclosure No. 1.]

[This consisted of duplicate copies of the instructions (see page 152) to and the correspondence of Lieutenant Bowen, forwarded with despatches, dated 9th May and 24th October, 1803, respectively.]

1804.  
1 March.  
Enclosures.

## [Enclosure No. 2.]

[This was a duplicate copy of the charter party of the Dart, which was also forwarded as Enclosure No. 1 to the despatch of Governor King, dated 24th October, 1803.]

## [Enclosure No. 3.]

[This consisted of two letters from Governor King to Lieut.-Governor Collins, dated 30th December, 1803, and 4th February, 1804, and one from Lieutenant-Governor Collins to Governor King, dated 27th January, 1804; see volume 1, series III.]

## GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART

(Despatch marked "Separate Letter No. 2." per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

1st March, 1804.

In answer to your Lordship's despatch No. 2 by the Calcutta, I respectfully beg leave to observe, that all my communications on the subject of public expenditure, have been confined to a separate letter generally marked A., altho' some paragraphs may have occurred in my general or other letters. I shall strictly confine those communications to a separate letter distinguished by the above mark, and in answering your Lordship's present, as well as future despatches on that head, I shall confine my reply to the paragraphs as they occur.

Method of  
reporting  
expenditure.

Lest any accident should have happened to the Glatton, or the despatches since sent by me, I enclose duplicates of my answer to your Lordship's separate letter received by that ship; also a duplicate of my separate letter A of the same date.\* Exclusive of which I request your Lordship's reference to my several former letters, dated as stated in the margin,\* and the documents they contain (most of which I observe your Lordship has received up to the 21st May 1802), respecting the expences of the Colony. To the above duplicates I have added the Commissary's abstract of expences incurred for the years 1801 and 1802, some of which have been transmitted half yearly or quarterly as opportunities have occurred. The reasons for these expences have always been detailed in the separate letters A as pr. margin.† A reference

Despatches  
forwarded.

\* Marginal note.—May 9th, 1803.

† Marginal note.—Letters A. Aug. 21st, 1802; Mar. 1st, 1802; May 21st, 1802; Nov. 9th, 1802; May 9th, 1803; Augt. 7th, 1803.

1804.  
1 March.

Expenditure.

Abstract of expenditure during 1803.

Previous expenditure.

Practice of economy.

Provisions received.

Errors in Hobart's calculations.

to those occasional letters, and if my letters by the Glatton have been received, and on the receipt of this with the several enclosures, I trust the necessity of incurring these unavoidable expences, the economy used in contracting them and the regularity in reporting them, will be obvious to your Lordship. I now enclose with my separate letter A of this date, the Commissary's abstract of the expences incurred during the last year (1803), in which your Lordship will observe the necessity of those services and the amount of remains of purchased articles in Government's possession on the 31st last December, which I trust will be satisfactory to your Lordship. In all former expences incurred prior to January 1803, the purchase of salt provisions from the scarcity of it in 1801 and 1802; the purchase of stores before the regular supplies took place; the sums paid for stock, and payments for grain, notwithstanding our great increase of numbers; made a considerable part of those expences. A perseverance in the same economy which has ever guided my conduct will be continued, and I can in truth assure your Lordship, that no anxious thought or exertion is spared by me, to anticipate your wishes respecting the expences, as far as they are consistent with the prosperity of the Colony. What they may probably amount to for this year 1804, is detailed in the Commissary's statement of provisions etc. sent with my separate letter A of this date.

The supplies stated from the 4th to the 10th paragraph of your Lordship's letter were all received, including what the Bridgewater, 1st Atlas, and Hercules, brought from the Cape, and the nine months provisions landed with the convicts, together with that purchased from Mr. Bass, received by the Porpoise and furnished from government stock, are detailed in the Commissary's yearly account and also in the separate account I enclose with this,\* by which it will appear that the quantity of provisions received from the first ship's arrival (the *Coromandel*) amounts to—

	Beef	Pork	Suet	Flour	Sugar	Hops
lbs.	675,432	1,815,447	51,360	1,152,753	64,362	2,384
Your Lordship's statement is—						
	—	1,133,382	—	1,122,693	44,545	1,818
Difference—						
	675,432	682,065	51,360	30,060	19,815	566

your Lordship's calculation not including that sent by the *Bridgewater* etc. The receipt of these provisions have been regularly acknowledged to your Lordship, to the Victualling and to the Transport Boards; and by comparing the general orders,†

\* *Marginal note.*—No. 7 in Separate Letter No. 6.

† *Marginal note.*—Oct. 7th, 1801; Jan. 1st, May 28th, July 22nd, 1802 (note 154).

which your Lordship is possessed of, with the arrivals, it may be observed, that the rations were increased the instant it was in my power as stated in the general orders of the dates as pr. margin.\* Since the arrival of the Calcutta every cask, bale, &c., in the stores have been inspected to ascertain the quantity of each article in the Commissary's charge on the 31st last December. This has enabled me to transmit an exact return of what we are now possessed of. Confining my present remarks to the provisions, the Commissary's statement gives a total up to the 31st Dec'r last of: beef, 252,182 lbs.; pork, 1,248,620 $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs.; suet, 24,093 lbs.; flour, 612,760 lbs.; sugar, 12,238 $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs.; hops, 2,242 lbs. exclusive of what has been lent to settlers.† This proportion will last as follows, for the present number of full rations victualled in these settlements, without counting those issued at Hobart and Port Phillip, and as it will be necessary to supply those settlements, their demands will consequently lessen the stock we now possess. For the difference occasioned by expenditure between the receipts and present remains I request your Lordship's reference to the Commissary's yearly accounts which go with this despatch, containing the distribution of every article of provisions and stores for the last year.‡ The accounts for 1802 were sent your Lordship by the Speedy, and those for 1801 were sent by Mr. Balmain, both which I presume have been received; setts of which were also transmitted at the same time, by the Commissary to my Lords Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts. Since the flour came it has been necessary to issue it and wheat alternately as circumstances have arisen, but had flour alone been issued it would have lasted till 7th Feby., 1804. The issue of flour and provisions will appear by the Commissary's abstract of the receipt, expenditure, and remains of provisions and stores, in his annual accounts. We have no present apprehension of wanting grain in future, except from the most unforeseen accidents. Respecting sugar, by a former instruction from his Grace the Duke of Portland, none of that article was to be served as a ration, except in particular cases; therefore, the issue of that species has been generally or partially made, according to the state of the stores; and as an accommodation to the officers and settlers, a great proportion has been bartered for grain and copper coin, when no sugar could be otherwise obtained, which is stated in the Commissary's abstracts. The quantity sent for by the Buffalo will be applied to the same purpose.

1804.  
1 March.

Increase of  
rations.

Return of  
provisions  
in store.

Accounts  
forwarded.

Flour.

Grain.

Sugar.

\* *Marginal note.*—Oct. 7th, 1801; Jan. 1st, May 28th, July 22nd, 1802 (note 154).

† *Marginal note.*—Beef, 43,189 lbs.; Pork, 2,656 lbs.; Flour, 4,704 lbs.

‡ No. 3 in Separate Letter No. 6.

1804.  
1 March.  
—  
The  
establishment  
of a brewery.

Respecting the utensils for brewing, and the hops sent by the Glatton and Cato, I have a pleasure in saying that the former are all fixed at Parramatta in a building appropriated for that purpose, with a kiln and every other requisite for malting barley and brewing under the same roof. 142 pounds of hops were bartered with a settler who has long brewed in small quantities. The remainder I shall preserve for the purpose of brewing for the use of those your Lordship points out, which has always been an event much desired by me. A trial has been made in which we have succeeded in making a small quantity to begin with, and I do not doubt but we shall soon carry it on in a very large scale. That which is made is very good, altho' we have no one proficient in brewing to conduct it. In a former letter I stated what might be expected from the utensils for brewing and the hops sent by the Glatton, and that the indifferent kind of barley we possessed would enable us to continue brewing beer when commenced; nor do I doubt but your Lordship's attention to this colony will direct my request\* being granted for some good seed barley and more hops being sent, also another set of brewing utensils for Sydney and one for Norfolk Island. It would also be a future benefit if a thousand well established hop plants could be put on board any whaler coming direct. There are now about forty thriving hop plants growing from a quantity of seed brought by an officer in 1802, which are taken much care of. In this place it is necessary I should inform your Lordship that after a trial of three years I do not find that the success attending the culture and management of the grapes will in any degree compensate for the expence attending that object, as this is the third year they have generally been blighted, which has prevented me from employing more men in extending that cultivation. The two Frenchmen (natives of Nantz) who came out in 1800 to manage this object knew very little of the business. They attempted last year to make wine from some of the best grapes that could be collected, but it has turned out so bad that I shall not trouble your Lordship with the sample I intended sending; and as the Frenchmen had a promise of settling or having a passage to England, altho' their conduct has not merited that indulgence, I have given one of them his choice, who, your Lordship will observe by the enclosure, prefers going to England. He was discharged the 31st December last and goes by the Calcutta. The other, with his own consent, I shall retain a year longer to see if his progress when left to himself will be better, as he last year made some very good cyder from peaches, which are now getting extremely plentiful.† In continuation of my reply to this paragraph of your Lordship's

Proposed  
importation of  
hop plants.

Prospects of  
viticulture.

Labours of  
Landrin and  
De Riveau.

Return of  
Landrin to  
England.

\* *Marginal note.*—General Letter No. 2, per Glatton, May 9th, 1803. † Note 155.

letter relating to the future supply of provisions, a reference to the Commissary's return, dated June 30th, 1803, will show your Lordship that according to the then calculation we had salt meat to last 2,663 full rations for one hundred and fifty-three weeks. Your Lordship's calculation was for the number of full rations victualled in May, 1802, viz., 2,164, but since then the numbers as per margin have arrived,\* and consequently increased the numbers victualled. The Commissary's present calculation, exclusive of what has been lent to settlers, makes our remains of salt meat on the 31st Dec'r last to be 1,524,895 $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs., equal to 143 weeks' expence for our present numbers of salt rations victualled, exclusive of which 77,699 lbs. of salt pork is now lying at Norfolk Island ready to be sent here, which will be eight weeks more, exclusive of what can hereafter be salted there and the cargo Mr. Bass may probably bring from the Sandwich Islands and Otaheite. But as neither Mr. Bass's supply or the future supplies from Norfolk Island (altho' the latter can hardly be doubted) can be counted on as a certainty, I shall limit our store of salt provisions to last until August, 1806, and how far any further supplies of animal food may be necessary after that period your Lordship will be able to form an opinion from the enclosed statement† of the resources to be drawn from the probable increase of our cattle. Respecting grain, our internal resources will be sufficient to preclude the necessity of any being ever sent here again; for let what will happen, those supplies could not arrive before the effects of such unforeseen accidents would be replaced by the next crop of maize or wheat.

1804.  
1 March.  
Estimates of  
salt provisions.

Increase of  
live stock.

Supplies  
of grain.

Respecting the proposed settlement at Port Phillip, I beg to refer your Lordship to my letter No. 1 of this date with its enclosures.

The settlement  
at Port Phillip.

Your Lordship will have learned by the return of the Glatton that the cattle contracted for with Mr. Campbell arrived here the 12th February, 1803.‡ Not one of those purchased have died, but have greatly improved, as they were all young cows. They are kept in a herd by themselves, and have mostly doubled their numbers. In my former letters, I have possessed your Lordship of what has come to my knowledge from the information of those I sent to inspect and endeavour to take the wild cattle (or a part of their increase), that strayed from hence at first forming the settlement in 1788, which have so greatly multiplied. Our efforts have not succeeded beyond taking two calves, which now herd with the tame cattle, and six strayed bulls that were killed and salted for public use during last winter. An effort had been

Cattle  
imported by  
Campbell.

Attempts to  
capture the  
wild cattle.

\* Arrived 1,394; victualled full rations 499.

† *Marginal note.*—See Muster taken in Feby., 1804, in General Letter No. 3 of this date.

‡ Note 156.

1804.  
1 March.  
Attempts to  
capture the  
wild cattle.

Visit of King  
to the  
Cowpastures.

Report on the  
Cowpastures.

Estimated  
number of  
wild cattle.

Attempt at  
capture to be  
made near  
Picton.

previously made by enticing them with tame cattle, and trying to surround them with men and horses, and driving a large herd of two hundred towards the Nepean; but this also failed after the first attempt. I therefore judged it most adviseable to let them be undisturbed for some time. When I heard of the Calcutta's arrival at Port Phillip, and assuring myself that no ships would arrive for a certain period, I visited that part of the country between the Nepean and the mountains where the wild cattle mostly resort. In this journey, as our route extended eighteen miles beyond the Nepean in one direction and fifteen in another, I saw much of that fine country, which far exceeds the accounts I had heard of it—nor can any description of mine give an idea of its great advantages and beauty—in every respect except the convenience of water carriage, or streams sufficient for water-mills, altho' there is an abundance everywhere for all domestic purposes and for stock. The great extent of fine country between the Nepean and the mountains (the face of which is hill and dale, covered with the most luxuriant pasturage and good soil, and the trees growing at a distance from each other) which widens from the point marked A in the chart\* and extends to the south-west, forms the most inviting and extensive country for the comfort and benefit of the cultivator and grazier. As I was not more than a day in the country where the cattle resort, I saw but few of them; yet the tracks and cross tracks they have made to get at the watering-places, and the great quantity of their recent droppings in every place I went over, indicated the herds being numerous. As Mr. Barrallier in his long journey into the interior did not see any herds beyond the place called by the natives Natai, which is a ridge of very steep rocks, after my return I directed three persons I could place confidence in to go the route most likely to fall in with the herds. On the chart I have delineated their route and the number of wild cattle they saw at each place, which makes the estimate of what they really saw and counted amount to 630 head, exclusive of many that they saw and heard but could not count, or make any calculation of their great numbers, which have a very extensive country covered with the most luxuriant feed for the greatest number of cattle to increase without repassing or approaching the Nepean for food. As it was the opinion of one who had often visited the cattle that the stream named Stone Quarry Creek† in the chart was much resorted to by the cattle, and having examined it myself, I have it in contemplation to make an extensive and strong enclosure, as marked on the chart, leaving sufficient openings. This work will last some time from its distance, and it is probable the cattle will quit the place while that work is carrying on; but, as the stream is never dry,

\* Note 157. † Note 158.

it is equally probable that they will again return to it, which may be facilitated by a few tame cows being put into the enclosure. Should this fail I know of no expedient to take them alive after what has been tried, and to kill them would ensure no general good purpose. From what I now state, in answer to your Lordship's observations on this and in my former letters, it will appear that no certain dependance can be placed on what will no doubt hereafter be of great consequence to this colony. It is on this account that I humbly conceive no ground whatever ought to be granted or leased to individuals on the other side of the Nepean. Respecting our tame cattle,\* your Lordship will observe by the statement of the great increase we have had last year and the present remains, including those that have been given away and lent. On the back of that return, I have stated the time the public stock would last, if we were obliged to have recourse to it, however I hope the increase will prevent that necessity. I have made no calculation of the length of time the stock of individuals would last, as the expenditure of that is confined to the great proportion of people who draw no support from the public.

Respecting the various supplies of cloathing, tools and imple-  
ments, etc., sent by the ships, stated in the enclosures A and B  
in your Lordship's letter No. 2,† I have directed the Commissary  
to compare those accounts with the invoice he has received, in  
which I have directed him not to confine his report to the sup-  
plies received since the beginning of 1801, as pointed out by your  
Lordship, but to include the "Annual Supplies" received by  
the Earl Cornwallis, which left England in October 1800, and  
arrived here in June 1801. In that statement, your Lordship  
will observe the quantities of grain etc. received in exchange,  
the part appropriated to Government uses, when there has been  
none of the required articles in the issuing store, and that,  
given as donations for public services, together with a list of the  
debts now due to the crown, with every other detail. And altho'  
the whole receipt and expenditure is included in the Commis-  
sary's annual accounts, one sett of which has been transmitted  
regularly by me to your Lordship, one sett to the Treasury, and  
another sett to the Auditors' office by the Commissary, including  
separate and distinct statements of the disposal and remains of  
the "Annual Supplies" for barter, exclusive of the acknow-  
ledgement of those supplies being received, by every returning  
ship, either direct or by way of India, yet as the present general  
account will comprehend the whole, I humbly request your Lord-  
ship to direct a reference being made to those regular and

1804.  
1 March.

Attempt at  
capture to be  
made near  
Picton.

No land to be  
alienated  
west of the  
Nepean.

Increase of  
domestic stock.

Supplies of  
clothing, tools,  
&c.

General account  
of supplies  
bartered, and  
remaining  
in store.

\* Marginal note.—See Muster taken Feby. 1804, in G.L. No. 3 of this date.

† Marginal note.—24th February, 1803.

1804.  
1 March.  
General account  
of supplies  
bartered, and  
remaining  
in store.

occasional returns by comparing them with the enclosed statement, which I hope will be found a clear and comprehensive detail of the information your Lordship requires; and although the whole receipts and expenditures from the period of my taking command (Sept. 28th, 1800) to the present time, have been detailed in the Commissary's annual and other occasional accounts, transmitted to your Lordship, including every article left in store on my taking the command; that received by the Porpoise; Royal Admiral; and purchased within the colony; with other information on this head; yet I should have been more satisfied, if time had allowed that statement being again arranged from the documents in the Commissary's office, and sent by this conveyance. This I shall take care to have completed, as soon as possible, after the Calcutta's departure and transmitted with the next accounts. At present time will not allow me to more than to comply with your Lordship's present requisition of sending those statements from the beginning of the year 1801, in which I beg to repeat that the annual supply, being the first, by the Earl Cornwallis is included. As the plan of those returns were omitted to be sent, (unless your Lordship's statements A and B were to be our guide), if any other form will be more eligible in making those reports your Lordship's commands will be implicitly obeyed; and that your Lordship may be fully possessed of the part of those "Annual supplies" that have been brought to account, as well as that part which is now termed the "Extra Supply" that has been bartered, I have directed the Commissary to make an abstract of the amount of Extra Supplies and Annual Supplies, bartered with individuals, and receipt of government debts in grain, from the time of my first taking the command.

The returns  
of invoices  
and accepted  
bills.

The third list in your Lordship's letter No. 2, contains the amount of articles sent to the colony from Sept. 1801, to January 1803; and an account of accepted bills, drawn by Mr. Commissary Palmer on account of this settlement, and by Mr. Deputy Commissary Broughton on account of Norfolk Island, dated between the 29th Novr. 1800 and 17th April 1802, the dates of acceptance being between the 5th January 1802 and January 1803. As I have so fully detailed every circumstance respecting bills in the first nine paragraphs of my separate letter by the Glatton, dated May 9th, 1803, in answer to your Lordship's separate letter received by the Glatton, dated 30th Augt. 1802, I shall not obtrude a repetition of what I have stated in that letter, as it relates so entirely to the present object of your Lordship's enquiries, which letter could not have reached England before the Calcutta sailed. Being anxious to give every



information on so important a point, I have required an explanation from Mr. Commissary Palmer, which I have the honor to enclose together with a copy from the check book I keep against the Commissary of every bill drawn; and I hope by a reference to the numbers of the separate bills that are accepted at the Treasury, your Lordship will be able to discover any error that may exist, as no other bills have been drawn by my order, than those stated in the enclosures A and B.\* And to shew the sums drawn for at Norfolk Island, I have added the annual copies of the accounts current I have received from thence, copies of which I am informed by Lt. Govr. Foveaux he has sent your Lordship, and others have been sent by Deputy Commissary Broughton, to the Treasury, and Auditor's office.

1804.  
1 March.  
Check list of  
bills drawn.

Before I quit this subject, I respectfully request your Lordship's reference to the abstract in the enclosure, of the amount of articles purchased during the last three years, and for which bills have been drawn by Mr. Palmer with the remains of the amount of articles so purchased at the end of each year for the service of the next, the considerable parts of which are—

Abstract  
of articles  
purchased  
during 1801,  
1802, and 1803.

1st. The grain purchased for the use of those victualled by the Crown.

Grain.

2nd. The salt meat which the reduced state of the stores for that necessary article of provisions, at the period it was purchased, rendered absolutely necessary.

Salt meat.

3rd. The sugar was purchased to help out the reduction made in the ration during the years 1801 and 1802.

Sugar.

4th. Of spirits your Lordship will observe, that a very small proportion has been purchased for Government use in comparison to the quantity brought here.

Spirits.

5th. The stores were of an indispensable nature, before the regular supplies arrived, your Lordship will please to observe the reduction of that article in 1801 and 1802, and that none were purchased in 1803.

Stores.

6th. The stock for breeding has now doubled their numbers; I presume that expence may be fully done away with.

Stock for  
breeding.

7th. The circumstance of the contingent salaries to the engineer and artillery officer, being fully explained in my general letter No. 3 sent with this, I humbly request your Lordship's reference thereto, and the £600 for the salary, that may be allowed to Lt. Col. Paterson as Lieut. Governor, being drawn conditional on your Lordship's pleasure remains for approval. The unfortunate circumstance of the Norfolk's loss at Otaheite rendered the necessity of drawing for her people's pay, but the salt meat procured by that vessel, and sent here, more than remunerated Government for that sum.

Contingent  
salaries.

1804.  
1 March.  
Freight  
expenses.

8th. The expence of freight has been for Norfolk Island, when the King's ships and colonial vessels have been absent, and an urgent occasion required my sending thither. The freight of the whaler that carried a cargoe to Hobart in Van Dieman's Land, and the master of the Dart, was remunerated by articles they wanted out of the stores, and my giving the latter a bill on the Treasury for 7,500 dollars at 5s. each (which he had brought from the coast of Peru,) for the public use of this colony.

Appropriation  
of dollars.

9th. The above dollars excepting £439 8s. 0d. worth expended for grain etc. supplied the stores in the two last quarters from June to December, remains for liquidating the expences of this year as far as they will go, and the £150 worth delivered to Captain Kent to procure stock among the eastern islands I hope will turn to good account; having intruded the statement on your Lordship's patience, I shall defer every further explanation to separate letter A, which I have always confined to that particular detail of the expences that have occurred within the quarters of the year the accounts are made up to, those for 1803 are in my separate letter A of this date.

Assigned  
servants to  
officers and  
superintendents.

Respecting the convicts allowed to officers and superintendants, I shall trouble your Lordship with the following statement of what numbers were allowed each class when I mustered the settlement, by Governor Hunter's desire, in August, 1800, which I transmitted to His Grace the Duke of Portland with my despatches by the Buffalo, dated September the 28th, 1800. The average numbers so allowed by me from September, 1800, to 31st December, 1803, previous to receiving your Lordship's Instructions by the Calcutta, also the numbers now allowed in compliance therewith, all which are detailed in the quarterly employments that have been sent with every despatch:—

Class to whom Convicts Servants, supported by the Crown, are allowed.	Aug., 1800.	Average from Sept., 1800, to 31st Dec., 1803.	Since 31st Dec., 1803.	Remarks.
To Gov'r and officers, civil and military, including superintendants.	250	125	58	Includes civil officers doing duty as magistrates and superintendants.
To non-commissioned officers of the N.S.W. Corps.	26	3	...	
Overseers, constables, and freemen doing public work and receiving no salaries.	54	42	36	
Convicts who do no Government labour and their servants.	26	...	...	
	356	170	94	

N.B.—The number of men allowed to new settlers, in the proportion of two each for twelve months, is not stated, their numbers diminishing and increasing as the times expire or new settlers are fixed.

In the present number of fifty-eight retained for the officers, are enumerated six convicts in my service and six I have allowed the Lieut.-Gov'r Commanding the New South Wales Corps to retain, whose employments are of a public nature. I have also the honor to enclose L't-Col'l Paterson's application respecting the military officers having the allowance of one convict continued to supply their barrack with the regulated allowance of fuel, candles, and water, which they have a claim to. Supplying them with these articles according to the Army Regulation in all garrisons would be far more expensive; and to prevent any applications thro' the Commander-in-Chief to your Lordship, I have taken it upon me to continue the commissioned officers living in barracks one man each, and have extended that indulgence on the same account to those commissioned officers of the civil department whose pay has not been augmented. The number of servants thus allowed are five, which I respectfully submit to your Lordship's approbation.

1804.  
1 March.

Assigned -  
servants to  
officers.

Fuel, water,  
and candles for  
the barracks.

Respecting your Lordship's remark\* that the ration of wheat, being 12½ lbs. a week, appearing susceptible of a saving being made by baking it into bread, and the facility offered by the windmills Gov'r Hunter erected at Sydney, and machinery for a watermill at Parramatta, &c., and giving a ration of 9½ lbs. of bread p'r man a week, are the next objects of my respectful observation. On my taking the command in Sept'r, 1800, I found an Order of Governor Hunter's, regulating the full weekly ration of grain, dated 2nd May, 1800, vizt., wheat, 13½ lbs. This I continued when a full ration could be served until the 14th Jan'y, 1802, when I conceived 13½ lbs. of wheat to be too great a proportion to 8 lbs. of flour and 3 pints of pease. I made the following alteration, vizt., flour or meal, 8 lbs., or the addition of a quarter of a pound of wheat for each pound of flour if the wheat could not be ground, making 10 lbs. of wheat, † pease or other pulse, 3 lb. Thus, your Lordship will observe, our rations of grain since Jan'y, 1802, has never exceeded 8 lbs. of flour or 10 pounds of wheat, and 3 lbs. of maize in lieu of pease. As I ever have considered obedience to orders, one of the first requisites in an officer and a servant of the Crown, so I consider it my duty not to deviate from any instruction your Lordship may honor me with, without offering such local reasons as may at least apologize for any deviation, until I am honored with your further commands. From some unfounded report I presume your Lordship has been informed that the mills were in the forwardness stated in this part of your Lordship's letter. I respectfully beg to assure your Lordship that only one windmill was finished and at work on my taking the command. The tower of the second was carried

The ration  
of wheat  
or flour.

The erection of  
windmills.

\* Note 160. † Note 161.

1804.  
1 March.  
The erection of  
windmills.

only 15 ft. high, and no other part of the machinery done or even thought of beyond the wood being got in for part of a cog-wheel, which was not began. Having no other person to go on with the machinery than a man very unequal to the task, this windmill was not finished completely 'till the latter end of the year 1802. It now works two pair of stones.

The erection of  
a water mill.

Respecting the water-mill, the man who undertook it knew but little of it, and the experience of the floods in 1801 evidently shewed the impracticability of the waterways answering the purpose with safety to any building, however strong it might be. Anxious to get a water-mill constructed for Government, I procured the man who made the water-mills at Norfolk Island. A durable one is now erected, of the best workmanship. The building is of stone, with two strong and well constructed dams, and the situation such as no floods can ever effect it. As only the iron of that part of the machinery that was made could be used, from its not being made true, every part was to make again, notwithstanding which it was completely finished in less than four months, being began 12th October and finished the 23rd Feb'y. As a reward for this man's expedition and ingenuity I have directed the Commissary to give a donation of £50. These mills will grind sufficient to issue the full ration of 8 lb. of meal to those victualled by the Crown. At Norfolk Island the advantage of a water-mill, constructed in the year 1794, has always admitted of the full ration of 8 lb. of flour being issued. Respecting your Lordship's suggestion of the flour being made into bread, baked at public ovens, and issued at the ration of 9½ lb. of bread a week, I have not only considered this subject myself with much attention, but have also required the advice of those who, from their situations, were equal to give it disinterestedly. Among the convicts victualled by the Crown there are but few, and those are of the worst description, who have not comfortable little dwellings at the places they are stationed at; many have the convenience of small ovens, or iron pots, they bake under; and not a few have their wives and families of children, who they maintain by their labour when their Government work is finished, with the help of small pieces of ground round their dwellings. I therefore need not dwell on the great advantages this class derive from having their 8 lbs. of flour, which they prepare in a variety of ways, suitable to the convenience of their families. And if this reasoning may be allowed, it will equally apply to all other descriptions victualled by the Crown, except the ill-behaved among the convicts, whose ration is 15 lb. of maize meal, prepared for them at the places they reside at.

Comparison of  
the issue of  
bread or flour.

From the experiments I have had made, it is certain that 8 lb. of flour will make 10 lb. of bread, which, had we public ovens

built, would be a saving of one pound of flour on each full ration, on your Lordship's suggestion of an allowance of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of bread a week; but when your Lordship examines the enclosed comparative statement of the expence, and the little advantage it would be of to the public as an essential saving, I trust my reasons for deferring that measure at present will be obvious until I have made further observations on that subject, so as to fully answer your Lordship's intentions.

1804.  
1 March.

Comparison of  
the expenses  
of bread and  
flour as rations.

Respecting your Lordship's desire that potatoes and yams should be planted by every opportunity and given in addition to the ration,\* as far as respects the convicts at agricultural labour this has constantly been done (exclusive of the advantage they derive from their own gardens) by planting potatoes in the public garden at Castle Hill, and by planting a portion of the Government grounds at the other settlements when the wheat is off with potatoes or turnips. The yams being eleven months before they come to perfection, the cultivation of potatoes is preferable, as two crops a year of that root is not uncommon. Exclusive of those advantages to the labourers at public cultivation, the others who work as artisans, &c., earn a great quantity of these, as well as every other article of food and comfort from those who employ them, after their Government work, or task, is ended. The general cultivation of potatoes, as well as every other vegetable, the settlers and inhabitants at large have within the last two years attended more to than they ever have done before, which has added greatly to their general comfort.

The cultivation of  
potatoes,  
yams, and  
vegetables.

On the subject of slop cloathing allowed to those at public labour, I beg to possess your Lordship of the proportions that have been issued to them since I took the Government. Your Lordship's commands† on that head shall be attended to as far as we may possess slop cloathing to continue it. Exclusive of the regular issues, additional supplies have from time to time been given to individuals on various accounts as rewards for occasional public services, and to replace cloathing and bedding lost by unavoidable accidents, such as fire, &c., in which the character and industry of the person is always considered. And as your Lordship has pointed out the mode that is to be followed, in mustering the working gangs etc. I shall consider it my duty to put it in execution. But as I have not been unmindful of the advantages arising from regularity and decorum on the heads your Lordship points out, I conceive it necessary to possess your Lordship of what my conduct has been on those heads.

The issue of  
clothing.

Respecting the musters, your Lordship will observe by the enclosure that the convicts maintained by the Crown are mustered weekly, and returns made to me of their respective labour. Once

Mustering of  
convicts.

\* Note 162. † Note 163.

1804.  
1 March.  
General  
muster.

Weekly  
inspections at  
Castle Hill.

The public  
observance  
of religion.

Attendance of  
the military at  
divine worship.

St. Phillip's  
church.

a month I generally muster them at the respective settlements by the victualling books, and always once, sometimes twice or oftener, in the year, I muster every description of people in the colony. These musters, and the Deputy-Commissary's weekly returns, gives me a perfect knowledge of the disposal and employment of every person in the colony; and if a reference at any time is made for character, those who have transgressed are found in books kept at each settlement. At Castle Hill, where the greatest number of convicts are at public labour, the regulations your Lordship points out\* of a weekly inspection to prevent their making away with their cloathing has always been attended to. And I trust I shall experience your Lordship's indulgence in respectfully saying that any representation which may have been intruded on your Lordship of this description—not attending Divine service—is misrepresented. For the last three years we have had but one regular clergyman, who does duty on Sunday mornings at Sydney, and in the afternoons at Parramatta, and generally once in the week he visits one of the out districts for that purpose; and, so sensible have I ever been, in conformity to my early education, of enforcing an attendance to religious duties, that I have caused three missionaries with their families to be victualled and receive other indulgencies as a recompence for their reading prayers and preaching every Sunday at those settlements that the Rev'd Mr. Marsden cannot attend; and I am happy to assure your Lordship, from my own knowledge, that those religious meetings are duly and numerously attended. The indulgence proposed by your Lordship\* respecting the Rev'd Mr. Dixon performing the functions of his clerical office as a Roman Catholic, and its being carried into execution, as stated in my former letters, has had the most salutary effects on the number of Irish Catholics we have, and since its toleration there has not been the most distant cause for complaint among that description, who regularly attend Divine service; and I respectfully beg to assure your Lordship that it has ever been the custom for the military off duty, with an officer, at the settlements to attend Divine service. My reason for not ordering the whole is the necessity for leaving a certain number in care of the barracks. Respecting the officers' attendance, I have signified your Lordship's suggestion to them, and required them to be more constant in their attendance on Divine service than has hitherto been the case, which I have no doubt they will do when the church at Sydney is finished. The walls are of hewn stone, and as it is covering in I hope it will be sufficiently completed to perform Divine service in it in two months hence.† The elevation I have the honor to enclose. When I took the command, the church at

\* Note 164. † Note 165.

Parramatta\* was just covering in; it has since been finished, and is very numerously attended. I shall close this subject by respectfully referring your Lordship to the list of punishments† inflicted during the year 1803, which I beg to offer as a proof that the morals of the inhabitants and punishment of vice is not neglected. Nor do I mean, by what I have had the honor of stating on this subject, to impress your Lordship with an idea that the morals of the inhabitants are very exemplary, but that they certainly are not so generally depraved as may be imagined; nor have I any difficulty in saying that there are some very good characters among them; and that every care is taken to make some change in the next generation, I trust will appear by the Orphan Institution. The care and attention that is paid to it and its success will greatly promote and facilitate the intention of that foundation. Exclusive of that foundation, some very good schools are held for the education of the male and female children who are not the objects of the Orphan Institution; and, as I have recently inspected those schools, which are conducted by the missionaries, I can speak to the progress that learning (and I hope good morals) is making in the younger part of this colony.

1804.  
1 March.

The characters  
of the  
inhabitants.

The scope  
of the orphan  
institution.

Schools  
established.

Respecting the settlers who may come here in future being limited to one year's maintenance and assistance, I some time past made that regulation, from a conviction not only of the necessary œconomy and saving, but also to have a check on the idleness of those who have fared like those who are otherways disposed, and who, I am happy to say, are not a few. To prevent them from absolutely starving, I have been obliged to victuall two free families upwards of three years, while their surrounding shipmates have abundance and are doing well. Those who are settled from convicts who have served their terms seldom receive more than six months' maintenance and assistance.

Assistance  
granted to  
settlers.

Having, my Lord, offered my respectful observations and replies to the objects required in your Lordship's letter No. 2, I now request your Lordship's attention to the accompanying separate letter A of this date, wherein is detailed every circumstance respecting the expences for the last year 1803, and what may be expected to be incurred for the service of the present year.

Expenditure for  
1803-1804.

The surest pledge I can give your Lordship of my attention to the several points in your letter, is by a reference to my former and present conduct, and to assure your Lordship that I never shall give up one regulation to regain the least favorable opinion of those whose interest has suffered by the public weal.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

\* Note 166.

† Note 167.

1804.  
1 March.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A copy of the separate commissariat returns is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

ANTOINE LANDRIN TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sydney, Feby. 2nd, 1804.

Landrin's  
request for a  
passage on the  
Calcutta.

ANTONIO LANDRIN waits on your Excellency by request of Francis Duriault, who informed him you wished to see him, as you had no further occasion for his Services in the Vineyard, therefore hopes your Excellency will grant him, and his family a passage home in His Majesty's Ship Calcutta.

I am, etc.,

A. LANDRIN.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

Abstract of  
supplies  
bartered.

ABSTRACT of Amount of Annual and Extra Supplies, Sold to the Civil, Military, and Inhabitants.

Annual Supplies from 30th June to 31st Decr. 1803	£9,119	12	8½
Extra do from 23rd Sept. 1800 to 31st Decr. 1803 .....	9,270	12	8¾
	£18,390	5	5¼
Received by Grain, Swines Flesh, Cash etc. ....	7,997	11	4½
Remains due and is paying in daily .....	£10,392	14	0¾

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.

Sydney, New South Wales, December 31st, 1803.

[Enclosure No. 4.\*]

Check list of  
bills drawn,  
1800-1803.

ACCOUNT of Bills drawn for by Mr. Commissary Palmer on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and approved by Governor King, for the Public Service of His Majesty's Settlement in New South Wales, from the 29th Novr. 1800 to the 31st day of December 1803, with the Annual Amounts thereof:—

Number of Bill.	Date.	In whose favor drawn	Amount.	For what Articles or Service.	Number of Voucher.
1	1800. 29th Nov. ..	Jared Gardner .....	£ s. d. 332 5 6½	Beef, Rum, Tobacco, Tea, Iron, etc.	1
2	1801. 19th March	George Skene.....	404 0 0	Grain purchased Quarter From Sept. 23 to Dec. 31st, 1800.	2
3	" "	Willm. Wilson .....	318 0 0		"
4	" "	Willm. Wilson .....	500 0 0	do do	"
5	" "	Willm. Wilson .....	288 6 6	do do	"



ACCOUNT of Bills drawn for by Mr. Commissary Palmer on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, &c.—*continued.*

1804.  
1 March.

Check list of bills drawn, 1800-1803.

Number of Bill.	Date.	In whose favor drawn.	Amount.	For what Articles or Service.	Number of Voucher.
6	1801. 19th March	Willm. Wilson .....	£ s. d. 499 19 5	Wine, Rice, Saws, Iron, Dammer, Glass and Tobacco.	3
7	31st "	Messrs. Bridges & Co.	1,006 19 2	Grain purchased Quarter from Jan'y 1st to Mar. 31st, 1801.	4
8	" "	Jas. Stewart.....	450 10 4	do do	"
9	" "	Robt. Campbell.....	400 0 0	do do	"
10	6 May .....	Messrs. Bridges & Co.	807 12 3	Salt Meat, Iron and Tools..	5
11	23rd June ..	James Stewart .....	1,118 10 10	Sugar, Spirits, Tar, etc. ...	6
12	2nd July ..	Jas. John Grant .....	400 0 0	Grain and Swine's flesh purchased Quarter from March 31st to July 1st, 1801.	7
13	" "	Wm. Balmain .....	500 0 0	do do	"
14	" "	Wm. Balmain .....	487 17 11	do do	"
15	" "	Wm. Balmain .....	356 8 2	do do	"
16	" "	Geo. Quedest .....	613 10 9½	do do	"
17	" "	Robt. Campbell.....	725 11 8	do do	"
18	" "	Alexr. Law .....	400 0 0	do do	"
19	1st Oct. ...	Robt. Turnbull .....	300 0 0	Grain and Swine's flesh purchased for the Quarter from 1st July to Sept. 30th.	8
20	" "	Jas. Wilshire .....	133 0 0	Tools " and " Traffic for Otaheite.	9
21	" "	Robt. Campbell .....	181 19 6	Seven Cows and Two Calves.	10
22	" "	Robt. Campbell.....	217 0 0	409½ Gals. Spirits @ 6/-...	11
23	14th Oct. ...	Bass and Bishop .....	122 17 0		
			10,232 3 6½		
1802.					
24	1st Jany. .	James Sunter .....	126 4 6	For wheat .....	12
25	8th "	Wm. Wilkinson ...	707 1 10	Sugar .....	13
26	24th March	Lt. Neil McKellar.....	600 0 0	For wheat .....	14
27	27 "	John Harris .....	983 13 4	For salt meat .....	15
28	1st April....	Matthew Kearns .....	295 0 9	For wheat March quarter..	16
29	" "	Robert Campbell .....	464 16 0	do do	"
30	" "	Simon Lord .....	400 0 0	do do	"
31	" "	James Larra .....	101 0 0	do do	"
32	" "	Hester Julian.....	238 10 0	do do	"
33	" "	Wm. Balmain .....	201 18 4	do do	"
34	" "	Rowland Hassal .....	110 18 0	do do	"
35	" "	Messrs. Enderbys.....	540 17 5	do do	"
36	3rd "	W. N. Chapman .....	158 10 0	For sheep at Norfolk Isld.	17
37	7 June.....	Scott Jenkes .....	1,000 0 0	Salt Meat and Tar .....	18
38	" "	Scott Jenkes .....	750 0 0	" "	"
39	" "	Scott Jenkes .....	600 0 0	" "	"
40	" "	Scott Jenkes .....	500 0 0	" "	"
41	" "	Scott Jenkes .....	500 0 0	" "	"
42	" "	Scott Jenkes .....	631 2 6	" "	"
43	1st July ...	Robt. Campbell.....	720 19 4	For Grain .....	19
44	" "	Wm. Cox .....	142 15 10	" .....	"
45	" "	George Best .....	161 6 0	" .....	"
46	" "	Jas. Wilshire .....	190 2 7	" .....	"
47	20th Sept. ..	John Davoris .....	1,034 5 0	Cattle and spirits.....	20

1804.  
1 March.  
Check list of  
bills drawn,  
1800-1803.

ACCOUNT of Bills drawn for by Mr. Commissary Palmer on the  
Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's  
Treasury, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Bill.	Date.	In whose favor drawn.	Amount.	For what Articles or Service.	Number of Voucher.
	1802.		£ s. d.		
48	30th Sept.	Wm. Campbell .....	161 13 0	Freight to Norfolk Island and oil.	21
49	9th Oct. ...	Jno. Palmer, Esq. ...	109 16 9	Engineer's Salary.....	23
50	30th "	John Palmer, Esq. ...	134 6 6½	Stores purchased.....	24
51	27th Dec. ...	Messrs. Bass & Bishop.	300 0 0	Provisions and Salt .....	25
52	" "	Messrs. Bass & Bishop.	2,051 12 3	do do	"
53	31st "	W. N. Chapman ...	190 8 6	Grain in Dec. Quarter ....	26
			14,106 18 5½		
	1803.				
54	8th March	Robt. Campbell.....	7,610 5 0	Cattle and sugar .....	27
55	17th "	Robt. Campbell.....	308 0 0	Spirits for the Colony .....	28
56	31st "	Capt Ed. Abbott ...	123 15 0	Pay as Engineer & Artillery Officer.	29
57	" "	G. B. Bellasis .....	63 7 6	" " "	"
58	" "	Ensn. F. Barrallier...	51 10 0	Arrears as " do	"
59	" "	Simeon Lord.....	216 2 11	Pay of the Crew of the Norfolk Brigg up to 22nd Dec., 1802.	30
60	" "	Robt Campbell.....	1,693 16 1	Grain in the March Quarter	31
61	" "	Willm. Tough .....	287 0 0	do do	"
62	" "	Simeon Lord.....	496 4 6	do do	"
63	" "	Charles Grimes .....	280 11 6	do do	"
64	" "	James Larra .....	169 8 0	do do	"
65	" "	Thomas Rowley ...	397 0 0	do do	"
66	" "	Alexr. Law.....	155 7 5	do do	"
67	" "	Major G. Johnston...	119 12 0	Grain March Qr. ....	"
68	" "	D'Arcy Wentworth .	356 0 0	Mr Balmain's Stock .....	32
69	" "	Mary Peate .....	86 13 4	Pay due to the late Master Carpenter of Norfolk Island.	33
70	16th April ..	Edwd. Hanmore Palmer.	150 0 0	Dollars .....	34
71	28th "	Lt. Col. Paterson (condl.).	600 0 0	Pay as Lt. Governor .....	35
72	30th June	John Harris .....	72 0 0	For a Horse for Govt. use and 48 days' Pay @ 5/- a day while in the mountains.	36
73	" "	Thomas Moore .....	103 0 0	.....	37
74	" "	Robert Campbell ...	525 0 0	.....	"
75	" "	Robert Campbell ...	226 18 9	.....	"
76	" "	Thomas Rowley.....	242 17 0	Grain purchased in the Quar. from March to June, 1803.	"
77	" "	Jonas Archer .....	304 6 6	do do	"
78	" "	Simeon Lord .....	412 6 6	do do	"
79	19th Oct. ..	Donald McLennan...	1,875 0 0	Dollars.....	38
			16,926 1 9		

N.B.—The Bill drawn by me for Capt. McArthur's passage is not inserted in this account as these are Bills drawn by Mr. Palmer. But I have drawn no other Bills.

A True Copy from my Check Book.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

AMOUNT of Articles Purchased for the Public use of His Majesty's Colony in New South Wales from 1st January 1801 to the 1st January 1804 and for which the preceding Bills have been drawn by Commissary Palmer on His Majesty's Treasury, with Value of remains at the end of each Year for the ensuing Year.

Year.	Grain.	Wine and Rice for Hospital.	Salt Meat.	Sugar.	Spirits.	Stores.	Stock for Breeding.	Freight.	Contingent Salaries.	Dollars.
1801 .....	£ s. d. 7,284 4 6½	£ s. d. 80 16 8	£ s. d. 429 5 0	£ s. d. 960 18 0	£ s. d. 184 1 0	£ s. d. 1,049 18 4	£ s. d. 217 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Remained for 1802 .....	.....	.....	429 5 0	.....	.....	376 0 0	217 0 0 and Increasing	.....	.....	.....
1802 .....	4,484 17 3	.....	7,100 13 10	707 1 10	47 5 8	411 13 9½	1,145 10 0	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. 109 16 9	.....
Remained for 1803 .....	308 0 0	.....	2,163 18 0	.....	.....	140 0 0	1,145 10 0 and Increasing.	.....	.....	.....
1803 .....	5,413 8 0	.....	.....	543 1 0	308 0 0	.....	7,495 4 0	.....	£ s. d. 216 2 11	£ s. d. 2,025 0 0
Remained for 1804 .....	1,372 4 0	.....	.....	240 0 0	.....	.....	7,495 4 0 and Increasing.	.....	.....	£ s. d. 1,330 12 0

Sydney, March 1st, 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1804.  
1 March.  
Abstract of  
articles and  
live stock  
purchased,  
1801-1803.

1804.  
1 March.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

30th December, 1803.

Assigned  
servants for  
the military.

In perusing the General Orders of the 27th inst. I observe an extract of letter from the Right Hon'ble Lord Hobart respecting the servants hitherto allowed to the civil and military for their domestic comforts. His Lordship observes:—"The augmentation of the salaries of the civil officers will enable them to pay for the services of such convicts as they may choose to employ, in lieu of the two hitherto allowed them; and the military officers can have no claims in the present advanced state of the colony to any aid of this kind, beyond what is allowed to military officers serving in other colonies."

Fuel for  
the barracks.

What respects the officers in the last part of this paragraph, I am certain your Excellency will see the inconveniences of the military officers, particularly the subalterns living in barracks, to be in any way comfortable if deprived of all means to obtain fuel, which is a regulated allowance in all barracks, and that their pay is inadequate to procure it; and I should hope you will see the necessity of continuing the assistance of one man to each officer living in barracks, and that in the end it will be a saving to Government, as your Excellency is well acquainted with the difficulty, and the distance the inhabitants of Sydney have to go for wood, together with the uncertainty of a regular supply of coals.

I have, &c.,

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

[Enclosure No. 6.]

Abstract of  
expenditure,  
1801-1803.

ABSTRACT of the Amount of each Article purchased during the  
Years—

1801.		1802.		1803.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
For Grain .....	7,284 4 6½	For Grain .....	4,484 17 3	For Grain .....	5,413 8 0
„ Wine .....	57 10 0	„ Sugar.....	707 1 10	„ Sugar.....	543 1 0
„ Rice .....	23 6 8	„ Salt meat	7,100 13 10	„ Spirits ...	308 0 0
„ Iron and stores ...	1,049 18 4	„ Stock .....	1,145 10 0	„ Cont'gt.	
„ Salt meat	429 5 0	„ Spirits ...	47 5 0	„ salaries	925 5 10
„ Sugar and spirits ...	1,170 19 0	„ Freight....	100 0 0	„ crew.....	216 2 11
„ Stock .....	217 0 0	„ Cont'gt		„ Stock ....	7,495 0 0
		„ salaries...	109 16 9	„ Dollars ...	2,025 0 0
		„ Salt and stores ...	411 13 9½		
	£10,232 3 6½		£14,106 18 5½		£16,926 1 9

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

COMPARATIVE Expence of Issuing the Ration of Flour or making it into Bread, in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales.

1804.  
1 March.

Comparative  
expence of  
rations of bread  
and flour.

Say 2,273 Full Rations are Victualled, and that 8 lbs. of Flour is the full Ration. If 7 lbs. of Flour will make 9½ lbs. of Bread, a pound of Flour upon each Ration will be saved, which is equal to 2,678 Bushels of Wheat in the Year, the Value of that saving is . . . . £970 15 6

Not less than Four Men, at the four places £  
making 16 Men, which at £19 a year each is 304

Average Number of Men to carry wood as above 228

Principals at each place, Extra encouragement as Overseers . . . . . 80

£612

Yearly Average of each of the above Men's Labour at £19 per Annum is £506 not brought into the Calculation.

For the first Year Building Ovens and Bake Houses sufficient to Bake for 500 People at each Settlement.

Say 20 Men for three Months at each place is for One Man £4 15s., for 20 Men £95, at the four places £380, without counting loss of other Labour and the Materials . . . . . £380 £992 15 6

Loss to the Crown by Baking the Ration of Flour into Bread and issuing it in lieu of Flour, for the first Year, exclusive of many other losses that would occur . . . . . £21 4 6

A Trial will be made as soon as Public Ovens and Houses can be erected at Sydney or Parramatta.

Sydney, 1st March, 1804. PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

[A copy of the return relating to the proportions of slop clothing issued from 28th September, 1800, has not yet been found.]

[Additional Enclosures.]

[A chart of Ensign Barrallier's explorations and the elevation of St. Phillip's church at Sydney were also enclosed.\*]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch endorsed "General Letter No. 3," per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord, 1st March, 1804.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's several letters and their enclosures, as p'r margin,† by His

Despatches  
acknowledged.

\* Note 169.

† No. 1, February 14th, 1803; No. 2, February 24th, 1803; No. 3, February 24th, 1803; No. 4, February 26th, 1803; No. 5, March 12th, 1803; No. 6, April 4th, 1803; No. 7, April 4th, 1803; No. 8, April 8th, 1803. (See note 170.)

1804.  
1 March.

King's replies.

Majesty's ship *Calcutta*, which arrived at Port Phillip the 9th October last, and here the 26th December.

Having so fully detailed every information required in your Lordship's despatch No. 2, by former conveyances, as well as the information contained in my letter No. 2 of this date, I respectfully and most anxiously hope, those communications will be satisfactory to your Lordship.

Despatches  
previously  
forwarded.

By this conveyance I also transmit duplicates of my late general despatches sent by the ships and dated as p'r margin.\* Having in these letters anticipated several subjects contained in the despatches received by the *Calcutta*, I have added such present marginal notes to the duplicates, and made references thereto in the margin of this letter, as will not only refer to the succession of information given, but considerably shorten the otherwise unavoidable repetition and length of this letter, in writing which I shall follow the respective paragraphs in your Lordship's letter No. 3, by the *Calcutta*, now before me.

Difficulties of  
administration.

It is but too true, my Lord, that many circumstances have occurred to embarrass my proceedings. They are events that I cannot but lament. But as they have hitherto been detailed in former despatches I shall make no further observation on those that are past than to say that, in following the path of rectitude, and enforcing that reform I was instructed to attend to, I have not escaped the censure and marked opposition of those whose interest has suffered by the real welfare of the colony and its inhabitants being secured to them. As long as they are allowed to benefit by the measures that have so far advanced it, the consolation of self-approving conscience leads me to hope your Lordship's support in every just cause connected with the arduous duty and complicated responsibility attached to the Gov'r of this remote place. Placed as your Lordship is, so distant from observing what is doing here, and unacquainted with the numerous details that hourly occur to check or retard my endeavours, I feel a satisfaction in observing your Lordship's remark that it is evident that a considerable degree of improvement has resulted from many of the regulations I have established, and I am very sensible of the justness of your remark, that much remains to be done to bring this colony to the state your Lordship may justly wish it to attain. I trust it will appear that I have hitherto persevered in a uniform system of conduct (however unpopular it has been) to attain the improvement that has been made, nor

\* Per *Glutton*—General letter, May 9th, 1803; separate letter, May 9th, 1803; separate A, May 9th, 1803; marine, May 9th, 1803; superintendent's, May 9th, 1803. Per *Porpoise*—General letter, August 7th, 1803; separate A, August 7th, 1803. Per *Rolla*—General letter, September 17th, 1803. Per *Dart*—Letter, October 24th, 1803. Per Mr. Lacey—Letter, October 31st, 1803; separate A, November 9th, 1803 (note 146). Letter, November 21st, 1803.

shall I, at this period, relax in that perseverance which I see and know is so needful to keep the colony in a state of improvement, and those it is composed of within regular bounds, as long as the execution of that trust rests with me. For what has been done, and what remains to do, my correspondence, past and present, will, I trust, give your Lordship every satisfactory information.

1804.  
1 March.  
King's future  
efforts.

Respecting the improvement and extension of agriculture in the country already settled, I must request your Lordship's reference to the charts, the settlers' annual muster and my observations thereon which have been sent with every former despatch, in which I trust it will be observed, that giving the utmost encouragement to the deserving has been the general line of my conduct. With this I have the honor to send another chart\* of the settlements arranged to the present period, in which is distinguished the settlers fixed since I took the command, and the extensions of land given the industrious and those who have cattle, &c., the increase and care of which cannot be ensured or the proprietors encouraged unless sufficient tracts are secured to them for that purpose. As the duplicates I now send will inform your Lordship of the state of the settlers at those periods, I request your Lordship's reference to them for that information, on which I see no present reason to obtrude any further comment, except that the greatest part of the settlers are doing well; nor has a severe blight, by which the wheat suffered very considerably, at all checked their general industry; and by the return it will appear that the number of settlers, with those they give employment to, without being of any expence whatever to the public, amount to the number as per margin,† equal to 1,488 full rations—an expence to the colonists (altho' acquired by their own industry), and a virtual saving to the Crown of £28,272, estimating each full ration and cloathing at £19. Among that number are indented servants assigned to the settlers and other cultivators, who occupy 37,579 acres of land, as stated in the "Muster of Settlers" now sent.

The progress  
of land  
settlement and  
agriculture.

The state of  
the settlers.

In replying to your Lordship's observations respecting the increase of land cultivated for Government, and recommending its not being increased more than to employ the convicts at my disposal; that the greater part of such land should be for pasturage, and the stock of Government cattle to be regarded as the foundation of the stock of individual settlers;—I beg leave most respectfully to state that before leaving England I was directed to promote the public cultivation, and encourage that of individuals. After distributing as many convicts as I judged could

The progress  
of public  
agriculture.

\* *Marginal note.*—In a roll under Mr. Chapman's care.

† Settlers, 543; labourers, 463; women, 351; children, 589.

1804.  
1 March.

The progress  
of public  
agriculture.

Results of  
public  
agriculture.

Reserves for  
grazing.

be advantageously employed by the settlers, who I knew to be industrious and deserving, I hired the productive Hawkesbury Farm in 1801,\* and began clearing the public agricultural settlement at Castle Hill in August, 1802, where there are now 700 acres of ground clear, and durable stone buildings erected on it. That your Lordship may be possessed of the advantages and disadvantages of a proportion of the convicts being employed at public cultivation, I beg leave to state that from the exertions made in raising wheat and maize on the public account in 1801, much of the inconvenience from the floods and other causes in that year, and 1802, was provided against, and everyone found a great resource in the reserved Government grain. In 1802 and 1803 the same plan was followed, when the average was 350 to 400 convicts employed at public cultivation. The result is that Government has now a store (altho' liable to accidents, being in stacks) of 11,000 bushels of wheat, and the estimated quantity of 7,000 bushels of maize† which, after deducting 1,200 bushels of wheat for seed, leaves a reserve of four months' grain for the number of full rations now‡ victualled by the Crown. Perhaps it may be necessary to use some of this wheat before the next harvest is got in; but as your Lordship will observe by the Commissary's returns that we have eleven months' grain and flour now in store, and the additional quantity that will be got in payment of Government debts, and purchased from settlers, joined to the experience of former years, will shew the convenience and necessity of having a public stock of wheat beforehand to meet accidents; and the best mode of saving it appears to be by its remaining in stacks. As the hired farm at Hawkesbury can be ploughed this season I propose keeping it for this year,§ and cultivating as much of the 700 acres clear at Castle Hill, as I shall be able to reserve convicts to labour it, as there is now a great demand for indented convicts in consequence of my late Order.|| But it is necessary I should apprise your Lordship that the produce of grain raised by those at public labour is very short of the expence of their provisions and cloathing. Should no more people be sent here this year, giving up the cultivation of one or both on the public account next year will be unavoidable, from the numbers who will be out of their times and those who are, and will be indented. In a former despatch¶ I had the honor of stating the precaution I had adopted of securing some extensive tracts of ground to ensure sufficient feed, and to build good stock yards on, for the encreasing Government herds of

\* Note 171. † Marginal note.—Amounts to £6,000. ‡ 2,274.

§ Marginal note.—About 900 acres will be sown with wheat this year.

|| Marginal note.—Dated Jan. 6th, 1803 (note 172).

¶ Note 173.



cattle, and I make no doubt, as your Lordship recommends the necessary plan, I had previously been so fortunate to adopt, those reservations will meet your Lordship's approbation. Where these allotments are reserved, and the stock yards built, is particularized on the chart sent with this letter.

1804.  
1 March.  
Reserves for  
grazing.

In my separate letter by the Glatton, in answer to your Lordship's despatch No. 2 dated Augt. 29th 1802, I had the honor of submitting my ideas, respecting the acquiescence your Lordship honored my former proposal with, of allowing some of the industrious settlers, the use of a proportion of laboring oxen and cows belonging to Government by letting them out at a moderate hire. A duplicate of that letter being sent with this despatch, I beg to refer your Lordship to the paragraph alluding thereto, as well as the consequent printed general order of May 7th, 1803, wherein I proposed making other regulations. In consequence of your Lordship's directions, I have issued another order on that head, which I have the honor to enclose. As it is requisite to be circumspect in the selection of those settlers that indulgence is granted to, those stated in the enclosure have already benefitted by this advantage and are making a very proper use of it, which I do not doubt will incite others to profit by that advantage; but it will for a long time require the eye and hand of the executive authority to prevent its falling into abuse. As the settlers have each two ewes given them under the restrictions contained in the general order of July 1st 1802, it may not yet be advisable to alienate any of the sheep from Government until the fleece is more improved, which is getting of a finer wool every year.

Hiring of  
labouring oxen  
and cows to  
settlers.

Improvement  
in the fleeces  
of sheep.

Before I close this subject it is necessary I should submit to your Lordship's consideration, that the greater number of the cows and oxen that are thus alienated, the more remote the period of Government drawing a decided advantage from it, will necessarily be, notwithstanding the great increasing produce; I do not mean by this to convey the most distant idea of any improper remark on a subject I proposed, and which your Lordship has so liberally acquiesced in, as there are many industrious individuals to whom your Lordship's beneficence in this measure has been extended, that feel themselves grateful and sensible of the great benefit their growing families have, and will receive from that indulgence and as long as it is confined to that description, it cannot fail of answering your Lordship's benevolent intentions.

Result to  
government of  
hiring stock  
to settlers.

Your Lordship's further observations on this important head respecting the premiums to be offered for augmenting the stock

1804.  
1 March.  
Premiums to  
settlers.

of the colony, your Lordship will observe by a former letter, that I have also in this case taken it upon me to anticipate your Lordship's liberal ideas respecting granting those premiums, as stated in the enclosed printed notice of Decr. 10th 1802 which I am happy to say has had a good effect.

Purchase of  
cattle on the  
Hunter.

Respecting the seven cows, and two calves, purchased from the ship Hunter your Lordship will observe by referring to the contract made with Mr. Campbell, that those were received on the same terms as any others that might be brought down, vizt. £28 a head for the cows and £10 for the calves. In my letter by the Glatton and my separate letter No. 2 of this date, I have informed your Lordship of the cows contracted for with Mr. Campbell being received, with whom I have closed that contract, and entered into no other.

Conclusion of  
Campbell's  
contract.

Settlers'  
addresses  
to King.

In conveying to your Lordship my sentiments respecting the improving state of the settlers, by my former letters, I have a just sense of the pleasure your Lordship expressed at their resuming their former habits of industry. What their own ideas are, on the advantages they have gained, I cannot convey in a fuller manner than by the enclosed addresses of that class, when some hitherto unknown, but not unsuspected agents of darkness, monopoly, extortion and oppression, was assassinating me by anonymous attacks too contemptible for me to have noticed, but for the attendant circumstances which your Lordship is possessed of by the Glatton. I shall not obtrude more on this subject, than to turn it to a theme far more pleasing to me, when I reflect that all, and even my enemies have greatly benefitted by what I have felt it only a duty to effect—in the line of conduct I considered it necessary to adopt on first taking the Government, respecting every class of persons under my direction (which is from time to time detailed in my orders and correspondence). Respecting your Lordship's observation of the selection made by you of the settlers, I am happy to say that excepting a very few indifferent characters among those sent from England, the rest are doing very well. In my enclosure of the lands located up to the 31st Dec'r, I have detailed all the settlers' characters who have arrived here since the year 1800, by which your Lordship will observe that we have a greater proportion in that number of industrious, well-behaved men than those of a different character. I feel much gratified by the attention paid by your Lordship to those selections, and likewise the benefit the colony will derive from more of those being sent with future embarkations that have exercised the trades so necessary to the advancement of a

Results of  
reforms.

Characters of  
the settlers.

young colony. As your Lordship's observation respecting my information of the little assistance derived from the female convicts is the next subject, I beg to state how those, as well as the other females, are disposed of. By referring to the enclosure of "The Number and Quarterly Employment" of the convicts at public labour, and the "General Statement of the Settlement," for Dec'r 31st, 1803, it will be observed that the number of women in this settlement is 1,588; 1,295 of that number, which includes most of the officers' wives, those of settlers, and who are married or live with free people of all descriptions, are of no expence to the public; but as often as any of the class of convicts, or who ever have been so, are convicted before the magistrates of behaving improperly, they are sent to public labour, which is punishment sufficiently severe, in removing them from their situations, to prevent the well disposed of that class from behaving ill; whilst I am sorry to say there are others among them, as in all places (particularly among the description of female convicts sent here), whom no kindness or punishment can ever reclaim. These often fall under the hands of justice, and are made examples of. The distribution of the 238 women victualled from the stores is shewn in the enclosure, and altho' the 1,295 not maintained by the Crown are not employed at any public labor, yet domestic concerns and assistance in providing for their families appears an obvious advantage to the society they are placed in, without any public expence attending it. The forty women, with their children, allowed in the proportion of five to each company of the New South Wales Corps (being an arrangement I judged it advisable to make when I struck the numbers they had victualled before off the stores), remains for your Lordship's confirmation; and the ninety-six at public labor are employed at the woolen and linnen manufactories, and the remainder are employed as nurses at the hospital, attached to the Orphan Institution, wives to overseers and constables, who have no pay for their services. From this statement I hope your Lordship will consider that altho' but little public assistance is derived to the settlement from the female part of it, yet that the greater part are in general usefully employed in their domestic concerns, and the few maintained by the Crown not altogether useless.

I am now happy to confirm the accounts I gave your Lordship in my last letters of the general quiet and orderly behaviour of the Irish convicts, and, indeed, of every other person of that description, except one or two individuals, among whom is Henry Browne Hayes, a restless, troublesome character, who has twice been imprisoned for six months by the Bench of Magistrates.

1804.  
1 March.

Report on the  
women in the  
colony.

Behaviour  
of the Irish  
convicts and  
of Hayes.

1804.  
1 March.  
The loyal  
associations.

Volunteer  
artillerymen.

Allowances to  
subaltern and  
privates in  
charge of  
battery.

The governor's  
bodyguard.

Respecting the armed association of the inhabitants, in my former letters I possessed your Lordship of my reasons on the score of œconomy for discharging them on the disappearance of any necessity to keep them embodied. By my General Orders of the 28th Novem'r, your Lordship will observe that on hearing of the war with France I published the proclamation which has enabled me to take measures for re-embodiment that addition to our military strength, which may be usefully employed in protecting the stores and towns of Sydney and Parramatta in case any emergency should require the Corps to march. Their only remuneration will be that of being victualled from the stores while they are embodied, and their clothing, which should be replaced annually, on the King's Birthday. Your Lordship will also observe that I have caused some volunteer inhabitants to be enrolled for the service of the batteries, as the officers and soldiers of the New South Wales Corps, in case of any emergency, could not be drawn from the Corps to attend the batteries, altho' I have attached two field pieces to that Corps, for which service Lieut.-Col'l Paterson has named a sergeant and some privates. In this place I respectfully claim your Lordship's indulgence in replying to another paragraph of your letter No. 2, before it comes in the order of that letter; but as the subject is so much connected with what is now before me, I humbly request your Lordship's consideration of my former and present reasons for a transaction that I am truly concerned to find it deemed irregular and inadmissible, viz't., the allowance made in addition to their pay to a subaltern and party of the New South Wales Corps employed in the charge of a battery at Port Jackson. By a reference to the enclosure, which contains every communication on that head, I trust your Lordship will allow that if my conduct in that transaction has been anyways irregular, being persuaded of the benefit the King's service would derive from my acting as I have done, according to the exigency of the times and service, may render me less reprehensible for what concerns the appointment of an officer belonging to the New South Wales Corps and one soldier to take charge of the repairs of the batteries, nor was the former paid until I received your Lordship's instructions\* respecting the payment to be made to Ens'n Barrallier for that service. The soldier was paid generally in articles from the stores at 50 p'r cent. advance, and, after receiving your Lordship's instructions, the officer got only 5s., and the soldier 2s. 6d. out of the 7s. 6d. limited. By this statement your Lordship will observe that no party of the Corps was retained for that purpose; but presuming that the six mounted soldiers as a guard to me when travelling,

\* *Marginal note.*—Dated Augt. 29th, 1802.

and to carry orders to the different settlements with safety and expedition, as well as to assist on every exigency, are what your Lordship alludes to, I beg to observe that in consequence of Lt.-Col'l Paterson's conduct to me, I directed them to be returned to their duty with the Corps. The remuneration I made them, as their duty was at times very laborious and of great utility, I hoped would be considered as an admissable reason for that measure. The number of mounted free people serving in that situation I have reduced to five. This small convenience to the Governor being highly useful to the public, in apprehending runaways, &c., is generally paid (*i.e.*, a corporal one shilling, and four privates 6d. a day each, making together £54 15s. p'r annum), generally in articles from the stores, that allowance is reduced one-half in value to the Crown. From what I have had the honor of stating, I humbly hope that your Lordship will think less unfavorably of my conduct in this transaction, and that this explanation, with the enclosed documents, may be so satisfactory to your Lordship, as to approve of my continuing those appointments, having, as I always have done in every circumstance that concerns the military, consulted with Lt.-Col'l Paterson. I have appointed one of the officers of the Corps, Ens'n and Adjutant Minchin, who has been in the artillery, and qualified to have charge of training the volunteers to the use of the cannon, and to inspect the works carrying on at the batteries, for which that officer will receive 5s. p'r diem, and a person I have appointed under him will receive 2s. 6d., making the 7s. 6d. allowed by your Lordship until I may be honored with your further commands on that head; and I most respectfully hope that my application for one or two artillery officers, and a small party of men, may fall under your Lordship's consideration.

1804.  
1 March.

The governor's  
bodyguard.

The necessity  
for  
artillerymen.

I beg to express the sense I have of your Lordship's approbation respecting the regulation of the hospitals and putting the sick on a regimen. The good state of health generally enjoyed occasions less recourse being had to the medical department. As it is now three years since any supply of medicines have arrived, the hospital is much in want of them, as well as necessaries being sent by an early conveyance, a request for which I have the honor to enclose, and beg to submit the propriety of the surgeon's application for two more medical assistants to your Lordship's consideration.

Hospital  
administration.

I shall attend to your Lordship's sentiments respecting those farms whose proprietors have not fulfilled the conditions on which the lands were granted, which will be a guide in any case that may occur.

Land grants  
forfeited.

1804.  
1 March.

Coal and cedar  
from the  
Hunter River.

The search  
for iron.

Examination  
by the  
mineralogist.

Restrictions  
placed on the  
importation  
of spirits.

The  
establishment  
of a brewery.

Pardons for  
Alcock,  
Blacket,  
and Cox.

In a former letter, I communicated my reasons for withdrawing the guard and people I had sent to Coal Harbour. Occasional supplies of coal and cedar for buildings are got from thence, both by Government and individuals. Should any fit person present himself for managing a settlement of that kind, I shall renew it immediately. Altho' I apprehend, from the report of the French mineralogists and the two scientific gentlemen left here from the Investigator, who have travelled much in the country, there is but little present appearance of finding iron in sufficient quantity to make it a productive object, without the aid of a skilful minerologist, Mr. Humphreys, I find, is arrived with Colonel Collins, and have written to that gentleman as well as Mr. Humphreys, and desired that when he has finished his researches in the neighbourhood of the settlement Lieut't Gov'r Collins fixes on, that his assistance here will be very useful, where there is certainly much field for the observation of a minerologist, particularly among the mountains west of the Nepean. When that gentleman arrives I shall be particularly attentive to him in every respect, and assist his researches to the utmost of my power, and shall pay the greatest attention to your Lordship's wishes respecting the collection he may make.

The satisfaction your Lordship does me the honor to express at my perseverance in sending away the spirits attempted to be landed is a very satisfactory and pleasing reflection, and far outweighs the despicable censure I have received on the unpopular steps I have been compelled to adopt, than which I can adduce no better assurance than the Naval Officer's register of entries and clearances already and now transmitted\* to your Lordship, with a continuation of the abstract of the yearly quantity of spirits imported, landed, and sent away, which has had the effect of keeping the Americans away; and those who do come, bringing a very small quantity. And I hope my sending away lately a quantity of spirits belonging to Mr. Campbell that was shipped at Calcutta will prevent much of the importation from that quarter, as the ships from England now bring little or none. Having stated our progress in erecting a Brewery and fixing the materials, I shall only observe in this place, that no endeavours of mine will be wanting to forward and perfect that desirable acquisition, the continuance of which hereafter will be materially secured by the hop plant if it succeeds here, which there is very little doubt of.

I have publicly communicated His Majesty's gracious pardon to the three respites who have expressed their gratitude for His Majesty's clemency, whilst I observe with the greatest satisfaction your Lordship's sentiments respecting Mr. Bellasis' unfor-

\* Marginal note.—In Separate Letter, No. 5.

tunate situation. The very respectable testimonials he brought with him, his good conduct and public services while here, I am much concerned lest my using that authority vested in me, in his behalf, after a petition was sent in his favor by me to His Majesty, should be considered premature. It was on the happy occasions joined to the petition of every civil and military officer and persons in the colony which I have the honor to state in the enclosed letter, that induced me to exercise that act of commiseration, towards a gallant but unfortunate officer and an afflicted dying wife, which I humbly trust will find an excuse in the breast of our merciful sovereign.

On your Lordship's observation respecting the impropriety of Col'l Foveaux's concluding a bargain with Capt'n McArthur for his flock of sheep, after having authorized me to submit a proposal on his part for disposing of them to Government, I have enclosed a duplicate of the principal documents respecting that business, by which I have no doubt but your Lordship will observe that so great a degree of censure does not belong to Col'l Foveaux, who was absent at Norfolk Island, as to those who made such an unwarrantable use of his name, authority, and property in his absence. Care was taken to mix them with other flocks. To ascertain them would have been next to impossible, had Col'l Foveaux been disposed to annul Capt'n McArthur's proceedings on the latter's calling at Norfolk Island on his way to England. Seizing that property I did not conceive myself justifiable in doing after Capt'n McArthur and Lieut't Bayley's assertions, which appear to be unauthorized by Col'l Foveaux.

Your Lordship's sentiments, and those of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief respecting Capt'n McArthur, of the New South Wales Corps, I observe with that respect which a life so far spent and, I hope, I may add usefully and honorably devoted to His Majesty's service, tells me it is my duty to receive with all becoming humility. Still I cannot but regret the almost certain misfortune that has prevented my having an officer (L't McKellar) in England to contradict such assertions as Capt'n McArthur might choose to make for his own advantage, and to have stated such circumstances relating to that officer's conduct as exceeded the bounds of a correspondence. I shall not trespass further on your Lordship on this head than to represent that every means which could be exerted to bring Capt'n McArthur to a sense of his civil and military duty was tried and failed before I determined on sending him to England, except trying him by a Court-Martial composed of five officers belonging to his Corps,

1804.  
1 March.

King's pardon  
for Bellasis.

The purchase  
of Foveaux's  
sheep by  
Macarthur.

Reply to  
Hobart's  
censure  
for sending  
Macarthur  
to England.

1804.  
1 March.

Reply to  
Hobart's  
censure  
for sending  
Macarthur  
to England.

and who had espoused his quarrel against the Governor and his Commanding Officer. From such a tribunal what the result would have been was too evident. The copy of His Royal Highness the Duke of York's General Orders enclosed in your Lordship's despatch was published in the General Orders of this colony, and the line your Lordship, as well as his Royal Highness, prescribes in such cases I have attended to in recent circumstances; and I indulge the idea of experiencing that support which my conscience tells me my rectitude and conduct may encourage me in the hope of receiving.

The sale of  
the government  
investments.

Respecting your Lordship's observation of my having not completely understood the spirit of my Instructions for the disposal of articles sent for the accommodation of the settlement at an advance not exceeding 50 p'r cent. on the prime cost and the following observations:

Sales of  
private  
shipments.

I respectfully request your Lordship's consideration of what appears necessary to state on that subject, in justification of any misconceived impression that my letter of March 1st, 1802, may have made. Previous to my leaving England I made the application to Mr. Secretary King, of which I enclose a copy, which has been complied with by the annual supplies sent by the Earl Cornwallis and succeeding ships, which have been disposed of, as stated in the General Orders and the several letters I have had the honor to address to your Lordship and the Duke of Portland. Respecting such articles as have been brought here for sale by masters of ships, and consigned to residents here, I shall briefly relate every interference of mine respecting the prices charged for their goods. In Sept'r, 1800—the period of my taking command—the American ships John Jay and Diana arrived with an extensive investment for sale. This was the moment to strike at monopoly. I engaged almost the whole of their investments on the faith of Government at 100 per cent. on their prime cost, with which they were well satisfied. The articles were distributed among the inhabitants at large, who gladly paid for their respective shares, a convenience they had never so generally before experienced. The Royal Admiral and Anne arrived soon after with investments of articles for sale amounting to £1,500. The system of monopoly being checked by the general distribution of the articles brought by the two Americans, rendered any further engagement of that kind on the part of Government unnecessary. By referring to my General Order of October 1st, 1800,\* your Lordship will observe that masters of ships could not recover more than 100 per cent. on their prime cost. That advance was considered very fair, and they, as well as those who have followed, would have been rejoiced to obtain

\* Note 174.



it; but the colony was getting so overstocked that most of their goods sold for little more than 30 per cent. advance. By the Britannia, south whaler, belonging to the house of Enderbys, I received a notification from Mr. Secretary King, enclosing Messrs. Enderbys and Champions request to Earl Liverpool, respecting their being allowed to bring private investments for sale to help pay their expences, together with my Lord Liverpool's reference to Mr. King on the subject, and that gentleman's observations thereon to His Grace the Duke of Portland, stating his reasons for considering the proposition eligible, provided an engagement was added that they would sell at such an advance on their respective invoices, not being less than \* per cent, thereon, as the Governor, before the articles were allowed to be landed, shall direct; and, supposing the South-sea whalers disposed to submit to have the prices regulated, the best way of doing it was by having a public store at the expence of Government for some years to come," in consequence of which the East India Company's consent was obtained for whalers' carrying out articles under bond. The owners of the Britannia (Enderbys) sent out an investment well adapted for the inhabitants, amounting to £1,647, under a bond to the Company to land it here. At this time most European articles were selling for less than prime cost, and none brought more than 30 per cent., the colony being overstocked with the remains of the Royal Admiral and Anne's investments, and, conceiving that the whalers had a claim to the peculiar support of Government, and acting on Mr. Secretary King's communication, with the consent of the masters, I directed the Commissary to receive those articles into a store and retail them to the inhabitants at the clear profit to the owners of 50 per cent., for which grain was bartered, as for the Government investments, as "annual supplies," and the Commissary remitted to the owners the amount as it has been received, agreeable to the enclosed order I gave the Commissary, which warranted measure appeared to me highly beneficial to the proprietors at that period. A few days after the arrival of the whaler, the Earl Cornwallis arrived, when I received a letter from Mr. Sec'y King, of which the enclosure is a copy. The master and officers, who brought out a private investment amounting to £10,000, were by no means laid under any restraint whatever in the sale of their goods (altho' I was authorized to do it), excepting the regulation in the General Orders of October 1st, 1800†; but such was the abounding state of the colony for European goods that they were glad to get less than prime cost for a great part of their investment, and to leave a great quantity unsold. The successive ships that

1804.  
1 March.Sales of  
private  
shipments.

\* Blank in original. † Note 174.

1804.  
1 March.  
Sales of  
private  
shipments.

have arrived (as shown by the Naval Officer's report of entries and clearances from the 28th Sept'r, 1800, to the present date, which have been regularly sent to your Lordship), have never been otherways restricted in the free sale of their investments they brought. But from their being such abundance of articles in the colony the importer has seldom been able to get more than 50 per cent. on the goods he has brought, altho' by the General Order already quoted on that head, he could have recovered from 80 to 100 p'r cent.; and it was on that account that I stated the circumstance in my letter of 1st March, 1802, alluded to by your Lordship. As the importation of every species of dry goods has always been encouraged by me, whilst that of spirits has not only been pointedly discouraged, but a restriction of price has always been imposed by me previous to such quantities being landed as were admissable, I trust it will appear to your Lordship that my conduct respecting the encouragement of commerce has been as open and fair as the local circumstances of the colony and the nature of my Instructions admitted of.

Imposition of  
*ad valorem*  
duty on imports.

On the receipt of your Lordship's despatch by the Coromandel I published the General Order of the 14th June, 1802,\* respecting the annual supplies, and imposing a duty of five p'r cent. on all wares and merchandize brought from any port to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, as well as all other goods not of British manufacture, appropriated to the Orphan Fund. My reasons for that measure as stated in my letter to your Lordship of Nov'r 9th, 1802 (enclosing the entries and clearances), were the encouragement of English manufactures in preference to those which come from India, being more durable and of a better quality. And to prevent as much as possible the intercourse with the Americans, and to put a stop to the exorbitant demands which the retail traders on shore made, I found it necessary on a retrospect of the instructions† given me before I left England, to restrict their profits on the goods to 80 p'r cent., which I trust your Lordship will consider a very sufficient profit given to the person, who sells the articles immediately after he purchases them from the importer, altho' it may occur that the goods may lay some time on hand. Before I quit this subject I shall trespass further on your Lordship by stating the great success that has attended the exertions of individuals in procuring oyl and seal skins from Basses Straits and the islands, which has been very profitable to those individuals who are concerned in that object, and as such may be considered as an advantage to the colony in the number of men and small vessels employed in that business. I have the honor to enclose a statement of the

Restrictions  
placed on  
importations  
by Americans.

Success of the  
seal fishery.

number of skins and quantity of oyl imported from the 1st January, 1802, to the present period. I am informed Mr. Campbell has collected a quantity of oyl to send to England when an opportunity may occur.

1804.  
1 March.  
Seal skins and  
oil imported.

From the above success several individuals have built vessels larger than His Majesty's instructions on that behalf appears to allow of, which was permitted by Gov'r Hunter, and has been continued by me under the express conditions in the register of their not being allowed to go without the limits of this territory, which has never yet been attempted. Wishing to give every possible encouragement to so beneficial a pursuit I have taken it upon me to give Mr. Campbell permission to build a vessel of 130 tons burthen,\* under a bond not to send her without the limits of this territory without the Governor's permission. On this subject I respectfully submit how far it would be adviseable to extend that privilege to this colony, so as not to interfere with the East Indies.

Shipbuilding  
in the colony.

Having followed the detail of your Lordship's observations in your general letter No. 2, by the Calcutta, I beg leave to trespass further by stating such observations as it appears my duty to possess your Lordship of.

I am sorry to say that during the last and present year we have experienced the greatest drought, with severe blight, which has much reduced our crops, altho' there is not the most distant appearance of any real want, except for our very increasing stock of swine, which will suffer by a partial failure of the maize crop. To alleviate this inconvenience as much as possible to the settlers, I have directed† alive sows to be received in part payment for their Government debts, which will be the means of supplying L't-Governor Collins with that useful stock. The cattle have not escaped the great inconvenience of this continued dry weather, which has not only dried up all the native grasses, but also most of the streams and ponds in the neighbourhood, insomuch that the Government herds are driven many miles off to feed. They have also been afflicted much by a disease‡ that has generally gone through all the cattle, vizt., a spongy substance on the tongue, which, on being removed, occasions bad feet. From this disease all those of Government's have recovered, but, I am sorry to say, several belonging to individuals have died. However, I hope some very fine rains which fell for the first time on the 24th February, will not only remove the cattle's present inconvenience, but also encourage the settlers in sowing a greater quantity of wheat than the want of these rains would have enabled them to do.

A severe  
drought and  
blight on crops.

Assistance  
granted to  
settlers.

A cattle disease.

Termination of  
the drought.

\* Note 177. † Marginal note.—General orders, Feby. 10th, 1804. ‡ Note 178.

1804.  
1 March.  
Annual  
muster.

Altho' the proper time for taking the annual muster of the settlers is not arrived (which would be in July and August, when the succeeding year's crops are sowed), yet I have judged it necessary to take those musters now, to give your Lordship an idea of the increase of stock in six months.

The live stock  
belonging to  
government.

Respecting the Government stock, your Lordship will observe its increase and app'iation by the report of this year compared with the last. The stock exchanged for grain has placed the acquirement of that necessary requisite in farming within the reach of many industrious individuals, who, beside a present, will experience a future benefit from that advantage. To say that the cattle, indeed all the stock (except in the late malady they have had), are only doing well, would be an injustice to the person who has had the superintendance of them, and whose diligence and attention has greatly advantaged that valuable part of public property in the colony, the convenience and safety of which is increased by the tracts secured for grazing, and the durable enclosures and stock-yards that are erected.

Private  
live stock.

The stock of individuals are equally thriving and increasing, and to facilitate its increase I have located tracts of grazing ground to most of those possessed of stock, and who shew a desire to multiply so necessary a part of public and private resources, those tracts are given proportionate to the stock.

Wheat  
submitted for  
examination.

By the Calcutta I have sent to your Lordship's address three casks of wheat; the casks are perfectly dry and water-tight, and pitched in the inside. The grain is of our best kind. As the Calcutta will probably unload at Portsmouth, I respectfully suggest its being inspected by some capable person to determine whether it has been attacked by the weevil or injured for seed.

Change of  
seed wheat  
necessary.

Should that not be the case, a change of seed would be a very great acquisition to be sent here from England by the same mode of putting it up; and if sent by a whaler, or any other ship coming here direct from England, and sails about Sept'r or November, it would arrive in good time to sow, and would be of great service to the inhabitants, as there has been no change of seed for some years. As our last year's crop of grain was much injured by rust and smut, about 500 or 1,000 bushels would be sufficient to bring the country into a general change of seed; and two hundred bushels of the best malting barley for seed would greatly promote your Lordship's beneficial views respecting our brewing. I should not trouble your Lordship on this subject, but that I consider it a duty I owe to the industry of the greater part of the private cultivators in this colony, as well as the advantage it will be of to the public. A change of common garden seeds sent by the

Rust and smut  
in wheat.

same mode of conveyance would be acceptable, but care should be taken in selecting the latest saved. It is probable this will be the last application of this sort, as a change of seed between this settlement and Van Dieman's Land may hereafter be advantageously made.

1804.  
1 March.

Interchange of  
seed wheat in  
future with  
Tasmania.

The linnen and woollen manufactories are diligently attended to by the person who has the charge of them. Seven looms are now at work, and I hope the time is not very distant when a sufficiency of linnen will be manufactured for general purposes. The numbers employed are mostly invalids and cripples, except a very few who are required to be active. One great point has been got—that of manufacturing a sufficiency of sacking for our agricultural purposes. The fine linnen that is now made is delivered to the Commissary to dispose of in barter. By this conveyance I have sent a piece of this manufacture, and of which 50 yards are made weekly. We have not at present bleached any, as we have not the convenience. The extensive room over the new jail at Parramatta will be confined to the rougher parts of preparing the flax and spinning it. Materials are collecting to build a spacious place for fixing the looms, which require being placed in a moist situation; the place designed for this building admits of that convenience, also of very good bleech grounds. We have now increased our flax seed to 40 bushels, which will keep the manufactories going on very well. With respect to our woollen manufactory, all the fleeces saved from Government's flock, and what can be obtained from individuals, is worked into blanketting and coarse flannels, which is issued to those at public labour. The quality of the fleeces improve yearly, insomuch that the hairy covering has mostly disappeared, and yielded to the exertions that have been so successfully made to change it to a very fine wool.

Progress of  
the linnen and  
woollen  
manufactories.

Improvement  
in the fleeces  
of sheep.

Adverting to your Lordship's directions of some indigo being manufactured, from the plant that grows indiginous, and is an annual—the master of a vessel that came here from the Isle of France, where he has a plantation, offered to try what the plant would yield, which I gladly accepted. After several tryals, nothing better than a dark brown substance could be obtained, a sample of which I forwarded by Captain Flinders, by whom I informed your Lordship of my intention of sending for some of the Norfolk Island seed, which shall be cultivated as soon as I get it, by a person I have allotted a piece of ground to for that purpose.

The  
manufacture  
of indigo.

The increase of our cattle has enabled us to put nearly all the Government labouring cattle into harness instead of the very

Draught  
cattle.

1804.  
1 March.  
Manufacture  
of leather.

heavy yokes. As we can afford to increase killing, our leather will increase in like proportion, as we have the best of bark for that purpose, some of which is sent by the Calcutta; therefore, that serviceable article will not be required but for shoes, of which we shall continue to be in want for some time.

Land grant  
for Captain  
Woodriff.

I have complied with your Lordship's directions in locating a tract of land to Capt'n Woodriff in a situation of his own election; and in addition to the 600 acres bestowed by your Lordship, I have at his request added other 400, making 1,000 acres, and have given him the proportion of tools and assistance of two men for twelve months to put it in some state of forwardness. As your Lordship may be solicited for tracts of land in this country being located in England, I consider it my duty to suggest to your Lordship that no grounds whatever should be located higher up the Nepean than the uppermost settlement now made there, as it will approach too near the resort of the wild cattle. But much of the tract between Prospect and the Nepean in the S.W. direction might be advantageously settled where I shall now begin to fix future settlers, as well as in such remaining places about the Hawkesbury, George's River, &c., as are susceptible of cultivation and grazing.

The location of  
land grants.

Shipment of  
timber on the  
Calcutta.

I have the honour to enclose an invoice of the timber and plank put on board the Calcutta, being as much as that ship could take, which I hope will be found very useful in His Majesty's dock-yards; and altho' it is not certain whether any King's ships may be sent here during the war, yet I shall keep a certain number of people collecting timber for the first conveyance to Europe.

Building of a  
government  
vessel.

In order to form some opinion in how short a time a vessel could be built, one of 59 tons burthen was laid down in September, 1802, and launch'd in January, 1804;\* and altho' there was much interruption in the work, yet the average was only four carpenters' labour for thirteen months, and one pair of sawyers twenty weeks, exclusive of the labour in getting the timber. We have only two men that can be called ship carpenters, the rest being rough house carpenters and 'prentice boys. I have stated this circumstance to show the time it has taken with the people we have to build that vessel, which is extremely well put together and strong, and for her first voyage is gone to Basses Straits and the Derwent. If thirty shipwrights and caulkers could be collected at the different ports, and sent here with two good assistants from the King's yards, I make no doubt that a 38-gun frigate might be built in less than two years of the best materials; but it would be necessary to send iron and copper work, with cordage.

Possibilities  
of naval  
shipbuilding.

\* Note 179.

I have the honor to enclose a list of His Majesty's ship and colonial vessels. I am very anxiously looking for the arrival of the Buffalo, which I shall dispatch as soon as possible to Lieut. Governor Collins after her arrival.

1804.  
1 March.  
Returns of  
shipping.

The surgeon's report of the sick and hurt will inform your Lordship of the general good state of health enjoyed here. I also enclose an account of the births and deaths during the last year, but I believe the former is very incorrect from the settlements being so dispersed, and not having their children christened, but as it suits their convenience.

Hospital and  
vital statistics.

Mr. Chapman who came from England with me in 1791 and has acted as my secretary since I have had the command, having been absent from England thirteen years, has obtained my permission to return for a short time; he goes by the Calcutta, and would have been the bearer of this despatch, but from the circumstance of Captain Woodriff being able to secure it better on the voyage. Having detailed every circumstance, respecting my recommending Mr. Chapman to the appointment of secretary to the colony,\* which from his thorough knowledge of every person and every public concern in it, he is every way equal to, I shall only add in this place, that from Mr. Chapman's long tried honesty and integrity, which sends him home poor and pennyless, except the savings of his pay, I consider it my duty to refer your Lordship to him for every and the most minute information that could be required from me if I were present to answer any questions that your Lordship might require being informed on.

Leave of absence  
for Chapman.

Testimony in  
favour of  
Chapman.

I enclose the usual lists of superintendents and civil officers, present and absent.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

GENERAL Statement of the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement in New South Wales, 24th February, 1804.

General  
statement of  
inhabitants.

*Civil Department Victualled.*

1 Governor, 1 Lieut.-Governor and Lieut.-Colonel of New South Wales Corps, 1 Dep'ty Judge-Advocate, 1 Commissary, 1 Principal Surgeon, 1 Deputy Provost-Marshal, 1 Secretary to the Governor and Deputy Commissary, 1 Chaplain (one absent on leave in England), 4 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Surveyor-General (invalided), 1 Acting-Surveyor (Surv'r-Gen'l absent on leave in England), 3 Deputy Commissary's, 16 superintendents, storekeepers, vintners, &c., 5 women, 1 child above ten years, 5 children above two years, 5 children under two years.

*Military Department Victualled.*

1 Lieut.-Colonel and Lieut.-Governor, 3 Captains, 1 Major, 3 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Q'rmaster, 1 Paymaster, 1 Sur-

\* Note 180.

1804.  
1 March.

General  
statement of  
inhabitants.

geon, 22 serjeants, 14 drummers, 353 privates, 40 women, 40 children above ten years, 79 children above two years, 15 children under two years.

*People not Victualled from the Store.*

2,480 men, 1,012 women, 974 children; 4,466, number not victualled from the stores; 3,642, number of full rations not victualled.

*Convicts and Free People Victualled from the Store.*

1,452 men, 236 women, 57 children above ten years, 4 and Orphan School 54, 216 children above two years, 46 children under two years.

*Numbers Victualled at the different Rations.*

17 orphans (out of school), 1,809 whole, 339 two-thirds, 300 half, 61 quarter.

2,569, number victualled from the public stores; 2,260, number of full rations victualled.

*Settlers.*

543 men, 10 women.

7,035 number of souls in the settlement.

Provisions  
in store.

*Weeks' Provisions in the Store at the established Ration.*

45 weeks 1½ day, wheat and flour; 12 weeks 3½ days, beef and suet 129 weeks 6 days, pork; 15 weeks 3½ days, maize; for barter, sugar.

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

Return of  
government  
grain, potatoes,  
and flax.

RETURN of Government Wheat, Maize, Barley, etc., in Bushels raised by the Convicts at Public Cultivation from January 1803 to January 1804 as Estimated, being in Stacks—With the Remains of Wheat Raised in 1802.

Settlement.	Wheat of 1803.	Wheat of 1802.	Maize.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Flax.
Toongabbe.....	1,300	700	...	...	tons. About 20	a. r. p. 7 2 39
Hawkesbury.....	4,200	2,600	1,000	240	...	10 0 0
Castle Hill .....	3,000	...	6,000	60	...	...
	8,500	3,300	7,000	300	20 tons	17 2 39

At Castle Hill there are now 700 Acres fit for Cultivation.

At Toongabbe about 200 do do

At Hired Farm Hawkesbury 240 do do

1140

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Sydney, March 16th, 1803



ESTIMATED produce of Grounds sowed with Wheat by the Convicts at Public Labor and by Individuals during the year 1803, which will be Harvested: The Wheat in November next and the Maize in March for the use of the year 1804.

Government Grounds and people supported by the Crown.	Individuals Grounds Cultivated with Wheat and Maize and People not Victualled by the Crown supported therefrom.
Say 600 Acres sowed with Wheat, which is less by 68 acres than returned at Muster 30th June.	Say 6000 Acres sowed with Wheat less by 456 than returned at Muster.
18 Bushels produce pr Acre which is under rated.	18 Bushels produce per Acre under rated.
10,800 Bushels Estimated from Government Grounds	108,000 Bushels Estimated from Grounds of Private Cultivators.
Say 300 Acres are planted with Maize.	Say 4000 Acres planted with Maize less by 88 than the return at Muster.
40 Bushels produce pr. Acre under rated.	40 Bushels produce per Acre under-rated.
12,000 Bushels Estimated from Government Grounds.	100,000 Bushels of Maize Estimated from Grounds of Private Cultivators.
Full Rations Victualled, 30th June, 1803. . . . .	Full Rations not supported by the Crown who are to be maintained from the above
Do supposed may be Victualled by increase of	Say each full Ration consumes 15 lbs. a week . . . . .
Arrivals during this year and 1804. . . . .	Weekly consumption for 3380 full Rations . . . . .
Weekly allowance of Wheat for each full Ration . . . . .	Do for Do . . . . .
Do . . . . . 104 lbs.	Do . . . . . 50700 lbs.
Do . . . . . 31,000 lbs.	Do . . . . . 2686400 lbs.
Do . . . . . 1,638,000 lbs.	Do . . . . . Equal to 47,078 Bushels.
Do . . . . . 29,250 Bushels.	Estimated produce of Grounds sowed as above. . . . .
Estimated produce of Government Grounds as above. . . . .	Do . . . . . 10,800 "
Wanting to complete the Issue for the year 1804 . . . . .	Do . . . . . 18,450 "
Say 7000 Bushels of Wheat at 8/ a Bushel will be received in payment for Government Debts	Do . . . . . 7000 "
This quantity may be necessary to purchase from private Cultivators in this Colony during the Year 1804.	Do . . . . . = £2800
	Do . . . . . = £4580
Yearly proportion of Maize at 3 lbs. each full Ration a week for 3000 full Rations.	Do . . . . . 468,000 lbs.
Equal at 60 lbs. per Bushel to . . . . .	Do . . . . . 7,800 Bushels.
Estimated Number of Bushels from Government Grounds . . . . .	Do . . . . . 12,000 "
There will be no necessity to purchase any maize.	No Calculation is necessary here for Maize.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1804.  
1 March.  
Estimates of agricultural produce.

Sydney, N. S. Wales,

Feby. 11th, 1804.

1804.  
1 March.Return of  
land in  
cultivation.

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land sown with Grain,  
Pasture and Fallow Land. The names of the Persons by  
whom the said Lands are held.

By whom held.	No. of Acres.
The Crown .....	82,099
The Governor .....	"
Lieutenant Governor .....	100
Colonel—Absent on the King's Leave and holds no Land.	
Lieutenant Colonel—Lieutenant Governor.	
Major—Lieutenant Governor of Norfolk Island.	
<i>Captains, Vizt.</i>	
George Johnston .....	790
Edward Abbott .....	704
Anthony F. Kemp .....	"
<i>Lieutenants, Vizt.</i>	
Thomas Davis .....	50
Thomas Hobby .....	500
John Brabyn .....	200
Nicholas Bayly .....	680
<i>Ensigns, etc., Vizt.</i>	
William Minchin .....	20
Surgn. John Harris .....	69
Pay Mr. Wm. Cox (suspended) .....	180
Qr. Mr. Thos. Laycock .....	139
<i>Civil Officers and Superintendants.</i>	
Richard Atkins .....	146
John Palmer .....	1,070
Thomas Smyth .....	660
Samuel Marsden .....	651
Thomas Jamison .....	"
D'Arcy Wentworth .....	340
Augustus Alt .....	100
Thomas Arndell .....	630
W. N. Chapman .....	"
James Williamson .....	325
Garnham Blaxcell .....	"
Thomas Moore .....	502
William Bennett .....	30
James Wilshire .....	120
Richd. Fitzgerald .....	90
John Jamieson .....	"
Nicholas Divine .....	210
William Baker .....	26
G. W. Evans .....	90
Michl. Nowland .....	"
Thomas Rowley .....	1,040

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land sown with Grain,  
Pasture and Fallow Land, &c.—*continued.*

1804.  
1 March.

<i>Absentees, Vizt.</i>		
By whom held		No. of Acres.
John McArthur .....		3,400
John Townson .....		100
Willm. Balmain .....		1,480
Richd. Johnson .....		100
William Kent .....		1,250
Charles Grimes .....		100

Return of  
land in  
cultivation.

<i>Settlers.</i>		
285 holding various allotments up to and including 30 Acres .....		5,849
71 Do from 30 to 50 .....		2,619
87 Do Do 50 to 100 .....		5,439
101 Do Do 100 to 200 .....		8,140
6 Do Do 200 to 300 .....		1,070
1 Do Do 300 to 400 .....		350
1 Do Do 400 to 500 .....		470
1 Do Do 500 to 1,028 .....		1,028
<hr/>		<hr/>
553		125,476
		<hr/>

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[A copy of the commissary's return of grain and flour in store has not yet been found.]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

ORDERS RE ASSISTANCE TO SETTLERS.

6th February, 1804.

No person whatever is to employ any prisoner whose term of transportation is not expired, without a certificate of leave, on pain of forfeiting, on conviction before two magistrates, the sum of £20 sterling to the Orphan Fund, and 2s. 6d. for each day they have employed such prisoner until he be regularly indented for. Applications for indented servants to be made to the principal magistrates of the respective districts on Fridays, who will lay them before the Governor, when such as are allowed may indent the following Friday at the respective magistrates, when the prisoner will be assigned.

Employment  
of convict  
labour.

The General Orders in last week's paper\* respecting the oxen and cattle to be bartered, being inaccurately inserted, that mistake is rectified by the following General Orders, viz:—

“As an encouragement to settlers holding and cultivating grants of land, who are approved of for their industry and good conduct, His Excellency, with the approbation of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in consequence of the Governor's recommendation of the 21st of August, 1801, and Instructions received by the Calcutta, directs the following notice to be given:—

Government  
cattle offered  
to settlers.

“Such approved settlers as may procure ploughs or carts, as stated in the General Orders of the 7th of May, 1803, will be furnished with oxen to hire proportionate to the merits and exertions

\* Note 181.

1804.  
1 March.  
Government  
cattle offered  
to settlers.

of the settlers; the hire to be paid into the stores in wheat during the March quarters, in the proportion of 10 bushels a year for two years, when the ox or oxen are each to be purchased for 70 bushels of wheat, otherwise to be returned to Government, who will also claim them before that period, or during the time they are lent, if they are ill-treated or not applied to the purpose lent for, viz., to enable the settler to procure his agricultural and carrying labour at a cheap and profitable rate. In case of the animal's death by any sudden accident not proceeding from ill-treatment, notice is to be immediately given to the superintendent of stock, who is to be informed of any disease that may attack them; otherwise the settler to be responsible for their value.

"Cows, one remove from the Bengal breed, to approved and deserving settlers with families, will be occasionally bartered for on the following conditions:—

"1st. Cows of the above description are valued for the ensuing year at £28 a head, which sum is to be paid into the stores in wheat on delivery of the cow; but if circumstances should induce the Governor to allow of the value being paid by two half-yearly payments from the time the cow is delivered, if any failure occurs in making the payments when due, or shortly after, the purchase to be invalidated, the stock returned to Government, and the payment already made forfeited.

"2nd. The cow and her produce to be unalienable until the third generation, unless the Governor's especial permission is obtained in writing, if particular cases of difficulty or distress render that indulgence necessary, which will undergo a strict inquiry of the motives and considerations of such an alienation.

"3rd. Every person whatever is strictly charged and commanded not to purchase such stock without the Governor's written sanction.

"4th. Those cows that have been hired are to be purchased on the above conditions or returned to Government."

The General Order of July 31st, 1802,\* restricting settlers from making away with the stock they are furnished with from Government to breed from, and the forfeitures thereunto annexed, continue in full force.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

*[This was the general order, dated 7th May, 1803, a copy of which was also forwarded with Governor King's despatch, marked "General No. 3," and dated 7th August, 1803.]*

[Enclosure No. 5.]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Sydney, New South Wales,  
10th December, 1802.

THE Governor being anxious to place the acquirement of Stock within the reach of the industrious, independent Settler, the following Premiums are fixed on for the Year 1803:—

The Arrangement of the districts now settled being nearly alike in Soil and local Situation, such settlers living on and

\* Note 181.

Premiums of  
stock for  
competition  
amongst  
settlers.

cultivating their Farms (who are independent of any assistance or appointment whatever from Government), wishing to become Candidates for the following Premiums, will give their Names to the Reverend Mr. Marsden, at Parramatta, and T. Arndell, Esq., at Hawkesbury, on or before the First Day of January, 1803, for the Governor's Approval.

1804.  
1 March.  
Premiums of  
stock for  
competition  
amongst  
settlers.

#### *Arrangement of Districts.*

Section I.—Liberty Plains, Concord, Bulanaming, Petersham, Sydney, and Parramatta.

Section II.—Eastern Farms, Field of Mars, Ponds, Northern Boundary, Kissing Point, Toongabbee, Baulkham Hills, and Seven Hills.

Section III.—Prospect.

Section IV.—George's River.

Section V.—Richmond Hill.

Section VI.—Hawkesbury throughout.

#### *Agricultural Premiums.*

First, For 20 Acres of Wheat and 30 Acres of Maize, of Forward Crop, in the best and highest state of cultivation, cleanest, and clearest of weeds, &c., 2 Heifers and 2 Ewes;

Second, For 15 Acres of Wheat and 20 of Maize, ditto, ditto, 1 Heifer;

Third, for 10 Acres of Wheat and 15 of Maize, ditto, ditto, 2 Ewes.

The Candidates' Claims to be examined a Month before the Wheat Harvest, and a Month before the Corn is pulled. The Inspectors to be admitted at all times by the Candidates.

The Prizes will be adjudged to Three successful Candidates of each Section, on the first Monday in April, 1804.

Three Prizes will also be decreed to the Three Settlers (as above) in all the Districts, whose Land is in the highest and best state of cultivation, and who have the best and most comfortable Dwelling and Out-houses, viz.:—To the First, 2 Steers; To the Second best, 1 ditto; and to the Third best, 2 Ewes. To be adjudged on the First Monday in April, 1804.

#### *Premiums for Stock.*

To those who breed the greatest quantity of Swine, and return not less than 4,000 lb. at 6d. per lb. into the Stores, from March 1st to August 1st, 1803, One Heifer and One Ewe;

To the Second best, returning not less than 3,000 lbs., Three Ewes;

Prizes for  
agriculture.

Prizes for  
stock-breeding.

1804.  
1 March.  
Premiums of  
stock for  
competition  
amongst  
settlers.

To the Third best, returning not less than 2,000 lbs., One Ewe and One Lamb.

To be adjudged on the First Monday in August, 1803.

If it be proved that a Candidate has received the least assistance from any Person, in consideration of having a Part of the adjudged Premiums, or for any other Recompense or Reward, the Claim of such Candidate will be rejected.

The Heifers and Steers are to be of the Cape Breed, Or one remove from the Bengal, and 2 yrs. old.

The Stock thus adjudged to be subject to the Restrictions and Regulations pointed out by the General Orders of the 31st of July, 1802.\*

By command,  
W. N. CHAPMAN,  
Secretary.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

ADDRESSES FROM SETTLERS IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS, CONVEYING  
THANKS FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

(No. 1.)

Address from  
settlers at  
Kissing Point.

AN Address to His Excellency Governor King from the Settlers at Kissing Point and the adjacent Districts.

29th March, 1803.

WE, the settlers and landholders at Kissing Point, and the adjacent districts, humbly beg leave to address your Excellency, and express our warmest thanks for the numerous advantages we have derived since you took command in this colony.

You have, by an unremitting attention to our welfare and future prosperity of the settlement, relieved us from the numerous oppressions we have laboured under for many years past, by suppressing the infamous and ruinous monopolies which existed, whereby the industrious settler was prevented from supporting his family, and daily sinking into wretchedness and despair.

You have, by the extirpation of that great evil, rendered our lives comfortable, our circumstances easy, our families happy, and given a prospect to our children of becoming useful members to society, which otherways must have had no other opening into the world than a life of trouble, and in all probability a life of infamy.

You have, by your impartial and just Government over those under your command, brought to us that sense of liberty which we never felt before. By your administration of justice, the rich, the poor, the free, and the bond, enjoy the same priviledges as if in our mother country, where no distinctions are made.

\* Note 181.

We, therefore, most humbly offer up our thanks to your Excellency, and most solemnly beg to assure you that the good Government we now live under has not only attached us to yourself, but to our most Gracious Sovereign, whose Government and person, or those deputed by them, shall always meet the warmest loyal and most firm protection from each and every of us hereunto subscribed.

*[This was signed by 27 Kissing Point Settlers.]*

(No. 2.)

AN Address to His Excellency Governor King from the Settlers at Richmond Hill.

1804.  
1 March.  
Address from  
settlers at  
Kissing Point.

Richmond Hill, 1st January, 1803.

Address from  
the settlers at  
Richmond Hill.

May it please your Excellency.

We, the undersigned, in behalf of ourselves and the other settlers in the settlement of Richmond Hill, humbly beg leave to address your Excellency, and thus acknowledge our sincere and grateful thanks for the manifold blessings we freely enjoy from your determined, just, and salutary Government; namely, first by your wholly crushing monopoly in every species of traffick, where-soever it appeared, and by the unwearied pains you have been graciously pleased continually to take in the fair distribution of the necessaries of life that have from time to time been imported to this country during your happy governance over us, by which means we enjoy the fruits of our labour, and ourselves and families are made happy.

And we further beg leave unfeignedly to offer our grateful acknowledgements to your Excellency for your just protection and encouragements at all times to us and other settlers in this colony, in allowing us this harvest, and at other times men off the stores, continuing the price of wheat, offering premiums for agriculture, &c., and for all your Excellency's other good acts and elaborate toils for the general benefit of this colony, too many to enumerate, all proving that your Excellency has our welfare at heart, for which it shall be our constant study to shew ourselves not unworthy of your encouragement and protection, and ever pray for your prosperity, and a long continuance of your benign Government over us.

*[Signed by 29 settlers.]*

*[Similar addresses were presented by 59 settlers at Mulgrave Place and 95 settlers at Sydney.]*

[Enclosure No. 7.]

*[A copy of the return of settlers and remarks thereon is not available.]*





QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENTS—continued.

1803.	Various Employments.											Servants.					Recapitulate.					General Total.																	
	Month.											Settlement.					Sadlers.	Natural History Painters and Botanists.	Tanners, Tool Helvers, and Thatchers.	Orphan House and Brewery.	Boats Crews.		Govt. Gardens and Vineyards.	Colonial Vessels.	Town Gang.	Jail Gang.	Constables and Watchmen.	Carrying Water for Guards.	Attending Hospitals.	Sick and Convalescents.	Tailors, Shoemakers, and Barbers.	Printers and Book-binders.	To Commis'd Officers, Civil and Military, including Superintendants.	Non Commis'd. Officers of the New South Wales Corps.	Overseers, Constables, and Freeman, doing Govt. work as Artificers.	To Settlers.	Overseers, Stock-keepers, and Employed in Agriculture.	Artificers, etc., Employed in Buildings.	Shipwrights and Boat Builders.
Decr. ....	Sydney .....	1	2	1	3	16	4	12	24	11	24	2	10	21	5	4	69	2	23	2	27	42	191	96	467														
	Parramatta .....	1	3	10	...	9	10	...	4	2	29	3	4	16	7	...	41	9	13	9	67	2	167	63	403														
	Hawkesbury .....	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	2	2	1	...	14	6	6	77	84	...	31	98	234														
	Toongabbe .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	24	1	60														
	Castle Hill .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	17	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	38	3	283														
	Total .....	2	5	19	3	25	15	12	28	13	79	6	18	59	18	4	124	4	45	88	425	266	44	451	261	1447													

1804.  
1 March.  
Return of  
employment.

1804.  
1 March.  
Return of  
employment.

QUARTERLY Employment of Female Convicts, December, 1803.

Month.	Settlement.	Woolen Manufactory.	Spinning, Picking Oakum, etc.	Husking Corn and Picking Weeds.	Taking Care of Government Huts.	Sail Makers.	Orphan House.	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.	Remarks.
1803 Decr. ....	Sydney.....	..	16	4	..	1	3	9	..	3	6	..	1	12	5	34	94	.....
	Parramatta .....	65	..	..	..	..	3	7	1	3	1	..	..	1	6	5	91	.....
	Hawkesbury .....	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	1	..	37	.....
	Toongabbe .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	.....
	Castle Hill .....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	12	.....
	Total .....	65	16	16	3	1	6	16	1	7	7	7	1	32	15	14	39	328

[Enclosure No. 9.]

[Copies of the correspondence and papers re allowances to the subaltern in charge of the battery and re a mounted bodyguard for the governor are not available.\*]

1804.  
1 March.  
Enclosures  
transmitted.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

[A copy of this requisition for medicines is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 11.]

[This enclosure consisted of seven papers, copies of which were forwarded as papers numbered 9 to 15 in Enclosure No. 3 to Governor King's despatch marked "Separate A," and dated 9th May, 1803; see page 130 et seq.]

[Enclosure No. 12.]

[This consisted of the letter dated 7th June, 1803; see page 301 et seq., re the pardoning of Lieutenant Bellasis.]

[Enclosure No. 13.]

[Copies of the papers re the sale of Foveaux's sheep are not available.]

[Enclosure No. 14.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY KING.

Sir,

Portsmouth, 8th March, 1799.

In consequence of the communication you have made to me respecting the colony in New South Wales, I feel it a duty incumbent on me to propose such an arrangement as might probably remove some of the evils complained of, which has been partly carried into effect by the cloathing and some other articles lately sent out being to be disposed of to those who do not labour for the publick benefit, or who receive salaries from the Crown, instead of being given away, which has hitherto been the case.

Proposal for the  
establishment  
of a government  
retail store.

For many years there will be a want of certain stores and other articles of real utility to the inhabitants, which can only be supplied from England; nor can it be thought unreasonable that the publick should be remunerated for that expence when bestowed on those who receive payment for their services, or that class which does not benefit the publick by their labour.

And that those supplies should be constant, and turned to a beneficial account, both for the interest of the publick and the colonist, in reducing the publick expences, reconciling the inhabitants to their situation, destroying the imposing and oppressive monopolys that have existed (whereby the industrious individual

\* Note 182.

1804.  
1 March.  
Proposal for the  
establishment  
of a government  
retail store.

has been driven from ease and comfort to indigence and misery), and removing those animosities that have so much prevailed. On those grounds I beg, sir, to submit the enclosures to your consideration, the one containing such regulations as I do not doubt will be fully sufficient, and the other a list of such articles to be sent out yearly as would be productive of much good to the colony and interest to the Crown, by being disposed of to individuals for their personal use.

And as those articles ought to be kept apart and distinct from the stores and clothing sent for the convicts at public labour, I beg to suggest the propriety of any cloathing in future sent for the use of such convicts being of a different quality and colour to that sent out for sale, which would be attended with many advantages; and altho' a liberal supply of many articles has been sent out during the last two years for the public use of the colony, I beg to add a third list of such articles as I conceive the colony may need in another year.

Great inconveniences have occurred by the want of some circulating medium which has never existed in the colony. How far it would be proper to grant the convenience of a few tons of copper coin, and to attach a greater value to it than its intrinsic worth, I beg to submit to your consideration, in case you should see it necessary to refer the consideration of it to the Committee on Coins now sitting.

The remote situation of the colony, and the impossibility of the inhabitants procuring any articles of use or comfort, but thro' the aid of Government, or being subject to the greatest impositions by those who retail articles, which they purchase from masters of ships, make me hope that some relief will be granted to their necessities.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Sub-enclosure No. 1.]

PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT STORE.

Proposed  
regulations for  
a government  
store.

Proposals for establishing and regulations for conducting a selling store for various articles necessary for the use of the inhabitants of his Majesty's colony in New South Wales.

THAT no inconvenience or disappointment may arise for want of these supplies, there should be two returns or lists made out, and sent yearly by the Commissary, and approved by the Governor, to his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, one of which lists should be for articles wanted for the use of the Crown, and the other of such necessary articles wanted for the inhabitants, to be disposed of to individuals in

return for grain, live stock, or for money; and the utmost attention ought to be paid that no more of any species be demanded than may be wanted by the Crown or inhabitants in the course of the year.

1804.  
1 March.

Proposed  
regulations for  
a government  
store.

The articles demanded should (to prevent inconvenience) be sent out yearly, packed in cases or casks. As many as possible of the latter would be preferable, and if watertight they would turn to good account in being sold to whalers at an advance of 20 per cent., consigned to the Governor, who will, of course, give the whole in charge to the Commissary, by whom they should be lodged in a store, entirely separate from any other store, and placed under the management and particular charge of one of the Deputy Commissaries.

An invoice of the prime cost should be sent to the Governor. If the articles sent should arrive in a general good condition, the advance on those articles should not exceed 30 per cent. on perishable and 15 per cent. on imperishable articles; but if a great part be damaged, such further advance may be laid by the Governor as may indemnify the Crown for goods damaged, exclusive of the first advance, which is for freight, expenses, and losses by issuing in small quantities, and as soon as convenient after the arrival of such goods public notice should be given of the price at which these articles will be disposed of.

The store for the sale and exchange of these articles should not be opened but at stated periods, previous to which the Commissary should deliver a list to the Governor of articles wanted, for whom, and proposed mode of payment, and receive his directions, which he is strictly to comply with.

The Commissary should deliver to the Governor a signed return of the articles disposed of, and for what consideration at such periods as an issue may be made; also, an annual account thereof, specifying the receipt, issue, and remains, together with the produce thereof, either in money, grain, or animal food, signed by the Commissary, examined and approved by the Governor, should be sent to the Secretary of State, and duplicates to the Secretaries of his Majesty's Treasury, and to the Commissioners for auditing public accounts. In these annual accounts the persons supplied are to sign their names as vouchers for the expenditure.

No article should be delivered unless the purchaser has lodged an equivalent in the public store or made payment in money (excepting in such cases where the Governor may judge necessary to grant that indulgence to any family that may be distressed until their crops are ripe or stock in a marketable state).

1804.  
1 March.

Proposed  
regulations for  
a government  
store.

Officers, civil and military, and soldiers (on the requisition of the commanding officer) may be supplied with such articles as they may want for their personal use only, on making payments as above, or by bills on the colonial or regimental agents.

If any person should abuse this indulgence by procuring, by means of agents or in any other the most indirect manner, any greater quantity of these articles than comes to the share of an individual or family for the purpose of retailing it out again, every person so offending should be deprived of every future supply, and otherwise dealt with as the offence may deserve.

If any person acting under the Commissary's directions do not comply with his orders, or are convicted of any improper conduct in the just discharge of their duty, the offender should be dismissed from his employment, and such other notice taken of the offence as the Governor may judge proper.

As circumstances may occur wherein it may be necessary to use articles sent out for sale for the public service of the colony, in such cases the Commissary should not make that deviation without a written order from the Governor for that purpose.

[Sub-enclosure No. 2.]

ARTICLES TO BE SENT.

Stores for barter and sale.	1,904 caps.	4 boats graplines.
	261 coats.	13 coils white rope.
	312 kettles.	6 —* lamps for hospitals,
	21,773 gaiters.	jails, &c.
	10,033 hats.	649 hammocks.
	664 hats and feathers.	48 blankets.
	4,400 haversacks.	206 lb. candles.
	50 helmets.	64 hoes.
	20 casks horseshoes, nails,	65 shovels.
	hammers, &c.	1 steelyard.
	8,560 jackets.	1 beam, triangle, and scales.
	99 knapsacks.	12 c., 2 qr. weights.
	5,000 materials for shoes.	64 lanthorns.
	5,834 stocks.	31 sets of measures for corn.
	35 sashes.	243 pearl barley.
	829 sets of saddlery.	28 lb. portable soup.
	28,705 pairs of shoes.	254 scupper nails.
	15,252 shirts.	30 tin pots.
	2,313 beds. complete sets.	Wood bowles, platters, and spoons
	224 blankets.	

\* Manuscript illegible.

[Enclosure No. 15.]

[Copies of the orders to the commissary were also forwarded in Enclosure No. 2, to the despatch of Acting-Governor King to the Duke of Portland, marked "No. 4," and dated 21st August. 1801.]

[Enclosure No. 16.]

[This was a copy of the letter, dated 23rd September, 1800, from Under Secretary King to the Governor of New South Wales.]

1804.  
1 March.

[Enclosure No. 17.]

RETURN of Oil and Skins Imported in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales between the 1st Day of January 1802 and the 31st Day of December following.

Return of oil and skins imported and exported.

25,660 Skins  
34 Ton Oil

W. N. CHAPMAN,  
Naval Officer.

RETURN of Oil and Skins Exported in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, Between the 1 Day of Jany. 1802 and the 31st Day of December following.

W. N. CHAPMAN,  
Naval Officer.

RETURN of Oil and Skins imported in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, between the 1st day of January, 1803, and the 31st day of December following:—

21,742 skins.  
112 tons elephant oil.

RETURN of Skins exported from His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, between the 1st day of January, 1803, and the 31st day of December, following:—

26,500 skins.

W. N. CHAPMAN, Naval Officer.

[Enclosure No. 18.]

Sydney, 11th Feby., 1804.

STATEMENT of the time the Cattle belonging to the Crown in New South Wales will last at Whole, Two-thirds, and half Ration for the Numbers Victualled from the Stores Vizt. 2273 Full Rations.

Calculation *re* live stock as rations.

		Wks.	Days	Wks.	Days	
2213	Cattle at 300 lbs. each—	663,900	lbs.—	38	4	} 40 6 at Full
1321	Sheep at 30 lbs. each—	39,630	lbs.—	2	2	
2213	Cattle at 300 lbs. each—	663,900	lbs.—	57	6	} 61 2 at $\frac{2}{3}$ rds.
1321	Sheep at 30 lbs. each—	39,630	lbs.—	3	3	
2213	Cattle at 300 lbs. each—	663,900	lbs.—	77	1	} 81 5 at half
1321	Sheep at 30 lbs. each—	39,630	lbs.—	4	1	

1804.  
1 March.  
Return of  
live stock.

AN Account of Stock belonging to the Crown in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, with the increase and decrease from the 1st day of January to the 31st December, 1803.

	Horn'd cattle.				Horses.						Sheep.				Asses.			Swine.			Remarks.		
	Bulls.	Cows.	Bull calves.	Cow calves.	Oxen.	Stallions.	Mares.	Filleys.	Colts.	Geldings.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Ewe lambs.	Wether lambs.	Male.	Female.	Br'ing sows.	Female slips.	Hogs.		Sucklins.	
1803.																							
Remains 1st Jan'y..	14	425	467	436	101	2	21	7	7	2	4	497	228	172	158	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchased .....	...	250	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	46
Received from ewe and wether lambs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	145	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Received from cow and bull calves...	4	55	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Received in ex- change .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Received from, lent, and stray'd .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Increase .....	1	275	229	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	297	194	...	...	...	13	51	50	23	...	66
Total .....	19	731	743	669	164	2	21	7	10	3	9	648	415	469	355	3	3	13	51	50	23	...	27
Decrease .....	2	34	85	70	32	2	...	...	...	2	122	78	153	193	1	...	...	2	32	...	...	...	42
Remains 1st Jan'y, 1804 .....	17	697	658	599	132	2	19	7	10	3	7	526	337	316	162	2	3	11	19	50	23	...	32
																							34
																							1
																							2

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.



1804.  
1 March.

Return of  
live stock.

RETURN of Government Stock for 3rd March 1804 Expence, Decrease, and Remains to 10th March 1804.

Place Where kept. Increase and Decrease, etc.	Cattle.				Horses.				Asses.		Sheep.				Swine.						
	Bulls.	Cows.	Bull Calves.	Cow Calves.	Oxen.	Males.	Mares.	Fillies.	Colts.	Male.	Female.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Ewe Lambs.	Lamb.	Place Where.	Breeding Sows.	Fem. Slips.	Hogs.	Sucklings.
Paramatta .....	6	147	139	50	40	2	19	7	12	2	3	7	244	305	316	162	Hawkesbury .....	6	2	28	10
Increase Ditto .....	4	157	82	227	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Toongabbee .....	3	10	15	10
Toongabbee .....	2	36	96	1	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	277	..	..	..	Castle Hill .....	15	5	15	..
Increase Ditto .....	4	336	406	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Remains .....	24	17	58	20
Seven Hills .....	1	15	7	5	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Recd. from James Cleaver	3	..	3	..
Increase Ditto .....	17	691	733	660	125	2	19	7	12	2	3	7	521	305	316	162	Do ,, Mr. Briben ...	1	..	..	4
Total of Increase .....	17	691	733	660	125	2	19	7	12	2	3	7	521	305	316	162		28	17	61	24
Decrease by Accidents .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Supplied the Stores .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Government House .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Bartered for Grain .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Given to Settlers, etc. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Whole of Decrease .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..					
Whole of Remains .....	17	691	732	660	124	2	19	7	12	2	3	7	521	303	316	162					

[Enclosure No. 19.]

[A copy of the invoice of timber shipped on H.M.S. Calcutta has not been found.]

1804.  
1 March.  
Return of  
government  
shipping.

[Enclosure No. 20.]  
His MAJESTY'S and Colonial Vessels employed for the Public Service of His Majesty's Colony in New South  
Wales, March 1st, 1804.

Names.	Rigged.	Tons	When and where built or purchased.	No. of Officers and Men.	Pay per Month.	Pay per Annum.	In what State.	General Employment.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Buffalo	Ship	...	On the establishment of the Navy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Expected every day from Bengal.
Supply and Investigator.	Hulks	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Condemned	Receive empty Casks and other Stores.
Lady Nelson	Brig	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	In good repair	Arrived from England in December, 1800; is now at Van Diemen's Land.
Francis	Schooner	40	Came in Frame from England, per Pitt, in March, 1792.	Master .....	4 0 0	52 0 0	Repairing ...	Has been very actively employed in going between Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, bringing Grain from Hawkesbury, and Coals from Hunter's River.
Integrity	Cutter	59	Began in August, 1802; Launched in January, 1804.	Chief Mate .....	2 5 0	29 5 0	.....	Is now gone to Port Phillip and Bass's Straits, and will be a most useful Vessel to this Colony.
Resource	Schooner	26	Built out of Port-poise's Wreck.	2nd do .....	2 5 0	29 5 0	.....	
Bee	Sloop	11	Longboat, decked ...	8 Able Seamen ...	11 4 0	146 0 0	Rebuilding	
A large punt	.....	12½	Built here	Master and 3 men who receive an extra Ration from the Stores.	19 14 0	256 10 0	In good repair	A very useful vessel for bringing Grain, &c. from the different Settlements, and many other very useful Public Services.
3 long Boats	.....	...	Very old	.....	.....	.....	Rebuilding now.	Employed transporting Timber from the Interior to Sydney, and transporting provisions and grain.
1 Pinnace	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Constantly repairing	Variously employed in the Harbour.
3 Small Boats	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1 large Flat	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....		

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 20—*continued.*]1804.  
1 March.

RETURN of Schooners and Sloops, belonging to and employed by  
Individuals, in His Majesty's territory of New South Wales,  
28th February, 1804. Return of  
shipping owned  
privately.

Vessel's name.	Owner's name	Tons.	Where built, or where rose upon.	How generally employed.
Gov. King, schooner	Kable and Co. ...	38	Sydney .....	Bass's Straits, Hawkes- bury and Coal Rivers.
Endeavour do	do .....	31	do .....	do do
Edwin do	Jno. Palmer, Esq.	30	.....	do do
Marcia do	Sim'n Lord .....	26	Cato's launch, rose upon at Sydney.	do do
James, sloop .....	Thos. Raby .....	14	Sydney .....	Hawkesbury and Coal Rivers.
Raven do .....	do .....	12	do .....	do do
Wm. and Mary, sloop	Wm. Miller .....	12	do .....	do do
Nancy, sloop .....	Andw. Thompson	20	Hawkesbury .....	Bass's Straits, &c.
Hope do .....	do ...	16	do .....	do do
John do .....	J. Palmer, Esq. ...	30	Woolamoola .....	Bass's Straits, Hawkes- bury and Coal Rivers.
William do .....	do .....	16	Sydney .....	Hawkesbury
Good Intent, sloop	Saml. Chace .....	11	do .....	Bass's Straits, &c.
Improvement do	Josh. Smith .....	15	do .....	Hawkesbury and Coal Rivers.
Trimmer do ...	Hibbs and Smith	20	do .....	do do
Charlotte do ...	Inch and Williams	18	do .....	do do
Union do ...	Jno. Cavenaugh	10	do .....	do do
Argument .....	Ward and Eaton	9	do .....	do do
Diana .....	Kable and Co. ...	24	do .....	Bass's Straits, &c.
Hawkesbury .....	Andw. Thompson	37	Hawkesbury ...	do do
Speedwell, sloop ...	Jno. Grono .....	18	Sydney .....	Hawkesbury and Coal Rivers.
Speedy do ...	Jonath. Griffiths	17	Richmond Hill	do do
George do ...	J. Palmer, Esq. ...	28	Hawkesbury ...	Bass's Straits, &c.

1804.  
1 March.  
Medical and  
vital statistics.

[Enclosure No. 21.]

A GENERAL STATE of the Sick, Hurt, etc., in New South Wales from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1803.

Month.	Sick, Hurt, etc.						Births.						Deaths.					
	Civil and Free People.		N. South Wales Corps.		Convicts.		Civil and Free People.		N.S.W. Corps.		Con-victs.		Civil and Free People.		N. S. Wales Corps.		Convicts.	
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Officers.	Invalids.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Men.	Women.	Children.
January	7	6	5	8	...	...	53	11	7	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
February	5	5	5	7	...	...	145	15	6	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
March	6	2	3	1	5	1	58	12	7	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	4	5	3	5	...	...	55	9	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
May	3	1	1	4	...	...	49	10	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
June	5	1	1	4	...	...	71	11	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
July	1	...	...	5	1	1	40	12	3	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	1	...	...	5	1	1	41	12	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	4	1	...	4	...	...	64	11	4	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
October	2	...	...	5	3	1	54	4	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
November	2	...	1	5	3	...	47	6	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
December	2	1	1	6	3	1	48	9	3	...	...	5	3	...	...	1	...	...

THOS. JAMISON,  
Acting Principal Surgeon.

[Enclosure No. 22.]

General Hospital, Sydney, New South Wales.

A RETURN of Births and Deaths from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1803.

1804.  
1 March.Return of  
births and  
deaths.

[This return stated the names of the mothers and the dates of birth of twenty-seven male and eighteen female children. It also gave the particulars of forty-eight deaths from causes as follow: Consumption, two males, two females; Dysentery, 25 males, two females; Debility, one male, one female; Scurvy, 3 males; Dropsy, 2 males; Hydrothorax, one male; Venereal, 1 male; Gangrene, 1 male; Accident, 2 males, 2 children; Not diagnosed, 1 male, 2 females.]

THOS. JAMISON,  
Principal Surgeon.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked "Separate A with General Letter No. 3," per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

1st March, 1804.

With this I have the honor to enclose the Commissary's abstract of the contingent expences incurred within the colony for the year 1803, with such statements as appear necessary for your Lordship's information, to which is added a list of bills drawn by the Commissary in the above period, with vouchers in support thereof.

Expenditure  
for 1803.

From that abstract and list of bills it will appear that there has been drawn for to the amount of £16,926 1s., and that the remains thereof for the ensuing service of the colony, exclusive of the great increase and value of the stock, amounts to £10,427; that the expended difference is for arrears of contingent salaries, including a conditional bill of £600 for Lt.-Gov'r Paterson, amounting in all to £1,402, and £5,097 for grain—£6,499; that grain has been received in barter to the amount of £3,217 9s. 3d.; that there is grain in Government stacks to the amount of £4,400; and that there was due to the Crown by individuals the 31st last December, £10,392 14s. 0½d.\*

Details of  
expenditure.

On those heads I respectfully submit the following observations: When your Lordship considers that the sum of £7,495 4s. paid for the breeding stock, altho' it falls within the expenses of the year, is of a permanent and daily increasing value, I respectfully conceive that it ought not to be accounted as an annual expenditure for the year 1803, and still less the remains

Purchase of  
live stock.

\* Note 183.

1804.  
 1 March.  
 Actual and  
 apparent  
 expenditure  
 for 1803.

of the dollars, £1,330 12s., which are for the service of the present year 1804. And of the arrears of contingent salaries, including a conditional bill for Lt.-Govr. Paterson's pay, *if allowed*; the pay of the Norfolk's crew, which was lost at Otaheite, &c., amounting together to the sum of £1,147 8s. 9d., excepting the annual pay of the artillery and engineer officers, viz., £136 17s., at 7s. 6d. p'r day, as stated by the respective Orders; and the value of grain remaining in the stores from that purchase during the year 1803, viz., £1,372 4s., I humbly suggest that the aggregate of those sums, amounting to £11,211 1s. 9d., should not be considered as an annual expence, altho' it falls within the year. The difference between that sum and the amount drawn for, viz., £16,926 1s. 9d., being £5,715, I respectfully submit as our actual contingent expence for the year 1803.

Debts due to  
 government.

By the Commissary's accounts for the year 1802, it appears that the debts owing to the Crown, December 31st, 1802, was £4,954 4s. 1¾d.\* of which grain, to the amount of £3,217 9s. 3d. was paid during the last year.

By the enclosed abstract and the Commissary's accounts for 1803, your Lordship will observe that the debts due by individuals to the Crown on the 1st January last, amounted to £10,392 14s. 0½d.,† which includes what remained unpaid in the preceding year. This sum has accumulated this year by the necessaries supplied the settlers, and particularly those lately arrived, as well as the disappointments many of those who arrived last year have suffered; and altho' the extra supplies are not considered as making any returns, yet your Lordship will observe that every article thereof supplied for private use is charged and must be paid for. No means will be neglected to obtain as much of those debts as possible, some of which have been received, and payments are continuing; but much indulgence and some forbearance will be necessary, to shew those who have suffered by the unusual blights and drought we have experienced for the last two years.

Purchase of  
 grain by  
 tender.

Your Lordship will observe by the General Orders of February the 17th, that the wheat for the ensuing year supplied by those who owe no Government debts, was advertized to be offered by tenders at the lowest price per bushel. By the enclosures your Lordship will observe the settlers were against any reduction, and the only variation from the former price, 8s. a bushel, was by those who I easily foresaw would become monopolists. I, therefore, took the average of the tenders, and fixed the reduced price at 7s. 6d. a bushel for wheat at Sydney and Parramatta, and 7s.

Fixation of  
 price of wheat.

\* Annual supplies, £2,110 18s. 9¼d.; extra supplies, £2,843 5s. 4½d.; total, £4,954 4s. 1¾d.

† Annual supplies, £5,147 13s. 6½d.; extra supplies, £5,245 0s. 6d.; total, £10,392 14s. 0½d.

a bushel delivered at Hawkesbury. The reason for the difference of price at the different places is on account of the carriage round to Sydney from Hawkesbury, where there are not people victualled to consume the grain that is stored there. The reduced price is, therefore, on an average 9d. per bushel, which has given satisfaction to all but the monopolist. It will be adviseable to advertize the next year's supply of wheat to be given in tenders, and if the ensuing harvest should be favourable to make a further reduction.

1804.  
1 March.  
Fixation of  
price of wheat.

In addition to this saving, I have allowed a greater number of convicts to be indented to settlers since the receipt of your Lordship's last despatch, which has reduced our numbers at public cultivation to 244. This arrangement, which shall be extended as favourable occasions and claimants may offer, will be to the settlers' interest and a saving to the Crown as long as the individual can find a vent for the produce of his fields, which must depend on the wants of his family and what grain Government takes off his hands. Having detailed much of this subject in my letter No. 2 of this date, I shall only observe that the difference between the produce of the convict's labour at public cultivation and his maintenance and cloathing appears to me very considerable; but the observation of this year will guide me very much in relinquishing cultivation on the part of the Crown, altho' it certainly has been a very great resource.

Economy  
effected by the  
assigning of  
convicts.

I shall now proceed to state what in all probability will be the amount of any bills being drawn on the Treasury for the service of the present year.

Anticipated  
expenditure  
for 1804.

For the purchase of salt meat no expence will be incurred unless it is to pay for what Mr. Bass may bring.

For stores I see no appearance of a necessity for purchasing any, or cloathing, depending on the supplies from England.

The only object that may require bills being drawn for will be for grain purchased from those who have paid or owe no Government debts, and have not conveniences to secure their grain, and for the contingent allowances as p'r enclosed list.

By the Commissary's statement of provisions, 31st Dec'r, 1803, your Lordship will observe, we then had a sufficiency of grain and flour to last the year, including that in Government stacks, which is calculated to last twenty weeks; but as I have ever seen the advantage of having a reserve belonging to the Crown at the latter end of the year, as well as getting a store for the ensuing year, I shall not count on that 20 weeks (equal to 8,716 bushels of wheat), but endeavour to provide for it by collecting the Government debts, and receiving a proportion of wheat from those who have paid or owe no Government debts, an encourage-

Provisions  
in store.

1804.  
1 March.  
Supply of  
grain for  
Collins.

ment I trust your Lordship will consider due to that class. Those receipts it will also be necessary to extend to meet the demands of L't-Gov'r Collins, who, I understand, landed with only twelve months provisions; and to prevent that colony suffering any inconvenience it will be necessary to anticipate its wants. As the effect of a reduction of public labour, owing to short ration, is felt for a long time after, what the amount of those services may be I cannot say, but should suppose they will not exceed the necessity of the Commissary's drawing for more than £3,000 or £4,000, perhaps not so much, from a quantity of wheat being offered as a debt due to the Crown as stated in my separate letter on that subject.

Requisition  
for supplies.

I beg to refer your Lordship to the Commissary's annual accounts sent with this despatch, in his statement of the annual and extra supplies, the remains on the 31st last Decr. will be seen and from which a list of such articles as will be useful to the inhabitants here and at Norfolk Island for the year 1805, has been made out, as well as a list of articles necessary for the public use of the colony, without interfering with the purpose the annual supplies are sent for, and in making those requisitions, I hope it will appear I am guided, by as strict an œconomy in requiring, as in appropriating the stores sent for the use of the Colony. And should any of the articles expressed in my present requisition be on their way, before this reaches your Lordship, I have to request that they may be deducted from the lists now sent. Of the articles sent by the Calcutta for this settlement several have been landed at Port Phillip. None of those articles will be required from Lt. Govr. Collins, which will greatly increase his stock of sugar. A great proportion of the sugar sent here from England, as well as that purchased from Mr. Campbell, has been bartered with the officers and inhabitants during a period of six months, when there was no other in the Colony, which has tended to swell the debt due on the extra supplies. The general supply of that article as well as tea is become sufficiently abundant, by the arrival of two ships from India.

Supply of  
sugar.

Stoppages  
from rations  
of military.

By the enclosure your Lordship will observe the stoppage that has been made for the year 1803, by the Paymaster amounting to £1,742 3s. 11½d. for the full military rations issued to the New South Wales Corps, which I presume is a claim His Majesty's Treasury has on the regimental agents. This saving I have not noticed in any of the statements sent with these despatches.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.



[Enclosure No. 1.]  
 The Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in Acct. Current with  
 John Palmer Esqr. Commissary.

Dr.

1803.	To Live Stock and Sugar purchd.	1803.	By One Set of Bills in favour	Robt. Campbell ..	£	s.	d.
March 17..	" Vouch. No. 27	March 17	do do	do	7610	5	0
" 17..	" Spirits .....	" 31	do do	do	398	0	0
" 31..	" Salaries paid Engineers .....	" "	do do	do	123	15	0
" "	" Wages paid the Norfolk Bri- Crew .....	" "	do do	do	63	7	6
" "	" Grain purchd. from 1 Jany to 31 Mar. ....	" "	do do	do	51	10	0
" "	" Live Stock Purchased .....	" "	do do	do	216	2	1
" "	" Salary of William Peate .....	" "	do do	do	1693	16	1
April 16..	" 500 Spanish Dollars purchased for the Master of the Buf- falo to procure Stock. }	" "	do do	do	287	0	0
" "	" Salary to Coll. Paterson .....	" "	do do	do	496	4	6
" "	" Stallion etc. ....	" "	do do	do	280	11	6
" "	" Grain and Swines Flesh Purchd.	" "	do do	do	169	8	0
September 30	" Grain and do	April 16	do do	do	155	7	5
December 31	" Do and do	April 28	do do	do	119	12	0
" "	" Salary pd. G. Blaxcell .....	June 30	do do	do	356	0	0
" "	" Sundries Purchased .....	" "	do do	do	86	13	4
" "	" Salaries paid .....	" "	do do	do	150	0	0
" "	" do do .....	" "	do do	do	600	0	0
" "	" Balance due hereon to Cr. in Acct .....	" "	do do	do	72	0	0
	Examined and Approved		do do	do	2108	4	9
	Phillip Gidley King.		do do	do	283	17	6
	Sworn before me this 12th day of March, 1804.		do do	do	155	10	6
	Phillip Gidley King.		do do	do	60	0	0
			do do	do	42	61	9
			do do	do	133	7	0
			do do	do	25	0	0
			do do	do	1155	15	5
			do do	do	176	0	0
			do do	do	242	17	0
			do do	do	304	6	3
			do do	do	412	6	6
			do do	do	1875	0	0
			do do	do	116	0	0
			do do	do	177	16	3
			do do	do	£17,219	18	0

Sydney, New South Wales,  
 31 December, 1803.

JNO. PALMER,  
 Commissary.

1804.  
 1 March.  
 Commissary's  
 accounts  
 for 1803.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Sydney, New South Wales.

1804.  
1 March.Return of  
bills drawn  
in 1803.

LIST of Bills, drawn on His Majesty's Treasury by Mr. Commissary Palmer from the 1st January to 31st Decr. 1803. N.B.—The Annual Number given in the Second Column in Red Ink is in conformity to Lord Hobart's intimation of beginning each Year with No. 1 for the reasons stated in His Lordship's Letter to Governor King the 30th August, 1802.

Running No. of Bill	Annl. No. now Given	Date	In whose favour.	Amount drawn.			No. of Vou.	Articles Purchased. etc.
				£	s.	d.		
		1803.						
54	1	March 8	Robert Campbell ...	7,610	5	0	27	Live Stock, Sugar.
55	2	" 17	Do	308	0	0	28	Spirits.
56	3	" 31	Edward Abbott ...	123	15	0	29	Pay as Engineers.
57	4	" "	Geo. Bridges Bellassis..	63	7	6		
58	5	" "	Frans. Barrellier ...	51	10	0		
59	6	" "	Simeon Lord ...	216	2	11	30	Pay for the Crew of the Norfolk Brig.
60	7	" "	Robt. Campbell ...	1,693	16	1	31	Grain between 1st Jany. and 31st March.
61	8	" "	William Tcugh ...	287	0	0		
62	9	" "	Simeon Lord .....	496	4	6		
63	10	" "	Charles Grimes .....	280	11	6	32	Live Stock.
64	11	" "	James Larra .....	169	8	0		
65	12	" "	Thomas Rowley .....	397	0	0		
66	13	" "	Alexander Law.....	155	7	5	33	Salary due her Father.
67	14	" "	George Johnson .....	119	12	0		
68	15	" "	D'Arcy Wentworth .....	356	0	0		
69	16	" "	Mary Peate .....	86	13	4	34	Spanish Dollars, Pur- chased.
70	17	April 16	Edwd. H. Palmer...	150	0	0		
71	18	" 28	William Paterson	600	0	0	35	Pay as Lt. Governor.
72	19	June 30	John Harris .....	72	0	0	36	Stallion, etc., Pur- chased.
73	20	" "	Thomas Moore .....	103	0	0		
74	21	" "	Robt. Campbell ...	525	0	0	37	Grain and Swine's Flesh between the 1st April and 30 June, 1803.
75	22	" "	Do .....	226	18	9		
76	23	" "	Thomas Rowley ...	242	17	0		
77	24	" "	Jonas Archer .....	304	6	3	38	Spanish Dollars, Pur- chased.
78	25	" "	Simeon Lord .....	412	6	6		
79	26	October 19	Donald McLennan	1,875	0	0		
				£	16,926	1	9	

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

[There were also nineteen sub-enclosures attached to this list of bills; these are not available.]

Abstract of  
annual and  
extra supplies.

ABSTRACT of Amount of Annual and extra Supplies, sold to the Civil, Military and Inhabitants.

Annual Supplies from 30th June, 1801, to 31st Decr.	£	s.	d.
1803 .....	9,919	12	8½
Extra Do. from 23rd Sept. 1800, to 31st Decr.			
1803 .....	9,270	12	8¾
	18,390	5	5½
Recd. by Grain, Swines' Flesh, Cash, etc. ....	7,997	11	4½

Remains due and is paying in daily ..... 10,392 14 0½

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[*This return is not available. It related to the price of grain.*]1804.  
1 March.Returns  
transmitted.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

[*A copy of the estimate of contingent expenses for the year 1804 is not available.*]

[Enclosure No. 5.]

[*A copy of the return of provisions in store on the 31st of December, 1803, is not available.*]

[Enclosure No. 6.]

[*Copies of the requisitions for stores are not available.*]

## GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 4, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 1st March, 1804.

Altho' I have generally answered your Lordship's enquiries on the subject of provisions in my letter No. 2 of this date, yet I consider it will be satisfactory to explain the deficiency between the quantity of salt meat intended to be sent here from the Cape of Good Hope by the Bridgewater and that which was sent and received. In your Lordship's letter, No. 4, I observe you were informed that Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Curtis intended to send by the Bridgewater from the Cape of Good Hope 980,000 lbs. of beef and 680,000 lbs. of pork. By Sir Roger's and the Agent-Victualler's letter to me, and Mr. Commissary Palmer's receipts given to the commander of the Bridgewater, copies of which I have the honor to enclose, and refer your Lordship to the Commissary's general report, it appears that not more than 490,704 lb. of beef, 48,240 of suet, and 367,440 lb. of pork were received by the Bridgewater from the Cape, which is but little more than half the quantity your Lordship has been informed was intended to be sent; and as I make no doubt but your Lordship is already possessed of the cause of that error, either by the Victualling Board or from the returns sent from this colony by the Glatton, I shall not intrude further explanation on that head, as almost every other part of your Lordship's letter No. 4 is answered in my letter No. 2 of this date.

Salt provisions  
received from  
the Cape of  
Good Hope.

Respecting closing the contract with Mr. Bass, your Lordship will observe by the contract that it is optional with me whether

1804.  
1 March.  
Fears for  
Bass' safety.

to receive any pork he may bring or not. After a twelve-months' absence he is not yet returned, which makes me apprehensive for his safety. However, should he be so fortunate as to disappoint our apprehensions, I shall, if possible, endeavour to prevail on him to take his pork to Governor Collins, and as many breeding swine as his vessel can carry from hence.

Importation  
of cattle  
for Collins'  
government.

The vessel Mr. Bass commands not being more than \* tons, is by no means adequate to carry cattle or, indeed, sheep. I have informed your Lordship that the cattle expected by the Buffalo shall, if possible, be sent to Colonel Collins. As the contract was closed with Mr. Campbell on receiving the cows by the Castle of Good Hope, I think it will be advisable to defer entering into any further agreement for supplying Colonel Collins's government with cattle until I find he is permanently fixed. It will then be a desirable circumstance to forward that establishment by executing your Lordship's directions.

The settlement  
at Risdon  
Cove.

As Lieutenant Governor Collins is gone to the Derwent, he will find at Hobart a few of the artisans your Lordship points out, together with stock and a settlement commenced which with every other circumstance relating thereto, is detailed in my letter No. 1 of this date and its enclosures.

I have, etc.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A copy of the despatch from Sir Roger Curtis to the Governor of New South Wales was also forwarded as Enclosure No. 5, to Governor King's despatch, dated 9th May, 1803, and marked No. 2.]

[Enclosures Nos. 2 and 3.]

[Copies of the letter from the agent victualler at the Cape of Good Hope and of the commissary's receipt are not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 5, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

My Lord,

Sydney, March 1st, 1804.

With this I have the honor to enclose the Naval Officer's report of Entries and Clearances of Vessels for the Years 1802 and 1803.

I have, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Returns of  
shipping.

\* Blank in original (see note 184).

[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 Jan'y, 1803, and the 31st day of Decem-ber following, with the particular quantity and quality of the lading of each vessel.

[The entries between the 12th March and the 30th September were forwarded with Governor King's despatch, dated 7th August, 1803.]

Time of Entry.	Vessel's Name.	Master's Name.	Built.	Number of			Where and when registered.	Owner's Name.	General Cargo.	From whence.	Where & when bond given.
				tons	Guns	Men					
14 Feb.	Castl: Good Hope.	A. McAskill	Foreign	1000	...	124	Cape of Good Hope.	Scott & Co.....	See Appendix A	Calcutta.....	Sydney, 14 Feb.
15 "	Greenwich...	A. Law .....	British	338	2	23	London 1800	Messrs. Enderby...	209 tons sperm oil.	New Zealand	.....
6 Mar.	Venus .....	B. Gardener ...	"	295	10	24	Deptford 1788.	Messrs. Champion	1400 barrels do.	New Zealand	.....
11 "	Glatton .....	James Colnett.	"	...	...	...	.....	H.M. Ship .....	Prisoners and stores.	London .....	.....
12 "	Bridgewater	E. H. Palmer.	"	800	32	80	Thames .....	Princess & Co. ...	See Appendix B.	London .....	12 Mar.
30 Sept.	Dart (brig) ..	D. McLennan...	Foreign	173	2	16	France .....	J. M'Kenzie .....	See Appendix G	London .....	.....
30 "	Nautilus .....	Js. Black .....	"	60	5	18	Calcutta.....	Berry and Simpson.	See Appendix H	Hunter's River,	.....
13 Oct.	Lady Nelson	.....	British	164	4	11	Connecticut	H.M.S. .....	.....	New York ...	17 Nov.
17 Nov.	Vertha Ann	Gibbs West .....	Foreign	447	10	35	Providence...	Lawrence & Co. ...	See Appendix I	Providence. 26	"
26 "	Patterson ..	J. Aborn .....	"	401	12	35	Newcastle ..	Hurry & Co. ....	See Appendix K	England.....	26 "
26 "	Ocean.....	J. Mertho .....	"	308	6	55	Bengal .....	McTaggart & Co....	See Appendix M	Madras .....	.....
24 Dec.	Betsey .....	R. Eastwick ...	"	...	...	...	.....	H.M. Ship .....	.....	England.....	.....
26 "	Calcutta.....	D. Woodruffe...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

W. N. CHAPMAN, Naval Officer.

1804.  
1 March.  
Returns of shipping.

1804.  
1 March.  
Returns of  
shipping.

A List of Ships and Vessels, which have cleared Outwards in the harbour of Port Jackson, in His Majesty's territory of New South Wales, between the 1st day of Jan'y, 1803, and the 31st day of Decem-ber following, with the particular quantity and quality of the lading of each vessel.

[The clearances between the 21st of March and the 10th of August were forwarded with Governor King's despatch, dated 7th August, 1803.]

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 & when bond given.
				tons	guns	men						
3 Jan.	Alexander...	Jas. Norman...	Foreign	278	10	24	Queb e, 1801	London, 1802	John Lock...	Ballast	China	1802
8 "	Atlas	Jos. Musgrave	do	543	12	54	do	do	Beatson & Co.	do	do	Oct. 16
5 Feb.	Venus (brig)	Geo. Bass	do	142	8	25	Bengal	London, 1800	Bass, Bis-op & Co.	do	Otaivete	do
21 Mar	Castl of Good Hope	A. M'Askil	do	1000	...	124	Cronst. dt	C. of Good Hope.	Scott & Co.	do	Calcutta	do
10 Aug.	Brdge water	E. H. Palmer	British	800	32	80	Thames	London	Princess & Co.	162 ft. oak	China	do
"	Cato	J. Park	do	430	12	12	Stockston	do	Reeve & Green	3,050 ft oak	Bombay	do
"	Porpoise	Lt. Fowler	Foreign	60	5	18	Calcutta	Fort William	H.M. ship	Ballast	England	do
"	Nautilus	Js. Black	Foreign	60	5	18	Calcutta	Fort William	Berry & Co.	do	Hunter's River	do
"	Lady Nelson	G. Courtoys	British	362	10	26	Deptford	London	H.M.S. Messrs. Champtions	600 barrels oil.	VanDieman's	do
30 Aug	Albion	Eber Bunker	do	130	6	22	Mauritius	Mauritius	Merie & Co.	125 ft. oak and ballast.	Whaling	do
3 Sept.	L'Adele	R. Coutance	Foreign	301	6	29	Newcastle	London	Messrs. Hurrys	107 ft. oak and 50 ton oil.	Isle of France	do
19 "	Alexander	Robt. Rhodes	British	438	12	49	Shields, 1800	do	Messrs. Browns	1,924 ft. oak, seal skins.	New Zealand	do
20 "	Rolla	Rt. Cummings	do	60	5	14	Calcutta	Fort William	Merle & Co.	1,500 ft. oak and cedar.	China	do
11 Oct.	L'Enfant d'Adele.	R. Coutance	Foreign	173	2	16	F'ance	London	J. M'Kenzie	2,100 seal-skins	Isle of France	do
24 "	Dart (brig)	D McLennan	do	164	4	14	Connecticut	New York	Lawrence & Co.	1,000 do	Coast Peru	do
24 Nov.	Wertha Ann	Gibbs West	do	447	10	35	Providence	Providence	Munro & Co.	400 do	China	do
28 "	Patten-cn	J. A born	do	481	12	35	Providence	Newcastle	Messrs. Hurrys	Ballast	do	do
29 "	Ocean	Jno. Mertho	British	...	...	...	...	...	Messrs. Hurrys	do	South'd	do
29 "	Lady Nelson	G Courtoys	do	...	...	...	...	...	H.M.S.	do	do	do

W. N. CHAPMAN, Naval Officer.

## APPENDIX.

1804.  
1 March.Returns of  
cargo.

*A.—General Cargo of the Ship Castle of Good Hope:* 85 Bales ps. Goods 210 Bags fine Sugar 100 Coarse Do. 88 Boxes Soap. 52 Do. Tallow Candles. 20 Tierces Beef 6 do. Pork 3 Bales Leather. 4 trunks Boots and Shoes. 50 Bags Pepper. 500 Bags Rice. 300 Cows. 4 Asses. 3 Deer 6 Horses 13,971 Gall. Rum. Consign'd to Rt. Campbell Esqr.

4 bales Shirts. 8 Do. ps. Goods. 5 bags Salt Petre, 1 Chest Tea 24 Canisters Gunpowder. 30 Maunds Sugar. 2 Do. Butter. 228 Gall. Brandy. 429 Do. Rum. 2 half pipes M. Wine. 2 Casks Beef. 4 Maunds Wax Candles. 16 Do. Damar. 8 Tubs Sugar Candy. 12 Maunds Salt. 3 trunks Boots and Shoes. 1 Chest Slates. 1 Do. Shoes. 16 Dozn. Combs. 50 lb. Sugar. 1 Case Cheroots to Captn. McAskill. Quantity of Ironmongery and Carpenters' Tools. 11 Boxes Soap. 2 Chests Tea. 2 Boxes Cheese. 3 trunks Wearing Apparel. 2 bales ps. Goods.—Belonging to the late Capt. Fellers.

*B.—General Cargo of the Ship Bridgewater:* 50 Hhds., and 14 Butts Ale. 50 Hhds. 14 Buts Brown Stout. 400 Gall. Rum. 24 Casks Wine. 86 Boxes Soap. 2 Hhds. Cups and Saucers. 66 Coil Cordage. 3 trunks Shoes. 4 bales Men's Cloathing. 3 Ton Tobacco. 4 Bales Russia Duck. 2 Cases Irish Linnen. 1 Case Watches. 2 bales Leather. 20 Hhds. Crockery. 2 Cases Harness and Sadlery. 8 baskets Garden Seeds. 2 Chests Slops. Quantity Butter Cheese, and Ham. 1 Box Jewellery. 1 Case Watch Chains. 500 Yds. ribbon 270 Yds. Calamanco. 14 dozn. Blk. Slk. Handkfs. Quantity Waist pieces. Shoes, pins, Needles, and Cutlery.

*G.—General Cargo of the Brig Dart:* 1,000 Seal Skins. 3 Ton Salt. 35 Bolts Canvas. 1 Cask Line and Twine. 1 Case Glass Shades. 1 trunk Shoes and Boots. 6 Cases Pickles. 1 Spring Clock. 1 Case Hardware. 1 Do. Tea Trays, Some Jewellery. Quantity Otaheita Pork. Quantity Ironmongery. 44 Boxes Soap. 22 Kegs Paints. 6 Do. Vinegar. 6 Do. Tongues. 4 Kegs Salted Salmon. 4 Do. Herrings. 10 Jars Linseed Oil. 2 Boxes paint Brushes. 3 Do. Turpentine. 4 Kegs Powder.

*H.—General Cargo of the Brig Nautilus:* Sixty Logs Cedar. 13 Planks Do. Seventy three Spars.

*I.—General Cargo of the American Brig Wertha Ann:* 20 Boxes of Mould Candles. 1 Barrel Rum. 1 Barrel Tar. 1 Firkin Butter. 1 Cheese.

*K.—General Cargo of the American Ship Patterson:* 1 Punchn. Rum. 1 Qr. Cask Port Wine. 3 Kegs Tobacco.

*L.—General Cargo of the Ship Ocean:* 2 Ton Porter. 10 Boxes Soap. small quantity of Butter and Cheese.

*M.—General Cargo of the Ship Betsey:* 278 Canisters Sugar. 1,261 Bags Do. 29 Bales Gunny Bags. 13 Leagers Arrack. 180 pr. County Shoes. 448 Chests S. Tea. 400 Chests Green Tea. 62 bales ps. Goods. 51 Chests 14 Tubs Sugar Candy. 5 pipes Madeira Wine. 2 bales Shirting. 2 Small packages ps. Goods.

W. N. CHAPMAN, Naval Officer.

## SHIPPING RETURNS.

A LIST of Ships and Vessels which have Entered Inwards [and Returns of shipping.  
have Cleared Outwards], etc., between the 1st day of Jan'y, 1802, and the 31st day of December following, with, etc.

[These returns were forwarded with the despatch from Governor King, dated 9th November, 1802, except the following.]

*Inwards.*—Venus (brig), entered 14 Nov., Ch's Bishop, master, foreign built, 142 tons, 8 guns, 25 men, built in Bengal, registered at London, owned by Creighton and Co., cargo 50 tons pork 15 tons salt from Otaheite.

Porpoise, entered no date, Wm. Scott, master, H.M. ship, cargo pork from Otaheite.

*Outwards.*—Venus, cleared 14 Nov., Ch's Bishop, master, foreign built, 142 tons, 8 guns, 25 men, built in Bengal, registered at London, owned by Bass Bishop and Co.

Fanny, cleared 17 Nov., E. Smith, master, foreign built, 185 tons, 5 guns, 12 men, built at Newbury, registered at Portsmouth, owned by Harris and Smith, bound to Batavia in ballast.

Geographe, cleared 17 Nov., N. Baudin, master, foreign built, built in France, registered in France, owned by the Republic, on discoveries.

Naturaliste, cleared 17 Nov., E. Hamelin, master, foreign built, 350 tons, 8 guns, 100 men, built in France, registered in France, owned by the Republic, on discoveries.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

1804.  
1 March.  
Return of  
spirits  
imported and  
sent away.

ACCOUNT of Spirits and Wine imported into His Majesty's Colony in New South Wales, between the 31st December, 1801, and the 1st March, 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.

Ship's Names.	Gallons Imported.		Gallons Landed.		Gallons sent away.		Gallons remaining bonded in the King's stores.		Price lim ted for Spirits.
	Spirits.	Wines.	Spirits.	Wines.	Spirits.	Wines.	Spirits.	Wines.	Per gall.
Arthur* .....	2,500	1,230	2,500	618	...	612	...	...	5s. 6d.
Atlas 1st.....	2,166	120	...	...	2,166	120	...	...	...
Fanny* .....	5,880	800	2,475	800	3,405	...	...	...	7s 6d & 15s
Perseus .....	140	200	140	...	...	200	...	...	7s.
Surprize† .....	180	400	60	200	120	200	...	...	6s.
Alexander .....	...	600	...	600	...	...	...	...	...
Atlas (2nd).....	250	800	250	800	...	...	...	...	15s
Castle Good Hope†	14,631	160	8,096	84	6,535	76	...	...	9,10, & 14s
L'Adele†.....	3,500	430	3,500	430	...	...	...	...	9s.
Betsey† .....	1,900	550	1,900	550	...	...	...	...	8s.
Harrington† .....	4,000	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	8s. & 9s.
Mary* .....	2,354	336	1,337	251	1,017	85	...	...	9s & 11s 6d
Between the 31st Dec'r, 1801, and the 1st March, 1804.	37,501	5,626	23,758	4,333	13,243	1,293	...	...	...
Between the 28th Sep'r, 1800, and 31st Dec'r, 1801, as p'r former returns.	59,294	30,896	39,851	8,896	32,320	22,000	...	...	...

\* American vessels.

† Indian vessels.

N.B.—Of the above quantity of spirits landed there has been purchased on account of Government, from the 31st December, 1801, to the 1st March, 1804, for the King's ships, Colonial vessels, constables, and watchmen, &c., 4,036 gallons, at 7s. and 9s. p'r gallon.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 6, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Lord Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

My Lord,

Sydney, March 1st, 1804.

With this I have the honor to Enclose the Abstracts of the Commissary's Annual Accounts for the Year 1803; To which is attached his Letter to me and an Explanation of the Enquiries made by your Lordship's No. 2 to me, dated 24th Feby., 1803, and to which I have referred in my Letter No. 2 of this date to your Lordship.

I have, &amp;c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Commissary's  
abstract of  
accounts  
for 1803.



[Enclosure No. 1.\*]  
 AMOUNT of Bills drawn by Mr. Commissary Palmer on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury between the 1st January and 31st December, 1803.

No. of Voucher	Date.	Articles Purchased.	Amount of Voucher.	No. of Bills.	Date.	In whose favour drawn.	Amount of bills drawn.
27	3 Mar., 1803	Live Stock and Sugar	£ s. d. 7,610 5 0	54	1803.	Mr. Rt. Campbell	£ s. d. 7,610 5 0
28	16 "	Spirits	308 0 0	55	17 "	do	308 0 0
29	31 "	Salary, Officer and Engineer.	238 12 6	56	31 "	Capt. Edwd Abbott	123 15 0
30	22 Dec. "	Pay List of the Norfolk Brig	216 2 11	57	"	Geo. B. Bellasis	63 7 6
				58	"	Ensign Francis Barrallier	51 10 0
				59	"	Mr. Simeon Lord	216 2 11
				60	"	Rt. Campbell	1,693 16 1
				61	"	"	287 0 0
				62	"	" William Tough	496 4 6
				63	"	" Simeon Lord	280 11 6
31	1 Jan. and 31 March.	Grain and Swines Flesh	3,598 19 6	64	"	" Charles Grimes	169 8 0
				65	"	" James Larra	397 0 0
				66	"	" Thomas Rowley	155 7 5
				67	"	" Alex. Law	119 12 0
				68	"	" George Johnston	356 0 0
32	10 Aug., 1801	Live Stock	356 0 0	68	"	" D'Arcy Wentworth	86 13 4
33	31 Mar., 1803	Salary to Carpenter of N. Island	86 13 4	69	"	" Mrs. Mary Peare	86 13 4
34	16 April.	Payment for 500 Spanish Dollars	500 0 0	70	16 Apl.	Mr. Edwd. Haunore Palmer	150 0 0
35	28 "	Salary to Lieut. Governor	600 0 0	71	28 "	Lieut.-Col. Paterson	600 0 0
36	30 June.	Salary, and Stallion	72 0 0	72	30 June	John Harris, Esq.	72 0 0
				73	"	Mr. Thomas Moore	103 0 0
				74	"	" Robt. Campbell	525 0 0
				75	"	do	226 18 9
37	30 June.	Grain and Swine's Flesh	2,108 4 9	76	"	" Thomas Rowley	242 17 0
				77	"	" Jonas Archer	304 6 3
				78	"	" Simeon Lord	412 6 6
38	19 October.	Payment for Spanish Dollars	1,875 0 0	79	19 Oct.	" Donald McLennan	1,875 0 0
			£17,219 18 0				£16,926 1 9

\* Note 185.

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

1804.  
 1 March.  
 Commissary's  
 abstract of  
 accounts  
 for 1803.

These three Bills make the sum of £238 12s. 6d. as pr. No. 29 Transmitted.

Total amount of Bills drawn to pay for Grain and Swine's Flesh in March Quarter as pr. Voucher No. 31, £3,598 19s. 6d. Transmitted.

Conditional.

These Bills drawn on the Treasury, amounting to £1,814 8s. 6d., with the addition of a Bill received from Capt. Flinders on the Victualling Board for Wine sold him, £116. Also a Bill drawn by me on His Majesty's Slop Office for £177 16s. 3d., which two Bills were appropriated to pay part of the Voucher No. 37 for Grain and Swine's Flesh in June Quarter, which sum make the total amount of said Voucher. The Dollars will be appropriated for the purchase of Wheat etc. in March Quarter, 1804.

1804.  
1 March.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

COMMISSARY PALMER TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sydney, New South Wales,  
Commissary's Office, 28 Febr., 1804.

Sir,

In reply to your Excellency's Letter of the 24th Ult., I beg leave to State that I examined the Accounts of Articles under the Head of Annual and Extra Supplies sent by Government to this Colony and delivered into my charge, and have found them Correct except in the Sugar and Cloathing landed at Port Phillip from the Calcutta, which from the Invoices received appear to have been intended for this Settlement. The Paper No. 2 attested by the Storekeeper will inform Your Excellency of the deficiency of Shoes brought Out by the Royal Admiral in 1800.

Explanation  
of accounts.

Annual  
supplies.

In the abstract of Annual receipt expence and remains of Provisions, Stores, Cloathing, etc. sent to the Convicts victualled by Government, your Excellency will observe the appropriation of the Articles under the different heads, which I hope will give every Satisfaction and information required—As this branch is what will in future be termed Extra Supplies you will observe that all that part, which has been supplied for private purposes has accumulated a Debt of £5,245 0s. 6d., payment for which is now receiving.

I also enclose the remains of the Annual Supplies with a General Account of their disposal from the Year 1801 to the 31st December last, commencing with what was received by the Cornwallis by which your Excellency will see what Grain, Meat, and Copper Coin have been received in payment, and the Amount of the debts due at that time to the Crown, which is receiving.

Bills drawn.

In examining and comparing the third list, which Your Excellency was furnished with from Lord Hobart relative to the Bills drawn by me as Commissary of New South Wales and those drawn by Mr. Broughton, Acting Deputy Commissary at Norfolk Island, with the Vouchers and Bills drawn by myself, as well as those of Norfolk Island, Copies of which I have herewith enclosed your Excellency.

By the Remarks that are made in the account of Bills No. 1, 8 and 9, drawn by me and those said to be Accepted by The Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, also by my General Letters of Advice No. 1, 2, and 3,

You will perceive that the Amount of the Bills mentioned in My General Letters of Advice have been Stated as Bills accepted for payment, and that some of the Bills, which make part of the Amounts of the said Letters of Advice, have also been inserted Separately as you will see wrote against them in red Ink in the aforesaid list of Bills sent you from Lord Hobart, by which it appears that the Sum of £1,182 15s. 10¼d. have been inserted twice as pr. Margin,\* are the particular Bills that are charged twice in the Account of Bills said to be drawn by Me—The Sum of £338 15s. drawn by Mr. Broughton make a part of the Sum of £3,389 1s. 0¾d. as Stated in this Account Current of the 31st Decr. 1801, consequently the Sum of £1,521 10s. 10d. is over and above what should have been Charged against this part of the Colony.

1804.  
1 March.  
Error in  
advices of  
bills drawn.

I now beg leave to remark there appears to be the Sum of £2,569 9s. 6d. Stated to be drawn by me as Commissary on the 9th March and 9th May, 1801; in reply to which, I beg leave to Acquaint your Excellency that on referring to my Accounts no Such Bills have been drawn by me, as will appear by the Statement No. † herewith enclosed.

Error in  
list of bills  
drawn.

I also beg to refer you to the Norfolk Island Account current for the observations contained in this Letter and in my Statement, where I made no doubt that the blending those Bills together will be found a principal Cause of the difference between the Statement received from England and that which I submit to your consideration, and which I trust will be found correct upon examining the Number, dates, and Sum of the Bills, Accepted at the Treasury, with the Lists and Accounts sent.

Your Excellency is herewith also furnished with the Statement of Salt Meat, Suet, Flour and Hops received into My charge from the Coromandel's arrival to the 31st Decr. last.

Returns  
transmitted.

These together with the receipts for various Stores Supplied. The Vouchers for the different purchases made to the 31st December last—The Return of the Public Stock, and other Quarterly Returns, comprise the whole of such documents as are Annually transmitted from this Office.

I have, &c.,

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.

\* *Marginal note.*—Bills drawn at Sydney: £322 5s. 6¼d., £450 10s. 4d., £400—  
Total, £1,182 15s. 10¼d.; £338 15s. N.I.,—£1,521 10s. 10¼d.

† Blank in original.

[Enclosure

1804.  
 1 March.  
 General account  
 of annual  
 supplies.

A GENERAL ACCOUNT of the Receipt and Disposal of the Annual  
 New South Wales from the year

Time Received.	By what ship received.	Amount of Articles at Invoice Price.	Amount of Charges in England for Packages, Lighterage, etc., etc.	Total Amount of Invoice.
June 30th 1801.	Received by the Earl Cornwallis	3966 2 1½	146 9 4	4112 11 5½
June 13th 1802.	Do p. Coromandel and Perseus.	4554 19 11	133 11 11	4688 11 10
April 29th 1803.	Do p. Cato .....	2600 7 0	88 2 4	2688 9 4
"	Do p. Do Invoice of Hops and Soap.	74 2 10	4 7 0	78 9 10
		£ 11195 11 10½	372 10 7	11568 2 5½

No. 3.]

1804.  
1 March.

Supplies sent from England for Barter with the Inhabitants of 1801, to the 31st December, 1803.

General account  
of annual  
supplies.

Time.	How Expended.	Invoice price.	8½ p. £ on Invoice price to defray the Charges of packages, etc., etc.	25 p. cent. on nett Amount of Invoice.	50 p. cent. on nett Amount of Interest.	Total Sums Received.
From 30th June to 31st December, 1801.	Goods received p. Earl Cornwallis sent for Barter to Norfolk Island.	346 2 5½	12 14 9	....	....	....
	Articles issued for Government purposes.	110 15 6¼	4 1 9	....	....	....
	Articles disposed of .....	740 18 8½	27 6 7	185 4 8½	....	953 9 11½
	Amount of Goods sent for Barter to Norfolk Island.	970 18 0	28 6 3½	....	....	....
	Articles issued for Government purposes.	373 14 3¼	12 17 4¼	....	....	....
	Amount of Articles damaged on the passage condemn'd p. Survey to be disposed of by Auction.	37 11 8¼	1 3 9¾	....	....	....
From 1st January to 31st December, 1802.	Goods issued to the Orphan School by Order of His Excellency Gov'r. King.	62 0 0	2 8 1	....	....	....
	Amount of loss on issuing the Cornwallis's and Coromandel's Investment including the breakage of a jar of Oil and Glass and Earthenware.	140 9 9	4 16 7	....	....	....
	Amount of Articles that have been issued to the Orphans Settlers and other individuals and charged to their account which was found upon settling the same His Excellency had given it them in consequence of work done for and on acct. of Government.	112 3 8	3 16 2	....	....	....
	Articles disposed of .....	2325 14 1¼	79 18 5¼	230 13 3½	701 10 5¼	3337 16 3½
	Amount of Goods sent for Barter to N. Island.	109 14 1¼	3 15 5¼	....	....	....
	Articles issued for Government purposes including sums paid for work and issued gratuitously to Settlers and Others.	330 8 4½	11 7 2½	....	....	....
From 1st January to 31st December, 1803.	Amount of Articles damaged by leakage of Oil Condemn'd p. Survey to be disposed of by public Auction.	71 9 3	2 9 1¼	....	....	....
	Articles disposed of .....	3041 9 11½	104 11 0¼	....	1520 15 11¼	4666 16 11½
	Articles disposed of for Copper Coin.	41 12 0	1 8 10	....	20 16 0	63 16 10
		8815 1 10½	301 1 5	....	....	9022 0 0½
	Amount of Goods remaining on hand 31 December 1803.	2380 10 0	71 9 2			
		£ 11195 11 10½	372 10 7			

1804.  
1 March.  
Annual account  
for articles  
bartered.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

JOHN PALMER ESQR. Commissary in Account Current with The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on account of the Annual Supplies from England for Barter with the Inhabitants of New South Wales from the Year 1801 to 31st day of December, 1803.

Time.	Total Amount disposed of.	To whom disposed.	Total Amount Received.	How paid.				Copper Coin.	Amount of Debts due to the Annual Supplies, 31 December 1803.
				Bushls. of Wheat.	Bushls. of Maize.	Bushls. of Barley.	Pounds of Pork.		
From 30th June 1801 to 31st December 1803	£ s. d. 9022 0 0½	Civil Department.	£ s. d. 1192 19 10½	Bushls. of Wheat. 793 ½	Bushls. of Maize. 676 ½	Bushls. of Barley. ...	Pounds of Pork. ...	£ s. d. 86 7 10½	£ s. d. 653 18 0
	Amount of Goods disposed of	Military Settlers and other Inhabitants	462 0 7½	266 ½	86	...	...	42 4 7½	296 1 11½
	Amount of damaged Goods sold by Auction.		7464 12 3½	4883 ½	330 ¼	15	1048 621 9	7½	4197 13 7
			£ 9119 12 8½	5943 ½	4068 ½	15	1048 750 2	2	5147 13 6½

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

[The nature of this enclosure has not been elucidated, as the register is blank.]

[Enclosure No. 6.]

RATIONS Issued by Order of His Excellency Governor King from 27th Sep., 1800, to 31 December, 1803.

Time of Issue.	To Whom Issued.	Weekly Ration.						
		Beef.	Pork.	Wheat.	Flour.	Maize.	Sugar.	
		Lbs. ozs.	Lbs. ozs.	Lbs. ozs.	Lbs. ozs.	Lbs. ozs.	Lbs. ozs.	
From 27 Sep. 1800 to 8 May 1801	To Civil, Military, Free and Prisoners	7 0	or 4 0	13 8	or	...	...	0 6
" 9 May to 12 June	" do do do	5 0	or 2 10	13 8		...	...	0 6
" 13 June to 4 Sep.	" do do do	4 10	or 2 10	6 0		4 8	...	0 6
" 5 Septem. to 9 Oct.	" do do do	5 0	or 3 0	6 0		2 8	...	0 6
" 10 October to 5 Feby. 1802	" do do do	5 0	or 4 0	13 8		...	...	0 6
" 6 Feby. to 7 May	" do do do	5 0	or 2 10	13 8		...	...	0 6
" 8 May to 28 May	" do do do	5 0	or 1 10	13 8		3 0	...	0 9
" 29 May to 2 July	" do do do	4 10	or 2 10	9 0		3 0	...	0 9
" 3 July to 23 July	" do do do	7 0	or 4 0	5 8		5 8	...	...
" 24 July to 16 Oct.	" do do do	7 0	or 4 0	5 8		...	...	...
" 17 Octob. to 29 Oct.	" do do do	7 0	or 4 0	10 0	or 8 0	3 0	...	...
" 30 October .....	" Non-Commissd. and Privts., N.S.W. Corps.	10 8	or 4 6	13 0	or 10 8	...	...	...
" 30 October to 14 Jan. 1803	" Civil, Military, Free and Prisoners	7 0	or 4 0	10 0	or 8 0	3 0	...	...
" 15 Jan. to 30 June	" do do do	7 0	or 4 0	10 0	or 8 0	...	...	0 4
" 1 July to 9 Sep.	" do do do	7 0	or 4 0	10 0	or 8 0	3 0	...	...
" 10 Sep. to 28 Oct.	" do do do	7 0	or 4 0	7 8	or 6 0	6 0	...	...
" 29 Oct. to 31 Decr.	" do do do	7 0	or 4 0	7 8	or 6 0	3 0	...	0 6

{ Military Ration established.

N.B.—Women and Children above 10 Years receive  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the above Rations.  
 Children above 2 " "  $\frac{1}{2}$  do do  
 Children under 2 " "  $\frac{1}{4}$  do do

JNO. PALMER, Commiss'y.  
 1804.  
 1 March.  
 Return of rations issued, 1800-1803.

## GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

1804.  
1 March.

(Despatch No. 7, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

1st March, 1804.

Increases to  
salaries of the  
civil staff.

Your Lordship will observe by my letter No. 2 of this date, and my General Orders, that no time was lost after the Calcutta's arrival of making known the increase to the salaries\* of some of the officers of the Civil Establishment of the colony; and altho' in making the necessary arrangements some were disappointed and others dissatisfied, yet I hope those who have been so fortunate to be the objects of your Lordship's liberality† have a just sense of the attention shown them. In this place I hope your Lordship will excuse my noticing the disappointment felt by the Deputy-Commissaries at this place, whose responsibilities are very great, as well as the storekeepers under them, and how far it may meet your Lordship's ideas in increasing their salaries, I respectfully suggest to your Lordship's consideration. The master boat-builder, who has built two decked vessels and is beginning a third, exclusive of every other work incident to a person in his active situation, has made known to me his disappointment in not finding himself included in the advance. Could his pay be increased to 10s. a day I humbly conceive it would be securing the zeal and services of a very valuable man to this colony. He has selected and collected all the timber sent by the Glatton and Calcutta. I made an application by the former ship to the same purport as this, which I respectfully submit to your Lordship's consideration.

Allotment of  
increases to  
superintendents.

In allotting the three increased salaries to the superintendants, vizt., one of £100 and two of £75 a year each, I conceived it would best meet your Lordship's ideas that those who had the greatest responsibility of charge should have the increased salaries according to their respective behaviour and claims; therefore, I conceived the salary of £100 could not be better bestowed than on the person who has the charge of all Government's stock, and who has acquitted himself in that important trust much to my satisfaction and the public benefit, viewing the magnitude of the public property he is entrusted with the care of. One of the seventy-fives is bestowed on one of the first superintendants that came here, and the other on one of the storekeepers (who is on the list of superintendants, there being only two storekeepers allowed), whose attention and honesty are highly deserving of that and indeed far greater advantages. With this I enclose a statement of each civil officer's duty and employment, in which

\* Note 186. † Note 22.



your Lordship will observe I have continued the additional £50 a year to the superintendent who is generally charged with all the public cultivation; but should it be found necessary to relinquish that object on behalf of the Crown that addition will cease. The other contingent salaries, as hitherto permitted by your Lordship, I have annexed to the return of superintendants enclosed with this.

1804.  
1 March.

Whilst I am on this subject I have to request your Lordship's further indulgence in allowing me to state a circumstance which materially retards or accelerates the due administration of the Government of this now extended colony, in the assistance allowed the Governor in transacting his complicated official duties, which is much more extensive here than in most other governments, to describe which I shall not intrude on your Lordship's patience by entering into details, which the various necessary documents sent with this and all my other dispatches will, I trust, satisfy your Lordship that some efficient assistance is necessary. The gentleman (Mr. Chapman) who has acted as my secretary came with me from England in 1791, since which time he has acted as storekeeper at Norfolk Island under the Deputy-Commissary there, and gave me every other official assistance for six years without any recompence but his £50 a year as storekeeper. On my taking the Government of this colony, the Deputy-Commissary, who was an officer in the New South Wales Corps, resigned his situation, which I gave to Mr. Chapman, and, as an increase of appointment, he has acted as my secretary at such times as his employment under the Commissary allowed of it, which has afforded me but little of that assistance so requisite for the despatch of public business. Those salaries of £91 a year each amount to £182. As the entire attention of a secretary is requisite to transact the official concerns of this territory, it might be wished he should be a permanent officer. I humbly, therefore, beg leave to suggest the propriety of Mr. Chapman, who has a thorough knowledge of every public concern in this colony, being named secretary, with such a salary as may be judged meet, and a clerk under him at £60 a year, consequently to resign his situation as Deputy-Commissary. I should not have intruded so much on your Lordship but that I am convinced of the great benefit the public service and œconomy of this colony would derive from such an appointment\* being abstracted from another pursuit, and my knowledge of Mr. Chapman's integrity and abilities in discharging that or another duty confided to him.

Assistance for  
the governor.

The services  
of W. N.  
Chapman.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

\* Note 180.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

## DUTIES OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

1804.

1 March.

The duties of  
civil officers.

STATEMENT of the duties of the respective officers on the Civil Establishment of His Majesty's Colony in New South Wales.

*Governor.*—As chief magistrate of the colony and Commander-in-Chief, he has the direction and the superintending control of every act and person—civil, military, settlers, and convicts—under his government, in executing which, he has to attend to the duty of every civil officer. His attention must be particularly directed to regulating and controlling the occasional expences of the colony, investigating and deciding on appeals in civil causes; and from the peculiar nature of this colony, a constant attention is required of him to keep the prisoners in order, attend to wants of all descriptions, fixing settlers, allotting lands, and the personal inspection of every species of public work going forward in the colony, added to which, he has every responsibility and care attached to him of the settlements at Norfolk Island, and now the addition of Lieut't-Governor Collins's Government—all which, and his correspondence with the different departments of Government, occasions the most arduous exertions of the mind.

*Lieut't-Governor.*—Conducts the public affairs at Sydney in the Governor's absence (and, under his directions, at any of the out settlements), and acts as a magistrate.

*Judge-Advocate.*—To this officer is confided the administration of justice in all its various branches; and as property has greatly increased, and the inhabitants have greatly multiplied, the appointment of a professional person to that important situation, would relieve the executive authority of much anxiety and trouble.

*Provost-Marshal.*—Is the active officer of the executive authority, and the Courts of Justice in the nature of Sheriff.

*Secretary.*—Has the custody of all official papers and records belonging to the colony; transcribes the public despatches; charged with making out all grants, leases, and other public Colonial instruments; also the care of numerous indents or lists sent with convicts of their terms of conviction, and every other official transaction relating to the colony and Government; and is a situation of much responsibility and confidence.

*Commissary.*—Has the general charge and superintendance of all provisions and stores; keeping the public books of every expenditure; charged with the purchase, receipt, and issue of grain and other provisions purchased in the colony, and with the articles of annual supplies sent out for barter with individuals; transacts and accounts for monies requisite to be drawn in the

colony, for which, as well as every other transaction, he accounts once a year with the Treasury and Auditors' Office, besides his quarterly accounts and furnishing the Governor with quarterly returns and occasional statements. To assist him in the discharge of this duty, he has under him two clerks at £60 a year each, and three other clerks maintained at the publick expence, who are charged with keeping the different books and papers belonging to the Commissary's Department. Also

1804.  
1 March.  
The duties of  
civil officers.

*One Deputy-Commissary at Sydney.*—Has charge of all provisions, issues it weekly to those victualled from the public stores, receives all grain purchased from individuals or rendered in barter, and accounts for all the above, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annually, to the Commissary and Governor.

*One do. at Parramatta.*—Is charged with the same distribution as the one at Sydney, and has the superintendance of the issues at Castle Hill and Toongabbee.

*One Storekeeper at Castle Hill.*—Receives and issues grain, &c., under the above Deputy-Commissary's inspection and control.

*One do. at Hawkesbury.*—Has been a long time in that situation, and his responsibility in receiving and issuing provisions and grain is little short of that attached to the duties of the Deputy-Commissary at Sydney and Parramatta, whilst his pay has never been more than £50 a year.

*A Superintendant, who has for many years acted as Storekeeper in what is termed the Dry Stores.*—Has had one of the salaries of £75 p'r annum, as his charge has been very great and his honesty unimpeachable.

*An Acting Third Deputy-Commissary (two are on the Estimates).*—Has been appointed to act on the application of Mr. Commissary Palmer, to take the charge and issue of the articles of annual supplies and recovery of the debts. It being necessary for the person doing this duty to be constantly going to and from the different settlements, and is an employment of much importance to the public and advantage to the individuals in this colony. This officer has been paid the salary of £91 a year, out of the profits of the investments, until further instructions are received respecting this appointment.

*Chaplains (two allowed; only one present).*—Perform the functions of a clergyman at Sydney in the mornings, Parramatta in the afternoons, and occasionally visits the out settlements to administer the duties of his office.

*Surgeon.*—Absent, in England, on leave.

*Acting Surgeon.*—Has the care and general superintendance of the hospitals and sick; resides at Sydney.

1804.  
1 March.  
The duties of  
civil officers.

*Four Assistants.*—Two at Norfolk Island, one at Parramatta, and one at Sydney.

*Surveyor of Lands.*—The nature of his office is pointed out by its name. He surveys and allots all grants, leases of land, &c., under the Governor's direction and control.

*Boat Builder.*—Has built a very strong and useful cutter of 59 tons burthen\*—value in materials and labour, £1,022 7s. 2d. sterling—in fourteen months; repairing the Government Colonial vessels, building and repairing boats for Government use, selecting timber for England, and attending to the repair of such King's ships as are stationed or occasionally arrive here.

*Superintendants—John Jamieson.*—Has the charge of all Government's herds of cattle, sheep, and other stock, with the people in care of them, from the increase, decrease, and appropriation of which he makes weekly reports to the Governor and Commissary, which the former transmits to England occasionally and the latter with his yearly accounts; has £100 a year.

*Nich's Divine.*—Has the superintendance of the gangs at public labour at Sydney; has one of the £75 a year.

*Rich'd Fitzgerald.*—Has the general direction and inspection of public agriculture at the different settlements; has £50 a year in addition from his office not being stationary at one place, but has a particular charge of Toongabbee.

*James Bloodsworth.*—Had the superintendance of bricklayers at Sydney; resigned because his salary was not increased; since reinstated.

*John Whitear.*—Has the superintendance and direction of the public buildings, carpenters, blacksmiths, sawyers, timber carriages, wheelwrights, &c., where the greatest works are carrying on.

*Geo'e Barrington.*—Was an active and very valuable head constable at Parramatta; is now insane; the duty performed by John Jennings, and the £50 a year is divided between them.

*Peter Hodges.*—Superintending the blacksmiths at Sydney.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

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#### *Unsalari'd Officers.*

OFFICERS having principal charges, and performing essential services, who receive no salaries.

*Parramatta—Rev'd Mr. Marsden.*—Has the general inspection, under the Governor's directions, of all public affairs at Parramatta, Toongabbee, Castle Hill, and the surrounding districts

\* Note 179.

occupied by settlers, and performs the duty of a magistrate; his recompence, six servants at Government's expence.

*Hawkesbury*—*Mr. Tho's Arndell*.—Has the inspection of all public affairs, under the Governor's directions, and the surrounding districts on the Hawkesbury and Nepean, and performs the duty of a magistrate; has six servants.

*Sydney*—*Mr. John Harris, Surgeon of the New South Wales Corps*.—Assists in carrying on the public duty at Sydney, in which he has been a most indefatigable and useful assistant to the Governor, from his general knowledge of every person in the colony, and has been very instrumental in getting a vessel of 59 tons built in the course of thirteen months; has six men, and other occasional assistance—by no means equivalent to the public service he is of.

OFFICERS acting as magistrates.

*Sydney*—*Mr. Tho's Jamison*.—Acting Principal Surgeon; has four men.

*Parramatta*—*Mr. John Savage*.—Assistant Surgeon; as above.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[A copy of the return of superintendents is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 8, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

March 1st, 1804.

From the Circumstance of the Paymaster of the New South Wales Corps being suspended by Lieutenant Colonel Paterson, in consequence of a Communication from the Right Honorable Secretary at War, The Trustees for managing his Estate, have made the Application contained in the Enclosure, which with the other parts of my Correspondence with them, the Bond of Indemnity, and my consequent order to the Commissary, I respectfully submit to Your Lordships Approbation; as I did not consider myself warranted in refusing the Trustees requisition, when it is well known that is the only means left to reimburse any part of the Sum the paymaster appears indebted to the Public.

Papers relating to the indebtedness of the estate of William Cox to the army agents.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1804.  
1 March.  
The duties of  
civil officers.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

## MEMORIAL OF THE TRUSTEES OF MR. COX'S ESTATE.

UNTO His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esquire, Governor and  
Commander in Chief of New South Wales, etc. etc.

THE Memorial of Messrs. Samuel Marsden, Thomas Rowley,  
D'Arcy Wentworth and Robert Campbell,

Humbly Sheweth,

That Your Memorialists, along with Charles Grimes Esq. now absent, were, on the 19th day of March last, nominated by Mr. William Cox, Paymaster of the New South Wales Corps and his Creditors, who were then present, Trustees for managing his Concerns, and making such Arrangements of his Effects as might be most beneficial for the Common Interest of all the Creditors, and in which the Memorialists have acted to the best of their Ability and Judgment.

That on the Sales of Mr. Cox's Goods and Chattels, the Memorialists judged it expedient and for the Advantage of all concerned, as it might tend to increase the Value of the Articles so disposed of, to permit such Creditors as chose to become Purchasers of any part thereof, to receive a Dividend of ten Shillings in the pound Sterling on their respective Claims, and to give Security, if it was required, for paying any balance that might arise on the said purchases, to the Treasurers appointed by the Memorialists.

That by the Abstract given in to them by Mr. Cox of his Debts, the sum of £7,898 16s. 4½d. sterling appears to be due the Army Agents, on which no Composition has as yet been claimed or set aside, and as the period allowed by the Creditors for the Memorialists Management of the Estate will soon expire, and as there is a very considerable Sum now due which can only be discharged by the several Debtors in wheat, which may amount from Eight to Ten Thousand Bushels, the Memorialists respectfully solicit Your Excellency's permission to lodge such Grain into His Majesty's Stores, and to be consolidated for answering a similar Dividend, to the Army Agents and such other Claimants as has already been received by the other Creditors.

The Memorialists have only further to state that unless the wheat now tendered to them in payment of the said Debts, can be disposed of in the manner above set forth, there is every probability that the Estate may be eventually much injured as the Memorialists have no Granaries or places of safety where the same might be deposited.

1804.  
1 March.  
Papers  
relating to the  
indebtedness  
of the estate of  
William Cox  
to the army  
agents.

May it therefore please your Excellency to take these circumstances into consideration, and grant the Memorialists such assistance as your wisdom may suggest.

(Signed) SAMUEL MARSDEN.  
THOS. ROWLEY.  
D. WENTWORTH.  
ROB. CAMPBELL.

Sydney, 21st Dec., 1803.

Attested: R'D. ATKINS, J.-A.

1804.  
1 March.

Papers relating to the indebtedness of the estate of William Cox to the Army agents.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE TRUSTEES OF WILLIAM COX'S ESTATE.

Gentlemen, Sydney, Decr. 24th, 1803.

In Answer to Your Memorial dated the 21st Instant, which I received last Night, I have to inform you, That when the King's Service admits of an order being given to receive Wheat into the Public Stores for payment, every Cultivator will have an equal Chance of disposing of a proportion of what they can spare from the use of their Families. How or to what purpose they may appropriate the price they get for it, rests with them.

The Stores are now, and will continue open for the receipt of wheat in payment of Debts due to the Crown. If You consider the paymasters Debt to the Army Agent of a public Nature, and choose to pay a Dividend of that or any other public Claim, I have no objection to Wheat being lodged to the respective Amount; But the purchasers of Mr. Cox's Effects are by no means entitled to have a Preference over the other Cultivators in disposing of their Grain to the Public.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

The Revd. Mr. Marsden }  
Thomas Rowley } Esquires  
D. Wentworth }  
Robt. Campbell }  
Trustees to Mr. Cox's Estate.

Attested: RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

ROBERT CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 26th December, 1803.

I am directed by the Trustees, appointed for the Management of Mr. Cox's Estate, to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Excellency's Letter of the 24th in Answer to their Memorial of the 21st.

With respect to the sum for which the Army Agents is ranged on the Estate, the Trustees had no other Document to judge by, than the attested Abstract delivered to them by Mr. Cox; and as the Deed of Trust executed by the Creditors at the first Meeting

1804.  
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Papers  
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William Cox  
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agents.

vested the Trustees with the Management of his Affairs, they conceived it was their Duty to rank the Army Agents as well as every other Creditor, and to make an equal Distribution of the Effects, the Trustees are therefore ready, whenever they receive Your Excellency's permission, to lodge Wheat in His Majesty's Stores, and to remain in payment to the Army Agents, as their Dividend arising from the Sale of Mr. Cox's Effects.

I have, &c.,

ROB. CAMPBELL,  
Treas. app'd by the Trustees.

Attested: RICH'D ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GOVERNOR KING TO ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Sir, Sydney, Jany. 1st, 1804.

In Answer to Yours of the 26th ulto. I have to request You will inform me, what quantities of wheat the Agents Dividend amounts to; As I conclude You consider it a Debt due to the Crown, on which Account alone I may be induced to direct its being received in preference to any other offers: And in that Case the Commissary will only give a Receipt for it as a Dividend of Mr. Cox's Debt to the Crown.

I am, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Attested: RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

ROBERT CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 30th January, 1804.

I had the honor to receive Your Excellency's Letter of the 1st Inst. which was laid before the Meeting on the 11th of Mr. William Cox's Trustees, appointed for the Management of his Affairs, and agreeable to Your desire, I am directed by them to transmit to Your Excellency, a statement of the Sum that appears to be due to the Army Agents, agreeable to the Abstract and other Documents delivered by him to the Trustees, and which is as follows:

The Sum contained in the Abstract, dated and subscribed by Mr. Cox 19 March 1803 £7,898 16s. 4½d. from which the Obligation by his Securities and to whom the £1,500 of 3 pr. Cent. Stock given up in the Inventories of his Effects is assigned for their Relief is deducted for } £2,000  
leaving £5,898 16s. 4½d. due to the Agents, on which a Dividend of ten Shillings in the pound Sterling and in the same proportion with such other Creditors as chose to accept thereof, from



the funds belonging to the Bankrupt's Estate, is now tendered to Your Excellency, for behoof of the Army Agents, by lodging Wheat in His Majestys Stores to that Amount, and in any Mode You may be pleased to direct.

I am, etc.,

ROB. CAMPBELL,

Treasurer appd. by the Trustees.

Attested: RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

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1 March.

Papers  
relating to the  
indebtedness  
of the estate of  
William Cox  
to the army  
agents.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

GOVERNOR KING TO ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Sir, Sydney, Feby. 3rd, 1804.

In reply to Yours of the 30th ulto. I observe that Wheat to the Amount of £2,949 8s. 2½d. is tendered by You and the Gentlemen who act with You in Paymaster Cox's affairs, as a Deposit in His Majesty's Stores for the Debt You conceive his Estate liable to for and on behalf of the Crown.

In acceding to Your request, as the wheat so deposited will be applied by my direction to the victualling of those maintained by the Crown, The Commissary will give Receipts for the quantities deposited, the Receipt of which into the King's Stores, I shall direct to be certified by one or more Commissioned Officers of the New South Wales Corps, who will attend these Deposits when and where made.

You will clearly understand, that in this transaction, being purely that of receiving a Debt due to the Crown, that neither myself or the Commissary who acts by my Orders, can be at all responsible, either in our public or Private Capacities, for any future claims that may arise from Your stating this deposit to be for and on behalf of a Debt, due to the Army Agents, on behalf of the Crown, for which purpose, I have directed an instrument to be drawn out; When it is executed, I shall give the necessary directions for such quantity of Wheat being received, as the public Stores can contain with safety.

I am, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Attested: RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

ROBERT CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 6th February, 1804.

In reply to Your Excellency's Letter of the 3rd current, which I received in the afternoon of the 4th, I beg leave to

1804.  
1 March.

Papers  
relating to the  
indebtedness  
of the estate of  
William Cox  
to the army  
agents.

inform You that the Trustees appointed for the Management of Mr. Cox's Estate are willing to execute any Instrument that may be required.

I have, etc.,

ROB. CAMPBELL,  
Treas'r.

Attested: RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

BOND OF INDEMNITY FROM THE TRUSTEES OF WILLIAM COX.  
New South Wales.

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents—That we Robert Campbell, Esquire, The Reverend Samuel Marsden, Thomas Rowley and D'Arcy Wentworth Esquires, being Trustees appointed by the Creditors for managing the Estate of Mr. William Cox, late paymaster of the New South Wales Corps, for the benefit of themselves and all other persons concerned, having made Application to His Excellency Philip Gidley King, Esquire, Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Territory, called New South Wales and its dependencies etc. etc. etc., to take and receive into His Majesty's Stores Wheat to the amount of Two thousand Nine hundred and forty nine pounds eight Shillings and two pence farthing which they the said Trustees conceive as a Dividend due to the Army Agents of the New South Wales Corps on behalf of His Majesty in Virtue of the Documents delivered up by the said William Cox to them the said Trustees and subscribed by him on the nineteenth day of March last, being in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and three, and the aforesaid Philip Gidley King, Esquire, Governor as aforesaid, having consented to direct John Palmer, Esquire, Commissary, to receive the said Wheat to said Amount into His Majesty's Stores, as a Debt due to the Crown only and to no other person or persons whatever. Now KNOW YE that we the said Robert Campbell, Esquire, The Reverend Samuel Marsden, Thomas Rowley and D'Arcy Wentworth, Esquires, Do by these presents consent and agree that should it appear at any time hereafter the said Sum of Two thousand Nine hundred and forty nine pounds eight Shillings and twopence farthing, the Amount and Value of the Wheat so taken into His Majesty's Stores by Order of the aforesaid Philip Gidley King, Governor as aforesaid, is a Debt due to the Army Agent of the New South Wales Corps on behalf of the Crown then and in that Case we do hereby keep harmless and indemnify him the said Philip Gidley King, Esquire, and John Palmer Commissary as aforesaid from all trouble, Costs, Charges and Expences at Law and in Equity,

and of and from all damages whatsoever that shall or may at any time hereafter happen to him the said Philip Gidley King Esquire, Governor as aforesaid, for having received or caused to be received into His Majesty's Stores the aforesaid Wheat as a Debt due to the Crown.

1804.  
1 March.

Papers relating to the indebtedness of the estate of William Cox to the army agents.

IN WITNESS whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and Seals this thirteenth day of February in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and four.

Signed sealed and delivered where no stamps are in use in the presence of

EDWARD LAMBE.

ROB. CAMPBELL (L.S.)

D' WENTWORTH (L.S.)

SAML. MARSDEN (L.S.)

THOS. ROWLEY (L.S.)

Attested: RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

GOVERNOR KING'S ORDERS TO COMMISSARY PALMER.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc., etc., etc.  
WHEREAS the Gentlemen as per Margin\* who act as Trustees to the Estate of Mr. William Cox, Paymaster of the New South Wales Corps, now suspended from the Duties of that Office by the Commanding Officer of the Corps, have by their Memorials and Letters to me dated as pr. Margin† represented, that conceiving an Authenticated Debt of £5,898 16s. 4½d. due by the said Paymaster Cox to the Army Agents is a Debt due to His Majesty, And praying that a Dividend of fifty per Cent. amounting to £2,949 8s. 2¼d., which has been made to other Creditors out of Mr. Cox's Effects may be received into His Majesty's Stores in Wheat, arising from the sale of Mr. Cox's Effects as a Debt due to the Army Agents on behalf of His Majesty, And as I consider it expedient to comply with their request in liquidation of a part of the Public Debt due from Mr. Cox to the Army Agents on behalf of His Majesty, it appearing the only means by which any part can be insured and having required a Bond of Indemnity from the Trustees an attested Copy of which You are provided with.

And as the said tender of £2,949 8s. 2¼d. is equal to 7,865 Bushels of Wheat at 7/6 per Bushel,

You are hereby required and directed to receive three hundred Bushels of the said Wheat into His Majesty's Stores at Sydney during this Quarter, and the remainder into such of the King's

\* Messrs. S. Marsden, Thomas Rowley, D'Arcy Wentworth, Robert Campbell.

† Decr. 21st, 24th, 1803; Jany. 1st, 30th, 1804; Feby. 3rd, 6th, 13th, 1804 (see note 187).

1804.  
1 March.  
Papers relating to the indebtedness of the estate of William Cox to the army agents.

Granaries as can receive it, in the June Quarter following, And for which You will deliver the Trustees the following Receipt: "Received from Messrs. Campbell, Marsden, Wentworth, and Rowley Trustees to Paymaster Cox's Estate \* Bushels of Wheat valued at 7/6 per bushel, to be issued as a ration to those necessarily maintained by the Crown, which wheat is received by order of His Excellency Governor King on the Trustees' Requisition as a Dividend of a Debt due the Army Agents by Paymaster Cox on behalf of His Majesty and according to the tenor of the Trustees' Bond of Indemnity, dated February 13th, 1804."

The Receipts You will have witnessed by such two Commissioned Officers of the New South Wales Corps, as the Commanding Officer will direct to attend the delivery of the said Wheat into the King's Stores.

You are also required to transmit to the Secretary's of His Majesty's Treasury a Copy of this order and the Bond of Indemnity by His Majesty's Ship Calcutta—to keep a general and separate Account of the Receipt and expenditure of the said Wheat, delivering me two Copies of the same—for which this shall be your Order.

Given, etc., this 14th day of February, 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To John Palmer Esqr., Commissary.

Attested: RICHD. ATKINS, J.-A.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 9, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

March 1st, 1804.

Returns of persons tried before the criminal court.

With this I have the Honor of transmitting the Judge Advocate's Report of the Persons Tried and Convicted by the Criminal Courts of Judicature in this Colony, from the 28th Sept. 1800 to the 31st December 1803 and continued on to this Date—In which I trust it will appear that altho' I have in some instances been compelled to let the law take its Course, yet that I have not been unmindful of dispensing His Majesty's Mercy on proper Objects, who in general have been sensible of the Mercy shewn them.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of this return is not available.]

\* Blank in manuscript.

## GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 10, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

March 1st, 1804.

My Lord,

With this I have the honor to transmit a Copy of my Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Paterson on the Subject of your Lordship's Letter No. 5, respecting his obtaining from the Master of the Walker whole Allowance of Provisions for himself and those who were with him, when they were entitled to only half. I also enclose his Answer with the Commissary's Estimate of the Amount of overplus, and my Order to Mr. Palmer to require payment, and place it to the Acct. of the Victualling Board.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

1804.  
1 March.

Rations and spirits claimed by Paterson and passengers on the Walker.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

## GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSON.

Sir,

Sydney, Decr. 30th, 1803.

I have the honor to enclose a despatch, I have received from My Lord Hobart respecting your having claimed and received an allowance of Provisions etc. beyond what the Charter Party expressed during your Voyage from England to this place in the Walker Transport.

You will observe that His Lordship requires me to look to you for a re-imbursement to the Owners, which I have no doubt of your according to.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

## LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Sydney, 18th Feby., 1804.

I have the honor to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Excellency's Letter, with Lord Hobart's dated 12th March, 1803, and the inclosures, which Mr. Sullivan had received from the Commissioners of Transports, respecting a proceeding taken by Captain Abbott and myself against the Master of the Ship Walker on his Arrival here, in order to oblige him (the Master) tho' contrary to the Charter party to issue to us and six other Passengers in the said Ship a quantity of Provisions and Spirits, equal to one third of the whole we had received on the Passage, to make up the Allowance to full Seamen's Rations.

I beg to state to Your Excellency for His Lordship's information that Mr. Nichol, the Master of the Walker, had no official Instructions respecting the Ration allowed the Passengers, And

1804.  
1 March.

Rations and  
spirits  
claimed by  
Pateron and  
passengers on  
the Walker.

as it was a Common Circumstance for a full Ration to be given on a similar Voyage, as appears by the Evidence before the Civil Court which I have the honor to enclose.

His Excellency Governor Hunter ordered an Investigation of the business, by the decision of which I was of course guided. Captain Abbott and myself will comply with His Lordship's Commands as soon as Your Excellency can inform us the Amount of the Debt.

I have, &c.,

W. PATERSON.

[Sub-enclosure.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CIVIL COURT.

His Majesty's Territory AT a Court of Civil Jurisdiction  
called NEW SOUTH WALES. holden at Sydney by virtue of a Pre-  
cept under the Hand and Seal of  
His Excellency John Hunter Esquire  
Captain General and Governor in  
Chief in and over His Majesty's  
Territory Called New South Wales  
and its Dependencies on Monday the  
fourth day of November 1799 to  
hear and determine all such Pleas  
as shall be brought before it.

Present.—The JUDGE ADVOCATE RICHARD DORE ESQ., THE REVD.  
SAML. MARSDEN, MR. JAMES THOMPSON.

Friday the 29th November 1799 The Court met at the  
request of Colonel William Pateron of the New South  
Wales Corps.

AND the Colonel appearing in Court Stated that he was ordered by the British Government a Passage in the Walker S.S. Whaler to this Territory for which Voyage She was particularly taken up that the Cabin of the said Ship had been pre-engaged by Government for Lieut't Govr. King and his Suite, that the Colonel Occupied the Cabin, and that the Captain of the Walker and his Mates also Messed therein—That the Colonel's Party consisted of Eight in Number for which the Sum of £450 had been paid by Government and fifteen pence p. Day for each person victualled in the said Ship that the Colonel therefore Conceived the Cabin of the said Ship to be entirely appropriated to himself and his party that the Colonel wishes the Court to ascertain and determine as to the Ration and Allowance of Spirits which he had a Right to expect and to claim on his Passage—that the Colonel conceives himself entitled to claim for himself and his Party the Allowance of half a pint of Spirits each two thirds of the Ration allowed the Women and desires the Capn. will produce to the Court an Account of the Expenditure of Spirits for the use of himself and Party on the passage and also the Rations furnished on the said Passage.

MR. WILLIAM RAVEN being desired to inform the Court as to the usual Custom of Freightage being charged for Baggage, declared he had never heard or known of Baggage belonging to Cabin Passengers being charged for, and particularly Necessaries for the Voyage.

WILLIAM BALMAIN ESQR. being desired to speak to the same question observed he had received the Allowance of half a pint of Spirits or one pint of Wine p. Day and a full Ration on his Passage to this Territory the Cabin with all its Appurtenances being, agreeable to the Charter Party—entirely appropriated to the Cabin Passengers for whom it had been engaged.

1804.  
1 March.

Rations and spirits claimed by Paterson and passengers on the Walker.

In addition to the above it appeared by a paper produced dated from the Transport Office, Portsmouth—that the same Allowance was made on Board the Barwell, Capn. Cameron, to the Passengers who Occupied the Cabin in that Ship, namely half a pint of Spirits and full Ration each person.

Certified by Nicholas Bayly Esqr. Ensign in the N.S.W. Corps— Captain Nicoll of the Walker was ordered to produce his accounts at 10 to-morrow Morning at the Opening of the Court.

Saturday the 30th November at ten o’Clock the Court sat.

The Court proceeded to examine the Statements produced by Capn. Nicoll and by them it appeared that certain Rations were due to Col. Paterson and his Party (as by a paper produced) and Capn. Nicoll declaring himself willing to furnish them accordingly to Col. Paterson in the Course of this Day.

The Court adjourned.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

GOVERNOR KING’S ORDER TO COMMISSARY PALMER.

Feby. 24th, 1804.

You will receive from Lt. Col. Paterson and the other Persons Passengers in the Walker Transport; the Amount of Extra ration they required and received from the Master of the Ship which you state to be £29 10s. 0d. carrying it to the Credit of the Victualling Board who You will inform thereof.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

[A copy of the commissary’s estimate of the amount of overplus is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 11, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

My Lord,

Sydney, March 1st, 1804.

By the Calcutta I received a Box containing a very Elegant Sett of Communion Plate for the Church at this Settlement, which I observe is a present from our Most Gracious Sovereign; due Care and Respect, I hope will always be paid to such a Bounty arising from the Piety and Benevolence of the Royal Donor—There was also received at the same time, two Setts of Tablets for an Altar Piece, which will be placed in the Church at Sydney as soon as it is ready to receive them—I also received

Gift of communion plate from the King.

1804.  
1 March.  
Surveying  
instruments  
received.

a Theodolite, Protractor, Six Silver Pocket Compasses, and Six Surveying Chains—As I received no Information\* with any of the above Articles, I have judged it necessary to inform Your Lordship of their being received.

I have, etc.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

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GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 12, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

My Lord, Sydney, March 1st, 1804.

Soon after Captain Flinders's departure from this Colony, the Gunner of the Investigator who was left in charge of the Stores, found means to sell a small quantity, in which he was fortunately detected before he had gone to any great lengths. He was tried by a Criminal Court and sentenced to die, which was mitigated by the Court to Transportation for seven years, and further recommended him to mercy, which together with his having formerly behaved well, has induced me to give him a free Pardon; he goes home in the Calcutta. I have communicated this circumstance to the Admiralty, together with a copy of the Proceedings of the Court.

I have, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

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GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 13, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales,  
March 1st, 1804.

With this I have the honor to transmit the Counterparts of such Free pardons as have passed the Seal of this Colony, since those sent by Captain Flinders. The particular occasions on which those pardons were granted which is expressed in each and the persons to whom they were extended I humbly hope will meet His Majesty's Gracious Approbation.

Your Lordship will observe that the greater part of those who have received that Grace remain in the Colony.

I have, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of the pardons† forwarded are not available.]

The trial  
of Colpits for  
embezzlement  
of stores.

Counterparts  
of free pardons  
transmitted.



## GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 14, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

1st March, 1804.

In my former Letters,\* I have stated Lieut. Govr. Foveaux's ill state of health. And the time he has been in this Colony having induced me to give him leave of Absence to seek relief for a Violent Asthmatic Complaint he labors under, And to attend to his private Affairs in England, the Circumstance of the next Officer† of the New S. Wales Corps to Lt. Govr. Paterson declining to take that important command, as it was not his tour of Duty, And the Civil Administration, requiring that the person I sent there in Col. Foveaux's Absence should be one I could place a confidence in, I could not with propriety ratify that leave, until a fit person should present himself who might be unconnected with the Inconvenience arising from an Adherence to a Military tour of duty for one Year.

1804.  
1 March.

Leave of  
absence for  
Foveaux.

On the Calcutta's arrival, Lieutenant John Houston of that Ship offered his Services with Captain Woodriff's Approbation, and as he appeared to me a sensible officer and a Man of probity, I have taken it upon me to direct him to administer the Government of Norfolk Island during the Lt. Governor's Absence or until His Majesty's pleasure is received which I hope from the Nature of Lieut. Gov. Foveaux's Malady will be approved.

Appointment  
of Houston as  
administrator  
at Norfolk  
Island.

Lieutenant Governor Foveaux, conceiving that a Sea Voyage might be of Service to him, came here in the Dart, and leaving the Command with the Officer next to him (Captain Wilson of the New South Wales Corps). After remaining here four Months and finding no change in his health, he went back again in the American Vessel, which I have been necessitated to take up (as our Colonial Vessels are absent with Lt. Governor Collins) to bring the Salt Pork from Norfolk Island (which I have had the honour of stating in a former Letter‡ and to convey more Salt and empty Casks for salting this Year. For this Service and carrying Lt. Governor Foveaux and some Stores over I engaged to give the Master £150, who would not have gone but for the want of provisions, And as that Vessel could not take the whole of the Salt, Casks, Slops and People, I had to send, An Agreement was made with the Master of the Ferret, South Sea Whaler to take the Remainder for which I am to remunerate him by Articles from the Public Stores to the Amount of £70.

Visit of  
Foveaux to  
Sydney.

Agreements  
with vessels  
to call at  
Norfolk Island.

On the 4th inst.§ the American returned with a cargo of 55,055 lbs. of Pork salted on the Island, 5,989 lbs. of which was furnished

Return of the  
ship Union.

\* 21st Sept. (note 191).

† Note 190.

‡ Marginal note.—See No. 1 (note 191).

§ Note 192.

1804.  
1 March. from the Government Stock and the rest procured from the Inhabitants at 5d. per lb. 15,749 lbs. of Pork now remains to be sent.

Effects of  
drought on  
crops at  
Norfolk Island.

By Col. Foveaux's Letter, it appears that the extreme drought that prevailed here has extended to Norfolk Island, which has produced a very unfavourable Crop of Wheat as well as maize and has been so unfavorable that I am apprehensive it will be necessary to send some Supplies of Grain from hence which we shall be able to spare.

Reduced  
soldiers.

As no Opportunity offered before of getting the reduced Soldiers\* of the New South Wales Corps from Norfolk Island, their being arrived by the American enables me to send those who wish to go hence by the Calcutta.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[*This was a copy of the despatch, dated 21st September, 1803, from Governor King to Lord Hobart.*]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

(No. 1) LIEUTENANT HOUSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty's Ship Calcutta,

Sydney, Jany. 8th, 1804.

Sir,

Having been given to understand that Lieutenant Colonel Foveaux is about to Return to Europe, by which the Lieuten't Government of Norfolk Island will become Vacant and as I have the Permission of Captain Woodriff for the Purpose, I beg leave to offer myself to Your Excellency to fill the Office of Lieut. Governor should Your Excellency not have already decided upon the Subject.

I have, &c.,

J. HOUSTON.

(No. 2) GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN WOODRIF.

Sir,

January 9th, 1804.

With this I have the honor to enclose a Letter from Lieut. Houston of His Majesty's Ship under your Command—As Lieut. Governor Foveaux some time past Obtained my leave to return to England on his private Concerns, which has now become the more necessary from the Asthmatic Disorder he is afflicted with, I Confirmed that leave and as the Strength of the New South Wales Corps will not admit of two Officers being detached from hence, Should you have no objection I Conceive the Welfare of His Majestys Service in this Territory would be greatly advantaged by Lieut. Houston administering the Government of Norfolk Island during the Lieut. Governor's absence Or

\* *Marginal note.*—1 Serjeant, 12 privates, 1 Woman, 3 Children.

Houston's  
request for the  
command at  
Norfolk Island.

Houston's  
request  
submitted  
to Woodriff.

until His Majesty's Commands are Received thereon. A Copy of the Appointment I shall give Lieut. Houston, in Case of your Acquiescence I enclose for your Information.

1804.  
1 March.

and have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 3) CAPTAIN WOODRIFF TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Calcutta, Port Jackson, 9th Jany., 1804.

I have the honor to Acknowledge the Receipt of your Excellency's Letter addressed to me of this Date, together with a Copy of one from Lieut. Houston, Stating as your Opinion, that the Welfare of His Majesty's Service would be greatly benefitted by Lieut. Houston being appointed to administer Justice and Government in the Command of Norfolk Island, Until His Majesty's Commands are Received.

Woodriff's  
concurrence in  
the appointment  
of Houston.

I beg to Inform your Excellency, that I have not the least Objection to Discharge Lieut. Houston for the Service you are pleased to Represent him so well Qualified for; trusting the Right Honorable The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will also approve it.

I have, etc.,

D. WOODRIFF.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

March 1st, 1804.

Sir,

Mr. Chapman who will have the Honor of delivering you this, has acted as my Secretary in this Colony, since I took the Command, and has been with me on Norfolk Island since the year 1791 to the time I left it—From the length of time he has been absent from England now thirteen years, he wishes to return for a few Months stay in England, for which purpose, altho' I shall be much inconvenienced thereby, I have given him leave of Absence—Having detailed every Circumstance respecting my recommending Mr. Chapman to have an Appointment as Secretary to the Colony\* in my Letter No. † to my Lord Hobart—I beg to add that from Mr. Chapman's long known, and tried Integrity, Character, and Confidence that had been placed in him, he is fully capable of giving you every information whatever respecting the Public concerns of this Colony, which from the situation he has held near me, and every thing passing thro' his hands he is fully possessed of.

Testimony  
in favour of  
W. N. Chapman.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

\* Note 180.

† Blank in manuscript.

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

March 1st, 1804.

Sir,

With this I have the Honor of forwarding Triplicates of my Letters sent by Captn. Flinders in the Cumberland Armed Colonial Tender, which will give their Lordships every information respecting the necessity of the Investigators being condemned, the Porpoises subsequent loss, and the measures taken in consequence of it, which I trust will serve to assure their Lordships that every thing in my power has been done for the best to second their intentions respecting Captn. Flinders's Mission, and in which I am much concerned, so much misfortune has attended his indefatigable exertions.

Previous to the Calcutta's Arrival I had collected upwards of 400 pieces of Timber, but from Captn. Woodriff's taking out the Ground Tier of Water and landing the Shingle Ballast a greater quantity of Timber and plank has been requisite and procured which completes her Cargoe to the quantities stated in the enclosed Invoice, which I hope will be found in General useful, and altho' the War may prevent any more of His Majesty's Ships being sent here for some time, yet I shall keep some Gangs employed, cutting squaring and bringing Timber to Sydney ready for the first opportunity, and as the Calcutta's Cargoe may enable the Builders to form some Idea of the best Woods to send home by future occasions—I beg to suggest the propriety of the Governor being informed of the best species to send—Strait Timber generally sound, can be got in the greatest abundance, Compass Timber is also plentiful but much of it is decayed, as well as Crooked Timber, insomuch that four or five Trees are cut down, before a thoro' sound piece of Compass or Crooked Timber can be procured, notwithstanding which there is great abundance for many Years.

The Buffalo was spoke with at Amboyna in August last, from whence she was to go among the Eastern Islands in quest of Cattle, and from thence to Bengal, if she did not succeed among the Islands, and the War was not known at Amboyna, I hope she may have escaped falling into the hands of the Enemy, as we are looking for her daily\* with much anxiety and Apprehension.

Mr. Curtoys who Captain Colnet appointed to act as Lieut. and Commander of the Lady Nelson having for some time past been afflicted with the Liver Complaint, and having been deemed by the Surgeons unfit to serve in this Climate, he was discharged from that Vessel, after being some time at Sick Quarters, Captn.

1804.  
1 March.King's actions  
with regard  
to Flinders.The export  
of timber.Movements  
of H.M.S.  
Buffalo.Sickness and  
discharge of  
Curtoys.

Woodriff receives him as a passenger, and I beg to add my testimony of Mr. Curtoys's good Conduct, and promising abilities as an Officer during the time he has Commanded the Lady Nelson.

1804.  
1 March.

Lt. Governor Collins, not finding the Land about Port Phillip equal to the description that had been given of it, by the first discoverer Mr. Murray, whose Journals I transmitted has been under the necessity of removing the Settlement, to that which I had previously formed at Van Dieman's Land, and of which Lt. Bowen has given such good Accounts—To enable him to accomplish that Service, I was under the necessity of taking up the Ocean Transport, which with the Lady Nelson I hope are now at the Derwent.

Removal of settlement from Port Phillip.

Mr. Scott with the Officers and People as pr. margin,\* remaining of the Porpoise's people go home in the Calcutta, the rest having been discharged the Service or become Settlers.

Members of crew of H.M.S. Porpoise.

As Lieut. Bowen who Capt. Colnett allowed to act under my Orders in forming the Settlement at the Derwent, will be superceded in that Command by Lt. Govr. Collins, I have used every means to get him here before the Calcutta Sails, but in case he does not arrive in time, I shall take care to get him a passage as soon as possible as his Conduct in the Charge he undertook appears to have been very commendable and active.

Projected return of Bowen.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the invoice of timber is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

Sir,

Sydney, March 1st, 1804.

With this I have the Honor to forward the Proceedings of a Criminal Court of Judicature held on Mr. Robert Colpitts late Gunner of His Majesty's Sloop Investigator for Selling some of that Ships Stores, which Sentenced him to Die, but his Sentence was mitigated by the Court (as the Law allows) to Seven Years Transportation with a further recommendation of his Case to me, which has induced me to grant him a Free Pardon, to enable him to return to England in His Majesty's Ship Calcutta.

The trial of Colpitts.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

\* Mr. W. Scott, Mast'r; Jno. Wilson, Surg'n; Pet. May, A.B.; Wm. Scott, A.B.; And. Scott, Ord'y; Thos. James, A.B.; Thos. Riggs, Ord'y.

[Enclosure.]

## THE TRIAL OF HACKING AND COLPITS.

*Indictment.*

His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales.

The King against  
Henry Hacking and Robert Colpits }

HENRY HACKING and ROBERT COLPITS severally stand Charged. For that they on the fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three with Force and Arms at Sydney Cove Port Jackson in this Territory Six Runing Blocks value twenty Shillings two Dead Eyes value two Shillings one Iron Stancheon value five Shillings Eighteen pounds of Gunpowder value twenty five Shillings and which said Six Running Blocks two Dead Eyes and one Iron Stancheon were marked with the Broad Arrow (being the Sign or Mark with which the Warlike and Naval Stores of our Sovereign Lord the King then and before usually was and yet is marked) and are of the Goods and Warlike and Naval Stores of our said Sovereign Lord the King feloniously did steal take and carry away against the form of the Statute in that case made and provided and against the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King his Crown and Dignity.

Plea NOT GUILTY.

*Evidence for the Crown.*

John Harris Esqr.  
Wm. Chapman Esqr.  
Wm. Daly, Constable.  
Patrick Cleary.  
Mr. James Underwood.

A true Copy  
RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

*Proceedings at the Trial.*

NEW SOUTH WALES. Proceedings of a Court of Criminal Judicature held by virtue of a Precept under the Hand and Seal of 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. etc. etc.

Present:

The Judge-Advocate

Capn. A. F. Kemp	} Members	Captn. Jno. Piper
Lieut. Thos. Davis		Lieut. Jno. Brabyn
Adj. Wm. Minchin		Qr. Masr. Thos. Laycock.

HENRY HACKING } Put to the Bar vide Indictment—  
ROBERT COLPITS }

JOHN HARRIS ESQR. Sworn Depos. That about Six Weeks ago he had Information that the Hulks had been robbed of various Articles belonging to His Majesty. Deponent mentioned the Cir-

cumstances to his Excellency, and informed him that he was determined to find it out, that a Person to whom Powder and other Articles had been offered to, told Dept. that he could have any Quantity from the Hulks.

1804.  
1 March.  
The trial of  
Hacking and  
Colpits.

Understanding that Underwood had been Offered several Articles, he sent for him, when Underwood say'd it was true that he could have any Quantity from the Hulks, In about an hour after Underwood came to Deponent and shewed him twelve Cartridges of Gunpowder which he had purchased from Hacking for two Shillings and Six Pence per pound, that he gave him at that time a Bottle of Spirits, and shortly after a Bill for fifteen Shillings and Hacking then promised Underwood to let him have Twenty Pounds worth of Articles as Mr. Colpits wanted money astonishingly. That he supposed that the next Night might answer, and accordingly at that time he brought on Shore in a Bag some Blocks and Dead Eyes, on which were the Kings Broad Arrow The Cartridges had the mark of R.L.F, the same as those in Captn. Flinder's return of Stores. About a fortnight afterwards Deponent had Information that a variety of articles were intended to be Landed from the Hulks. Deponent saw Hacking, and Hacking him, which prevented (as Deponent supposes) its taking place at that time, On Friday Night last Deponent received a further Information, that a boat load of Articles were intended to be Landed. on which Deponent acquainted the Governor of it, who desired Deponent to use his own discretion. Deponent desired Underwood to send Word on board the Hulks that he would send his Servant for the Articles and would himself receive them on Shore. That Deponent then sent for a Constable of the name of William Daly and told him to go in a boat and when hailed from the Hulks to answer. "Underwoods Servant" William Daly did as he was ordered and in the course of about half an hour he saw Daly's boat coming from the Hulks, The Deponent was at that time in another Boat and Hailed Daly's, Henry Hacking who was in her, answered "A Fishing Boat." Deponent desired them to stop, or he would fire into her. Hacking then replied, it is me going on Shore, Deponent then jumped from his Boat into the one where Hacking was and was shortly after followed by Mr. Chapman; that Hacking fell down on his knees and begged for Mercy saying that what he had done was thro' the persuasion of others and that Colpits knew of every Circumstance respecting the robbery of the Hulks. and had partook of it. That there was a Quantity of Iron in the Boat, and some Blocks, on the Boat coming to the Beach She was put in Charge of a Constable. That on Deponents going on Board the Hulk with a Warrant to apprehend Colpits Deponent asked him how long Hacking had left him he said an hour, and hour and a half and two hours. That on the Deponent saying that he supposed Colpits knew what he came on board for he said he supposed it was something about Hacking.

WILLIAM N. CHAPMAN ESQR. Sworn Depos. That Mr. Harris informed Deponent that a Boat Load of various Articles were coming on Shore from the Investigator Hulk and requested Deponent to go with him to Intercept them. A Short time before nine O'Clock Mr. Harris, himself a Constable and another Man put off

1804.  
1 March.  
The trial of  
Hacking and  
Colpits.

from the Wharf in a small Boat, and went alongside a Hawkesbury one where they lay expecting the Boat from the Hulks, Just as the Drums were beating off they heard the Boat rowing from the Investigator. That they put off, and rowed towards her that on approaching, Mr. Harris hailed her and was answered by Hacking that it was him and that he was going on Shore, That they were then close to the Boat, and found Hacking and another Man in her, Mr. Harris asked Hacking what he had got, who answered at first "nothing" but shortly after said a few Pieces of old Iron of no Consequence, Mr. Harris and Deponent then got into the Boat where Hacking was, who fell on his knees and begged for Mercy. The Boat was then rowed on Shore and Deponent and Mr. Harris went on Shore and examined Hacking, who acknowledged that the several Articles came from the Supply, and he said he should not have taken them had it not been for the advice of Colpits, who knew of it and was to have half the Profits arising from the Sale of them Hacking was then taken to jail and the Boat left in Charge of a Constable, That himself and Mr. Harris then went on board the Investigator, where they found a Quantity of Dead Eyes on the Deck. That Mr. Harris asking Colpits if he knew what he was going on Shore for he said he supposed it was about Hacking's business. Colpits said that the Supply was not in his Charge and that he had nothing to say to her.

WILLIAM DALY a Constable being sworn Deposes, that he was desired by Mr. Harris to take a Boat and go alongside the Investigator, and that when he was hailed from her to answer "Underwoods Servant Man," Soon after Hacking hailed from her and Deponent answered as he was directed "Underwoods Servant Man." On approaching the Hulk Hacking asked him what kept him Deponent answered that he came as soon as he could That Hacking asked Deponent to step into his Boat and said the things will be lowered down to you into the Boat, that he (Hacking) then went on board, and soon after he began to lower down some things amongst others a Stention and two Dead Eyes, which being produced, he says he has every reason to believe are the same That during the time Hacking was Lowering the things down, he did not see Colpits, but soon after Colpits came on Deck, and lowered some Articles and which he believes to be blocks and said to Deponent take them down and row on Shore Deponent told him that he would not go on Shore by himself on which Colpits said then send all the things up again, and hauled up the small Blocks. On Deponent asking Colpits to go on Shore he said he could and on Deponent saying that Underwood had informed him that one of them was to go on Shore Colpits answered he could not but Hacking said he would and on Hacking saying that if he went, he did not know how to get on board again Colpits replied that he would come on Shore and bring him Aboard and Deponent further confirms the testimony of Mr. Harris.

PAT. CLEARY Sworn Corroborates the Testimony of Mr. Harris.

JAMES UNDERWOOD being Sworn. Says that some time back Hacking sold Deponent twelve Cartridges and some Blocks. The Blocks produced marked with Broad Arrow he says they are the same he got from Hacking, who informed him that he could furnish him with Blocks, Powder Lead and other Ships Stores.



The Evidence on the part of the Crown being Closed.

Henry Hacking admits the Charge.

Robert Colpits denies the Charge.

HENRY HACKING { GUILTY DEATH

ROBERT COLPITS { GUILTY DEATH, but by virtue of the Powers granted to the Judges of the Court by the 22d of Charles 2d. Cap. 5. we do reprove the said Robert Colpits and transport him for the Term of Seven Years and we do further in consideration of its being his first Offence, together with his long Services (as appears by Certificates produced) recommend him to His Excellency's consideration.

1804.  
1 March.

The trial of  
Hacking and  
Colpits.

Rd. ATKINS, J.-A.

A true Copy.—Rd. ATKINS, J.-A.

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

Sir, Sydney, March 1st, 1804.

In the Event of any Accident having happened to Captain Flinders on his Passage, I have delivered into the especial Care and Confidence of Mr. Wm. Neate Chapman, My Secretary, a Copy of Captn. Flinders's Charts from those he left behind under my Care; but I trust the Arrival of that Officer will render this precaution Useless.

Copies of  
Flinders' charts  
transmitted.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

Gentlemen, Sydney, N.S.W., 1st March, 1804.

Referring you to my Letters by His Majesty's Ship Glatton and the Triplicates of my Letters sent by Capt. Flinders and the Rolla, I now Acknowledge the Receipt of Your Letters dated as per Margin\* with their enclosures; the Remainder of the Articles that was not sent in the Glatton have been Received by the Calcutta; The Copper bolts etc. have also been Received as also the Naval Stores Amount'g to £237 14s. 8d. from Capt. Woodriff; I have Received the Plans of two Vessels (a Schooner and a Sailing Barge) also Masts and other Spars which Captn. Woodriff informs me together with the Copper Work is designed for those Vessels; One of which will be begun as soon as possible after the Calcutta's Departure as that Ship has taken every Carpenter we have to repair her Defects: a part of the Stores arrived for the Porpoise as well as a part of the Investigator's have been supplied to the Calcutta, an Account of which I enclose; the

Despatches  
acknowledged.

Plans of  
vessels.

\* Nov. 27th, 1802; Feby. 7th, 1803; Feby. 9th, 1803.

1804.  
1 March.

Building of the Integrity.

Conversion of the hulk Supply.

Salvage from the Porpoise.

remaining Stores will be appropriated to the Use of the Buffalo, Lady Nelson and Colonial Vessels, which Expences I have directed the Commissary to transmit Quarterly and Annually to Your Honble. Board, as all our Carpenters have for the last 14 Months been employed Building a very Strong and Durable Colonial Vessel of 60 Tons, which was launched in January last. I have not been able to Accomplish the Conversion of the Supply Hulk as stated in my Letter by the Glatton, but as that Work is partly done there is every appearance of her bottom being sufficiently good to answer the purpose of transporting Ship Timber from the interior to this place. Respecting the Porpoise's Wreck, no Vessel has been there since the People and what Stores could be Spared were taken off the Reef by Captn. Flinders, and the Master of the Rolla. By the Return of the Schooner and a small Vessel of 26 Tons, built on the Reef by the Crews of the two Ships, I Received a Statement of the principal part of the Porpoise's remaining effects, which I enclose, and from the circumstance of our Colonial Vessels being employed with Lieut. Governor Collins, I have permitted an Individual to bring up as many of the Effects as can be brought and for which he is to have half of what is Saved.

[*This paragraph was a repetition of the second paragraph of the despatch to Sir Evan Nepean bearing the same date; see page 556.*]

Anchor stocks and spars of no use.

As the Anchor Stocks sent by the Calcutta may be of more Service in England than they can be of here, I have requested Captn. Woodriff to take them back again and beg to Inform you that there is no Necessity for Sending any Spars in future to this Colony.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[*Copies of the two returns and invoice of timber are not available.*]

GOVERNOR KING TO THE SECRETARY AT WAR.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

Sir,

Sydney, N.S.W., 1st March, 1804.

Returns of the New South Wales Corps.

Having had the honor to forward the Monthly returns of His Majesty's New South Wales Corps doing duty in this Colony up to the 31st March, 1803, I now transmit those from the latter date up to the 1st March, 1804.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[One of these returns was forwarded with Governor King's despatch to Lord Hobart, numbered 15, and dated 12th March, 1804; the others are not available.]

1804.  
1 March.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 15. per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden,\* 3rd November, 1804.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

12th March, 1804.

12 March.

After the favorable mention of the Irish in my letter No. 2 of this date,\* my having occasion to alter that opinion and reporting the events that have happened during the last week, may not altogether surprise your Lordship when the character and principles of the promoters and actors in these proceedings are considered.

The Irish convicts.

The enclosure No. 1 will inform your Lordship of the first information of this plan, which preceded the execution only twenty hours. The many circumstances of the same kind having so often occurred prevented any other than the common precautions being used. On receiving the last communication from Parramatta and the verbal accounts brought, I considered no time ought to be lost, but hastened immediately to where my information led me as the place where those tumults were going on. My time being constantly taken up with the important object of putting an immediate stop to those proceedings, which was happily effected in the most prompt and decisive manner, and the Calcutta having been waiting for my despatches the whole of last week, precludes me from giving your Lordship a more circumstantial account of what has occurred than the statement in the enclosed *Gazette*,† which was collected and arranged by those who were less occupied than myself, and is a tolerable accurate account of those transactions, to which I hope your Lordship will excuse my requesting a reference.

First warning of the insurrection.

Prompt measures taken for its suppression.

Account of the insurrection.

That some very artful designing wretches, above the common class of those deluded people, are deeply implicated, I have every assurance; and, indeed, the confessions of the dying men, with some concurring circumstances, joined to the testimony of single witnesses to single facts, would sufficiently justify me in proceeding in a very summary manner with those who there is so much reason to suspect; but as I am hopeful of getting at the concealed directors by other means, I shall wait with patience.‡

The secret promoters.

The temporary suspension of the civil law and substituting martial law will I trust be approved, from the necessity of using

Martial law proclaimed.

\* Note 194. † Note 195. ‡ Note 196.

1804.  
12 March.

that promptness which I am convinced, from every information I have received and discovered, has been the sole means of putting so decisive a stop to such a sudden and daring attempt.

Execution of  
ringleaders.

I deeply lament the necessity imposed on me by the existing circumstances of directing the execution of those who were selected from upwards of 200 taken with arms in their hands and had a most active part in those transactions. This painful duty I trust will be considered an example of the utmost necessity, nor do I doubt of its having the most lasting good effect.

The numbers  
of the  
insurgents.

The whole number of those who were armed, by plundering the settlers, &c., amounted to 333, of which number two parties of 50 men each lost their way and did not join the main body. Had time been allowed them, and the coercive measures delayed for one day, it is certain their force would have been increased to upwards of 300 more from among the Irish labourers of the Hawkesbury, which would have caused much trouble, but I had no doubt of its terminating as it has done. However, the promptness of the measures taken, the activity of Major Johnston (a copy of whose reports to Colonel Paterson and myself I have the honor to enclose) and his small force, joined to the general exertions of every settler and inhabitant, has convinced those deluded people of the absurdity of their having recourse to similar desperate expedients, and the resistance they will always be sure to experience.\*

Prompt action  
of Major  
Johnston.

Further  
instructions  
unlikely.

As everything is now perfectly quiet, by the consequent measures that have and will be taken, I am persuaded that nothing but the appearance of a foreign enemy will renew the attempts of those whose minds I have no doubt will still be employed on the object they have so long been accustomed to in Ireland and have failed in here.†

Insurgents to  
be sent to  
Hunter River.

I shall immediately send a small establishment to the Coal River, and shall act respecting those daring characters agreeable to your Lordship's suggestion; and as measures are now taking for that purpose; by removing the most daring characters, I think every future inclination of the kind will be removed.‡

Returns of the  
volunteers.

The Sydney and Parramatta Associations being embodied, I have the honor to enclose a return of them and the conditions on which they act. They will be immediately perfected in the exercise, and will at all times be of the greatest use, in case circumstances should render it necessary for the New South Wales Corps to leave Sydney or Parramatta on any exigence.

Returns of  
the New South  
Wales Corps.

I have also the honor to enclose the last monthly return of the New South Wales Corps and its present distribution, and respectfully submit to your Lordship's consideration the propriety of the

\* Note 197. † Note 198. ‡ Note 199.

military force of infantry being increased, as stated with red ink on the distribution.

1804.  
12 March.

From the infinite use the troopers\* were of to Major Johnston, and the handsome manner in which he speaks of them, and the nature of this country requiring a small body of that kind, I request your Lordship's consideration of the propriety of about thirty being embodied, which can be got here from among the well-behaved English convicts who have been light horsemen and sent here for crimes which are but too common among the lower order of people, but of whose fidelity there can be no doubt, which will be ensured by their receiving conditional emancipation. As they may be considered a provincial force I have made a draft of the expense that this necessary addition to our force may be of: and, altho' I shall continue to add to the five already embodied, yet I shall not complete them beyond ten until I am honoured with your Lordship's further instruction on that head.

The services  
of mounted  
troopers.

I also beg leave to press on your Lordship the necessity of our having a small detachment of artillery. If two officers and three non-commissioned officers were sent, good privates may be raised here on the same advantageous terms as the troopers. This appears to me necessary, as we have four travelling six-pounders besides the batteries, which require the direction and management of at least one officer and some artillery men. Until your Lordship's directions are received on that head the 7s. 6d. a day allowed by your Lordship to the person doing that duty will be given to the adjutant of the New South Wales Corps, who has formerly been in the artillery, and will train a certain number of the volunteer housekeepers to the use of the field-pieces we have, which I have already stated in my letter No. 2 of this date. With these precautions, and much attention, I have no doubt of the utmost tranquillity continuing; and should we be attacked by a foreign enemy I have no doubt the activity, zeal, and loyalty manifested by His Majesty's New South Wales Corps and the associated free inhabitants and settlers, will be a sure pledge of every exertion being made in repelling their attacks, as well as in repressing a repetition of any future attempts from the deluded people who have made themselves so troublesome in Ireland as well as in this colony.

The necessity  
for  
artillerymen.

Defences of  
the colony.

Among several who are very deeply implicated and suspected in contriving the tumult is the Frenchman† who I meant to retain here, as stated in my letter No. 2 that accompanies this. His conduct has compelled me to send him out of the colony. The Commissary has paid them up to the day of their departure.

Conduct of  
the French  
vigneron.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

\* Note 200. † Note 201.

1804.  
12 March.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

THE INFORMATION OF SLOANE, OVERSEER TO CAPTAIN ABBOTT.  
Parramatta Barracks, Saturday evening,  
3rd March, 1804.

The warning  
received by  
Captain  
Abbott.

HE says that he is acquainted with one Keo, an Irishman (who is a Countryman of his), who told him that last Thursday he went out to thatch a building at a place called There or Nowhere. He there fell in with Poor, another Irishman, who is employed to labor at Government work at Castle Hill. Poor showed him a paper which he told him was for the purpose of causing an insurrection of their Countrymen; that he was on his way then to Mr. Williamson's farm at the Hawkesbury, at which place he was to be furnished with the names of several other Conspirators; That either this evening or Sunday would be the day to make their intended attack. Keo added that he had suffered so much before on account of the Rebellion in Ireland that he left Poor with a resolution of neither being privy or concerned in such plans.

ED. ABBOTT.

THE INFORMATION OF JOHN GRIFFIN.

Parramatta, 4th March, 1804.

Information  
received from  
Griffin.

HE says that last Thursday he procured a Pass from the Superintendent at Castle Hill to go upon some business of his own to the Hawkesbury; that Philip Cunningham, an Irishman, put a Paper into his hand which was for the purpose of causing the people to rise; That on his way to the Hawkesbury he fell in with Bulger, to whom he showed the Paper; that Bulger persuaded him to tear the Paper, and not to be concerned in anything of the kind; that he called at Mr. Williamson's Farm and at several others, but denies he spoke to any person on the contents of the Paper; that his instruction from Cunningham was to give the Paper to Bryan Terry, whom he saw at the Hawkesbury; That to the best of his Knowledge the Paper stated the 4th instant was the day to rise, and the Password was "St. Peter." He further adds that he supposed the conspirators were to procure arms from the Settlers at the Hawkesbury, and with them make an attack upon Castle Hill. He further says he never showed the Paper to any other person than Bulger, but destroyed it.

(Signed) S. MARSDEN.  
E. ABBOTT.

his  
J. X GRIFFIN.  
mark

THE INFORMATION OF LEWIS BULGER.

Information  
received from  
Bulger.

THIS informant says that Thursday he was at work at a place called There or Nowhere; that he saw John Griffin, who was in

company with several others, going to the Hawkesbury; that Griffin shewed him a Paper which contained about four lines, the purport of which was to occasion the disaffected to rise, and that the word "St. Peter" was mentioned as a Pass or Byword, and the 4th instant was stated to be the day which they were to rise. This informant adds that he advised Griffin to have nothing to do with it, but to destroy the Paper, or it would hang him; and after this Griffin went away.\*

1804.  
12 March.  
Information  
received from  
Bulger.

S. MARSDEN.  
ED. ABBOTT.

his  
LEWIS X BULGER.  
mark

[Enclosure No. 2.]

SURGEON ARNDELL TO REVEREND S. MARSDEN.

On Service.

Revr. Sir, Hawkesbury, March 4th, 1804.

From Strong and confirmed information I have every reason to believe that many of those deluded prisoners that call themselves United Irishmen and others had an Insurrection in project *this night*, and I beg you will be so kind as to forward some ammunition with the bearer sent on purpose for our Defence here. Ammunition for defence.

I remain, etc.,

THOS. ARNDELL.

The Revd. Mr. Marsden or, in his absence  
the Officer commanding at Parramatta.  
In haste.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.†

Sir,

I beg leave to inform your Excellency that about half an hour before eleven the Detachment under my Command came up with the Runaways very near the last Ponds.‡ I rode up to them, accompanied by one Trooper, and remonstrated with them upon the impropriety of their Conduct and desired them to surrender, which they peremptorily refused. I went up a second time with the Trooper and desired to speak with their two Leaders, who came up to us, when we forcibly drove them into the Detachment with Pistols at their heads. The rest, of the number of 250, dispersed in every direction, and we have been under the necessity of killing nine and wounding a great many; the number we cannot ascertain. We have taken seven prisoners and seven stand of arms and other weapons, and we are in hopes in our Johnston's encounter with the insurgents.

\* Note by Governor King.—Received by me at 12 o'clock at night information that the insurrection had taken place at Castle Hill.

† Note by Governor King.—Not dated, but received 5th March, 1804, about half-past five o'clock in the afternoon.

‡ Note 202. Prisoners and arms captured.

1804.  
12 March.  
Good conduct  
of volunteers  
and troops.

March to the Hawkesbury to pick up some more of them. It is with great pleasure I mention to your Excellency the good conduct of Mr. Laycock, the non-commissioned officers, and men under my Command. Also, my thanks are due to the two Troopers, the activity of Mr. Smyth, the Constables, and other men that accompanied us from Parramatta. The Detachment under my command are excessively fatigued from the long march they have had, and as I understand another party of Runaways are expected from Castle Hill, I should think a reinforcement necessary to meet us to-morrow morning, as the present Detachment will feel the fatigue to-morrow more than they even do at present.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON.

Reinforcements  
required.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

MAJOR JOHNSTON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Green Hills, Hawkesbury, 6th March, 1804.

Search for  
insurgents  
towards the  
Nepean.

I beg leave to inform your Excellency that soon after daylight this morning I detached two troopers accompanied by six of the inhabitants, well mounted and armed, to proceed towards the Nepean, with orders that if they had intelligence of any number of the runaways having been seen in that direction, to detach one of their party back to me, in order that I might proceed in pursuit of them. I have as yet received no information from the men I sent out, and if I find everything quiet up there, I intend returning with the detachment to Parramatta to-morrow morning, leaving eleven of the party (who are unable to march) with the detachment here.

Immediate  
execution of  
rebel chief.

Cunningham, one of the rebel chiefs, who was supposed to be dead on the field, was brought in here alive, and I immediately—with the opinion of the officers—ordered him to be hung up.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON.

False alarms.

I have this moment returned, after marching above 3 miles with the detachment to fall in (as I was informed) with sixty of the rebels, but upon coming to the ground I found it was a false alarm. Upon my return to head-quarters I found five more desperate fellows brought in, each having loaded musquets taken from them, with a quantity of shot and ammunition; and I beg to assure your Excellency that I never saw more zeal and activity than what has been displayed by the officers and men of the detachment for destroying or securing the runaways.

Insurgents  
captured.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON.

P.S.—I forgot in my letter to inform your Excellency that the detachment under Lieut't Davies, with Lieut't Brabyn and his



party, joined me last night at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past nine, bringing in with them seven prisoners, six of whom were armed, viz., five with musquets, and one with a pistol.

1804.  
12 March.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. JOHNSTON.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 11th March, 1804.

I have the honor to enclose your Excellency a copy of Major Johnston's letter to me of the 9th instant, stating the particulars of the Service he has lately been employed upon, under your Excellency's immediate direction—and have to request it may be made known in your Dispatch to the Principal Secretary of State, and I shall do myself the Honor of transmitting the Same to the Commander in Chief.

Johnston's  
report.

I have, &c.,  
W. PATERSON.

[Sub-enclosure.]

MAJOR JOHNSTON TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATERSON.

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 9th March, 1804.

I beg leave to acquaint you that about  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 1 o'clock on Monday morning last, I took the command of the detachment marched from head-quarters by Lieut't Davies, consisting of 2 officers, 2 serjeants, and 52 rank and file of the New South Wales Corps, and by His Excellency Governor King's Orders, I proceeded immediately to Parramatta, where we arrived at the dawn of day. I halted at the barracks about 20 minutes to refresh my party, and then marched to Government House, and agreeable to His Excellency's orders divided my detachment, giving Lieut't Davies the command of half, and taking Quartermaster Laycock and the other half, with 1 trooper, with myself, having the Governor's instructions to march in pursuit of the rebels along the Toongabbee Road. I proceeded that way, and directed Lieut't Davies to take the road towards Castle Hill. On my arrival at Toongabbee, I was informed the rebels, in number about 400, were on the summit of the hill. I immediately detached a corporal with 4 privates and about 6 inhabitants, armed with musquets, to take them in flank, whilst I proceeded with the rest up the hill, when I found the rebels had marched on for the Hawkesbury, and after a pursuit of about 10 miles I got sight of them. I immediately rode forward, attended by the trooper and Mr. Dixon, the Roman Catholic priest, calling to them to halt, that I wished to speak to them. They desired that I would come into the middle of them, as their captains were there, which

Night march  
of troops to  
Parramatta.

The military  
divided.

The insurgents  
reported at  
Castle Hill.

Encounter with  
the insurgents.

1804.  
12 March.

Parleying with the leaders.

The ringleaders captured.

Charge of the troops.

Killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The good conduct of the troops.

I refused, observing to them that I was within pistol-shot and that it was in their power to kill me, and that their captains must have very little spirit if they would not come forward to speak to me, upon which two persons (Cunningham and Johnston) advanced towards me as their leaders to whom I represented the impropriety of their conduct, and advised them to surrender, and that I would mention them in as favourable terms as possible to the Governor. Cunningham replied they would have death or liberty. Quartermaster Laycock with the detachment just then appearing in sight, I clapped my pistol to Johnstone's head, whilst the trooper did the same to Cunningham's, and drove them with their swords in their hands to the Quartermaster and the detachment, whom I ordered to advance and charge the main body of the rebels then formed in a line. The detachment immediately commenced a well-directed fire, which was but weakly returned, for the rebel line being soon broken they ran in all directions. We pursued them a considerable way, and have no doubt but that many of them fell. We have found 12 killed, 6 wounded, and have taken 26 prisoners.

Any encomiums I could pass on Quartermaster Laycock and the detachment I had the honour to command would fall far short of what their merit entitles them to, and I trust their steady perseverance (after a fatiguing march of upwards of 45 miles) to restore order and tranquillity, will make their services acceptable.

Volunteers' services.

Mr. Provost-Martial Smith, the inhabitants, and constables who voluntarily accompanied the detachment, are equally entitled to my thanks, nor can I be neglectful of the very soldier-like conduct of the trooper who accompanied me.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON, B.-Major,  
N. S. Wales Corps.

Arms captured from insurgents.

Return of arms taken from the rebels:—26 musquets, 1 fowling piece, 4 bayonets on poles, 1 pitch fork, 1 pistol, 8 reaping hooks, 2 swords.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

#### GENERAL ORDERS RELATING TO THE IRISH INSURRECTION.

##### PROCLAMATION.

5th March, 1804.

Proclamation of martial law.

WHEREAS a number of labouring convicts of Castle Hill and other parts in this district have assembled and in a rebellious and daring manner have attacked and robbed several of His Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects of their property and arms, and proceeded therewith to great acts of outrage, which the preservation of the lives and property of His Majesty's liege subjects demand an immediate stop being put to by the most effectual means:

I do therefore proclaim the districts of Parramatta, Castle Hill, Toongabbee, Prospect, Seven and Baulkham Hills, Hawkesbury, and Nepean to be in a state of rebellion, and do establish martial law throughout those districts.

1804.  
12 March.  
Proclamation of  
martial law.

I do therefore strictly charge and command all His Majesty's liege subjects to be assisting in apprehending and giving up to the nearest officer or magistrate every person they may stop who is unprovided with a pass, under pain of being tried by a Court-Martial.

And every person who is seen in a state of rebellious opposition to the peace and tranquillity of this colony, and does not give himself or themselves up within twenty-four hours, will be tried by a Court-Martial and suffer the sentence passed upon him or them.

And if they or any of them give up the ringleaders to justice it may be an effectual means of procuring them that amnesty which it is so much my wish to grant.

7th March, 1804.

THE principal leaders of the deluded and infatuated people who have, through the arts and designs of some hidden characters, been induced to commit overt acts of rebellion, forgetting thereby the comforts and real liberty they enjoy as connected with industry and quietness, being killed, apprehended, or having given themselves up; and as a number of the insurgents are still wandering about, they will take notice that if they do not give themselves up to the settlements and masters they respectively belong to before Friday night next, the most exemplary example will be made of them wherever found and no excuse whatever allowed, but will receive any punishment that may await those still absent, which can only be mitigated or pardoned on condition of their surrendering themselves immediately and bringing their arms with them.

Insurgents  
summoned  
to surrender.

9th March, 1804.

PUBLIC tranquillity being now on the point of being restored, His Excellency, with a heartfelt pleasure, requests Lieut.-Governor Paterson, commanding the New South Wales Corps, will communicate the sentiments His Excellency entertains of the conduct and exertions of every description of His Majesty's loyal subjects in this colony.

Restoration  
of order.

His Excellency considers the conduct of Lieutenant-Governor Paterson, in his civil and military capacity, in the steps that were taken by him after the Governor-in-Chief's departure from Sydney to Parramatta, calculated to provide against every event that might arise, and he has every confident assurance that if circumstances had required his actual exertions and those of the officers and soldiers of the Corps under his command at Sydney, that every success would have attended their active and soldier-like conduct.

Appreciation  
of Paterson's  
services.

The alertness with which the Sydney Association was formed and the forwardness every loyal inhabitant manifested to preserve the peace and tranquillity of that settlement, and their general readiness to go wherever their services might be required in support of His Majesty's Government, His Excellency has a just sense of.

Services of  
volunteers.

The shortness of the time (only one day) between the first suspicion of such an extensive conspiracy going forward and its breaking out into actual outrage and rebellion, the discovery of the

1804.  
12 March.

Acknowledgments to Parramatta detachment.

King's praise of Johnston and the Sydney detachment.

insurgents' intentions and proceedings, the consequent preparations of defence, and the whole of Captain Abbot, Commanding Officer of the Parramatta detachment's conduct, and that of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers under his command, claims the warmest acknowledgements, which are also due to the Association and the general part of the inhabitants of that settlement.

And as the further services of Major Johnston, Lieut. Davis and Brabyn, and Quarter-master Laycock, with the detachment from Sydney, can be dispensed with in this quarter, His Excellency feels a peculiar gratification in requesting that Lieut.-Col. Paterson, on the detachment's arrival at the headquarters of the New South Wales Corps, will testify the sense His Excellency has of the dispatch made by that detachment in marching to Parramatta, and immediately after pressing their eager services to march immediately in pursuit of the insurgents. Their active perseverance and zeal, notwithstanding the fatigue they had undergone in running after a body of 266 armed rebels upwards of seven miles from the place where certain information was received of them; the gallantry of Major Johnston's conduct, with only one trooper, in detaining that body till his small force of twenty-five soldiers, with Quarter-master Laycock, and several of the volunteer inhabitants of Parramatta could overtake them; securing the two principal ringleaders and the consequent route of the rebel body after the opposition it made to the King's forces, with the whole of Major Johnston's conduct and that of the officers and soldiers under his command, as well as the separate parties under the command of Lieut. Davies and Brabyn, who were ordered to take other routes for the same object, have been a principal means of quelling the proceedings that required those exertions.

King's thanks to Woodriff and crew of the Calcutta.

His Excellency requests the Lieut.-Governor will forward the accompanying letter to Capt. Woodriff, Commander of His Majesty's ship Calcutta, expressive of the high sense the Governor-in-Chief entertains of the immediate and active attention of himself, his officers, ship's company, and marines in landing and being ready to give their assistance had it been necessary.

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PROCLAMATION.

10th March, 1804.

Repeal of martial law.

WHEREAS the imperious cause that rendered it necessary to place the districts of Parramatta, Castle Hill, Toongabbee, Prospect, Seven and Baulkham Hills, Hawkesbury, and Nepean under martial law on the 5th instant no longer exists, I do annul and revoke the proclamation of the 5th instant to that effect, declaring the above districts, in common with the rest of the territory, under the jurisdiction of the Courts of Judicature as heretofore established.

The originators of the insurrection.

On this occasion I feel it a duty to remind the deluded objects of the artful designs of some unknown but not unsuspected miscreants, who now lament their diabolical schemes miscarrying, of the absurdity of their seditious designs when opposed to the steady exertions of persevering loyalty which has so generally prevailed on the late event.

Let the ignorant and unwary reflect on the dying words of one of their leaders (Johnstone), who asserted that those engaged in the late tumultuous proceedings were the victims of a very few, who contrived and abetted in secret the horrors which have

deprived several of their lives, by resisting the measures used to bring them to a sense of the enormous crimes they were about to perpetrate, whilst others have paid the tribute due to the offended laws and violation of personal security, which must not and shall not be transgressed with impunity.

The superintendants and overseers at the different settlements are to deliver a list of the prisoners at public labour in their respective districts on Monday, the 19th instant. At the same time the settlers, and every other person who has indented or hired servants, will report those who have absented themselves and have not returned.

All arms found or taken from the insurgents are to be delivered up to the nearest magistrate, officer, or other person in command immediately, on pain of incurring the severest penalties of the law for secreting those arms and ammunition.

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Insurgents in hiding to be reported.

Arms to be delivered to responsible officers.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

COURT MARTIAL ON THE IRISH INSURGENTS.

PROCEEDINGS of a General Court Martial, held by Virtue of a Warrant under the Hand and Seal of His Excellency Philip Gidley King, Governor in Chief and Captain General in and over His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies etc. etc.

Proceedings of court martial on Irish insurgents.

Captain Edward Abbott, Prest.

Cap. A. Fenn Kemp	1	Lieut. Jno. Brabyn	4
Lieut. Thos. Davis	2	Members Lieut. James McCallam	5
Lieut. Chas. Menzies	3	Q.M. Thos. Laycock	6

The several Warrants appointing a President, the Convening the Court, and appointment of a Deputy Judge Advocate being read, and the President, Members and Deputy Judge Advocate being Sworn,

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, CHARLES HILL, SAMUEL HUMES, JOHN NEALE, JOHN PLACE, JOHN BRANNON, GEORGE HARRINGTON, JOHN BURKE, TIMOTHY HOGAN, BRYAN McCORMACK, were brought before the Court and Charged for that they, together with others did on the fourth day of this Instant March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and four and at divers other times, riotously, tumultuously and traitorously assemble at Castle Hill and various other places in the Territory, armed with guns, Pistols, Cutlasses and other offensive weapons with an Intent to overturn His Majesty's Government in this Territory, and the said William Johnston, Charles Hill, Samuel Humes, John Neale, John Place, John Brannon, George Harrington, John Burke, Timothy Hogan and Bryan McCormack stand further charged with resisting, opposing and attacking His Majesty's Forces, in opposition to His Authority, while Said Forces were on their march from Parramatta to Hawkesbury by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Plea—Not Guilty.

WILLIAM JOICE being Sworn, deposes that William Johnston took him a prisoner, and acted as a leader of the Rebels, and had a cutlass in his hand. That he saw Charles Hill with the Rebels at Toongabbe (apparently very active) with a musket on his shoulder,

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Proceedings of  
court martial  
on Irish  
insurgents.

that he saw him at a small distance from the Rebels taken prisoner, at the time his action with H.M. Forces took place; at that time he had no arms in his possession.

WILLIAM WATKINS being Sworn, deposes that when H.M. Forces were in sight of the Rebels, they the Rebels, formed a Line. That he saw William Johnston and Cunningham (deceased) acting as Commanding Officers at the head of them with a Cutlass in his hand, that he saw Johnston advance towards Major Johnston the Com'g officer of H.M. troops, and saw the Major take him prisoner. That this was on Monday Morning the 5th Inst. That he saw Geo. Harrington with others pursued by H.M. troops after the Action took place, and at that time he had a Musket in his hand—Cannot Say who disarmed him Johnston—Witness further Swears, that he saw Timothy Hogan Snap a piece at a man Viz. Thos. Bates—That he further Saw John Bourke with a musket in his hand during the pursuit.

WILLIAM BEARD, clerk of the \* at Castle Hill, Sworn, deposes that he saw William Johnston very active at Castle Hill, forcing people to join him, frequently crying “death or liberty,” and at that time he was armed with a cutlass—That he saw Jno. Place dragging from under the bed Robert Duggan out of Depts. house. That John Bramon was principally concerned in taking Robt. Duggan out of his house, and that he had a musket in his hand and presented it to Depts. breast Saying “Damn him I will blow his brains out and set fire to his house about his head,” and he saw him present his piece at John Beard, that it burnt priming when prisoner John Brannon presented his piece at Dept. Says further that John Harrington beat most unmercifully Robt. Duggan, Saying, “Damn him I will Kill him.”

In what light did you consider Johnston?

A.—I considered him as a leader, as he was cheering his men up, and telling them that now was the time for their Liberty.

JOHN BEARD (Constable) deposes that John Brannon presented a musket at him when on the top of the house that was on fire at Castle Hill, saying “Come down or I will fetch you down.”

THOS. ANDLESACK one of H.E. Body Guard, Sworn, says, that he attended H.M. Troops com'd by Major Johnston, that he Saw Willm. Johnston come from among the Rebels that he heard them call out for their Captains to speak to Maj. Johnston that Wm. Johnston came out. That he saw Charles Hill making from the Rebels with a musket in his hand, that he took him prisoner—that this was before the action—That he Saw Geo. Harrington fire once, at Jarris as he believes, and his piece twice missed fire when presented at other persons. That he saw Jno. Burke with a musket in his hand, and very active among the Rebels.

JAMES DABBS Sworn, Says that Samuel Humes came to his house, presented his piece at him, and said he would shoot him if he did not go with him.

ROBERT BENT (a Constable) Sworn Says that he was stopt by Saml. Humes who asked him who he was etc.—That he had a musket at the time in his hand and presented it at him and damning him asked him if he did not want his liberty, and said he should soon have it.—That he took him prisoner, and carried him to his Associates—That Humes was a Ringleader and Com'r of a party, and sent out some men to observe the motions of the Troops.

\* Illegible.

How long was you with Humes and his associates?

A.—About 4 hours.

Q. *by Humes.*—After I left the party did I ever return?

A.—No, you did not return.

THOMAS BATES (a Constable) Sworn Says that Tim Hogan presented his piece at him, and that it missed fire—He (Hogan) was running from the Rebels.

ROBERT JONES (a constable) says that he saw Jno. Place centry at the Stores at Castle Hill with a musket on his Shoulders and asked Dept. if he was for Liberty, on his saying he was not he presented his piece at him, and it snapped without going off.

JOHN JONES Settler being sworn deposes that on Sunday Night, John Neale came into his house, and demanded his arms and ammunition, that he had a Bayonet in his hand at the time which he pointed towards him several times saying “You deserve to be run through with this” meaning the bayonet that he took a pistol from under the head of his bed, and two powder horns with a small quantity of powder—That there were from 20 to 30 men and he heard Neale say this is my party and I will take care of them.

HUMPHREY EVANS, Settler Sworn says that John Neale with 12 or 14 others came to his house. Dept. was in bed, Neale asked him for his arms, Dept. refused giving them up, Neale said his Dept's life was in danger—That Neale had the Command of the party and he forced his Government Man to join him and the others—That he heard Neale say “Death or Liberty.”

Q. *by Pres't.*—What reason have you to Suppose that Neale had the Command of the Party?

A.—No other reason than the others obeying him, and their taking his man away by his Orders.

MICH. DONOVAN Settler Sworn that Yesterday the 7th Inst. he saw Bryan McCormick with 7 others lying concealed—That he (Bryan McCormick) had a powder horn slung across him—That there was one musket amongst them, but cannot say to whom it belonged.

FERGUS GOLLOGER corroborates the testimony of Mic. Donovan with the addition that the musket was laying close to McCormick.

ISAAC WARREN corroborates the evidence of the two preceding witnesses, but cannot speak as to the powder horn.

The Evidence on the part of the Crown being closed,

WILLIAM JOHNSTON acknowledges his giving himself up to Major Johnston and throws himself on the mercy of the Court.

CHARLES HILL says he was forced by the Rebels to join them—that he was a free man and had no occasion to fight for it. Mr. Kennedy says that he has known him for 20 months and he is a hard working man.

SAMUEL HUMES says he was forced by Cunningham to join the Rebels and that he gave himself up to Mr. Hume on Monday night at 10 o'clock.

JOHN NEALE denies one part of the charge and admits the other part that of being with the Rebels.

JOHN PLACE denies the charges.

JNO. BRANNON says he was forced to join the Rebels.

GEO. HARRINGTON says the same.

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insurgents.

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court martial  
on Irish  
insurgents.

JNO. BURKE says the same.

TIM HOGAN says the same.

BRYAN McCORMICK says the same.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON ..	Guilty—Death	hung in chains
CHARLES HILL .....	Guilty—Death	Hung
SAMUEL HUMES .....	Guilty—Death	Hung in chains
JOHN NEALE .....	Guilty—Death	Hung
JNO. PLACE .....	Guilty—Death	do
JNO. BRANNON .....	Guilty—Death	Hung
GEO. HARRINGTON ....	Guilty—Death	do
JNO. BURKE .....	Guilty—Death	
TIM'Y HOGAN .....	Guilty—Death	Hung
BRYAN McCORMICK ...	Guilty—Death	

ED. ABBOTT,

Capt. and President.

RICHD. ATKINS,

Dep. J.-A.

I approve the above proceedings and  
the Court.

\* and dissolve

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Head Quarters, Parramatta,  
March 8th, 1804.

[Enclosure No. S.]

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO THOMAS SMYTH.

By Philip Gidley King, Esquire, etc.

Warrant of  
appointment to  
Thomas Smyth.

It being expedient for His Majesty's Service that a General Court Martial should be forthwith Assembled for the purpose of Trying such Persons as may be Charged with Riotously and Tumultuously Assembling with Guns, Pistols, Cutlasses and other Offensive Weapons at Castle Hill and divers other parts with intent to overturn His Majesty's Government in this Territory, and further with having resisted and Opposed His Majesty's Forces when the said Forces were on their March from Parramatta to Hawkesbury, by Order of His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief; And Whereas it becomes necessary to Appoint a Provost Martial—By Virtue of the Power delegated to me, I do hereby Authorize and Direct you Thomas Smyth Esquire to Officiate as Provost Martial on this particular occasion—For which this shall be your Warrant.

Given under My Hand and Seal at Head Quarters Parramatta in New South Wales this Seventh day of March 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To Thomas Smyth Esqr. hereby appointed to Officiate  
as Provost Martial on this Especial Occasion.

\* Blank in manuscript.



[Enclosure No. 9.]

A RETURN of the Men condemned by a General Court Martial at Parramatta during the existence of the Military Law for Rebellion and being in Arms, pursuant to Warrants of Execution (Viz.)

1804.  
12 March.  
Insurgents  
condemned  
to death.

Charles Hill	}	Executed at Parramatta on the 8th day of March 1804.
Samuel Humes		
John Place		
William Johnston	}	Executed at Castle Hill on the 9th day of March.
John Neale		
George Harrington		
John Brannon	}	Executed at Sydney on the 10th Inst. respited during Pleasure 10th Inst.
Timothy Hogan		
John Burke		
Bryan McCormick		

THOS. SMYTH,

Sydney, 11th day of March, 1804.

Provost Marshal.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

A RETURN of the Men ordered to receive Corporal Punishment by the Magistrates—for being found assisting with divers others in open Rebellion in the Territory of New South Wales—pursuant to Warrants for that special purpose—date 8 : 9 March 1804.

Insurgents  
sentenced to  
corporal  
punishment.

John Griffin	sentenced	Five hundred lashes	rec'd	150 lashes
David Morrison		Two hundred do	under	sentence
Niel Smith		Five hundred do	„	„
Connor Dwyer		Five hundred do	rec'd	150
Bryan Burne		Five hundred do	under	Sentence
Cornelius Lyons		Two hundred do	„	„
Owen McDermot		Two hundred do	rec'd	96

lashes  
284 Dennis Ryar }  
200 Bryan Riley } ( were punished at the discretion of the Magis-  
trates—for concealing the rebellious proceed-  
ings of the Insurgents assembled on the 4th  
and 5th March 1804.

THOS. SMYTH,

Sydney, March 12th, 1804.

Provost Marshal.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

RETURN of the Sydney Association Company, embodied under the Command of Thomas Rowley Esquire 5th March, 1804.

Return of the  
Sydney  
Association.

*Captain.*  
1 Thomas Rowley

*Lieut.*  
1 Thomas Smyth

1804.  
12 March.

Return of the  
Sydney  
Association.

RETURN of the Sydney Association Company, &c.—*continued.*

<i>Serjeants.</i>		<i>Privates.</i>	
1	John Gowan	12	Jno. Mitchell
2	Jas. Bloodsworth	13	Gilbert Baker
		14	Wm. Evans
		15	Wm. O'Neal
		16	Geo. Mathews
		17	Jas. Somerville
		18	Jno. Morrison
		19	Jos. Prosser
		20	Michl. Geary
		21	Jno. Sparrow
		22	Jas. Underwood
		23	Fredk. Meredith
		24	Wm. Miller
		25	Fras. Cox
		26	Edwd. Goode
		27	Thos. Randall
		28	Wm. Peachey
		29	Danl. Chambers
		30	Jos. Lewis
		31	Saml. Hockley
			THOS. ROWLEY, Captain.

[Enclosure No. 12.]

Return of the  
Parramatta  
Association.

RETURN of the Parramatta Associated Company embodied under  
the Command of John Savage Esqr. 5th March 1804.

<i>Captain.</i>		<i>Privates.</i>	
1	John Savage	5	John Norris
		6	Thos. Cosier
		7	John Tate
		8	John Graham
		9	Henry. Armstrong
		10	Willm. Mayo
		11	Saml. Haslem
		12	Thos. Bedford
		13	Edmd. Wright
		14	Willm. Matthews
		15	Edwd. Elliott
		16	John Weavers
		17	Thos. McKenzie
		18	James Wright
		19	Willm. Crook
		20	John Thorogood
		21	Danl. Welling
		22	Saml. Terry
		23	John Lewin
		24	Hugh Hughes
		25	Willm. Munslow
		26	Andw. Snowden
		27	John Butcher
		28	Robert Wells

JOHN SAVAGE, Capn.



DISTRIBUTION of His Majesty's New South Wales Corps, 10th March, 1804.

1804.  
12 March.  
Distribution of the New South Wales Corps.

Where stationed.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Capt. Lieut'ts.	Subalterns.	Staff.				Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
					Adjutant.	Paymaster.	Q'rmaster.	Surgcon. Assist. Surg'n.			
Sydney and outposts .....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	18	13	286
Duty on board ship .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parramatta and outposts .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	59
Norfolk Isl'd and V. Dieman's Land	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	2	112
Hawkesbury .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
On comm'd to England .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..
On furlough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total .....	2	3	1	8	1	1	1	...	28	16	469

N.B.—One field officer, one captain leave to England; one captain sent in arrest to England; one subaltern, sent to England with His Excell'y Gov'r King's despatches; one subaltern, resignation given in and embark'd for England; one subaltern, resignation given in, command'g officer's leave of absence.

W. PATERSON, Lt.-Col.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 16, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

14 March.  
Despatches from Collins.

My Lord, Sydney, N.S.W., 14th March, 1804.

Just as the Calcutta was unmooring, the Lady Nelson arrived with the enclosed despatches from Lieut. Governor Collins, which, with his drawings and charts, I have the honour to transmit in my Box with this despatch.

Arrival of Bowen in the Integrity.

By the Integrity, I ordered Mr. Bowen, Commandant at the Derwent, who returned in that Vessell, to deliver the Settlement up to Lieut. Govr. Collins, and have no doubt of his having added that place to his Government.

The convicts at Risdon Cove.

The Convicts, who were sent to form that Settlement before Col. Collins arrived, and those, who he may object to, shall be withdrawn by the first Vessell I can send, nor will any person be sent from hence, but by his own Application. And your Lordship may be assured that no Co-operation or assistance on my part will be wanting to forward the Settlement he has established.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosures.]

[The despatches of Lieutenant-Governor Collins will be found in volume I, series III.]

## GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 17, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

1804.  
14 March.

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord,

14th March, 1804.

With this I have the honor to transmit an appeal to His Majesty in his Privy Council (as allowed by the patent for constituting a Court of Civil Judicature in this colony) against my decision as Governor, in a cause between the Commissary, Mr. Palmer, and Simeon Lord. On the subject of the appeal, or its merits, I shall make no observations, as I presume it will be delivered to the proper authority. This, like many other things of the same kind, has arisen from causes before I took the command, and which the existing forms of jurisprudence in this colony has required my examination and decision.

Appeal to Privy Council in suit between Palmer and Lord.

I also enclose my awards in the cause of Crossley against others. The entire documents would have been transmitted also, but as it was so recently given, the papers being voluminous, and the multiplicity of other business I have been engaged in preparing for the Calcutta's departure, has prevented my sending them. Nor am I certain, as Crossley has refused giving any security for prosecuting his appeal before His Majesty in Council, whether or not my award ought not to be in full force. However, wishing to be as correct as possible in every case which my situation makes it an indispensable duty for my interfering in, I have deferred enforcing a part of that award until I receive an answer to the question. I respectfully request your Lordship will direct it being furnished, from the proper law officers, as it is so material a guide in conducting part of the Governor's complicated duty in this colony, which is not of the least arduous and intricate nature.

The suit Crossley v. Wentworth.

Having, in a former letter,\* had the honor of addressing your Lordship on the subject of our Civil Courts, &c., in respectfully requesting your reference thereto, I feel it an indispensable duty, as well for the benefit of the inhabitants as for a guide to the Governor, and to prevent the frequency of appeals, that a professional man may be appointed, either in the situation of Judge-Advocate or Chief Justice, who can give the Governor (who cannot be supposed to be a lawyer) that conclusive legal information which is so requisite, and who is able to counteract the chicane and litigious conduct of a few transported practisors, who have practised a sufficiency of the laws of England to know the chicane and evil purposes a bad man can turn them to, which has been sufficiently exemplified in the litigious and fraudulent conduct of George Crossley and Mich'l Robinson,† who (from the

The necessity for a legally trained judge-advocate.

\* Marginal note.—Augt. 7th 1803 per Rolla and Cumberland.

† Note 203.

1804.  
14 March.  
Conduct of  
Crossley and  
Robinson.

unfortunate circumstances of their being conditionally emancipated) have produced much litigious and iniquitous proceedings, in all which they have been the open or secret advisers, actors, and promoters.

The entire documents respecting Crossley's appeal will be made out as soon as possible and sent by the first direct conveyance.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[Copies of these papers in connection with the appeal in the case of Lord v. Palmer\* are not available.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

PAPERS RELATING TO GEORGE CROSSLEY'S APPEAL.  
*Governor King's Award on the Appeal.*

NEW SOUTH WALES

CUMBERLAND

To WIT

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 &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the Patent for establishing the Court of Civil Jurisdiction in the Colony expresses "That if either of the parties engaged in a Suit at Law do find themselves aggrieved at the decision of such Court, that they are authorized to appeal to the Governor (whose award shall be final) in any Sum not exceeding Three hundred pounds" An appeal having this day been brought before me by

GEORGE CROSSLEY  
Emancipated Convict  
against

} Appellant

THOMAS SMYTH Esqr. Provost Marshal  
&

D'ARCY WENTWORTH Esqr. Assist. Surgeon

} Respondents

When after truly and impartially hearing and weighing the Evidence and Testimony of such Witnesses or Documents as were brought forward by the parties in this Cause, it appeared That the Appellant George Crossley, being a Convict on his Passage to this Colony in 1799 had by a fictitious Credit obtained Merchandize from Mr. Atkinson Master of the Oak Brig at the Cape of Good Hope to the Amount of £366 Sterling, from Mr. Robert Campbell of this place in March 1800 to the amount of £1,691 and from Mr. Reed Master and Mr. James Muirhead Mate of the Friendship belonging to Messrs. Mangles of London in 1800 to the Amount of £1,886 Sterling—For payment of all which Bills of Exchange were drawn by Crossley and His Wife together with other Bills for Goods to the whole Amount of £4,096 0s. 0d. Sterling on a person called by them "Anthony Schell Esqr. Merchant Deans Court St. Martins le Grand London."—In June 1801 Lieut. Col'l Paterson received a Letter of Attorney from a Merchant in London requesting him to recover the Amount of the protested Bills given by Crossley to Mr. Atkinson at the Cape of Good Hope for £366

\* Note 204.

Award on  
appeal to the  
governor in  
suit, Crossley  
v. Smyth and  
Wentworth.

Sterling. This Sum was recovered after Crossley's Effects were put in Execution Crossley at this time being a Convict could not sue or be sued—It was certain the other Bills would be returned for Non payment in which Case the responsibility of recovering those Sums or the property must have fallen on the Governor as the executive Authority The property being obtained by Crossley before I took the Government, his having a conditional Emancipation whereby he would be able to sue or be sued in the Courts of Justice appeared the most eligible relief to those whose Bills might be returned, on this Consideration, a Conditional Emancipation\* made out in the usual manner was given him.

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In December 1801 two of the four Sets of Bills for £1,886 drawn in favor of Reed and Muirhead were returned protested for Non payment with a Letter from Messrs. Mangles and Turner to their agent Mr. Balmain dated June the 4th 1801 stating among other things "That Anthony Schell is a miserable Pauper in a Work-house and not worth a farthing."

Mr. Balmain going to England appointed Mr. Wentworth his general Agent who arrested Crossley for the Amount of the returned Bill *i.e.* £1,886 which being carried before the Civil Court a full Verdict was given with Costs to Wentworth and from that Verdict (as the patent allows) Crossley appealed. In the hearing of which it appeared that after a part of Crossley's Bills were returned protested for Non payment he proposed to Mr. Robert Campbell (to whom he had given Bills for £1,691 which were not returned with a View as Crossley says of all the Creditors Sharing alike) of taking a partner which Mr. Campbell approved—Crossley made out Instruments of partnership between himself and Nicholas Divine, a Superintendent of Convicts at £50 p'r Annum and of no other property in possession or expectancy than a poor farm, who gave Crossley Notes of hand for his Moiety of the partnership altho' had any Accident happened to the Goods it was out of his power to pay a very inconsiderable part of the Amount of those Notes. The Indenture of Co-partnership was dated 20th May 1801. The Articles with a collateral Agreement for securing the whole of the Property to Crossley was dated July 13th 1801 and the Promissory Notes on the 28th November 1801 On and after all which dates there appears no alteration in Crossleys mode of keeping his Books by introducing Divine's Name as a Partner who is debited in the same manner as other Creditors and as a further proof of this Collusion Crossley's Bills of parcels to his Creditors were made out in his own Name only, without any reference to Divine's as a partner—The objects of the Instruments which were secretly witnessed and not registered as required by the colonial Regulations to make them valid appeared obvious, and on that plea, the Letter of the Law might require the Verdict of the Civil Court being confirmed. But on considering that if the things were then sold by Auction as urged by Crossley in his Memorial they would not produce near the Amount of the Bills returned and that if Crossley used common Honesty he might satisfy these Claims and a provision might also have been made for paying some part of the other Bills expected to be returned—In consideration of which the Award dated the 9th January 1802† was given.

As both parties viz. Crossley and Wentworth agreed to the decision and provisions contained in that Award dated Jany. 9th 1802 neither wished to make any further appeal and in proof of

\* Note 205. † Note 206.

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their satisfaction they entered into a Bond for the due performance of every part of it. It was executed by Crossley and Wentworth and by others as Trustees under the provisions and Forms of the Award which stated "And should any collusion be proved on the part of the Appellant, then and in that Case the whole of the Effects are to be immediately sold by Public Auction."

By virtue of the Award, Crossley remained in possession of the Effects &c. until the 31st July 1802 in which period Complaints were made by Wentworth of Crossley not accounting for the Sale of the Effects as expressed in the Award. As that charge could only be verified or refuted by Investigation I directed the Lieut. Governor Judge Advocate and all the other Magistrates (being the most respectable and the only Authorities I could employ) in the presence of the parties and their Trustees to investigate Wentworths complaint. Being then at Parramatta on the General Musters I received the Magistrates official Report dated July 31st 1802 about 2 o'Clock in the afternoon wherein they unanimously agreed in opinion that "Crossley had in no instance whatever complied with the tenor of my award" In consequence of which I considered it my Duty to direct the Provost Marshal to levy an immediate Execution and proceed to the Sale of the Effects agreeable to the tenor of my Award and the Bond Crossley and Wentworth had entered into in consequence of their acquiescence with its Conditions provision and Terms.

During the Sale of the Effects, it was represented to me by Mr. Campbell (from a desire to have some Security for the Bills drawn by Crossley and his Wife in his (Campbells) favor on Anthony Schell Esqr. for £1,691 which Bills have not yet reached Mr. Campbell's hands although he has had information of their being protested for non payment) that a farm belonging to Crossley in the Provost Marshal's charge was not included in the Inventory of Crossley's Effects which Wentworth accepted in consequence of my Award. I therefore considered it equitable to direct the Provost Marshal by Warrant dated 14th Sept. 1802 not to include that farm in the Sale of the Effects that were inventoried but to inform Wentworth of the Amount arising from the Sales that he might take proper Steps to recover any residue.

It also appears by the proceedings of the Civil Court on the 15th February 1803 that Crossley prosecuted Thomas Smyth Esqr. Provost Marshal D'Arcy Wentworth Esqr. Assistant Surgeon and agent to Messrs. Mangles, and Patrick Cleary a Bailiff for entering his Dwelling house by force on Sunday 1st Augt. 1802 and selling his Effects, laying his Damages at £10,000 to which the Defendants pleaded "not guilty" and the Court ordered Patrick Cleary to be struck off as a Defendant he being a Convict and admitted him as an Evidence.

From the Evidence and Documents exhibited to the Civil Court it acquitted Mr. D' Wentworth and found a verdict for the plaintiff against Thomas Smyth Esqr. Provost Marshal in the Sum of Ten Pounds and Costs of Suit, From which Verdict the plaintiff (Crossley) again appealed to me, And after a full and impartial hearing and consideration of the Evidence and Documents produced before the Civil Court held the 17th December 1801 and February 1803 as well as the Subject of the Appeals and Memorials with the Answers on Oath to Interrogatories and Affidavits exhibited on the hearing of these Appeals—I am of Opinion :



1st.—Respecting the Execution and Sale of Crossley's Effects, it appears that the Civil Court held the 17th Decr. 1801 gave a verdict for Wentworth against Crossley for the Sum of £1,886 with Costs, being the Amount of the Bills protested for Non payment and that the immediate Sale of Crossley's Effects would have followed but for his Appeal as allowed by the Patent—The Terms and Conditions of the Award, as accepted by Appellant and Respondent given on that Appeal and dated the 9th January 1802 having been in no instance complied with by Crossley as reported to me by the Magistrates and already stated it appeared an indispensable act on my part as the executive Authority after the breach of the Award, calculated for Crossley's benefit as well as the Creditors to stop the progress of such a series of fraud—And as the lapse of a few hours after the Magistrates report was known might have occasioned a material deficiency of the Goods I dispatched a horseman about 3 o'Clock of the same day I received the Magistrates Report July 31st with a Letter to the Lieut. Governor at Sydney enclosing a short Memorandum or Warrant of the same date to the Provost Marshal to levy an immediate Execution on Crossley's Effects and sell them by Auction according to the Binding Clause in the Award viz. "And should any collusion be proved on the part of the Appellant then and in that Case the whole of the Effects are to be immediately sold by Public Auction" which material and binding Condition of the award makes no part of the various Subjects in Crossley's Memorial of Appeal or is it even hinted at by him altho' it is the sole binding Condition and Provision of the Award and Bond, any collusion on the part of Crossley exonerated them from any responsibility of Trust not having access to my papers or the Award, I considered the Memorandum or Warrant I sent the Provost Marshal thro' the Lieut. Governor, sufficient to prevent any immediate embezzlement of the Effects and to levy the Execution, but on my return to Sydney (from whence I was absent on the Annual Muster) a few days after, a more formal Warrant containing the Terms of the Award of the same date and no way differing in purport to the first was given by me to the provost Marshal who returned me the first which was not thought of after nor would it have been discovered as I believed it destroyed but for the Circumstance of having recourse to the papers relative to the General Muster of the Year 1802 among which I found it, and sent it to the Civil Court. In directing this Execution to be levied, under all the foregoing and existing Circumstances, I conceive my Act in rescuing the Wreck of the Merchants property from such practices to be a Matter of Equity.

2d.—As far as the only Evidence goes respecting the Sale being conducted improperly Crossley's questions on that subject before the Civil Court are negatived While the same Witness (Crossley's Servant) in answer to an Interrogatory on Oath tends to prove that Crossley was possessed of Keys which he made use of after the Execution was levied.

3d.—Respecting the Provost Marshal's executing my Warrant on a Sunday—From the connexion between Crossley and Divine his assumed partner and the other Witnesses brought by Crossley being mostly his Servants and Convicts I do not consider their Evidence of the entry being on a Sunday at all satisfactory either from their Characters or Connexion And I consider the testimony of Cleary, The Provost Marshal's Housekeeper, and Staples for the

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respondents requires an equal degree of caution in admitting its correctness—Whilst the Evidence of Thomas Biggers respecting the purpose for which Crossley went to borrow the Horse and his positively swearing it was not on a Sunday which Circumstance joined to Crossley's exhibiting a paper to the Civil Court as a Copy of the Warrant under which the provost Marshal levied the Execution dated August 1st being Sunday Instead of July 31st which proved by the Lt. Governor to be the date of the Original Warrant—The tenor of Crossley's fictitious paper being the same as the Original Memorandum. The provost Marshal admitted its being a true Copy without adverting to the date, which when discovered he immediately protested against it and repeated that protest in his defence before the Civil Court—Together with Crossley's detected falsehood in the 9th par. of his Notice of Appeal, and his equivocation in his written declaration when required to give proof of the date of the paper he produced—From all which it appears to me that with substituting the 1st of August being Sunday for the 31st of July and Crossley's declaration in contradiction to the paper he produced to the Civil Court are proofs of his intention to make that false date subservient to his usual fraudulent purposes—Lieut. Governor Paterson in his answer to an Interrogatory on Oath not being positive whether it was July 31st the day he received directions from me or whether it was on the following day Augt. 1st that he gave my Memorandum or Warrant dated July 31st to the Provost Marshal and the latter positively swearing it was on Saturday July 31st the day the Warrant was dated, joined to the improbability that after so many Years being in that Office he should levy the Execution on a Sunday without a positive Warrant for that purpose together with the Circumstances of Crossley's making no complaint of the Entry being made on a Sunday prior to the following 29th Decr. a period of five Months will appear by his Letters dated July 31st Augt. 3d and 5th. All which Circumstances strengthen my Opinion that the first entry did most probably take place some time in the Afternoon of Saturday the 31st July when the Warrant was dated and not on Sunday 1st Augt.

4th.—Respecting the loss of the original Deed out of the Judge Advocates Office and the Copy admitted by the Civil Court as a true Record I have no doubt of its having every Credit a Copy can have as it corresponds with the tenor of the Award of Jany. 9th 1802 on which the original Deed was founded And its literal Agreement with the Rough Draft left in the Judge Advocates Office and produced in this Court.

5th.—It appears that Crossley's assertion of Wentworth saying he would give Smyth £5,000 indemnity in his affairs is contradicted by the Witness he brought to prove it at the Civil Court who said Wentworth remarked there was good Security But that this was said by Wentworth after Crossley's Goods were sold.

6th.—Respecting Crossley's Plea that he was not to Account with Wentworth "until after the Debt due to the King was discharged"—And the Evidence given thereon by Mr. Commissary Palmer—It appears that the £61 14s. 6d. paid by Crossley to Mr. Palmer leaving a Balance of £1 3s. 2d. was on Account of Articles Crossley had bought from the Investments of the Britannia and Greenwich South Whalers, And that any Debt arising therefrom being considered as appertaining to the King otherways than the responsibility attached to the Commissary in directing the Sale

of those Articles Receiving payment, and remitting the proceeds to the Owners Is contradicted by the attested order I gave the Commissary on that behalf dated 20th March 1801 and is annexed to the proofs in this Cause which order by no means implies that the Debts owing for those Investments could be considered as Debts due to the King nor were those Ships ever in the Service of Government nor can I conceive the tenor of the Award which mentions "After the Appellants debts due to the King are discharged" could ever be so interpreted as to allow the Appellant to leave an unpaid balance of £1 3s. 2d. until the Merchants Property was totally made away with a subterfuge totally repugnant to equity and Reason.

7th.—Respecting Appellants damages being laid at ten thousand pounds Sterling—From the Examination of his Books in the Provost Marshal's Possession by two Magistrates appointed for that purpose on Crossley's Contempt of a Rule of Court to name a person on his part, and Mr. Lord a Merchant appointed for the purpose by the Respondents—It appears

1st.—That the Amount of the Goods obtained by Crossley from Merchants and Masters of Ships amounts to £5,040 12s. 7½d.

2d.—That the Amount of Bills he gave for these Goods drawn by him (Crossley) and his Wife on Anthony Schell Amounts to £4,096.

3d.—That from the complicated States of the Books and the incorrect manner in which they appear to have been kept the Amount of the Articles he had sold could not be ascertained but there was a probability that it might be £6,000 and upwards from his arrival in this Colony to the 9th Jany. 1802 when the Award was given And that the Goods sold under the Award amounted to £341 11s. 10d. out of which it also appears Crossley appropriated to his own use the Sum of £160 6s. 9½d. which after deducting £87 for his Allowance for the Maintenance of his Family at £3 a Week pursuant to the Award leaves a Sum of £73 6s. 9½d. which he had appropriated to his own use in breach of the Award by taking up his private Promissory Notes and affixing his Name to several Sales without any Communication with the Respondent Wentworth which by the Award and Deed of Trust he was bound to do.

4th.—And that the Goods sold by Auction by virtue of the Warrant of Execution dated July the 31st 1802 Amounts to £883 9s. 3½d.

5th.—That upon examining Appellants Book marked E his Accounts as an Attorney appear regularly entered from Jany. 14th 1792 (Page 1st) to 2d Augt. 1798 (Page 42) when five pages and half are left Blank And then commences his Accounts in this Colony beginning at page 48 Augt. 7th 1799 and carried on to page 95 where the last entry on that page is made Octr. 31st 1800 on the following pages 96 and 97 is a Statement or Account between him and Anthony Schell apparently wrote with the same Ink as on the preceding Page this Statement is dated in the year 1798. The irregularity of this Entry And it immediately following the Buffalo's return from the Cape in 1800 when intelligence was received of some of his Bills being protested is a part of the Methods used by the Appellant to accomplish his purposes.

And Appellant having declined proceeding in the second Suit when the first was terminated respecting which much unnecessary Evidence is interwoven in the proceedings of the Civil Court.

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governor in  
suit, Crossley  
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appeal to the  
governor in  
suit, Crossley  
v. Smyth and  
Wentworth.

I DO THEREFORE confirm the Verdict of the Civil Court in acquitting Respondent Wentworth And as no misconduct appears to me on the part of Respondent Smyth in the Execution of his Duty as provost Marshal I reverse the Verdict of Ten pounds Sterling which the Civil Court awarded Respondent (Provost Marshal) to pay Appellant who laid his damages at £10,000.

And I do further Award that Appellant pays all Costs attending this Vexatious litigious Suit and Appeal.

I do also award that the Provost Marshal Thomas Smyth Esqr. do pay to D'Arcy Wentworth Agent of Messrs. Mangles & Turner the Sums of Money arising from the Sale of Appellants Goods sold under my Award of Jany. 9th 1802 as accepted and agreed to by Appellant and Respondent Wentworth together with the proceeds of Appellants Goods sold by Auction in virtue of my Warrant of Execution dated the 31st July 1802 And to collect and pay Respondent Wentworth all Sums of Money owing to the Estate of Appellant since the 9th day of January 1802 as accepted by Respondent Wentworth in virtue of the above recited Award And to make payment of as much as can be received thereof in fourteen days to Respondent Wentworth rendering any overplus of the Sums Sued for Viz. £1,886 Sterling to the Appellant.

Given under my hand and Seal at Government House Sydney in New South Wales this 17th day of February 1804.

(Signed) PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To

The Judge Advocate  
Provost Marshal of this  
Territory and to all others  
whom it may concern.

Attested  
RD. ATKINS, J.A.

[Exhibit No. 1.]

*Governor King's Award in Appeal Crossley v. Wentworth.*

NEW SOUTH WALES

CUMBERLAND

To wit,

By His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esquire Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its dependencies &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the Patent for establishing the Court of Civil Jurisdiction in this Colony expresses "That if either of the parties engaged in a Suit at Law do find themselves aggrieved at the decision of such Court that they are authorized to appeal to the Governor (whose Award shall be final) in any Sum not exceeding three hundred pounds" An appeal having this day been brought before me by

GEORGE CROSSLEY  
Emancipated Convict } Appellant  
against

MR. D'ARCY WENTWORTH } Respondent  
Assistant Surgeon }

WHEN after truly and impartially hearing and weighing the Evidence and Testimony of such Witnesses or Documents as were brought forward by the Parties in this Cause It appeared that the Appellant had given four sets of Bills of Exchange to the Amount of £1,886 and upwards in payment for sundry articles of Merchandize Two Sets of which Bills are returned properly protested to

Respondent as Agent to the Merchants in whose favor the said Bills were drawn by Appellant, that the person on whom those Bills were drawn appears totally incapable of ever having it in his Power to discharge the remaining two Sets of Bills that prior to those Bills being received it appears that the Appellant had admitted into Copartnership with him a Superintendent of Convicts possessed of no property besides his Salary and a poor Farm with very little Stock on it which partnership was evidently formed for the purpose of Collusion and of which no further Notice can be taken as it appears a most iniquitous transaction for purposes which I am ignorant of—It also appearing from the Inventory of Appellants Effects and now in Custody of the Provost Marshal by Verdict of the Civil Court that were they to be sold for a very small advance above prime Cost they might produce the Sum in question—I am of opinion that situated as this Colony is with respect to the great Abundance of all kinds of Goods Two facts are Evident—First that there is not Money in the Colony to purchase them and next from the low price of the Articles with which this Settlement is stocked It is certain that most of the Effects belonging to the Appellant would not bring half their first Cost if sold by Auction And consequently the Merchant in whose favor the Bills are drawn would become the eventual Sufferer.

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suit, Crossley  
v. Smyth and  
Wentworth.

I DO THEREFORE AWARD that the Appellant and Respondent do jointly and severally appoint each one good and sufficient persons as Trustees to Appellants said Estate and another person to be appointed by me on the joint Recommendation of the Appellant and Respondent which Trustees assisted by Appellant and Respondent are to cause an exact Inventory in two Books One to be delivered to Appellant and the other to Respondent. The said Appellant is then to continue the Sale of the Effects To deliver Weekly Accounts of Sales and to pay the Monies Bills or other Considerations approved of by Respondent arising therefrom after the Appellants Debts due to the King are discharged into the hands of Respondent at least once a Month in liquidation of the Debt until the whole shall be paid And should any Collusion be proved on the part of the Appellant then and in that Case the whole of the Effects are to be immediately sold by public Auction The term limited for the Trustees acting to be twelve Months from this date after which the Effects are to be sold by Auction unless the parties mutually pray for the Term being further extended The Appellant to be allowed the Weekly Sum of three pounds Sterling for the Maintenance of his family from the Amount of the Sales.

Given under my hand and Seal at Government House Sydney  
in New South Wales this 9th day of January 1802.

(Signed) PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To  
The Judge Advocate and  
Provost Marshal of His Majesty's  
Territory of New South Wales and  
all others whom it may concern.

[Exhibit No. 2.]

*Indenture made between Crossley, Wentworth, and others.*

NEW SOUTH WALES

THIS Indenture tripartite made the 9th day of January in the Year of our Lord 1802 BETWEEN George Crossley of Sydney dealer

1804.  
14 March.  
Award on  
appeal to the  
governor in  
suit, Crossley  
v. Smyth and  
Wentworth.

of the first part. D'Arcy Wentworth of Parramatta Esquire of the second part and John Palmer of Sydney Esquire James Thomson of the same place Esquire and Thomas Moore of the same place Master Boat Builder of the third part.

WHEREAS the said D'Arcy Wentworth on the 17th day of December last recovered in the Court of civil Jurisdiction held in this Territory against the said George Crossley the Sum of £1,886 Debt besides Costs being the Amount of Sundry Bills of Exchange drawn by the said George Crossley on Anthony Scheil Merchant in London which said Bills were returned to this Colony protested for Non Acceptance AND WHEREAS the said George Crossley thinking himself aggrieved by the decision of the said Civil Court in the Verdict given in the said Suit Made an Appeal (pursuant to the Charters of this Colony) to the Governor thereof And the Goods Chattels and Effects of the said George Crossley were ordered by the said Court of Civil Jurisdiction to be and remain in the hands of the Provost Marshall of this Territory and stand as Security for the said George Crossley's prosecuting the said Appeal AND WHEREAS the said Appeal came on to be finally heard and determined by and before the Governor the 9th day of January instant when His Excellency was pleased to Award that the Appellant and Respondent do jointly and severally appoint each one good and sufficient person as Trustees to Appellants said Estate and another person to be appointed by His Excellency on the joint Recommendation of the Appellant and Respondent Which Trustees, assisted by Appellant and respondent are to cause an exact Inventory of all the Appellants Effects to be taken and after entering said Inventory in two Books one to be delivered to Appellant and the other to Respondent the said Appellant is then to continue the Sale of his Effects, to deliver a Weekly Account of his Sales and to pay the Monies Bills (or other Considerations approved of by Respondent) arising there from after the Appellants Debts to the King are discharged into the hands of Respondent At least once a Month in liquidation of the Debt until the whole be paid And should any collusion be proved on the part of the Appellant then and in that Case the whole of the Effects are to be immediately sold by Public Auction the Term limited for the Trustees acting to be twelve Months from the date after which the Effects are to be sold by Auction unless the parties mutually pray for the Term being further extended the Appellant to be allowed the Weekly Sum of Three pounds Sterling for the Maintenance of his family from the Amount of the Sales as by the said Award under the hand and Seal of His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esquire bearing date the 9th day of January Instant reference being thereunto had will appear AND WHEREAS pursuant to the tenor of such Award the said John Palmer James Thomson and Thomas Moore have with the Approbation of his Excellency the Governor been appointed Trustees in the premises for the special trusts and purposes in the said Award mentioned and directed which Trusts they the said John Palmer James Thomson and Thomas Moore have accepted (testified by their executing these presents) and hereby pledge themselves faithfully and duly to perform. Now THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in pursuance of the said Award and conformable to the tenor thereof And also for and in Consideration of the Sum of Ten Shillings in hand to the said George Crossley well and truly paid by the said John Palmer James Thomson and Thomas Moore

their Heirs and Assigns ALL and singular the said Goods Chattels and Effects in the hands of the Provost Marshal under and by virtue of the Orders of the said Court of Civil Jurisdiction as aforesaid And which said Goods Chattels and Effects are forthwith to be Scheduled or inventoried and duly entered in two Books and signed and subscribed by all the parties to these Presents One of which said Books is to be delivered to the said George Crossley and the other to the said D'Arcy Wentworth UPON TRUST in the first place to permit and suffer the said George Crossley to continue in Possession of all the said scheduled or inventoried Goods Chattels and Effects for the purpose of Sale thereof to the best Advantage for the Term of twelve Months from the day of the date of the said Award he the said George Crossley continuing from time to time during the said Term to deliver a Weekly Account of such Sales and to pay the Monies Bills or other proceeds thereof to the said D'Arcy Wentworth or his Assigns once every Month (after the Debts due from the said George Crossley to the King are discharged and paid and not before) and until the whole of the said Debt due from the said George Crossley to the said D'Arcy Wentworth is paid and discharged according to the tenor of the said Award and in satisfaction of the said Verdict of the said Court of Civil Jurisdiction THEN UPON FURTHER TRUST that the residue of the said scheduled or inventoried Goods and Chattels shall belong to and be the property of the said George Crossley his Executors or Administrators and rest and remain to and for his and their use behoof and benefit And the said D'Arcy Wentworth for himself his Executors and Administrators Doth hereby covenant promise and agree to and with the said George Crossley his Executors and Administrators that he will accept such scheduled or inventoried Goods and Chattels in Satisfaction of the said Verdict as they shall be sold and an account and the proceeds rendered as aforesaid conformable to the said Award And that when the said Debt and Costs are duly paid and satisfied that he will deliver up to the said George Crossley his Executors Admors. or Assigns the said several Sets of Bills on which the said Verdict and Award have been given and made And it is further understood declared and agreed by and between all the parties hereto that the said George Crossley shall and may retain in his hands the Sum of three pounds Sterling per week out of the Sales of the said Effects towards the Maintenance of himself and family according to the Provisions and directions in the said Award PROVIDED ALWAYS that if any Article of Goods in the shop shall or may at any time be bartered away or exchanged (the same being duly and regularly Noticed in such Books) for any necessary required in the house (included nevertheless in the said Weekly Allowance of three pounds) that then the said George Crossley shall be at liberty to debit his Account at the prime Cost of such Articles and account fairly and truly in such Weekly Allowance for the same in like manner as if he had received it in Sterling Money And lastly it is mutually and reciprocally declared understood and Agreed by and between all the parties hereto that the Terms Tenor Limitations purport Effect and Conditions of the said Award as herein before recited are in every sense to be strictly and fully abided by on the parts of the parties hereto their several Executors and Administrators and in no wise to be departed from altered or mutilated either directly or indirectly but the same is to be stand and remain firmly and irrevocably as a record and

1804.  
14 March.

Award on  
appeal to the  
governor in  
suit, Crossley  
v. Smyth and  
Wentworth.

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appeal to the  
governor in  
suit. Crossley  
v. Smyth and  
Wentworth.

Decree according to its true Intent and Relation Meaning and Construction IN WITNESS whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and Year first above Written.

GEO. CROSSLEY (L.S.).  
D. WENTWORTH (L.S.).  
JNO. PALMER (L.S.).  
JAS. THOMSON (L.S.).  
J. MOORE (L.S.).

SEALED and Delivered (No Stamps being used in this Settlement) in the presence of— RICHD. ATKINS, J.A.

MICHL. ROBINSON, Clerk to the J. Adv.

A true Copy from the Original Trust Deed with which it has been compared.

M. ROBINSON,  
Clerk to the J. Adv. and Register for Sydney,  
February 18th, 1802.

Michael Robinson Clerk to the Judge Advocate maketh Oath that what is contained in this paper is a Copy of the Original Deed of Trust to the best of this Deponents knowledge and Belief and that he verily believes he saw the several parties sign and subscribe the said Deed to wit George Crossley Mr. D. Wentworth Mr. Jno. Palmer Mr. James Thomson and Mr. Thos. Moore who executed the said Deed at different times at the Judge Advocates Office in the presence of this Deponent and as he believes in the presence of the Judge Advocate.

SWORN before the  
Civil Court this 22d day of  
February 1802.

RD. ATKINS, J.A.  
WM. MOORE.  
JAS. MILEHAM.

M. ROBINSON.

I do hereby Certify that the foregoing are true Copies of the Originals.

(Signed) W. N. CHAPMAN.

Secy.

Crossley's  
appeal to  
the Privy  
Council.

*Crossley's Notice of Appeal to the King-in-Council.*

NEW SOUTH WALES

GEORGE CROSSLEY—Appellant.

THOMAS SMYTH & ORS.—Respondents.

THE APPELLANT George Crossley finding himself aggrieved by the Judgment and determination of the Governor of the Eastern Coast of New South Wales on hearing and determining this Appeal and doth appeal from such determination to His Majesty in Council pursuant to the Charter Dated this 16th day of February 1804.

To His Excellency

(Signed) GEO. CROSSLEY.

Govr. King.

Exd. W.N.C.

*Warrant to the Provost Marshal.*

IN APPEAL  
Crossley agt. Smyth  
& Wentworth  
Feb. 17th 1804.

WHEREAS George Crossley Appellant against the Verdict of the Civil Court of Judicature held the 15th February 1803 and continued to 18th July following having given Notice of an Appeal dated 16th Feby. 1804 to His Majesty in His Privy Council against my Award of this date.



You are hereby required and directed to demand of the said George Crossley that he do give good Security that he will prosecute to Effect his said Appeal within twelve Months after his Term of Transportation expires And pay such Costs and damages as shall be awarded by His Majesty in Case my Award be affirmed This Security to be given before the expiration of fourteen days from the date of my Award otherwise the said Award to be in full force and Effect.

1804.  
14 March.

Crossley's  
appeal to  
the Privy  
Council.

As attested Extracts have been made from the Books of the said George Crossley taken by You in virtue of my Warrant of Execution dated July 31st 1802 You will redeliver all such Books and papers to George Crossley On his giving you a Receipt for the same.

(Signed) PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Thos. Smyth Esqr.

Provost Marshal.

Exd. W.N.C.

*The Petition of George Crossley.*

IN AN APPEAL BETWEEN GEORGE CROSSLEY—Appellant  
and

THOMAS SMYTH & D'ARCY WENTWORTH—Respondents

TO HIS EXCELLENCY Philip Gidley King Esquire Captain General  
and Governor &c. &c. &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of GEORGE CROSSLEY the Appellant

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH

THAT against a Judgment given by the Court of Civil Jurisdiction in this Colony Your Petitioner did appeal to Your Excellency as allowed by the Charter for the Reasons alledged in Your Petitioners Appeal.

That upon hearing the said Appeal on the 17th day of February 1804 Your Excellency made Your Judgment or determination by which Judgment or Determination of Your Excellency Your Petitioner is aggrieved.

And did thereupon give Notice of Appeal from such the determination of Your Excellency to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors in Council.

That the thing in demand in this Cause doth exceed the Value of three hundred pounds and in the Notice of Appeal it is dated the day prior to the date of the Judgment or Decree of Your Excellency for which Reason Your Petitioner has within the fourteen days allowed by the Patent delivered this Petition of Appeal.

And doth hereby appeal from the Judgment or determination of Your Excellency so made and given on hearing the said Appeal before Your Excellency to His Majesty his Heirs and Successors in Council.

And your Petitioner prays the Record and proceedings in this Cause be delivered under the Seal of the Colony in the usual Manner And that he may have Copies of such proceedings to enable him to prosecute his Appeal with Effect.

And Your Petitioner shall ever pray.

(Signed) GEO. CROSSLEY.

Sydney, 28th Feby., 1804.

1804.  
14 March.

Protest of  
Crossley  
against King's  
order to lodge  
security.

*George Crossley to Governor King.*

*In re Appeal Crossley v. Smyth & ors.*

Sir,

Sydney, March 2d, 1804.

Yesterday the Defendant Smyth Shewed me a paper signed by Your Excellency dated the 17th day of February last and directed to him.

By which amongst other things he is directed and required to demand of me a Security to prosecute with Effect the Appeal therein mentioned within twelve Months after the term for which I was transported, expired, And to pay such Costs and Damages as should be awarded by His Majesty in Case Your Excellency's Judgment given on the Appeal in that paper called an Award should be affirmed And that such Security should be given before the expiration of fourteen days from the date of that Judgment otherwise the Judgment to be in force.

On viewing the paper I did not consider it proper to give my Answer to Mr. Smyth the Defendant in the Cause.

And more particularly as that Answer would raise a question upon those proceedings of Your Excellency he communicated.

The respect due to the Office of Supreme Magistrate of the Country a Man lives in convince me the Answer ought to be given to Yourself.

The Patent for creating the Courts of Justice in this Colony does not require or authorize any such Security as mentioned in any Case like the Case in Question And it is not lawful for any to make or alter any law but Parliament there is no Authority in this Colony to make local Laws and to exact such a Security as is not authorized by the Law is a breach of, and acting contrary to the Law of the Land.

I lodged an Appeal against the Decree of Your Excellency in due time and course which acted as a *supersedeas* to any further Act of Your Excellency in the Appeal.

The Matter in contest doth appertain to the King in Council.

And it is for His Majesty and the Council Board to decide on the propriety of Your Excellency stopping the course of the executive Power of the Law by His Majesty committed to Your Excellency in Virtue of Your Office of Governor.

I pray of Your Excellency to give me such Answer as may enable me to direct such application to His Majesty in Council as my Counsel in England may advise.

I have the honor to be,  
Your Excellency's  
most obedient devoted Servant,  
(Signed) GEO. CROSSLEY.

March 1st, 1804.

IN APPEAL  
CROSSLEY  
v.  
SMYTH & WENTWORTH.

} IN Answer to a Letter from Crossley to  
me dated tomorrow March 2d instead of  
this day I direct him to comply with my  
Warrant directed to the Provost Marshal  
and dated 17th February 1804.

(Signed) PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

To the Provost Marshal  
to deliver to Crossley.

Exd. W.N.C.

*Warrant to the Provost Marshal.*

CROSSLEY  
Appellant  
agt.  
SMYTH & WENTWORTH  
Respondents  
March 14th, 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 &c. &c.  
&c.

1804.  
14 March.

Stay of  
proceedings  
ordered by  
King.

WHEREAS George Crossley has refused giving Security according to the Rule of this Court of Appeal on that behalf dated October 20th 1803 that he will prosecute to Effect his Appeal to His Majesty in his Privy Council against my Award dated 17th February last within twelve Months after his Term of Transportation expires and pay such Costs and Damages as shall be awarded by His Majesty in Case my Award be affirmed as required by my Warrant to You dated the 17th February And as such refusal is sufficient reason for the said Award having its full Effect as I deem it expedient to suspend that part of the Award respecting the payment of the Money arising from the Sales to the Respondent Agent of Messrs. Mangles & Co. until I am informed how far it is legal to require the said Security previous to the Documents of this Appeal being forwarded You are hereby required and directed to pay into the hands of the Commissary General all Monies now or that may here after be in Your hands arising from the Sales of said Crossleys Effects taking the Commissary's Receipt for the same who has my directions to appropriate such Sums to the payment of any public contingent Expences within this Colony and to deliver me Bills of Exchange for the same on His Majesty's Treasury to be held until this Cause may be decided on.

GIVEN under my hand at Government House Sydney New South Wales this 14th day of March 1804.

To

Thomas Smyth Esqr.  
Provost Marshal.

\_\_\_\_\_\*

*Warrant to the Commissary.*

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 &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS I have judged it expedient that the Provost Marshal of this Territory should pay into Your hands all such Sums of Money as he may now have or may hereafter recover from those indebted to the Estate of George Crossley under the Limitation expressed in my Award of Feby. 17th 1804—Such Sums you will apply to paying for any public contingent Expence of this Colony and deliver into this Court of Appeal once a Quarter a Bill of Exchange on His Majesty's Treasury for the Amount You may receive from the Provost Marshal delivering me distinct and separate Vouchers in support of said Bills of Exchange.

Given under my hand at Government House Sydney New South Wales this 14th day of March 1804.

To

John Palmer Esqr.  
Commissary.

(Signed) PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

I do humbly Certify that the foregoing are true Copies of the Originals—  
(Signed) W. N. CHAPMAN.

*Statement for Crown Law Officers.*

1804.  
14 March.  
Statement  
for legal  
opinion.

STATEMENT for the Opinion of Such of His Majesty's Officers as the Annexed Documents may be referred to.

THE Charter or Patent for Establishing a Court of Civil Jurisdiction in this Colony, requires that all Appeals to the Governor, from the Verdict of a Civil Court be made within Eight days, and that an Appeal from the Decision of the Governor, to the King in Council, be made within Fourteen days.

By the Authorities\* I am possessed of, it appears, that before any Appeal can be allowed to the King in Council, that the Appellant or Plaintiff in Error do give good Security &c., joined to which it has ever been the uniform practice in the Court of Civil Judicature in this Colony to require and obtain security in double the Value of the Verdict, before an Appeal to the Governor is admitted—Under these circumstances—

*Query 1st.*—Is an Appeal to the King in Council from my Award admissable in the Case of Crossley without giving any Security for prosecuting his Appeal.

*Query 2d.*—In the Appeal Lord *v.* Palmer now transmitted was it requisite to demand a Security of the Respondent, who is in possession of the Property in dispute, to answer the final decision given on such Appeal, to His Majesty in Council?

(Signed) PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Sydney, New South Wales,  
March 14th, 1804.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir, March 14th, 1804.

I have the honor to enclose a list of the persons Names who I have requested Captain Woodriff to receive on board for a Passage. Among whom You will observe that only the discharged Non commissioned Officers and Privates discharged from the New South Wales Corps, at the reduction, And the Frenchman, who was promised a Passage to England, are victualled from the Calcutta.

As Captain Woodriff did not consider himself at liberty to victual my Secretary, and his Servant, who I consider going hence partly on official business, and an Old Man who has rendered much public Service at the formation of the Orphan House, and was promised being victualled, I have therefore directed the Commissary to put Six Months Provisions on board for Mr. Chapman and the Old Man.

I have, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

\* *Marginal note.*—*Vide* Stokes's constitution of the British Colonies, Ed. 1783, pages 224, 225, and 226.

Passages for  
Duriault and  
discharged  
soldiers.

Victualling of  
Chapman and  
McDermot.

[Enclosure.]

LIST OF MEN'S NAMES to whom Governor King had requested  
 Captain Woodriff to give a Passage to England in His  
 Majesty's Ship CALCUTTA.

1804.  
14 March.Passengers on  
the Calcutta.

Men's Names.	Quality	Victualled or not on the Passage.
W. N. Chapman, Esq. ....	Secretary to the Govr. ....	} Victualled for six months from His Majesty's stores. Found by his master.
Thomas Silk .....	Free servt. to Mr. Chapman	
A Serjeant and Privates with one Woman and Children.	Reduced and discharged from the New South Wales Corps.	} Victualled from the Calcutta.
Ralph Wiggin .....	Has been a very useful man and has done several Public Works, on a promise of being sent home.	
Thos. McDermot .....	Has been of much use at the formation of the Orphan House, and was promised a passage, to be victualled.	} Victualled for six months from the stores.
Francois Duriault* .....	Came here as a Vintner; sent from hence for the most open seditious conduct.	
Alexander Dollis, wife and family.	Was a Superintend't at Norfolk Island.	} Recommended on Account of having built a very excellent Water Mill for Government.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 18, per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

My Lord,

Sydney, N. S. Wales, March 15th, 1804.

15 March.

A few hours before the Calcutta sailed, Lieut. Menzies, of the Royal Marines belonging to that Ship, made the application to me contained in his Letter No. 1. By my letter No. 2 to Capt. Woodriff and his Answer, your Lordship will observe that he has complied with my request, and in doing which I have no doubt that many essential points respecting re-settling the Coal Harbour will be accomplished; I shall immediately go there in the Lady Nelson, leaving the Command here with Lieutenant Governor Paterson, and take Lieut. Menzies, a Surgeon and a non-commissioned officer with six Privates to form that Settlement, where I shall send some of our principal Irish promoters and actors in the late disturbance according to Your Lordship's recommendation on that behalf.

Menzies to be  
commandant  
at Newcastle.

I have, &amp;c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

\* Note 201.

1804.  
15 March.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

LIEUTENANT MENZIES TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty's Ship Calcutta,

Port Jackson, 14th March, 1804.

Sir,

May I claim your Excellency's permission to address you on a subject in which my interest, as well as inclination, is greatly concerned.

Having learned from Captain Woodriffe this morning that a settlement is about to be formed at the Coal River, I beg leave to offer my services (should no officer as yet be fixed on) to superintend the government of that place, and will feel peculiarly happy should my offer be honored with your Excellency's approbation.

I have, &c.,

C. A. F. N. MENZIES,

Lieut. Royal Marines.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

(No. 1) GOVERNOR KING TO CAPTAIN WOODRIFF.

Sir,

March 14th, 1804.

I have the Honor to enclose the copy of a Letter I have received from Lieutenant Menzies of the Royal Marines belonging to His Majesty's Ship under your command.

From there being so few officers here and the necessity of resettling the Coal Harbour, in conformity to my Lord Hobart's Instructions and the exigency of that Step being taken immediately to Separate the Worst of the Irish sent here for Sedition from the others, as well as the great public advantage that Settlement will be of, I am induced to consider Lieut. Menzies Offer, as materially connected with the Interest and advancement of His Majesty's Service by enabling me to carry that measure into immediate execution, which I must otherwise defer for some time. Having constantly experienced your readiness on every occasion where His Majesty's Service can be benefitted to comply with any request founded on propriety, I beg to submit Lieutenant Menzies's offer, my request and the benefit the Public Service will derive from it, to your Consideration.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

(No. 2) CAPTAIN WOODRIFF TO GOVERNOR KING.

Calcutta, Port Jackson,

New South Wales, March 14th, 1804.

Sir,

I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Two Letters this day, one bearing date the 8th Inst. requesting a Passage to England for Seven Seamen belonging to His Majesty's (late) Armed Vessel Porpoise and for one (late) of His Majesty's Sloop Investigator as also for an Alien (a Native

Menzies' application for the command at Newcastle.

Menzies' application submitted to Woodriff.

Letters acknowledged.

of France) who appears from your information to have been implicated in the late insurrection at the upper Settlement: also your Letter of this date, enclosing one from Lieutenant Menzies commanding the Detachment of Royal Marines, serving on board His Majesty's Ship under my Command, requesting permission to be appointed to Administer the Government about to be establish'd at Hunter's or the Coal River; From the Tenor of your Excellency's Letter, I observe your anxious care to establish that Settlement without delay, and being well aware of the insufficiency of the Military Establishment of the Colony to spare officers to so many detached services; as also the necessity there appears for promptitude in removing the disaffected, I am the more induced to comply with your request to discharge Lieutenant Menzies for that important Service, trusting the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will approve of the same.

1804.  
15 March.

Approval of  
appointment  
of Menzies.

I have, &c.,

D. WOODRUFF.

(No. 3) GOVERNOR KING TO LIEUTENANT MENZIES.

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

In answer to yours of this date, having made the request to Captain Woodruffe, he informs me that he has no objection to comply with my request consequent on your offer.

Menzies'  
appointment.

The situation you will go to will require great exertions, which I am persuaded will not be wanting on your part; but it is necessary that I should inform you that it is out of my power to fix any remuneration for your services, which will depend on His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

Sir, Sydney, March 15th, 1804.

The enclosed are the Papers relating to the State of our Orphan and Goal Funds which are collected from the Duties on landing goods Harbour Dues, Fines etc. which I respectfully request may be laid before my Lord Hobart. The progress and utility of the former Institution speaks so forcibly for itself that I shall forbear troubling you with any other remark on that point, except that it has answered my anxious wish. The erection of a Stone Bridge at Sydney,\* a Jail and Out Buildings at Parramatta and other useful appropriations where the purse of Government must otherways be resorted to will I hope be considered as of the greatest utility and public good. I have, &c.,

The orphan and  
gaol funds.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

\* Note 207.





Enclosure No. 2.]

JOHN HARRIS, Esqr., Treasurer and Collector on Account with the Goal Committee. Cr.

1803.		1804.		1805.	
Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
By Atlas (2nd).....	19 0 6	Paid Captn. Rowley pr. 138 lbs. Soap @ 9d.....	5 4 6	Do Mr. Campbell pr. 12 Gunny Bags @ 9d.....	5 4 6
By Brig Venus.....	21 5 0	Do Mr. Lord pr. 1 Chest Tea.....	28 0 0	By 333½ galls. Spits. @ 8/- and lodgd. in the Store ..	133 6 0
By Castle Good Hope .....	255 9 0	Paid Croker by His Excellency's Order .....	15 0 0	Do Lord pr. 1 Chest of Tea (Peyton and Parramatta)	25 0 0
By Greenwich .....	1 0 6	Do Do pr. 1 Box Soap 100 lbs. ....	10 0 0	Do Mr. Marsden by order of Committee (pr. Sundries)	23 8 0
By Venus .....	0 5 0	Do Captn. Rowley pr. Chest Tea (M. Toughs) .....	25 5 0	Do Lord pr. 1 Roll Tobacco .....	5 5 0
By Bridgewater .....	69 17 0	Do Lord pr. 1 Do Do (of Captn. Kents) .....	9 12 0	Paid Lord pr. 2 Boxes Soap 100 lbs. (Parramatta) ...	5 16 0
By Cato .....	15 4 6	Do Do pr. 400 Panes Glass (Parramatta Church) ...	20 0 0	Paid M. Kearnes by order of Committee pr. a Boat lost	30 0 0
By Albion.....	0 4 0	Paid Goaler 1 years' salary from 1 Day Jany., 1803 to	40 0 0	Do Naval Officers' Clerk from Do to Do (Do)	15 0 0
By L'Adole.....	205 14 6	Do Goal Store Keeper in behalf of his Wages up to Do (Do)	5 10 0	Do Sydney Goal Act. delivd. by Commy. and approv. by	9 6 7½
By Alexander .....	0 4 0	Commissary pr. Parramatta Goal and Bridge Act., by order	135 14 3	of Committee as pr. Bill delivd. and approved making	
By Werdlia Ann .....	2 6 0	Deduction for Iron and Oil.....		Pd. Mr. Palmer's Store Act. for Peyton Building Bridge and approv.	
By Patterson .....	11 10 0	Do Mr. Palmer's Store Act. for Peyton Building Bridge and approv.		by Committee.....	
By Sundry Permits.....	50 0 0	Do Lord pr. Peas, Ink, Powder and Paper.....as pr. receipt.....	105 16 0½	Do I. Martin in Copper Coin for Articles (by order of His Excellency)	69 19 10½
	652 0 0	Do Lord pr. 47 Bushels Wheat (pr. order of Mr. Marsden) .....	1 1 0	Do McKay pr. Oil pr. Goal by order of Committee... (as pr. receipt)	1 1 2
		Do Lord pr. Sall Needles (Mending Bags) .....	18 16 0	Do Lord pr. Sall Needles (Mending Bags) .....	3 7 0
		Extra payment to Peyton as chargd. by Mr. Gowen on Acct. of Tea...	6 5 0	To 15 pr. Cent. on 518 11 0 pr. J. Harris and Com., Chapman Esqrs.....	6 5 0
By Balance Due Mr. Harris .....	174 5 5½		77 15 6		
	826 5 5½		826 5 5½		

Examined and approved this 14th March, 1804.—PHILIP GIDLEY KING. W. PATERSON. SAML. MARSDEN.

1804.  
15 March.  
Annual account  
of gaol fund  
for 1803.

1804.  
15 March.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per H.M.S. Calcutta.)

Sir,

Sydney, March 15th, 1804.

Appointment  
of a brewer.

The Calcutta being detained by a foul wind gives me an opportunity of informing you that agreeable to my request Lieut. Govr. Collins has lent me a man who is a most excellent Brewer\*—I have sent him to Parramatta where everything is prepared for his making a commencement. As he is a very observing man, he has brought up a quantity of roots and leaves, of which he tells me there is a very great abundance growing about the place Col. Collins is settled at—He says it is a very good Substitute for Hops—That this may be ascertained I shall cause a trial to be made of it here, and have sent a box of the root and leaves to your address as also another to Sir Joseph Banks that some opinion of it may be formed—Some of our Botanists say it is a species of the Columba root, others that it is a species of the Ginseng—Should it prove to be either, or a substitute for Hops, it will be very acceptable and valuable—Col. Collins having taken no notice of it to me, I am hopeful he has noticed it to my Lord Hobart—At any event, the next communication I have with the Derwent I shall recommend his being careful of it, and sending some of the plants up here.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

Suggested  
substitute  
for hops.

Specimen  
of indigo.

In the Box with the Roots and Leaves I send some samples of the produce extracted from the Wild Indigo Plant of this Country.

It was extracted by a Frenchman† used to the process from the Isle of France, it is any other colour than Indigo.

P.G.K.

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GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Calcutta; acknowledged by Earl Camden, 3rd November, 1804.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

16 March.

My Lord,

March 16th, 1804.

Donation of  
Phillip's share  
of wild cattle  
to King.

With this I have the Honor to enclose the attested Copy of a donation made to me by my worthy Friend Admiral Phillip the first Governor of this Territory of his Claim to a Share of the Wild Cattle that left this Settlement soon after our landing here in 1788.

As I have never possessed an acre of Land or any Stock in this Colony or at Norfolk Island, I shall leave it in the Same manner I have ever lived in it without the advantage of a Penny but my

\* Note 208. † Note 209.

Stipend, which I find is well exhausted by the time my Bills are answered by my Agent, for my Expences here, and my Childrens Education in England are paid.

1804.  
16 March.

Donation of  
Phillip's share  
of wild cattle  
to King.

Under my circumstances I hope your Lordship will excuse my not neglecting to avail my Family of my Friend's donation, and as the duration of Life cannot be counted on, I consider it but just to submit the following to your Lordship's consideration.

Among those who most frequent them the general Estimation is that these are at least 5,000 Head of Wild Cattle, however let it be limited to 3,000 Head—As Governor Phillip's part were only Two Cows and there being the Ballance of a Bull and heifer on the part of Government, which may bring Governor Phillip's Claim to at least 1,300 of what there is now or what they may increase to hereafter.

Many efforts have been made to take these cattle but with little or no success, And the Country they graze in is so open and fine, that it will be a work of time to succeed in bringing in any number in which time their Increase will be very numerous—a proclamation was issued by me in March 1803 forbidding any person frequenting their resorts, or being found there without my leave.

On any accident happening to me, I have of course left this donation of my Friends to my children; the person that would be employed on their part might embarras Government hereafter in Settling that claim, and as I conceive that Valuable and increasing property should be the Exclusive right in every respect of Government; I therefore respectfully propose to relinquish the claim I may be allowed thereon founded on Governor Phillip's donation to me on my taking Three Hundred Head\* from Government Tame Herds; consisting of One Hundred Cows, Fifty Heifers, and Fifty Young Oxen, being confirmed to my Family.

Should this arrangement which I humbly conceive is for the decided advantage of Government not be approved of by your Lordship, I shall with pleasure and readines accede to your Lordship's pleasure—as my wish is to do away Claims that must otherways exist after me, and embarras Government I beg to throw myself on your Lordship's Candor.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

EX-GOVERNOR PHILLIP TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR KING.

My Dear Sir,

Portsmouth, 5th June, 1799.

As two of the cows lost soon after our landing in New South Wales were my property, I have an undoubted claim to a share in the cattle since found to have increased in so extraordi-

\* Note 210.

1804.  
16 March.

Donation of  
Phillip's share  
of wild cattle  
to King.

nary a manner, and as Government puts the care of such part of their cattle to which they have a claim under the protection of the Governor for the time being, I now give to you all my interest therein, to dispose of as you may judge proper; and in doing this I may, and certainly shall, render a very essential service to that country, as no cattle can be killed without the consent of the Governor and yourself, or whoever you vest your property in when you leave the country.

Wishing you health and every good, I remain, &c.,  
A. PHILLIP.

When the cows were lost they were five in number; three were the property of the Crown, and two were mine. The bull and heifer belonged to the Crown also.

EX-GOVERNOR PHILLIP TO ACTING-GOVERNOR KING.

Dear King, Lymington, 5th June, 1801.

You will not forget that before you left England I gave you a full power to take possession of, and dispose of, as your property, my claim on, and share in, the cattle running wild in the woods and two cows belonging to me, having stray'd with the cows belonging to the Crown.

Yours, &c.,  
A. PHILLIP.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per Betsey, *viâ* India.)

1 April.

Resumé of  
despatches  
sent by the  
Calcutta.

Sir, Sydney, New So. Wales, April 1st, 1804.

As the pressure of public business at the Calcutta's departure prevented me from giving that information to you of the purport of my letters to my Lord Hobart by that Ship: I shall trouble you with general replies to his Lordship's Inquiries and observations contained in the Despatch received by that Ship, and as may tend to give every requisite information, in case any accident may have happened to that Ship, which arrived at Port Phillip October 9th last; on the 24th of that month I received letters from Col. Collins and Capt. Woodriff by the Ocean; informing me of the badness of the Soil, and want of fresh water, as decided objections against its being fit for an Agricultural Settlement, and requesting directions; as the Ocean's coming here was eventual, and not receiving my Despatches from his Lordship, I could not act upon Col. Collins's Account, and the report of the Survey I transmitted by the Glatton, which convinced me of the necessity of removing the Settlement either to the Derwent, or Port Dalrymple; The Buffalo being absent and the time it would take to remove the Stores

Adverse  
reports on  
Port Phillip.

etc., which were landed, by the two Colonial vessells (Lady Nelson and Francis) I conceived it would be advancing that part of His Majesty's Service to take up the Ocean for that purpose, at 18/s. a ton a Month; she was chartered for four months, and I had every hope she would compleat this Service in that time; I was the more induced to take this Step, not being certain that Capt. Woodriff would remain at Port Phillip after he heard of the War, and that a Cargo of Timber was ready for the Calcutta.

The Ocean, Lady Nelson and Francis sailed 26th November, and on the 26th December, the Calcutta arrived, with my Despatches from my Lord Hobart, and Lieut. Govr. Collins's further communications; by which I found he had not determined, whether to go to the Derwent, or to Port Dalrymple, intending to survey the latter place before he moved. The election of either place rested with Col. Collins, and so on the report being made to him of Port Dalrymple and other reasons, decided on the Derwent, where he arrived with half his Establishment on the 15th February, and fixed a little below Risdon Cove, where the necessary work was begun for securing the people, provisions and stores; The Ocean was about returning for the remainder of the Establishment which had been left at Port Phillip. This account was received by the Lady Nelson, which arrived just as the Calcutta was getting under weigh, which enabled me to enclose Lt. Govr. Collins's letter to His Lordship and myself, with my Despatches, and should they be arrived, which I have no reason to doubt, this precis will be unnecessary; although it may in a great measure be Satisfactory. As I wait to hear Lieut't Govr. Collins's further account of the prospects he has, I shall defer making a contract to supply that Colony with Cattle; but intend sending the Buffalo as soon as possible after her return with what cattle she may bring from India—With a view of being enabled to send a quantity of Swine there, in the Summer, a number have been received in payment of the Government Debt, many of which will be sent to that Settlement.

I beg leave to expres the honor I feel, by that Settlement being placed under my direction, and I respectfully request you will assure his Lordship, that no Exertion, or Influence of mine, shall be wanting to promote its Succes, and prosperity, and to observe every part of His Lordship's Instructions therein.

In reply to His Lordship's letter No. 2, I shall observe his Lordship's directions respecting the accounts being kept separate, which I trust by a reference to my former Despatches, will be found to have existed, ever since I have had the Command; and that the detail of expences has always been the Subject of a Separate Letter marked A. with each despatch.

1804.  
1 April.

Charter of the Ocean to remove the settlement from Port Phillip.

Shipping.

Selection of site for settlement by Collins.

Collins' settlement at the Derwent River.

Swine to be sent to the Derwent.

Tasmania to be a dependency of New South Wales.

Method of keeping accounts.

1804.  
1 April.  
Supplies  
received.

The Supplies stated from the 4th to the 10th Paragraph of His Lordship's letter No. 2 were all received, as well as those by the Bridgewater, Atlas, Hercules etc. which the whole that has been received on account of the Government since the \* arrived in June 1802 amounts to

	Beef.	Pork.	Suet.	Flour.	Sugar.	Hops.
Receipt .....	lbs. 675,432	lbs. 1,815,247	lbs. 51,360	lbs. 1,152,753	lbs. 64,362	lbs. 2,384
His Lordship's statement is. †	.....	1,133,262	.....	1,122,693	44,547	1,818
Difference .....	675,432	682,085	51,360	30,060	19,815	566

Provisions  
in store.

The occasional receipt of which has been regularly acknowledged by me to my Lord Hobart, as well as to the respective Public Boards—These arrivals enabled me to issue Full rations as stated in the General Orders.‡ Since the Calcutta arrived every article in the Commissary's has been Surveyed, by which it appears there then remained§ *i.e.* Decr. 31st 1803 the following quantity of Salt provisions:—

Beef.	Pork.	Suet.	Flour.	Sugar.	Hops.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
252,182	1,248,620‡	24,093	612,760	12,238	2,242

Estimates of  
provisions.

Exclusive of a quantity of Salt meat lent to Settlers||—His Lordship's calculation in Letter No. 2 was for the Full Rations Victualled in May 1802 viz. 2,164: But the Number victualled have been increased by the arrivals since that period altho' in a small proportion to the Numbers. By the returns you will observe that on the 31st last December we had Sufficient Salt meat to last 143 weeks, for our present number of Salt Returns victualled viz. 2,274 on the 24th last February,¶ Besides which 77,699 lbs. of Salt Pork is lying at Norfolk Island ready to be sent, exclusive of what may be hereafter salted there, as well as the Cargo Mr. Bass may bring, these resources have lengthened the time our present Stock will last: But as neither Mr. Bass's

\* Blank in manuscript. (See note 211.)

† *Marginal note.*—His Lordship's statement not including that received by the Bridgewater etc. from the Cape and Otaheite, also 9 months provisions with convicts.

‡ *Marginal note.*—Octr. 7th, 1801; Jan. 1, 1802; May 28; July 14. (See note 212.)

§ *Marginal note.*—Remains sent per Calcutta in Commissary's Annual Accounts No. 3 in Separate Letter No. 6.

|| *Marginal note.*—Beef, 43,189 lbs.; Pork, 2,656 lbs.; Flour, 4,704 lbs.

¶ *Marginal note.*—55,055 lbs. have been received from thence since the Calcutta sailed and a quantity remains to be brought.

supply,\* or those from Norfolk can be counted on to a certainty; our present store of salt provisions may be limited to last until August 1806—The opinion that may be formed of the necessity of sending more salt provisions to meet the above period may be drawn from the enclosed Statement of the time our Stock would last to, if obliged to have recourse to it—Since the Flour† came it has been Served with that alternately, but if flour alone had been served it would have lasted till February 1804—We have not the most distant appearance of wanting grain in the future, nor can there be any future occasion to send either grain or flour; because, whatever accidents may happen, those Supplies could not arrive, before the following crop of Maize or wheat would remove the Evil—Respecting Sugar; By an Instruction from the Duke of Portland, none of that Article was to be issued as a Ration, but in certain cases, therefore the Issue of that Species has been generally or partially made, according to the State of the Stores, and as an accommodation to the Officers and Settlers, a great proportion has been bartered for grain and copper coin when no sugar could be otherways obtained, which is stated in the Commissary's Abstracts, The quantity sent for by the Buffalo will be applied to the same purpose.

1804.  
1 April.

Estimates of  
provisions.

Supplies of  
flour and grain.

Sugar.

Respecting the utensils for brewing they are fixed, and a Building erected for carrying that desirable work on, a small quantity of Beer has been made, but unfortunately we have not a professed Brewer in the Colony, but that want, I think we shall soon get over and then we shall be able to Brew on a large Scale‡—In my letters by the Calcutta I requested some good iced barley might be sent as we possess but an indifferent kind; a further and continued supply of Hops, would also be acceptable and if 1 or 2,000 well established Hops plants could be put on board a whaler coming here direct, it would prove a most beneficial gift—we have 40 very thriving plants raised from seed, brought by an Officer, and are carefully attended to.

Establishment  
of a brewery.

My despatches by the Glatton and those of a subsequent date will have announced the arrival of the Cattle etc. contracted for with Mr. Campbell which are kept by themselves, and have nearly doubled their original number not one of which have died.

Cattle  
imported by  
Campbell.

From a late Survey I took 18 miles beyond the Cow pasture plains, I can with a greater confidence assure you of the vast

\* *Marginal note.*—No information has yet been received of Mr. Bass his safety is doubtful. Ap. 16th.

† *Marginal note.*—From the 1st Atlas's arrival 19th Novr. 1802.

‡ *Marginal note.*—As a very good Brewer was with Col. Collins who had no immediate occasion for him, he came here in the Lady Nelson, and promises to make a good quantity of Beer, but most of the Casks will be altered to meet his wishes and plans, which are calculated for Brewing on a larger scale than were wanted before his arrival admitted of.

1804.  
1 April.

Report on  
wild cattle.

No grants  
should be  
made at the  
Cowpastures.

Account of  
supplies  
received for  
retail sale  
and barter.

increase of the Wild Cattle which certainly occupy one of the finest country's in the World; But I am sorry to say that every effort to take any number alive has failed—630 Head have been distinctly counted lately, besides several that could not be counted from the distance they were off, and their ferocity—To kill these animals, or even the stray Bulls would answer no good purpose; and from what I now state, as well as my former letters on this head, it may appear that no certain dependance can be placed on this resource, which must hereafter be of great consequence to the Colony—And on this account I must earnestly recommend that no ground may be granted, or even leased, on the other side of the Nepean near what is called the “Cow Pastures.”

Respecting the various Supplies of Cloathing, Tools and Imple-ments etc. sent by the ships named in the Enclosures A. and B. in my Lord Hobart's Letter No. 2;\* I have directed the Commissary to compare them with the Invoices he has received and not to confine his report to that received since the beginning of the year 1801, as pointed out by His Lordship,† but to include the annual supply received by the Earl Cornwallis, which left England in October 1800, and arrived in June 1801. In that Statement will be observed the quantity of grain etc. received in exchange, the part appropriated to Government uses (when there has been none of the required articles in the issuing Stores for Extra Supplies) and that given as donations for public Services: Together with a list of the debts now due to the Crown, also every other detail—And altho' the whole receipt and expenditure is included in the Commissary's Accounts sent yearly,‡ which includes separate and distinct Statements of the Receipts disposal and Remains of the Annual Supplies, as well as of the Extra Supplies; Besides the acknowledgement of these Supplies, being received by the returning Ships either direct or by way of India; Yet as the present general account will comprehend the whole, I have requested a reference being made to these occasional and Regular returns, which I presume are in His Lordship's Office—and by comparing them with the enclosed Statement, I hope every information will be found, required by His Lordship; and that His Lordship may be fully possessed of the part of the annual Supplies that has been brought to account, as well as that part which is now termed the “Extra Supply”; that has been bartered; I have directed the Commissary to make an abstract of the Amount of Extra and Annual Supplies, bartered with Individuals, and receipt of Government debts from Indivi-

\* *Marginal note.*—Dated Feb. 24, 1803.

† *Marginal note.*—In letter No. 2 dated Feby. 24th 1803.

‡ *Marginal note.*—Those for 1800 and 1801 were sent by Mr. Balmain: those for 1802 by the Speedy whaler: those for 1803 by His Majesty's ship Calcutta.



duals in grain etc. from the time of my taking the Command.\*  
 A Third List in No. 2† contains the amount of articles sent to this Colony from September 1801 to Jany. 1803; and an account of accepted Bills drawn by Mr. Commissary Palmer on account of this settlement; and Mr. Broughton on account of Norfolk Island dated between the 29th Novr. 1800 and 17 April 1802—The dates of Acceptance being between the 5th Jany. 1802 and Jany. 1803—As I have so fully detailed every circumstance respecting Bills, in the first 9 Paragraphs of my Separate letter by the Glatton, dated May 9th 1803, in answer to His Lordship's letter received by the Glatton dated 30th Augst. 1802; I shall not repeat it here, as it relates so entirely to His Lordship's Enquiries, which Letter could not have reached England before the Calcutta sailed—I have required an explanation from the Commissary which I enclose and I hope by a reference to the Numbers of the Separate Bills that are accepted at the Treasury, His Lordship will be able to discern any Error that may exist, as no other Bills have been drawn by my Order than those stated in the Enclosures A and B. and to show the sums drawn for at Norfolk Island I have arranged the annual copies of the account current I have received from thence copies of which I am informed by Lieut. Govr. Foveaux he has sent your Lordship and others have been sent by Deputy Commiss. Broughton to the Treasury ‡ Office.

1804.  
 1 April.  
 Bills drawn  
 and accepted.

Before I quit this subject I beg a reference may be had to the Abstract of the Articles purchased during the last three years, and for which Bills have been drawn by Mr. Palmer, In that Abstract is also stated the amount of the Articles remaining at the end of each year, for the Service of the next; the most considerable of which articles are:

Articles  
 purchased.

1st The Grain purchase for the use of those victualled by the Crown. Grain.

2nd The Salt Meat which the reduced State of the Stores for that necessary Article of provisions at the period it was purchased rendered absolutely necessary. Salt meat.

3rd The Sugar was purchased to help out the Reduction made in the Rations during the years 1802 and 1801. Sugar.

4th Of Spirits, but a very small proportion has been purchased for Government use, in comparison to the quantity brought here. Spirits.

\* *Marginal note.*—Commissary's annual accounts for 1803 sent with separate letter No. 6. By calculations which are too voluminous to be sent by Duplicate until it is known whether any accident has happened to the original.

† *Marginal note.*—Enclosed in my Lord's separate letter No. 2 Feby. 24th 1803.

‡ Illegible in manuscript.

1804.  
1 April.
- Stores. 5th The Stores were of an Indispensable nature before the Regular Supplies arrived, His Lordship will be pleased to observe the reduction of that Article in 1801 and 1802 and that none was purchased in 1803.
- Breeding stock. 6th The Stock for Breeding has now doubled their Numbers, I presume that expence may soon be done away with.
- Contingent salaries. 7th The circumstance of the contingent Salaries to the Engineer and Artillery Officer being fully explained in my General Letter No. 3 I have requested His Lordship's Reference thereto and the Six Hundred pounds to Lt. Col. Paterson as Lieut. Govr. being drawn conditional on His Lordship's pleasure, remains for approval, The unfortunate circumstance of the Norfolk's loss at Otaheite, rendered the necessity of drawing for her people's pay unavoidable; But the Salt Meat procured by that Vessel, and sent here, more than remunerated Government for that Sum.
- Freight. 8th The Expence of Freight has been for Norfolk Island, when the King's Ships, and Colonial Vessells, have been absent, and urgent occasions required my sending thither. The Freight of the Whaler that carried a Cargo to Hobart in Van-Dieman's land; and the Master of the Dart, was remunerated by Articles they wanted out of the Stores; and my giving the latter a Bill on the Treasury for 7,500 dollars at 5/s. each, (which he had brought from the coast of Peru) was for the public use of this Colony.
- Appropriation of dollars purchased. 9th The above Dollars except £439 8s. 0d. worth, expended for Grain etc. during the last Quarters *i.e.* from June to December remains for liquidating the expences of this year, as far as they will go, and the £150 worth delivered to Capt. Kent to procure Stock among the Eastern Islands I hope will yet turn to good account, having intruded thus generally on your patience, I shall refer every other information on the particular head, of our actual expence for the last year to a duplicate of my Separate Letter A dated March 1st and that of the March Quarter to Letter A of this date—So short a time having elapsed since the Calcutta Sailed, not allowing me time to have all the Duplicates of my Letters by that Ship, transcribed and sent by this circuitous route (*viz.* Via India) and as I expect a returning Whaler will be about Sailing for England in June next I shall then transmit the entire Duplicates

a reference to which I hope will be rendered unnecessary by the Calcutta having arrived safe with the Cargo of very fine Timber she took from hence.

1804.  
1 April.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A copy of this return is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[Commissary Palmer's letter was also sent as Enclosure No. 2 to Governor King's despatch, dated 1st March, 1804; see page 530.]

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 1, per ship Betsey, *via* India; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 16th April, 1804.

16 April.

As this goes by the way of India, and so short a time having elapsed since the Calcutta sailed, I have not had time to prepare duplicates of the despatches sent by that ship; and I apprehend if they are sent from hence by the first returning whaler they will reach England before this can.

But in case any accident should have befallen the Calcutta, I enclose to Mr. Secretary Sullivan a *précis* of my letter No. 2 to your Lordship by that ship, principally relating to the expences of the colony. I also transmit a duplicate of my separate letter A\* relative to the expences of the last year—1803. *Précis and duplicates transmitted.*

I also have the honor to transmit a duplicate of my letter No. 15, sent by the Calcutta, relative to the sudden and, I may say, unexpected attack made by the United Irish and their partizans who were sent here for sedition in Ireland.

As the above duplicates contain marginal notes† for the present date, I respectfully request your Lordship's reference to them.

Respecting the short-lived insurrection of those deluded Irish, there is every reason to be assured that the principal contrivers are not yet brought to light. These proceedings having hitherto been considered by many loyal people here as chimerical I consider its being brought to a point will be a lesson to those who prefer the quiet of rule, government, and preservation of property, to the anarchy which all now see would attend any similar attempts being carried into effect, which has been fully guarded against by sending a number of the most active to the coal-works, forming the less culpable into separate jail-gangs, who work with no other intermission than the time allowed for their meals and the Sabbath. *The Irish insurgents.*

In my letters No. 2 and 15 by the Calcutta I stated my intention of re-settling the Coal Harbour, and in my letter No. 18, by

\* Marginal note.—Dated March 1st, 1804.

† Note 213.

1804.  
16 April.  
Establishment  
of settlement  
at Newcastle.

that ship I was enabled to inform your Lordship that I had availed myself of Lieutenant Menzies's (of the Royal Marines belonging to the Calcutta) offer of taking that command and superintending that settlement. Every arrangement being made, the Lady Nelson and two other vessels sailed the 28th March, with the persons as p'r margin,\* to form that settlement, and an adequate stock of provisions and stores. As I judged it expedient to give Lieut't Menzies an appointment as commandant of the settlement, I have the honor to enclose a copy of that appointment and of my Instructions to him, which I hope will meet your Lordship's approbation.

Naming of  
Newcastle.

Although the harbour and rivers will still retain their original names,† yet I have considered it adviseable, to avoid future mistakes, to give the settlement a name, and none appears to me so applicable as that of Newcastle. And, as no bounds had ever been prescribed to this county (*i.e.*, Cumberland) northward, I considered it would be equally applicable to call the county in which now Newcastle is placed "Northumberland," that being the next county to Cumberland in England. The line between the two counties I have fixed in the parallel of 33° 20'‡ south latitude, which I hope will be approved of.

Counties of  
Cumberland and  
Northumberland  
defined.

As I have not heard from Lieutenant Menzies since his departure, I hope to transmit the most satisfactory accounts from him by the first direct conveyance to Europe.

Results of the  
harvest.

I am happy to inform your Lordship that our crops of wheat have turned out much better than there was reason to expect from the long and continued droughts we have had for the last two years. The crops of maize that are now gathering are generally good and very abundant throughout the colony. The sowing season for wheat having commenced with great industry among the settlers on the Hawkesbury and other parts, as far as their endeavours go we may promise ourselves a return equal, if not greater, than that of any former year; but still we must count on the disappointment of blights and droughts; yet, if the crop of wheat has a partial failure, that of maize generally succeeds.

Attempts at  
the cultivation  
of rice.

Through the pressure of business when the Calcutta was here, I omitted replying to your Lordship's observation respecting the cultivation of rice on the swamps between Sydney and Botany Bay. Agreeable to your Lordship's recommendation in a former despatch, a trial was made at the Hawkesbury, where there are some extensive lagoons, which totally failed, as the situation did not admit of the low lands being irrigated, the lagoons being mostly in hollows. Since I received your Lordship's last despatch,

\* Lt Menzies, a surgeon, 11 non-commissioned officers and privates of the New South Wales Corps, a superintendent, an overseer, 34 Irish convicts.

† *Marginal note.*—Coal Harbour and Hunter's River.

‡ Note 214.

I have very attentively examined the swamps between this and Botany Bay, which are nothing but pure sand, without the least mixture of any vegetative mould, nor is there the least probability that the produce of such a soil, if it may be so called, would any way recompense the labor that must be bestowed upon it. One cause of the rice failing in the lagoons at the Hawkesbury may be attributed to the excessive and continued droughts for the last two years. Should this year prove wet another trial shall be made; but I conceive that the want of heat in the autumn, and the duration of the frosts in the spring, will be a check to that grain succeeding in this latitude, as it is evident, from the experience of the sixteen years this colony has been settled, that wheat, maize, and barley are the most certain and productive grains that can be cultivated in this climate, and the produce may be fully equal to the support of any number of inhabitants. The great abundance of potatoes, and all kinds of European with many tropical vegetables that are raised in the colony, form a good change of vegetable diet.

1804.  
16 April.

Examination  
of the Botany  
swamps.

Failure in  
cultivation  
of rice.

Cultivation of  
vegetables.

By comparing the enclosed statement of the convicts at public labour on the 31st March last with that of the quarter preceeding the receipt of your Lordship's last despatches, it appeared that the servants allowed to officers in different capacities are reduced from 124 to 58, and from the number of indented servants assigned to individuals, those at cultivation have been reduced from 326 to 233; and by the Commissariat's present state of the settlement, in separate letter A, there are, in consequence of this reduction, a decrease of 111 full rations victualled between these periods.

Reduction in  
number of  
convicts  
employed.

With respect to those at public cultivation, 200 acres of the hired farm at Hawkesbury will be sowed with wheat and barley, and about 500 at Castle Hill in wheat. At the latter place upwards of 300 acres will be planted with maize. As no refusal will be made by me to proper individuals availing themselves of the convict labour, our numbers at public cultivation will continue to decrease, and make it less necessary to provide grain on the public account for this settlement, and enable us to supply the settlement at the Derwent with grain until they can raise a sufficiency for their own use. For this purpose I am now grinding and casking as much of the wheat we have in store as we possibly can, as it will be better to send it in that state. I mention this circumstance to remove any anxiety your Lordship may have respecting that settlement wanting grain. Some individuals who have vessels employed in sealing have carried wheat and flour to the Derwent, on a private speculation, which the stores there could not receive.

Public  
agriculture.

Grain for  
settlement at  
the Derwent.

1804.  
16 April.  
Arrival of  
the Mersey.  
Letter from  
Kent.

On the 13th instant a ship\* consigned to Mr. Campbell arrived from Calcutta, by which I received a letter from Captain Kent, Commander of His Majesty's ship Buffalo, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose; and although the colony would be greatly benefitted by possessing a good stallion for Government, yet I cannot but approve of that officer's declining to purchase the one I commissioned him to procure for the reason he gives in his letter.† Referring to my instructions to Captain Kent, your Lordship will observe he was to go among the islands to the eastward of Java to try whether cattle could be there procured, which your Lordship will observe by his letter is in a great measure unattainable.

The cargo of  
the Mersey.

Mr. Campbell's ship, the Mersey, is loaded with sugar, piece goods, and about 40 tuns of wine, and was to have brought a quantity of spirits, which was actually on board; but on the arrival of the Buffalo with my letter to the Marquis of Wellesly, orders were immediately given for its being relanded.

Cattle to be  
imported on the  
Lady Barlow.

From Mr. Campbell I was informed that a ship of 500 tons, named the Lady Barlow, is coming here from Calcutta, consigned to him with 200 head of cattle on a speculative idea of their being wanted at the new settlement. This ship is to be freighted here with oil and skins, and to proceed to Europe with Mr. Campbell, who, on the part of his connexion, made Government an offer of the cattle coming in the Lady Barlow on moderate terms.

Agreement to  
land cattle at  
the Derwent.

Adverting to your Lordship's despatch No. 4, dated February 26th, 1803, by the Calcutta, to make a contract for supplying the new settlement with cattle, I conceived Mr. Campbell's offer so advantageous that I concluded the bargain with him on the terms specified in the enclosure, which will enable Lieutenant-Governor Collins to make a very advantageous commencement in providing his Government with the means of obtaining animal food.

Purchase of  
the cattle.

The terms of purchase, your Lordship will observe, is £22 per head, and £21 if landed here, which is £6 a head cheaper than the contract with Mr. Campbell in 1801. Should these be all landed at the Derwent and do well, with the addition of a number of ewes and sows which I shall send in the summer, I conceive that settlement and this will be so well furnished with breeding stock that there will be but little occasion to seek for further supplies of that kind. However, if an advantageous offer should occur, I do not consider breeding stock is yet sufficiently abundant for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants with animal food to reject such offers. In addition to the Commissary's return of Government stock for December last, I have the honor to forward the Superintendent's return of stock for the last week.

By the late arrivals from India the colony is superabundantly supplied with many necessary articles, and without that influx of spirits which has hitherto accompanied our supplies from that quarter. The quantity of sugar now in the colony belonging to individual importers, and for sale amounts to upwards of 400 tons—sufficient for the Colonial consumption for three years—and from the competition, its price is so convenient to the individual as to obtain it at 6d. p'r pound. The supply of sugar expected by the Buffalo does away with the necessity of purchasing any on account of Government; nor does it appear necessary to make any other purchases from those extensive investments (accounts of which I have the honour to enclose) than some port wine for the use of the hospital, of which we have been a length of time without.

1804.  
16 April.

Supplies of  
sugar.

I am now despatching the Francis, Colonial schooner, which has just had a complete and thorough repair, to Norfolk Island, with a cargo of salt, hoops, and staves, for the purpose of curing pork in the winter to send here, and to bring some that is now lying in the store. By the last letter I received from thence,\* Lieut.-Governor Foveaux expressed some doubts, if the dry weather did not change very soon, that there would be a great scarcity if not a failure of maize, on which depends the abundance or scarcity of pork; but as we have had some very seasonable rains since then, I hope they have extended to that island.

The Francis  
sent to  
Norfolk Island.

Prospects of  
harvest at  
Norfolk Island.

The Colonial vessel Integrity, which left this for Port Phillip and the Derwent, has not yet arrived; and as a private vessel is going to Sullivan's Cove, I have answered Lieut.-Governor Collins's last letters by that vessel, and have advised him of the supply of cattle he may expect; and to check any improper intercourse between the bad characters of this place and that settlement, I have adopted the mode pointed out in the enclosure, as well as the regulations for the settlement at Newcastle.

Despatches  
to Collins.

I have great pleasure in announcing the general tranquillity of this colony and the good state of health the inhabitants enjoy.

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit the Commissary-General's statement of the inhabitants, and the usual quarterly report of their respective employments for the last March quarter, with the *Gazettes* due since the Calcutta sailed.

Enclosures  
transmitted.

I have, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[The despatches, marked *Separate A* and dated 16th April, and the duplicate of that marked *No. 15*, and dated 12th March, formed this enclosure.]

\* 26th February, 1804.





QUARTERLY Employments—continued.

1804.		Various Employments.													Servants.		Recapitulate.											
Month.	Settlement.	Sadlers.	Natural History Painters and Botanists.	Tanners, Tool Helvers, and Thatchers.	Orphan House and Farm.	Blind, Insane and Invalids.	Brewers.	Boats Crews.	Government, Gardens and Vineyards.	Colonial Vessels.	Town Gang.	Jail Gang.	Constables and Watchmen.	Carrying Water for Guards.	Attending Hospitals.	Sick and Convalescents.	Tailors, Shoemakers, and Barbers.	Printers and Book-binders.	To Commissd. Officers, Civil and Military, including Superintendants.	Non Commissd. Officers of the New South Wales Corps.	Overseers, Constables, and Freemen, doing Govt. work as Artificers.	To Settlers.	Overseers, Stock-keepers, and Employed in Agriculture.	Artificers, etc., Employed in Buildings.	Shipwrights and Boat Builders.	Various Employments.	Servants to Officers, etc.	General Total.
March	Sydney.....	...	2	1	9	3	...	23	5	17	32	9	24	2	14	19	5	2	31	...	16	3	22	107	49	207	50	435
	Parramatta .....	3	2	7	...	6	3	5	9	...	4	...	18	2	7	22	7	...	16	...	13	9	163	115	...	174	38	490
	Hawkesbury.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	12	...	1	1	1	...	11	1	7	34	25	20	...	35	73	153
	Toongabbe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	14	...	44
	Castle Hill .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	1	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	112	23	...	34	...	169
	Total .....	3	4	15	9	9	3	28	15	17	36	13	72	5	23	54	19	2	58	1	36	46	352	265	49	464	161	1291
December, 1803	Total .....	2	5	19	3	2	...	25	15	12	28	13	79	6	18	59	18	4	124	4	45	88	425	266	44	451	261	1447

1804.  
16 April.  
Returns of  
employment.

1804.  
16 April.  
Returns of  
employment.

QUARTERLY Employment of Female Convicts.

Month.	Settlement.	Woolen Manufactory.	Spinning, Picking Oakum, etc.	Threshing 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, 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.	Remarks.
1804 March	Sydney.....	..	20	3	..	1	4	6	..	4	6	..	3	18	6	31	102	.....
	Parramatta .....	58	..	..	..	..	5	8	1	10	..	..	..	..	2	5	89	.....
	Hawkesbury .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	33	.....
	Toongabbe .....	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	.....
	Castle Hill .....	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	8	.....
	Total .....	58	20	10	3	1	9	14	1	14	6	1	34	20	8	37	236	.....

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

## WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO LIEUTENANT MENZIES.

1804.  
16 April.Warrant of  
appointment  
to Menzies.

By Philip Gidley King, etc., 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 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 our 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. this 15th day of March, 1804.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

## GOVERNOR KING'S INSTRUCTIONS TO LIEUTENANT MENZIES.

24th March, 1804.

WITH these Instructions you will receive my appointment for commanding and superintending the settlement to be formed at the Coal Harbour and Hunter's River, and to obey all such orders as you shall from time to time receive from me, His Majesty's Governor-in-Chief and Captain-General of the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, or from the Lieutenant-Governor, in my absence, or other officer administering the Government for the time being.

Instructions  
to Menzies.

You will take under command a serjeant, with nine rank and file, of the New South Wales Corps, and one private marine, now here, belonging to His Majesty's ship Buffalo, together with Mr. Isaac Knight, late a serjeant of marines, who you will employ as a superintendant, and Peter M'Guire, who are men in whom you may place the greatest confidence.

You will therefore proceed in His Majesty's armed tender Lady Nelson, whose commander has my orders to receive you, with the

1804.  
16 April.  
Instructions  
to Menzies.

people, stores, and provisions necessary for forming the intended settlement; and having fixed on a suitable place about the coal mines, you are to take upon you the execution of the trust reposed in you, causing my appointment to be publicly read.

After having taken the necessary measures for securing the stores, provisions, yourself, and people, you will cause the prisoners to be employed in getting as many coals as possible at hand, and procuring cedar from the upper part of the harbour.

The hours of the convicts labour is to be from daylight till eight o'clock, from half-past eight till noon, and from half-past one till sunset.

The convicts being servants of the Crown till the time for which they are sentenced expires, their labour is to be for the public; and you are to take particular notice of the good or bad behavior, that proper notice may be taken of them hereafter.

You are not to suffer any individuals to cut cedar, dig or load coals, but by my particular permit in writing.

You are to take care that no private vessel loads with the coals or timber obtained by those at public labour.

If any vessel comes to the river without my license, you will confine the crew and detain the vessel (by scuttling her) until you receive my orders.

The storekeeper has in charge the provisions and stores, which he will issue out according to your directions, taking the full ration as your general guide; and as you are provided with a seine and fishing gear, you are to issue a proportion of fish to the convicts in lieu of salt meat, taking care that it is a full equivalent. And if fish can be caught sufficient for salting, you will save the salt from your meat casks for that purpose.

You will require the storekeeper to give you weekly returns of the remains and issues of provisions and stores, and to send me occasional returns thereof, together with the other returns of which you are provided with forms.

You will encourage the party and prisoners in clearing and cultivating garden ground, for which purpose you are provided with seeds.

You are to cause the prayers of the Church of England to be read with all due solemnity every Sunday, and enforce a due observance of religion and good order, transmitting to me as often as opportunity may offer a full account of your particular situation and transactions.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

1804.  
16 April.

ROBERT CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir, Sydney, 16th April, 1804.

Agreeable to Your Excellency's Memorandum for the Purchase of the Cargo of Cows expected to Arrive on the Ship Lady Barlow Commanded by Captain McAskill, I beg leave to State the Terms as agreed on.

Sale of the  
cattle on the  
Lady Barlow  
to government.

The Cows to be landed at the Derwent and to be paid for at the Rate of Twenty Two Pounds Sterling for each healthy Cow that is Safely landed and Five Pounds for each Female Calf that has been Calved on the Passage; And if there is Occasion for the Cattle to be brought from the Derwent after the Ships Arrival there to Sydney the above Price to be paid here, but if the Ship comes direct to this Port the Cows are to be Delivered at Twenty One Pounds each.

If Lieut. Governor Collins, has made a Conclusive Bargain And Payment made Or Promised, it is to remain so, but in Case the Transaction betwixt him and Captn. McAskill has been referred to Your Excellency, the above Price is to Remain without any Alteration, And in no Case that may Arise is any Extra Charge whatever to be made.

I have, &amp;c.,

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

I approve of the above Terms.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

CAPTAIN KENT TO GOVERNOR KING.

His Majesty's Ship Buffalo,

Calcutta, 25th December, 1803.

Sir,

I have the honor of informing you of the arrival of His Majesty's ship Buffalo off the Sand Heads on the 5th inst., and of her having got up here on the 15th. Your letters to the Marquis Wellesley I have delivered, and he assures me of every assistance in his power. I have advertised in the public papers the bills for sale at 90 days on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, which I shall have occasion to draw for the purchase of the articles you have ordered me to bring to New South Wales, but as yet no person on any terms has offered to

Arrival of the  
Buffalo at  
Calcutta.

Bills drawn  
by Kent.

1804.  
16 April.

The purchase  
of an Arab  
stallion.

The voyage  
of the Buffalo.

supply the money; indeed, I am informed it is not likely any offer will be made, as the merchants here have a particular objection to bills of so long a date as 90 days, 30 being the run of bills drawn here. As it is not in my power, from your order, to draw the bills at a shorter date than 90 days, after waiting a few days I shall apply to the Governor-General in Council to give an order to the Company's Treasurer to furnish me with cash for the bills, which if I procure I am in hopes to be able to get away from here by the end of next month. I am sorry to find it will be impossible to get anything like a good stallion of the Arabian breed under £200 ster'g. The one brought down in the Castle of Good Hope to New South Wales, and purchased by Mr. Campbell in Calcutta for 500 rupees, I am told would have cost that sum at least had he not been compleatly foundered. As you informed me it was your intention to send a list Home to the Secretary of State of the articles you had ordered me to purchase, with their probable prices (in which, I fear, it would not be noted the cause of Mr. Campbell's horse coming so cheap), you will see the impossibility of my making such a purchase. All the places mentioned in your orders have been visited by us, at any of which few cattle could be got, and those of a bad kind; indeed, had they been ever so good, food could not be procured. After leaving Norfolk Island, being in want of water, and having occasion to put our rigging to rights, I traced along the reef on the S.W. side of New Caledonia, and entered into latitude 22°01'03 S. and long'd. 167°00'23 E't, one of the finest harbours in the world, which I surveyed. The chart I will present to you on my arrival. This beautiful harbour\* is a harbour within a harbour, as it is formed by islands that lay four miles within the coral reef that extends along the whole S.W. side of the island, except the passage through to this harbour, which is nearly a mile wide, having 51 fathoms in the passage between the reefs; but as soon as you round the point of the S.E. reef, which may be done within a 3'd of a cable, you fall into 10 fathoms excellent holding ground. The reef extending along the S.W. side of New Caledonia was traced along by us, taking in all its bends and curves, for nearly 400 miles, and in a direct line 327. I apprehend the reef extends further to the northward than we had an opportunity of seeing, having been driven off by a gale of wind. This reef, perhaps, is one of the most dangerous in the world, being just level with the water's edge, and as steep, too, as a wall. We sounded several times close to it, but never could find bottom. It extends from eight to four miles off the coast, and I think it would be difficult to see it in the night even

\* Note 217.

in the clearest weather, as it is shaded by the land of New Caledonia, which is very high from end to end.

1804.  
16 April.

I have, &c.,

WM. KENT.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

ORDERS RELATING TO NEWCASTLE AND VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

24th March, 1804.

THE General Order of the 3rd July, 1801,\* respecting the regulations of vessels going to the Coal Harbour and Hunter's River, is annulled, instead of which the following regulations are to be observed on that behalf, viz. :—

Regulations  
for the  
settlement of  
Newcastle.

1st. The coals and timber of all descriptions is to be considered the entire and exclusive property of the Crown wherever found or growing.

2nd. No private boat or vessel is to go to the Coal Harbour or Hunter's River without a specific licence from the Governor's Secretary, stating the purpose of such voyage; the owner or owners to enter into recognizances, themselves in £50 and two sureties of £25 each, for the due performance of the following regulations.

3rd. To take a regular clearance from the Naval Officer.

4th. Those who have permission to get cedar or coals are to procure those articles in the place that may be pointed out by the Commandant, and by no means to interfere with the people at public labour.

5th. Not to behave troublesome or riotously to any person whatever belonging to the settlement, or to disregard any Public Order issued by the Governor-in-Chief or the Commandant, on pain of the penalty not only being levied, but the vessel ordered to depart.

6th. On arriving at the Coal Harbour no person whatever is to leave the vessel until the master has entered the vessel, and has the Commandant's permission to load.

7th. Not to use any other than one kind of basket that will hold about 100 weight of coals, to measure them in and out of the vessel by.

8th. To give the Commandant a daily account of coals or timber received, and not to sail without giving the Commandant two days' notice, and being provided with his certificate and his letters for the Governor.

9th. No vessel is to leave the harbour between dusk in the evening and daylight.

10th. No boats are to land about the settlement in any other place than that pointed out by the Commandant.

11th. Any master of a vessel employing the convicts without the Commandant's permission will subject the owners to pay the penalty for each offence.

12th. No spirits whatever is to be given the convicts, nor is any to be landed but by the Commandant's permit.

\* Note 218.

1804.  
16 April.  
Regulations  
for the  
settlement of  
Newcastle.

13th. The owners of all vessels frequenting Hunter's River are, previous to their clearance being given, to enter into a further recognizance, themselves in £100 and two sureties in £25 each, to be recovered by the Naval Officer at this port, in case any person whatever is taken from hence to that settlement, or brought from thence thither, without the Governor-in-Chief's or the Commandant's written permission for that purpose. And it is to be clearly understood that no excuse of people swimming on board, or being secreted, will be admitted, as in that case it will be the owner's interest to direct the master to reland the person found on board at the settlement he took him or her from.

14th. On arriving in this port the master is to enter (and that on oath if necessary) the quantity of coals, timber, or other articles they have on board; and previous to their hoisting the admission flag, security is to be given for paying the King's dues and fees, as follows, viz. :—

<i>Fees.</i>	£	s.	d.
Licence from the Governor's Secretary for the coal . . . . .	0	2	0
Clearance, Naval Officer's clerk . . . . .	0	1	0
Harbour dues at Sydney, as established October 15th, 1800.			
Entrance in the River and clearance from there . . . . .	0	2	0
Entrance at Sydney, Naval Officer's clerk . . . . .	0	1	0

*King's Dues for Orphans.*

For each ton of coals for home consumption, to be paid the Naval Officer . . . . .	0	2	6
For each ton exported from the River or from hence . . . . .	0	2	6
For every thousand feet square of timber for home consumption . . . . .	3	0	0
For every ditto, for exportation . . . . .	4	0	0
Metage, p. ton, on coals, to wharfinger . . . . .	0	2	0
Measure of timber, p. thousand, to ditto . . . . .	0	2	0

Regulations  
controlling  
communication  
with Tasmania.

It being necessary to prevent an unauthorized communication by vessels or persons between this place and the Settlement established at Van Dieman's Land, the owners of all vessels frequenting Bass's Straits, or cleared for Van Dieman's Land, are, previous to their clearance being given, to enter into a recognizance, themselves in £100 and two sureties in £50 each, to be recovered by the Naval Officer at this Port, or such officer as the Lieutenant Governor of the Settlement on Van Dieman's Land may appoint to sue for the same, in case any person is taken from hence to Van Dieman's Land or brought from thence hither, without the Governor in Chief's or the Lieutenant Governor of the above Settlement's written permission for that purpose, the recognizance to be forfeited on conviction before two Magistrates. It is to be clearly understood, that no excuse of people swimming on board or being secreted will be admitted, as in that case it will be the Owner's interest to direct the Master to re-land the person found on board at the Settlement he took him or her from.



[Enclosure No. 7.]  
 RETURN of Government Stock for 8th April, 1804. Expence, Decrease and Remains to 15th April, 1804.

Place where kept, Increase and Decrease, etc.	Cattle.						Horses.			Asses.		Sheep.				Remarks.	
	Bulls.	Cows.	Bull Calves.	Cow Calves.	Oxen.		Males.	Mares.	Filles.	Colts.	Males.	Females.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.		Ewe Lambs.
Parramatta .....	6147	137	50	38	219	712	2	3	7244	334	273	162	Mr. Baker reed. one Cow, Do — Rouse Do one Cow, Do — Ditto Do one Cow, Do Serjt. Trotter reed, one Ox, for Hire. Andrew Thom- son reed. two Cows, and one Ox, in Ex- change for a Horse. Mr. Bayley Do Thos. BiggersDo				
Increase ditto .....	4157	83	229	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toongabbee .....	2	36	92	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ditto .....	4336	411	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill .....	1	15	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ditto .....	17691	743	608	123	219	712	2	3	7521	334	273	162					
Total of Increase..																	
Decrease by																	
Accidents .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Supplied the Stores .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government House .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bartered for Grain .....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Given to Settlers, etc. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Decrease..	10	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total of Remains ...	17681	742	608	119	519	712	2	3	7520	333	272	162					

1804.  
 16 April.  
 Return of  
 live stock.  
 JOHN JAMIESON, Supert. of the Stock.

1804.  
16 April.

## GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch No. 2, per ship *Betsey*, *viâ* India; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 16th April, 1804.

The liquidation  
of Cox's  
indebtedness  
to the army  
agents.

In the event of any accident happening to the *Calcutta*, I beg to inform your Lordship that by Letter No. 8\* and its enclosures by that Ship, dated March 1st 1804, I had the honor to state the application made to me by the Trustees of the suspended paymaster of the New So. Wales Corps Estate, to receive on behalf of the Regimental Agents as the dividend of a Debt due to the Crown a quantity of Wheat to the amount of £2,940 8s. 2½d. As it was evident there was no other way of Governments being remunerated, if it was a public debt, I consented, provided an Indemnification was given by the Trustees to myself and the Commissary against any future Claims on that account. And that the Trustees were to be satisfied with a receipt for the quantity of Wheat delivered to the Stores—this was agreed to—and as long as it was considered a public Debt, no embarrassment might have occurred; but on the arrival of the *Mersey* from *Calcutta*, Mr. Campbell (whose partners hold Bills of the paymasters on the Regimental Agents to a very great amount) received information that some of those Bills were protested by the Regimental Agents, in consequence of which, I wrote Mr. Campbell the enclosed, and have declined receiving any of the above Wheat except about 500 Bushels which was lodged in the Stores previous to the *Mersey's* arrival, and will be paid for by the usual means in the present Quarter. As my proceedings in this Business have been guided by a desire to secure the Interests of the Public, I hope they will be approved of.

King's refusal  
to receive  
wheat from  
the trustees.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

## GOVERNOR KING TO ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Sir, Sydney, April 14th, 1804.

Understanding by your Answer to the Commissary's Letter of Yesterday, that a Bill drawn by (the Suspended) Paymaster Cox of the New South Wales Corps is returning to you Protested for Non Acceptance—I am from this Circumstance of Opinion that the Quantity of Grain you, and the other Trustees prevailed on me to direct the Commissary to Receive, as part payment of the Debt supposed by you to be Owing to the Regimental Agent on behalf of the Crown, Is not a Debt of a Public Nature, and must therefore decline allowing the Commissary to receive any more on that behalf, and for which purpose I shall

\* Note 219.

give him the necessary Orders, as I do not consider myself justifiable in Committing Government, Myself or the Commissary on a Circumstance, the event of which appears to me very doubtful.

1804.  
16 April.

I am, &c.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch marked "Separate A," per ship Betsey, *viâ* India; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord, 16th April, 1804.

Referring to my separate Letter A dated 1st Ulto. sent by the Calcutta, stating the contingent Expences of this Colony from the 1st January to 31st Decr. 1803, I now have the honor to enclose the Commissary's Abstract of the contingent expences for the last Quarter *i.e.* from 1st January to 31st March 1804 and the quarterly abstract of Grain etc. received into the Stores, requesting your Lordship's attention to the reasons therein given for incurring those expences.

Returns for  
January to  
March, 1804.

Your Lordship will also observe that the purchases and expences for that period are as follows:

Contingent  
expences for  
the quarter.

	£	s.	d.
For 591 Gallons Spirits at 8/- and 9/- per Gallon ..	251	8	0
Stock .....	11	6	0
Whale Boat for the Derwent .....	26	5	0
12 Tons of Salt at £8 per Ton .....	96	0	0
Wheat 12,177 $\frac{1}{8}$ Bushels from 7d. to 8d. per Bushel .....	4,675	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley 50 Busls. at 6/- .....	15	0	0
Live Sows and Hogs 22,840 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. at 9d. and 8d. per lb. ....	765	13	2
Salaries on discharging French Vintners .....	22	13	8

Total Sum of contingent Exps. this Quarter £5,863 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

By Bills* on His Majesty's Treasury in favor of those who owed no Government Debt or had paid it ...	1,350	0	0
By Dollars† remain'g from those purchased from the Dart in November 1803 .....	1,155	15	5
On account of Debts owing by Individuals for Annual and extra Supplies .....	3,370	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£5,876	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

including £13 1s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. remaining in the Commissary's Hands Your Lordship will also observe that the value of the Articles remaining from those purchased as above amounts to £4,875 8s. 6d. exclusive of £5,000 worth of Wheat remain'g in Govern-

\* Marginal note.—Voucher 1, 4, and 5.

† Marginal note.—Voucher 1, 2, 3.

1804.  
16 April.

ment Stacks, and the value of about 4,000 Bushels of Maize now gathering, which may be estimated at £800, making together £10,675 8s. 6d.

Payment of  
debts due to  
government.

By a reference to the abstract for Decr. 31st, 1803, Your Lordship will observe that the Sum then due to the Crown by Individuals in Barter for Annual and Extra Supplies amounted to £10,392 14s. 0½d., by the Commissary's abstract it appears that 6,874 Bushels of Wheat and 22,840 lbs. of Pork in live Hogs amounts together to the Sum of £3,370 13s. 6½d. has been paid to Government during the last quarter—payments for the residue are making according to the abilities of those who are indebted.

Appropriation  
of dollars.

I also have the honor of enclosing a separate Statement of the appropriation of the 7,500 Spanish Dollars at 5s. each amount'g to £1,875 Sterling purchased by the Commissary, by which it will be observed they are expended for the public Services of this Colony *i.e.* £719 4s. 6½d. for the preceding year and £1,155 15s. 5d. as stated in this Letter for the service of this Year, and it is necessary I should inform your Lordship that no arrears remain due by Government, as all claims are settled every Quarter.

Inhabitants  
victualled and  
self-supporting.

By the general Statement of the Inhabitants it appears that out of the 6,964 people in these Settlements 4,369 equal to 3,541 full Rations support themselves without any expence to the public, and that 2,595 equal to 2,311 full Rations are supported at the expence of the Crown including the Numbers of Civil and Military, also Settlers, who have not been victualled their limited Time. For the general employment of the Prisoners victualled from the Stores I have to request your Lordship's reference to the quarterly employment.\* To provide for the maintenance of those supported from the Stores, on the 31st March, 136 Weeks Salt provisions and 50 Weeks Flour and Wheat remained in Store. The salt Meat may be extended by the supplies we may (if the Crop of Maize has not failed) draw from Norfolk Island, and by the pork that may be salted here, together with occasional supplies from Government stock. I almost give up hopes of seeing Mr. Bass who I begin to conjecture has met with some accident which would deprive us of some Weeks salt Provisions—As it is to be considered that if Salt Meat is not sent from England to Lieutenant Governor Collins his Settlement must be dependant on this for supplies, both of Salt Meat and Grain—It is therefore that I respectfully propose the expediency of a Years supply† of Salt Meat being

Provisions  
in store.

\* *Marginal note.*—No. 2 in Gen. Lett. No. 1 of this date.

† *Marginal note.*—One Year's Salt Pork for 2,311 full Rations is 480,688 lbs.

sent here so as to arrive from January to March 1806, which would effectually guard against any necessity for reducing the full Ration and prevent our having too speedy a recourse to our Breeding Stock—And it will be under that Idea that I shall make no purchase of Salt Meat from Americans or others except from Mr. Bass if he arrives, and what we can procure from Norfolk Island etc. to cure which I have been so fortunate to obtain 12 Tons of Salt of a Whaler at the very cheap rate of £8 pr. Ton.

1804.  
16 April.  
Requisition for  
salt meat.

Respecting Flour and Grain in addition to the 50 Weeks we now have in the Store, there is sufficient in Government Stacks to last about 20 Weeks; in addition Grain will be daily returning into the Store in payment for Government Debts—exclusive of which it will be incumbent on me to take a certain proportion from those who owe no Governm't Debts, but that quantity will be so small that I do not apprehend I shall purchase more than about £2,000 worth in addition to that already purchased this Year, which will not render it necessary to draw for any more than £3,000 or £4,000 I stated on my Letter A. of December 31st last—As these payments will only be made Quarterly and as the Grain is received perhaps it may be less—Should Mr. Campbell's Cattle arrive at the Derwent which I have mentioned in my Letter No. 1 of this date the payment of them\* will be also added to this Year's expence and perhaps a few other contingencies which I cannot at present foresee but I should suppose they will not exceed £1,000.

Supplies of  
grain.

Anticipated  
expenditure.

In order to keep up the Issue of Slops recommended by your Lordship, a further supply will be necessary to arrive here about June 1805—As our Manufactory of Linen and Woolen is considerably increasing the demand for the former will greatly diminish in another Year as we have now six Looms at work, and what has been made has been of great benefit to the Settlers and others with whom it is bartered.

Progress of  
linen and  
woollen  
manufactories.

I have the honor to enclose the Commissarys requisition for a proportion of Slop Cloathing to enable me to comply with your Lordship's directions, respecting the issue of that Article in your Letter No. 2 dated February 24th 1803.

Requisition for  
clothing.

In the accompanying Duplicate of my separate Letter A, dated March 1st last, are enclosed Lists of the Articles most wanted for the use of this Colony, and to which I respectfully beg your Lordships consideration.

I have, etc.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

\* Marginal note.—200 head at £22 p. head is £4,400.

1804.  
16 April.  
Articles  
purchased  
during quarter,  
January to  
March, 1804.

## [Enclosure No. 1.]

STATEMENT of Articles Purchased from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1804, the Necessity for the purchase the uses they have and will be put to and Amount of what remains in His Majesty's Stores.

From whom purchased.	Quality.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.		Necessity for the purchase and to what Service applied.	Amount of Quantity remain'g.
				£	s. d.		
William Tough	Spirits	300 gall.	9/-	135	0 0	} Remains for the purpose of Improving the breed of Govt. Sheep. Purchased and remaining for the use of the Settlement at the Derwent } Do to Salt Pork at Norfolk Island and in New South Wales }	11 6 0
John Harris	Spanish Ram	1 No.	..	6	11 0		26 5 0
"	Irish Ram	1 "	..	4	15 0		60 0 0
"	Whale Boat	1 "	..	26	5 0		96 0 0
Simeon Lord	Spirits	291 Gall.	8/-	116	8 0		
"	Salt	12 Tons	£8 ..	96	0 0		
Amount of Bills and Dollars pd. for the above				384	19 0	Value of Remains of the above Purchases	193 11 0
of Grain purchased by Bills on ye Treasury				1002	12 0	of Wheat remaining of that purchase and received in Barter for Annual and Extra Supplies	3935 5 0
Do by Spanish Dollars				1095	11 9	of Live Pigs remaining of the Quantity received in Barter for Annual and Extra Supplies	746 12 6
Do by Copper Coin				82	16 0		
Do Do				1833	1 0½		
Do etc., recd. in Barter for Annl. Supplies				4398	19 9½	Total Value of remains of the above	4875 8 6
Total Value of Purchases and recd. in Barter for Ann. Supp.				1587	12 6½	Value of Wheat remaining in Government stacks supposed 11,000 Bushells	4125 0 0
Amount of Grain and recd. on Account of Extra Supplies Bartered in Gov. Hunter's and Govr. King's time				5336	12 3½	Exclusive of the above 4000 Bushells of Maize are now gathering at Castle Hill.	£ 9000 8 6

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

[Enclosure No. 2.]  
GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement in New South Wales 1804.

Date.	Civil Department Victualled.	Military Department Victualled.
31st March, 1804	Governor. 1 Lieut-Governor and Lieut-Col. of the New South Wales Corps. 1 Deputy Judge Advocate. 1 Commissary. 1 Principal Surgeon. 1 Deputy-Provost Marshall. 1 Secretary to the Governor (absent). ... Chaplain (1 absent on leave in England). 1 Assistant Surgeons. 4 Surveyor-General of Lands (absent). ... Acting Surveyor of Lands. 1 Deputy Commissary's 2, Acting 1. 3 Master Boat Builder. 1 Clerks to the Commissary. 2 Superintendants and Storekeepers. 11 Women. 4 Children above Ten Years. ... Children above Two Years. 3 Children under Two Years. ...	Lieut-Colonel and Lieut-Governor. 1 Captains. 4 Lieutenants. 3 Ensigns. ... Adjutant 1, Quarter-Master 1, Pay Master 1. 3 Surgeon. 1 Serjants. 22 Drummers. 14 Privates. 357 Women. 40 Children above Ten Years Old. 1 Children above Two Years Old. 78 Children under Two Years Old. 15

1804.  
16 April.  
General statement of inhabitants.

1804.  
16 April.  
General statement of inhabitants.

[Enclosure No. 2]—*continued.*  
GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants of His Majesty's Settlement, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	
31st March, 1804.	2
	Captains (1 not victualled).
	Lieutenants (1 Do.).
	Sergeants (1 Do.).
	2
	Drummers.
	Rank and File.
	2374
	Men.
	1024
	Women.
	971
	Children.
	4369
	Number not Victualled from the Stores.
	Number of Full Rations not Victualled from ye Stores.
	3541
	Men.
	1399
	Women.
	217
	Children above Ten Years Old (including Orphan School.
	219
	Children above Two Years.
	40
	Children under Two Years.
	15
	Orphans Victualled from the Stores.
	1919
	Whole.
	321
	Two-thirds.
	300
	Half.
	55
	Quarter.
	2595
	Number Victualled from the Public Stores.
	2311
	Number at Full Ration.
	Men.
	543
	Women.
	10
	Number of Souls in the Settlement.
	6964
	Wks. days
	11
	5
	Beef.
	125
	1½
	Pork.
	...
	Sugar.
	10
	2
	Maize.
	50
	1½
	Wheat and Flour.
	Weeks Provisions in the Stores at the Established Ration.

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.



[Enclosure No. 3.]

[A copy of the return of the quarterly abstract of grain received into the stores has not been found.]

1804.  
16 April.Returns  
transmitted.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

[A copy of the return relating to the appropriation of dollars is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 5.]

[A copy of the requisition for clothing is not available.]

GOVERNOR KING TO SIR EVAN NEPEAN.

(Despatch per Mersey,\* *viâ* India.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

14 May.

Sir,

14th May, 1804.

Condition of the  
hull of the  
Investigator.

Having closely inspected the State of the Investigator's bottom and finding the Timbers even with the Bends not in that thorough State of decay which all her Top Timbers are, and altho' the necessity of her being condemned by the Sawyers was unavoidable from the rotten and irreparable state of her upper works, yet I am of opinion with the Master Carpenter, that as her Copper is good, if all her top Works are cut off even with the lower Sills of her ports and some riders let down, that she will run for two or three Years as a Brig between this place and the Settlements at Van Dieman's land and Norfolk Island.

As the Supply hulk is cut down and will be very useful for conveying Ship Timber from the interior I shall direct the Investigators being also cut down and converted as I have already stated—for which purpose her Masts, Rigging and Sails will all be convertible.

Conversion  
of the hulk  
Supply.

As I have no doubt of this succeeding I shall be rather at a loss respecting Officering and Manning a Vessel of this burden for the public uses of the Colony—Considering the disposal of this Ship altho' condemn'd to rest with their Lordships I beg leave to state that much difficulty is found in Officering and Manning the three small Colonial Vessels we now have from the description of People I am necessarily compelled to employ—how far it may meet with the approbation of their Lordships to allow of her being commanded by an Acting Lieutenant appointed from the Buffalo with the small Establishment stated in the enclosure I respectfully submit to their Lordships consideration—and as I respectfully conceive that by replacing the Porpoise by this vessel a very considerable expence will be saved, I shall from a conviction of the Service being greatly benefitted thereby

Establishment  
for the  
converted  
Investigator.

1804.  
14 May.  
Establishment  
for the  
converted  
Investigator.

take it upon me to appoint one of the Gentlemen from the Buffalo's Quarter Deck to command her when cut down and ready for fitting as an Acting Lieut. But should their Lordships not approve of this measure I respectfully request it may be notified as soon as possible that I may be enabled to place her on the Colonial Establishment if it meets the approbation of their Lordships and His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Arrival of the  
Buffalo at  
Calcutta.

By a Letter from Captain Kent I found the Buffalo arrived safe at Calcutta on the 25th Decr. last and am hourly expecting her to return with Cattle.

Movements  
of the Lady  
Nelson.

The Lady Nelson having been some time assisting Lieut. Govr. Collins, and having carried the Establishment and Settlers to the Coal Harbour is now gone to Norfolk Island.

I have, etc.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Establishment  
of the  
Investigator  
when converted.

ESTABLISHMENT and Statement of Pay to Officers and Men belonging to His Majesty's, or Colonial, Armed Ship Investigator.

1 Lieutenant to Command . . . .	£0	5	0	Per Diem
1 Chief Mate . . . . .	5	0	0	P. Month
1 Second Mate . . . . .	4	0	0	P. Month
1 Boatswain . . . . .	} Mates {	1	11	6 P. Month
1 Gunner . . . . .		1	11	6 P. Month
1 Carpenter . . . . .		1	15	6 P. Month
20 Able Seamen, each . . . . .		1	9	6 P. Month
Total	£50	8s.	6d.	a Month or £655 15s. 6d. a Year.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

#### SURVEY OF THE HULK INVESTIGATOR.

Survey of the  
Investigator.

PURSUANT to an Order from His Excellency Philip Gidley King Esquire Principal Commander of His Majesty's Ship Buffalo.

WE whose Names are hereunto subscribed have been on board of His Majesty's Ship Investigator and taken a strict careful and minute Survey of her Bottom and find as follows:

From having boared 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, Stancheons, Bulwark and plank Sheers, 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.

1804.  
14 May.  
Survey of the Investigator.

Given under our hands in Sydney, Port Jackson, this 21st day of May, 1804.

J. HOUSTON, Lieutenant of the Royal Navy.  
THOS. MOORE, Master Builder to the Territory.  
GEORGE QUESTED, Master of the Britannia Whaler.  
JAS. WILSON, Master of the Ship Mersey.  
GEO. BLAKEY, Master of the Ship Coromandel.

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.  
(Despatch per Mersey,\* *viâ* India.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir, 14th May, 1804.

The enclosed is a Statement I have made to My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty respecting the conversion of the Investigator into a Brig for the public use of this Colony—Should their Lordships not approve of her being continued on the establishment of the Navy, I beg to submit that the expence of that Vessel to Government as a Colonial Vessel will necessarily be as follows:

For the Master .....	£6 p. Month
One Mate .....	£4 „
One Do .....	£2 „
15 Seamen .....	£21 „

£33 p. Mo equal to £429 p. Year†

exclusive of provisions Wear and Tear.

I have, etc.,  
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

[This was an abstract of the letter to Sir Evan Nepean, dated 14th May, 1804.]

GOVERNOR KING TO UNDER SECRETARY SULLIVAN.

(Per ship Mersey,\* *viâ* India; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 15th May, 1804.

15 May.

Altho' I have written so lately, yet as the Mersey, which brought a cargo of goods from Calcutta, consigned to Mr. Campbell, is returning to India thro' Torres' Straits, which may occasion this being received before my letter by the Betsey, sent

\* Note 220. † Note 221.

1804.  
15 May.

Satisfactory  
reports from  
Newcastle.

by way of India, may arrive, I deem it necessary to communicate to you, for the information of my Lord Hobart, that since the date of my last letters I have received further accounts of the eligible situation Lieutenant Menzies is placed in at Newcastle, in the Coal Harbour, and of the general regular and quiet behaviour of those he took with him, whose numbers have been recently augmented.

Convicts *ex*  
Coromandel.

The Coromandel arrived here the 7th instant, with all her convicts in a high state of health and fit for immediate labour, most part of whom were sent to the public agricultural settlement to mix with the labourers at that place, who are mostly Irish. I have also sent twenty Englishmen to mix with those at the Coal Harbour, from whence we have received some cargoes of coals and cedar for building vessels, &c. By the Coromandel I have received two compleat salt-pans, one of which shall be immediately sent to Newcastle, where it can be advantageously worked. The other shall be sent to Norfolk Island, where there is the greatest want of it to obtain salt for curing the fresh pork. A set of printing types were also received, which are the only articles arrived for the use of this colony. The articles named in the enclosure belonging to Lieut. Governor Collins's Stores also received by that ship shall be sent immediately. Receiving no despatches, I expect that honor by the Experiment, which the Coromandel parted with the day after they left England.

Salt-pans  
and printing  
type received.

Arrival of the  
Integrity from  
the Derwent.

On the 9th instant the Integrity, Colonial vessel, arrived from the Derwent. By that vessel I learned from Lieu't-Gov'r Collins that his colonists were all in good health, under comfortable coverings, and busily employed preparing ground for cultivation, and was happy to find that the seed wheat I sent is expected to grow. The Ocean had sailed on the 24th March to convey the remainder of the people, provisions, and stores from Port Phillip to the Derwent. When that service is performed she will return here immediately, and be discharged from the service. I learn from Lieu't-Governor Collins that he has honoured the spot he has fixed his residence on by naming it Hobart's Town,\* by which name that settlement will, in future, be distinguished. As it will be necessary to send a quantity of flour thither in the summer, and as they have not had time to erect any mills, I am casking all that we grind to send thither. There will also be a necessity for sending salt provisions for the use of that settlement, in case the continuance of war should prevent that supply from England which Col. Collins tells me he has reason to expect, as all the returns from hence have been confined to the numbers and provisions in this settlement. The time of our salt provisions lasting will be considerably lessened, as you will observe by the last

The naming of  
Hobart's Town.

Supplies for  
the settlement  
in Tasmania.

\* Note 145.

return,\* that our numbers victualled were 2,311 full rations, since which 200 additional have arrived by the Coromandel, and 200 women are expected by the Experiment, which will be 130 full rations, making altogether 2,479† full rations, for which our salt provisions will last at full allowance until the 13th July, 1806. For the numbers victualled in this settlement, and making a deduction of twelve months meat for the settlement at Hobart's Town, will shorten the period of the salt meat's lasting to 19th June, 1806, supposing it all to be good, which is so far from being the case, that much of the salt meat received from the Cape is so bad as to hazard a general complaint being made of it. This I have endeavoured to guard against as much as possible by causing a quantity to be lent to settlers, who will repay the greatest part in fresh pork next month, which will be salted and make a fresh stock. Still I apprehend some part of that received from the Cape must be condemned before the whole can be issued. In stating these circumstances, and referring to my report by the Calcutta, of the time the breeding and labouring stock would last,‡ I am induced to hope a continuation of the salt meat ration will be considered necessary to prevent that stock from being destroyed which has cost so much money, labour and anxiety to bring it to its present state. It is true that the produce is daily augmenting; still the decrease would soon be perceived if that was our sole dependence. I therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of at least one year's salt meat being sent for these settlements, and two years' for that at Hobart Town, as follows:—

1804.  
15 May.  
Estimates of provisions.

Requisition for salt meat.

2,479 full rations at Sydney, &c., and New-	lb. pork.
castle, for one year . . . . .	515,632
300 do., at Hobart's Town,§ for two years ..	124,800

I also beg to press this supply|| coming about January, 1806, not only to prevent the necessity of going to a reduced ration of salt meat, but also to prevent speculators here from engaging cargoes of salt meat from Americans, which they know must be purchased by Government, if not sent from England, and the money pass into the hands of strangers. This part of the colony is fully able to supply both settlements with flour and grain until they can raise a sufficiency for their own consumption at Hobart's Town.

From the abundant increase of swine, and many of the settlers' crops of maize having failed from the long droughts we have had till lately, and the probability of much of the breeding part of that stock being killed for want of food, I directed a number to be received in part payment of debts due to the Crown, by which

Swine received on account of debts to government.

\* Marginal note.—March 31st, 1804.  
 † Marginal note.—Deducting 162 full rations discharged from the store between 31st March and 11th May. ‡ Note 222.  
 § Marginal note.—Instead of 300 full rations at Hobart Town there are 500.  
 || Note 223.

1804.  
15 May.

means an advantageous stock of swine is secured for supplying the new settlements in the summer. About 6,000 weight of pork is now salting from that stock, and the great abundance of grain gathering from Government grounds will be fully sufficient for feeding that stock and issuing as a part of the ration.

Industry of  
the settlers.

I have great pleasure in reporting the industry and spirit with which the settlers and other individuals are proceeding in sowing as much wheat as possible, in which they have been greatly assisted by the number of convicts they have been allowed to receive on indenture; and they have also been much encouraged by the very seasonable rains we have had for the last two months. About nine hundred acres are nearly sowed with wheat on Government grounds.

Flour and grain  
in store.

By the Commissary's report there is now 10,396 bushels of wheat in the public stores; and as very little has been received this quarter but in payment of Government debts, the expenditure for that period will be trifling. With the wheat in store and the remains of flour, we have now 43 weeks' flour and grain, exclusive of that in Government stacks (about 8,000 bushels, which will be kept as a reserve); and as our harvest will be over in January next, you will, sir, observe that if no accident happens to our crops we shall have a superabundance for ourselves and our neighbours.

Live stock for  
the settlement  
at the Derwent.

As Lieutenant-Governor Collins is now permanently fixed, I have turned my attention to supplying him with cows for breeding. There is now belonging to the Crown at the Derwent 8 cows, exclusive of 3 belonging to individuals. I informed His Lordship of my intention to send those expected by the Buffalo; and as Mr. Campbell expects a ship from India with 200 cattle, which he has offered and I have accepted at £22 a head if landed at the Derwent, and £21 if landed here, being £7 a head cheaper than those I contracted with him for in 1801, and making a difference of £1,400 on the 200 head. But I must observe that Mr. Campbell's reason for offering them so much cheaper was to secure a riddance of the cows, which he could not do by any other means, and that being a secondary object, as it is his intention to take the ship to England with a cargo of sealskins and elephant oil that he has collected from the sealers frequenting Bass's Straits. Admitting that this supply of cows arrive, still that number will not be sufficient to accelerate the period of a sufficiency of animal food being procured. I have, therefore, agreed with Mr. Campbell\* and the master of the Mersey (who owns part of the ship and is no way connected with Mr. Campbell's house) to carry as many cows as can be received on board two ships to Lieutenant-Governor Collins, and on the terms expressed in the enclosed

Contracts with  
Campbell and  
Wilson for the  
importation of  
cattle.

\* Note 224.

copies of their respective letters, which you will, sir, observe is three pounds a head cheaper than those contracted for in 1802, making a difference of £1,800 on the 600 head they may probably bring. You will please to observe, sir, that my reason for authorizing the master of the *Mersey* to bring half the quantity, is from the circumstance of his being enabled to go direct to Bencoolen or Point de Gall, where I need not inform you there is a great probability of getting larger cattle than the small cows of Bengal, and being here at least four months before any return can possibly be made from Calcutta. As he means to attempt the hitherto unfrequented passage to Torres's Straits in the track Captain Flinders went, and being a person of some abilities and observation, his efforts, if successful, will confirm the goodness of a passage between the Pacific and Indian Ocean, which Captain Flinders so arduously explored. For these causes I hope to obtain His Lordship's approbation of these measures, consequent on the instructions contained in His Lordship's despatch by the *Calcutta*.\*

1804.  
15 May.

Wilson to pass  
through Torres  
Strait.

I have great pleasure in informing you of the general regular and orderly behaviour of the inhabitants in these settlements, who enjoy a good state of health. I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

16th May, 1804.

Since closing this letter I have received His Lordship's commands respecting settling Port Dalrymple; and anticipating His Lordship's further commands, viewing existing circumstances, I shall also direct a post to be occupied, either at Port Phillip or Western Port, as may be deemed most eligible, by Lieu't-Colonel Paterson, who sails in the *Integrity*, cutter, in four days with a party to examine Port Dalrymple (where he will leave a sufficient guard and some convicts), Port Phillip, and Western Port, and on that officer's return, which I expect in about three months, every other arrangement pointed out by His Lordship will be made; but it is necessary I should request that a further supply of agricultural and carpenters' tools, &c., should be sent for the use of these additional settlements; and should time allow before the *Mersey* sails I shall enclose a list of the most essential things, as fitting those settlements will greatly exhaust our stores. I recommend their being sent here in the first instance, that they may be distributed or replace those this settlement has furnished.

Settlements  
to be formed in  
Bass Strait.

P.G.K.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[*A copy of the return of stores sent to Lieutenant-Governor Collins is not available.*]

\* Marginal note.—No. 4, Feby. 26 1803.

1804.  
15 May.

Agreement for  
the import of  
cattle to  
Tasmania.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

Sydney, New South Wales,

May 19th, 1804.

CAPTAIN WILSON Commander and part Owner of the Mersey having signified to me his intention of returning to India through Torres Straits and touching at Bencoolen and Point de Galle on the Island of Ceylon, where Cattle of a larger Breed may be got than at Calcutta, and delivered in this Territory some Months sooner than a Cargo can be brought from Calcutta—I do on the part of His Majesty's Government engage and direct Lieut: Governor Collins to receive such a number of Cows not exceeding Three Years old and in a Merchantable state as may be carried in the Ship Mersey to Hobart's Town in the River Derwent on Van Dieman's Land in One Voyage within Twelve Months from the day of the date hereof and there delivered to Lieut: Governor Collins, and on producing that Officer's Receipt to me for the numbers so landed, I do engage to cause Payment for the same at Twenty Five £25 a head for each Merchantable Cow and Five £5 a head for each Calf Calved on the Passage, by Bills on the Right Honorable Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury at Ninety days after sight but Government to be at no risque for the Ship or any other Contingent Expence whatever.

And as the Civil and Military Officers at this Settlement, as well as at Hobart's Town may be in want of Spirits for their Domestic purposes, he has my permission to bring down Four Thousand Gallons of Spirits for the use of This Colony, and one thousand for the use of that on Van Dieman's Land—Provided the Port Regulations are observed, and not a greater Price than Eight Shillings a Gallon Charged exclusive of the Duty.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 19  
May 1804 Government to be at no risque or any other  
Contingent Expence.

Witness—

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

JNO. PALMER.

SAML. MARSDEN.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

ROBERT CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sydney, New South Wales,

19th May, 1804.

Sir,

In consequence of the conversation I had with your Excellency respecting a Cargo of Cows wanted for the use of this



Colony, I beg leave to state for your approval the terms on which it was proposed to execute the same, vizt.

1804.  
15 May.

I hereby bind and oblige myself on behalf of Messrs. Campbell and Co. of Calcutta to ship with the outmost expedition, after being informed of this Agreement, from any of the Ports in India, as many Cows (their Age not to exceed Three Years) as can be brought in One Ship during One Voyage, the Master of which is to stop and dispatch a Boat on Shore at Elephant Bay on King's Island where a Letter in a Bottle will be suspended from one of the Rafters or in a conspicuous part of the largest House or Shade at the said Bay with your Excellency and my directions at what Port in Basses Straits or on Van Dieman's Land the Cows are to be landed and to whom delivered, and in case any accident should prevent the Letter being found he is then to proceed to this Port; and for every Head of Merchantable Cows approved of and Landed I am to be paid for at the rate of Twenty five Pounds Sterling pr. Head and for every Calf male or female calved on the Voyage and approved of in the same manner Five Pounds on producing to your Excellency as Governor and Commander in Chief of this Territory and its Dependencies for and on behalf of His Majesty the Officer's Certificate who received the same for the Amount of which your Excellency as aforesaid has promised that the Commissary will be directed to draw Bills at Ninety days Sight on the Right Honorable The Lords of His Majesty's Treasury.

Agreement  
with Campbell  
for importation  
of cattle.

I am also to receive your Excellency's permission for shipping from the said Port or Ports Four Thousand Gallons of Spirits for the use of the Officers Civil and Military and the Settlers of this Territory and its Dependencies, and One Thousand Gallons for the use of Government to be paid for at the rate of Eight shillings pr. Gallon exclusive of the Duty and my complying with the Port Regulations on that behalf but if a greater Quantity is shipp'd, then the said Five Thousand Gallons authorised by this Agreement it is and shall be considered as forfeited.

I have, &c.,

ROB. CAMPBELL.

Referring to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State's Dispatch of February 26th 1803 Number 4 I approve of the above Proposal.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

JOHN PALMER.

SAML. MARSDEN.

Attested: RD. ATKINS, J.-A.

1804.  
15 May.

Returns of  
live stock.

[Enclosure No. 4.]  
RETURNS of Government Stock for 5th May 1804, Expence, Decrease, and Remains to 12th May Do.

Place where Kept, Increase and Decrease, etc.	Cattle.						Horses.						Asses.				Sheep.				Remarks.	Swine.				
	Bulls.	Cows.	Bull Calves.	Cow Calves.	Oxen.	Males.	Mares.	Fillies.	Colts.	Males.	Females.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Ewe Lambs.	Wether Lambs.	Place Where.	Breeding Sows.	Fem. Slips.	Hogs.		Suck- lings.	How disposed of.			
Parramatta.....	6144	...	140	50	40	10	17	8	9	2	3	7	243	329	272	162	...	116	2	13	10	Drawn from Toongabbee three Sows, eight Sow Slips and twenty Sucklings to Castle Hill.				
Increase ditto .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	86	14	...	...	55					
Toongabbee .....	4149	...	85	232	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	16	132	65	Death.					
Increase ditto .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4				
Castle Hill.....	236	...	93	94	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61					
Increase ditto .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Seven Hills.....	4334	...	410	289	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Increase Ditto .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Sydney.....	115	...	7	5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Increase ditto .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total of Increase .....	17678	735	672	129	10	17	8	9	2	3	7	518	329	275	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Decrease by Accidents.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Supplying the Stores.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Government House.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Bartered for Grain.....	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Given to Settlers, etc. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total of Decrease .....	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total of Remains.....	17378	735	667	129	10	17	8	9	2	3	7	516	328	275	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

JNO. JAMESON, Supt. of the Stores.

## GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

1804.  
15 May.(Despatch per ship Mersey,\* *viâ* India; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 15th May, 1804.

Since closing a letter of this date† to Mr. Secretary Sullivan, on the 16th instant I received your Lordship's despatches dated as p'r margin,‡ which were landed at Norfolk Island by the Adonis, whaler, and brought from thence in the Alexander,§ whaler, to this place.

Despatches  
acknowledged.

By the despatch dated 24th June I had the honor of receiving your Lordship's commands directing that a part of the establishment at Norfolk Island should be removed, together with a proportion of the settlers and convicts, to Port Dalrymple; and that it is His Majesty's pleasure that Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson should proceed to Port Dalrymple for the purpose of administering the Government of that new colony, and Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux to return to head quarters, retaining the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor.

Removal of  
part of  
settlement from  
Norfolk Island  
to Port  
Dalrymple.

Having, in my despatch by the Calcutta, possessed your Lordship of the reasons which induced Lieutenant-Governor Collins to fix his colony at the River Derwent, on the south coast of Van Dieman's Land (a duplicate of which will be forwarded by the first direct conveyance), and considering that this event could not have entered into your Lordship's contemplation at the time your despatch of June 24th last was wrote, I deemed it most advisable to require the opinion and advice of the two principal officers in this colony, viz., Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson and Brevet-Major George Johnston, on the points contained in the enclosed statement, and have, in consequence thereof, determined on dispatching Lieut.-Colonel Paterson as soon as possible in a Colonial vessel to examine Port Dalrymple, and from thence proceed to Port Phillip and Western Port on the south coast of New Holland, and on the north side of Bass's Straits, to fix on the best situation for a settlement at one of these places. He will then return to this place and inform me of his proceedings and observations, when I shall send him with his own company and a proportion of convicts and settlers, and every other assistance our stores can afford. I shall also, on receiving Colonel Paterson's report, send as trusty a person as I can select to fix a post either at Port Phillip or Western Port, as may be deemed most expedient.

Paterson to  
examine Port  
Dalrymple,  
Port Phillip,  
and Western  
Port.

I shall also, in conformity to your Lordship's directions, withdraw a part of the establishment at Norfolk Island, and also a

\* Note 220. † Note 225.

‡ Circular: 16th May, 1803; 17th May, 1803; 19th May, 1803; 16th June, 1803; 16th June, 1803; 24th June, 1803; 24th June, 1803; 27th June, 1803.

§ Note 226.

1804.  
15 May.

Withdrawal of  
settlers from  
Norfolk Island.

Shipping to be  
employed in  
the removal.

Arrest and  
proposed  
court martial  
on Captain  
Wilson.

Circular letters  
received.

part of the settlers and convicts, and in which I shall be guided by your Lordship's instructions on that head and local circumstances, which I shall have the honor of entering more fully upon by the first direct conveyance than I possibly can at present, not having received your Lordship's dispatch more than two days before the ship sails that this letter goes by.

As this arrangement will require the Ocean to be kept until this service is accomplished, if the master chooses to re-engage the ship, I make no doubt but with that ship and the Buffalo (when she returns from Calcutta, for she is not yet arrived) and the Colonial vessels, I shall be able to accomplish your Lordships instructions in the course of a few months, as our winter is now commenced.

The Captain of the New South Wales Corps, who Lieut.-Governor Foveaux left in command at Norfolk Island while he came here for his health, having been put under arrest by Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux on his return to that island, who has applied for a General Court-Martial on him, and the captain having previously put an ensign under arrest and made a similar application, I have been under the disagreeable necessity of sending the Lady Nelson and Francis schooner to Norfolk, to bring those officers and their witnesses to head-quarters, as the few officers we have here\* will not in my opinion and that of Colonel Paterson and Major Johnston, allow of the requisite officers to form a General Court-Martial being detached from hence, exclusive of the eventual delays that might occur to detain them at Norfolk Island from their duty at this place; and as Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux will come to prosecute Wilson, I shall then concert with him every arrangement respecting Norfolk Island agreeable to your Lordship's commands.

Your Lordship's instructions in the respective circular letters have been obeyed in making them public, and no attention will be wanting in the inhabitants of this territory and its dependancies to give the Russian ships on discovery every assistance, and to extend the same hospitality and good offices that former visitors of that description have so amply received and gratefully acknowledged.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

[Enclosure.]

QUERIES exhibited and answered by His Excellency Governor King, William Paterson, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the New South Wales Corps and Lieutenant-Governor

\* Lieut.-colonel, 1; captains, 3; subalterns, 3; staff, 3. N.B.—The lieut.-colonel and 1 subaltern, under orders for Port Dalrymple.

of this territory, and Brevet-Major George Johnston, of the New South Wales Corps, in pursuance of His Excellency's precept of yesterday's date.

1804.  
15 May.

Interpretation  
of Lord Hobart's  
instructions re  
settlement of  
Port  
Dalrymple.

*Q. 1.*—On a perusal of Gov'r King's letter to the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, dated 23rd Nov'r, 1802, and his instructions inclosed with that dispatch to Mr. Robbins, does it appear that Storm Bay Passage and Port Phillip or King's Island are recommended for settlements being made to counteract any intention of the French intruding a claim to the prescribed limits of any part of this territory?

*A.*—It appears so to us.

*Q. 2.*—On perusing the relative extracts of the Right Honourable Lord Hobart's dispatch of June 24th, 1803, may it not be respectfully presumed a mistake might have been made in naming Port Dalrymple, on the *south* coast of Van Dieman's Land, and near the entrance of Bass's Straits, whereas its situation, by a view of the chart, is on the *north* coast of that island and *in* Bass's Straits; and as His Lordship may have had Gov'r King's representation, as stated in his dispatch of Nov'r 23rd, 1802, under consideration at the time, may it not be inferred that His Lordship might, from pointing out the south coast of Van Dieman's Land, have intended Storm Bay Passage instead of Port Dalrymple?

*A.*—We are of opinion that His Lordship having so particularly designed Port Dalrymple to be settled, and altho' its situation is named on the south part of Van Dieman's Land—whereas it is situated on the north side—yet the command for Port Dalrymple is so positive that we are unanimously of opinion that place should be immediately settled, in compliance with any political view that His Lordship states renders that measure peculiarly necessary.

*Q. 3.*—Admitting that construction, and His Lordship's considering that Port Phillip would be already settled by Lieut.-Govr. Collins, may it not be presumed that if His Lordship intended a settlement or post on the south coast of Van Dieman's Land, that this object has been anticipated and accomplished, first by the settlement commenced by Lieut. Bowen at the Derwent, and afterwards the colony established there by Lieutenant-Governor Collins, on his finding Port Phillip ineligible for an agricultural settlement, and the latitude given by His Lordship's instructions to that officer?

*A.*—His Lordship, at the time of writing the despatch of June 24th, 1803, had reason to suppose that Port Phillip was occupied by Lieut.-Gov'r Collins; and as that officer, on finding Port

1804.  
15 May.

Interpretation  
of Lord Hobart's  
instructions *re*  
settlement of  
Port  
Dalrymple.

Phillip ineligible for a settlement, made his election of establishing himself at the River Derwent, in Storm Bay Passage, in preference to Port Dalrymple, for the reasons stated in his correspondence with Gov'r King; if His Lordship had any intention of settling the south coast of Van Dieman's Land, that object had been fully anticipated and accomplished by Gov'r Collins fixing his colony at the place already taken possession of by Mr. Bowen, under Gov'r King's authority, as stated in his despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 23rd Nov'r, 1802.

Q. 4.—If His Lordship's instructions, contained in his despatch of June 24th last, appear to have originated on the representation made in Gov'r King's despatch, of Nov'r 23rd, 1802, and with a view of maintaining His Majesty's rights to the defined limits of this territory, which of the two settlements—Port Phillip, Port Dalrymple, or King's Island—within the straits, appear the most eligible to be settled by Lieut.-Col. Paterson, in obedience to the royal pleasure, for which purpose the correspondence with Lieut.-Gov'r Collins, and recent survey of Port Dalrymple, and every other document, is exhibited?

A.—Answered by Q. 2.

Q. 5.—Reverting to the circumstances of Gov'r Collins being settled on the south coast of Van Dieman's Land, and Lieut.-Colonel Paterson being intended to establish Port Dalrymple, situate on the north side of Van Dieman's Land and on the south side of Bass's Straits, in conformity to His Lordship's commands, does it not appear that His Lordship's views, contained in the despatch of June 24th, 1803, requires that either Port Phillip or Western Port, on the south coast of New Holland and on the north side of Bass's Straits, should be occupied by a post being established at one of those ports?

A.—Port Dalrymple will be occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson, in conformity to His Lordship's commands. It is also our opinion that His Lordship's reason for giving these commands result from Gov'r King's despatch of Nov'r 23rd, 1802, which His Lordship states to be rendered peculiarly necessary in a political point of view. We are therefore of opinion that one of the two ports on the south side of New Holland and on the north side of Bass's Straits ought to be occupied, and a post established in the most eligible port of the two.

Q. 6.—Their opinion is also required respecting the requisite force for Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson to take with him, considering the troops necessary to be retained for the protection of those settlements, and how a diminution of that force can be replaced in this colony, or substituted in the new settlement, to be under Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson's command.

A.—It appears to us necessary that Colonel Paterson should take with him his company, with three officers under him; and altho' a part of the military establishment at Norfolk Island will be withdrawn when the final arrangements are made, yet we are unanimously of opinion, from recent circumstances, that an additional number of troopers is highly necessary to answer such exigencies as may occur, which addition, we think, ought not to be less than twenty to the five already mounted, as proper officers and men can be selected and obtained.

1804.  
15 May.

Interpretation  
of Lord Hobart's  
instructions re  
settlement of  
Port  
Dalrymple.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.  
W. PATERSON.  
GEO. JOHNSTON.

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LORD CAMDEN TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Circular despatch, per whaler Honduras and ship Myrtle; acknowledged by Governor King, 30th April, 1805.)

Sir, Downing Street, 17th May, 1804. 17 May.

His Majesty having been pleased to honor me with the Seals of the Colonial Department in the room of the Right Honourable Lord Hobart I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you therewith.

Lord Camden  
succeeds  
Lord Hobart.

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.

I have, &c.,  
CAMDEN.

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GOVERNOR KING TO LORD HOBART.

(Despatch per ship Mersey,\* *via* India; acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh, 13th July, 1805.)

Sydney, New South Wales,

My Lord, May 19th, 1804. 19 May.

By the Coromandel which was only 5 Months on her passage from England, I received a packet from the Royal Jennerian Society containing the vaccine matter† preserved different ways, On the receipt of it I caused a Number of Children to be inoculated by the different Medical Gentlemen—Unfortunately none of it has succeeded—Not being yet informed whether the Vaccine Matter was sent by your Lordships directions consequent on my former application for that purpose, or whether it was a voluntary intention of the Society to confer

Introduction  
of vaccine  
lymph.

\* Note 220. † Note 227.

1804.  
19 May.  
Introduction  
of vaccine  
lymph.

so great an advantage on the rising Generation of this Colony; I respectfully beg to request Your Lordships influence in directing that the Surgeon of any Ship coming here with prisoners might be furnished with the Matter from the Society, and instructed to keep it going, by inoculating the most healthy prisoners or Children on the passage and could a recompence be held out to the Surgeon on his succeeding, I presume it may be an incentive to his exertions—It may be necessary to observe that the Commander of the Ship should be directed to allow the Surgeon to keep up the Inoculation—Being confident that when your Lordship considers how invaluable that blessing will be to the 1,360 Children in these Settlements and the 320 at Norfolk Island I am assured that no means of our receiving it will be omitted.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

22nd May, 1804.

The Ship not having sailed affords me the pleasure of enclosing a Letter I have just received, which will render the application in the preceding part of this Letter unnecessary.

P.G.K.

[Enclosure.]

SURGEON JAMISON TO GOVERNOR KING.

Sir,

Parramatta, May 21st, 1804

Successful  
vaccination.

Agreeable to Your Excellency's Orders, I have examined Jackson's Child, and am fully of Opinion that the Vaccine Inoculation has succeeded in that instance; It is twelve days since the Child was inoculated, and Mr. Savage has taken the Vaccine matter from the pustule, which has much altered the appearance, notwithstanding I am convinced that it is the true Vaccine Pock.

I have, etc.,

THOS. JAMISON.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE\* TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Despatch per whaler Honduras and ship Myrtle; acknowledged by Governor King to Earl Camden, 30th April, 1805.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 29th May, 1804.

29 May.

Duplicates of  
despatches  
transmitted.

I am directed by the Earl Camden to transmit to you Copies of the several letters and of their inclosures as herein after mentioned.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Sullivan to Governor King transmitting a Free Pardon for Mr. Bellasis—dated 30 Novr. 1803.

Do—from do to do transmitting three letters etc. from the Commissioners of Transports specifying the Several Articles of Stores shipped on board the Coromandel and Experiment for the use of the Colony—dated 30th Novr. 1803.

\* Note 228.



Do from do. to do. transmitting copy of letter from Mr. King with Assignment of Convicts embarked on board the *Coromandel* and *Experiment* dated 30th Novr.

1804.  
29 May.

Duplicates of  
despatches  
transmitted.

Do. from do. to do. with list of persons who have obtained Lord Hobart's Permission to proceed as Settlers to New South Wales dated 30th Novr.

Do. from do. to do. recommending a certain portion of land etc. to Mr. Edward Luttrell and Mr. Alexander Riley—dated 30th Novr.

and Lord Camden has further directed me to desire that you will carry into effect the suggestions contained in the two last of these letters.

I have, etc.,

E. COOKE.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these letters will be found on pages 449, 439, 450, 450, and 438 respectively.]

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR KING.

(Per ship *Argo*.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 29th June, 1804.

29 June.

The House of Commons having voted the sum of Ten thousand and forty nine pounds, four shillings and five pence for the Civil Establishment of New South Wales from the 1st of January to the Thirty first of December, 1804, I am directed by Lord Camden to enclose for your information a Copy of the Estimate upon which the Grant is founded.

Salaries and  
allowances  
voted for 1804.

Provision is made in this Estimate for the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor at £250 per Annum, and for the Arrears of such Salary from the 9th June, 1801, to the 31st December, 1803, amounting to £641 1s. 11d.

I have, &c.,

E. COOKE.

[Enclosure.]

SALARIES Voted for the Civil Establishment of New South Wales  
for the year 1804.

	£	s.	d.
Salary of the Governor .....	1,000	0	0
„ Lieutenant-Governor .....	250	0	0
Arrears of salary from the 9th June, 1801, to the 31st December, 1804 .....	641	1	11
Salary of the Deputy Judge-Advocate .....	365	0	0
„ Commissary .....	365	0	0
„ Provost-Marshal .....	91	5	0
„ Secretary to the Governor .....	91	5	0
For stationary .....	20	0	0
Salary of the Clergyman .....	350	0	0
„ „ at Parramatta and Hawkesbury .....	182	10	0
„ Surgeon .....	365	0	0
„ one mate .....	182	10	0

1804.  
29 June.  
Salaries and  
allowances  
voted for 1804.

SALARIES Voted for the Civil Establishment of New South Wales  
for the year 1804—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Salary of the 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 Deputy Commissary of Stores, at £91 5s. per annum each	182	10	0
„ two additional clerks to the Commissary, at £60 per annum each	120	0	0
„ two assistant storekeepers, at £50 per annum each	100	0	0
„ one superintendant of convicts	100	0	0
„ two „ „ at £75 per annum each	150	0	0

*Norfolk Island.*

Salary of the Lieutenant-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	182	10	0
Additional salary to Mr. Clarke, Deputy Commissary of Stores, in consideration of his long services and of the great increase of the duties of his situation	91	5	0
Salary of 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-Marshal	70	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-General, in con- sideration of his long services and of his infirmities	91	5	0
Allowance to Mr. White, late surgeon	91	5	0

*Port Phillip.*

Salary of the 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	91	5	0
„ Mineralogist	91	5	0
„ two superintendants of convicts, at £50 per annum each	100	0	0
Allowance upon account for fees on receipt and audit	300	0	0
Agent	150	0	0

£10,049 4 5

COMMENTARY.



# COMMENTARY

ON

## DESPATCHES.

JANUARY, 1803—JUNE, 1804.

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Note 1, page 8.

*The accounts you have transmitted.*

With his despatch to the Duke of Portland, dated 29th March, 1802 (*see* page 482, volume III), Governor King transmitted acting-lieutenant Murray's journal containing the account of the discovery and examination of Port Phillip during January, February, and March, 1802. The discovery was also briefly mentioned by Governor King in his despatch, marked "Separate B," and dated 21st May, 1802 (*see* page 508, volume III). In the despatch, marked No. 7, and dated 21st May, 1802 (*see* page 490, volume III), Governor King referred to the glowing reports of Murray and Flinders, and suggested the foundation of a settlement at Port Phillip. In a letter to under secretary King, dated 5th June, 1802 (*see* page 528, volume III), Governor King emphasised the latter proposal. These were the accounts to which Lord Hobart referred, and which determined the establishment of the first settlement at Port Phillip under the command of Lieutenant-Governor Collins.

Note 2, page 9.

*It is also evident that the attention of other European powers has been drawn to that part of the world.*

The student of the early records of Australia is sometimes conscious of an atmosphere of secrecy and mystery enveloping some of the actions of the government. The most feasible explanation of this is that the British government dreaded that a foreign nation might forestall it in the settlement of Australia. Whether there was any valid reason for this dread the records available give no conclusive proof. Even before the settlement of Port Jackson had been determined, evidences of secrecy are discovered in official papers and in private letters. In a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, dated 28th July, 1783, written at a time when he was a fugitive in hiding from his creditors, James Maria Matra stated, "I have heard of two plans for a settlement in the South Seas; one of them for New South Wales to be immediately under your direction, and in which Lords Sandwich, Mulgrave, Mr. Colman, and several others are to be concerned. The other is a distinct plan, in which Sir George Young and Mr. Jackson, formerly of the Admiralty, are the principals. I have met these stories in several romantic shapes; but secluded as I was from society, have not been able to get any intelligence to be depended on except mediately from Sir George Young, who avowed it to an acquaintance of mine, tho' in such cautious terms, as barely served to authenticate the fact without clearing away any of the obscurity it is involved in.

"If there be any truth in either of the reports, particularly the first, I shall be extremely obliged to you for some information, which I assure you

*will never be communicated by me to anyone.* I have frequently revolved similar plans in my mind, and would prefer embarking in such a scheme to anything much better than what I am likely to get in this hemisphere."

The reply of Sir Joseph Banks to this letter is not available. Matra's "proposal" for the settlement was dated twenty-six days later. The sentences in italics of Matra's letter to Banks indicate the desire for secrecy, and the date of the proposal, together with that of the letter to Banks, points to the probability that Matra was only a dummy, representing some of the actual initiators of the idea of the settlement. The motive for this procedure is not clear.

Three and three-quarter years later, Governor Phillip, in his instructions, was ordered to occupy Norfolk Island to "prevent it being occupied by the subjects of any other European power."

The secrecy observed in the first proposals and the haste, "as soon as circumstances will admit of it," in respect to Norfolk Island, seem to show that the inner circle of the British Government feared the probability of foreign settlement in or near Australia.

Governor King, in his despatch, dated 21st May, 1802 (*see* page 490, volume III), advocated the settlement of Port Phillip, "from the probability of the French having it in contemplation to make a settlement on the N.W. coast (of straits), which I cannot help thinking is a principal object of their researches." These fears of King culminated in the hasty despatch of acting-lieutenant Robbins in the *Cumberland* to Bass Strait in November, 1802 (*see* volume III, page 737), in order to prevent the foundation of any settlement by Commodore Baudin. The latter, however, in his reply to King, ridiculed the idea (*see* page 151).

It is uncertain whether Lord Hobart, when he ordered a settlement at Port Phillip, had any secret information of the intentions of foreign powers, in addition to the knowledge of the visit of Baudin's expedition and the intended Russian exploring voyage.

Note 3, page 10.

*Lord Hobart to Lieutenant-Governor Collins.*

This letter, which was marked "Despatch No. 1," was received by Lieut.-Governor Collins in London before the departure of H.M.S. *Calcutta*. Captain David Collins had been appointed lieutenant-governor of the settlement to be founded at Port Phillip by commission, dated 14th January, 1803. This letter from Lord Hobart to the new lieutenant-governor was of similar importance to the instructions, issued under the royal sign manual, to a governor.

Note 4, page 10.

*Lists numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.*

These lists will be found in volume I, series III.

Note 5, page 16.

*My letter marked "Separate," of the 30th of August last.*

The reference is to Lord Hobart's despatch to Governor King, printed on page 575, volume III.

Note 6, page 19.

*The requisition contained in your letter of the 21st of May last.*

Requisitions for stores were forwarded as Enclosure No. 8 to Governor King's despatch, marked "Separate A," and dated 21st May, 1802 (*see* page 498 *et seq.*, volume III); a copy of this enclosure is not available. The supplies requisitioned are noted in Enclosures A and B, on page 24 *et seq.* in this volume.

Note 7, page 22.

*The scale of clothing which you have transmitted.*

The annual proportion of slop clothing to be issued to each convict was forwarded as part of Enclosure No. 6, to Governor King's despatch, marked "Separate A," and dated 1st March, 1802 (see page 443, volume III). These proportions had not been maintained in practice; the previous summer issue of clothing was announced in general orders, dated 10th September, 1801 (see page 464, volume III), and included one pair of duck or gurrarah trowsers and one pair of breeches, one hat, and one worsted cap; the following winter issue, announced in general orders, dated 24th June, 1802 (see page 627, volume III), included one pair of trowsers or breeches and one hat. In these items, these two issues made a total for the twelve months of two pairs of trowsers and one pair of breeches in place of one pair of trowsers or breeches in the scale transmitted, and two hats and one worsted cap in place of two hats.

Note 8, page 33.

*No. 5, 14th November, 1801; . . . . 5th June, 1802.*

These despatches will be found in volume III. The third despatch acknowledged was addressed to under secretary King, and dated 14th November, 1801 (see page 345, volume III). It dealt with the circumstances relating to the purchase of the sheep from Major Foveaux by Captain Macarthur. The despatch, dated 5th November, 1801, transmitting the details of the arrest of Captain Macarthur, was not acknowledged, as the original had been stolen, and the duplicate and triplicate copies had not been delivered in London (see Introduction, pages xix, xx, volume III).

Note 9, page 35.

*Equal care has been shewn by the Secretary of State for the Home Department in the selection of convicts.*

Lord Hobart referred to the selection of convicts for Port Phillip. In the first years of the settlement at Port Jackson, little or no selection had been made, and this procedure resulted in the transportation of aged and infirm, invalids, and convicts unused to any form of labour, all of whom became a burden on the settlement from the day of their arrival. Of one hundred and twenty convicts transported on H.M.S. *Calcutta*, their trades were as follows:—

1 Apothecary	1 Chairmaker	3 Marines
1 Attorney	1 Calico Printer	1 Miller
2 Blacksmiths	1 Copper Plate Printer	1 Painter
6 Butchers	1 Distiller	1 Plaisterer
2 Bakers	1 Drover	1 Pedlar
2 Biscuit Bakers	1 Dealer	6 Shoemakers
2 Brickmakers	1 Fisherman	1 Skinner and Leather dresser
1 Bricklayer	2 Farriers	1 Schoolmaster
1 Coachmaker	1 Farmer	1 Stocking Weaver
1 Coachman	4 Gardeners	1 Stocking Trimmer
1 Cooper	1 Gunmaker	3 Servants
10 Clerks	1 Gold and Silver Refiner	1 Sawyer
1 Confectioner	13 Husbandmen	1 Twine Spinner
1 Clergyman (pretended)	1 Hatter	1 Taylor
1 Cabinetmaker	24 Labourers	1 Wheelwright
1 Caulker	1 Lamplighter	4 No trade
1 Carpenter and Joiner	1 Letterpress Printer	

38 of these were transported for life, 8 for fourteen years, and 74 for seven years. The oldest was 44 years of age, and thirty were under 20 years of age.

Note 10, page 36.

*Mr. A. W. H. Humphrey.*

Adolarius William Henry Humphrey was offered the appointment of mineralogist by Charles Greville on the 1st of February, 1803. Greville then stated that the position required more knowledge than that usually possessed by a working miner, and that the duties would consist of making a collection of minerals and earths, and of directing some miners in their search for metals. Humphrey accepted the appointment on the 18th of February following, and was engaged for a period of three years at a salary of £50 *per annum*, with allowances for travelling expenses and a passage to and from England. He arrived at Port Phillip with the establishment under Lieutenant-Governor Collins. Almost his entire colonial career was passed in Tasmania (*see series III*).

Note 12, page 37.

Also page 44.

*His Majesty's pardon for the three convicts, Alcock, Blacket, and Cox.*

The proceedings at the trial for murder of these three men with two others were forwarded with Governor King's despatch, dated 1st March, 1802 (*see page 455, volume III*), but the copy of them is not available.

Note 13, page 37.

*An agreement with Captain McArthur.*

The original of this agreement is reproduced by photo-lithography in *Some Early Records of the Macarthurs of Camden*. The effects of the agreement were detailed by Governor King in his despatch to under secretary King, dated 14th November, 1801 (*see pages 345-346, volume III*).

Note 14, page 39.

*Adjutant-General Calvert to Under Secretary Sullivan.*

The despatch, in which Governor King fully detailed the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Captain Macarthur, was dated the 5th of November, 1801 (*see page 274 et seq., volume III*). The story of the transmission of that despatch has been noted in the introduction (pages xix, xx) to volume III. It is difficult to explain the reasons for coming to a final decision on such an important case before copies of all the papers were in the possession of the Commander-in-Chief. This letter from the adjutant-general, in the last sentence, admitted that there was no knowledge of Governor King's articles of complaint against Captain Macarthur, and the decision must have been given on the defendant's own statements and papers, and the meagre accounts, which were contained in Governor King's despatches by the American ship *Hope* (*see page 321 et seq., and page 331*).

Note 15, page 41.

*Captain McArthur shall be remanded to New South Wales in order to join his regiment.*

This decision was not enforced. At the end of 1803, Captain Macarthur received permission to retire from the army, and did not return to the colony until June, 1805, and then as a private individual. During the years 1803 and 1804, he devoted his energies to the advocacy of the sheep-breeding industry in New South Wales. He received considerable support, and finally sailed from England in the ship *Argo*, carrying Earl Camden's despatch to Governor King, marked No. 1, and dated 31st October, 1804, which directed



the governor to give him a grant of "not less than five thousand acres" in perpetuity, subject to quit rents. He arrived in Port Jackson on the 8th of June, 1805.

Note 16, page 42.

*Secretary Lewis.*

*Secretary Vansittart.*

M. Lewis was secretary under Mr. C. Yorke, who occupied the position of secretary for war in the Addington administration, in which Lord Hobart held office as principal secretary of state for war and the colonies. All matters of a purely military nature were dealt with by the department under Mr. C. Yorke, and all decisions, relating to the military forces in the colonies, were communicated to the under secretary, who had the special charge of the colonial administration.

Nicholas Vansittart was one of the joint secretaries to the Treasury. On the resignation of the Pitt administration, Addington had offered him one of the secretaryships; but before he could be appointed, he was sent on a mission to Denmark to try to detach that kingdom from the northern coalition. In this he failed, and on his return to England was appointed secretary to the Treasury. He subsequently refused the similar appointment under Perceval.

Note 17, page 48.

*Copies of these invoices.*

The description of the stores shipped on H.M.S. *Calcutta*, for which these enclosures were probably the invoices, were detailed in Enclosures A and B to Lord Hobart's despatch, marked No. 2 and dated 24th February, 1803 (see page 24 *et seq.*).

Note 18, page 49.

*10th March, 1803.*

A duplicate of this letter is extant, dated 5th April, 1803.

Note 19, page 53.

*29th March, 1803.*

This despatch bears a date twenty days before the date affixed to the last warrant in Enclosure No. 4, and eleven days before the date of Governor King's letter to Captain Colnett, containing the request, which is referred to in the penultimate paragraph of the despatch.

Note 20, pages 59 and 60.

*J. Colnett—Philip Gidley King.*

*Captain Colnett's Two Warrants of Discharge.*

When he arrived in Port Jackson in command of H.M.S. *Glatton*, Captain James Colnett possessed rank in the navy senior to that of the governor of the colony. Governor King held a commission, as principal commander of H.M.S. *Buffalo*, which enabled him to command all commanders; and although he held the rank of post, he was not empowered to direct the movements of any ship, visiting the colony, when commanded by even the youngest post captain. Owing to his naval precedence, Colnett signed the decision of the court of inquiry before King; for the same reason, it was necessary for the governor to apply to Colnett to make the necessary changes in the ships' crews to permit of the passage of Forsyth (under arrest) and the necessary witnesses to England.

Note 21, pages 61 and 63.

*5th April, 1803.—5th April, 1803.—5th April, 1803.*

These dates were attached to the copies of these despatches, numbered 5, 6, and 7, which are preserved in the Public Record Office, London. In Governor King's private letter-book, these despatches were dated 12th March, 4th April, and 4th April, respectively. All copies were then made by hand, and in making duplicate and triplicate copies, these variations were probably due to the transcriber.

Note 22, page 63.

Also page 536.

*A considerable increase to the salaries.*

The estimates for 1802 will be found on pages 485 and 486, volume III. These estimates are printed as they appear in the copy preserved in the Public Record Office, but it is practically certain that the charges, noted on page 486, were added at a date later than 1st May, 1802, the date of the covering letter. On a comparison of these estimates with those for 1803, it will be observed that the increases granted were as follows:—Deputy judge-advocate, £182 10s. 0d.; clergyman, £67 10s. 0d.; clergyman at Parramatta and Hawkesbury, £36 10s. 0d.; surgeon, £182 10s. 0d.; one surgeon's mate, £91 5s. 0d.; two surgeon's mates, each £45 12s. 6d.; surgeon's assistant, £41 5s. 0d.; one superintendent, £50 0s. 0d.; two superintendents, each £25 0s. 0d.; a total increase of £792 15s. 0d. in the salaries of the civil establishment of New South Wales apart from that of Norfolk Island.

In the despatch, which authorised these increases, Governor King received instructions to withdraw the two convict servants, previously allowed to each officer. Lord Hobart, in his despatch, dated 24th February, 1803, estimated the value of each convict's labour (without board) at £39 *per annum* (see page 21). The twenty-two convict servants of the eleven officials, who received increases in salaries, were worth £858 *per annum* at Hobart's estimate. The recipients of increases in salaries thus collectively suffered an actual loss of £65 5s. 0d. *per annum*, and the officials, who received no increases, experienced a loss by these changes of £78 *per annum* each.

It will be clear therefore that Lord Hobart effected a large saving to the crown by granting these increases in salaries, and by the withdrawal of the allowance of two convict servants.

Note 23, page 65.

*Mr. William Pascoe Crook, who has been appointed, with Mr. William Caw.*

Mr. and Mrs. William Pascoe Crook arrived in Port Phillip with the establishment for the intended settlement under Lieutenant-Governor Collins. They left that settlement on the transport *Ocean*, and arrived in Port Jackson on the 26th of November, 1803. Crook, assisted by his wife, was employed at first as teacher in the school at Parramatta, and as preacher once a fortnight at Kissing Point and Castle Hill. When the settlement at Port Dalrymple was in course of organisation, Crook was offered and accepted, somewhat unwillingly, the position of storekeeper and chaplain. He was a passenger at the time of the abortive attempt to reach Tasmania, and after the return, his appointment was cancelled. He then recommenced his duties as a teacher, and opened a day and boarding school. He was employed subsequently by the insurrectionary government, as the first minister of the "New Church" (see succeeding volumes).

Mr. William Caw, after his arrival in Port Phillip, embarked on H.M.S. *Calcutta*, and arrived in Port Jackson on the 26th of December, 1803.

Shortly after his arrival, he became involved in quarrels with the Reverend Samuel Marsden and Mr. Rowland Hassall. He shipped on the *Harrington*, when bound on a privateering voyage to South America, and sailed from Port Jackson on the 1st of May, 1804, with the avowed object of stopping at Otaheite on the return voyage.

Note 24, page 67.

*Mr. Jas. Chapman.*

Mr. James Chapman was a member of the staff of Lord Hobart's office. Letters written to the department in England were frequently addressed to him. Chapman's Island, near Little Taylor's Bay in Tasmania, was named after him by G. P. Harris, the deputy surveyor-general, in November, 1804.

Note 25, page 69.

*Their Order—Dated 4th March, 1802.*

The following was the order referred to, but the date of its receipt by Governor King has not been elucidated.

By the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, etc.

WHEREAS we think fit that Fifteen Men shall be borne on a Supernumerary List for Wages and Victuals in the Ship you Command for the Purpose of being lent to the *Lady Nelson*, Tender, when Employed upon the Business of Surveying; you are hereby required and directed to bear the said Men on a Supernumerary List for Wages and Victuals Accordingly, And when she is employed in the abovementioned Service to deliver into the Charge of the Lieutenant, whom you may Appoint to Command her, the Stores and Provisions necessary on that Occasion, who is to Consider himself Accountable for the same.

Given under our Hands the 4th March, 1802.

To P. G. King, Esq., Captain  
of His Majesty's Store Ship  
*Buffalo*, New South Wales.

T. TROWBRIDGE.  
JAM'S ADAMS.  
J. MARKHAM.

By Command of their Lordships,  
WM. MARSDEN.

Note 26, page 70.

*Governor King to Sir Evan Nepean.*

As illustrative of the textual alterations, which occur in different copies of the same despatch, the following variation of this despatch to Sir Evan Nepean is an excellent example:—

“The Enclosed are the Purser and Warrant Officers Demands for Salt Meat and Stores, the former for Two Years And the latter for One Year, for the Use of His Majesty's Armed Vessel under my command And her Tender The *Lady Nelson*; Which I have to Request you will move their Lordships to Direct being Sent out by the earliest Conveyance to prevent the Necessity of Purchasing them in this Colony at an Advanced Price.

“On Understanding that Salt Meat Cannot be Obtained but at a great Price in India, Where the *Buffalo* is going I have Directed Captn. Kent to omit purchasing any there, which I hope will be provided for by the Arrival

of the Supply from England, As every other Species of Provision is reasonable there I have directed him to bring the quantity Stated in his Sailing Order.”

In Enclosure No. 4 to this despatch, the quotation for gunny bags is misleading, as from collateral evidence, it is proved that the figures stand for 10 rupees 12 annas, and not £10 12s. 0d.

Note 27; page 73.

*The proclamation.*

In paragraphs 4 and 5 of his despatch to Acting-Governor King, dated 30th January, 1802 (*see* page 366, volume III), Lord Hobart gave directions that every endeavour should be used to cultivate friendly intercourse with the natives. The proclamation issued was dated 30th June, 1802 (*see* page 592, volume III).

Note 28, pages 74, 78, 80, 112, and 113.

*Present State of the Settlement.*

The “Present State of the Settlement” was enclosed in a separate covering letter dated 9th May, 1803, forwarded with these despatches. It will be found on page 226 *et seq.*

Note 29, page 75.

*Without the knowledge of some of the company's officers.*

The transactions at Calcutta with regard to the shipment of 14,000 gallons of spirits on the ship *Castle of Good Hope* were fully detailed in the correspondence, which was subsequently forwarded by Governor King to Lord Hobart as Enclosure A to his despatch, dated 14th August, 1804, and marked “General Letter No. 1.”

Note 30, page 77.

*A fourth track of ground.*

Governor King had informed the Duke of Portland in his separate despatch, dated 1st March, 1802 (*see* page 445, volume III), that he had reserved three areas of land for the purposes of public grazing. These areas are detailed in note 174, volume III. The fourth area was reserved by deed, dated 2nd May, 1803; it consisted of 26,539 acres, and adjoined the previous reserve of 38,728 acres. This new reserve lay to the south of the district of Green Hills, and to the west of the road leading from Parramatta to the Hawkesbury.

Note 31, page 77.

*Durable stockyards.*

The term stockyard was used by Governor King, not in the limited sense of the present day, but with a meaning similar to that expressed by the modern word paddock.

Note 32, page 78.

*No. 2, August 29th, 1802; separate August 30th, 1802; circular, May 1st, 1802; No. 3, August 30, 1802.*

These despatches will be found in volume III, pages 561, 575, 484, and 574 respectively. It will be noticed that Governor King did not particularize a second circular despatch, dated 31st March, 1802, which was also received by H.M.S. *Glatton*.

Note 33, page 78.

Also page 81.

*My despatches by Lieut. Grant.*

The despatches referred to were dated 5th November, 1801. They were stolen from the despatch-box, which had been entrusted to the care of Lieutenant James Grant. The circumstances of the theft are detailed in note 90, volume III.

Note 34, page 79.

*My marine letter.*

The despatch endorsed "Marine" was dated 9th May, 1803; see page 143 *et seq.*

Note 35, page 79.

*General Orders, 16th March, 1803.*

This order will be found on page 336.

Note 36, page 79.

*Dated Oct'r 30th, 1802, para. 14th.*

In the fourteenth paragraph (see page 587, volume III), the condition of the settlers at the Hawkesbury was reported. The experiments in the cultivation of rice were recorded in the following paragraph of the same despatch.

Note 37, page 82.

*Small pox has never been introduced or occurred here.*

This statement of Governor King is incorrect. A virulent epidemic had occurred amongst the aborigines, and was first observed fifteen months after the foundation of the colony. The disease probably spread over the greater part of the modern states of New South Wales and Victoria. It caused great mortality amongst the aborigines, and it was estimated that fifty per cent. of the natives in the neighbourhood of Port Jackson perished. The first settlers escaped the infection, so far as is recorded by the early surgeons, but one sailor of North American origin, belonging to the *Supply*, contracted the disease during the first year of the epidemic (see note 118, volume I). Vaccination was successfully performed for the first time in May, 1804 (see page 648).

Note 38, page 84.

*The terms of the Secretary at War's letter.*

The secretary at war's letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson was dated the 27th September, 1800, and the terms referred to were incorporated in the general order, dated 23rd October, 1802 (see page 324). It was also to this order that King referred; the order (see page 336), noted by King in the margin, announced the offer of land grants to soldiers, retired at the reduction of the New South Wales Corps, and did not mention stoppages from the military rations. King was also in error in his reference to "separate letter A," which contained no account of the stoppages; these are mentioned briefly in the despatch, marked "Military No. 2" of the same date (see page 165).

Note 39, page 85.

*An ingenious man.*

George Howe, alias George Happy, was born at St. Kitts in the West Indies in 1769. His father and his brother had been engaged on the govern-

ment press in his native town. He himself had been employed in the printing trade in London, before he was transported to the colony. He received a full pardon from Governor King, dated 4th June, 1806. He died on the 11th of May, 1821, aged 52 years.

A small printing press had been brought out in the first fleet, and was first utilised in November, 1795, by a convict, named George Hughes (*see* note 218, volume II). This man was occupied in printing general orders, rules, and regulations for the government, and was thus the first government printer.

In the returns of employment transmitted by Hunter (*see* page 555 *et seq.*, volume II), one printer is detailed in the years 1797 to 1800. By a comparison of the returns by Governor King (*see* pages 28 and 409, volume III), it is seen that no printer was employed in the year 1801; in the same returns, two men were detailed under the heading of "pilots, book binders and printers" for the first quarter of 1802. In the subsequent returns from May, 1802, a printer is detailed constantly.

It seems probable, from these *data*, that George Hughes discontinued his labours at the end of the year 1800, and that George Howe took the vacant position at the beginning of the year 1802. During the latter year, he published the book of general orders (*see* note 185, volume III), and in 1803 commenced the publication of the *Sydney Gazette*.

Note 40, page 85.

*A weekly newspaper.*

*The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* was first published on Saturday, 5th March, 1803. It consisted of two sheets of small demy, each page of type measuring 11½ inches by 7¼ inches, and containing three columns of letterpress, set 14 ems pica. The title was embellished with a woodcut of an allegorical view of the settlement, surrounded by the motto, "Thus we hope to prosper." In this first number, the editor stated his policy—"We open no channel to political discussion or personal animadversion; information is our only purpose." Advertisements of twelve lines were received at a cost of 1s. 6d. to subscribers and 2s. to non-subscribers, of over twelve lines and not exceeding twenty, 2s. 6d. and 3s., and a deduction of one-third was made for re-insertions.

It was published weekly, on Saturdays for the first five numbers, and subsequently on Sundays. Two boxes were erected for receiving contributions, one in front of the issuing stores at Sydney, and one in a window at the Court House, Parramatta.

The publication was carried on at the risk and expense of George Howe. He was allowed the use of the government press and type, and at a later date received a salary of £60 *per annum* as government printer, and on one occasion, some years later, he was given one hundred reams of paper. The expenses of the *Gazette* were met by the receipts from advertisements and by the sale at 6d. per copy. Howe was editor, under the censorship of the secretary to the governor, who examined all proofs. He met with many difficulties in the production. He had to make his own ink, and he was frequently troubled with shortage of paper. In July, 1803, he first advertised for Spanish paper, stating that a single ream would not be despised. This want of paper caused the issue to be reduced to a single sheet from the 24th of June, 1804, to the 9th of March, 1806. At the same time, the size of the letterpress page was altered to 10¾ inches by 8 inches, and the setting to 15 ems pica; this was again altered to 16 ems pica on the 29th of September, 1805. When the double sheet was again issued, on the 16th of March, 1806, the standards adopted were 11¼ inches by 7 inches, and 14 ems pica.

The general production of the paper showed the possession of a good knowledge of the trade. On the 20th of June, 1804, the woodcut in the title was replaced by the royal coat of arms.

On the 27th of November, 1803, the first supplement of one sheet was issued, containing the news of the declaration of war with the French Republic, which had been received by the American ship *Patterson*. (For further details, see succeeding volumes.)

Note 41, page 94.

*The Committee of the Orphan Institution.*

The committee had been appointed on the 7th of August, 1800, by Lieut.-Governor King (see page 534, volume II). The first committee was six in number—the Reverends R. Johnson and S. Marsden, Surgeons Balmain and Harris, Mrs. King, and Mrs. Paterson. Johnson left the colony in October, and Balmain in August, 1801. In August, 1802, Governor King filled the two vacancies by the appointment of Wm. Cox, Thos. Jamison, and John Palmer.

The funds of the orphan institution were derived from various sources.

By general orders, dated 10th October, 1800 (see page 626, volume II), fees to be levied for the benefit of the funds were imposed on the entry and registering of ships.

By general orders, dated 15th January, 1801 (see page 46, volume III), a levy of one and a half *per cent.* on the gross amount realised at auction sales was appropriated to the funds.

By general orders, dated 14th June, 1802 (see page 626, volume III), a duty of 5 *per cent. ad valorem* was placed on all goods imported from ports to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and on all goods, spirits and wines, not of British manufacture, brought from all parts of the world. The proceeds of these taxes were credited to the funds.

By general orders, dated 24th March, 1804 (see page 623), fees, to be levied on coal-mining and timber-cutting at the Hunter River, were ordered for the benefit of the funds.

In addition to these sources of revenue, the fund benefited from fines imposed by magistrates and the civil court, by forfeiture of recognisances, by tavern licenses, and by sales from government investments.

Note 42, page 94.

*Sydney, Jany. 2nd, 1801.*

The year 1801 is clearly a mistake in the original, instead of 1802.

Note 43, page 98.

*Grose Farm.*

On the 29th of September, 1792, a lease of thirty acres was granted to Lieutenant-Governor Grose by Governor Phillip; the term of the lease was fourteen years at an annual rental of two shillings *per annum per acre*, commencing at the expiration of the fifth year. This land formed part of a crown reserve of 400 acres, adjoining the reserves for the church and schools, and was situated on the south side of the Parramatta Road. The land first occupied by Grose included the crown of the hill, which is now occupied by the buildings of the Sydney University, but the farm was finally located in the area bounded on the north by the modern Parramatta-road and on the west by the modern Missenden-road, and included the site on which the buildings of St. John's College are now erected. In the deed of lease, no boundaries or description were given. In 1803, the lease was in the possession

of Thomas Laycock, and Governor King purchased the unexpired term of three years, and cancelled the deed on the 27th of September, 1803. This land was included in a grant, dated 15th August, 1803, of 500 acres to the trustees of the Orphan Institution.

Note 44, page 98.

*D. D. Mann.*

David Dickenson Mann had been attached to the household of Lord Charles Henry Somerset. At the age of 22 years, he had been tried and found guilty of forging and uttering a false receipt, at the Old Bailey sessions in January, 1798. He received an absolute pardon on the 18th of January, 1802. On the 17th of October, 1800, he had been appointed clerk assessor to the naval officer, to the committee for the erection of gaols, and to the orphan committee.

Note 45, pages 100 and 101.

*Feby. 23, 1802.*

*Feby. 23, 1802.*

The date Feby. 23, 1802, on page 100, is clearly a mistake in the original for Feby. 23, 1803. The date, given on page 101, is also a mistake in the original; the letter is written in answer to one from Governor King, dated March 24, 1803; and therefore the mistake in the year can be corrected, but the proper month and day are uncertain.

Note 46, page 104.

Also page 394.

*Regulations.*

The original proclamation, dated the 19th April, 1803, is reproduced by photo-lithography in the *Beginnings of Government in Australia*, and a note on the early toleration of the Roman Catholic service will be found on page 22 of the same volume.

Note 47, page 106.

*The Vessel alluded to is still in Frame.*

The keel of this vessel was laid down on the west side of Sydney Cove by Governor Hunter towards the end of the year 1797. In the returns, dated 9th May and 7th August, 1803 (*see* pages 158 and 361), she was noted as "Portland, Brig, 160 Tons. In frame, no Shipwrights to work on her."

Note 48, page 107.

*In one place that promised most success, 11 Men were employed upwards of 7 Months.*

This search for coal was made in the neighbourhood of the lower reaches of George's River in the year 1801.

Note 49, page 107.

*A quantity were taken to the Cape of Good Hope by an Individual.*

The brig *Anna Josepha*, of 170 tons, had arrived in Port Jackson on the 14th of February, 1800, as a prize to the whaler *Betsey*. She was purchased by Messrs. Simeon Lord and H. Meehan, and sailed for the Cape of Good Hope on the 26th of October, 1801, with a cargo including 100 tons of coal. To this shipment, King referred in this statement.



Note 50, page 107.

*Some half bred Spanish Rams brought here by an Individual.*

Governor King probably referred to some of the sheep, apart from those purchased from the widow of Colonel Gordon, which were imported on the *Reliance* and *Supply* (see note 24, volume II).

Note 51, page 107.

*The Opinion he sent upon it is stated in the Sydney Gazette.*

The following is the extract from the *Sydney Gazette* of the 26th of March, 1803:—

COMMUNICATION RESPECTING THE BREED OF SHEEP IN THE COLONY.

Captain M'Arthur having requested the Governor to send Eight Fleeces, shorn from among his Sheep to England, by His Majesty's Ship *Buffalo* for the Inspection and Opinion of Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, an official Answer to which being received by the *Glatton*, we have great pleasure in being authorised to communicate the Answer.

DESCRIPTION OF EIGHT FLEECES OF WOOL PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR KING.

- No. I. Fleece of a Ewe imported from the Cape of Good Hope, said to be of the Spanish breed.  
 No. II. Fleece of a Ram of one-year old bred from No. I.  
 No. III. Fleece of a Ewe bred in the Colony from No. I.  
 No. IV. Fleece of a Ram of one-year old from No. III.  
 No. V. Fleece of a Ewe imported from Ireland.  
 No. VI. Fleece of a Ram of one-year old, bred from No. V by a Spanish Ram.  
 No. VII. Hair of a Ewe of the Bengal Breed.  
 No. VIII. Fleece of a Wether of 18 months old, bred from No. VII by a Spanish Ram.

The whole of the Fleeces would have been considerably longer, had they been shorn from the sheep a month hence; particularly Nos. II and IV for they are only of eight months growth. The two young Rams having been shorn last January, at the time they were weaned.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

No. I.—It appears by the Fleece to be a real Spanish breed, though a little hairy in the flank, and a small matter in the forehead; the fleece very good, worth, when scoured, 4s. per pound, if not more.

No. II.—Nearly as good as the King's Spanish wool at Oatlands; quite free from hair and of an excellent quality; worth 5s. per pound; and could the Colony produce such kind of wools, it would be a great acquisition to our Manufactory in England.

No. III.—Quite different from its mother, No. I, about the quality of Wiltshire Fleece or Bred, runs coarse towards the rump and breech, little or nothing of Spanish Breed.

No. IV.—Rather a better quality than No. III, not so coarse on the rump and breech, nothing scarce to be seen of the Spanish Breed in the Wool from this Fleece.

No. V.—Very coarse Wool, about the quality or value of Dorsetshire coarse Wools, at this time value 1s. per pound in England.

No. VI.—A deal more of the Spanish Ram than Nos. III or IV, much improved by the Spanish Ram.

No. VII.—Bengal Ewe, the Hair only fit for the Bricklayers to mix amongst mortar to build their houses with in the Colony.

No. VIII.—This Wether Sheep's Wool is much mended by the Spanish Ram, though it is a pity Spanish Rams should be so thrown away as to put them to any such kind of Sheep, it has made the Hair hang together to what the Ewes Wool were.

Sir,

The above Numbers and Fleeces which I have examined of the different qualities, if they could preserve Nos. I and II for their breed in the Colony, I think they may make a good progress in their Breed and Wools.

I remain, Sir, etc.,

H. LAICOCK.

Note 52, page 108.

*In the event of the Pay Master's having overdrawn a considerable Sum of Money.*

The paymaster of the New South Wales Corps was Mr. William Cox. In the statement of his affairs, dated 19th March, 1803, his indebtedness to the army agents was £7,898 16s. 4½d., of which £2,000 was secured, leaving a balance of £5,898 16s. 4½d. This liability was the subject of a separate despatch from Governor King to Lord Hobart (*see* page 541 *et seq.*).

Note 53, page 109.

*The Surgeons' and Clergymen's reports.*

The principal surgeon submitted regular returns to the governor. These reports were given as the "General State of The Sick, Hurt, etc., in New South Wales." They consisted of a monthly return of those under medical treatment, and of the births and deaths, classified under the headings of civil and free people, and convicts. An example of these reports will be found on page 383, volume II.

The clergymen kept a register of all baptisms, marriage and burial services performed by them. The original register kept by the Reverend Richard Johnson is extant. It was commenced on board the First Fleet, the first entry of a baptism being that of a convict's son on board the transport *Lady Penrhyn* on the 20th of April, 1787; and the first entry of a burial, that of a convict on board the transport *Alexander* on the 3rd of February, 1787. There were fourteen baptisms during the voyage, and one when at anchor in Botany Bay on the 21st of January, 1788, being the son of Joshua Bentley, a sailor. The first baptism in Sydney Cove was that of James Thomas, the son of Samuel Thomas, a marine, on the 3rd of February, 1788, and the first burials in the settlement were those of a convict and a convict's child on the 19th of February, 1788.

Owing to the scattered state of the settlements, many children were born without medical assistance, and many weeks might elapse before the children were baptised. In consequence, the general returns could only be approximate.

Note 54, page 112.

*Dated 1st March, 1802; sent by Capt. McKellar.*

For this despatch, *see* page 398 *et seq.*, volume III. It was acknowledged by Lord Hobart on the 24th of February, 1803. In the same despatch, McKellar was reported as being considerably overdue in London, and fears were entertained for his safety. The acknowledgment must have been of a duplicate or triplicate copy.

Note 55, page 113.

*Your Lordship's instructions.*

*Your Lordship's remarks.*

The instructions were contained in the fifth paragraph of Lord Hobart's separate despatch, dated 30th August, 1802 (*see* page 575, volume III), and the remarks in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh paragraphs of the same despatch.

Note 56, pages 116 and 117.

*Enclosure No. 6.*

The occupations of the different persons in whose favour the bills were drawn were as follows:—

Balmain, William	staff surgeon.
Bass, George	supercargo and part owners of the brig <i>Venus</i> .
Best, George	settler at Toongabbe.
Bishop, Charles	master and part owner of the brig <i>Venus</i> .
Bridges, R.	supercargo of the American ship <i>Missouri</i> .
Campbell, Robert	merchant, partner in Messrs. Campbell & Co., of Calcutta.
Campbell, William	master of the brig <i>Harrington</i> .
Chapman, Wm. Neate	secretary to the governor.
Cox, William	paymaster to the New South Wales Corps.
Davison, John	master of the transport <i>Perseus</i> .
Enderbys, Messrs.	merchants and shipowners.
Gardner, Jared	master of the ship <i>Diana</i> .
Grant, James John	dealer.
Harris, John	surgeon of the New South Wales Corps.
Hassall, Rowland	missionary and settler at Parramatta.
Hickson, J.	supercargo of the American ship <i>Missouri</i> .
Jenkes, Scott	master of the American ship <i>Arthur</i> .
Julian, Hester	settler.
Kearns, Matthew	licensed butcher at Sydney.
Larra, James	dealer at Parramatta and settler at the Field of Mars.
Law, Alexander	master of the whaler <i>Greenwich</i> .
Lord, Simeon	public auctioneer and dealer.
McKellar, Neil	lieutenant of the New South Wales Corps.
Palmer, John	commissary of the colony.
Quested, George	master of the ship <i>Speedy</i> .
Skene, George	mate of the ship <i>Royal Admiral</i> .
Stewart, James	master of the transport <i>Anne</i> .
Sunter, James	master of the transport <i>Nile</i> .
Turnbull, Robert	master of the whaler <i>Britannia</i> .
Wilkinson, William	master of the transport <i>Canada</i> .
Wilshire, James	clerk to the commissary.
Wilson, William	master of the ship <i>Royal Admiral</i> .

Note 57, page 121.

*In my marine letter and in Captn. Kent's sailing orders.*

The "marine" letter will be found on page 143 *et seq.*, and Captain Kent's sailing orders on page 148 *et seq.*

Note 59, page 125.

*The Contract entered into with Mr. Robert Campbell in March, 1801.*

A copy of this contract was forwarded with Acting-Governor King's despatch, marked No. 3, and dated 10th March, 1801 (*see* page 29 *et seq.*, volume III).

Note 60, page 128.

*Warehouses and other buildings on the ground leases that cost them originally £700.*

Robert Campbell had arrived in the colony in June, 1798. He then addressed several memorials to Governor Hunter, praying for permission to establish in Sydney a branch of his firm, Messrs. Campbell & Co., of Calcutta. His object was to establish a house for the sale of general merchandise, and to act as shipping agents. Hunter referred his applications to England; but in the meantime Campbell purchased a lease from John Baughan, and a little later his agent purchased a lease from Captain Waterhouse.

The house and lease of John Baughan, a master carpenter, were situated on the west side of Sydney Cove, north of and adjoining the land on which the Mariners' Church was erected at a later date.

Captain Waterhouse's lease adjoined the above lease on Baughan's northern and western boundaries. It comprised an area of two acres two quarters and sixteen rods, and was divided by a road, 60 feet wide, leading to Dawes Fort. The lease, which was dated 4th June, 1799, was for a term of fourteen years, at a quit rent of two shillings and sixpence *per annum*.

Campbell obtained a grant of part of these lands on the 29th of June, 1814.

Note 61, page 131.

*The Coals formerly exported at £3 Stg. Pr. Ton.*

The reference was to a trial shipment of coal to Calcutta on the bark *Hunter*, which was owned by Messrs. Campbell & Co. The *Hunter* sailed on the 15th of November, 1801, and carried one hundred tons of coal from the Hunter River, which had been obtained by barter from the commissary at a valuation of £3 stg. *per ton*.

Note 62, page 142.

*500 Spanish Dollars at 72d. per Dollar.*

By a proclamation, dated 19th November, 1800 (*see* page 39, volume III), Governor King had fixed the sterling value of all foreign coins circulating in the colony. Thereby, the value of the Spanish dollar was fixed at five shillings. This purchase on behalf of government of 500 Spanish dollars at six shillings *per dollar* from the master of the *Bridgewater* does not seem rational. The dollars were for the use of Captain Kent outside the colony; but their purchase by government at twenty *per cent.* above the value fixed as legal tender within the colony must have tended to prevent the further importation of that coin and the consequent satisfaction of the demand for specie in the colony. This policy was shortsighted, and was paralleled by King's refusal to consolidate copper coinage, when offered, into Treasury bills at the same currency value as the copper coinage had been issued by the government under King's ordinance.

Note 63, page 143.

*A copy of this return is not available.*

This numerical list of bills, January to March, 1803, is not available. The substance of the return may be deduced from the account of bills, copied from Governor King's "check book," and forwarded with a despatch, dated 1st March, 1804 (*see* page 474).

Note 64, page 143.

*She is now repairing . . . to be sent to England next September.*

H.M.S. *Porpoise* sailed from Port Jackson on the 10th of August, 1803, in company with the ships *Cato* and *Bridgewater*. Seven days later, she became a total wreck on Wreck Reef (*see* page 401 *et seq.*).

Note 65, page 144.

*The officer of the Buffalo, surveyor, etc.*

The officer of the *Buffalo* was acting-lieutenant Charles Robbins, the surveyor, Charles Grimes, the master, J. Rushworth, and the surgeon, Daniel MacCallum. This party had been sent from Sydney in the schooner *Cumberland* in November, 1802, to counteract any attempt that might be made by the French expedition to found a settlement in Tasmania or on the islands of Bass Strait.

Note 66, page 145.

*The French schooner I mentioned in a former letter.*

The previous reference to the vessel was in a despatch, dated 9th November, 1802 (see page 636, volume III). The schooner was entered in the shipping returns, as the *Surprise*, of 90 tons, manned by a crew of twelve, and commanded by Alexander Le Corre.

Note 67, page 145.

*The commander of the Lady Nelson.*

The commander of the *Lady Nelson*, during the time she acted as tender to the *Investigator*, was acting-lieutenant John Murray. He parted from Flinders in the *Investigator* on the 18th of October, 1802, when in the neighbourhood of the Cumberland Isles, off the coast of Queensland.

Note 68, page 147.

*Mr. Bass.*

George Bass had returned to the colony as supercargo of the brig *Venus* (see notes 52 and 131, volumes II and III). The master of the *Venus* was Charles Bishop, but after his return from Otaheite in November, 1802, he became mentally afflicted, and Bass decided to dissolve partnership with him. Although the dissolution was never completed, when the *Venus* cleared from Port Jackson, on the 5th of February, 1803, Bishop was left in the colony, and Bass acted as master.

The subsequent history of Bass and the *Venus* is involved in obscurity. Prior to his departure, Bass had many schemes in contemplation. He had entered into a conditional contract (see page 155) for the purchase of the wreck of the brig *Norfolk* lying at Otaheite; he had submitted the heads (see page 156) of a proposed agreement for a lease of New Zealand waters with the object of procuring salt fish for the colony; he had accepted a promise from Governor King to purchase any salt pork (see page 147), obtained on the voyage, on the same terms as that previously imported from Otaheite, and on such a cargo King made calculations (see page 606) in a letter, dated 1st April, 1804; he intended to visit Peru with the object of obtaining a speculative shipment of guanaco (see page 147); in a letter to Captain Waterhouse, dated 2nd February, 1803, he stated that he would visit Dusky Bay in New Zealand to secure some salvage from the wreck of the *Endeavour*.

The entry in the shipping returns stated that the *Venus* cleared for Otaheite, in ballast, with a crew of twenty-five men, and armed with eight guns. This was an increase of five in the number of the crew as compared with those employed on the voyage from England; but if there is any truth in the suggestion that the *Venus* sailed on a secret privateering voyage, she was much undermanned as compared with other privateers. This frequently repeated suggestion is refuted by the statement in a private letter to Waterhouse, dated 3rd February, 1803, that he was provided with a certificate from the governor, "that they may not in that part of the world [Peru] mistake me for a *contrabandisto*." When a comparison is made of the issue of the certificate (see page 154), with the expectation of Bass' return with a cargo

of pork (*see* page 606), with the fears for Bass' safety in April, 1804 (*see* page 607), and with the action taken in consequence of seizures made on the coast of America by the privateer *Harrington* (*see* despatch dated 30th April, 1805), it is clear that Governor King had no suspicions that Bass was engaged on a privateering voyage.

The suggestion that Bass was engaged in running a cargo of contraband to Peru is disproved by the clearance of the vessel in "ballast." The disposal of the cargo, which had been imported from England in the *Venus*, is explained in a petition from Charles Bishop to Governor King, dated 20th April, 1803, wherein it is stated that "the *Venus*, having been in some Measure, chartered by your Excellency On account of Government to bring Provisions to this Colony, it became Necessary to lodge in his Majesty's stores a great part of their Cargo, to which they obtained your Excellency's permission, and among other Packages, they put on shore Eleven Cases and Bales of River Otter, containing about 6,500, which, after a period of near Eighteen Months, remain still upon hand."

In his letter to Captain Waterhouse, dated 2nd February, 1803, Bass detailed his proposed voyage. If Bass had any secret motives for his voyage, it is improbable that he would not have mentioned them in this last letter to his brother-in-law. He stated simply, "In a few hours I sail again on another pork voyage, but it combines circumstances of a different nature also." These "circumstances" were then detailed, and were his intentions to visit New Zealand to obtain salvage from the wrecked *Endeavour*; to examine the neighbouring southern islands for seals and the surrounding waters for fish, with the object of establishing a fishery; and finally to secure a cargo of provisions from the coast of Chili. It was recognised that any voyage on the coast of South America was attended by risks. Only ten weeks after Bass' departure, Captain Campbell, of the *Harrington*, returned from the coast of Peru, and reported the capture of five American vessels and the English whaler *Redbridge*, with a quantity of specie (*see* page 148). King and Bass recognised these dangers, as indicated by the former's issuing the certificate, and by the latter in the remark to Waterhouse, "until one hears I am digging gold in So. America," referring probably to the usual employment of prisoners in the mines of Peru and Chili.

Amongst the papers in the possession of Mr. Pownall, solicitor, of Russell Square, London, is the following statement:—

"London, May 10th, 1811.

"In or about the year 1803, a brig named the *Harrington*, Captain William Campbell, master, arrived at Port Jackson from the coast of Peru, and brought intelligence that the *Venus* had been taken by the Spaniards—that Mr. G. Bass and Mr. Scott, mate, had, together with the crew, been sent either to the mines or further inland. A Spanish gentleman with whom Captain Campbell was trading told him that Mr. Bass was taken when landing in his boat, and that the vessel was seized afterwards. Captain Campbell had been to Quito, to Valparaiso, and to Valdivia; but it is uncertain at which of those places the affair happened."

Endorsed upon the back of this statement is the following memorandum:—

"Lieut't Fitzmaurice was at Valparaiso and St. Jago de Chili in the months of September and October, 1808, and at Lima from November following till April of the next year. The whole of the British prisoners remaining in the Vice-Royalties of Peru and Chili, and the Provinces of Conception, were released, and sent to Europe.

"If such a person had been taken at Valdivia, he would have been sent to one of the abovementioned places.

"A person of the name of Bass, as well as I can recollect, I heard of being in Lima, five or six years before I went there. WM. FITZMAURICE."

In the Public Record Office, London, the following letter is preserved:—

“Liverpool, New South Wales, 15th December, 1817.

“I have just heard a report that Mr. Bass is alive yet in South America. A captn. of a vessel belonging to this port, trading among the islands to the east, fell in with a whaler, and the captn. informed he had seen such a person, and described the person of Mr. Bass. The captn. of a vessel out of this port knowing Mr. Bass well, he is of a belief, the description that the master of the whaler gives of him, it's certainly Mr. Bass—being a doctor too—which is still a stronger reason. I am, &c., THOS. MOORE.”

It therefore appears most probable that the *Venus* reached the coast of Peru, and shared the fate of many other vessels in being captured by the Spaniards.

Note 69, page 148.

*Since writing the former part of this letter, one of the small trading vessels.*

The vessel referred to was the brig *Harrington*, of 180 tons, commanded by William Campbell. She arrived in Port Jackson on the 22nd of April, and therefore the first portion of this letter must have been written prior to that date, although it is endorsed 9th May, 1803. The *Harrington*, on her next voyage to South America, caused serious trouble, which King feared might cause international complications; the circumstances were fully detailed by King in his despatch, dated 30th April, 1805, and marked “separate and particular.”

Note 70, pages 148 and 149.

*Pitt's or Dampier's Straits.*

*Pulo Pinang, or Prince of Wales's Island.*

Pitt Strait separates the islands of Battanta and Salwatty, lying off the north-west extremity of Papua. The strait is thirty miles long and six miles broad.

Dampier Strait lies between the north-west end of Papua and the island of Battanta on the south and the island of Waygiou on the north. It is about seventy miles in length, the only dangerous part of the strait being about thirty-three miles in length, lying to the north of Battanta.

Penang or Prince of Wales Island (native name, Pulo Pinang) is an island off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, between latitudes 5° 14' and 5° 29' N. Before Singapore was established as the chief port of transhipment between Europe, India, and the eastern seas, an extensive trade in the Indian archipelago and the Chinese seas was carried on from the port of Penang.

Note 71, page 151.

*Le Commandant en Chef Baudin au Gouverneur King.*

If Commodore Baudin was frank in his statements, the sentence, “si le gouvernement français m'avoit donné ordre de m'arrêter quelques jours au nord ou au sud de la terre de Dieman, . . . , j'y aurois resté, et sans vous en faire un secret,” was a direct refutation of Governor King's fears and suspicions that the French government intended to make a settlement in Tasmania. The sentence, “peut-être est il venu trop tard,” seems to indicate that Baudin was uncertain whether the French government could not claim King Island by priority of discovery. This claim would have been invalidated by Murray's survey made in February, 1802.

Note 72, page 153.

*The settlers, as p'r margin.*

The margin is blank in the copies of these instructions, which are available. In a letter to Captain Colnett, dated 29th March, 1803, Governor King stated that the settlers he intended to send were Lieutenant Bowen, Mr. Mountgarrett, Mr. Williams, a sergeant and twelve of the New South Wales Corps, three or four free settlers and families, from twenty to thirty male convicts and from "twenty to twenty" female convicts "to begin with."

A second copy of these instructions, which is extant, was dated 10th June, 1803.

Note 73, page 167.

*If the more than suspected author of this production calls himself an honest man, the public has much reason to rejoice that I never troubled him for an opinion.*

Governor King probably referred to the "suspected author," as one whom he had never summoned to a council of officers for the decision of some debatable point. Ensign Bayly was under the suspicion of being the author of this "Epitaph."

Note 74, page 167.

*See enclosure No. 1 in A with Military letter No. 1.*

Military letter No. 1 was dated 9th November, 1802 (*see* page 646 *et seq.*, volume III), and the enclosure referred to was a copy of Lieutenant-Governor King's letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson, dated 8th September, 1800 (*see* pages 542-543, volume II).

Note 75, page 167.

*General Orders, October 1st, Nov. 26th, Dec. 31st, 1800, April 2nd, May 19th, 26th, June 2d, 14th, Aug. 24th, Oct. 24th, 1801, May 26th, Aug. 7th, 1802.*

The orders referred to will be found in volume II, page 622, volume III, pages 40, 45, 249, 253, 253, 133, 256, 462, 465, 623, 632. In the copies of the orders transmitted to England the dates vary; June 12th is given in place of 14th, August 25th *vice* August 24th, May 24th, 1802, *vice* May 26th, and August 8th *vice* August 7th.

Note 76, page 171.

*A printed Libel.*

The paper which had been in the possession of Lieutenant Hobby was that forwarded as Enclosure No. 3, *Anticipation, or Birthday Ode*. If the words "a printed libel" are to be taken literally, it is difficult to understand why there was any difficulty in tracing the authorship. There is no evidence available that there was any private printing press in the colony, and it is probable that the government machine and the fount of type were unique in the settlement. During the quarter, January to March, 1803, four men were employed at Sydney as printers and bookbinders. The government press was in the charge of George Howe, *alias* Happy, and at the time of publication of this ode, he had not received his pardon. If the libel was *printed in the colony*, and the government press was unique, it seems strange that the four men employed as printers and bookbinders were not called in evidence at this inquiry.

Note 77, page 181.

*A Copy of which I enclose you.*

This is the letter from Surgeon Harris to Governor King, dated 23rd February, 1803 (*see* page 178).



Note 78, pages 184, 185, and 186.

*General Orders of Yesterday.—General Orders of this day.*

The general orders of the 24th and 25th of February, 1803, will be found on page 334.

Note 79, page 186.

*General Orders of the 24th Instant.*

These orders will be found on page 334.

Note 80, page 192.

*An Officer.*

The officer referred to was Ensign Nicholas Bayly. He was tried by general court martial on a charge of ill-treating his assigned servant contrary to general orders, dated 26th December, 1800, 23rd January, 6th and 19th February, 1802. The offence was repeated, and he was again tried by general court martial. See Sir Charles Morgan's criticism on this trial (page 453).

Note 81, page 193.

*The Meeting takes place, which, by the General Orders of Yesterday, I was apprized of.*

Major Johnston referred to the warrant or precept (see page 203), which called together a council of some of the principal officers at Government House on Friday, the 4th of March. The proceedings of the council will be found on page 204 *et seq.*

Note 82, page 196.

*The Monthly Reports of the New South Wales Corps.*

These returns were transmitted regularly to the secretary at war, and the last monthly return preceding the date of any military despatch was usually transmitted with such despatch to the secretary of state. The returns for the month of February are not available; the returns for April will be found on pages 175, 176, and 177.

Note 83, page 198.

*The Environs of Sydney.*

Governor Phillip, on the 7th of August, 1789, when he issued the regulations establishing the night watch, divided the town and neighbourhood of Sydney into four divisions (see note 114, volume I). Three divisions were in the town proper, whilst the fourth was an ill-defined area in the neighbourhood of the brick-kilns, which were situated near the corner of the modern Hay and George streets. On the 2nd of December, 1792, Governor Phillip fixed, as the southern boundary of Sydney, a line which extended from the mouth of the stream flowing into Woolloomooloo Bay, then known as Garden Cove, near the northern end of the modern Palmer-street, to the mouth of the stream running into the south-eastern corner of Darling Harbour.

Governor Hunter created five divisions, and named them King, Nepean, Banks, Maskelyne, and the Brickfields (see note 237, volume II). The last-mentioned remained an ill-defined area.

The line described by Governor King made a considerable addition to the land incorporated within Phillip's boundary line. A part of the modern wards of Ultimo and Pyrmont were included. The line extended from "the west point of Coekle Bay" (now Darling Harbour), to Blackwattle Swamp, which lay on the south side of the Parramatta-road (now George-street west),

between the modern Abercrombie and Shepherd streets and north of the present alignment of Levey-street; from Blackwattle Swamp, the line extended to Woolloomooloo.

In a return published in the *Sydney Gazette*, 15th April, 1804, the number of houses in this area were detailed as follows:—

In Sydney, exclusive of the military district . . . . .	420
In the military district . . . . .	160
In the Brickfields . . . . .	72
At Cockle Bay . . . . .	18
At Farm Cove . . . . .	8
	678

The number of inhabitants, not including the military in barracks, were stated to be 2,100.

Note 84, page 211.

Also pages 212, 214, 215, and 216.

*General Orders.*

The general orders referred to were dated 16th February, 1803 (*see* page 333).

Note 85, page 220.

*By your Lordship's Letter, dated Augt. 29th, 1802.*

The paragraph in Hobart's despatch referred to by King will be found on page 566, volume III. In writing his despatch, Hobart evidently had not noticed secretary Sargent's statement in his letter (*see* page 573, volume III), that Williamson's appointment as deputy commissary had been made on the recommendation of Governor Hunter. James Williamson came out to the colony with Hunter in 1795, and on the 17th of September, 1796, was appointed acting commissary *vice* Palmer on leave of absence. He held this position until a few days before he sailed on the *Buffalo* in October, 1800.

Note 86, page 222.

*Geo. Barrington.*

On the 28th of November, 1800, it was announced in general orders that Barrington had resigned his situation as head constable, and that the governor had directed that half his salary be continued to him. In consequence, his name was continued in the returns of superintendents, in order that he might receive this moiety of his salary as a pension (*see* note 15, volume III).

Note 87, page 226.

*Present State of His Majesty's Settlement in New South Wales.*

This statement is a copy of an abridgment made under the directions of Governor King for reference purposes. The letters AA, BB, CC, etc., are inserted by the editor, for convenience of composition, in place of different hieroglyphics (*sic*) used in the original. A few footnotes have also been added, which are not in the manuscript, and these may be distinguished by the signature "Ed." The remaining footnotes and the sentences, printed in italics and enclosed in brackets, are as in the original abridged statement.

Note 88, page 229.

*A very fine Stallion.*

This horse was imported on H.M.S. *Buffalo*, which arrived in Port Jackson on the 16th of October, 1802. He was given by the Duke of Northumberland to Major George Johnston, and was called Northumberland. He died in

November, 1812, after being of considerable service in improving the breed of horses in the colony. This record of a stud fee of £10 is the first mention of such fees being charged in the colony.

Note 89, pages 232 and 347.

*A Chart, a Journal.*

*In exploring the Mountains.*

The chart will be found in the volume of charts, the journal in volume I, series V. A short account of Ensign Barrallier's discoveries is given in note 232, volume III.

Note 90, page 241.

*Demand for Printing Type, etc.*

This is the first requisition for printers' materials. The founts, which were then in use, had been brought out in the first fleet, and much of it was worn and battered. The "4 Ships, 1 Brig, 1 Sloop," were for use in the *Sydney Gazette* for attracting attention to shipping notices and advertisements. The first ship block used will be found in the issue of that paper, dated 20th May, 1804.

Note 91, page 242.

*Your Lordship's observation . . . . Court of Jurisdiction.*

Governor King's "suggestion" will be found on page 245, volume III, and Lord Hobart's "observation" on page 567 in the same volume. Similar reforms had been advocated by Governor Hunter after his return to England (*see* page xix, volume II). No reforms were initiated, until after the report of the select committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1812 to inquire into the state of New South Wales. This inquiry resulted in the issue of letters patent in 1814, which formed the second charter of justice (*see* series IV).

Note 92, page 243.

*Correspondence.*

The question involved in this correspondence arose from the wording of the commissions or warrants of appointment granted to colonial surgeons on the civil establishment. In all, it was stated "you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from our Governor of our said territory for the time being, or any other your superior officer, according to the rules and discipline of war." In consequence of this despatch, Governor King received instructions that the surgeons were not to be allowed in future to demand trial by court martial.

Note 93, pages 244 and 268.

*Copies of these returns are not available.*

These particular returns are not available. The details, which were enumerated, will be found in the returns on pages 525 and 526.

Note 94, page 244.

*3 dated 30 Jany. 1802.*

The despatch, with which the copies of the report of the society for bettering the condition of the poor were forwarded, was signed by Lord Hobart, and not by under secretary Sullivan, in the copy which has been examined (*see* page 376, volume III). Extracts from the reports were published in issues of the *Sydney Gazette*, dated 12th March, 2nd April, 1st May, 12th and 26th June, 1803, and treated of such subjects as the relative advantages of dibbling wheat or setting it by hand, the preservation of potatoes, the making of bread, and the keeping of pigs.

Note 95, page 245.

*Respecting Mr. James Gordon.—Mr. Reed.*

The separate letter, referred to, will be found on page 271; the letter referring to Mr. Reed is not available.

Note 96, page 247.

*A good Mineralogist was sent out to reside here.*

At the time of writing this letter, Governor King was unaware of the appointment of A. W. H. Humphrey in the preceding February (*see* note 10). The information regarding this officer was not received until the arrival of H.M.S. *Calcutta* on the 26th of December, 1803.

Note 97, page 248.

*The French Commadore's Answer.*

The letter from Commadore Baudin does not appear in the list of enclosures to this despatch. A copy was forwarded as Enclosure No. 2 (*see* page 151) to Governor King's "marine" despatch, dated 9th May, 1803.

Note 98, page 259.

*Instructions to Mr. Charles Robbins.*

In a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, dated 9th May, 1803, which is preserved amongst the Banks papers, Governor King stated: "The instructions I gave the midshipman, who commanded her [the *Cumberland*], was to examine Storm Bay Passage and leave His Majesty's colours flying there with a guard, and that it was my intention to send an establishment there by the *Porpoise*. This order you will observe was a blind, and as such was to be communicated to Mons'r Baudin. . . . The midshipman in the *Cumberland* had other private orders not to go to Storm Bay Passage, but to follow the French ships as far as King's Island, and that he was to make the pretext of an easterly wind forcing him into the straits." The dummy instructions referred to in this letter were undoubtedly these printed on page 259, whilst the private or separate instructions were those printed on pages 738 and 739 in volume III. The wording of the dummy instructions was ill-calculated to deceive even the most superficial reader. The orders to leave a guard of *two* men to fly the King's colours at such isolated places as Storm Bay Passage, King Island, and Port Phillip, and the proposal to send the *Porpoise* to find these localities and make a settlement in each place, must have appeared highly improbable to Baudin, and a course of action destined to fail. The transmission of a copy of these instructions to the Admiralty without explanation, and the omission of any circumstantial details regarding them in the despatches to Lord Hobart, whilst on the same date a full explanation was given to Sir Joseph Banks, form a curious example of the methods adopted by Governor King in reporting the affairs of the colony, and of the position occupied by Sir Joseph Banks.

Note 99, page 262.

*Remarks on the Passage through Bass Strait from the Westward.*

Cape Albany Otway, or as it is now known Cape Otway, is situated in lat.  $38^{\circ} 50\frac{3}{4}'$  S., and long.  $143^{\circ} 31'$  E. King's conjectures, that it lay further to the eastward of the longitude then assigned and to the northward of the latitude, were correct.

The northern extremity of King island is Cape Wickham, which lies in lat.  $39^{\circ} 35'$  S., and long.  $143^{\circ} 57\frac{1}{2}'$  E. In both cases, there was an error of minutes.

Wilson Promontory lies in lat. 39° 8' S., and long. 146° 25½' E. In these, there were errors of 3' and 43' 25" respectively.

The rock, reported by Captains Park and McAskill, is now known as Crocodile Rock, and lies nine and three-quarter miles N.W. by W. ¼ W. from the north point of Curtis island. It is almost in the centre of the channel between Rodondo and the Monœur islands on the north and Curtis island on the south. It is a smooth granite boulder about two feet above high-water springs. It is seldom visible as the sea sweeps over it, but its presence is indicated by breakers.

Note 100, page 266.

*Some Plank of Beef Wood and Box.*

*The above Oak and Box Plank.*

The vernacular name, Beef-wood, is now commonly used for the silky oak, *Stenocarpus salignus*, R.Br. The habitat of this tree extended from the Illawarra to Southern Queensland. This tree or an allied species is probably the one referred to by Governor King as Beef Wood and Oak.

Note 101, page 268.

*Which will greatly facilitate our getting Timber.*

The timber obtained from H.M.S. *Glatton* was utilised in building a punt of 12½ tons, which was completed on the 9th of August, 1803. It was manned by convicts and employed in lightening timber from the different parts of the harbour to the place of shipment. H.M.S. *Supply* was cut down to the lower deck and utilised for the same purpose.

Note 102, page 270.

*Of which I enclose a Copy.*

A copy of Mr. Maud's letter is not available. It probably referred to the shipment of salt provisions in the *Bridgewater* from the Cape of Good Hope. The details of this cargo were forwarded by Sir Roger Curtis to the governor (see page 88).

Note 103, page 271.

*The Subject of our Correspondence.*

Lord Hobart, in a despatch, dated 30th November, 1803 (see page 438), disapproved of the "unfortunate differences" that existed between Governor King and Captain Colnett. King at a subsequent date inferred that the underlying motive in the controversy on Colnett's side was King's refusal to grant a free pardon to a convict in whom Colnett was interested (see volume V, despatch numbered 8 and dated 20th December, 1804).

Note 104, page 274.

*Mr. Wilson.*

Thomas Wilson was captain's clerk on H.M.S. *Glatton*. In general orders, dated 29th March, 1803, Governor King appointed Lieutenant Bowen, Mr. Jacob Mountgarrett, and Mr. Williams to be commandant, surgeon, and storekeeper, respectively, at the intended settlement in Tasmania. In this letter, dated six days later, King stated that he had given Thomas Wilson "a verbal promise of being storekeeper with Captain Bowen." In letters from King to Colnett, dated 27th March, and from Colnett to King, dated 28th March, the storekeeper was referred to as Williams. In a return, dated 31st August, 1803, and in a letter from King to Palmer, dated 7th September, 1803, the storekeeper's name was given as Thomas Wilson. It is probable that the same man was referred to both as Williams and Wilson.

Note 105, page 284.

*My Secret Letter of the 7th inst.*

No copy of this letter is available. On the 15th of May, 1804, Governor King acknowledged the receipt of the despatches by the whalers *Adonis* and *Alexander*, dated from the 16th of May to the 27th of June, 1803, but made no mention of a despatch, dated the 7th of May, 1803. In the despatches acknowledged were included all those detailing the outbreak of hostilities with the French and Batavian Republics. Also, a copy of such a despatch is not included in King's private letter-book. It is probable that the despatch was of a "circular" nature, and was not transmitted.

Note 106, page 288.

Also page 294.

*The two Mr. Jamieson's, Captain Bowen, and Mr. Mountgarrett, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Shepperdson and Mr. Pitt.*

Thomas Jamison was acting principal surgeon *vice* Wm. Balmain absent on leave.

John Jamieson was superintendent in charge of the government stock.

John Bowen was commandant-elect of the intended settlement at Risdon Cove.

Jacob Mountgarrett was surgeon-elect for the same settlement.

Thomas Wilson was captain's clerk on H.M.S. *Glatton*.

R. Shepperdson was master's mate on H.M.S. *Glatton*.

William Pitt was midshipman on H.M.S. *Glatton*.

Note 107, page 299.

*The detention of all Ships or Vessels belonging to the Subjects of the French and Batavian Republics.*

The existence of a state of war with the French Republic was communicated in the circular despatch, dated 16th May, 1803 (*see* page 284), but similar relations with the Batavian Republic were not announced until the circular despatch, dated 16th June, 1803 (*see* page 303). As all the despatches relating to the outbreak of war were received by the same ships, this was of no vital importance to the inhabitants of New South Wales. In 1795, all the ancient system of government in the United Netherlands had been abolished, and transformed into the Batavian Republic in close alliance with France under Napoleon. This new constitution lasted until 1806, and during this *régime* the Dutch lost Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope and the West Indian colonies.

Note 108, page 302.

*Memorial . . . . from the Inhabitants of Bombay.*

A copy of this memorial was forwarded by Governor King to the Duke of Portland with his despatch dated 1st March, 1802 (*see* page 448, volume III).

Note 109, page 303.

*16th June, 1803.*

These despatches of the 16th and 17th of May and the 16th of June, 1803, relating to the outbreak of war, are reproduced from the copies preserved in Governor King's private letter-book. The enclosures to them are not detailed. It is probable, however, that they were copies of some of the official papers published in the London press on the 18th of May, 1803, and reprinted in the issues of the *Sydney Gazette*, dated the 27th of November, 1803, the 1st of January and the 20th of May, 1804.

Note 110, page 304.

*The Treaty of Peace.*

The reference was to the Treaty of Amiens, dated the 27th of March, 1802. This peace had been arranged with France and her allies, and was of the nature of an experiment to see if Napoleon, who was then first consul, would be contented "to restrain himself within the very wide limits by which his authority in Europe was still circumscribed." During the preceding war, Great Britain had captured most of the colonial possessions belonging to France, Spain, and the Dutch (Batavian Republic). Under the terms of the Treaty, Great Britain retained the Spanish island of Trinidad, and the Dutch island of Ceylon, but restored the other colonies captured. In this way, the colony at the Cape of Good Hope and the Dutch West Indian islands had been restored to the Batavian Republic.

Note 111, page 304.

*The establishment upon Norfolk Island.*

Governor King received this despatch in May, 1804, and on the 20th of July following he issued instructions (*see* volume V) whereby the following changes were effected in the establishment:—

*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 Superintendent.  
Beach-Master and Pilot.

Note 112, page 304.

*Port Dalrymple, the advantageous position of which upon the southern coast of Van Dieman's Land.*

Port Dalrymple is situated on the north coast of Tasmania at the mouth of the river Tamar. When this despatch was received, the interpretation of the meaning of these instructions was the subject of a conference between Governor King, Lieutenant-Governor Paterson and Major Johnston (*see* page 644 *et seq.*).

Note 113, page 309.

*A common ground.*

This land was situated near the Hawkesbury River, and was defined and confirmed by deeds, dated the 11th and 12th of August, 1804. On the first date, an area of 5,650 acres was set apart for the joint use of the neighbouring settlers. It was given and granted "under the Manorage of Our Sovereign Lord, the King, or the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer in Command in this Territory for the time being, Unto Andrew Thompson, Thomas Arndell Esquire, and Thomas Tyler, and their Successors, as Resident Trustees (Chosen by the Settlers and other Cultivators of the District, as above, And their Choice to be Recommended or Negatived by a Bench of Magistrates, and finally approved by the Governor)." The common lay between the road from the Hawkesbury to Parramatta on the south, and the Cattai Creek on the north, whilst on the west it was bounded by the farms of Andrew Thompson, Thos. Biggars, Palmer, Jos. Smith, John Kelly, Jos. Paulett and Thos. Trotter.

On the 12th of August, 1804, a second area, including 3,300 acres, was set apart as a common for the same district under the same trustees. It adjoined the previous reserve.

On the 11th of August, 1804, five commons were created in other districts.

Note 114, page 310.

*The Method which I communicated in my last.*

Governor King detailed the methods adopted in the granting of lands in favour of minors in his general despatch dated the 30th of October, 1802 (see volume III, page 589). His last general despatch was dated the 9th of May, 1803.

Note 115, page 310.

*The Proclamation.*

This proclamation was dated the 6th of July, 1803 (see page 344).

Note 116, pages 311 and 319.

*A strong Stone Bridge.*

This bridge was erected across the Tank Stream and formed part of the modern Bridge-street. It was situated a few feet north of the northern end of the modern Hamilton-street, and on its northern side was washed by the tidal waters in the estuary of the stream. It was erected under the superintendence of Isaac Peyton, and its cost was met from the funds of the Gaol Committee. The expenditure amounted to £307 sterling paid in copper coin and stores, not including the value of the convict labour employed. This bridge was faulty in construction. In consequence it fell down, and was re-erected in 1807.

Note 117, page 328.

*The Revd. Mr. O'Neil.*

The Reverend Peter O'Neil had been transported under suspicion of complicity in the rebellion in Ireland (see note 7, volume III).

Note 118, page 335.

*General Orders of 26th December, 1800, 23rd January, 6th and 19th February, 1802.*

These orders will be found in volume III, pages 43, 471, 472, and 473, respectively.

Note 119, page 337.

*Lieut. James Bowen.*

This is an error in the original, the officer's name being John Bowen. The appointment was annulled by general orders, dated 28th March, 1803, and on the same date, Bowen was appointed commandant of the intended settlement at the Derwent River.

Note 120, page 337.

*The obnoxious acts that rendered that Judgment necessary.*

On the 15th of February, 1803, fifteen convicts had escaped from public labour at Castle Hill. They were misled by rumours of a settlement to the west of the Blue Mountains and of an overland route to China. After obtaining arms and food from the houses of two settlers, they crossed the Hawkesbury River, but were captured near the foot of the mountains.



Note 121, page 337.

*The Admiral.*

The reference was to Sir Roger Curtis, and the shipment of salt provisions on the *Bridgewater* and *Glatton* (see page 88 *et seq.*).

Note 122, page 343.

*General Orders of 1st and 2nd of October, 1800, and 12th January, 1802.*  
*General Orders of November 13th, 1800.*

These orders will be found on pages 622, 623, volume II, pages 470 and 38, volume III, respectively.

Note 123, page 344.

*The present Proprietors.*

The proprietors were Ann Mash, of Sydney, and Thomas Halfpenny, of Parramatta. Robert Sidaway, baker, and Richard Chure, butcher, both of Sydney, were the sureties for Ann Mash, and Daniel McCallam, of Sydney, and John Watts, settler at Richmond Hill, for Thomas Halfpenny. The original recognisances, dated 11th July, 1803, are reproduced by photolithography in the *Beginnings of Government in Australia*.

Note 124, page 344.

*Hospital Wharf.*

This wharf or jetty was situated on the western side of Sydney Cove, on the water side of the site now occupied by the old commissariat buildings. In the year 1803, there was also a second wharf at the head of the bay, situated on the reclaimed foreshores which now lie in front of the Customs House, Circular Quay.

Note 125, page 346.

*The proclamation of March 16th, 1802.*  
*General Order of October 1st, 1800.*

The proclamation will be found on page 476, volume III, and the order on page 622, volume II.

Note 126, pages 346, 350, and 355.

*Despatch.*

These despatches together with the "general letter No. 3" (see page 307 *et seq.*) were carried in H.M.S. *Porpoise* and the ship *Cato*, when both were wrecked on Wreck Reef. They were then forwarded in the care of Captain Flinders on the colonial schooner *Cumberland*, and were seized by General Decaen when Flinders was imprisoned at the Isle of France (Mauritius). The subject matter, contained in the "marine" letter (see page 355 *et seq.*), which detailed King's policy with regard to the defence of the colony in the event of war with France, is supposed to have influenced Decaen in his detention of Flinders. Copies of the despatches were forwarded *per* H.M.S. *Calcutta*, and were delivered in safety.

Note 127, page 348.

*A list of bills drawn.*

A copy of this list is not available. The details of the bills may be obtained from the general summary forwarded with a despatch, dated 1st March, 1804 (see page 474).

Note 128, page 350.

*The Civil Court of Jurisdiction.*

The constitution and jurisdiction of the civil court were established by letters patent, dated the 2nd of April, 1787 (*see* volume I, series IV). Governor King's statement that the court should "be composed of three members appointed by the Governor, of which the Judge-Advocate is always to be one" is inaccurate. The charter provided "that such Court shall consist of the Judge-Advocate for the time being, together with two fit and proper persons inhabiting the said place, to be appointed from time to time by our Governor, or in the case of the death or absence by our Lieutenant Governor for the time being, or of any two of them (whereof the Judge Advocate to be one)." The court was given "full power and authority to hold plea of, and to hear and determine in a summary way, all pleas concerning lands, houses, tenements, and hereditaments, and all manner of interests therein, and all pleas of debt, account or other contracts, trespasses and all manner of other personal pleas whatsoever," and further to grant probates of wills and letters of administration in intestate estates.

By the same charter, any person, who found himself aggrieved by the judgment or decree of this court, was granted the right of appeal to the governor sitting in court of appeal. As the costs of appeal were very slight, the right of appeal was freely exercised.

This constitution for civil procedure was extremely cumbersome and weak, when the members of the civil court and the governor possessed no legal training, and many opportunities were given to an unscrupulous man with some legal knowledge to take advantage of the courts for his own purposes.

Note 129, page 351.

*Michael Robinson.*

A statement with regard to Robinson will be found in note 193, volume II, and note 242, volume III.

Note 130, page 352.

*George Crossley.*

*A second appeal.*

George Crossley arrived in Port Jackson on the transport *Friendship* on the 6th of February, 1800, under a sentence of transportation for seven years on a charge of perjury. Prior to his conviction, Crossley had practised as an attorney-at-law in London. In February, 1796, he had been tried on a charge of forging and uttering the will of the Reverend Henry Lewis; this trial attracted considerable attention, and although found not guilty, Crossley had become notorious and still continued his illicit practices. Shortly after his arrival in the colony, he opened a store for the sale of the goods, which he had obtained by fraudulent bills. In 1801, Governor King granted him a conditional emancipation, in order that his creditors might be enabled to recover in the civil court. The details of his financial dealings will be found in Governor King's award on Crossley's second appeal (*see* page 582 *et seq.*).

Note 131, page 353.

*The Criminal Court.*

Governor King detailed the reforms, which he proposed in the constitution of the criminal court, in his despatch to under secretary King, dated 21st August, 1801 (*see* page 245, volume III). This suggestion had been favorably received by Lord Hobart (*see* page 567, volume III) and King, expecting that some action would be taken, wrote "in a former letter I have detailed this circumstance, which may render this application unnecessary."

Note 132, page 354.

*That correspondence.*

A copy of this correspondence is not available.

Note 133, page 354.

*In Lieut't Marshall's case.*

See the correspondence in connection with Lieutenant Marshall's two trials in volume III, page 218 *et seq.*

Note 134, pages 368 and 399.

*Governor King to Sir Evan Nepean.*

The numbering of the enclosures to these despatches is not available. The list of the enclosures and the endorsements on the separate documents do not contain the required information. They, therefore, have been arranged and numbered in the order most convenient for reference.

Note 135, page 370.

*The debilitated Mowie.*

Mowie was a native of Otaheite, who had returned from a visit to England on H.M.S. *Glatton*. He arrived in Port Jackson on the 11th of March, 1803, and died on the 6th of August following, before there was a ship available for his return to his native island.

Note 136, page 392.

*Not a few have profitted by the division of the Paymaster's of the New South Wales Corps large stock of cattle, horses, and sheep.*

In March, 1803, Paymaster William Cox had failed, and on the 19th of March had assigned his estate to the Rev. Samuel Marsden, Messrs. Charles Grimes, Thomas Rowley, D. Wentworth and Robert Campbell as trustees for the benefit of his creditors. The realisation of the assets was commenced in May, 1803, and at the first auction on the 26th and 27th of that month, the Canterbury farm of 900 acres was sold to Robert Campbell for 500 guineas; two farms at Prospect Hill of 100 acres to Captain Bishop for 100 guineas; one farm at Parramatta of 94 acres to John Harris for 177 guineas; and a lease at Parramatta to D. Wentworth for 21 guineas. About 20 cows, 2 horses and 1,700 sheep were sold at prices, which, on the first day, averaged for horses £70; for cows £46 15s. 1d.; for oxen, £36 1s. 0d.; for ewes £2 4s. 0d.; for Spanish ewes £3 11s. 0d.; for wethers £1 19s. 2d.; for Irish rams £14 10s. 0d.; for Spanish rams £13; and for other rams £6 12s. 10d.

On August 15th and 16th, 1803, a second sale was held. Twelve lots, consisting of one cow and calf each, were sold from £79 16s. 0d. to £27, average £49 6s. 0d.; twenty-eight cows from £63 to £31, average £43 16s. 5d.; an English bull brought £86 2s. 0d.; four bulls averaged £25 14s. 6d. each; ten heifers averaged £29 15s. 3d.; fourteen oxen averaged £14 11s. 0d.; seven horses averaged £51 2s. 3d.; one lot of twenty wethers brought £44; a second lot of twenty wethers brought £40; several lots of ten ewes with ten lambs averaged £26 10s. 0d.; other lots of five ewes with four lambs averaged £12 7s. 0d.; several lots of ten ewes averaged £29 10s. 0d.; seven odd sheep brought £5 12s. 0d.; two Irish rams brought £9; and young Spanish rams averaged £2 3s. 0d.

Note 137, pages 392 and 393.

*The captain of the French vessel.*

*The master contracted with a free mariner who came here in a small brig from India to purchase that vessel.*

R. Coutance was master of the French vessel *L'Adele*. He purchased the brig *Nautilus*, and renamed her *L'Enfant d'Adele*. *L'Adele* was entered in the shipping returns (*see* page 526) as sailing on the 3rd of September, 1803, and *L'Enfant d'Adele* on the 11th of October following, and Coutance was registered as master on each ship.

Note 138, page 393.

*Mr. Edward Wise.*

Edward Wise sailed from England on the whaler *Speedy* on the 23rd of November, 1799. He was lost overboard on the 14th of March, 1800, after leaving the Cape of Good Hope.

Note 139, page 394.

*By our late Gazettes that several robberies have been detected.*

These robberies were of a minor nature and were mentioned in the issues of the *Sydney Gazette*, dated 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th of August, and 4th and 11th of September.

Note 140, page 394.

*The reef where the Porpoise and Cato were wrecked.*

This reef is described in the *Australia Directory* as:—

“Wreck Reef, on the central portion of which the ships *Porpoise* and *Cato* were wrecked in 1803, consists of a chain of reefs extending eighteen and a half miles N. 79° E. and S. 79° W. and includes five sand cays; Bird Islet, the easternmost, is the only one known to produce any vegetation. Of the other four bare cays none are more than one hundred and thirty yards in extent, or exceed six feet above high water; they are at equal distances apart of about four miles, and each is surrounded by a reef one to one and a half miles in diameter. The passages between these reefs are about two miles wide.”

Flinders fixed the position of the reef where the wrecks occurred as in latitude 22° 11' S. and longitude 155° 13' E. The position of Bird Islet is now ascertained to be in latitude 22° 10' S. and longitude 155° 28' E., and West Islet in latitude 22° 12' S. and longitude 155° 10' E. The *Australia Directory* states that in 1902 the remains of an old settlement were visible on Bird Islet.

Note 141, page 400.

*My arrival here yesterday.*

Flinders left Wreck Reef in the morning of the 26th of August in the largest of the six-oar cutters belonging to H.M.S. *Porpoise*. He was accompanied by John Park, master of the *Cato*, and twelve men, and carried three weeks' provisions. In the evening of the 28th, he made the land at Indian Head on Fraser Island, and thus accomplished a voyage of nearly two hundred miles over an open ocean in a space of about sixty hours. From Fraser Island, he followed the Queensland and New South Wales coastlines, until he entered the heads of Port Jackson at 3.30 p.m. on the 8th of September, 1803. The total distance covered was a little over seven hundred miles, and the time occupied less than fourteen days, an average of over fifty miles a day.

Note 142, page 408.

*Yours with its enclosure of the 9th Inst.*

Flinders' letter to King is printed as Enclosure No. 1 (*see* page 400), and the enclosure to the letter, *viz.*, the account of the wreck, as Enclosure No. 3 (*see* page 401 *et seq.*).

Note 143, page 415.

*Mr. Secretary Yorke.*

The Right Honourable Charles Yorke (1764-1834) was the brother of the Earl of Hardwicke. On the 17th of March, 1802, he was appointed secretary for war in the Addington administration, at the same time as Lord Hobart became principal secretary of state for the colonies and war. He showed no aptitude for the duties of his office, and in August, 1803, was transferred to the home department.

Note 144, page 417.

*The despatches sent by Capt'n Flinders.*

Captain Flinders carried copies of Governor King's despatches dated from the 7th of August, 1803 (*see* page 307), to the 17th of September, 1803, both inclusive. These despatches were "delayed," as they were seized by General Decaen when Flinders was detained at the Isle of France. The copies delivered were carried on H.M.S. *Calcutta*.

Note 145, pages 418 and 636.

Also pages 420 and 455.

*Hobart.*

*Hobart's Town.*

The name Hobart was applied to the settlement at Risdon Cove in the Derwent River, and was used by Lieutenant Bowen in his second despatch to Governor King, dated 27th September, 1803 (*see* volume I, series III), written after the arrival of the first establishment. When the establishment for Port Phillip was removed to the Derwent River, Lieutenant-Governor Collins named the seat of his government at Sullivan's Cove, Hobart Town. The first use of the name by Collins in general orders was on the 15th of June, 1804; the preceding order was dated at Sullivan Cove, River Derwent, on the 9th of June, 1804. The modern city of Hobart is situated at and around the latter site.

Note 146, page 424.

Also page 478.

*31st October, 1803.*

This date is affixed to the copy of this despatch, which is preserved in the Public Record Office, London. Governor King, in a marginal note to his despatch dated 1st March, 1804, quoted it as dated 9th November, 1803.

Note 147, page 427.

*Hostilities have recommenced between England and France.*

The American brig *Wertha Ann* arrived in Port Jackson on the 17th of November, 1803, and carried the first news of the outbreak of war with France in the previous May. On the 26th of November, the *Patterson* arrived from Providence and brought London newspapers, dated 18th May, which contained full details. This information was published in the *Sydney Gazette* on the 27th of November. The official announcement (*see* page 284) was not received by Governor King until the arrival of the whaler *Alexander* on the 16th or 21st May, 1804 (*see* note 226).

Note 148, page 428.

*Your application for permission to return to Europe.*

The "application" was contained in the concluding sentence of a despatch to Lord Hobart, dated 9th May, 1803 (*see* page 244). It is somewhat doubtful, when King wrote that letter asking for an inquiry into his administration, whether he expected that practically his resignation should be promptly accepted.

Note 149, page 428.

*By the next opportunity that offers.*

The haste expressed in the acceptance of Governor King's resignation has a remarkable parallel in the circumstances surrounding the recall of Governor Hunter. The selection of a successor to Governor King was not completed until April, 1805, nearly seventeen months later. On the 17th of April, 1805, Sir Joseph Banks wrote that he had "received a letter from Lord Camden, empowering me to offer the Government of N. S. Wales to Capt. Bligh." The appointment was promptly accepted, and the Admiralty was notified thereof on the 26th of April following. The offer of the appointment by Sir Joseph Banks, and not by the secretary of state, throws an interesting side-light on the position held by the former in the administration of New South Wales (*cf.* note 98).

Note 150, page 452.

*Your said letter, addressed to the Secretary of State.*

The reference was to the despatch to Lord Hobart, marked "Military No. 2," and dated 9th May, 1803 (*see* page 159 *et seq.*).

Note 151, page 454.

*A Boat.*

Lieutenant-Governor Collins arrived in Port Phillip on the 9th of October, 1803. When nearly a month had elapsed without any opportunity of forwarding a report of the arrival to Governor King, he decided to send a letter to Port Jackson in an open boat. A six-oar cutter belonging to the settlement was prepared, and manned by a crew of volunteers from the convicts, placed under the command of Mr. William Collins, who had come to the colony on a fishing speculation. They were provided with one month's provisions. Mr. William Collins set out on this daring voyage, entrusted with the lieutenant-governor's despatch, dated 5th November, 1803 (*see* volume I, series III). When two-thirds of the voyage had been safely accomplished, the cutter was overtaken by the transport *Ocean* a few miles north of Bateman's Bay. Captain Mertho, the master, carried them the remainder of the journey to Port Jackson, which was entered on the 26th of November. On the 18th of December, 1805, a conditional emancipation was granted, on the recommendation of Lieutenant-Governor Collins, to five of the convicts who had volunteered for this voyage in an open boat.

Note 152, page 455.

*The necessary directions.*

In his letter to Lieutenant-Governor Collins, dated 30th December, 1803 (*see* volume I, series III), Governor King stated "there is a necessity for a small Establishment being left at Port Phillip in the most eligible situation, as well for the purpose of advising any Ships that may hereafter arrive, as for other Advantages that will attend that measure. Perhaps a trusty Serjeant and Superintendent might be sufficient at present, until further

instructions are received from England on that head." These directions were not carried out by Collins, and Port Phillip was officially abandoned in favour of the Derwent River.

Note 153, page 455.

*The Report made of it by the Surveyor.*

In the register of enclosures of despatches transmitted by H.M.S. *Glatton*, there is no record of a report on King Island by surveyor Charles Grimes, and no copy has been found. With the marine letter No. 2, dated 9th May, 1803, "A Roll—Messrs. Robbins' and Grimes' Survey of Port Phillip and King's Island" was forwarded (*see* volume of charts).

Note 154, pages 458 and 459.

*General orders, Oct. 7th, 1801; Jan. 1st, May 28th, July 22nd, 1802.*

These orders will be found on pages 464, 469, 624, and 630 in volume III.

Note 155, page 460.

*Cyder from peaches, which are now getting extremely plentiful.*

Governor King detailed the varieties of peaches, which had been introduced, in a return forwarded with a despatch, dated 9th May, 1803 (*see* page 237). Cider is generally made from apples.

Note 156, page 461.

*The cattle contracted for with Mr. Campbell arrived here the 12th February, 1803.*

These were the cattle which were imported in the ship *Castle of Good Hope*. Two hundred and fifty cows were purchased on behalf of government at a cost of £7,000 (*see* page 124 *et seq.*).

Note 157, page 462.

*The point marked A in the chart.*

The point referred to was situated a little above the present bridge across the Nepean River at Camden, and the country to the south-west included the Cawdor lands lying in the direction of Mount Hunter from Camden.

Note 158, page 462.

*Stone Quarry Creek.*

This creek rises in the hills to the west of Picton, and after flowing through the town enters the Nepean River. It is now known as Crocodile or Stonequarry Creek. It was probably discovered by John Wilson, who with his companions visited the locality in 1798. Caley crossed the creek in 1802, when he discovered Picton Lakes, and named it Poppy Brook; but Governor King, in a statement dated 2nd November, 1805, wrote that previous visitors had called it Stonequarry Creek.

Note 159, page 465.

*Enclosures A and B.*

There is no record available of the transmission of enclosures, marked A and B. The information referred to is contained in the enclosure numbered 4 (*see* page 472), and probably a variation was made when the

enclosures were copied and endorsed. Commissary Palmer's explanation (*see* page 530) was endorsed as an enclosure to the despatch, numbered 6, although referred to as enclosed in that numbered 2.

Note 160, page 467.

*Your Lordship's remark.*

This remark was made in Lord Hobart's despatch, dated 24th February, 1803 (*see* page 21).

Note 161, page 467.

*Making 10 lbs. of wheat.*

These alterations in the rations were announced by Governor King in general orders, dated 14th June, 1802. The quotation of the date of the changes as "14th Jan'y, 1802," was a mistake either of King or his copyist.

Note 162, page 469.

*Potatoes and yams should be . . . given in addition to the ration.*

Lord Hobart suggested this distribution in his despatch, dated 24th February, 1803 (*see* page 22).

Note 163, page 469.

*Your Lordship's commands on that head.*

*See* Lord Hobart's despatch on page 22.

Note 164, page 470.

*The regulations your Lordship points out.*

*The indulgence proposed by your Lordship.*

*See* Lord Hobart's despatches on page 22 in this volume and on page 564 in volume III.

Note 165, page 470.

*Completed to perform Divine service in it in two months hence.*

Governor King referred to St. Phillip's Church. The erection of this building was subjected to innumerable delays. In 1798, the foundations were commenced by directions of Governor Hunter, but the church was not completed until 1809 (*see* volume I, series VII).

Note 166, page 471.

*The church at Parramatta.*

This church was named St. John's. The building was commenced by Governor Hunter in 1798, and at the time of his departure the walls were erected, and the framing of the roof well advanced. It was completed in 1803 (*see* volume I, series VII).

Note 167, page 471.

*The list of punishments.*

This return was forwarded with the despatch, numbered 9 (*see* page 548), but a copy of it is not available. As has been noted previously, Governor King adopted the method of writing one general despatch and several others on separate subjects. The separate despatches endorsed in various ways together with their enclosures were regarded as enclosures to the general despatch.



Note 168, page 472.

*Enclosure No. 4.*

The occupations of the different persons mentioned in this return, which are not detailed in note 56, were as follows:—

Abbott, Edward	captain of the New South Wales Corps.
Archer, Jonas	settler at the Hawkesbury.
Barrallier, Francis	ensign of the New South Wales Corps.
Bellasis, G. B.	engineer and artillery officer.
Grimes, Charles	surveyor general.
Johnston, George	brevet-major of the New South Wales Corps.
McLennan, Donald	master of the <i>Dart</i> .
Moore, Thomas	master boat-builder and purveyor of timber.
Palmer, Ed. Hanmore	master of the <i>Bridgewater</i> .
Paterson, William	lieutenant governor, and lieutenant colonel of the New South Wales Corps.
Peate, Mary	daughter and heiress of William Peate, late master carpenter at Norfolk Island.
Rowley, Thomas	captain of the New South Wales Corps.
Tough, William	merchant.
Wentworth, D'Arcy	assistant surgeon.

Note 169, page 477.

*A chart . . . . and the elevation . . . . were also enclosed.*

These enclosures will be found in the volume of charts and plans.

Note 170, page 477.

*No. 5, March 12th, 1803; No. 6, April 4th, 1803; No. 7, April 4th, 1803; No. 8, April 8th, 1803.*

These dates are prefixed to the copies of these despatches, which are preserved in Governor King's private letter-book, and were the dates on one series of the despatches transmitted. In the copies extant in the Public Record Office, London, the four despatches were dated the 5th of April, 1803.

Note 171, page 480.

*I hired the productive Hawkesbury Farm in 1801.*

This was the Cornwallis farm, which was rented at 15s. *per acre* for one hundred and seventy-one acres in 1801, the rent being paid from the produce of the farm. In 1801 the net profit was £1,462 11s. 0d. In 1803, the area under cultivation was increased to two hundred and forty acres.

Note 172, page 480.

*My late Order, Dated Jan. 6th, 1803.*

This order was published in the issue of the *Sydney Gazette* of the 8th January, 1804, the date 1803 being an error of Governor King. Copies of the *Gazette* were forwarded regularly. A separate copy of the order was transmitted with Governor King's general despatch, dated 14th August, 1804 (*see volume V*).

Note 173, page 480.

*In a former despatch.*

Governor King referred to his despatch, dated 1st March, 1802 (*see page 445 and note 174, volume III*).

Note 174, pages 488 and 489.

*General Orders of October 1st, 1800.*

This order will be found on page 622, volume II.

Note 175, page 490.

*The General Order of the 14th June, 1802.*

This order will be found on page 626, volume III.

Note 176, page 490.

*The instructions given me before I left England.*

These instructions were verbal (*see* note 195, volume II). Governor King left England in 1799, and the making of a "retrospect" of verbal instructions after a lapse of more than three years is paralleled by the numerous quotations from such instructions, which King made during the first months of his sojourn in the colony.

Note 177, page 491.

*Permission to build a vessel of 130 tons burthen.*

Mr. Robert Campbell did not promptly avail himself of this privilege, and it was not until the 24th of January, 1807, that the schooner *Perseverance* was launched. She was of 136 tons burthen, and she sailed on her first voyage on the 9th of February, 1807. 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 give bonds that they would not trade beyond the limits of the territory without the express permission of the governor.

Note 178, page 491.

*They have also been afflicted much by a disease.*

From the descriptions of this epidemic, which are extant, the disease was probably Eczema epizootica, commonly known as the foot and mouth disease.

Note 179, page 494.

Also page 540.

*One of 59 tons burthen was . . . launch'd in January, 1804.*

This was the colonial cutter *Integrity*. She was launched on the 13th of January, 1804, in the presence of Governor King, attended by a number of civil and military officers. She was manned by a master, two mates, and eight seamen, and on the 5th of February sailed for the Derwent River with Lieutenant Bowen. On the 7th of June, 1804, she again sailed for Tasmania with part of the establishment for the settlement at Port Dalrymple. On this voyage, she encountered adverse winds off Bass Strait, and was compelled to return to Port Jackson a fortnight later.

Note 180, pages 495 and 555.

Also page 537.

*Secretary to the colony.*

This was the first official suggestion of the changes, which led to the development of the office of the chief executive officer in the colony of New

South Wales in the period antecedent to the establishment of federation in Australia. He was known as the colonial secretary both in the fully developed establishment of the crown colony, and in the ministry when self-government was inaugurated.

The position of secretary to the governor began with the foundation of the colony, and the different holders of the office had been—

Miller, Andrew (commissary) 26th January, 1788— — June, 1788.  
Collins, David (judge-advocate) — June, 1788—29th September, 1796.

(*Interregnum—no officer appointed.*)

Dore, Richard (judge-advocate) 22nd June, 1798—23rd January, 1799.

(*Interregnum—no officer appointed.*)

McKellar, Neil (captain) 29th September, 1800—2nd April, 1801.

Chapman, W. N. (deputy-commissary) 2nd April, 1801—16th March, 1804.

(*During Chapman's suspension, 14th-15th May, 1803, G. B. Blaxcell acted.*)

The duties of secretary to the governor gradually increased as the colony developed. For the few months that he occupied the office, Miller's duties as secretary were slight. He prepared and countersigned the warrants of appointment and precepts issued by Phillip, but there is no evidence that he had further duties such as the custody of documents. During the period in which Collins held the appointment, the duties considerably expanded. The office was recognised officially in England, and an allowance of 5s. *per diem*, together with a sum to cover the arrears of salary for the secretary, was voted by Parliament in the estimates for 1792-1793. The secretary had the custody of all the official papers and records connected with the colony, and the indent papers of all the convicts who had been transported. He was charged with the making out of all grants, leases, and other public instruments, and the custody of the duplicates and registers of the same. It was also his duty to prepare and transcribe all the public despatches of the governor and the colonial correspondence.

The administration of the colony was practically carried on from three offices—that of the judge-advocate, of the commissary, and of the secretary to the governor.

It is clear that with these many duties the secretary's time was fully occupied, when the colony increased in population and in the area of settlement.

No action was taken on King's suggestion, and the change was not effected until during the administration of Governor Macquarie.

Note 181, pages 499, 500, and 502.

*The General Orders in last week's paper.*

*The General Order of July 31st, 1802.*

The last week's paper was the issue of the *Sydney Gazette* dated 29th January, 1804. In that paper, the words from "if particular cases" to "such an alienation" in the second condition for bartering (*see* page 500) were transposed after the words "the cow is delivered" in the first condition (as printed on page 500).

The general order of July 31st, 1802, will be found on page 596, volume III.

Note 182, page 507.

*Enclosure No. 9.*

The particular papers relating to the subaltern in charge of the battery and the governor's bodyguard, which formed this enclosure, have not been

ascertained. Various letters and orders relating to these men will be found in this volume and in volume III (*see* Indices under "Abbott," "Barrallier," "Bellasis," "New South Wales Corps," "Volunteers"). It is probable that most of these papers were included in this enclosure.

Note 183, page 517.

*From that abstract . . . .* £10,392 14s. 0½*d.*

This paragraph is a summary or abstract of the returns which will be found on pages 521, 522, and 529. In the despatch, the sum of £16,926 1s. 0*d.* should be £16,926 1s. 9*d.*, and £10,392 14s. 0½*d.* should be £10,392 14s. 0¾*d.* according to the returns transmitted.

In the duplicate copy of this despatch, the following marginal notes were added under date, April 16th.

To the word "dollars" in the third paragraph:—"A further payment is made out of these Dollars of £279 16s. 6½*d.* for the Articles and Salaries noted in the last page of the enclosed Abstract No. 1."

To the figures "244" in the seventh paragraph:—"Down to 233."

To the end of the twelfth paragraph:—"Since the arrivals from India, and learning from Mr. Campbell that the Regimental Agents have protested the Paymaster's Bills, I have declined receiving any more grain on this account."

Several references were made to additions to the enclosures, but these memoranda are not available.

Note 184, page 524.

*The vessel . . . . not being more than* tons.

The tonnage of the brig *Venus* was registered as 142 tons in the shipping returns (*see* pages 526-527).

Note 185, page 529.

*Enclosure No. 1.*

This statement is balanced by the inclusion of the bill on the Victualling Board for £116 received from Captain Flinders, and the bill on the Slop Office for £177 16s. 3*d.* drawn by commissary Palmer.

Note 186, page 536.

*The increase to the salaries.*

Governor King referred to the increased salaries voted for the year 1803, details of which were forwarded with Lord Hobart's despatch, numbered 7 and dated 5th April, 1803 (*see* page 64).

Note 187, page 547.

*Feby. 13th, 1804.*

There was no memorial or letter bearing this date. Governor King evidently referred to the bond of indemnity (*see* Enclosure No. 8), which was completed on this date.

Note 188, page 552.

*I received no information.*

In a letter, dated 7th February, 1803, to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, Lord Hobart requested that instructions should be given to the

agent for the colony to purchase "for the settlements established and to be established in New South Wales" and to ship on H.M.S. *Calcutta* the following articles:—

Tablets for the Altars at Port Phillip and Port Jackson.  
 Church Plate, Silver (for each).  
 Prayer Books and Bibles (for each).  
 Burne's Justice (Epitome).  
 Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.  
 Farmers Calendar.  
 A Complete Set of Surveying Instruments and Chain for Port Phillip.  
 A Theodolite and Surveying Chain for Port Jackson.  
 Two Sets of Sessions Papers.  
 Nicholson's Chemical Dictionary.  
 12 Pocket Compasses.

It is probable that Governor King referred to a portion of the articles, which were shipped in accordance with this requisition.

Note 189, page 552.

*Copies of the pardons.*

Copies of the duplicates of the pardons forwarded are not available. In the original register of pardons, there are recorded between the dates, 7th August, 1803, and 1st March, 1804, three absolute emancipations for men and one for a woman; in addition, four absolute pardons were dated 1st March, 1804. No special reasons for the remission of sentences were stated in any of these warrants. On the 26th of September, 1803, five men sentenced to death by the criminal court had their sentence commuted into transportation for life, and on the 14th of November following one man, also sentenced to death, to re-transportation for seven years.

Note 190, page 553.

*The next officer.*

The next officer was Brevet-Major Johnston. In April, 1803, he had refused to take the command at Norfolk Island (*see* page 108).

Note 191, page 553.

*Sept. 21st.*

*In a former Letter—See No. I.*

The reference to Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux's ill-health was in a despatch, dated 8th October, 1803, and not 21st September, in the copy which is extant. The reference "See No. I" cannot be explained with any certainty. The ship *Union* arrived in Port Jackson on the 6th of January, 1804, and left for Norfolk Island six days later. Governor King was in error if he included the chartering of the *Union* in the reference to "a former Letter—See No. I," for there was only one despatch, numbered 1 and dated subsequent to the 6th of January, 1804, namely, that dated 1st March, 1804 (*see* page 454 *et seq.*). In this despatch, the chartering of the *Ocean* was detailed, but the American ship *Union* was not mentioned. Possibly King was confused with his reference to the *Ocean*, when writing the despatch numbered 14.

Note 192, page 553.

*On the 4th inst. the American returned.*

The American was called the *Union*, a vessel of 99 tons, which returned from Norfolk Island on the 4th of March, 1804 (*see* Enclosure No. 1 to

despatch, numbered 5, and dated 14th August, 1804, in volume V). As King quoted "the 4th inst.," it is clear that this despatch must have been written some time after the day (1st March) it was dated.

Note 193, page 556.

*We are looking for her daily.*

H.M.S. *Buffalo* did not return to Port Jackson until the 12th of June, 1804.

Note 194, page 563.

*In my letter No. 2 of this date.*

This despatch was dated the 12th of March, and was the only letter so dated. The reference to the Irish convicts (*see* page 483) was contained in the despatch, dated 1st March, 1804, and endorsed "General Letter No. 3."

Note 195, page 563.

*The statement in the enclosed Gazette.*

The account of the rebellion was published in the issues of the *Sydney Gazette*, dated 11th and 18th March, 1804. The report contained similar information to that detailed in the enclosures, numbered 3, 4, and 5, to this despatch (*see* page 567 *et seq.*).

Note 196, page 563.

*That some . . . with patience.*

In the duplicate copy of this despatch, transmitted by the ship *Betsey*, the following note, dated 16th April, 1804, was appended to this paragraph.

"It has since appeared that Holt, who bore a very active part in the Irish rebellion, was the active person in promoting the disturbance. His examination is enclosed, and he will be sent to Norfolk Island, where he can do no arm."

A copy of Holt's examination is not available. In this note, the words "Irish rebellion" referred to the attempted revolt in the year 1800 (*see* page 575 *et seq.*, and page 637 *et seq.*, volume II).

Note 197, page 564.

*The whole number . . . to experience.*

In the duplicate copy of this despatch, transmitted by the ship *Betsey*, the following note, dated 16th April, 1804, was appended to this paragraph.

"From facts that have since appeared, it is certain that had the least time been allowed the insurgents that their party would have been increased to upwards of 2,000 men, being the number of Irish in the Colony, and would most probably have been joined by many other worthless characters."

Note 198, page 564.

*As everything . . . failed in here.*

In the duplicate copy of this despatch, transmitted by the ship *Betsey*, the following note, dated 16th April, 1804, was appended to this paragraph.

"And remains so at this time with every prospect of continuing."

Note 199, page 564.

*I shall . . . will be removed.*

In the duplicate copy of this despatch, transmitted by the ship *Betsey*, the following note, dated 16th April, 1804, was appended to this paragraph.

"It was sent March 28th under Lieut. Menzies. 50 of the worst description of the Insurgents are sent."

Note 200, page 565.

*From the infinite use of the troopers.*

In the duplicate copy of this despatch, transmitted by the ship *Betsey*, the following marginal note, dated April 16th, 1804, was appended to these words.

“Six very good horses have been procured in exchange for breeding cattle, which completely mounts those we have, as I have made no addition to the 5 that were enrolled.”

Note 201, page 565.

Also page 597.

*The Frenchman.*

The Frenchman referred to was Francois de Riveau or Duriault. He and Antoine Landrien had been prisoners of war confined on board the prisonships at Portsmouth prior to their engagement as vintners. They had arrived in the colony on the 21st of November, 1800. There is some slight confusion in their names. Francois de Riveau thus signed the requisition for tools (see page 497, volume II) prior to leaving England, but in the return on page 597 he was called Francois Duriault. In the same requisition, the second Frenchman signed Ante. Landrien, and in a letter, dated Feby. 2nd, 1804 (see page 472), he signed A. Landrin, and referred to himself as Antonio.

Note 202, page 567.

*The last Ponds.*

Major Johnston's encounter with the rebels took place at Vinegar Hill, near where the modern road from Schofield's railway siding joins the road from Parramatta to Windsor. The ponds referred to were probably those now known as the Killarney Chain of Ponds.

Note 203, page 581.

*The litigious and fraudulent conduct of George Crossley and Mich'l Robinson.*

Governor King had reported the general conduct of Crossley and Robinson in a despatch, dated 7th August, 1803 (see page 351 *et seq.*, and notes 129 and 130).

Note 204, page 582.

*Lord v. Palmer.*

This cause was an appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of Governor King sitting in court of appeal in a suit between Simeon Lord, merchant, as agent for Hugh Meehan, formerly master of the brig *Anna Josepha*, against John Palmer, commissary, as administrator of the estate of John Stogdell, deceased. John Stogdell had been conditionally pardoned on the 23rd of April, 1795, and had carried on business as a dealer. He had died in 1801, and letters of administration had been granted in his estate on the 9th of March, 1801. This cause was the first appeal to the Privy Council made by residents in New South Wales against a decision of the colonial courts. Copies of the papers *transmitted by King* are not available, but the full papers will be found in series IV, volume I.

Note 205, page 583.

*A Conditional Emancipation.*

The warrant for the conditional emancipation of George Crossley was dated the 4th of June, 1801. It was customary to state any special reasons for the remission of a sentence in the text of the pardon. In the case of

Crossley, however, the stereotyped phrase, "taking into consideration the exemplary good behaviour, etc.," was used. It is somewhat remarkable that Governor King should make this statement that the pardon was granted solely for the purpose of enabling Crossley's creditors to sue him in the court of civil jurisdiction, and to make no record of this reason in the warrant.

Note 206, page 583.

*The Award dated the 9th January, 1802.*

This award was forwarded as Exhibit No. 1 (*see* page 588).

Note 207, page 599.

*A Stone Bridge at Sydney.*

This bridge was erected across the Tank Stream (*see* note 116).

Note 208, page 602.

*A most excellent Brewer.*

The brewery was established at Parramatta, and in general orders, dated 25th September, 1804, the first beer made was announced as ready for distribution. The brewery did not long remain under government control, and the entire plant was leased to Thomas Rushton (*see* succeeding volumes).

Note 209, page 602.

*A Frenchman.*

The Frenchman was R. Coutance, master of the French brig *L'Adele* (*see* pages 392 and 493).

Note 210, page 603.

*Three Hundred Head.*

This despatch forms an excellent example of the inaccuracies which were allowed by Governor King to be incorporated into public despatches. He claimed *three hundred head* "consisting of One Hundred Cows, Fifty Heifers, and Fifty Young Oxen." King also made this claim, referring to the cattle which were lost in 1788, and stated that two cows belonged to Governor Phillip and "*the Ballance of a Bull and heifer*" belonged to government. At the same time as he made this statement, he enclosed Phillip's letter which stated in the postscript that one bull, five cows, and one heifer were lost, and that only two cows were Phillip's property, *the balance one bull, three cows and one heifer*, being the property of government. King's claim for thirteen-thirtieths of the wild cattle seems disproportionate and unreasonable.

On the 11th of June, 1805, Governor King issued an order to commissary Palmer, without receiving any instructions from England, requiring him "to direct the Superintendent of the Government Stock to draw therefrom the following Stock, Vizt.

One Hundred Cows, or Eighty Cows and 280 Sheep (half Ewes, half Lambs),  
Fifty Heifers, and Fifty Young Oxen,

for the use of my Family, being a full Discharge of all claims, For any of my Family or other Person may have by virtue of a donation of Arthur Phillip Esquire, first Governor of this Territory, of his present and future Proportion of the Cattle run 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.”

If the value of this stock is estimated at the prices obtained when the stock of Paymaster Cox were sold (*see* note 136), it will be noticed that Governor King received property to the value of about £7,000 by this exchange.

This exchange was held by King subject to the approval of the secretary of state. It was disallowed after King's death in 1808.

Note 211, page 606.

*Blank in manuscript.*

The *Coromandel* arrived from England on the 13th of June, 1802, and the *Hercules* from Ireland on the 26th of June. To one of these ships, Governor King was referring in this despatch.

Note 212, page 606.

*General Orders. Oct. 7th, 1801; Jan. 1, 1802; May 28; July 14.*

These orders will be found on pages 464, 469, 519, and 630, volume III. In the copies which were transmitted to England, the last order was dated the 22nd of July.

Note 213, page 611.

*Marginal notes.*

The marginal notes for the despatch marked Separate A will be found in note 183, and those for the despatch numbered 15 will be found in notes 196, 197, 198, 199, and 200.

Note 214, page 612.

*In the parallel of 33° 20' south latitude.*

This arbitrary boundary passes through Tuggerah Beach Lake, and is about twenty miles north of the present boundary, the shores of Broken Bay.

Note 215, page 614.

*On the 13th instant a ship.*

The ship was the *Mersey*, of 350 tons, commanded by James Wilson. In the shipping returns forwarded with the despatch, numbered 5, and dated 14th August, 1804, her date of entry was given as the 16th of April.

Note 216, page 614.

*The one I commissioned him to procure for the reason he gives in his letter.*

Captain Kent's letter was forwarded as Enclosure No. 5 to this despatch. Governor King had commissioned Kent to purchase an Arab stallion. Mr. Robert Campbell had imported one previously on the *Castle of Good Hope*, which had arrived on the 14th of February, 1803. In the *Mersey*, which carried Kent's letter, a second Arab stallion was imported by the master, James Wilson. This horse was called Shark; he was purchased by Governor King, who in the month of October following bartered him with the government for £150 in Spanish dollars, one grey mare and foal valued at £120, and four cows valued at £25 each, a total value of £370.

Note 217, page 622.

*This beautiful harbour is a harbour.*

This harbour was discovered and surveyed by Captain Kent, who named it Port St. Vincent, by which name it is still known. A chart and full description of it were forwarded by Governor King with a despatch, dated 14th August, 1804 (*see* volume V).

Note 218, page 623.

*The General Order of the 3rd July, 1801.*

This order will be found on page 257, volume III.

Note 219, page 626.

*Letter No. 8.*

This despatch and its enclosures will be found on page 541 *et seq.*

Note 220, pages 633, 635, 643, and 647.

*Per ship Mersey.*

The *Mersey* was wrecked during her passage through Torres Strait. The duplicates of these despatches were carried and delivered by the ship *Albion*.

Note 221, page 635.

*£33 p. Mo. equal to £429 p. Year.*

This forms another instance of the carelessness of Governor King in writing his despatches.

Note 222, page 637.

*My report . . . of the time the breeding and labouring stock would last.*

This return was forwarded with the general despatch, numbered 3, and dated 1st March, 1804 (*see* page 511).

Note 223, page 637.

*This supply.*

In the duplicate copy of this despatch, the following marginal note was added here, under date 20th May:—

“This supply is now rendered the more necessary to be extended by the settlements now forming at Port Dalrymple and on the So. Coast in addition to Lieut. Gov. Collins’ settlement at the Derwent.”

Note 224, page 638.

*I have, therefore, agreed with Mr. Campbell.*

In the duplicate copy of this despatch, the following marginal note was added here, under date 19th May:—

“By my agreement with Mr. Campbell, it is my intention to order the cows his ship brings to be landed at Port Dalrymple or on the north coast of the straits as circumstances occur.”

Note 225, page 643.

*Since closing a letter of this date to Mr. Secretary Sullivan, on the 16th instant.*

This despatch and the letter to under secretary Sullivan (*see* page 635) were dated 15th May, 1804. After quoting the date, Governor King at once

referred to the 16th instant. This is another instance of carelessness in the compilation of the official despatches, and at the same time demonstrates the fact that little reliance can be placed on the dates prefixed to the despatches. In the shipping returns (*see* volume V), the date of entry of the *Alexander* was given as the 21st of May. This discrepancy may be explained by the possibility of the despatches having been received on the 16th by sending a boat to meet the *Alexander*, and the ship being subsequently prevented from entering by adverse winds.

Note 226, page 643.

*The Alexander.*

This was the whaler *Alexander*. Two different vessels, both called *Alexander*, visited Port Jackson during the year 1803. One, the whaler, was of 301 tons, and was commanded by Robert Rhodes; the other was of 278 tons, and was commanded by James Norman. A third vessel called the *Alexander* was one of the transports in the first fleet; she was of 452 tons burthen, and was commanded by Duncan Sinclair.

Note 227, page 647.

*The vaccine matter.*

Governor King had suggested the introduction of vaccination in his general despatch, numbered 2, and dated 9th May, 1803 (*see* page 82 and note 37). The first vaccine lymph was received on the 8th of May, 1804, by the transport *Coromandel*, and on the following day Mr. John Savage, assistant surgeon, performed the first successful inoculation. Within the next few weeks, upwards of four hundred children were inoculated in New South Wales, and lymph had been sent to the settlements at Norfolk Island and at the Derwent River. Although Savage performed the first successful inoculation, Mr. Thomas Jamison, principal surgeon, and Mr. John Harris, surgeon of the New South Wales Corps, were equally instrumental in the dissemination of the cow-pox. On the 3rd of July, 1804, Governor King gave the following order to commissary Palmer:—

“As a public Acknowledgment for the Success in propagating the Vaccine Inoculation in this Colony, You will give the following Medical Gentlemen two Cows each, one remove from the Bengal Breed, as a Compliment from Government for their Assiduity and attention in promoting that Blessing.”

The three “medical gentlemen” were Jamison, Harris, and Savage.

Note 228, page 648.

*Under Secretary Cooke.*

Edward Cooke (1755-1820) had been a member of the Irish civil service prior to the union of Great Britain and Ireland. He was generally recognised as a great expert in his knowledge of the situation in Ireland. When he returned to England, he was appointed an under secretary in the department of war and the colonies, and he succeeded John Sullivan, as the under secretary in special charge of the affairs of New South Wales and its dependencies, when Lord Camden succeeded Lord Hobart as principal secretary of state in May, 1804.



# SYNOPSIS OF DESPATCHES.

From	To	Dated	Despatch entituled	Transmitted per—	See page	Acknowledged by—	Date of acknow- ledgment.
King, Governor	Hobart, Lord	1803. 1 Jan.	.....	H.M.S. Glatton	1	.....	1804.
Do	do	1 Jan.	.....	do	1	.....	.....
Transport Commissioners.	King, Governor	3 Jan.	.....	H.M.S. Calcutta	3	.....	.....
Commissioners of the Navy	do	7 Feb.	.....	do	8	King, Governor	1 March.
Do	do	9 Feb.	.....	do	8	do	1 March.
Hobart, Lord	do	14 Feb.	No. 1	do	16	do	1 March.
Do	do	24 Feb.	No. 2	do	33	do	1 March.
Do	do	24 Feb.	No. 3	do	44	do	1 March.
Do	do	26 Feb.	No. 4	do	47	do	1 March.
Transport Commissioners.	do	28 Feb.	.....	do	48	.....	.....
Do	do	7 March	.....	do	49	.....	.....
Sullivan, Under Secretary	do	10 March	.....	do	53	.....	.....
Transport Commissioners.	do	10 March	.....	do	53	.....	.....
King, Governor	Nepean, Sir Ewan	29 March	.....	H.M.S. Glatton	61	.....	.....
Do	Chinnery, William	31 March	.....	do	61	.....	.....
Hobart, Lord	King, Governor	5 April	No. 5	do	61	King, Governor	1 March.
Do	do	5 April	No. 6	H.M.S. Calcutta	63	do	1 March.
Do	do	5 April	No. 7	do	63	do	1 March.
Do	do	5 April	No. 8	do	65	do	1 March.
Sullivan, Under Secretary	King, Lieutenant Governor	5 April	.....	do	65	.....	.....
Do	King, Governor	5 April	.....	do	66	.....	.....
Do	do	5 April	.....	do	67	.....	.....
Chapman, James	do	5 April	.....	do	67	.....	.....
Pelham, Lord	do	6 April	.....	do	67	.....	.....
Victualling Board	Governor of N.S.W.	6 April	.....	do	68	.....	.....
King, Governor	Nepean, Sir Ewan	12 April	.....	do	68	.....	.....
Do	Commissioners of the Navy	15 April	.....	H.M.S. Glatton	69	.....	.....
Do	Nepean, Sir Ewan	16 April	.....	do	70	.....	.....
Do	Hobart, Lord	5 May	No. 2	do	73	Hobart, Lord	1803. 30 Nov.
Do	do	9 May	.....	do	73	do	30 Nov.
Do	do	9 May	Separate No. 1	do	109	do	30 Nov.
Do	do	9 May	Separate A	do	120	do	30 Nov.
Do	do	9 May	Marine	do	143	do	30 Nov.
Do	do	9 May	Military No. 2	do	159	do	30 Nov.
Do	do	9 May	Superintendents & Storekeepers No. 2.	do	220	do	30 Nov.

From	To	Dated	Despatch endorsed	Transmitted per—	See page	Acknowledged by—	Date of acknowledgment.
King, Governor	Hobart, Lord	1803. 9 May	Stores	H.M.S. Glatton	225	Hobart, Lord	1803.
Do	do	9 May	.....	do	233	do	30 Nov.
Do	do	9 May	.....	do	242	do	30 Nov.
Do	do	9 May	.....	do	243	do	30 Nov.
Do	do	9 May	.....	do	244	do	30 Nov.
Do	Sullivan, Under Secretary.	9 May	.....	do	244	.....	.....
Do	Nepean, Sir Evan	9 May	.....	do	247	.....	.....
Do	do	9 May	.....	do	265	.....	.....
Do	Sullivan, Under Secretary.	9 May	.....	do	266	.....	.....
Do	Nepean, Sir Evan	9 May	.....	do	266	.....	.....
Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Morgan, Sir Charles	9 May	.....	do	267	Morgan, Sir Charles	1804. 4 Jan.
Do	Secretary of War	9 May	.....	do	267	.....	.....
Do	Cottrell, Sir Stephen	9 May	.....	do	268	.....	.....
Do	Commissioners of the Navy	9 May	.....	do	268	.....	.....
Do	Victualling Board	9 May	.....	do	270	.....	.....
Do	do	9 May	.....	do	270	.....	.....
Do	Victualling Board	9 May	.....	do	270	.....	.....
Do	Sullivan, Under Secretary.	11 May	.....	do	271	.....	.....
Do	Nepean, Sir Evan	13 May	.....	do	271	.....	.....
Do	do	13 May	.....	do	271	.....	.....
Do	King, Governor	16 May	Circular	Whalers Adonis and Alexander.	284	King, Governor	15 May.
Hobart, Lord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King, Governor	Nepean, Sir Evan	16 May	.....	H.M.S. Glatton	284	.....	.....
Do	Sullivan, Under Secretary.	16 May	.....	do	297	.....	.....
Do	The Victualling Board	16 May	.....	do	298	.....	.....
Hobart, Lord	King, Governor	17 May	Circular	Whalers Adonis and Alexander.	298	King, Governor	.....
King, Governor	Sullivan, Under Secretary.	17 May	.....	H.M.S. Glatton	301	.....	.....
Do	Transport Commissioners.	17 May	.....	Ship Harrington	301	Commissioners	14 Nov.
Hobart, Lord	King, Governor	19 May	Circular	Whalers Adonis and Alexander.	301	King, Governor	15 May.
King, Governor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hobart, Lord	Hobart, Lord	7 June	Circular	Ship Harrington	301	Camden, Earl	3 Nov.
King, Governor	King, Governor	16 June	Circular	Whalers Adonis and Alexander.	303	King, Governor	15 May.
Hobart, Lord	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	do	16 June	Circular	do	303	do	15 May.
Do	do	24 June	No. 9	do	304	do	15 May.
Do	do	24 June	No. 10	do	306	do	15 May.
Do	do	27 June	No. 11	do	306	do	15 May.
Do	do	27 June	General No. 3	H.M.S. Porpoise and the Cumberland.	307	Camden, Earl	3 Nov.
King, Governor	Hobart, Lord	7 August	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	do	7 August	Separate A	do	346	do	3 Nov.
Do	do	7 August	Separate Judge's	do	350	do	3 Nov.
Do	do	7 August	Marine No. 3	do	355	do	3 Nov.

From	To	Dated	Despatch endorsed	Transmitted per—	Sec page	Acknowledged by—	Date of acknowledgment.
King, Governor	Hobart, Lord	1803. 7 August	.....	H.M.S. Porpoise and the Cumberland.	363	Camden, Earl	1804. 3 Nov.
Do	do	7 August	.....	do	364	do	3 Nov.
Do	Sullivan, Under Secretary	7 August	.....	do	366	.....	.....
Do	do	7 August	.....	do	368	.....	.....
Do	Nepean, Sir Ewan	7 August	.....	do	368	.....	.....
Do	Commissioners of the Navy	7 August	.....	do	389	.....	.....
Do	Hobart, Lord	17 Sept.	General No. 4	Ships Kolla and Cumberland.	390	Camden, Earl	3 Nov.
Do	Sullivan, Under Secretary	17 Sept.	.....	Ship Kolla	399	.....	.....
Do	Nepean, Sir Ewan	17 Sept.	.....	Ships Kolla and Cumberland.	399	.....	.....
Do	Commissioners of the Navy	17 Sept.	.....	Ship Cumberland	414	.....	.....
Yorke, Secretary	King, Governor	3 Oct.	.....	Whalers Adonis and Alexander.	415	.....	.....
King, Governor	Nepean, Sir Ewan	7 Oct.	.....	Ship L'Enfant d'Adèle.	415	.....	.....
Do	Hobart, Lord	8 Oct.	.....	do	416	Camden, Earl	3 Nov.
Do	do	24 Oct.	.....	Brig Dart	420	do	3 Nov.
Transport Commissioners.	King, Governor	27 Oct.	.....	Transport Experiment	422	King, Governor	14 August.
King, Governor	Hobart, Lord	31 Oct.	.....	Ship L'Enfant d'Adèle.	422	Camden, Earl	3 Nov.
Do	do	31 Oct.	Separate A	do	424	do	3 Nov.
Transport Commissioners.	King, Governor	14 Nov.	.....	Transport Experiment	425	King, Governor	14 August.
King, Governor	Hobart, Lord	21 Nov.	.....	Brig Wertha Ann	427	Camden, Earl	3 Nov.
Hobart, Lord	King, Governor	30 Nov.	Secret	Transport Experiment	428	King, Governor	14 August.
Do	do	30 Nov.	No. 13	do	428	do	14 August.
Sullivan, Under Secretary	King, Governor	30 Nov.	.....	do	438	.....	.....
Do	do	30 Nov.	.....	do	439	.....	.....
Do	do	30 Nov.	.....	do	449	.....	.....
Do	do	30 Nov.	.....	do	450	.....	.....
Do	do	30 Nov.	.....	do	450	.....	.....
Commissioners of the Navy	King, Governor	12 Dec.	.....	do	451	King, Governor	14 August.
King, Under Secretary	do	1804.	.....	do	451	.....	.....
Transport Commissioners.	do	2 Jan.	.....	do	452	.....	1805.
Morgan, Sir Charles	do	4 Jan.	.....	Whaler Honduras	452	King, Governor	1 May.
Commissioners of the Navy	do	13 Jan.	.....	Ship Argo	453	do	20 July.
King, Governor	Hobart, Lord	1 March	No. 1	H.M.S. Calcutta	454	Camden, Earl	1804.
Do	do	1 March	No. 2	do	457	do	3 Nov.
Do	do	1 March	No. 3	do	477	do	3 Nov.

From	To	Dated	Despatch endorsed	Transmitted per—	See page	Acknowledged by—	Date of acknowledgment.
King, Governor	Hobart, Lord	1804. 1 March	Separate A	H. M. S. Calcutta	517	Camden, Earl	1804.
Do	do	1 March	No. 4	do	523	do	3 Nov.
Do	do	1 March	No. 5	do	524	do	3 Nov.
Do	do	1 March	No. 6	do	528	do	3 Nov.
Do	do	1 March	No. 7	do	536	do	3 Nov.
Do	do	1 March	No. 8	do	541	do	3 Nov.
Do	do	1 March	No. 9	do	548	do	3 Nov.
Do	do	1 March	No. 10	do	549	do	3 Nov.
Do	do	1 March	No. 11	do	551	do	3 Nov.
Do	do	1 March	No. 12	do	552	do	3 Nov.
Do	do	1 March	No. 13	do	552	do	3 Nov.
Do	do	1 March	No. 14	do	553	do	3 Nov.
Do	Sullivan, Under Secretary.	1 March	.....	do	555	.....	.....
Do	Nepean, Sir Evan	1 March	.....	do	556	.....	.....
Do	do	1 March	.....	do	557	.....	.....
Do	do	1 March	.....	do	561	.....	.....
Do	Commissioners of the Navy	1 March	.....	do	561	.....	.....
Do	Secretary at War	1 March	.....	do	562	.....	.....
Do	Hobart, Lord	12 March	No. 15	do	563	Camden, Earl	3 Nov.
Do	do	14 March	No. 16	do	580	do	3 Nov.
Do	do	14 March	No. 17	do	581	do	3 Nov.
Do	Sullivan, Under Secretary.	14 March	.....	do	596	.....	.....
Do	Hobart, Lord	15 March	No. 18	do	597	Camden, Earl	3 Nov.
Do	Sullivan, Under Secretary.	15 March	.....	do	599	.....	.....
Do	do	15 March	.....	do	602	.....	.....
Do	Hobart, Lord	16 March	.....	do	602	Camden, Earl	3 Nov.
Do	Sullivan, Under Secretary.	1 April	.....	do	604	.....	.....
Do	Hobart, Lord	16 April	No. 1	Ship Betsy	611	Castlereagh, Viscount	1805.
Do	do	16 April	No. 2	do	626	do	13 July.
Do	do	16 April	Separate A	do	627	do	13 July.
Do	Nepean, Sir Evan	14 May	.....	Ship Mercury	633	.....	.....
Do	Sullivan, Under Secretary.	14 May	.....	do	639	.....	.....
Do	do	15 May	.....	do	635	Castlereagh, Viscount	13 July.
Do	Hobart, Lord	15 May	.....	do	643	do	13 July.
Do	King, Governor	17 May	Circular	Ships Honduras and Myrtle.	647	King, Governor	30 April.
Camden, Lord	do	19 May	.....	Ship Mercury	647	Castlereagh, Viscount	13 July.
King, Governor	Hobart, Lord	19 May	.....	Ships Honduras and Myrtle.	648	King, Governor	30 April.
Cooke, Under Secretary	King, Governor	29 May	.....	.....	648	.....	.....
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