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HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF

AUSTRALIA.

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GOVERNORS' DESPATCHES TO AND
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INTRODUCTION.

WILLIAM PATERSON.

WILLIAM PATERSON administered the government of New South Wales during two periods, from the 16th of December, 1794, to the 10th of September, 1795, and from the 9th of January to the 31st of December, 1809. He also commanded the settlements at Port Dalrymple as lieutenant-governor from the 5th of November, 1804, to December, 1808, with the exception of a short period when he was absent on a visit to Sydney. As lieutenant-governor at Port Dalrymple, he was subject to the control of the governor at Sydney. He was, as Governor Macquarie said, "an easy, good natured, thoughtless, lovable man," amiable but irresolute, fond of scientific pursuits and exploration; but as an administrator he showed no ability for government; as commanding officer of the New South Wales Corps he showed no determination; and both as administrator and as commanding officer he allowed himself to be the tool of designing persons.

William Paterson was born on the 17th of August, 1755. At an early age he developed a taste for botanical research. Through the interest and patronage of Lady Strathmore, he was enabled to visit South Africa at the age of twenty-one years. He arrived at Capetown in May, 1777, and during the following three years he made four expeditions into the interior, chiefly with the object of botanical research. On the first expedition, he left Capetown on the 6th of October, 1777, in company with a captain Gordon, and returned on the 13th of January, 1778. On the second expedition, in company with a Mr. Van Renan, he was engaged from the 22nd of May to the 20th of November, 1778. On the third expedition, he started on the 23rd December, 1778, and returned on the 23rd of March following, leaving Capetown again on a fourth expedition on the 18th of June, 1779, and returning on the 21st of December in the same year. The third expedition was in Caffraria, and the three others in the land of the Hottentots. He published an undistinguished account* of these four journeys.

* "Narrative of Four Journeys into the Country of the Hottentots and Caffraria," by Lieutenant William Paterson. London, 1789.

After the conclusion of his fourth expedition he returned to England, and is credited with having brought the first skin of a giraffe to that country. These expeditions developed a taste for exploring, which he demonstrated in a remarkable degree after his arrival in the colony.

After his return to England, Paterson was gazetted an ensign in the 98th regiment of foot on the 7th of October, 1781. With this regiment he went to India. In 1783 he was present at the siege of Caroor, and on the 4th of July was gazetted a lieutenant. In 1785, the 98th regiment was disbanded. On the 24th of September, 1787, Paterson obtained a commission as lieutenant in the 73rd (Highland) foot regiment. When, in May, 1789, the war office decided to raise the New South Wales Corps, consisting of four companies, for service in the colony, Paterson obtained the command of the third company, and was gazetted a captain in the corps on the 5th of June. For some months he was engaged in recruiting, prior to embarking with his wife for New South Wales.

Captain Paterson arrived in Port Jackson on the transport *Admiral Barrington* on the 16th of October, 1791. Ten days later, he sailed for Norfolk Island on the transport *Atlantic* to take command of the military detachment on that island. He remained on the island until the relief of his company, with whom he returned to Port Jackson on the 21st of March, 1793, on board the transport *Kitty*.

At the time of his return to Sydney, the administration of the colony was in the hands of Francis Grose, the lieutenant-governor, on whom the government had devolved after the departure of Governor Phillip on the 11th of December, 1792. Prior to Paterson's arrival, Grose had abolished the civil power generally, and had established in its place an entirely military government. During the two years of Grose's administration, the spirit of commercialism and the desire to obtain landed estates became the principal motives in life with many officers of the New South Wales Corps. The lieutenant-governor made no effort to curb these desires, but in many ways encouraged them, and he practically subordinated all the machinery of his government to the interests of his officers. The avarice of the military officers was thereby nurtured, and was destined to create endless opposition

to the administrations of Governors Hunter and King, and to culminate in the usurpation of the government of Governor Bligh. During the twenty-one months of this period (March, 1793, to December, 1794), when he was on duty at headquarters, Paterson was a passive observer and took no part in the schemes of some of his fellow-officers, although they were destined to play an important part in his subsequent life.

Within six months of his arrival at headquarters, Paterson became senior captain on duty, and second in command of the New South Wales Corps, owing to the departures of his senior captains, Hill and Nepean, on the 24th of April and 8th of September, 1793.

During this period, captain Paterson made the first of his exploring expeditions in the colony. In September, 1793, he set out with the object of penetrating the Blue Mountains. He was accompanied by George Johnston, John Palmer, and Edward Laing, and carried provisions sufficient for a journey of six weeks. The attempt was made by way of the Hawkesbury river, and on the fourth day after leaving Sydney they reached Richmond Hill, the termination of Governor Phillip's journey in 1789. In two small boats the party continued, and discovered and named the Grose river. They ascended this river for some distance, but after passing five waterfalls were compelled to abandon the attempt owing to the rugged nature of the river. Near the termination of their journey, a high peak was observed in the distance, which the explorers called Harrington Peak; this was probably Mount Hay. They returned to Sydney on the 22nd of September, after an absence of about ten days. During this journey, Paterson was successful in discovering several new plants.

Towards the end of the year 1794, Francis Grose decided to return to England. Accordingly, on the 15th of December he embarked on the store-ship *Dædalus*, and sailed two days later. By virtue of the penultimate clause in the commission* of Governor Phillip, the administration of the colony devolved on the senior officer commanding the troops. The senior officer was William Paterson, and the oaths of office were taken by him on the 25th

* See page 8, volume I.

of December. He administered the government until the 11th of September, 1795, four days after the arrival of Governor Hunter in H.M.S. *Reliance*.

During his administration, Paterson continued the system of government as established by Grose. The numbers of inhabitants were 3,388 in the colony proper and 946 at Norfolk Island, according to the muster in March, 1795. Paterson experienced little difficulty in carrying on the routine of government. He made grants of land of a total area of 4,965 acres, and gave several permissive occupancies, which were subsequently confirmed by grant by Governor Hunter. Owing to the scarcity of provisions in 1795, he was forced to charter the *Britannia** to procure provisions from eastern ports, but this action was adversely criticised by the Duke of Portland. He encouraged exploration by sending Charles Grimes, the surveyor, in the colonial schooner *Francis* to make an examination of Port Stephens; but he made no attempt to control the evil practices which were developing amongst the officers of the New South Wales Corps.

Within five months after the arrival of Governor Hunter, the first open conflict between the civil and military power took place. On the 5th of February, 1796, the whole of the New South Wales Corps off duty attacked and destroyed the house and property of John Baughan, foreman of carpenters at Sydney. This was the result of a previous dispute between a private and Baughan. In consequence of this action, Governor Hunter wrote† to Paterson and severely censured the corps under his command, stating that the military "must not dictate laws and rules for the government of this settlement; they were sent here by his Majesty to support the civil power . . . but they seem disposed to take all law into their own hands, and to direct it in whatever way best may suit their own views." Notwithstanding this scathing indictment, Paterson took no drastic action, and he allowed matters to take their own course. Prior to this outrage by the military, an assault had been committed on the person of John Boston, a free settler, by two officers and two privates of the corps in October, 1795. At the trial before the court of civil

* See page 503, volume I. † See page 577, volume I.

jurisdiction, Governor Hunter had reported* that the military had shown "a consequent want of that respect, which is at all times due to a Court of Justice." These two cases demonstrate the evil effects of the license which had been permitted to the New South Wales Corps under the administrations of Francis Grose and William Paterson, and during the command of that corps by Paterson.

Soon after the arrival of Governor Hunter, Paterson requested leave of absence to return to England on private business. This request was not granted; but in 1796, Paterson obtained sick leave on account of a serious inflammation of the right eye. In September of that year, he embarked for England on the store-ship *Britannia*, which had been chartered by Governor Hunter to convey sick and invalided officers and soldiers to England. Prior to this date, he had been gazetted major in the New South Wales Corps on the 4th of November, 1795.

Paterson remained in England until the beginning of the year 1799. On the 19th of January,† 1798, he was gazetted a lieutenant-colonel of the New South Wales Corps. On the 17th of May in the same year, he was made a member of the Royal Society, and about the same time he joined the Royal Asiatic Society. Whilst in England the appointment of Paterson as lieutenant-governor of the colony was under consideration. This appointment was discussed by Philip Gidley King in a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, dated 14th March, 1799. King advocated the appointment of a civil lieutenant-governor, but felt no personal objection to Paterson, who "would (if he acts from himself, without attending to the intrigues of those whose interests will consist in those improper sacrifices, which will, doubtless, be required) do what is right and honorable; and, having that determination, the colony would be benefitted by such an arrangement." Paterson had been in command of the military while King was lieutenant-governor at Norfolk Island, and King was fully conversant with his character and abilities. It is clear that Paterson was considered a capable man, provided he did not subordinate his will to the domination of stronger minds.

In March, 1799, Paterson was ordered to return to Sydney, and received instructions to hold an investigation into charges, made

* See page 602, volume I.

† In some army lists, the date is given as the 18th of January.

against the officers of his corps, of trading in spirits and other articles with the "lowest of the settlers and convicts." He embarked on the ship *Walker*, and arrived in Port Jackson on the 3rd of November, 1799. After his arrival, he neglected to hold any general inquiry into the conduct of his officers, or to prohibit their trading propensities, until ordered to do so by lieutenant-governor King* in September, 1800. In April, 1800, Paterson came into conflict with George Johnston. Paterson had received a report that Johnston (then captain) had issued some spirits to a sergeant of his own company, and charged it to the sergeant's subsistence at the rate of twenty-five shillings *per* gallon, whereas it had cost Johnston only ten shillings. When questioned about the matter, Johnston behaved with great impropriety, and Paterson ordered him into arrest. Johnston objected to trial by court martial in the colony, and Governor Hunter upheld the objection. Johnston was sent to England under an arrest on H.M.S. *Buffalo* in October, 1800. No trial was held in England; but Johnston was ordered to return to Sydney under arrest, where, in 1802, he was released and a reconciliation† effected with Paterson in the presence of Governor King.

On the 29th of September, 1800, Philip Gidley King appointed Paterson acting lieutenant-governor of the colony, but his full appointment by commission to that office was not notified to King until the 19th of June, 1801.

Paterson was now lieutenant-governor and commanding officer of the New South Wales Corps, and there is no doubt that, if he had shown firmness of character and decision of action in the disputes between King and the military, the course of history in the colony during the following years would have been changed. King, in a despatch‡ dated 21st August, 1801, made excuses for him, stating "he is a weak, honest man, and if he acted from his own ideas of right and wrong would do the right thing; but, unfortunately, he is, like many other men, made a knave's tool of."

On the 8th of June, 1801, the brig *Lady Nelson*, under the command of James Grant, was sent to Newcastle for the purpose

* See page 542 *et seq.*, volume II.

† See page 654, volume III. ‡ See page 246, volume III.

of examining the valley of the Hunter river. William Paterson sought and obtained permission from the governor to undertake the voyage. Paterson kept a full journal* of the expedition. The party was absent from Sydney until the 28th of July, and during this time they examined the Hunter and Williams rivers and the surrounding country.

During Paterson's absence from headquarters on this expedition, the command of the New South Wales Corps devolved on John Macarthur. On the day the *Lady Nelson* sailed for the Hunter river, the transport *Earl Cornwallis* arrived in Port Jackson. During her voyage, a lieutenant Crawford had died, and James Marshall, a lieutenant in the navy, who was transport agent on the ship, was charged with embezzling part of his effects. Macarthur caused an inquiry to be held into this charge, but a bench of magistrates acquitted Marshall of any felonious intentions. Shortly afterwards Marshall insulted Macarthur, who promptly challenged him to a duel. Captain Abbott acted as Macarthur's second, but he objected to meeting J. F. Jefferie, purser of the *Earl Cornwallis* and second to Marshall, as a co-equal.† In consequence, the duel did not take place, although Marshall waited on the ground appointed for a considerable time. On the following day, Marshall assaulted Abbott and attempted to assault Macarthur. Governor King, thereupon, ordered Marshall's trial by a criminal court for these assaults. The court met the day after Paterson's return from the Hunter river, and consisted of Paterson and four officers of the corps, James Grant, a lieutenant in the navy, and the judge-advocate. On the 29th of July, 1801, and succeeding days, Marshall was tried twice‡ on the prosecution first of Edward Abbott and secondly of John Macarthur. On the first indictment, he was found guilty, fined £50, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment; on the second, a special verdict was returned. Military feeling ran high about these trials. In a memorial to the governor, Marshall alleged certain irregularities against the military members of the court, and King ordered the members involved to make a reply to the charges. The officers refused to do so or to "take a retrospective view of any part of the proceedings on that trial."

* See page 174 *et seq.*, volume III.

† See note 122, volume III. ‡ See page 188 *et seq.*, volume III.

Governor King thereupon determined to transmit the proceedings and subsequent correspondence to England, and granted a conditional remission of the sentence on James Marshall.

In the controversy which rose out of the trials, John Macarthur took an active and leading part. Paterson joined in the decision to refuse to reconsider the trial, and also protested against King's statement that this refusal was a public insult to the governor's legal commands; but he would take no further action. Macarthur endeavoured to induce all the military officers to withdraw from all intercourse with Governor King, but Paterson refused to join in any such procedure. Macarthur deeply resented this refusal to ostracise King, and induced captains Abbott and Piper, and ensigns Piper and Minchin, to withdraw from all association with both King and Paterson. Soon after Paterson became aware that Macarthur had disclosed a private letter from Mrs. Paterson to Mrs. Macarthur, and also his own public and private correspondence. Paterson promptly sent Neil Mackellar as his second to challenge Macarthur to a duel. The duel took place on the 14th of September, 1801. Captain Piper acted as Macarthur's second, and won the toss for first fire. The antagonists were placed twelve paces apart, and Macarthur fired and hit Paterson in the right shoulder. Paterson was unable to return the fire, and Macarthur was allowed to leave the ground, at the same time stating that he would be ready for Paterson at any time. In consequence of the duel, Macarthur and the two seconds were placed under arrest until Paterson's life was pronounced out of danger by the surgeons. Subsequently Macarthur declined to quit arrest and demanded a court martial, which was refused by Governor King. Accordingly, Macarthur was sent to England under an arrest on board the bark *Hunter*, which sailed on the 15th of November, 1801. Whilst under arrest, Macarthur attempted to distribute spirits to each member of the military detachment at Parramatta. This forms a curious parallel to the distribution of spirits to the military at the time of the arrest of Governor Bligh. Paterson's refusal to participate in Macarthur's proposals, their duel, and the consequent temporary absence of Macarthur from the colony undoubtedly postponed a serious breach between the civil and military powers in the colony for several years.

Twelve months after the Paterson-Macarthur duel, further friction* occurred between Governor King and the military. This arose from the communication by the governor to Commodore Baudin of some reflections made by certain officers of the New South Wales Corps on the purchase of spirits from the master of the *Atlas* by officers of the French exploring ships. King had accepted these reported "complaints" without investigation. Commodore Baudin took exception to the aspersions cast on his officers, and King was compelled to make official inquiries. As the result, captain Kemp, from whose conversation the report had originated, promptly apologised to Commodore Baudin, and the apology was frankly accepted by the French officers. The military keenly resented King's hasty action in communicating a rumour to Baudin, and in this they were fully supported by Paterson.

About the same time, Paterson resented the appointment of G. B. Bellasis as lieutenant of artillery, owing to the fact that he was under sentence of transportation for participation in a duel. Governor King, in October, 1802, discharged his military guard, emancipated five convicts, mounted them in military dress, and appointed them as his bodyguard. To this also Paterson took exception. He further protested against the employment of John Harris, surgeon to the corps, as naval officer, and Francis Barrallier, ensign, on exploration duties.

In January, 1803, when Governor King was involved in further disputes with the military over the promulgation† of four libellous rhyming skits on the governor by officers of the New South Wales Corps, Paterson was on the sick list by order of the surgeons, and major Johnston was temporarily in command of the regiment. When the deadlock over the appointment of a new judge-advocate occurred, Paterson sided‡ with the military, and recommended such an appointment, which King had refused.

In a despatch,§ dated 24th June, 1803, Lord Hobart instructed Governor King to remove a part of the settlement from Norfolk Island and to found a new settlement at Port Dalrymple, placing it under the charge of Paterson. This despatch was received by King in May, 1804, and on the 7th of June following, Paterson

* See page 646 *et seq.*, volume III.

† See page vii *et seq.*, volume IV. ‡ See page 268, volume IV.

§ See page 304, volume IV.

sailed in the colonial cutter *Integrity*, accompanied by the sloop *Contest*, with the intention of founding the new settlement. Besides Paterson, on board these vessels were one captain, one ensign, thirty-two non-commissioned officers and men of the New South Wales Corps, one civil assistant surgeon, one storekeeper, and twenty convicts, intended as the first settlers. The rapid assembling of this expedition and its stores was remarkable. Bad weather and foul winds forced the *Integrity* to return to Port Jackson a fortnight later, and the *Contest* returned after beating about for a month. Thus the first attempt to found the new settlement failed.

Further and more elaborate preparations were then made. On the 1st of October, 1804, Governor King gave Paterson his formal appointment and instructions as administrator at Port Dalrymple, and by general orders, dated 24th September, 1804, he had defined Paterson's jurisdiction as over all that part of Tasmania north of the forty-second parallel of south latitude. On the 15th of October, Paterson sailed on H.M.S. *Buffalo*, accompanied by the *Lady Nelson*, *Francis*, and *Integrity*, and took with him one captain, two subalterns, and sixty-four rank and file of the New South Wales Corps, twenty women, fourteen children, one surgeon, one storekeeper, some free men, seventy-four convicts, and two convicts' wives, to make the second and successful attempt to found the new settlement.

On the 4th of November, H.M.S. *Buffalo* entered Port Dalrymple, but, being late in the evening, was compelled to anchor under the lee of one of the shoals. During the night a gale came up, and in the morning the ship drifted on to the shoal. After unloading most of the stores, the *Buffalo* was got off without damage on the fourth day, and anchored in Outer Cove on the following day. Owing to this accident, Paterson was compelled to select a site in this cove as a "temporary residence" prior to examining the surrounding country. On the 10th of November, the military and the prisoners were landed; on the following day the royal colours were hoisted with due formality, and the settlement of northern Tasmania was officially founded.

During the first eighteen days, Paterson was busily engaged in superintending the clearing of the land, and the erection of covering

for the stores, and in providing for his live stock, which consisted of one mule, two oxen, two calves, three sheep, two boars, and thirteen sows. On the 27th of November, H.M.S. *Buffalo* sailed for Port Jackson, but before its departure Paterson had found his stores deficient in many articles, and he requested captain Kent to leave him as much as could be spared from the ship. He also obtained permission from Kent for Edward Main, the ship's chaplain, to remain as chaplain of the settlement. This was Paterson's first appointment.

During the four weeks following the departure of the *Buffalo*, Paterson was engaged in a thorough examination* of Port Dalrymple and the river Tamar, excepting the western shore between Western Arm and the heads. After concluding this labour, on the 27th of December he had selected a site at the head of Western Arm as "the most eligible Situation for a permanent residence," and named it York Town. In January, 1805, Paterson had transferred his residence to the new site, but the settlement at Outer Cove was still maintained. Twelve months later, when the superiority of the ground near the confluence of the North and South Esk rivers for purposes of agriculture and grazing had been recognised, Paterson intended to remove his residence to a new settlement formed there, which he named Launceston, and to leave a military guard in charge of the settlement at York Town. With his customary indecision, however, Paterson maintained his headquarters at York Town, although frequently absent at Launceston.

During the first twelve months after his arrival, Paterson erected store-houses, quarters for the officers, and huts for the military and convicts at York Town. He was also busily engaged in locating the first settlers on the land, and in recommending land grants for them to Governor King, the first five settlers from Norfolk Island arriving on the 4th of April, 1805, in H.M.S. *Buffalo*.

The settlement was founded under the most favourable conditions. On the 19th of March, 1805, the ship *Sydney* arrived from Bengal with six hundred and twenty-two cows and ten

* See Paterson's journal of this tour, in volume I, series III.

calves, for whose delivery Governor King had contracted. Paterson directed that they should be landed at Outer Cove, but owing to the wintry conditions he was compelled to remove them to a more sheltered situation near York Town. Paterson made strenuous efforts to acclimatise them, but, being imported in the autumn, a large number of the cattle succumbed to the winter climate. In the following spring the survivors, numbering two hundred and fifty, were removed to the country at the head of the Tamar river. A shipment of live stock from Sydney was also received *per* H.M.S. *Buffalo* on the 4th of April. These stock, although they had been bred in the neighbourhood of Sydney, also suffered from the severity of the Tasmanian winter.

During these first twelve months Paterson experienced considerable difficulties with the military and the settlers. The military were insubordinate and complained bitterly of their rations. The settlers were discontented, disinclined to work, and had ideas that everything they did was to oblige Paterson. He was also much embarrassed for want of agricultural implements. The scarcity of provisions compelled him to receive and issue kangaroo flesh from the public stores. The hardships endured affected Paterson's health, more especially his eyes, but during all his difficulties he found time to cultivate his love of the natural sciences, and was constantly sending specimens of rocks, bird and animal life, plants, and timbers to Sir Joseph Banks, Governor King, and his friends.

At the end of 1806, Paterson visited Sydney in connection with the accounts of the paymaster of the New South Wales Corps, and was absent from Port Dalrymple until the 2nd of April, 1807. During Paterson's absence, the overland route from Launceston to Hobart was opened by Thomas Laycock, lieutenant in the New South Wales Corps. When this discovery was reported in England, the advisability of the maintenance of two independent governments at Hobart and Port Dalrymple was considered, and before Governor Macquarie's departure from England he was instructed to pay particular attention to the problem.

From the date of his return to Port Dalrymple in 1807 to the date of his final departure in December, 1808, it is difficult to trace any personal influence of Paterson over the small settlement committed to his charge in the way of development or

advancement. Paterson's health was failing, and he did little but carry on the routine administration of a settlement containing only a single company of soldiers, a few settlers, and of "absolutely only 100 prisoners."

On the 2nd of February, 1808, major Johnston wrote to Paterson and reported the arrest of Governor Bligh, and his assumption of the government. Paterson, on hearing the news, determined to return to Sydney, and take the command; but instead of sailing in the schooner *Speedwell*, which had brought the despatch to him, or in the brig *Harrington*, which called on her way from India, he wrote to Johnston on the 12th of March, by the *Harrington*, ordering him to send a ship, preferably H.M.S. *Porpoise*, to convey him to headquarters. Paterson at the same time notified Johnston that he was instructing his agent at Sydney to take up a ship at the expense of the crown to convey him from Port Dalrymple, if Johnston failed to despatch a suitable ship within one month of the receipt of the despatch. Paterson at this date appeared to have been determined to take prompt action. But his determination was short-lived, and his subsequent indecision may have been due to his previous relations with Johnston and John Macarthur; he had placed the one in arrest, and had fought a duel with the other.

After receiving Paterson's despatch, Johnston ordered H.M.S. *Porpoise* to Port Dalrymple, carrying a letter,* dated 18th April, 1808, signifying his willingness to surrender the command, but at the same time stating that a successor to Paterson had been nominated by the British minister as lieutenant-governor of the territory. When he received this despatch, instead of returning in the *Porpoise* to Sydney, Paterson determined to await at Port Dalrymple the confirmation of the reported appointment of his successor. Lieutenant-colonel Foveaux arrived in Sydney on the 28th of July, and on the 16th of August following wrote† to Paterson by the schooner *Estramina* requesting him to come to Sydney, or failing that to adopt a settled plan for the government of the colony. Paterson refused to travel on the *Estramina*, alleging as his reasons his bad state of health and the want of sufficient accommodation. On the 29th of September, he wrote

* See page 634, volume VI.

† See page 632, volume VI.

directing Foveaux to send H.M.S. *Porpoise*, or, if not available, to charter a vessel for his conveyance from Port Dalrymple. In consequence, H.M.S. *Porpoise* sailed from Sydney on the 1st of November, but did not return with Paterson on board until the 1st of January. The delay in the arrival of Paterson at headquarters, notwithstanding the receipt by him of requests from Bligh and petitions from settlers for the restoration of the former government, can best be explained by a natural disinclination on his part to take action.

Paterson assumed the government of the colony on the 9th of January, 1809, and held it until the 31st of December in the same year. From the moment of his arrival Paterson was confronted with difficulties. As the *Porpoise* entered the heads, he received a note* from Foveaux telling him that Bligh, by using his naval authority, intended to place him under arrest and keep him a prisoner on the ship. He accordingly landed privately near the heads, and was driven to Sydney in a single-horse chaise.

Paterson's difficulties with Bligh continued during the first two months of his government. Paterson desired to employ the *Porpoise* in the evacuation of Norfolk Island, but Bligh refused to relinquish his naval authority. Negotiations ensued, and Paterson employed Johnston and Abbott as his intermediaries. In vain Bligh was threatened with removal by force on board the ship *Admiral Gambier* for conveyance to England. He remained adamant, and in the meantime was confined to a small barrack. Eventually a compromise was effected. On the 4th of February, Paterson and Bligh signed an agreement,† whereby Bligh was permitted to embark on the *Porpoise*, and to take with him any persons he desired, provided he sailed direct for England, without touching at any ports in the territory or interfering with the government in any way. Within a few weeks, this agreement was broken by both parties. Paterson refused to allow John Palmer to accompany Bligh; Bligh issued a proclamation‡ proclaiming the New South Wales Corps to be in a state of rebellion, and instead of sailing direct for England, put in at the Derwent. Paterson's explanation was that Palmer had not settled his accounts; Bligh's excuse was that an agreement with a rebel was

* See page 17.

† See page 45.

‡ See page 73.

not binding. To Bligh's proclamation, Paterson issued a counter proclamation,* which terminated all further relations between the two men.

On the 28th of March, George Johnston and John Macarthur, the leaders in the usurpation of the government, and also former opponents of Paterson, sailed for England in the *Admiral Gambier*. Paterson appears to have had no communication with Macarthur after his arrival from Port Dalrymple, but his relations with Johnston were unfriendly. Johnston resented Paterson's action in not consulting him about Bligh,† and in his procedure in ordering him to England.‡ It indicates that there was some ill-feeling between the two, and this possibly may have influenced Paterson in remaining at Port Dalrymple during Johnston's administration.

After the departures of Bligh, Johnston, and Macarthur, Paterson's administration was colourless and ineffective. He was weak and vacillating, the tool of any strong man, and conferred favours on almost anyone who asked for them. He granted pardons with apparently no reasons,§ and as Governor Macquarie afterwards stated,|| “he was such an easy, good natured, thoughtless man, that he latterly granted Lands to almost every person who asked them, without regard to their merits or pretensions.” In the twelve months of his administration, Paterson issued four hundred and three grants, of a total area of 67,475 acres 3 roods 19½ perches, which was more than Governor King, the most prodigal of his predecessors, had granted in nearly six years of government. He also took the extraordinary action of issuing ten grants, of a total area of 1,970 acres, on the 29th and 30th of December, both days subsequent to the arrival of Governor Macquarie in the harbour of Port Jackson.

Governor Macquarie superseded Paterson on the 1st of January, 1810. Macquarie had brought out instructions to revoke all the administrative actions of Johnston and Foveaux.¶ He extended these to include those of Paterson, as it was probable that the omission of Paterson's name from the instructions was due to ignorance of the fact that Paterson had assumed the government.

* See page 73.

† See page 51.

‡ See page 50.

§ See pages 337 and 391.

|| See page 549.

¶ See page 82.

After relinquishing the government, Paterson lived in retirement until he sailed for England on board H.M.S. *Dromedary*, on the 12th of May, 1810. His health was broken, and he died on board ship, when off Cape Horn, on the 21st of June. Unlike most of his contemporaries, Paterson left a reputation which was untarnished by any suspicion of self-seeking, or of self-interested use of his official powers. He died a poor man, and his widow was granted two thousand acres by Governor Macquarie.

Paterson's influence on the history of the colonies of New South Wales was purely administrative, and was due to the accident of seniority and office rather than to any individual abilities. He arrived in the colony as captain third in order of seniority in the New South Wales Corps. By the departures of major Grose and the two captains senior to him, he became administrator of New South Wales in 1794. By seniority he became commanding officer of the regiment, and probably in consequence lieutenant-governor of the colony. As lieutenant-governor, he was deputed to found the settlement at Port Dalrymple. By virtue of the same office, he assumed the administration of the colony nearly twelve months after the arrest of Governor Bligh. The incident of his duel with John Macarthur probably had far-reaching effects, but in no case can his individuality be said to have dominated or influenced public affairs. He was purely a passive figure-head, and the little mark that he has left was made by his encouragement of exploration and his enlargement of the knowledge of natural history* in the two colonies.

* His botanical collections are preserved in the natural history museum at South Kensington, London.

FREDK. WATSON.

March, 1916.

The story of Governor Macquarie's life will be found in volume VIII, and of his administration in volume IX.

DESPATCHES.

HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF

AUSTRALIA.

SERIES I.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per transport Admiral Gambier.)

Sydney, New South Wales,
20th February, 1809.

My Lord,

1809.
20 Feb.

The departure of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise* for England with Commodore Bligh, affords me an opportunity of communicating to your Lordship a detail of the public events which have occurred in the Colony from the date of my dispatches by the Albion, 9th November, 1808, to the 8th of January last, the period of my resigning the Command into the hands of Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.

General report transmitted.

I lament exceedingly that the hopes held out in my former letters of an abundant harvest have not been realized.

Failure of the harvest.

An unusual continuance of heavy rains during the months of November and December last had so injured the Crops by causing a Smut, that the produce has fallen far short of the very promising appearance they wore, and the quantity of grain which has been saved will by no means prove sufficient for the consumption of the Colony.

Scarcity of grain.

An immediate importation of that Article (for which I understand Lieut.-Governor Paterson has adopted measures) is therefore absolutely necessary to supply the deficiency, and prevent the distresses to be apprehended from a failure which it was not possible for human prudence to have guarded against.

Importation of grain necessary.

On the 16th of November I commenced a general muster of the Settlement, which was completed on the 24th, and the enclosed

General muster.

1809.
20 Feb.

return will inform your Lordship of the quantity of ground in Cultivation, and of the Stock of various descriptions in possession of the Landholders and Settlers.

The result of the General Court-Martial held on Mr. Williamson having rendered it impossible for me again to confide to him the Situation of Acting Commissary, it became necessary to call on Mr. Fitz, as Deputy Commissary next in Seniority, to undertake the very important Charge of His Majesty's Stores, which duty he has accordingly executed since the 19th of November last; and the Superintendence of the Government Herds, which had been committed to him, as stated in my letter of the 4th of September, has again been entrusted to Mr. Jamieson, whose undisputed character for honesty has induced me to restore him to an employment which I could find no other person better qualified to fill.

Appointment of Fitz as acting commissary ;

and Jamieson as superintendent of stock.

Resignation of Kemp and appointment of Atkins as judge-advocate.

Captain Kemp, of the New South Wales Corps, having found it desirable to resign the Situation of Acting Deputy Judge-Advocate, I have ordered Mr. Atkins to resume the duties of that Office until your Lordship's Instructions shall be received.

I had no choice left but to restore Mr. Atkins, or expose the public to the serious inconveniences which must inevitably have followed from leaving so indispensable a department vacated.

I had previously offer'd it to such persons as I thought capable of properly discharging its various and important functions; but the great trouble and responsibility attached to it, the inadequate recompense, and the uncertainty of its duration, induced them to decline it, and necessity alone obliged me to have recourse to Mr. Atkins.

Bills drawn.

The Sums for which I have authorized the Acting Commissary to draw Bills on His Majesty's Treasury amount to £3,444 14s. 4½d., which expense has been incur'd for the purchase of animal food &c. for the persons victuall'd from His Majesty's Stores.

The Accompanying returns and Vouchers will show your Lordship the quantities which have been received and the prices paid.

Reduction in price of fresh meat.

Previous to my arrival, fresh Meat was taken into the Stores at one shilling per pound; but since the 7th of October the price has been reduced to ninepence, and at that price the quantity furnished (without the heads or feet) has been considerable.

My letter of the 9th of November will have apprized your Lordship of the Sailing of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise on the 31st of October for Port Dalrymple, to convey Lieutenant-Governor Paterson (agreeable to his requisition) from thence to Head Quarters.

1809.
20 Feb.

Sailing of
H.M.S. Porpoise
for Port
Dalrymple.

That Vessel, after a lapse of more than seven weeks, not having returned, I thought it expedient, on the 23rd of December, to despatch the Colonial Schooner Estramina to Port Dalrymple, and my letter by her to the Lieutenant-Governor will explain to your Lordship my motives for having done so.

The Estremina
sent to Port
Dalrymple.

The Porpoise, however, anchored within the entrance of this harbour late in the evening of the 31st of December, and early next morning the Estramina returned, after an absence of only eight days, having learned in Bass's Straits that the Porpoise had five days before sailed from Port Dalrymple.

Return of the
Porpoise and
Estremina.

Lieutenant-Governor Paterson landed on the first of January, and on the 9th assumed the Government of the Colony.

Assumption of
government
by Paterson.

In order to enable the Settlers to pay in grain for such Articles as they might want from the investments sent out in the Sinclair, I delayed opening it until the produce of the harvest should be got in; but, by the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor, the disposal of it has fallen upon him, except of that part which I judged proportionate to the number of inhabitants of the Derwent, which I sent thither by the Venus, Schooner, on the 11th of December last.

Disposal of the
cargo of the
Sinclair.

By that opportunity I conveyed to Lieutenant-Governor Collins my sentiments on some points of the Secretary of State's instructions for the evacuation of Norfolk Island, on which he required my opinion; and I beg leave to transmit your Lordship a copy of my letter on that Subject.

The evacuation
of Norfolk
Island.

On Lieutenant-Governor Paterson's landing, I represented to him the necessity of taking immediate steps for the removal of the Military Detachment and remaining Settlers from Norfolk Island, or, in case that could not be effected, for sending them a supply of grain—which measure I was prevented from carrying into execution from having no vessel at my disposal adapted to such a Service.

I thought it my duty afterwards to write to the Lieutenant-Governor on that Subject, and I subjoin for your Lordship's perusal a copy of my letter.

During the period of my Command, amongst other works executed by the Servants of the Crown, the walls and roof of the

Erection of
public
buildings.

1809.
20 Feb.
Erection of
public
buildings.

New Stone Granary at Parramatta, and brick barrack at Sydney (the plans and elevation of which accompany this letter) were completed, and the crops of wheat and barley on the Government Ground (about one hundred acres) were got in; and I had made arrangements for commencing the erection of an extensive range of Stone Storehouses contiguous to the Wharf of Sydney* on the annexed plan, the adoption of which I have strongly recommended to my successor, for the reasons assigned in my letter to your Lordship of the 4th of September last.

Returns of
pardons and
importations
of spirits.

I annex a list of persons whom I have pardoned and emancipated and a return of the quantity of Spirits imported and distributed by my permission from the date of my last return (6th September) to that of my resigning the Government.

Lands granted.

I also beg leave to lay before Your Lordship a list of the Grants given by me, amongst which are those of some allotments in the town of Sydney† (before held by lease) to Simeon Lord, Isaac Nichols, Andrew Thompson, John Driver, and David Bevan, on which they have laid out very large Sums of money in the erection of excellent dwelling houses, extensive Stores, and other substantial and useful buildings.

Grants at
Sydney.

The Justice of securing the permanent enjoyment of the fruits of their industry to persons who have speculated with such confidence and spirit upon the precarious tenure of a lease, and the policy of encouraging others to similar exertions, and thereby materially contributing to the extension and ornament of the town, are so obvious that I feel no necessity of enlarging on the motives which led me to the step I have taken in their favor.

Quit rents on
town grants.

I have made the Grants in the town of Sydney, subject to a quit-rent of two shillings and sixpence per rod; and I take the liberty of suggesting to your Lordship whether a considerable revenue may not be raised for the Service of the Crown by imposing a like rent upon all future grants of the same kind, which, instead of operating as a check upon the industry of the Colonists, would, I am fully satisfied, have a direct contrary effect.

The charter of
the City of
Edinburgh.

Your Lordship has been informed of the Agreement made by my predecessor in command with the Supercargo of the City of Edinburgh, for the removal in that vessel of the Settlers from Norfolk Island to the Derwent.

By the Charter Party‡ your Lordship will observe that this Vessel was hired at Twenty-three Shillings per ton per month (to

* Note 2. † Note 3. ‡ Note 4.

be paid in timber), but that no time was limited for the performance of the Voyage. It was, however, clearly understood by the contracting parties that it was not to exceed ten weeks.

1809.
20 Feb.

The City of Edinburgh sail'd from hence on the 26th of May last, and after three months' absence, all hopes of her return having been given up, it was deemed unnecessary to persevere in preparing the timber, in which almost all the Sawyers, and a great number of the most useful labourers in the Settlement, had been employed, to the great inconvenience of His Majesty's Service, and the hindrance of many other more essential works.

Extended
voyage of the
City of
Edinburgh.

On the 9th of November, however, the City of Edinburgh arrived at Port Jackson, having consumed upwards of twenty-seven weeks in the accomplishment of a Voyage she was virtually bound to have performed in ten; and the Supercargo demanded the Sum of three thousand six hundred pounds for the freight, offering to take the timber which had been prepared (estimated at two thousand eight hundred and thirty pounds) in part payment, and requiring the remainder in money, or goods from the Public Stores.

Payment for
freight of the
City of
Edinburgh.

Having reason to be convinced that the delays she met were owing to her not having been in a proper state of equipment for such a Voyage, I thought it my duty to resist so exorbitant and unjustifiable a demand, and offer'd to pay, either in money or timber, the two thousand pounds stipulated by the Charter party, which sum was fixed upon as the highest then under any possible contingency the freight could be calculated to amount to.

Settlement
offered.

Mr. Berry,* the Supercargo, having declined to receive the Sum as a full compensation for the hire of the Ship, I have referr'd him to your Lordship for a final adjustment of his claims, and have promised to lay before you the correspondence which has taken place between him and me upon that Subject.

Adjustment
of claims
referred to
England.

During the Government of Captain Bligh a duty of two pounds ten shillings per ton was laid upon the reshipment at this port of Sandal-wood landed from the Colonial vessels, and brought from the Fejee Islands, which lie within the limits of the Colony.†

The trade in
sandal-wood.

As Vessels of this description are prohibited from proceeding to China (the only market for Sandal-wood) they are obliged to return and deposit their Cargoes here until opportunity can be found of reshipping them in bottoms privileged to navigate beyond the extent of this territory.

1809.
20 Feb.

The trade in
sandal-wood.

Neutral Ships, and those licensed by the East India Company, which arrive here laden with the same article, not being under the like necessity of landing it, are consequently not liable to the duty, which, therefore, falls on the Colonial Vessels alone, and these are subject to the additional disadvantage of being fitted out and kept in repair at a most enormous expense, from the circumstance of there being in this Country no regular depôt of naval Stores for mercantile purposes from whence they may be furnished with the necessary Supplies.

Suspension of
the duty on
sandal-wood.

These considerations have induced me, in compliance with the request of the persons concerned in the Colonial Vessels, to suspend (until your Lordship's instructions shall be received) the levying of a tax so partial in its pressure, and to direct that on reshipping the Sandal-wood, security be given by the proprietors for the payment, when required, of the two pounds ten shillings per ton should the continuance of the duty meet your Lordship's approval.

Arrival of the
transports
Speke and
Admiral
Gambier.

The Speke arrived here on the 27th of November with ninety-seven females, and the Admiral Gambier on the 20th of December with one hundred and ninety-seven male convicts. The healthy and cleanly state in which the prisoners from both Ships were landed is a strong proof of the care and humanity with which they were treated during the Voyage.

Reasons for
Foveaux's
return to
England.

As my presence at Head Quarters can, without inconvenience to His Majesty's Service, be dispensed with, and as Lieut't-Governor Paterson does not conceive it essential that an Officer of my Rank should replace him in the Command at Port Dalrymple, he has permitted me to return to Europe for the purpose of learning your Lordship's future Views with respect to Norfolk Island, and of representing the melancholy Situation of the Settlers sent from thence to the Derwent, and in hopes of my being able to devise some arrangement which may meet your Lordship's concurrence for the relief of those unfortunate people.

Proposed
departure in
the Æolus.

I have engaged a passage in the Æolus, which is expected to sail in three weeks; and as there may be probably many points on which your Lordship may require more particular details and clearer explanations than I have been able to convey in my several letters, I trust my return to England will not be found altogether useless to the interests of His Majesty's Government in this Colony and its Dependencies.

I have, &c.,
J. FOVEAUX.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

ABSTRACT from the Returns made by the Settlers and other Inhabitants of Sydney, New South Wales, at a Muster taken on the 16th and 24th days of November, 1808, of the Quantity of Land in Cultivation and Stock in their Possession, also a Return of the Land in Cultivation and Stock in this Settlement belonging to the Crown.

To whom belonging.	Number of Acres in—											Horses.		Horned Cattle.			Sheep.		Goats.		Swine.	
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Orchard.	Flax and Hemp.	Male.	Female.	Bulls.	Cows.	Oxen.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
The Crown	90	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	29	18	21	1,791	1,800	395	604	..	..	..	..	..
Officers, Civil and Military	326½	178	22½	13	1½	19½	65	6	81	146	38	1,111	696	2,638	5,298	40	73	486	537	..		
Settlers	6,460½	3,211½	512	79½	98½	281½	13	481	258	329	40	1,906	1,172	7,449	15,327	799	1,670	7,693	7,435	..		
Persons not holding Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	35	19	307	103	325	1,222	97	296	1,641	1,576	..
Total	6,877	3,389½	544½	92½	100½	301	13	546½	411	529	118	5,115	3,771	10,807	22,451	936	2,039	9,820	9,548	19,368		
									940			9,004		32,358		2,975						

J. FOVEAUX.

1809.
20 Feb.
Returns of live stock and agriculture.

1809.
20 Feb.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[1] LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO DEPUTY-COMMISSARY FITZ.
Sir, Head Quarters, Sydney, 14th Novr., 1808.

When Mr. Wilshire was named by me to take charge of His Majesty's Stores, it was uncertain how long it might be necessary to continue him in the execution of that duty, the reinstatement of Mr. Williamson as Acting Commissary or the continuance of his Suspension depending upon the result of a General Court Martial then ordered to investigate his conduct. As I found you engaged in the very important duty of managing and attending to the Government herds of cattle, I did not think it expedient (while the duration of Mr. Williamson's Suspension was doubtful) to require you to undertake the charge of the Public Stores. But as I have found it necessary to submit the proceedings of the General Court Martial to the approval of His Majesty, and consequently cannot take it upon myself to relieve Mr. Williamson from Arrest, I feel it my duty in consequence thereof and the prior Suspension of Mr. Palmer, the principal Commissary, to call upon you as Deputy Commissary next in Seniority to take upon you the care and Superintendance of His Majesty's Stores.

I have to request as early an answer as may be convenient to this letter, as should you prefer retaining the management of the Government herds (to which I have no objection) to undertaking the Situation of Acting Commissary, it will be necessary for me to order Mr. Broughton to perform that duty, as he holds the Commission, and in point of Seniority is next to yourself, of Deputy Commissary upon the Establishment of this Colony.

I am, &c.,

J. FOVEAUX.

[2] DEPUTY-COMMISSARY FITZ TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX.
Sir, Sydney, 17th November, 1808.

I was duly honored with your letter of the 14th Inst. calling on me as a Senior Deputy Commissary upon the Establishment of this Colony to take upon me the charge of His Majesty's Stores. In answer to which I beg leave to say that I shall hold myself in readiness to take upon me this responsible Situation; altho' I shall do so with extreme reluctance, as I should relinquish my claim to the Commissariat in favor of Mr. Broughton with the utmost willingness was not I apprehensive that it may hereafter be deemed advisable to send a Deputy Commissary to Port Dalrymple, and in that case this tour Duty would most probably devolve upon me, which would be a most Serious inconvenience to my family.

I have, &c.,

R. FITZ.

Appointment
as acting
commissary
offered to
R. Fitz.

Acceptance of
position as
acting
commissary
by Fitz.

[3] GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters, 19th November, 1808.

ROBERT FITZ, Esquire, Deputy Commissary, is appointed to Act as Commissary, and to take the Charge of His Majesty's Stores till further orders.

1809.
20 Feb.Appointment
of Fitz as
commissary.

By command of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.

JAMES FINUCANE, Secretary.

A true Copy: RICHARD ATKINS.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

WARRANT TO COMMISSARY FOR PAYMENTS.

By His Honor Joseph Foveaux, Esquire, &c., &c.

YOU are hereby ordered and directed to draw Two Sets of Bills (Nos. 1 and 2) of Exchange on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, No. 1 in favour of John McArthur Esquire or order for the Sum of Eighty Seven pounds five Shillings Sterling, being to liquidate receipts given in payment for One thousand Seven hundred and forty five pounds of mutton at one shilling per pound. And No. 2 in favor of Thomas Jamison Esqr. or Order for the Sum of one hundred and twenty four pounds Sterling being to liquidate receipts given in payment for Fifty nine Bushels of Wheat at ten shillings per Bushel, and Three hundred and seventy eight Bushels of Maize at five Shillings per Bushel purchased by my Order for the purpose of Victualling those necessarily supported by the Crown at the different Settlements in this Colony between the 2nd and 30th of September 1808.

Warrant for
payments by
the commissary.

Given under my hand at Head Quarters, Sydney, this 30th day of September, 1808.

J. FOVEAUX.

[Copies of the accounts and vouchers will be found in a volume in series II.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

LIEUT.-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO LIEUT.-GOVERNOR PATERSON.

Sir, Headquarters, Sydney, 21st December, 1808.

Having received information that it is the intention of Commodore Bligh to give orders to the Officer commanding His Majesty's Ship Porpoise to put you under arrest, and detain you on board as a prisoner as soon as the Vessel shall arrive in the harbour, I have thought it my duty to adopt such measures as appear to me most likely to counteract his designs, and to ensure your landing in safety, and assuming the command as Lieutenant-Governor of the Territory.

Arrest of
Paterson
proposed by
Bligh.

Fifty-one days having now elapsed since the Porpoise sailed from hence for the purpose of conveying you hither, and as so extraordinary a delay has given rise to great apprehensions

Fears for the
safety of
H.M.S.
Porpoise.

1809.
20 Feb.

Fears for the
safety of
H.M.S.
Porpoise.

Necessity for
Paterson's
early arrival
at Sydney.

for her Safety, I have yielded to the Solicitation of Captain Porteus (who has been commissioned by the Admiralty to command her) to send the *Estramina* to Port Dalrymple to ascertain her Situation, and, if necessary, to render her every possible assistance. Lieut. Oxley, who has likewise been appointed to her, takes a passage in the *Estramina*, and is the bearer of this letter.

As Commodore Bligh evinces a more than usual determination to disturb the peace of the Colony, I must once more point out to you the absolute necessity of putting an end to the State of Suspense I have been kept in for nearly five months, It being impossible for me to act with that degree of decision which the interests of His Majesty's Government require so long as I hold the Command under the very embarrassing circumstances in which I have been placed by the impediments that have hitherto so unfortunately prevented your appearance at Head Quarters.

I avail myself of the opportunity offer'd by the *Estramina* to send forty casks of salt provisions for the Settlement at Port Dalrymple, and I beg to communicate to you that the promotion of Lieut'nt John Brabyn to be a Captain in the New South Wales Corps appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 13th February last.

I have, &c.,

J. FOVEAUX.

Promotion of
John Brabyn.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

LIEUT.-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO LIEUT.-GOVERNOR COLLINS.

Head Quarters, Sydney, Port Jackson,
10th Decr., 1808.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of October with their inclosures by the City of Edinburgh which arrived here on the 9th of past month.

In reply to that part of your letter of the 24th wherein you are pleased to ask my opinion on the following point, vizt.: "Whether the people stated in Captain Piper's return to be individuals not holding land, and who do not appear to belong to either of the three classes into which the Settlers are divided, are to be considered as free people, and as Such entitled to location of land at the Derwent" I have to observe that, from the tenor of Mr. Wyndham's Instructions, it appears to me that such persons as left buildings unsettled for at Norfolk Island, altho' not possessed of land there, are entitled to farms of thirty acres and to have buildings erected thereon Similar to those they left behind with the usual indulgence given to new Settlers. It also Strikes me that those persons who were paid for their buildings still have claims for farms and the indulgences to new Settlers as above, but I consider that none have claims for buildings on their farms who have received compensation for

Despatches
acknowledged.

Compensation
for settlers
from Norfolk
Island.

them at Norfolk Island, nor could the possession of land there by any individual be understood as at all interfering with his or her Sentence of transportation, and consequently none but those who came free into the Colony, or whose terms are actually expired, or have been remitted, can be looked upon as free people.

1809.
20 Feb.

Compensation
for settlers
from Norfolk
Island.

As to those who are free, but had neither lands nor buildings, it does not appear to me that any provision has been made for them, but every attention shall be paid to your recommendation in favor of such of them as may wish to become Settlers.

I lament that I find it altogether impossible to contribute to the relief of the Settlers from Norfolk Island by sending the Supply of Convicts requisite to furnish them with their stipulated number of Servants; but we are so distress'd for hands at this Settlement that I can scarcely find sufficient to carry on the Public Works. In the hope, however, of alleviating their sufferings, I shall strongly recommend to Lt.-Gov. Paterson (whose arrival is hourly expected) to send a Vessel to remove part of them to Port Jackson, who, from their good character, you may deem worthy of such indulgence, and who are not already established at the Derwent.

Want of convict
labour.

I send you a proportion of the last investment received from England, the invoices of which are forwarded to you by the Acting Commissary, and which contain a Supply of all the Articles sent out, except of earthenware, for which there is not sufficient room in the Venus. I have also sent three hundred bushels of Maize, and a Supply of Medicines, agreeable to your requisition.

Stores shipped
to Hobart.

Your letters for England have been forwarded by the Albion, Whaler, which sailed from hence on the 14th of last month.

I have, &c.,

J. FOVEAUX.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

LIEUT.-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO LIEUT.-GOVERNOR PATERSON.

Sir,

Sydney, 16th January, 1809.

As it may be expedient for His Majesty's Service to make you acquainted with the arrangements I have in view (while in command of the Colony) with respect to Norfolk Island, I beg leave to enclose you an extract of my letter of 21st October, 1808, to the Under Secretary of State, and of my letter of the 13th of the same month to Captain Piper, Commandant of that Settlement.

Proposed
arrangements
for the
evacuation of
Norfolk Island.

As you will perceive by my letter to Captain Piper that I have intimated to him my intention of despatching a Vessel to remove him, with the greater part of the Detachment of the New South Wales Corps, and the remaining Settlers, to Head-Quarters, it is

1809.
20 Feb.

Proposed
arrangements
for the
evacuation of
Norfolk Island.

naturally to be expected that no measures have been adopted by them for raising grain sufficient for their wants. It is, therefore, necessary that means should be immediately taken for supplying them with dry provisions, unless it be your intention forthwith to carry into execution the further evacuation of the Island. I would now, however, recommend that a Vessel should be sent for the purpose of withdrawing the whole of the Military establishment, and of the remaining Settlers, with the horned cattle, horses, and asses, and carrying them to Port Jackson, leaving on the Island a Superintendent, a boat's crew, and a sufficient number of Assistants capable of attending to the culture of the Coffee plant and taking care of the Sheep, which it will not be possible to remove with any probability of Safety.

I have, &c.,

J. FOVEAUX.

[Sub-enclosure.]

EXTRACT from a letter from Lt.-Gov. Foveaux to Edward Cooke, Esq., dated 21st Oct., 1808.

"ON the 30th Sept. 1808 there remained in Norfolk Island 258 persons of all descriptions, 8 horses, 21 Ass's, 72 horned Cattle, and 3,005 Sheep.

"As it appears that Government are anxious about the Cultivation of the Coffee plant, I have directed that a small party shall continue (until I receive your further instructions) to attend to it, and also to look after the Stock which at present we have not the means of removing."

[Enclosures Nos. 7 and 8.]

[Copies of the plans of the storehouses and barracks will be found in the volume of charts and plans.]

[Enclosure No. 9.]

[The return of persons pardoned* is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 10.]

RETURN of Spirits landed and distributed in New South Wales, by permission of His Honor Lieut.-Governor Foveaux, between 7th of September, 1808, and the 8th of January, 1809.

Date.	from what Vessel.	Gallons.	to whom distributed.
1808. Octr. 13th...	Snow Star.....	593	Officers, Civil and Military, and Individuals.

THOMAS JAMISON, Naval Officer.

* Note 7.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

RETURN of grants and Leases* made by Lt. Governor Foveaux during his command of the Colony of New South Wales from 30th July, 1808, to 8th Jan'y, 1809.

Names.	Quantity of Land.	District.	Grant or Lease.	Upon what Account given.	Annual quit rent and from what period.	
					£ s. d.	Novr., 1813
Dr. Robt Townson.	75 Acres	Botany Bay	Grant..	In consequence of instructions from the Secretary of State ...	10 0	Novr., 1813
Do.	1925 Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	2 0 0	Do.
Wm. Faithful.....	1000 Do.	Liberty Plains ..	Do.	In consequence of a strong recommendation in favor of his wife Miss Pitt from the late Admiral Lord Nelson.....	1 0 0	Do.
James Willshire ..	570 Do.	Do.	Do.	In consequence of Lord Nelson's recommendation in favor of his wife late Miss Pitt	10 0	Do.
Jemima Pitt	500 Do.	Do.	Do.	In consequence of Lord Nelson's recommendation, She being Sister to the above Mrs. Faithfull and Mrs. Willshire	10 0	Do.
James Meehan	130 Do.	Bankstown	Do.	His services and attention to his duty as Acting Surveyor to the Colony	3 0	Do.
Capt'n. A. F. Kemp	500 Do.	Cabramatta.....	Do.	His services as an officer in the New South Wales Corps and having no grant before	10 0	Do.
Do.	1 ac. 25½ Rods..	Parramatta town	Do.	On account of improvements made by him	2 6	Do.
John McArthur, Esqre.	2 Ac. 1 R. 10 P.	Town of Sydaey..	Do.	In exchange for the same quantity of ground at Parramatta on which the New Granery is erected	4 0	Do.
James Larra	2 Rods 13½ Perches.	Parramatta town	Do.	Having erected an excellent dwelling house and extensive buildings at great expence.....	2 6	Novr., 1808.
Lt. Thomas Laycock, New South Wales Corps.	520 Acres	Cabramatta.....	Do.	In consequence of a promise made to him of a grant of land for having first attempted and succeeded in opening the Communication between Port Dalrymple and the Derwent in Van Diemen's Land.....	11 0	Novr., 1813.

* Note 8.

1809.
20 Feb.
Return of lands granted and leased.

1809.
20 Feb.Return of
lands granted
and leased.[Enclosure No. 11]—*continued.*
RETURN of grants and Leases made by Lt. Governor Foveaux, &c.—*continued.*

Names.	Quantity of Land.	District.	Grant or Lease.	Upon what Account given.	£ s. d.	Annual quit rent and from what period.
Isaac Nicholls	75½ perches	town of Sydney	Grant	in consequence of having erected an excellent dwelling house, extensive Stores and other Substantial buildings at a very heavy expence	9 0 0	Novr., 1808.
Sineon Lord	1 A. 7 P.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 17 6	Do.
David Bevan	2 Roods 27½ Rods	Do.	Do.	Do.	13 7 6	Do
John Driver	82 Rods	Do.	Do.	Do.	10 5 0	Decr., 1808.
Andrew Thompson	1 A. 37 P.	Do.	Do.	Do.	24 14 3	Do.
Gregory Blaxland, Esq.	2000 A.	Evan	Do.	By order of the Secretary of State	2 0 0	Novr., 1813.
Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth.	500 A.	Parramatta	Do.	In consequence of his extensive improvements	10 0	Decr., 1813.
Mr. Chas. Throsby	500 Do.	Cabramatta	Do.	His Services as a Magistrate and Assistant Surgeon at Hunter's River	1 0 0	Decr., 1813.
Mrs. Elizabeth Paterson.	2000 Do.	Van Diemen's Land.	Do.	At the request of her husband Lt. Govr. Paterson who established the settlement there and who had no land in the Colony	1 0 0	Decr., 1818.
David Bevan	3 Roods 22½ Rods	town of Sydney.	Lease	Renewed for 14 Years in consideration of the improvements made on it . . . . .	.....	.....

J. FOVEAUX.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

1809.
21 Feb.

(Despatch per transport Admiral Gambier.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 21st February, 1809.

I have the honor to transmit to you the *Sydney Gazettes* from the 13th of November, 1808, to the 8th of January, 1809, the day on which Lt.-Governor Paterson relieved me in the Command of the Colony.

Copies of the
Sydney Gazette
transmitted.

I have, &c.,

J. FOVEAUX.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO THE BARRACK MASTER GENERAL.

(Despatch per transport Admiral Gambier.)

Sir, Sydney, 6th March, 1809. 6 March.

The Camp Equipage for one Company complete, which was sent out by the Order of the Barrack Master General, was received here in 1804, and expended afterwards in forming the Settlement of Port Dalrymple, the officers and men living in them till Barracks were erected—from the great utility I experienced in having them in a Colony so extensive as this, where there are frequent new Establishments forming, I esteem it my duty therefore to request you will be pleased to Supply the Regiment with Camp Equipage for one Field Officer and two Companies complete consisting each of one Captain, three Subalterns, five Serjeants and One hundred Rank and File. Since last December twelve months, the Corps has been increased Three hundred and twenty rank and File more and a great many recruits have joined it Since last June, at this time they are very badly off for Bedding. I request you will be so good to send out about 400 Sets, including Hammocks and also such a further Supply of other Barrack utensils as you may judge fit for our present Establishment.

Requisition
for camp
equipage.

I am, &c.,

W. PATERSON, Col. and Lt. Gov.

[Enclosure.]

In the Invoice of Tents and Camp Necessaries Shipped pr. H. M. hired Transport Experiment F. T. Withers Master (1804), we have the following particulars:—

Particulars
of tents and
camp
necessaries.

14 Flanders Tents	12 Food Kettles
14 Do. Poles	12 Kettle Bags
28 Mallets	12 Blankets
560 Pins	2 Captain's Marquee and Tent
14 Iron Collars	2 .. Bags of Poles
13 Bill Hooks	2 .. Bags of pins and
60 Canteens with Straps	Mallets

Certificate from Lieut. Piper and Mr. Jacob Mountgarrett Port Dalrymple Decr. 10th 1808, that the above Camp Equipage

1809.
6 March.

brought by H.M.S. Buffalo in Novr. 1804 "are from the length of time they have been employed in the Service of the Settlement entirely unfit for any purpose whatever, being entirely destroyed."

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
ORDNANCE BOARD.

(Despatch per transport Admiral Gambier.)

10 March.
Requisition for
ordnance for
use at Port
Dalrymple.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 10th March, 1809.

I inclose you a list of Ordnance which Governor King recommended to the Secretary of State in the year 1805 to be sent out for the use of the Settlement at Port Dalrymple, but as none has arrived, I presume the application has either been forgotten or lost.

On account of which as well of the length of time that elapses before an answer can be received to any communication made from this distant Part of the World to the Mother Country—I beg leave to request you will be so good as to lay the present application direct before the Honble. Board.

I have, &c.,
W. PATERSON.

[Enclosure.]

LIST of Ordnance for Port Dalrymple, New South Wales.

<i>Quality.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
Musquet and Pistol Shot	1,000 lbs.
Flints	5,000
Pistols	50 Pair
Cartridge Paper	10 Rheams
Powder Measure	1 Set
Lanterns (dark)	2
Brass Field Pieces Six Pounders	2
Twelve Pounders Iron	8
Shot &c. for Guns	
Common Powder	20 Barrels
Fine do.	4 do.
Lanterns	24
Adze'd Driver (Copper)	1 of each
Union Flags	2
Borax	4 lbs.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch marked A, per transport Admiral Gambier.)

12 March.
Arrival of
Paterson
at Sydney.

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 12th March, 1809.

I have the honor of informing your Lordship of having arrived from Port Dalrymple at the Head-Quarters on the first day of the present year. My Letter* to your Lordship from which

* Note 9.

place will have acquainted you of the principal causes of being so long prevented leaving that Settlement. I must add to these that a continuation of the most serious attacks of sickness, materially contributed to by the personal exertions I have been obliged to make in the formation of the Colony, have so shattered my Frame that I should have deliberately concluded my destruction by venturing a precarious passage in a small Vessel.

1809.
12 March.

Reasons for
delay of
Paterson's
arrival.

The very particular circumstances attending the necessity of my relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston in the command of the Territory had, I must confess, caused me to suffer much anxiety at having been so long detained, which was, however, considerably relieved by the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, announced to me in the Despatch of which the enclosed is a Copy, whose conduct towards the late Governor appeared so regulated by caution that I could not for a moment doubt he was influenced in the decisive line he found it necessary to observe by any principle than a sense of Duty, and a conviction of the impossibility of restoring with prudence or Safety to the Colony the Authority that had been suspended by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston.

Paterson's
anxieties *re*
administration
of the colony.

As I represented to your Lordship in my Despatch* of September 19th, I had myself determined to adhere to the most particular deliberation in exercising the Trust I have been compelled to receive, altho', as your Lordship will perceive by my reply† to the first communication I received from Commodore Bligh upon the suspension of his Power, it was my unqualified opinion that the Interests of the Territory, equally with his own, required that he should proceed to England.

Paterson's
proposed
action.

Immediately on my arrival within the Heads on His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, I received the following Intelligence by Express from Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux:—

“Having had information that it is the intention of Captain Bligh to give Orders to the Officer commanding His Majesty's Ship Porpoise to put you under arrest and detain you on board as a Prisoner as soon as that Vessel shall arrive in the Harbour, I have adopted such measures as appears to me most likely to counteract his design, and to ensure your landing in safety, and assuming the Command as Lieutenant-Governor of the Territory.”

Arrest of
Paterson
proposed by
Bligh.

Having in no instance given Commodore Bligh the most trifling cause to contemplate an Act of such unjustifiable Violence, your Lordship will judge of my indignation; but I resolved to pass over unnoticed his reprehensible intentions, and endeavour to convince him how unnecessary and Criminal they had been.

I had circumscribed to myself a line of conduct, in an observance of which I hoped it might have been possible to have rather

1809.
12 March.

Paterson's
relations with
Bligh.

ameliorated the Situation his conduct had caused him to be placed in, than in the most trivial instance recurred to further restraints. I lament, however, to add how fallacious had been my expectations when I conceived it possible to carry on the Executive Department of the Government in Peace and Quiet during his presence at the Seat of it.

Presuming your Lordship will have long been in possession of the whole of the Despatches of Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, and of the representations forwarded you by Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux of the State in which he found the Colony on his arrival, detailing at the same time the causes that obliged him to support the measures of the Officer he relieved, there is left me no cause to enter into the relation of the Events of the past year, as, in the possibility of any of the Papers I mention having miscarried, Triplicates are taken by the just-mentioned Officer himself, and Duplicates are forwarded with my present by the latter.

Truth, however, behoves me to say it appears to me, in the most unprejudiced enquiry, that the whole measures of the late Governor were so speciously arranged that under the semblance of being totally absorbed in intentions to advance the prosperity of the Settlement, and contribute to the welfare and happiness of the Individuals composing it, He bore the most rancorous ill-will to every Officer and Inhabitant who he conceived could possibly in the remotest manner interfere with a matured plan of exercising the high command with which he was honoured in the purposes of gratifying his insatiably tyrannic Disposition, and advancing his pecuniary interest.

Whoever was so sufficiently ill-fated as to be deemed an obstacle to the entire accomplishment of these objects were, I fear, by open or indirect means, certain of all the ruin he could ensure them; and so impressed were the Inhabitants with a dread of the Evils they saw gathering to overwhelm them, that it is painful at this Period to contemplate the consequences which must have followed the continuation of his power.

Your Lordship will perceive by the details I have alluded to that Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston saw it necessary to prevent any communication between Commodore Bligh and His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, from the determination he evinced of employing his authority afloat to the interruption of the Service of the Colony. When Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux arrived, under the impression, I must believe, that fatal experience would operate in certifying to this Officer the impropriety of exercising his power to the injury of the Crown, he removed the restriction; but a short time proved how erroneous had been his conclusion, and he was necessitated to recur to the measure adopted by Lieutenant-

Reports
transmitted
by Johnston
and Foveaux.

Opinion of
Bligh's policy.

Bligh's alleged
personal
animosities.

Restrictions
placed on
Bligh's naval
authority.

Colonel Johnston, when the circumstance of Captain Porteus arriving in the Speke again gave rise to confusion to the Colonial Interest, and opposition to it on the part of Commodore Bligh.

1809.
12 March.
Arrival of
Porteous.

The above Gentleman, agreeable to the Instructions from the Right Honorable the Lords of the Admiralty, very properly waited upon him as the first Commander of His Majesty's Ship to which they had been pleased to appoint him, who in that capacity gave him directions to place himself under his Orders.

At the time of the arrival of Captain Porteous the Porpoise had not returned from Port Dalrymple, on my landing from which place on the 1st January I found her again under the control of the Officer who, I am distressed to say, was not by any inducement to be convinced she was stationed at this Port with the intention of contributing to the Interests of His Majesty in the progress of the Colony, and not alone for the protection of his own person.

H.M.S. Porpoise
under Bligh's
control.

Much as I lamented the Situation of the Porpoise rendered it impossible for Captain Porteous to act without the consent of Commodore Bligh, and apprehended the consequences that would ensue from any power whatever devolving to him while in the Colony until His Majesty's gracious pleasure should be known, yet I felt so diffident of my Judgment being able to guide me in determining how far the Services of this Vessel were positively destined for the Territory, and, admitting that they were, how far it would be deem'd improper interfering with the regulations of the Navy should I attempt to enforce such assistance, that I proposed to suffer an Intercourse to continue, under the impression that if any unpleasant consequences should ensue I had endeavoured to act for the best, singularly situated as I found myself.

Paterson's
difficulties *re*
the naval
command.

The Evils I had apprehended became, however, too soon evident. Commodore Bligh, regardless of the peculiar Situation in which he was placed, regardless of the anxious duties he must have well known had fallen unsought for to my portion, and insensible that the annulment of his Power, from whatever cause proceeding, should not have induced him to impede the Interests of the Crown, endeavoured by every means to frustrate my wishes of acting with the consideration towards him he could not but have been aware it was my habit and intention to have testified.

He gave Orders, I knew, for all Dispatches being seized from every Vessel that might arrive, and caused it to be circulated that he should not permit a Vessel to leave the Harbour in which I might direct any Resident of the Colony to proceed to Europe; nor did he scruple to make use of the most virulent reflections on my having judged that duty prevented my replacing him in his

Bligh's orders
for the seizure
of all
despatches.

command previous to the Instructions of His Majesty's Ministers, altho' he must have been well convinced that his own and many lives would have been lost had I been sufficiently rash to attempt it; but these reflections were so industriously propagated by the Few who are interested in adhering apparently to him, that it considerably weakened the respect and confidence of the people in the Executive Power, and tended materially to slacken the exertion of the Settlers who have begun to revive from the lethargy and dread his Government had caused throughout the Colony.

These and many other similar circumstances gave me much uneasiness and vexation, disposed as I was to exercise the utmost moderation towards him; but I concealed my Sensations, and determined if possible to adhere to the resolution I had at first formed; his insensibility to the Interests of the Country compelled me, however, at last either to acknowledge myself incapable of resolution sufficient to carry on the necessary operations of the Government, or to resort to a measure, from the necessity of which I had most sanguinely hoped he would have relieved me, altho' those who had, from experience, acquired a more accurate Knowledge of him long before saw and represented the folly of my hopes.

Your Lordship will have learnt that the Evacuation of Norfolk Island proceeded so far as to render its completion necessary, previous to the arrival of counter Orders brought by Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux; and it having become absolutely requisite, to prevent their destruction by want, to transport Provisions there, or bring away the remainder of the Inhabitants left on the Island, I, on the 24th January, requested by the enclosed letter* that His Majesty's Ship Porpoise might proceed to fulfil the purpose, it having been intimated in Mr. Windham's letter, ordering the Evacuation, that it was, if possible, to be performed by the Vessels belonging to the Crown; and the only Colonial Vessel we have here not being of Burthen by any means sufficient, and the Porpoise being in the Harbour at great expense entirely unemployed, I considered I should be judged highly culpable by your Lordship if I incurred the heavy charge of hiring a Transport when she could so well accomplish the object required.

Under these circumstances, I confess I did not expect my request would have been treated with the contempt it met with from Commodore Bligh, who positively prohibited Captain Porteous permitting her to Sail.

The forbearance I had to this moment would have, if continued, now become criminal. I saw I must act with a decision I had been from many reasons anxious to protract, and instantly

1809.
12 March.

Undermining
of Paterson's
authority.

Paterson forced
to take action
against Bligh.

The evacuation
of Norfolk
Island.

Proposed
employment
of H.M.S.
Porpoise.

Bligh forbids
the sailing of
the Porpoise.

* Note 11.

bring to a conclusion a Contention that tended in the most glaring manner to the subversion of the Interests of the Territory.

1809.
12 March.

Having every reason to believe he was much swayed in his resolution to refuse the assistance of the Porpoise by those people who have by their former Counsel accelerated the Event of the 26th January, and who were in the constant habit of, I may say, living at Government House, I conceived it immediately necessary, in the first instance, to prevent their egress to it, and to direct that his communication with the Vessel should pass thro' myself, as had been previously found necessary by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston and Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux on a similar occasion before the arrival of Captain Porteous.

Bligh's
intercourse
with his friends
and naval
officers
forbidden.

Seeing also that no Peace was to be expected in this unhappy Colony while he remained in it, and sorry that I had not earlier taken the Step, I immediately proposed Terms to the Master of the Admiral Gambier, a commodious and new Vessel of 500 Tons, and informed Commodore Bligh it was my intention he should immediately proceed to Europe with Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston and such Persons as they might both require to personally explain to His Majesty's Ministers the events causing and arising from the Suspension of his Government.

Paterson's
proposal to
send Bligh to
England.

I thus hoped the Settlement could have some relief from the Convulsion it was suffering, and that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to approve the only step left me to pursue. In this intention I however met with the late Governor's usual opposition, he refusing to go but by force, well knowing how reluctantly I should resort to such measures.

Bligh's refusal
to leave the
colony.

I then requested Lieut.-Col'l Johnston and Major Abbott would proceed to the Government House with the Message* from me, and to endeavour by remonstrance to convince him of the injustice to the Service, and the impolicy to himself, in opposing in so pointed a manner the welfare of the Settlement.

Negotiations
with Bligh.

The hopes I had formed of the result of those Gentlemen waiting on him were, however, as fruitless as those I had before entertained; he refused his assent to the Porpoise contributing to the Support of the Colony, and was in consequence removed to an Officer's Barrack that had been provided for his reception.

Bligh confined
to an officer's
barrack.

I now determined to proceed in my intention of taking up the Admiral Gambier, and having notified my resolution by requesting he would give orders to the Master Builder for such accommodations as he required, he caused it to be intimated to me he wished to proceed to Europe in his own Ship; and seeing that the very heavy expence of the Chartering the Gambier would be thus saved, that the Porpoise was rendered otherwise useless

Bligh's consent
to embark on
the Porpoise.

* Note 11.

1809.
12 March.
Bligh's consent
to embark on
the Porpoise.

by the Restriction he has placed on her Commander, and desirous to, if possible, accord with his desire, I consented; in consequence, the paper No. 6* was immediately signed by us, and he directly returned to Government House in full enjoyment of all the Intercourse that had before been so freely permitted him.

Bligh's
embarkation on
the Porpoise.

On the 20th Ultimo, he accordingly embarked on board the Porpoise, yet has to this day given every reason to believe he is undetermined whether to fulfil his pledge or not; but learning that he has suddenly resolved to sail the first fair wind, I have to close my present letter under the apprehension of the Vessel's sailing† without any communication from me.

Bligh's alleged
abuse of his
liberty.

I sincerely hope my intelligence of his intention to leave the Harbour is correct, as his conduct since embarking has tended to increase the agitation of the Colony. So late as Friday he forbade the Master of the Admiral Gambier taking on board any of the Officers I have directed to proceed to England, in Violation of the promise he so solemnly made not to interfere in any manner with the regulations of the existing Government of the Colony, and guided, as he is, by momentary impulse, I shall not be surprized at any attempt he may make, however rash; but if he should again exercise with impropriety the power I have in faith restored to him, the consequences must ultimately reach himself.

Proposed
departure of
the Admiral
Gambier and
the Æolus.

The Admiral Gambier will sail, unless prevented by Commodore Bligh, on Wednesday, and the Æolus I expect in the ensuing week; by both of these Vessels I shall do myself the honor of forwarding such details relating to the department of the Commissary and the internal Government of the Colony as may be necessary to trouble your Lordship with, and I shall avail myself of these opportunities of replying to the Dispatches brought by the last mentioned and the Duke of Portland Transport.

Bligh's
witnesses.

Commodore Bligh having, when on the point of leaving the Colony, previous to my arriving in it, demanded that the Persons named in the Margin‡ should accompany him to England, I requested he would apprise me of the names of those he now wished should proceed, but received in answer that he declined taking any person except his Secretary and Domestics.

Palmer
prevented
from sailing
for England.

The second day after his Embarkation he however demanded that Mr. Palmer, the late Commissary, should be allowed to proceed in the same Vessel; but Mr. Palmer having obstinately refused to give any Satisfactory Document to enable the claims on Government previous to his suspension being liquidated, I have been compelled to prevent his leaving the Colony.

* Note 11. † Note 1.

‡ *Marginal note.*—Mr. Atkins, Judge Advocate; Mr. Campbell, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Arndell, Mr. Williamson, Magistrates; Rev. Mr. Fulton; Mr. Gore, Provost-Marshal; Mr. Oakes, Mr. R. Rouse, Mr. N. Divine, Mr. A. Thompson, Mr. Geo. Crossley, and G. Dowling.

These claims, exceeding the Sum of £2,000, are the greater part for grain delivered by Individuals into His Majesty's Store in the early part of last year, for which Colonel Johnston has expressed his readiness to take on himself the responsibility of drawing, to relieve the holders of the Receipts from the serious injury they are suffering by remaining so long unpaid. Mr. Palmer has been solely required to certify whether the Sums are to his knowledge due the applicants; but, careless of the disgrace he thus attaches to the Government Securities, he persists in refusing.

1809.
12 March.
Difficulties in liquidating government liabilities.

Previous to discovering Commodore Bligh's intention to embark in the Porpoise, I had judged it expedient, as I have explained to your Lordship, to charter the Admiral Gambier, which being now rendered unnecessary, I was much pleased to find that the Master, with the utmost readiness, relinquished the agreement I had made with him on behalf of the Crown, and further engaged, in consequence of a Contract which I have found absolutely necessary for the Safety of the Colony, to procure 150 Tons of Rice (as I shall explain to your Lordship in another Letter), that he could afford accommodation, free of expense, to any Gentleman I should have occasion to name as far as the Cape of Good Hope or Rio de Janeiro.

Agreements with E. Harrison.

At the several requests of Lieut.-Colonel Johnston, I have therefore ordered that Officer to proceed in this Vessel, and acquainted him that the whole of the evidence he might desire should have my sanction to leave the Colony, Major Abbott excepted, whose absence the Service of the Regiment cannot at this time permit, Lieut.-Colonel Johnston has in consequence named John Jamieson, Esq., Principal Civil Surgeon,* and John Harris, Esq., the Principal Surgeon of the Regiment, and Jno. McArthur, Esq., who at his particular desire, and stating them to be absolutely necessary to the Explanations he has to give, I have ordered to embark; he has likewise expressed his desire that the whole of the persons originally named by Commodore Bligh should likewise accompany him.

Johnston and his witnesses to embark on the Admiral Gambier.

I should not fail to express to your Lordship the particular obligations I am under to Lieut. Kent for the Alacrity which he on all occasions exercised in the Command of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, while it rested with him, for the Service of the Territory; and I have in a proportionate degree to lament that he is now under close arrest in the Vessel he thus so beneficially to the Colony commanded, having been placed in that Situation by Commodore Bligh the moment she returned from Port Dalrymple with myself on board, where he had taken her by the request of Lieut.-Governor Foveaux at the particular instance of

Testimony in favour of Lieutenant Kent.

* Note 12.

1809.
12 March.

myself, which Act, I learn, is stated to be his crime; but the laudable motives that actuated him will, I am led to hope, and rest persuaded, have their due weight.

Tranquillity
and prosperity
of the colony.

I have here much pleasure in relating that at no period have I known the Colony more tranquil, or the People more disposed to exertion in the different departments of their pursuits—indeed a general Spirit of Emulation seems to have prevailed among the Settlers and people of middling Property in increasing their quality of Stock, Buildings, and possessions of different descriptions, conceiving that the fruits of their exertions will be securely preserved to them.

Malcontents
few in number.

In all parts of the World there are some men who are uneasy under any control; it cannot be hoped that New South Wales should be entirely exempt from so general a distribution of characters, and a few, altho' very few, of this description of desperate circumstances, who were amongst the most clamorous in their wishes to be released from the Government of Commodore Bligh, have since his Suspension still evinced their desire for change on meeting the slightest opposition to their wishes—threatening Memorials, Petitions, &c., &c., to your Lordship.

Economies
practised by
Johnston.

The very rigid adherence to economy observed by Lieut.-Colonel Johnston in the period of his Command has assisted the discontented in reasons to conceive themselves aggrieved by his Government; but I should do this Officer the highest injustice if I did not acquaint your Lordship that I have convinced myself he has alone studied to promote the welfare of the Territory.

Witnesses
named by
Bligh to
remain in
the colony.

I have stated to your Lordship, Lieut.-Col'l Johnston has desired that the whole of the persons originally named by Commodore Bligh should now accompany himself, from having been declined by that Officer; but I have not felt authorised, from the State of the Colony, and the expenses that must have followed, to compel the departure of any more than the Gentlemen I have previously specified.

Despatches to
be carried by
Johnston.

Lieut.-Col'l Johnston will have the honor of delivering your Lordship my Despatches. I had expected Lieut.-Col'l Foveaux to be the bearer of them, who, however, now waits for the *Æolus*, he having requested permission to proceed to Europe, which, from the considerations related by himself in his application,* I have judged would be beneficial to His Majesty's Service. I have before expressed my sense of the discretion of this Gentleman in the very trying Situation in which he found himself on landing; and in the internal Department of the Colony so much more labor has been accomplished for the most beneficial purposes than

Testimony in
favour of
Foveaux.

* Note 13.

I could possibly have expected, that I consider essential Service has been rendered by him during the interim of his own and my arrival at the Head-Quarters.

1809.
12 March.

I now solicit permission to assure your Lordship that, in the many years I have had the honor of endeavouring to faithfully discharge the duties that have been incumbent on me as a Servant of the Crown, no instance has occurred which has caused me so much anxiety as the necessity I have described, and which has been alone palliated by the conviction I have felt that even could the presence of Commodore Bligh have any longer been permitted in the Colony with safety to its interests, yet the Suspension of his Authority from such causes as have actuated Lieut.-Col. Johnston to annul it, and the Intelligence conveyed to your Lordship, by which you must have long expected his Arrival in England, renders it absolutely necessary that he should proceed to Europe, to appear before those, as I stated to him in my Dispatch from Port Dalrymple, who alone can now decide on the Steps that have been pursued.

Embarrassments
of Paterson
in his
administration.

In the very embarrassing circumstances at this moment attending the Command of the Colony, if in any measure I have or may pursue I shall be judged to have erred, I entreat your Lordship will be assured that it arises from the perplexity of my Situation, and not from a deficiency of the sincerest wish and most earnest desire to so conform my conduct that I may ensure the approbation of my Gracious Sovereign.

I have, &c.,

W. PATERSON.

[Enclosure No. 1.*]

[*This was a copy of lieutenant-colonel Foveaux's despatch to lieutenant-governor Paterson, dated 16th August, 1808, which was also forwarded by lieutenant-colonel Foveaux as enclosure numbered 6 with his despatch to Viscount Castlereagh, dated 4th September, 1808.*]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per Captain Porteous in H.M.S. Porpoise.)

My Lord, Head-quarters, Sydney, 13th March, 1809.

13 March.

Although I have little hopes of my present meeting your Lordship, yet I risk it to embrace the smallest chance of communicating to you that the extraordinary behaviour of Commodore Bligh has rendered it absolutely necessary for the Welfare of the Territory to exact a pledge that he immediately should proceed to England; but so ambiguous has been his conduct since he has embarked on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise on the

Bligh's
unexpected
departure.

* Note 11.

1809.
13 March.

20th Ultimo, that I cannot with certainty calculate on the Dispatches I had prepared being actually delivered into the hands of any Officer on board from his having unexpectedly Sailed without Notice.

Despatches to be transmitted by the Admiral Gambier.

I, therefore, delay them to be committed to the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, who will sail in the Admiral Gambier on Wednesday, Duplicates of which I will also transmit by the *Aeolus* Transport, expected to leave the Harbour in the ensuing week.

I have, &c.,

W. PATERSON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per transport Admiral Gambier.)

19 March.

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 19th March, 1809.

Returns of live stock.

I have the honor to enclose Your Lordship a Return of the whole of the Government Stock at the present period and of the Issues that have been made since my Arrival at the Head Quarters.

Purchase of houses for officers' barracks.

From the very great inconvenience suffered in the want of Barracks to Accomodate an increased Number of Officers, I have been necessitated to purchase Two Houses Conveniently situated within the Military District but have prevented any direct expence by exchanging Stock for them at a Valuation so equitable that renders the Compensation given far less than the expensiture of building them, could I have found any other means of Sheltering the Officers.

Exchanges of cattle with Throsby and Riley.

Your Lordship will also observe that Mr. Throsby, Assistant Surgeon, having left some Cattle in the Government Herds at the Settlement at the Coal River and Mr. Riley, the late Acting Deputy Commissary at Port Dalrymple, having also left the whole of his Stock in the Government Herds at that place, I have granted them equal Numbers in exchange from the large Numbers Government have here, in doing which I have contributed to the Interests of those Establishments and the risk of transporting them where they are now Materially required is thereby saved.

I have in consequence ordered Mr. Throsby for 394 Sheep, 12 Cows, 5 Oxen, 2 Female and 7 Male Calves, to Receive 35 Cows, 6 Heifers, 5 Oxen, 4 Steers and 1 Mare, and Mr. Riley for 20 Cows and Heifers in Calf, 1 Bull Calf full bred, 5 female and 4 Male Calves to receive 30 Cows. In those left at Port Dalrymple are Six Females and a Bull Calf of such Value in a New Settlement that I should have been justified from their increased worth there in giving Two Head for One, but I have

made an Equivalent by Exchanging Cows for the young Stock and I shall direct that they are not or their increase to be alienated to any Individual from the Government Herds.

1809.
19 March.

Mr. Broughton, the Deputy Commissary of Norfolk Island, having left there 7 Cows, 4 Working Oxen, 6 Oxen and Heifers, 6 Calves, 1 Dwelling House with Skillings adjoining 47 feet by 14 feet framed and Weather Boarded, Wainscoated inside, an upper Story, Glazed &c. 1 Kitchen adjoining Framed and Weather Boarded and Boarded Loft with 166 Sheep, I have as an adequate Compensation for the Same directed him to receive 33 Cows.

Cows given in compensation to Broughton.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of this return is not available.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per transport Admiral Gambier.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 19th March, 1809.

I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Cooke's Dispatch of the 7th June, 1808, requiring a Return of the Names and Dates of the Appointments of the Several Collectors of the Customs or Settlement duties in this Colony Specifying their respective Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments, and in what manner they account for such Duties collected by them which Return I have herewith enclosed.

Returns relating to collectors of customs.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of this return is not available.]

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per transport Admiral Gambier.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 20th March, 1809.

20 March.

Since my Letter of the 31st of December last, a Duplicate of which accompanies this, I have the honor of acquainting your Lordship, that the Acting Commissary applied for my Authority for drawing Bills on His Majesty's Treasury to the amount of Five hundred and ninety eight pounds, Eleven Shillings to liquidate Receipts given in Payment for grain and Animal Food, purchased between the 1st October and 31st December 1808,—which Sum forms a part of the Balance of £1,201 14s. 4½d., due on the latter period, as stated in my Letter of that date. I

Commissary authorised to draw bills.

therefore ordered him to draw the following Sets, in favor of the Persons undermentioned, which I shall hope your Lordship will approve of, Vizt. :—

No. 13 favor of	Thomas Jamison	£106	8	0
„ 14 ———	Walter Davidson	117	14	3
„ 15 ———	Messrs. Campbell and Co.	151	0	6
„ 16 ———	A. Fenn Kemp	59	5	9
„ 17 ———	Garnham Blaxcell	164	2	6
		<hr/>		
		£598	11	0
		<hr/>		

The Persons' Receipts in whose favor the Bills are drawn are here enclosed, and the Vouchers for the whole of the Expences during that period I had the honor of Administering the Government of this Colony accompanying my letter of the 31st December last.

I have, &c.,
J. FOVEAUX.

[Enclosure.]

ACTING-COMMISSARY FITZ TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 28th February, 1809.

I have the honor of acquainting you that the under mentioned Persons have delivered in receipts which are given in payment for Grain and Animal food purchased between the first of October and the thirty first of December, 1808, which form a part of the balance due on the latter period as per Account Current and Vouchers delivered, I have therefore to request you will give me the necessary order for Consolidating the same by Bills on His Majesty's Treasury in their favor Vizt. :—

No. of Bills.	dwn.	in whose favor drawn.	Amount.
13	1809. Feby. 28th	Thomas Jamison Esqre. . . .	£106 8 0
14	„	Walter Davidson Esqre. . .	117 14 3
15	„	Messrs. Campbell & Co. . . .	151 0 6
16	„	Anthy. Fenn Kemp Esqre. .	59 5 9
17	„	Garnham Blaxcell Esqre. .	164 2 6
			<hr/>
			£598 11 0

I have, &c.,
R. FITZ, Actg. Commy.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.
(Despatch marked B, per transport Admiral Gambier.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 23rd March, 1809.

I have the Honor of apprizing your Lordship of the Arrival of the Duke of Portland and Æolus, Transports, in this Port on the 25th and 26th of January, bringing Female Prisoners, Stores, and Meat.

23 March.

Arrival of the transports Duke of Portland and Æolus.

1809.
20 March.
Bills drawn.

Warrant required for drawing bills.

The Salt Pork and Beef brought by these Vessels, added to that previously on hand, leaves in the Colony and Dependencies Twelve Months' full ration from the 1st Instant, exclusive of all Supplies of Fresh Meat.

1809.
23 March.
—
Available supplies of salt meat.

The Quantity of Dry provisions in the Colony, I regret to say, however, is not so large, the expectations formed previous to the Harvest not having been realized from very unfavourable Weather attending getting in the Crops, which also has so much injured the late Maize that no reliance can be placed on the Supply otherwise to have been found in this Grain. Our scarcity of Wheat may be, however, attributed to another very prominent cause, vizt., the want of Prisoners, from which there are no means of complying with the Demands of every Settler in the Colony for permission to take men off the Store to assist them in the labour of their Farms, and thus, from this reason, very little new Ground is cultivated, by which the Old Lands so repeatedly cropped have annually a less produce.

Causes of the scarcity of grain.

I must, however, observe the exertions of the whole Colony are not now, as formerly, solely directed to Agriculture. It has followed, as a consequence to have been expected, that as Individuals, by their Perseverance, become possessed of property their desires for the Comforts and even Luxuries of Life have given rise to another Class, and we have now Adventurers in Shipping, Traders, Shop-Keepers, and Mechanics of every Description, who are, in part, as necessary to the Colony as the Agriculturalists themselves, each producing a source of exertion to the other.

Development of trade and commerce.

Many most respectable Characters have now also settled themselves with their Families in the Colony, forming a very material feature in its Establishment. Our deficiency of Grain, therefore, in a great measure arises from the Exertions and Enterprize of the Inhabitants being too rapid for the resources of strength in the Colony and not that Idleness which might have, without impropriety, been expected to prevail among many in a Settlement of such extraordinary basis; but in no part of the world have there been, under all the existing circumstances, more accomplished by the labour of Man than in New South Wales in the given period of its progress.

Commerce in advance of agriculture.

But this advancement has been the very means of temporarily contributing to the Difficulties of those employed in Tillage, by dividing the Number of labourers and advancing the rate of their hire.

Increase in wages.

I should also add that the Evacuation of Norfolk Island has contributed in a great proportion to the Inadequacy of our Supply to our Wants, as those people who, previous to their

Effects of the evacuation of Norfolk Island.

1809.
23 March.
—
Effects of the
evacuation of
Norfolk Island.

removal, by their exertions, fed themselves, are this Season dependent on the produce of other Growers at the Settlement at the River Derwent, where they have principally gone. There are now at that Colony upwards of One thousand Souls, and I am persuaded the grain grown in it will be little more than equal to the Seed they will require for the ensuing Season.

Agreement for
importing rice
on the Admiral
Gambier.

It may, however, be supposed that this evil will be but temporary; yet, fearing, from every enquiry I have been able to make, that the quantity of Grain in the Colony will not last its Inhabitants, even with the utmost economy, to the ensuing Harvest, I have, on the most serious consideration, judged it advisable to offer Mr. E. Harrison, Master of the Admiral Gambier, a Sum for 150 Tons of Rice that would be something less than equal to 10s. per Bushel, the price given for wheat—vizt, £25 per Ton—being as low a valuation as, I am aware, could have induced any person with hopes of the least advantage to themselves to undertake the contract within the time to which I have felt obliged to limit its period—vizt., 7 months and 4 days from the 1st of March—against which time I have bound the Contractor in a penalty of £5,000 if failing, from neglect, to import the quantity stipulated; and should it arrive after this period, and before the expiration of the year, I have bound him to supply the same at the low rate of £16 per ton, which, as 44 pounds of Rice is issued in lieu of 56 pounds of wheat, will make the price of the latter only about 6s. 6d. per Bushel.

Part payment
of contract
to be made
in timber.

The amount of the whole Supply will be, if it arrives within the first-mentioned period, only £3,750; and I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that I have stipulated to pay £1,500 of the sum in Timber cut within the Colony, which quantity has been already actually shipped, and the Master has further engaged to offer a passage free of any expence as far as Rio de Janeiro, where he proceeds for the provision, to Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston and the whole of the persons he may consider necessary to accompany him to England.

Possibility
of reserves
of grain.

Should it arise when the Stacks are threshed, from there being more grain than is expected, that our internal Supply will leave some part of this importation in the Stores, I shall think it the more fortunate, as from many years' experience I am persuaded the Interests of Government require that at least six months' reserve should always be on hand for the whole Territory and its Dependencies to provide against the casualties ever attendant on Agriculture, and particularly in this Country, distant as it is from foreign Assistance.

I have had so many representations made to me of the very great distress known by the Mass of Settlers and Householders

from having for many months been unable to procure the smallest quantity of Spirits for their domestic uses without paying the most incredible prices, that I have informed the Master of the above Vessel, if he can bring 10,000 Gallons, I will permit him to dispose of it in proportionate shares throughout the Settlement, provided the sum charged for the same does not exceed to the consumer 11s. 6d. per Gallon, duties included, which, I assure your Lordship, is essentially necessary to the Inhabitants at large. Since my arrival, I have permitted the gentlemen to purchase 13 Gallons, and the Licensed Victuallers, who pay for their privilege, about half that Quantity each, and I regret to have been unable to appropriate a part for general distribution; but the very small quantity in the Colony would render the portion that could be allotted among the numbers deserving it so small as not to counterbalance the time they would lose in applying for and receiving it.

Exclusive of the quantity of Salt Meat we have now in the Territory, I have the pleasure to add that the perseverance of the Graziers, and the laudable Ambition diffused throughout the Colony from the most respectable Inhabitant to the smallest Settler, of possessing and following up the improvement of Stock, affords every hope that the Colony may very soon, if proper measures are taken, be independent of Animal Food, and I must add I see the most material benefit will arise from taking such Fresh Meat as is tendered into the Stores at an equitable price proportionate to the expenses attending the Importation of Salt Meat, which, at the same time that it will in a proportionate degree commence to gradually decrease the necessity of transporting wet provisions from England, will encourage the Settlers to pursue their exertions in feeding Beef and Mutton, which must always here prove a more certain source of Supply than Swine's flesh. I respectfully take the liberty of suggesting that it will be of much moment to the internal advancement of the Colony in many points of view, if your Lordship should intimate your approbation of the measure.

I should here represent to your Lordship that the State of the Government Herds at Port Dalrymple have so increased and improved that a Draught of 300 Head can be sent from that Settlement to Lieutenant-Governor Collins on the River Derwent in the same Island, as it appears to me that the quantity of Stock at Port Dalrymple will prove sufficient for the want of both the Colonies; and having learnt that Messrs. Campbell & Co. of this place have had proposals made them for the Importation of a large number of Bengal Cattle by Lieutenant-Governor Collins,

1809.
23 March.

Spirits to be
imported in the
Admiral
Gambier.

Increase and
improvement
of live stock.

Cattle to be
sent to Hobart.

Disapproval
of Collins'
contract for
importing
cattle.

1809.
23 March.

I have felt it my Duty to express my disapprobation of the Measure to this House, of which I shall also apprize Colonel Collins.

Collins' action
said to be due
to Bligh's
neglect.

I must, however, in justice to Lieutenant-Governor Collins, add, the neglect of Governor Bligh in not apprizing this officer or myself of your Lordship's wishes that the Stock in the Settlement over which I have presided should be divided with that at the Derwent, has been, I cannot doubt, the occasion of the measure he has adopted; but from my own conviction of the necessity and propriety of the arrangement, and it having been ascertained that Stock can with facility pass over the Island, I had, previous to my leaving Port Dalrymple, determined to put it into Execution.

Estimates of
expenditure.

Having directed the Acting Commissary to make a Statement of such money as he can calculate may become necessary to be drawn for the support of the Colony in the present year, I enclose his letter and documents referring to and explaining the same.

Supplies for the
commissariat.

I have also enclosed the Acting Commissary's representation of the State of the present and future Supply required of Meat with his return of such Articles as he judges will be required for Barter in the Colony.

The price
of wheat.

I beg to assure your Lordship that I shall sedulously endeavour to prevent the expenditure of a Single Shilling that can be avoided. Should the Rice for which I have contracted with the Master of the Admiral Gambier arrive, it will much lessen the sum that must be drawn for; for, added to the £1,500 which I have paid towards it in Timber, the remainder will amount, even at the present Government price of Wheat, to a less sum than an equivalent quantity could be purchased at; but when I represent to Your Lordship that I am paying at this moment 15s. per Bushel for such as I consume in my own family, and that the Supply we have had hitherto in the Store has for the most part been tendered to enable the Holders to purchase Goods from the Investment sent for Barter, you will see I have great reason to apprehend that much difficulty will be experienced in procuring the quantity required for the Victualling the different Establishments at the Sum now given.

Reduction in
ration of wheat.

In anticipation of the Scarcity that will arise, I directed the ration issued to the Troops and those Victualled by the Crown to be reduced $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. wheat, being rather more than one-sixth, on the 4th Ult., and I shall consider myself fortunate to escape the necessity of making further reduction.

I have, &c.,
W. PATERSON.

[Enclosure marked A.]

1809.
23 March.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
Gentlemen, Head-quarters, Sydney, 8th March, 1809.

Having learnt that a Contract for the importation at His Majesty's Settlement on the River Derwent of a large quantity of Cattle from Bengal has been proposed by Lieutenant-Governor Collins to your House, I feel myself compelled to inform you that I am persuaded His Majesty's Ministers will highly reprehend the measure, the late Governor having been expressly instructed to the contrary by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, who at the same time intimated the propriety of a portion of the Cattle at Port Dalrymple being sent thither from that Colony, of which I was never informed.

Paterson's
disapproval of
the importation
of cattle
to Hobart.

From my own conviction of its propriety, Lieutenant-Governor Collins is, however, aware of my intention of directing a draught from these Herds to be made, which have already, from their increase, become sufficiently large for every Demand of both the Settlements.

I, therefore, conclude that you will be convinced that the Expenses attendant on this unnecessary addition to the Stock already in the hands of the Government in that Island will not be sanctioned by His Lordship, and that I am necessitated to express my own entire disapprobation of any attempt to incur it.

I am, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[Enclosure B.*]

COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE.

[1] *Governor Bligh to Colonel Paterson.*

Government House, Sydney,

New South Wales, 17 Jan'y., 1809.

Sir,

Observing by a *Gazette* of the 15th Instant you have taken the Command of these Territories, I enclose to you a copy of a letter† I received from Lieutenant Colonel Foveaux, dated the 19th October, with two Inclosures, stating you had intimated to him that the original of the Letter dated the 29th September last had been sent to me from you by the Estramina. As I received no such letter it must have been lost, and am therefore to request you will give me an attested copy of the same or authenticate the one I enclose herewith. I am, &c.,

Paterson's
previous letter
to Bligh.

WM. BLIGH.

[2] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Wm. Bligh, Esq.*

Sir, Head Quarters, Sydney, 18 Jan'y., 1809.

Agreeable to the desire expressed in your letter of Yesterday, I have authenticated the Copy of my Despatch to you,

1809.
23 March.

dated Port Dalrymple, Sept. 29, 1808; the original of which I have now every reason to believe was enveloped by accident with some Papers sent to England.

I am, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[3] *Governor Bligh to Colonel Paterson.*

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 20th January, 1809.

Bligh's request
for the return of
his personal
property.

Having particularly informed you of my Situation by Letter* of the 8th August, I desire to have the Articles therein mentioned to have been seized by a Committee, returned to me, the same having been referred to you first by Major Johnston, and secondly by Lieut't-Colonel Foveaux.

Two Swords, one pair of Pistols, one Rifle Gun, and one Fowling Piece having been taken away, I have a desire likewise to have them returned.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[4] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Wm. Bligh, Esq.*

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 21st January, 1809.

Paterson's
refusal to
reverse
previous
decisions.

A representation of the measures pursued by Lieut't-Colonel Johnston having been fully submitted by that Officer to His Majesty's Ministers, I have judged it would be improper for me to interfere in any manner when their Instructions are expected to be so speedily received, in the interim of which any decision of mine would be as indelicate as premature; and it becomes necessary I should distinctly inform you that I shall scrupulously adhere to a line of conduct formed on the basis of this Conviction—unless I should find a deviation rendered necessary for more effectually accomplishing the several duties of the Government that has so particularly fallen to my charge for the time being.

I have, however, transmitted to Lieut't-Colonel Johnston a Copy of your Letter, and shall apprise you of his reply.

I am, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[5] *Lieut.-Governor Paterson to Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.*

Sir, Head Quarters, Sydney, 21st January, 1809.

Bligh's
requisition
submitted to
Johnston.

I herewith enclose you a Copy of a Letter I have received from Wm. Bligh Esq. and of my reply to the same by which you will perceive I have declined taking any Steps on the Subject of His Application further than submitting his requisition to yourself that you may judge of the Extent to which it should be Complied with.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

* Note 15.

[6] *Governor Bligh to Colonel Paterson.*

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 23rd January, 1809.

As your Letter of yesterday has informed me that your determination to wait for Instructions from His Majesty's Ministers precludes my requests on the 20th being complied with, under the same impression that Instructions will be speedily received from England, I have to declare that it is necessary no Person whatever should be allowed to quit the Colony until after that Period.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

1809.
23 March.

Bligh's request
that no persons
be allowed to
leave the colony.

[7] *Lieut.-Colonel Johnston to Lieut.-Governor Paterson.*

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 23rd January, 1809.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st Instant and its enclosure, which was delivered to me last evening.

Many of the Papers that were taken from the late Governor being indispensibly necessary to enable the Officer in Command of the Colony to carry on the Public Affairs, I deemed it expedient, on a similar application to the present one being made to me, to decline coming to any determination respecting their disposal until Lieut.-Colonel Foveaux and yourself should arrive; and I now beg leave to acquaint you that I am prepared to deliver these Papers whenever you should be pleased to receive them. There are other Papers that will be materially required to prove the improper conduct of the late Governor—these I feel it will be proper for me to keep; but as there are copies of these prepared, the copies, if you approve of it, can be delivered to the late Governor together with several original papers that are not, in my opinion, of the smallest consequence.

The suggested
return of
Bligh's papers.

The arms that are demanded were taken merely in compliance with the established custom than any other consideration; they were in the possession of the Acting-Adjutant when I resigned the Command to Lieut.-Colonel Foveaux, and I believe they are at present in charge of the Quarter Master.

Bligh's arms.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON.

[8] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Wm. Bligh, Esq.*

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 25th January, 1809.

Agreeable to the intimation of my letter to you of the 21st Inst. in reply to your requisition of the preceding day, I have now enclosed you a copy of the answer of Lieut.-Colonel Johnston to whom I forwarded the same.

I am, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

1809.
23 March.

[9] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to John Porteous, Esq.*

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 24th January, 1809.

Suggested
employment
of H.M.S.
Porpoise.

It having, from the Steps taken in consequence of the Instructions of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, become absolutely necessary that a Vessel of burthen should proceed to bring away the greater part of the Inhabitants remaining on Norfolk Island, and it being intimated in the above directions that this Service should be performed by Vessels belonging to the Crown, I am necessitated to request you will cause the requisite arrangements to enable His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, under your Command, to complete those intentions as early as possible, Government having here in their own possession no other adequate means.

Begging you will favour me with the information when you judge the Porpoise will be ready to sail.

I am, &c.,
WM. PATERSON.

[10] *Mr. Alexander Riley to Edmund Griffin, Esq.*

Sir, Secretary's Office, Head Quarters, 25th Jany., 1809.

Despatches by
the Æolus.

I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to state that the enclosed are the only two letters in the Bag of Æolus addressed to "His Excellency Govr. Bligh" that do not by their Inscription import to relate to the Public Service of the Territory.

I am, &c.,
ALEXR. RILEY.

[11] *Captain Porteous to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.*

Sir, 25th January, 1809.

Employment
of Porpoise
referred to
Bligh.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of yesterday's date requesting that I would Order the requisite arrangements to be made to enable you to bring away the greater part of the Inhabitants remaining at Norfolk Island in obedience to His Majesty's Instructions.

I have to inform you that having received an Order in writing from Commodore Bligh to put myself under his Command (a Copy of which I have enclosed) I have referred your Letter to that Officer and requested that he would give the necessary directions thereon.

I have, &c.,
JOHN PORTEOUS, Commander H.M.S. Porpoise.

[Sub-enclosure.]

1809.
23 March.*Governor Bligh to Captain Porteous.*

By William Bligh, Esquire, Commodore, Commanding His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in the South Pacific Ocean. Bligh's orders to Porteous.

YOU are hereby required and directed to put yourself under my Command, and follow and obey such orders and Instructions as you shall from time to time receive from me, for His Majesty's Service.

Given under my Hand at Government House, Sydney, New South Wales, this 2nd day of January, 1809.

WM. BLIGH.

By Command of the Commodore: EDMUND GRIFFIN, Secy.

[12] *Captain Porteous to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.*

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise,

Sir, Port Jackson, 26th January, 1809.

I have the honor to inform you that Commodore Bligh's answer to my letter enclosing yours on the Subject of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise proceeding to Norfolk Island puts it entirely out of my power to comply with your request. Refusal of Porteous to sail for Norfolk Island.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PORTEOUS,

Commander.

[13] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to John Porteous, Esq.*

Sir, Head Quarters, Sydney, 27th January, 1809.

I am to acquaint you that from the injury the Interest of the Territory must sustain in Consequence of the opposition offered to the execution of its Service by Commodore Bligh which has become evident from his having withheld the Confirmation conceived necessary to my request that H. M. Ship Porpoise should proceed to Norfolk Island I have felt it my duty to suspend any further Communication of that Officer with yourself as the second Commander or any other Officer or Person belonging to that Vessel. Intercourse between Bligh and Porteous forbidden.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[14] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Wm. Bligh, Esq.*

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 27th January, 1809.

From the opposition you have evinced it is your determination of exercising to the Interests of His Majesty's Service, by withholding the confirmation conceived necessary by Captain

1809.
23 March.
Paterson's
restriction of
Bligh's liberty.

Porteous to my request that H.M.S. Porpoise should proceed to Norfolk Island, I feel it my Duty to immediately suspend any communication from yourself to Captain Porteous, or any other Officer or Person belonging to that Vessel.

I am further to apprise you that I have judged it expedient to give directions preventing any person whatever having admittance to you without my written permission, except such as may appertain to your own Household.

I am, &c.,
WM. PATERSON.

[15] *Captain Porteous to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.*

Sir, His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, 27th January, 1809.

I received your Letter of this Day's date wherein you make it known to me that you feel it your duty to prevent any further Communication between Commodore Bligh and myself as well as every other Officer belonging to His Majesty's Ship Porpoise.

Reasons for
refusal of
Porteous to
sail for
Norfolk Island.

I am much concerned that the Service of the Colony requires any further restraint being placed on Commodore Bligh; It would have given me much pleasure to have employed His Majesty's Ship under my Command in the Public Service of this Territory but the positive and decisive Orders I have received from Commodore Bligh (whose Broad pendant I bear) to remain in this port until I receive further Orders from him, puts it totally out of my power to perform those Duties which are required of His Majesty's Ship under my Command without his Sanction being previously obtained.

I have, &c.,
JOHN PORTEOUS, Com'r.

[16] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Wm. Bligh, Esq.*

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 28th January, 1809.

Bligh to be
sent to
England.

I must inform you that I have deemed it absolutely expedient, under the existing circumstance affecting this Colony and the displacement of your Command in it, that you should proceed without any further delay to England by the Admiral Gambier, now in the Harbour, a Vessel of 500 Tons.

I am, therefore, to represent you should without loss of time make such arrangements as may be necessary for the convenience of your family, in which every facility within my power shall be afforded you that you may desire.

I feel it necessary to apprise you that I have considered it requisite that Lieut.-Colonel Johnston should, at the same time,

proceed to Europe, and that any person you may wish to accompany you shall be sanctioned to leave the Colony on your giving me an unequivocal Engagement of your holding yourself responsible to His Majesty's Ministers that their presence in England is absolutely indispensable to the Interests of His Majesty's Service, and provided their Absence may not so essentially interfere with the duty of the Colony that their departure, with a due attention to its Welfare, cannot be permitted.

1809.
23 March.
Witnesses to
accompany
Bligh.

Requesting information when you judge you will be ready to embark.

I am, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[17] *Governor Bligh to Colonel Paterson.*

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 28th January, 1809.

In answer to your letter of this day, stating that you have deemed it absolutely expedient, under the existing circumstances affecting the Colony and the displacement of my Command in it, that I should proceed without any further delay to England by the Admiral Gambier, now in the Harbour, a Vessel of 500 Tons, &c., &c.,—

I have again to state to you that I deny the legality of my being by force deprived of aiding in the High Situation of Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of this Territory; and that under my Commission to that effect I still consider myself as such, which no person but His Majesty can dispossess me of; that from His Authority I again demand the Great Seal of the Colony, my Books containing letters to and from the Secretary of State, Commissions, Book of Appeals, and such others and Papers as has been, by an Armed Soldiery, taken from me.

Bligh's claim
to the
administration.

His demand
for his papers.

That being Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in these Seas, I refuse to give up that Command.

Refusal
to surrender
naval command.

That, according to your own opinion, Orders are soon to be expected from England.

That the present exercise of your Power, by keeping my Friends and every person from me and my Family, is a further Act of Oppression you must be answerable for.

Your letter, being ambiguous, has obliged me to state these cases, and to declare that I will not leave the Colony with my own consent. I, therefore, call upon you to declare categorically whether or no you mean to force me away.

Bligh's refusal
to leave
the colony.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

1809.
23 March.

[18] *Captain Porteous to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.*

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise,

Sir, Port Jackson Harbour, 30th January, 1809.

Naval accounts.

I have to request you will have the goodness to forward the inclosed Letter on Service to Commodore Bligh it being necessary for the passing my own and his Accounts at the Navy Office.

I am, &c.,

JOHN PORTEOUS.

[19] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to John Porteous, Esq.*

Head Quarters, Sydney,

Sir, 30 Jany., 1809, 4 oClock P.M.

Bligh's alleged
denial of orders
to Porteous.

Lieut. Col. Johnston and Major Abbott having been informed by Commodore Bligh that he has never given you any Orders to prevent His Majesty's Ship Porpoise proceeding to Norfolk Island, that this Vessell was under your Command and that as he was under an Arrest it rested with yourself to act as you thought proper, I think it necessary to take the earliest opportunity of apprizing you of the same.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[20] *Captain Porteous to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.*

H. M. Ship Porpoise, Port Jackson,

Sir, 30 Jany., 1809.

Porteous'
communication
with Bligh.

As all Communication between Commodore Bligh and His Officers is stopped by your Letter of the 27 January, I have to request that you will forward the Enclosed Letter to Commodore Bligh and that he may have the means of Communicating his Answer to me.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PORTEOUS, Comr.

[21] *Captain Porteous to Commodore Bligh.*

H. M. Ship Porpoise, Port Jackson Harbour,

Sir, 30 January, 1809.

Bligh's alleged
denial of orders
to Porteous.

I beg leave to enclose for your information a Copy of a Letter of this day's date from Lieut. Gov. Paterson in which it is asserted by Lieut. Col. Johnston and Major Abbott that you denied to them that you had ever given me any Orders respecting His Majesty's ship Porpoise and that you referred Lieut. Gov. Paterson to me as Commander of that Ship.

I respectfully beg leave to call to your recollection Your Order dated Jany. 2 and your Letter dated Jany. 25 Copies of which are enclosed as also your many Verbal Communications to me respecting H. M. Ship Porpoise leaving this Port.

The difference between the first mentioned Letter and those Orders and Communications is apparent but I trust you will do me the Justice to believe that on no Consideration whatever shall those Orders be departed from without precise and specific directions from yourself.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PORTEOUS.

1809.
23 March.

Request of
Porteous for
specific
instructions.

[22] *Governor Bligh to John Porteous, Esq.*

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 25th January, 1809.

I return you Colonel Paterson's letter, and feel great displeasure at your Communication. You have orders from me, and it will be at your peril to disobey them.

Bligh's orders
to Porteous.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[23] *Governor Bligh to Colonel Paterson.*

Sir, Prisoner in a barrack, 31st January, 1809.

In answer to the Papers delivered to me this morning by Lieut't-Colonel Johnston and Major Abbott, I think it necessary to inform you that they have misunderstood me, not having said I had not given any Orders to His Majesty's Ship Porpoise; absurdity appears on the face of it, knowing at the time Captain Porteous had enclosed my Order in a letter from him to you.

Bligh's
contradiction
of statements
by Johnston
and Abbott.

Captain Porteous came out as Commander of the Porpoise, and must act according to the Rules of the Service.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[24] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Wm. Bligh, Esq.*

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 31st January, 1809.

Your contradiction of the Assertion of Lieut.-Colonel Johnston and Major Abbott I shall communicate to those Gentlemen; but whatever may have been the Orders you have previously given Captain Porteous, it now solely remains to me, on this Subject, to request you will immediately possess me of your definite sanction or denial that His Majesty's Ship Porpoise shall proceed to Norfolk Island.

Paterson's
request for
Bligh's final
decision.

I am, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[25] *Governor Bligh to Colonel Paterson.*

Sir, Barrack, Sydney, 31st January, 1809.

I was brought to this Barrack because I refused to sign an Order to Captain Porteous for His Majesty's Ship Porpoise to proceed to Norfolk Island, and I do still persist in the same.

Bligh's refusal
to allow
Porteous to sail.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

1809.
23 March.

[26] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Wm. Bligh, Esq.*

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 1st February, 1809.

Accommodation
for Bligh on
the Admiral
Gambier.

Having this Morning definitely arranged with the Master of the Admiral Gambier the Terms on which this Vessel is chartered at the charge of Government, that suitable accommodations may be afforded you on your passage to England, I have to inform you she will be ready to receive you on board in fourteen days from this date.

If there are therefore any Persons you desire should proceed at the same time, agreeable to my letter of the 28th Ult'o, I am to request you will forward me the names that they may receive the necessary apprizal.

I am, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[27] *Governor Bligh to Colonel Paterson.*

Sir, Sydney Barracks, 1st February, 1809.

Suggested
preparations for
the voyage.

From your having informed me by letter of this date that you have chartered the Admiral Gambier at the expence of Government to take me to England, and that she will be ready to sail in fourteen days, I request to know whether any restraint is taken off me so as I may arrange my affairs for the Voyage. I do not demand any Persons to go home with me except my Daughter, my Secretary, and some Domestics; the latter I will name as soon as I can communicate with my Steward.

From the extreme Sickness my Daughter suffers at Sea, I request that her Sleeping Apartment may be sufficiently large to swing a Cot so as it cannot strike with any motion of the Ship.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[28] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Wm. Bligh, Esq.*

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 1st February, 1809.

In reply to your letter of this morning, stating you wish to know whether any restraint is taken off you that you may arrange your Affairs for the Voyage; that you do not demand any person to accompany you but your Daughter, Secretary, Domestics, &c.,—

The restrictions
on Bligh's
liberty.

I have to request you will inform me of the extent to which you may desire me to remove such restriction as has been deemed necessary to impose on you; and I beg you to become assured I shall be particularly anxious that every arrangement you may require for the accommodation of your Daughter and yourself on board the Admiral Gambier shall be accomplished.

I am, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[29] *Lieut.-Governor Paterson to Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.*

1809.
23 March.

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 2nd February, 1809.

Having found that it has become absolutely necessary to the Welfare and Interests of the Territory that the Admiral Gambier should be chartered for the purpose of Commodore Bligh proceeding to England, I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you that, in Compliance with your several requests, you will by this Vessel be enabled to proceed to England that you may personally explain to His Majesty's Ministers the measures you have found it necessary to pursue.

Johnston to
sail in the
Admiral
Gambier.

You will, therefore, hold yourself in readiness to embark on board the Ship in Fourteen days; and should there be any persons you wish to accompany you as unavoidably necessary to the above purpose, I have to request you will furnish me with their Names, that they may receive the necessary appraisal.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[30] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Wm. Bligh, Esq.*

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 2nd February, 1809.

I beg to inform you that I shall require the Master Builder to wait on you in the Morning with the dimensions of the after part of the Admiral Gambier, to the end that you may point out such accommodations as you desire for yourself and Family, and the manner in which you will have them fitted up.

Accommodation
for Bligh on
the Admiral
Gambier.

I am at the same time anxious it should be understood, that if Mrs. Putland considers it proper to retire from the Barracks, the Government House is open for her habitation, and any of her Friends, and that it is in every other respect at your disposal until your embarkation.

Government
house to be
re-occupied.

I am further to acquaint you that whenever you wish to communicate with your Secretary and Steward on such arrangements as may be necessary in consequence of your proceeding to Europe, I shall direct that they may attend you in the presence of an Officer; or should you at any time desire to communicate to them in writing, I shall have the same immediately transmitted.

I am, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[31] *Message from Lieut.-Governor Paterson to Wm. Bligh, Esq.*

Head-quarters, Sydney, 30th January, 1809.

WE are directed by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to inform you he cannot allow the Interests of the Territory over which he has so particularly been called to preside, until the

1809.
23 March.

Instructions of His Majesty's Ministers are received, to suffer the Serious Injury they must experience by your withholding the Services of H.M.S. Porpoise.

Bligh threatened with further restraint.

We are, therefore, desired further to state that unless you cause all restrictions to be removed by which you have prevented Captain Porteous complying with his request that this Vessel should be employed in removing the Inhabitants now remaining on Norfolk Island, we are instructed to remove you to a Barrack provided for your reception until the period of your departure for England, where a servant will be appointed to attend and such effectual measures taken as may become necessary to prevent any further Orders being sent to the Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise that can in any manner impede the Public Service.

GEO. JOHNSTON.

EDWARD ABBOTT.

[32] *Statement of Lieut.-Colonel Johnston and Major Abbott.*

31st January, 1809.

Bligh's alleged denial of his orders.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHNSTON and Major Abbott having this Morning waited on Commodore Bligh to deliver him an Open Letter* (No. 1) from Captain Porteous, with Three enclosures (Nos. 2, 3, 4), he denied having made use of the Conversation stated in the Letter No. 2; but Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston and Major Abbott rejoining that he certainly had, he made no further objection, but asked to be allowed time to Answer Captain Porteous's Letter, or write an Answer to Colonel Paterson, which, being acquiesced in, he said it was his Wish to go Home and clear himself to His King and Country. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston and Major Abbott stated it was Colonel Paterson's wish to send him to England that he might not remain in Confinement. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston and Major Abbott then asked Commodore Bligh if he would give a List of the Persons he wished should accompany him, to which he replied he did not want any.

GEO. JOHNSTON.

E. ABBOTT.

Bligh's desire to return to England.

[33] *Statement of Major Abbott.*

Head-quarters, Sydney, 2nd February, 1809.

Restraint on Bligh to be continued.

IN consequence of Commodore Bligh sending the Orderly Sergeant to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson this Morning to say he wanted to see an Officer, I was desired by the Lieutenant-Governor to wait upon him. Commodore Bligh desired I would ask the Lieutenant-Governor if he would permit him to have a Communication with his Secretary and Steward, and also permit Mrs. Putland to go out. I was, in reply, desired by the Lieu-

* Note 16.

tenant-Governor to say Commodore Bligh's request could not be Complied with; but that if Mrs. Putland desired to go out she would not be prevented, but could not return to the Barrack. I added, if he would permit the Porpoise to proceed to Norfolk Island all restraint would be taken off. This he refused to do.

E. ABBOTT.

1809.
23 March.

[34] *Lieut.-Colonel Johnston to Lieut.-Governor Paterson.*

Sir, Sydney Barracks, 3rd Feby., 1809.

I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of yesterday's date in which I am ordered to hold myself in readiness to embark in Fourteen days on board the Admiral Gambier for the purpose of proceeding to England with Commodore Bligh and of personally explaining to His Majesty's Ministers the Measures I have found it necessary to pursue.

Johnston's
departure for
England.

In Compliance with your Orders that I should Furnish you with the Names of such Persons as will be required to give Evidence and which it is unavoidably necessary should accompany me to England I have also the Honor to inform you that I shall require

Witnesses
required by
Johnston.

John McArthur, Esquire, late Secretary to the Colony

Major Edward Abbott, N.S.W. Corps

Thomas Jamison, Esquire, Principal Surgeon

John Harris, Esquire, Surgeon, N.S.W. Corps

David Dickenson Mann, Commissary's Clerk

and the Persons named by Commodore Bligh in his Letter to me dated 25 March, 1808, of which the Enclosed is a Copy.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON, B. Lt. Col. N.S.W. Corps.

[35] *Governor Bligh to Major Johnston.*

25th March, 1808.

[A copy of this letter was also forwarded (marked LL, see page 259, volume VI) in the enclosure numbered 7 to major Johnston's despatch to Viscount Castlereagh, dated 11th April, 1808.]

[36] *Agreement between Governor Bligh and Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.*

Sydney, New South Wales, 4th February, 1809.

It being deemed by L't-Governor Paterson absolutely essential to His Majesty's Service, and the Interests of this Colony, to send Governor Bligh immediately to England, and it being the intention of Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to take up the Ship Admiral Gambier for his conveyance,—Governor Bligh has

Agreement
between Bligh
and Paterson.

1809.
23 March.
—
Agreement
between Bligh
and Paterson.

represented that it would, on many accounts, be much more desirable to him to be allowed to return home in His Majesty's Ship Porpoise.

Lieut.-Governor Paterson, anxious to contribute as much as possible to the convenience of Governor Bligh, consents to his proceeding to Europe in the Porpoise on the following conditions, to the strict and unequivocal observance of which Governor Bligh hereby solemnly pledges his honor as an Officer and a Gentleman, viz. :—

That he will embark with his family on board the Porpoise on the 20th instant, and will put to Sea as soon after as the Wind and Weather will admit.

That he will proceed to England with the utmost dispatch, and that he will neither touch at nor return to any part of this Territory until he shall have received His Majesty's instructions, or those of his Ministers. That he will not in any manner, or under any pretence whatever, while he remains in this Colony, interfere in the Government thereof, and that he will not throw any impediment in the way of the Porpoise being equipped and proceeding with him on his Voyage at the stipulated time.

In consequence of the above pledge, Lieut.-Governor Paterson consents to remove the additional restraints which has been laid upon Governor Bligh since the 27th of last Month, and to permit him to return to Government House, and to communicate with his friends in the same manner as previous to that day, to make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for his Voyage, and to allow such persons to accompany him as he may think proper to name, agreeable to the proposition contained in the Lieutenant-Governor's letter of the 28th Ultimo.

WM. PATERSON. WM. BLIGH.

Signed by Commodore Bligh and Lieut.-Governor Paterson in the presence of:—EDWARD ABBOTT and JAMES FINUCANE.

[37] *Governor Bligh to Colonel Paterson.*

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 6 February, 1809.

Request for
freedom of
action for
Bligh's steward.

In consequence of the necessity I have for my Steward, George Jubb Senior to go to the Porpoise with my property to whose charge I have particularly intrusted it, I have to request that he may be permitted to depart the Colony and to pass and repass to the Ship from this date and for whom I will be answerable to His Majesty's Secretary of State. I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[38] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Wm. Bligh, Esq.*

1809.
23 March.

Sir, 6th February, 1809.

In compliance to your desire George Jubb shall be permitted to leave this Settlement and I should have enclosed an Authority for his passing to and from the Porpoise but am not aware of there being any restriction to a free Communication with that Vessel.

Bligh's steward
to be allowed
to sail for
England.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[39] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Wm. Bligh, Esq.*

Sir, Head Quarters, Sydney, 7th February, 1809.

As it may be proper you should be apprized of the Names of those persons Lieut. Colonel Johnston has demanded to accompany him to Europe, I have enclosed you that Officer's Letter* on this Subject.

Witnesses
required by
Johnston.

I am, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[40] *Mr. Alexander Riley to John Palmer, Esq.*

Secretary's Office, Head Quarters,

Sir, Sydney, 10th Jany., 1809.

I am directed by His Honor Lieut. Governor Paterson to state that in Consequence of several applications having been made to him to liquidate Claims on Government existing previous to the 26 January last, it is his desire that you will furnish him as early as possible with a return of all Sums due by the Crown in this Colony at that period.

Commissary
Palmer
requested to
supply accounts.

I am further directed to inform you the acting Commissary is instructed to afford you every assistance you may require for the accomplishing of this object.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. RILEY.

[41] *Commissary Palmer to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.*

Sir, Sydney, 10th January, 1809.

I have received this Morning a letter from Mr. Riley signed as your Secretary, requesting by your direction that I would in consequence of several Applications having been made to you to liquidate Claims on Government existing previous to the 26 Jany. last, furnish as early as possible a return of all Sums due by the Crown up to that period.

In answer to which I inform you, Sir, that having been advised to consider myself as suspended from my situation as Commissary—I am therefore determined not to act in any manner whatever until I am directed by His Majesty's Ministers

Palmer's
refusal to
supply accounts.

* Note 17.

1809.
23 March.

so to do nor do I see I could with any propriety furnish you with any accounts that took place in his Excellency's Governor Bligh's Administration.

I am, &c.,

JOHN PALMER.

[42] *Commissary Palmer to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.*

Sir,

Sydney, 7th Feby., 1809.

Palmer's
request for
permission to
return to
England.

Having been suspended in an illegal and unjust manner from my Duty as Commissary since the 26th January, 1808, My Public Accounts, documents &c. forcibly seized and detained from me for more than Six Months which has thrown my Affairs with Government into the greatest Confusion and being the Cause of my not being able to Comply with the Orders and Instructions I have received from the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

I therefore feel it my indispensable duty to return to England with His Excellency Governor Bligh, in order I may appear before the Lordships, and for that purpose I have to request your permission to embark.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PALMER.

[43] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to John Palmer, Esq.*

Sir,

Head Quarters, Sydney, 7 Feby., 1809.

Palmer to
accompany
Johnston.

In reply to your letter of this day's date requesting to proceed to England—I must inform you that Lieut. Colonel Johnston applied on the 3rd Inst. to have my permission that you should accompany him to Europe, in which demand I had this day deemed it necessary to acquiesce.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[44] *Lieut.-Governor Paterson to Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.*

Sir,

Head-quarters, Sydney, 7th February, 1809.

Bligh to
sail in the
Porpoise.

In reply to your letter of the 3rd Instant in which you enumerate the Persons you desire should accompany you to England in consequence of my letter of the preceding day, I am to apprise you that Commodore Bligh having determined to take his Passage in His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, it is not my intention to Charter the Admiral Gambier at the Charge of Government.

I have, therefore, as there will be from this cause no Vessel in the employ of Government by which you can proceed to Europe, to request you will hold yourself in readiness to embark by the first opportunity of a Private Ship that may present itself.

Johnston to
embark in a
private ship.

I am further to acquaint you that I do not at present see any objections to the whole of the Persons you have pointed out

having my Sanction to leave this Colony, with the exception of Major Abbott, whose absence from the Corps cannot, with a due attention to the Service of the Regiment, be possibly permitted; And I must at the same time Add, the assistance of John Harris, Esquire, is so much required in the Colony at this Moment that I wish you to maturely consider if it is possible his accompanying you can be dispensed with, by your taking from him in Deposition any Evidence he has to afford.

Mr. Palmer having this morning made application for my permission to proceed to England, I enclose a Copy of the Same, with my Reply.

I have, &c.,
W. PATERSON.

1809.
23 March.
Objections to
departure of
Abbott and
Harris.

[45] *Lieut.-Governor Paterson to Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.*

Sir, Head Quarters, Sydney, 10 February, 1809.

Mr. Palmer having applied for my permission to proceed to England in His Majesty's Ship Porpoise and you having placed that Officer under Arrest—I wish to be informed whether there are any reasons within your knowledge affecting the Public Interest that should prevent my granting the same.

Proposed
departure of
Palmer
in H.M.S.
Porpoise.

I have, &c.,
W. PATERSON.

[46] *Commissary Palmer to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.*

Sir, Sydney, 8 Feby., 1809.

I have received your Letter of Yesterday's date by which I understand I have your permission to go to Europe.

I beg to acquaint you that I have applied to His Excellency Governor Bligh for a passage in His Majesty's Ship Porpoise which he has been pleased to grant me.

I have, &c.,
JOHN PALMER.

[47] *Lieut.-Colonel Johnston to Lieut.-Governor Paterson.*

Sir, Sydney Barracks, 10th February, 1809.

On the 3rd Instant I had the honor to receive your Letter, dated the 2nd, directing me to hold myself in readiness to Embark in fourteen Days on board the Admiral Gambier, for the purpose of proceeding to England with Commodore Bligh, and of personally explaining to His Majesty's Ministers the Measures I have found it necessary to pursue; Also, that I should furnish

Johnston's
proposed
departure.

1809.
23 March.

you with the Names of such persons as will be required to give Evidence, and who it is unavoidably necessary should accompany me.

Witnesses
required by
Johnston.

In my Letter of the 3rd I did myself the Honor to acquaint you with the Names of the persons whose evidence I should require, but not having been favoured with any Answer to that Communication, and hearing it rumoured you had abandoned your plan of sending home the late Governor in the Admiral Gambier, I waited in anxious Suspense until the 7th Instant, when it was notified to me by a General Order that, "It being indispensable that Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston should proceed to England on His Majesty's Service, he is required to hold himself in readiness to embark by the earliest opportunity; and, as he cannot be provided with a passage by any Vessel in the Service of Government, the usual Certificate will be given him to receive the Allowance ordered by His Majesty's regulations for an Officer of his Rank." As this Order did not express for what purpose I am to proceed to England, or whether any Evidences were to be called upon to attend me, and being incapable of devising by what means I could in this remote Settlement procure a passage—there being only Two Ships about to sail from the Port, and these, I am informed, without any certain destination—I was preparing, on the Morning of the 8th Instant, to solicit some further explanation of your intentions, when I received your Letter of the 7th.

Arrangements
for Johnston's
departure.

After the most attentive Consideration of that Letter, I am induced to conclude that the purpose for which I am to return to England is the same as is signified in your Letter of the 2nd Instant; but, as the Paragraph which relates to my holding myself in readiness "to embark by the first opportunity that may present itself" is essentially different from the General Order of the same date, I have to entreat you will be pleased to acquaint me whether I am to Consider the Letter as intended to confirm or revoke the General Order.

Johnston's
concern at the
objections to
departure of
Abbott and
Harris.

Your objection to Major Abbott's going to England gives me the greatest Concern, as that Officer's presence there is, in my opinion, of the utmost importance; and, as you express so strong a desire to retain Mr. Harris in the Colony, I am equally concerned to acquaint you it is impossible I can dispense with his accompanying me.

I presume you will see the expediency of informing the Evidences who are to go by what Ship passages will be provided for them.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON.

[48] *Lieut.-Governor Paterson to Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.*

1809.
23 March.

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 12th February, 1809.

I have enclosed you a Copy of the Notifications I purpose forwarding to-morrow to such persons as you have demanded should accompany you to England, on which Subject, and on that of Mr. Palmer's proceeding in H.M.S. Porpoise, I request to see you in the Morning.

Arrangements
for Johnston's
witnesses.

I have, &c.,
WM. PATERSON.

[49] *Notification above alluded to.*

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, February, 1809.

Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston being to embark in the Ship Admiral Gambier for Rio de Janiero on his passage to England, he has demanded that you shall proceed also to Europe with those Evidences he considers requisite to explain to His Majesty's Ministers the Measures he has judg'd it necessary to adopt.

Orders to
Johnston's
witnesses.

I therefore inform you of the same, and that I have stipulated with the Master that such persons as may accompany Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston in consequence of this notification shall have accommodation in the above Vessel free of Expense to the aforementioned port; but this being as far as her destination can now be ascertained, it will render all further arrangements on this Subject dependent on Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston.

WM. PATERSON.

[50] *Lieut.-Colonel Johnston to Lieut.-Governor Paterson.*

Sir, Annandale, 13th February, 1809.

I am much mortified that I am prevented by severe Indisposition from waiting upon you this morning.

As I have not been consulted respecting any of the Steps you have found it expedient to take with the late Governor, I must beg to decline offering any opinion on the letter you propose to Send to the Persons who I, in obedience to your Orders, have named as Evidences to proceed to England.

Johnston's
refusal to
comment on
Paterson's
letters.

The same consideration obliges me to decline interfering on the Subject of Mr. Palmer's letter.

As you appear to have determined that I shall be provided with a Passage in the Admiral Gambier, I take the liberty to request information when it is probable She may Sail.

I have, &c.,
GEO. JOHNSTON.

1809.
23 March.

[51] *Lieut.-Governor Paterson to Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.*

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 13th February, 1809.

Acknowledg-
ment of
Johnston's
letter.

Having yesterday represented that I wished to see you on the Subject of a Notification I purposed to have sent this morning to such Persons as you have demanded should accompany you to England, and also on the application of Mr. Palmer to proceed in His Majesty's ship Porpoise,—

I have now before me your reply to the Same, stating that as you have not been consulted respecting any of the Steps I have found it expedient to take with the late Governor, you must beg to decline offering any opinion on the letter I propose to Send to the Persons who you, in obedience to my orders, have named as Evidences to proceed to England, and that the same Consideration obliged you to decline interfering on the Subject of Mr. Palmer's letter.

Johnston to
make
arrangements
with his
witnesses.

Under such Circumstances, I have, therefore, but to repeat to you that any of the Persons named in your letter of the 3rd Instant and its enclosure, "Shall have my Sanction to leave the Colony," with the exception of Major Abbott; but I decline taking any further Steps on the Subject of their departure than granting such Permission, having stipulated for their passage in the Admiral Gambier, free of Expense, to Rio de Janeiro, being as far as the destination of any Vessel now on the point of sailing can be determined.

I, therefore, apprise you of this being my intention, that you may, if you judge necessary, inform the Evidences you require of the purport of the enclosure in my Communication of yesterday.

I further beg to acquaint you that the Master of the Admiral Gambier has notified to me this Vessel will be ready to leave the Harbour in Ten Days.

I have, &c.,
W. PATERSON.

[52] *Mr. Alexander Riley to John Palmer, Esq.*

Sir, Secretary's Office, Head Quarters, 11th Feby., 1809.

Palmer to
adjust accounts
before his
departure.

The Acting Commissary having presented Lieut. Governor Paterson a list of Claims made at his Office for Sums due Individuals by the Crown previous to your Suspension, he directs me to observe it appears to him that it will be necessary the Same Should be Adjusted previous to your departure for Europe.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. RILEY.

[53] *Lieut.-Colonel Johnston to Lieut.-Governor Paterson.*

1809.
23 March.

Sir, Annandale, 14th February, 1809.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and beg leave to acquaint you that I shall hold myself in readiness to embark on board the Admiral Gambier, or any other Ship, whenever you shall be pleased to Order me.

Johnston ready
to embark.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON.

[54] *Lieut.-Governor Paterson to Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.*

Sir, Head Quarters, Sydney, 14th February, 1809.

I beg to acquaint you that I have directed the Master Builder to observe your Orders for the fitting up such accommodations as you may judge necessary on board the Admiral Gambier for yourself and the Gentlemen who accompany you in that Vessel.

Accommodation
for Johnston
on the Admiral
Gambier.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[55] *Governor Bligh to Colonel Paterson.*

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 14 Feby., 1809.

In regard to my Domestic who I required to return to England with me, I have in addition to George Jubb already permitted, to desire that James Algar may attend me, for whom I will be responsible.

Servants
required by
Bligh.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[56] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Wm. Bligh, Esq.*

Sir, Head Quarters, Sydney, 15 Feby., 1809.

It being your desire that James Algar should attend you to England as your Servant, I have to inform you of having given directions that he should be permitted to leave the Colony.

Bligh's servant
to be allowed
to leave the
colony.

I am, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[57] *Commissary Palmer to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.*

Sir, Sydney, 14th February, 1809.

I this day received a letter from Mr. Riley your Secretary dated 11th Inst. acquainting me that Your Honor was furnished with a list of Claims by the Acting Commissary due from the Crown to Individuals prior to my Suspension, and that it appears to you that it will be necessary the same should be adjusted previous to my departure for Europe.

Claims made
on the
government.

1809.
23 March.
—
Inability to
adjust claims.

I beg to observe that it is totally impossible for me to adjust any Claims that are due to any Individuals to the 26th January, 1808, that can be Valid, as all Claims on Government during the time of His Excellency Governor Bligh's Administration in my opinion must stand over until Orders are received from His Majesty's Ministers to settle the same.

I must further add that it is entirely out of my power to furnish any documents that can justify any Claims being allowed of, without the Vouchers were signed by Governor Bligh.

I have, &c.,

JNO. PALMER.

[58] *Lieut.-Colonel Johnston to Lieut.-Governor Paterson.*

Sir,

Annandale, 15th February, 1809.

Cabins for
Johnston and
Macarthur on
the Admiral
Gambier.

Allow me to return you my thanks for the Order you have given to the Master Builder to observe my directions in fitting up Cabins on board the Admiral Gambier; but, as I understand by your Letter of the 13th Instant that it is not your intentions to Order any of the Officers home who I have required as Evidences, And as it is Certain they will not accompany me unless they receive your Orders, no Cabins will be wanted except one for myself, and another for Mr. McArthur.

As I shall be obliged to take passages for that Gentleman and myself from South America to England, I have to request your instructions on whom I can draw for the Amount of the Expence I may be necessitated to incur.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON.

[59] *Mr. Alexander Riley to John Palmer, Esq.*

Secretary's Office, Head Quarters,

Sydney, 20 Feby., 1809.

Sir,

Palmer to be
detained in
the colony
until all
accounts are
adjusted.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to say he has delayed answering your Letter of the 14th Instant to afford him time for ascertaining the Remainder of the Sums due from the Crown in the Colony at the period of your Suspension by Lieut. Col. Johnston, which it is known have not yet all been presented. Lieut. Govr. Paterson further desires me to inform you that he does not see he can with propriety grant his Sanction to your leaving the Territory untill the whole of the Debts alluded to have been adjusted, or untill he may receive Instructions of His Majesty's Ministers.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. RILEY.

[60] *Governor Bligh to Colonel Paterson.*1809.
23 March.

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise,

Sir, Sydney Cove, 22nd February, 1809.

I have been surprized to find you have objected to Mr. Commissary Palmer proceeding with me to England. I have therefore to demand that no obstruction may be thrown in his way, as his presence is absolutely necessary there.

Bligh's demand
for permission
for Palmer's
departure.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[61] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Wm. Bligh, Esq.*

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 22nd February, 1809.

I must confess that I had entertained a hope that your sense of the serious obligation you entered into on the 4th Instant would have deterred you from the slightest attempt to infringe it.

Paterson's
surprise at
Bligh's demand.

On referring to this obligation and your letter of the 2nd Instant, in which you say, in answer to mine of the preceding day, that you do not demand any person to go Home with you except your Daughter, Secretary, and your Domestics, I cannot, therefore, but express my utmost Surprize at your letter of this Morning, in which you state that you have been surprized to find I have objected to Mr. Commissary Palmer proceeding with you to England, and that you have, therefore, to demand that no obstruction may be thrown in his way, as his presence is absolutely necessary there.

I must, in consequence, inform you that I have deemed it necessary to withhold my Sanction to Mr. Palmer leaving the Territory until the Claims of those Individuals to whom Sums were due from the Crown previous to his Suspension are adjusted, which measure I shall report to His Majesty's Ministers.

Palmer to be
detained
pending
settlement
of accounts.

Anxious, however, to remove every impediment to the liquidation of the Sums mentioned, I have this Morning seen Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, who states his readiness to draw Bills on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the amount, provided Mr. Palmer furnishes him immediately with such satisfactory Vouchers as are necessary to accompany the same.

I am, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[62] *Commissary Palmer to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.*

Sir, Sydney, 24th February, 1809.

I had the honor to address you on the 14th Inst. relative to my proceeding to England on His Majesty's Ship Porpoise,

1809.
23 March.
Palmer's
request for
permission
to embark.

and as your Secretary's Letter of the 20th in answer thereto is not satisfactory, I have again to request your permission to leave the Colony in the Porpoise, as I feel it my indispensable duty to appear before the Lords of the Treasury. In your letter of the 7th Instant* you were pleased to say that Lieutenant Colonel Johnston had applied for me to accompany him to Europe in which Demand you had that day deemed it necessary to acquiesce. I therefore am under the necessity to again request I may be allowed to Embark.

I have, &c.,
JNO. PALMER.

[63] *Mr. Alexander Riley to John Palmer, Esq.*

Sir, Head Quarters, Sydney, 24th February, 1809.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this Morning in which you state that you are under the Necessity of again requesting to be allowed to proceed to England.

Bills to be
drawn by
Johnston on
Palmer's
vouchers.

I am therefore desired by His Honor to State that it will afford him satisfaction if the impediments are removed which have hitherto prevented his acquiescing to your wishes, and to State to you that anxious to provide for the liquidation of the Sums due from the Crown at your Suspension by Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, he has seen that Officer on the Subject, who expressed his readiness to draw Bills on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the Amount, provided you furnish him with Vouchers of their being due to accompany the same.

I am, &c.,
ALEX. RILEY.

[64] *Commissary Palmer to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.*

Sir, Sydney, 24th February, 1809.

In answer to your Secretary's Letter stating by your desire that provided I furnished Vouchers in Order that the Debts due by the Crown might be liquidated up to the time of my Suspension, that Major Johnston would draw Bills accordingly.

Palmer's
refusal to
furnish
vouchers.

I have to inform you that I will not commit myself by Complying with the request, therefore if you are pleased to prevent my returning to England, after the repeated Applications I have made, I shall be under the necessity of representing the Cause of my detention to the Right H^{ble} the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

I have, &c.,
JOHN PALMER.

[65] *Lieut.-Colonel Johnston to Lieut.-Governor Paterson.*

1809.
23 March.

Sir, Sydney Barracks, 1st March, 1809.

Although it would have been very desirable that the whole of the Evidence named in the late Governor's list, which I had the Honor to transmit to you on the 2nd of February, should have accompanied me to England, yet, as I am sensible none of them can be obliged to leave the Colony but such as held His Majesty's Commission, or are otherwise under the Controul of Government, I shall forbear to urge for the attendance of any Except John Palmer, Esq., Richard Atkins, Esq., Mr. Gore, late Provost-Marshal, and George Crossley.

Four witnesses
specially
required by
Johnston.

These Four persons having been amongst the principal Agents who were employed by the late Governor in the execution of the Oppressive and Tyrannical Measures that were the immediate Cause of his being put in arrest, it must I trust appear obvious to you that their Evidence is indispensibly necessary to prove my charges against him.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON.

[66] *Lieut.-Governor Paterson to Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.*

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 2nd March, 1809.

I take the earliest opportunity of informing you that the Master of the Admiral Gambier has notified to me that this Vessel is ready for sea, and I need not apprise you that the return of the Contract I have entered into with Mr. Harrison to procure a Supply of Dry Provisions will put it out of my power to detain her.

The Admiral
Gambier
ready for sea.

In Answer to your Letter of Yesterday requesting Four additional Evidences, I must acquaint you I do not feel authorized to insist on the Departure of any more than those already directed to Embark; but I will grant a Free passage to Rio de Janeiro to whoever may be desirous to Embark, in consequence of your wishes.

Paterson's
refusal to
order witnesses
to sail.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[67] *Lieut.-Colonel Johnston to Lieut.-Governor Paterson.*

Sir, Sydney Barracks, 2nd March, 1809.

I cannot forbear to express my surprise and concern at your calling the Evidences named in my letter of yesterday's date, "four Additional Evidences," as if they had never been required before.

By referring to my letter to you of the 3rd February, and its enclosures, you will see that those four Persons are named as Evidences "who it is indispensibly necessary should accompany

Previous
correspondence
re witnesses.

me to England," and a reference to your reply of the 7th of February will establish your acquiescence with my request, only excepting Major Abbott and Mr. Harris.

I must also state that Your Secretary, Mr. Riley, in several official Conversations with Mr. Macarthur, expressed to that Gentleman that you were determined to order those Evidences over whom you had controul to accompany me, and that you had declared, "Nothing could be more unjust than to send me to England without the Evidences to justify the Measures I was called upon to pursue in this Colony, and to prove my Charges against the late Governor."

As the Gambier is to sail so soon as Sunday, I have to request an Answer to my Letter of the 15th February* respecting the Passages of Mr. Macarthur and myself from South America to England, and of my Letter of the 1st Instant* on the subject of the late Governor's Papers.

Copies of the Papers relative to the Arrest of the late Governor are ready to be compared with the Originals, and, when attested, to be delivered to whoever you shall be pleased to Order to receive them.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON.

[68] *Lieut.-Governor Paterson to Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.*

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 3rd March, 1809.

In answer to your letter relating to the passages of yourself and Mr. McArthur from South America, I have to inform you that I shall write to the British Ambassador and to the Naval Commander at Rio de Janeiro, requesting them to direct you the first conveyance that may offer under the controul of Government; and should no such opportunity offer, I shall give you my Authority to draw on His Majesty's Treasury for the Payment of the Same.

In reply to your letter enclosing a list of the Books, Papers, &c., found in the possession of the late Governor, I will direct my Secretary to point out such as I think should be left in the Colony as necessary to the carrying on the Administration of its Government.

Of the manner of disposing of the remainder, you are yourself a competent judge; and if you are desirous they should be returned to Commodore Bligh, with the Arms taken from the Government House, and conceive my Sanction is necessary, I beg to inform you I can have no objections, and at the same time to remind you of this Officer's Commission having been left in the quarters I occupy.

* Note 19.

1809.
23 March.
Previous
correspondence
re witnesses.

Passages for
Johnston and
Macarthur from
S. America.

Bligh's papers.

Passages for
Johnston and
Macarthur.

Bligh's papers.

I will request two of the Magistrates to Attest the Copies of the Papers relative to the Arrest of the late Governor, and when the examination is concluded shall direct my Secretary to receive them.

1809.
23 March.

Attestation
of copies
of papers.

I very much regret that at this period there should be any further Arrangements desired with respect to my ordering Evidences to attend you. I do not hesitate to acknowledge that "Nothing could be more unjust than to send you to England without Evidences to justify the Measures you were called upon to pursue in this Colony, and to prove your Charges against the late Governor"; and I have directed the whole of those to proceed whom I considered you Named as necessary to the Testimony required on your own part, except Major Abbott; and I beg to call to your remembrance that you have on many occasions stated that the reasons of your Naming the Persons originally required by Commodore Bligh arose alone from your Anxiety that they should be present in England to prevent the possibility of that Officer stating he was in want of Witnesses of his Innocence.

The question
of witnesses
required by
Johnston.

I admit the propriety of this wish, and, as I have before apprized you, I will afford my Sanction to whoever may accompany you, provide them a Passage to Rio de Janeiro, and request the Gentlemen I have before pointed out to procure them a Conveyance to England; but I do not feel I should be justified in involving the Government in the necessity of the heavy expences that would follow my insisting their so proceeding.

I have, &c.,

W. PATERSON.

[69] *Lieut.-Colonel Johnston to Lieut.-Governor Paterson.*

Sir,

Sydney Barracks, 4th March, 1809.

I have already had the honor to acquaint you, in my letter of the 23rd of last January, that there are many Papers in my possession, amongst those which were taken from the late Governor, which are not in my opinion of the smallest consequence; And that copies of those which I consider it necessary to keep are prepared and ready to be delivered, with the whole of the others, either to the late Governor or to any Person you shall be pleased to Order.

Bligh's papers.

As I consider myself called upon by your letter to give my opinion on the Propriety of returning the late Governor his Papers and Arms, I do not hesitate to declare that I think those Papers which are proper to be returned ought to be sent to him. And as he has been allowed to embark on board His Majesty's

Return of
papers to Bligh.

1809.
23 March.

Return of arms
to Bligh.

Bligh's
commission
and public
documents.

Ship Porpoise, and to assume the Command of her, I cannot forbear to express my concern that his Arms were not returned at the Moment he was released from Arrest.

Your Notification of the late Governor's Commission having been left in your Quarters, I am at a loss to comprehend, as I must naturally conclude that the Commission, Patent, the Seal of the Colony, the Indent Books, and Public Registers were regularly delivered to you by Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux when you took upon yourself the Administration of the Government of the Colony.

Witnesses
required by
Johnston.

I beg to assure you that I sincerely participate in the regret you express that there should at this Period be any Arrangements to make on the Subject of the Evidences who are to accompany me home; but I console myself with the Assurance I feel that, whenever the Correspondence I have had the honor to hold with you on the Subject is referred to, it will be seen that no blame can be justly attached to me.

The Conversations to which you allude, I readily acknowledge did take place nearly to the Effect you have repeated. I represented to you my Anxiety that the whole of the Evidences which had been required by the late Governor should go to England, that he might not be enabled to postpone an investigation of his Conduct on the pretence of Want of Evidence; but I certainly subjoined that there were some of the Evidences in his List, who, as they had been the principal Agents of his Atrocities, were indispensibly necessary as Evidences on my part to prove his Guilt.

Necessity for
witnesses in
England.

I cannot encourage a belief that His Majesty's Ministers would feel disposed to censure, or disapprove of the trifling Expence that might be incurred to procure passages from South America to England for the Persons I have named, when they are acquainted that the Presence of these Evidences may be necessary to prove whether the late Governor has been guilty of the Offences with which he is charged, And whether the Measure of suspending him from his Command and placing him in Arrest was Absolutely unavoidable to secure His Majesty's Government from being dishonoured by Insurrection and all its attendant horrors; But as you seem to think the Expences may be disapproved, I hope you will at all Events order the Judge-Advocate, who is the principal Evidence, to accompany me; And that no time be lost, I have this Morning written to him signifying that you have Sanctioned my calling upon him.

I have, &c.,
GEO. JOHNSTON.

[70] *Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston to Judge-Advocate Atkins.*

1809.
23 March.

Sir, Sydney, 4th March, 1809.

Having found it expedient to require that you should accompany me to England as an Evidence of the oppressive and tyrannical Conduct of the late Governor, and as one of the Principal Agents in those Measures which were the immediate Cause of his being put in Arrest, I have His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Paterson's Sanction to acquaint you that a Passage is provided for you on the Admiral Gambier to Rio de Janeiro, on board which Ship I have to desire you will immediately prepare to embark.

Atkins required
as witness by
Johnston.

As the Admiral Gambier is to sail early in the ensuing Week, it will be necessary you should accompany the Master Builder on board this day to give directions for your Cabin, &c.

I am, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON.

[71] *Mr. Alexander Riley to John Palmer, Esq.*

Secretary's Office, Head Quarters, Sydney,

Sir, 4th March, 1809.

Lieutenant Colonel Johnston having again expressed his determination to draw on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for such Sums as he can ascertain were Actually due Individuals in this Colony previous to your Suspension, I am commanded by Lieutenant Governor Paterson to desire you will inform him as early as possible, whether the whole or any part of the Claims of which you had an Account from this Officer are just.

Palmer
requested to
pass accounts.

I have, &c.,

ALEXR. RILEY.

[72] *Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to Wm. Bligh, Esq.*

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 8th March, 1809.

Having received from Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston a List of the Papers, Letters, and Books, taken by a Committee from the Government House in consequence of the Suspension of your Authority, and of those he has judged necessary to detain as Evidences, of which he has returned attested copies,—

Papers removed
during Bligh's
arrest.

I should apprise you there are certain Documents which appear absolutely indispensable to the Administration of the Government of the Colony, and I propose in consequence to receive them until I may be relieved from the execution of it, enclosing herewith a List of the same. I have further to add, the remainder are ready to be delivered to yourself, and shall be given to Mr.

Certain papers
required for
current
administration.

1809.
23 March.
Attested copies
to be returned
to Bligh.

Griffen or sent on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, as you most prefer; and should you be desirous of having the attested copies compared with such Originals as are detained by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, I shall direct that they be submitted at my Office to the inspection of your Secretary at any time you wish to appoint.

I am, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

Bligh's arms
to be returned.

I have omitted to state that there having been certain Arms removed from Government House with the aforementioned Papers, I have given directions for their being returned to whoever you may appoint to receive them.—W.P.

[Enclosure.]

Papers retained
by Paterson.

LIST OF PAPERS* RETAINED BY LIEUT.-GOVERNOR PATERSON.

1. Great Seal of Territory.
2. Patent of Colony.
3. Copies of Letters from Secretary of State.
4. Muster Book left by Governor King.
5. Indents of Prisoners, 1 and 2.
6. Registers of Grants, 1, 2, and 3.
7. { 4 Documents left by Gov'r King:—
Agreement for Renting Salt-pans.
Do. with G. Meilmaker.
Papers on Brewery.
Do. on I. Nicholl's House and debt of McDoual.
8. Memorial of Simeon Lord to Gov'r Bligh.
9. Nash's Agreement on Tanning.
10. Small Colonial Seal.
11. Six Appeals undetermined.
12. Documents from Gov'r King respecting Commerce.
13. Seven decided Appeals.
14. Muster of Prisoners by Duke of Portland.
15. Naval Bonds.
16. Agreement for repairing Parramatta Road.
17. Original Chart of the Colony.
18. Muster of Convicts by Alexander.
19. Five East India Bonds.
20. List of Convicts by the Fortune.
21. Patent Book left by Governor King.
22. Seven Rolls of Charts.
23. List of Returns to be made from different Officers, &c., to Governor.
24. Papers relative to Brig Perseverance.
25. Dispatches by Duchess of York.
26. Blake's Pardon.
27. Prosser's Emancipation.
28. Dargin's Grant.

* Note 20.

*Copy of the Receipt for the above Seals, Books and Papers sent
Lieut.-Col. Johnston.*

1809.
23 March.

I do acknowledge the above Seals Books and Papers to have been received from Lieut. Col. Johnston by me being necessary to the Execution of the Government of this Colony.

Paterson's
receipt for
books and
papers.

WM. PATERSON.

Head Quarters, Sydney, 17th March, 1809.

[73] *Lieut.-Colonel Johnston to Lieut.-Governor Paterson.*

Sir, Sydney Barracks, 7th March, 1809.

Not having had the honor to receive an answer from you to my letter of the 4th Inst. respecting the Judge Advocate being ordered to accompany me to England, I think it necessary to transmit that Officer's reply to my request, a Copy of which was enclosed in my Letter of the 4th that he would be prepared to Embark on board the Admiral Gambier.

The question
of Atkins'
departure as a
witness.

The answer of Mr. Atkins cannot but convince you that your merely sanctioning his accompanying me is altogether unavailing And as I have already represented to you that his Evidence is indispensibly necessary to prove the guilt of the late Governor, I trust you will now be pleased to give him a positive Order.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON.

[74] *Judge-Advocate Atkins to Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston.*

Sir, Sydney, 4th March, 1809.

In answer to your letter of this day's date, requiring me to proceed to England I have to acquaint you that I positively and unequivocally refuse to comply with your request.

Atkins' refusal
to leave the
colony.

I am, &c.,

RD. ATKINS.

[75] [A] *Lieut.-Colonel Johnston to Lieut.-Governor Paterson.*

Sir, Sydney, 8th March, 1809.

Mr. Palmer having denied thro' Mr. D. D. Mann to give me a Copy of some Accounts which are inserted in the Public Ledger, belonging to the Commissariat, and as they are papers of very great import to me, I have to request that you will give directions for the same being furnished without delay.

Palmer's
refusal to
give copies
of accounts.

I have, &c.,

GEO. JOHNSTON.

[B] *Commissary Palmer to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.*

Sir, Sydney Gaol,* 21st March, 1809.

In reply to your Order of the 18th inst. which I have just now received from D. D. Mann stating that Lieut. Col. Johnston

1809.
23 March.

has represented that there is an absolute necessity of his having Copies of several entries from my Public Ledger during the time I was Commissary,

I beg to observe to Your Honor that I conceive Lt. Col. Johnston can have no right whatever to have extracts from my Books, nor am I at liberty to allow of any person having access to them until authorized by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury so to do.

I therefore must decline complying with your said Order.

I have, &c.,

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

[76] *Lieut.-Governor Paterson to Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.*

Sir, Head-quarters, Sydney, 17th March, 1809.

In reply to your Letter that I should order Mr. Atkins, the Judge-Advocate, to accompany you to England, I beg to inform you that I cannot comply with your Request.

I have herewith enclosed you an acknowledgment of the Papers, &c., I have judged necessary to detain of those taken by the Committee from the late Governor, they being necessary to the Administration of the Government of the Colony, the remainder in your possession (as specified in the List that has been presented me), with this Officer's Commission and Arms, I consider should be now delivered by you to His Majesty's Ministers, Commodore Bligh having sailed* without answering my Letter informing him they were ready for his Reception.

I have, &c.,

W. PATERSON.

[Enclosure C.]

PAPERS RELATING TO THE COMMISSARIAT.

[1] *Acting-Commissary Fitz to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.*

Sir, Commissary's Office, Sydney, 19 January, 1809.

In consequence of the Wheat Harvest being now in, I deem it a duty incumbent on me to call your Honor's attention to the quantity of grain that may be required in the course of the present year, to victual those Persons that receive rations from Government, in order that such Steps may be resorted to as may be considered most eligible to provide for the same.

To ascertain this I have calculated the numbers victualled according to the latest returns (a Statement of which I have the Honor to enclose). I have therein included those persons who are now at Norfolk Island, conceiving that as they have been in expectation of being removed from thence they have not

* Note 22.

Palmer's
refusal to
give copies
of accounts.

Paterson's
refusal to
order Atkins
to England.

Papers retained
by Paterson.

Anticipated
supplies of
grain required.

cultivated their Lands as heretofore, and consequently will look to this Settlement for Succour.

1809.
23 March.

The Ration I have reckoned upon is at Ten pounds of wheat and five pounds of Maize each person weekly, my reason for allowing so great a proportion of Wheat is that the late dry Season has from all accounts greatly injured the growing crops of Maize, So that the less dependance must be placed on that resource, but should it prove more abundant than there is reason at present to imagine the supply of wheat to be received may hereafter be lessened.

Rations
proposed.

I take leave to observe that in this Statement I have supposed that the whole of the debts due to the Crown for Cattle shall be paid in the Course of the Current Year, altho' I have no reason to think that they will not. Yet I trust, Sir, that you will coincide with me that I ought not to depend upon the whole being received.

Anticipated
payments of
debts due to
government.

In the Statement I have not supposed any Grain will be given at Hobart Town, Port Dalrymple, Newcastle nor have I reckoned upon the Supplies that they have on hand but at the same time I have not calculated upon any addition that may occur to the numbers at present Victualled by any new Arrivals, and as to the Grain in Store at those places, it will, I believe, be nearly expended by the time that they receive any fresh Supply from hence.

No allowance
made for
grain at
out-settlements
or for new
arrivals.

In Lieutenant Governor Foveaux's order of the 3rd of December, He directed that the Stores at Sydney and Parramatta should receive Wheat for payment, while it was his intention that Grain should only be received at the Hawkesbury Store in liquidation of the Debts due to the Crown. The motives that induced Lieutenant Governor Foveaux to issue this order arose, I think, in some measure from my representation of the immense loss that occurred by receiving any great Quantity of Grain at Hawkesbury and shipping the same for the Stores, and perhaps afterwards re-shipping it for some of the other Settlements; but as the Supplies of Grain received at Sydney and Parramatta are so very small, in order to guard against Accident such as Floods etc. I beg leave to submit to you the propriety of allowing the Hawkesbury Store to be opened for the receipt of Wheat for payment. I also further beg leave to suggest as to the Eligibility of the Schooner Endeavour being allowed to go to that place to receive a Cargo of Grain in Bulk from the Settlers into the Vessell under the inspection of Mr. Broughton for the Use of the Derwent, provided there are Storehouses sufficient at that place to receive the Supply of Grain she could take to that Settlement. This method could prevent a considerable loss from

Receipt of
grain into
public stores.

Proposed bulk
shipment of
grain to
Hobart.

1809.
23 March.

occurring by re-shipping the Grain from hence, besides it would save a great addition to the Tonnage should any be sent thither by the Gambier which must necessarily be put into Casks.

Scarcity of
farm labourers
at the
Hawkesbury.

I further beg leave to mention to Your Honor that I learn that in a great Measure the small supplies of Grain which are at present received at the Stores are to be imputed to the Want of Threshers at the Hawkesbury, perhaps this inconveniency might be somewhat remedied by inquiring among the Military and Prisoners that arrived in the Gambier and sending those persons up the Country that are capable of Threshing; but as the produce of the late Harvest has from unforeseen Causes been unusually deficient, I take the liberty of Suggesting the necessity of a Supply of Rice or other dry Provisions being obtained, provided it can be imported upon such Terms as may be nearly equivalent to the Prices of Grain in this Colony.

Suggested
importation
of rice.

Anticipated
expenditure on
fresh meat.

In the inclosed Statement I have not calculated upon any purchases to be made for Fresh Meat for the Use of the Civil and Military at this place, Parramatta and Hawkesbury; but as it appears from the latest Returns that there are about Eight Hundred and Seventy Nine Persons that receive this Species of Provisions, which if continued will cause an Addition to the Expense of the Colony for the Current Year to the Amount of Twelve Thousand and Thirty one Pounds Six Shillings and threepence, but as part of these expenses will be defrayed by the funds arising from the Sale of the Investment that I presume that the Sum mentioned necessary to be drawn for in the enclosed Statement, will with those funds be equal to answer any expense attendant on the Victualling the persons Supported by the Crown.

I have, &c.,

R. FITZ, Actg. Commy.

Supplies of
grain required
for the year
1809.

[2] *Statement of Grain necessary to be procured for Victualling those Persons that receive Rations from the Crown, Civil and Military, in His Majesty's Settlement in New South Wales and Dependencies during the year 1809.*

Sydney	1628	} Full Rations.	690
Parramatta	503		135
Hawkesbury	115		54
Newcastle	106		—
Derwent	330		879 full Rations which receive 7 lbs. of fresh meat per week.
Dalrymple	240		
Norfolk Island	200		
Porpoise	86		} On account of having Naval Rations an addition is made to the numbers.
Estramina	20		
Resource	5		
<hr/>			
3733 at 10 lbs. each per week is			Bushels Wheat 38,792 per annum
			780 " "
			<hr/> 39,572 Wheat.

[2] *Statement of Grain necessary, &c.*—continued.

Maize for the above number of full rations at 5 lb. = 19,786	Stockmen included.	1809.
Total Wheat for the Year's Consumption	39,572 Bushels.	23 March.
in hand and Debts	3,100	Supplies of grain required for the year 1809.
	<hr/>	
Total Maize for the Year's Consumption	36,472 at 10s. is £18,236 0 0	
in hand and Debts	19,786	
	<hr/>	
	4,350	
	<hr/>	
	15,436 at 5s. is.. 3,859 0 0	
Expense for Grain	22,095 0 0	
	<hr/>	
	R. FITZ, Actg. Commiss'y.	

[3] *Acting-Commissary Fitz to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson.*

Sir, Commissary's Office, Sydney, 1st March, 1809.

I have the honor of transmitting you a Statement of the remains of Salt Provisions now in Store, and the Number of Weeks the same will last for the Supply of those Persons necessarily victualled by Government at the established Ration. Return of salt provisions in store.

As it appears by such Statement that there are Salt Provisions for the Supply of 3,647 full Rations* for 53 weeks, but as the Civil and Military Victualled at Sydney, Parramatta and Hawkesbury are now in a great measure supplied with fresh Pork, and as I conceive the resources of this Colony are fully sufficient to Continue these Supplies provided no unforeseen Casualties happen, the quantity of Salt Provisions now in Store will be equal to Seventy Weeks' Supply for the Out Settlements, viz. Newcastle, Hobart Town, Port Dalrymple and Norfolk Island at the number stated in their last Returns and also for the Number of Persons Victualled at this place and at Parramatta and Hawkesbury, I therefore presume to Suggest that the Supplies of Salt Provisions to be brought hither should be limited to Six months for the latter Number of Persons to be forwarded so as to arrive here in the Course of next Year. Estimates on the supply of salt provisions.

I have also the honor to transmit to you an account of the Stores necessarily to be sent for the Use of this Colony, and for the purpose of Barter for Grain and Animal Food in which demand I have Confined myself to those Articles that are in the greatest request and most adapted for the use of the Colony. Requisition for stores.

I have, &c.,
R. FITZ, Actg. Commy.

* *Marginal note.*—Sydney, 1,628; Parramatta, 503; Hawkesbury, 115; Newcastle, 106; Derwent, 830; Dalrymple, 240; Norfolk Island, 200; Estramina, 20; Resource, 5; total, 3,647.

Newcastle, 106; Derwent, 830; Dalrymple, 240; Norfolk Island, 200; Estramina, 20; Resource, 5; total, 1,401.

Sydney, 938 prisoners; Parramatta, 368 prisoners; Hawkesbury, 61 prisoners; total, 2,768.

1809.
23 March.
Return of
provisions in
store.

[4] *Statement of Provisions remaining in His Majesty's Stores at Port Jackson in New South Wales this First day of March 1808 and of those which are required.*

Quality.	Quantity remaining in Store.	Weekly issue for 3647 full Rations.	The No. of Weeks each Species will last at the established Ration.	Account of the Quantity of Provisions that will be wanted for the Use of the Colony and Settlements for the present Numbers Victualled.
Beef ..	Lbs. 511,376	Lbs. 25,529	Weeks 20	The quantity of Salt Provisions remaining in Store will last as per Statement fifty three weeks and five days for the Numbers at present Victualled viz. 3647 full Rations, but as the Civil and Military supported by the Crown at this place and at Parramatta and Hawkesbury are now in a great Measure Victualled with fresh Pork which if continued the remains now in hand will last those Persons which are Victualled at Newcastle The Derwent Port Dalrymple and Norfolk Island and also the Prisoners here at Parramatta and Hawkesbury according to the latest returns including the Colonial Vessells belonging to Government viz. 2768 full Rations Seventy Weeks.
Pork ..	Lbs. 482,268	Lbs. 14,588	Days 2 3	

The quantity of Salt Provisions necessarily to be sent for the Support of these latter Persons should, I conceive, be limited to Six Months Supply viz. Two Hundred and fifty one Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Eight pounds of Beef, and One Hundred and forty three Thousand Nine Hundred and thirty six Pounds of Pork to be forwarded so as to arrive here in the course of the next Year.

[5] *Account of Articles requisite for the Use of His Majesty's Settlement Port Jackson New South Wales for the Year 1809.*

1809.
23 March.

[This return was a requisition for miscellaneous articles of ironmongery, clothing, etc., a copy of which will be found in a volume in series II.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch marked C, per transport Admiral Gambier.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 23 March, 1809.

I have the Honor to acquaint your Lordship that owing to a number of persons holding the Deputy Commissary's and Stock-keeper's Receipts for Grain and Animal Food, delivered into His Majesty's Stores between the first of January and the present Date and who are about to leave the Colony by Vessels at this time proceeding to Europe, I have authorized the Acting Commissary to consolidate in the following Bills the Receipts each person possesses, for the purpose of affording the Parties the means of Settling their Affairs prior to their Departure, The Vouchers for which shall be made up at the end of the Quarter and forwarded by the next opportunity.

Bills drawn to consolidate government receipts.

I also beg leave to acquaint you that having directed the above Officer to purchase for the use of Government and supplying the Colonial Vessels employed here, Two hundred Gallons of Spirits at Seven Shillings and Sixpence per Gallon of Mr. Edwd. Harrison, Master of the Ship Admiral Gambier, I have directed him to draw for the Same.

Spirits purchased from Edward Harrison.

List of Bills drawn.

1809 Mar. 8.	Mr. E. Harrison	200 Gal. Spirits @ 7/6	£75	0	0	List of bills drawn.
"	Walter Davidson Esq.	Grain and Animal food rec'd betn. Jan. 1 and present date	765	4	9	
"	Thos Jamison Esq.	"	275	9	0	
"	Mr. David Dundas	"	343	8	9	
"	Thos. Jamison Esq.	"	444	3	9	
"	Do.	"	430	6	4	
"	Anthony F. Kemp Esq.	"	339	1	3	
"	Lieut. Col. Johnston	"	144	18	6	
"	Do.	"	57	13	6	
"	John McArthur Esq.	"	52	4	6	
"	Major Edwd. Abbott	"	104	9	3	
"	Walter Davidson Esq.	"	113	8	9	
"	Thos. Jamison Esq.	"	172	16	0	
17th	Mr. Michael Hayes	Salted Pork	600	0	0	
"	Do.	Do.	312	16	0	
20th	Thomas Kent Esqr.	Grain and Animal Food	220	18	3	
			£4,451 18 7			

I have, &c.,
W. PATERSON.

1809.
25 March.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.
(Despatch per transport Admiral Gambier.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 25th March, 1809.

Bills drawn
for grain and
animal food.

I have the Honor to acquaint Your Lordship that since my letter of the 23rd Instant, I have directed the Acting Commissary to draw on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury the following Bills vizt.

No. 17	March 25, 1809	in favor of John McArthur Esq.	
		for Grain and Animal Food	£271 0 9
18	„	Mr. David Bevan p. Do.	453 8 0
			<hr/>
			£724 8 9

Delivered into His Majesty's Stores at this Settlement between January 1st and the present date.

I have, &c.,
W. PATERSON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.
(Despatch per transport Admiral Gambier.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 25th March, 1809.

Military
despatch.

I have the Honor of transmitting your Lordship a Copy of a Letter of this day's date to His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

I have, &c.,
WM. PATERSON.

[Enclosure.]

COLONEL PATERSON TO THE SECRETARY TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF YORK.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 25th March, 1809.

Reasons for
Paterson's
delay in
returning to
headquarters.

In my letter dated 12th March, 1808, I acquainted you, for His Royal Highness the Duke of York's information, my intention of repairing to Port Jackson, the Head-Quarters of the Regiment and the principal Seat of Government, where it was my duty to be; but my ill state of health, together with the want of a safe conveyance, and other circumstances which are already known to His Royal Highness, prevented me. However, the arrival of Colonel Foveaux in July last removed those doubts, and having at my request ordered His Majesty's Ship Porpoise to convey me hither, she arrived at Port Dalrymple on the 8th November last; as it was necessary I should communicate with Lieut.-Governor Collins at the Derwent before I quitted Port Dalrymple, the Ship was delayed longer than I expected, and it was not until the first day of this year that I arrived at this place.

It gives me much pleasure and satisfaction to assure you, for His Royal Highness's information, that I found the general good conduct of the Corps, and the high State of Discipline of it, to be such as to entitle it to my best commendations, in which I am partly indebted to Brevet-Major Abbott, whose attention has been such as to merit my warmest thanks; yet it is my duty frankly to say that there are a great many very old men in it, and others disabled, who can never be of any use to the Service, at least in this extensive colony; on account of the Settlements which are constantly forming at great distance from Headquarters, it requires active young men to be sent on duty to them, as there are always a considerable degree of fatigue and difficulty attending new Establishments.

1809.
25 March.
General report
on the
N.S.W. Corps.

I also deem it my duty to entreat His Royal Highness will be pleased to cause an augmentation of the Troops, either by adding a Second Battalion to the Corps, or in any other way His Royal Highness may be pleased to direct, for the Corps is sometimes unable to perform the numerous duties which it is called upon to do.

Necessity for
additional
troops.

Small Detachments have been frequently sent when larger ones ought, could the Corps have spared the men; the consequence has been very injurious to the Service, and owing to that cause a whole Guard was once cut off and murdered by some runaway Convicts at Port Dalrymple.

Larger
detachments
necessary.

I further beg leave to observe that at Lieut.-Governor Collins's Settlement, although there are upwards of eleven hundred persons, the Detachment there consists only of Thirty-three Marines; but as I presume the Corps will be called upon to furnish a large Detachment for it, I trust, upon the whole of the representations I have had the honor of submitting to His Royal Highness, he will be pleased to concur with me in the expediency of augmenting the Troops in New South Wales.

Small
detachment
at Hobart.

By the inclosed Return, which I have the honor of forwarding for His Royal Highness's inspection, the great number of children belonging to the Corps will be seen. I beg to be permitted leave to recommend the inlisting of Boys in the Colony to fill up the vacancies in the Corps, many leaving it for the want of employment, but who would be glad to enlist without any bounty, perhaps. Children are here much forwarder in maturity than in Europe by two years. I mention this in case the plan I submit should be approved of, Some analogy could be drawn between the ages of Boys enlisted in Europe and those here.

Children
belonging to
the military.

Proposed
enlistment in
the colony.

I have directed Lieut.-Colonel Johnston to proceed to England in the Admiral Gambier to explain his reasons for arresting

Johnston and
Harris ordered
to England.

1809.
25 March.

Governor Bligh. I have permitted Surgeon Harris, of the Corps, to accompany him, who, with some others, he has judged necessary to call upon.

Duplicate
despatch
transmitted.

For His Royal Highness's further information, I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of my Letter to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with Such Papers as is therein referred to.

Suggested
abolition of
volunteers.

As I have the honor to hold the Chief Command of the Colony at present, I esteem it my duty to notice that there are two Companies of Volunteers, the men of whom are composed of free men, Emancipated Convicts, and Prisoners; they are clothed and victualled at Government expence, and are of little use to us. Should the New South Wales Corps be augmented, the expence of the Volunteers could be dispensed with, and their place supplied with efficient and disciplined Men.

Suggested
appointment
of a brigadier-
general.

The increase of the Corps and distances of their Quarters, which greatly extends in this vast Territory, induces me respectfully to submit for His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's consideration on the benefit which the Service would derive by the Appointment of a Brigadier-General. Should His Royal Highness approve of that recommendation, I humbly hope it will not be thought presumption in offering myself a Candidate for the appointment, in case His Royal Highness deems my long Services deserving so great a mark of His Majesty's favour.

I have, &c.,
W. PATERSON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per transport Admiral Gambier.)

26 March.

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 26th March, 1809.

Departure of
Bligh in the
Porpoise.

I have the honor of informing your Lordship that Commodore Bligh sailed from hence in His Majesty's Ship Porpoise on the 13th instant; But I lament that many reasons induce me to think he has not done so with the intention of fulfilling his pledge of immediately returning to England.

Bligh's
proclamation
re mutiny of
N.S.W. Corps.

In my letter of the 12th Inst., I enclosed your Lordship a copy of that solemn engagement,* in direct Violation of which Commodore Bligh, on the day of his departure, sent a copy to the masters of every Vessel in the Port, proclaiming His Majesty's New South Wales Corps, and several of the principal and most respectable inhabitants, to be in a State of Mutiny and Rebellion.

In order to deter the ill-disposed from seconding his efforts to disturb the public tranquillity, and to prove to the world that he considers himself bound by no principle of honor or good faith, I

* Note 23.

have issued a Proclamation which contains the terms upon which I suffer'd him, at his own request, to embark on board the Porpoise.

1809.
26 March.

I have informed your Lordship of my having given Lt-Governor Foveaux permission to return to England. The exigency of the Public Service, however, at this moment rendering it particularly desirable that he should remain in the Colony, I have requested him to defer his departure until his presence can be more conveniently dispensed with.

Departure of
Foveaux
postponed.

I have, &c.,

W. PATERSON.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

PROCLAMATION.

“PROCLAMATION by His Excellency William Bligh, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Commodore commanding His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in the South Pacific Ocean, &c., &c.

Proclamation
by Bligh re
rebellion of
N.S.W. Corps.

“I HEREBY publicly proclaim the New South Wales Corps to be in a state of Mutiny and Rebellion, now under Colonel Paterson's Command; and I do forbid any Master or Masters of Ships, at their peril, taking any Person or Persons connected, or supposed to be connected, in the Rebellion out of the Colony or its Dependencies to any place whatever, either in or out of His Majesty's Dominions, particularly any Officers of the said Corps, or John McArthur (Settler), Nicholas Bayly, Garnham Blaxcell, Rickard Atkins, Gregory Blaxland, John Townson, Robert Townson, Robert Fitz, Thomas Jamison, Thomas Hobby, Alexander Riley, D'Arcy Wentworth, James Mileham, Thomas Moore, and Walter Stephenson Davison.

“Given under my Hand, on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, Port Jackson, New South Wales, this 12th day of March, 1809.

“WILLIAM BЛИGH.”

[Enclosure No. 2.]

WILLIAM PATERSON.

WHEREAS an Agreement was concluded between me and *William Bligh*, Esquire, late Governor of this Territory, of which the following is a true copy, viz. :—

Counter
proclamation
by Paterson.

[*Here followed a copy of the agreement between Governor Bligh and lieutenant-governor Paterson, dated 4th February; see pages 45 and 46.*]

And whereas the said *William Bligh*, Esq., in direct violation of his Word of Honor as an Officer and a Gentleman solemnly

1809.
26 March.

Counter
proclamation
by Paterson.

pledged therein, has not departed from this Colony at the stipulated time; and, in further breach thereof, has caused to be distributed (by the hands of certain wicked and evil-disposed Persons Implicated in the high Crimes and Misdemeanours with which he stands charged) certain libelous and inflammatory Papers, intended to traduce the Government of this Colony, to disturb the general Tranquillity, to subvert good Order and Justice, and to destroy the security of public and private Property and personal Liberty.*

Being determined to exert the full Powers with which I am vested to prevent the dreadful consequences meant to result from the doings of the said William Bligh, Esq., and his Accomplices, I do hereby positively charge and command all His Majesty's Subjects within this Territory not to hold, countenance, or be privy to any communication or correspondence, by personal Interview, Letter, Message, Signal, or otherwise, with the said William Bligh, Esq., or with any person belonging to his Family, Establishment, or Retinue, at present embarked on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, or with any person known to be in his or their employment, Service, Confidence, or Intimacy now on board said Vessel. And all Officers, Civil and Military, and all other His Majesty's faithful Subjects within the Territory, are hereby required and commanded to Aid, Assist, and Promote, by all the means in their power, a strict obedience to this Proclamation, and to give immediate Information to me, or to some other of His Majesty's Officers, Civil or Military, of any person or persons who shall attempt to act in Defiance, Opposition, Neglect, or Evasion thereof, in order that such Offender or Offenders may be dealt with as abettors of sedition and enemies to the Peace and Prosperity of the Colony.

Given at Head-Quarters, at Sydney, New South Wales, this 19th day of March, 1809.

God save the King!

By Command of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor,
JAMES FINUCANE, Secretary.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.
(Despatch per transport Admiral Gambier.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 26th March, 1809.

I have the honor to forward you the *Sydney Gazettes* from January 1st to the 26th instant.

I have, &c.,
WM. PATERSON.

Transmission of
Sydney
Gazettes.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND
COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

1809.
26 March.

(Despatch per transport Admiral Gambier.)

Gentlemen, Sydney, New So. Wales, 26th March, 1809.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated May 14th, 1808, in which you request the Officer Commanding in this Colony to take Measures to recover the Sum of £84 12s. 0d. from a Mr. Charles Bishop,* who was in 1798 Master of the Bark Nautilus, but I regret to inform you that this unfortunate Man is now Insane, A Pauper and Confined in the Gaol without, I learn, any funds to support him but the Prison Allowance.

The position of
Charles Bishop.

I have, &c.,

W. M. PATERSON.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE HON. WILLIAM POLE.

(Despatch per ship Æolus.)

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise in the Derwent,

Sir, New South Wales, 5th April, 1809.

5 April.

I beg leave to represent to You for the information of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the circumstances of my leaving Port Jackson and the state of the Lady Nelson Tender rendered it necessary to leave her at the Government Yard in that Harbour.

The Lady
Nelson, tender,
at Port Jackson.

As the Crew of the said Vessel were borne as belonging to her on the Porpoise's Books, Captain Porteous by Letter requested the said Crew might be turned over on the Supernumerary List of this Ship, for they could not be mustered on the List they were then on: I therefore complied with his request, considering it conducive to His Majesty's Service; and I trust and hope it will meet with their Lordships' approbation.

The crew of
the Lady Nelson
placed on
supernumerary
list.

A Copy of Captain Porteous's Letter, and of my Order are inclosed herewith; And

I have, &c.,

W. M. BLIGH.

. [Enclosure No. 1.]

CAPTAIN PORTEOUS TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir, His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, 16 March, 1809.

The Crew of His Majesty's Armed Tender Lady Nelson being entered, agreeable to an Admiralty Order, on the Books of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise on a Separate Supernumerary List for Wages and Victuals, and the said Tender being delivered into the Charge of the Master Builder I have to request you will be pleased to give an Order for the Crew of the said Tender

The status of
the Lady
Nelson's crew.

1809.
5 April.

being turned over on the Supernumerary List of H. M. Ship Porpoise for Wages and Victuals, as they cannot be mustered on the List they are now on.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PORTEOUS, Comr.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

ORDERS RELATING TO THE CREW OF THE LADY NELSON.

Orders re the crew of the Lady Nelson.

BY William Bligh, Esquire, Commodore Commanding His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in the South Pacific Ocean, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS the Lady Nelson Tender is left at Port Jackson in charge of the Master Builder; You are hereby required and directed to discharge the Men borne on the Supernumerary List as her Crew, and to enter and bear them on a Separate List as Supernumeraries for Wages and Victuals belonging to this Ship, until farther Orders, according to your request.

Given under my Hand on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise at Sea, this 17th day of March, 1809.

WM. BLIGH.

To John Porteous, Esqre.,

Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise.

By Command of the Commodore:—EDMUND GRIFFIN, Secy.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per ship *Aeolus*.)

Government House, Hobart Town,

15 April.

My Lord,

Van Dieman's Land, 15th April, 1809.

Application from judge-advocate Bate.

The enclosed letter respecting Mr. Bate,* the Deputy Judge Advocate here, has by some omission not been transmitted to your Lordship in my Despatches since the 26th January, 1808. I have communicated the circumstances to Lieutenant Governor Collins who requests it may still be forwarded.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure.]

DEPUTY JUDGE-ADVOCATE BATE TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS.

Sir,

Hobart Town, 6th November, 1807.

Bate's request for leave of absence.

Some Family affairs of consequence requiring my presence in England, I beg leave to request you will be pleased to forward the application to His Excellency the Governor in Chief that I may be indulged with such leave of Absence usually granted to Officers serving in New South Wales.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL BATE.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

1809.
30 April.

(Despatch per ship Pegasus.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1809.

My Letter to your Lordship of the 26th Ultimo by the Admiral Gambier (which sail'd on the 28th) contained the proclamation which Commodore Bligh's breach of his engagements with me obliged me to issue. Paterson's proclamation against Bligh.

That Officer, in further Violation of his word of honor solemnly and voluntarily pledged to me, has proceeded to the Settlement at the Derwent, where I understand he intends to remain under pretence of waiting for your Lordship's instructions. Bligh's visit to the Derwent.

I lament that the expression of our disapproval repeatedly conveyed by Lieut. Governor Foveaux and myself to Colonel Collins of his contract with Messrs. Hook and Campbell for the importation of Bengal Cattle at the Derwent has not prevented its being persisted in; a considerable number of them having been already landed, and the remainder being shortly expected. The contract for importing cattle to Hobart.

I beg leave to lay before your Lordship copies of Colonel Collins's late communications to me, and of my letters containing such instructions as I have deemed it expedient to issue to him, particularly with regard to the arrival and residence of Commodore Bligh at the Settlement under his Command. Correspondence with Collins.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these letters will be found in volume I, series III.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per ship Pegasus.)

My Lord, Sydney, N. S. Wales, 30th April, 1809.

I beg leave to transmit your Lordship the *Sydney Gazette* from the 2nd to the 30th Inst. Transmission of *Sydney Gazette*.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.*

Sir, Downing Street, 12th May, 1809.

12 May.

The House of Commons having Voted the Sum of £15,134 10s. 0d. for the Civil Establishment of the Settlements in New South Wales from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1809; I am directed by Lord Castlereagh to enclose for your information a Copy of the Estimate upon which the Grant is founded. Parliamentary vote for civil establishment.

I have, &c.,

E. COOKE.

* Note 27.

[Enclosure.]

New South Wales, 1809.

ESTIMATE of the Charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of
New South Wales from the 1st January to the 31st Decem-
ber, 1809.

	£	s.	d.
Salary of the Governor	2,000	0	0
Lieutenant Governor	250	0	0
Deputy Judge Advocate	800	0	0
Commissary	365	0	0
Provost Marshal	91	5	0
Secretary to the Governor	182	10	0
For Stationary	20	0	0
Clergyman	350	0	0
School Master of the Orphan School	60	0	0
Matron to Do. Do.	40	0	0
Schoolmaster	60	0	0
Clergyman at Parramatta	260	0	0
Do. at Hawkesbury	240	0	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
Additional Salary to Mr. Grimes Surveyor-General of Lands in Consideration of his Meritorious Ser- vices and of the great increase of the Duties of his Situation	182	10	0
Boat Builder	91	5	0
Two Deputy Commissaries of Stores at £91 5s. Per Ann. each	182	10	0
Two Additional Clerks to the Commissary at £60 Per Annum each	120	0	0
Mineralogist	91	5	0
Two Assistant Storekeepers at £50 Per Annum each	100	0	0
Clerk to the Judge Advocate	80	0	0
Allowance to Governor Phillip in Consideration of his Meritorious Services	500	0	0
Do. to Governor Hunter in Consideration of his long Services	300	0	0
Do. to Mr. Alt, late Surveyor General in con- sideration of his long Services and of his Infirmities	91	5	0
Do. to Mr. White late Surgeon	91	5	0
Do. to Mrs. Thompson, Widow of the late Surgeon Thompson, in consequence of his long and Meritorious Services ...	30	0	0
One Superintendent of Convicts	100	0	0
Two Do. at £75 Per Annum each	150	0	0
Six Do. at £50 Per Annum each	300	0	0
Allowance to the Widow of the late Captain King in consideration of the long and Arduous Services of Her Husband to Commence on the 3d of September, 1808, the day of his Death at £200 Per Annum	265	15	0 $\frac{3}{4}$

ESTIMATE of the Charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of
New South Wales—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	1809. 12 May. Estimates for civil establishment in 1809.
For the discharge of such part of Governor Bligh's Salary, from the 1st of January, 1809, as it is supposed may become due to him previous to the Arrival of Governor Macquarie	1,500	0	0	
For the discharge of such part of the Salary of Mr. Richd. Atkins, Deputy Judge Advocate, as may be due to him previous to the arrival of his Successor	300	0	0	

Norfolk Island.

Lieutenant Governor	450	0	0	
Deputy Judge Advocate	182	10	0	
Clergyman	182	10	0	
Surgeon	182	10	0	
Deputy Commissary of Stores	91	5	0	
Storekeeper	50	0	0	
Three Superintendents of Convicts at £50 per Annum each	150	0	0	
One Master Carpenter	40	0	0	
One Beach Master and Pilot	50	0	0	

Hobart Town.

Lieutenant Governor	450	0	0	
Deputy Judge Advocate	182	10	0	
Clergyman	182	10	0	
Surgeon	182	10	0	
1st Assistant	136	17	6	
2nd Do.	91	5	0	
Deputy Commissary	91	5	0	
Deputy Surveyor of Lands	91	5	0	
Two Superintendents of Convicts at £50 Per Ann. each	100	0	0	

Port Dalrymple.

Lieutenant Governor	450	0	0	
Deputy Judge Advocate	182	10	0	
Clergyman	182	10	0	
Surgeon	182	10	0	
1st Assistant	136	17	6	
2nd Do.	91	5	0	
Deputy Commissary	91	5	0	
Deputy Surveyor of Lands	91	5	0	
Two Superintendents of Convicts at £50 per Ann. each	100	0	0	
Allowance upon Account of Fees on Receipt and Audit	300	0	0	
Agent	150	0	0	

£15,134 10 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 1.)*

Sir,

Downing Street, 13 May, 1809.

13 May.

Herewith I transmit to you His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal appointing you Captain General and

* Note 27.

1809.
13 May.

Governor in Chief in and over the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies together with the Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual for your Guidance in that Government.

I have, &c.,

CASTLEREAGH.

[Enclosures.]

[*Governor Macquarie's commission and instructions will be found on page 183 et seq. and page 190 et seq.*]

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 2.*)

14 May.

Sir,

Downing Street, 14th May, 1809.

Macquarie to
sail with
H.M. ships
Dromedary and
Hindustan.

His Majesty having appointed you to be his Governor of the Settlement of New South Wales and its Dependencies, I am to signify to you The Royal Pleasure that you do proceed thither without delay with the 1st Battalion of the 73rd Regiment, which you Command. Two of His Majesty's Ships, the Dromedary and Hindostan, have been prepared to receive your Regiment and to proceed with you from Portsmouth.

The arrest
of Bligh.

You are fully apprized of the Circumstances which have taken place in that Settlement—that Major Johnston, the Senior Officer of the Colony at Port Jackson, at the Instigation of certain of the Inhabitants and Officers, sent a Detachment of the Force under his Orders to the Government House and placed Captain Bligh, the Governor, in Arrest, and assumed to himself the Government of the Colony as His Majesty's Lieut.-Governor; And it appears from Dispatches since received that Governor Bligh remains in arrest, altho' there was every reason to believe that he would have returned home on his own Application for a Passage or have been sent home by Major Johnston.

Johnston's
delay in
reporting
his actions.

Major Johnston retained the Government† in his own Hands for a considerable period without acquainting His Majesty's Ministers of the Proceedings he had taken, or acquainting Col. Paterson, his Senior Officer and the Lieut.-Governor of New South Wales, who was at Port Dalrymple; and it appears that Lt.-Col. Paterson, when he received intelligence of the Measures taken by Major Johnson, declined to leave Port Dalrymple, and remained at that Port.

Arrival of
Foveaux at
Port Jackson.

On the 28th July, 1808, Lt.-Col. Foveaux arrived at Port Jackson, and refusing to reinstate Gov'r Bligh, who was still in arrest, assumed the Command of the Settlement.

Upon your arrival at Port Jackson, I am to signify to you His Majesty's Command, that if Capt'n Bligh be still in the

* Note 27. † Note 28.

Settlement you forthwith liberate him from arrest, and replace him in the Government; but at the same time intimate to him that as from the Circumstances which have taken place, and the Numbers of Complaints against him, his Continuance in the Colony might tend to keep alive Dissatisfaction, it is His Majesty's Pleasure that he do give up the Government into your hands immediately and return to England.

1809.
14 May.

Bligh to be reinstated temporarily.

You are to take immediate Measures for placing Major Johnston in Close arrest, and for sending him Home in order that he may be tried for his Conduct on his Return to England; and as Gov'r Bligh has represented that Mr. McArthur has been the leading Promoter and Instigator of the mutinous Measures which have been taken against His Majesty's Governor, you will, if Examinations be sworn against him charging him with criminal Acts against the Governor and his Authority, have him arrested thereupon and brought to Trial before the Criminal Court of the Settlement.

Johnston to be sent to England in arrest.

Macarthur to be tried in the colony.

You will have it intimated to all those Persons who have been appointed to offices in the Settlement since the Arrest of Gov'r Bligh that those Appointments cannot be considered as Valid, and you will restore to their Situations those Gentlemen who were removed from their Offices by Major Johnston.

Restoration of deposed officers.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. Bent, a Barrister of Eminence, to be his Deputy Judge-Advocate for the Settlement of New South Wales, in the Room of Mr. Atkins, whose Want of Professional Education and Practice has led to great inconveniences. Mr. Atkins's attendance in England will probably be wanted in the Investigation of Major Johnston's Conduct, in which Case you will direct him to return; and you are authorised to make him such an Allowance for his Voyage as you shall see reasonable, and his Situation and Claims will be considered here.

Appointment of Bent as judge-advocate.

Atkins to return to England.

You will take care that every officer belonging to the New South Wales Corps, including Col. Paterson and Lt.-Col. Foveaux, do proceed to England with the Regiment; but if Col. Paterson shall wish to grant Leave of Absence to any officer who was with him at Port Dalrymple, he will be authorized to grant it till His Majesty's Pleasure be known.

Military officers to be sent to England.

You will make such arrangements for replacing the Detachments which are in the distant Dependencies, such as Norfolk Island (if that Island should not be evacuated), the Coal River, the Derwent, and Port Dalrymple, as you shall judge most Expedient, sending the most trusty Officers in the Regiment to command at those Places.

Relief for detachments at out settlements.

You will order all the Papers belonging to Gov'r Bligh, which were violently seized from him, to be restored, and also all other

Bligh's papers to be restored.

1809.
14 May.

Papers (Private and Public) which have been seized and belong to any of the Offices or officers of Government to be also replaced and restored.

All trials to be considered informal.

The Trials and Investigations which were made during the Usurpation of the Government by Major Johnson cannot be considered as legal so as to bind you to confirm them; they may be of use in leading you to what is necessary to be done for rectifying abuses. You will of course send Home such as may be necessary.

The question of land grants and leases.

The Grants of Land and Leases and Stock made by Major Johnson or Lt.-Col. Foveaux* are not to be considered as valid, and those granted by them to any officer of the New South Wales Corps you will revoke; such others as are within the Powers granted to the Governors to make you will be allowed to make in your own name, if you see not any objection, and if the Grants shall have been made from impartial Motives, reporting the same to me for His Majesty's Information.

In the General Government of the Settlement you will conform to the Instructions given to you herewith.

Principal reforms required.

The Great Objects of attention are to improve the Morals of the Colonists, to encourage Marriage, to provide for Education, to prohibit the Use of Spirituous Liquors, to increase the Agriculture and Stock, so as to ensure the Certainty of a full supply to the Inhabitants under all Circumstances.

The Measures hitherto adopted for these Ends have to a great Degree failed, which I must attribute chiefly to the Want of Example and Co-operation in the higher Classes of the Settlement.

Local opinions to be consulted.

Upon these Points I shall leave you to act according to your discretion, upon Consultation with the best Characters in the Settlement, at the same time furnishing you with some leading Points.

Regulation of the spirit traffic.

Various Measures have been taken from time to time to check the Importation and regulate the Sale of Spirits, but they have all unfortunately failed, and have led to the Introduction of private Stills, and to a clandestine retail by officers and Settlers of the most vexatious and ruinous Nature. It has therefore been conceived that, as the Use of Spirits cannot be suppressed, that the free Importation should be allowed under a high Duty, so as to render the Importation Price about 16s. a Gallon, and that no Person should be allowed to sell Spirits after Importation without Permit; also that all private bartering of Spirits for Corn or Necessaries should be strictly prohibited.

* Note 29.

A Practice has been established at Port Jackson of imposing a Maximum of Price upon all imported Articles, which has been generally laid at 50 per Cent. Profit. This Effort to keep down and equalize the Price of Goods in the Settlement has also failed, as Persons possessed of Property were by this means enabled to monopolize imported articles at an advance of 50 per Cent. on the Importation Price and then to issue them at whatever exorbitant Charge they pleased; it seems expedient to do away this Practice and to leave the Importation Trade free. I also entertain great doubt as to the policy of continuing a practice for some time past observed of sending out from hence Supplies on the Account of Government to be sold or exchanged in barter for the produce of the Settlement. I wish you to take this subject into your early Consideration and report to me your opinion upon the Utility or Disadvantages of pursuing this plan.

1809.
14 May.

Freedom of
trade to be
adopted.

Proposed
abolition of
importations by
government
for barter.

The Policy to which I have adverted, false in its Principle tho' possibly justified under the Circumstances of the Settlement in its Infant State, led to the Establishment of a Maximum in Price for Grain and Butcher's Meat. I am to suggest to you the Expediency of considering whether it will not be most adviseable to allow the Markets to find their own Level. It is much doubted whether there be any good policy in maintaining any longer a Government Farm and Government Cattle. The Colony is so far advanced in agriculture and Breeding of Cattle that these establishments do not seem to be any longer necessary for the mere purpose of securing Food or Stock, and the Distribution of the Convicts employed on the Government Farm among the Settlers may be more useful and more conducive to productive Industry. I am, however, to desire that these Establishments be not entirely set aside without a previous Representation home from you upon the whole Subject and Instructions received from hence.

Suggested
removal of
limitations
on prices.

Proposed
abolition of
government
farms and
herds.

I am particularly to recommend to you the Adoption of precautionary Measures for preventing the Recurrence of Famine occasioned by the Inundations of the Hawkesbury.

You will take into your Consideration the Expediency of forming a Public Granary—whether it may not be practicable, at a small Expence, to keep in Store a Year's Consumption of Grain for the Number of Persons in the Colony who receive Rations, which 1 lb. of Flour for 3,000 Persons would be about 1,200,000 lb., which, supposing the Flour bought in at 2d. a Pound, would amount to £12,000.

Problems in the
commissariat.

I have, &c.,
CASTLEREAGH.

1809.
14 May.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 3.*)

Sir, Downing Street, 14th May, 1809.

Management
of the female
convicts.

It has been represented to me that upon the arrival of a Ship with Female Convicts in New South Wales, the unfortunate Females have been given into the possession of such of the Inhabitants, Free Settlers, and Convicts, indiscriminately, as made a demand for them from the Governor. If a Practice so extraordinary and disgraceful has not been abolished, you will by no Means suffer it to continue, and I am to desire you will take the proper Means for having the Female Convicts, upon their Arrival, kept separate till they can be properly distributed in such a Manner as may best encourage attention to Industry and Character.

The cost of
assigned
servants.

It is understood that with regard to Male Convicts they are in general apprenticed out to the Settlers for a Term, the Settlers engaging to find each Clothing, Victuals, and £10 a year in money. Whether this Rate of allowance be not too great and too burdensome to the Settler in all Cases will require your Consideration.

Female convicts
to be assigned.

The Female Convict, it is stated, is seldom apprenticed, and she lives indiscriminately, first in one family, then in another. This general Licence and Want of Restraint seems to have the worst Tendencies, and it should seem adviseable that they should be apprenticed out more strictly than the Males, and that they should not be allowed to dissolve their apprenticeships but for Marriage, which is to be encouraged as much as possible.

Barracks to
be provided.

As the Barracks erected in New South Wales are not sufficient to contain the whole of your Regiment, you are hereby authorized to take such Measures as may be necessary for providing them sufficient Accommodation.

Inquiry to be
made into the
commissariat
administration.

I am particularly to desire that you will have the account of the Commissary properly examined, and that office placed upon a proper footing. Many Complaints have been brought against the present Commissary, Mr. Palmer; but, as they have been chiefly brought forward since the Arrest of Gov'r Bligh, it is probable they were exaggerated by party; at the same time, I am to apprise you that his Conduct has not appeared satisfactory at the Treasury.

Collins to be
subordinate to
Macquarie.

You will signify to Lt.-Col. Collins that it is His Majesty's orders that all his Correspondence shall be carried on thro' you; that he do punctually obey all orders he shall receive from you. He will be personally responsible for any Measures he should

take, or any Contracts he shall enter into, without your approbation, except in some Case of actual Necessity, which, as the Communication between the Derwent and Port Dalrymple by Land is so fully established, is not likely to occur.

1809.
14 May.

It will be Matter for you to consider whether this Circumstance of a Land Communication being established between Port Dalrymple and the Derwent may not render it eligible to make one of those Settlements dependent on the other, the superior Settlement to be still dependent on the Governor of New South Wales.

Proposed
union of
administrations
at Hobart
and Port
Dalrymple.

I have, &c.,

CASTLEREAGH.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 4.)*

Sir,

Downing Street, 14th May, 1809.

Application having been made to Me in favor of John Holden now a Convict in New South Wales for a remission of the remaining part of the Sentence of the Law, I herewith inclose the several Certificates of his good behaviour which have been sent to me, and I am to desire that you will take an early opportunity after your arrival in the Settlement of making inquiries into all the Circumstances of his Case and in the event of your considering him to be a fit Object of His Majesty's Royal Clemency that you do cause a free Pardon to be made out for him transmitting the same to Me in the usual Manner.

Proposed
pardon for
John Holden.

I have, &c.,

CASTLEREAGH.

[Enclosures.]

CERTIFICATES OF JOHN HOLDEN.

JOHN HOLDEN was committed June 15th, 1803. Tried and convicted Aug. 3rd, 1803, and afterwards sent to the Hulks off Woolwich.

Testimonials
in favour of
John Holden.

During the time Jno. Holden was on board the Hulks at Woolwich I frequently visited him, always found him extremely attentive to his labor, correct, sober. In general seemed to have all the feelings of contrition and sincere penitence for his crime so much so as to render it painful for me to see him so oft as I wished, which I did at the request of his friends. I may also add that inquiries about him, touching his conduct, of the various keepers they one and all spoke of much to his credit and fully confirming the report before mentioned.

G. COOMBE, Surgeon, Woolwich.

March 15, 1808.

* Note 27.

These are to Certify that John Holden came from York on board the Hulks at Woolwich on the 22nd November, 1803, and remained on board until the 14th Decr., 1805, and then embarked on board the Fortune for New South Wales; during the whole of his stay on board the Hulks (upwards of two Years) he conducted himself with the strictest propriety and in every respect to my utmost satisfaction.

To whom these may Concern.

GEO. REED,

Commander of the Hulks on the River Thames.
Retribution Hulk, off Woolwich, 15th March, 1808.

I hereby Certify that John Holden, who came out a Prisoner in the Fortune, Transport, to New South Wales, was recommended by Mr. Moore Master of the Fortune as a Man of good Conduct, and that the said John Holden from his good Character was employed as Clerk in the Governor's public office in which Situation he remained at the time of my departure on Feby. 10th, 1807.

SAMUEL MARSDEN,

Chaplain to the Settlement.

London, March 18th, 1808.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Dromedary.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 15th May, 1809.

I received and laid before the King your letters of the Dates in the Margin* mentioned, containing an Account of the Manner in which you had been placed and kept in strict arrest by Major Johnston, and continued in that arrest by L't-Colonel Foveaux.

From your letter of the 30th of April there was every Reason to expect that your Departure from the Colony would have been shortly subsequent to the Date of it, which prevented my writing to you when it arrived.

The Mutinous Outrage committed on You, His Majesty's Representative, has caused the strongest Sensation, and His Majesty has ordered that Major Johnston should be sent Home in strict arrest, and that the New South Wales Corps should be relieved by the 73rd Regiment.

His Majesty is unwilling to believe that your Conduct has been such as justly to have excited Discontent in the Colony, much less that it was of such a Nature as could in any degree warrant such a Measure as has been taken by Major Johnston.

* 30 April, 30 June, 31 August, 1808.

1809.
14 May.

Testimonials
in favour of
John Holden.

15 May.

Despatches
acknowledged.

Bligh's
expected
departure from
the colony.

Reception of
the news of
Bligh's arrest
in England.

Confidence
in Bligh.

1809.
15 May.

inclose two affidavits on this Matter as a Justification of your Conduct and as a Ground for receiving thereupon the Decision of His Majesty's Ministers.

Disapproval
of Bligh's
procedure.

Upon this Conduct, if the Convulsion which has happened had not taken place, I intended to have conveyed to you my Sentiments, and I now think it my Duty to express my Disapprobation of it. The Charge against Mr. Wentworth was for Improprⁱety and Fraud in retaining Convicts upon the Hospital List with a View to his own Benefit. Surely this was a charge which ought to have been immediately brought forward before the Tribunal of the Colony, where alone Mr. Wentworth could have had an opportunity of defending himself; instead of which, without stating to him his offence, without stating to him the Charges upon which you suspend him, you transmit his accusation hither, expecting His Majesty's Ministers will form a decision in a mere case of Misdemeanor without hearing the accused Person in his Defence, and at the same time knowing that the accused has been kept in ignorance of his alledged Crime, and prevented the Means of proving his Innocence. You must be sensible, from what I have thus stated, that your suspension of Mr. Wentworth on such a Charge, and your concealing from him the Nature of it, and your declining to bring him to trial in the Colony, is not reconcilable with the Principles of British Justice, and you would have received orders to restore Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth to his situation if the Convulsion which has arisen in the Colony had not taken place.

I have, &c.,

CASTLEREAGH.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Dromedary.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 15th May, 1809.

Col. Macquarie, whom His Majesty has appointed to succeed you in the Government of New South Wales will, upon his arrival in the Colony, replace you in your Situation as His Majesty's Governor. Lord Castlereagh, however, desires it to be understood by you that when liberated from arrest you are not to proceed to the general Exercise of the Functions of Governor; but the day after you shall have been so liberated you are to receive Col. Macquarie as your Successor at the Government House, when he will open his Patent, and you will swear him into office.

I have, &c.,

E. COOKE.

Bligh's
reinstatement
to be entirely
formal.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE HON. WILLIAM POLE.

1809.
1 June.(Despatch per ship *Æolus*.)

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, in the Derwent,

Sir, New South Wales, 1st June, 1809.

I have to inclose to You for the information of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Copy of an application from Captain Porteous, together with a Copy of the Surgeon's to him for a Survey on Mr. James Dunn, Gunner, two Seamen, and a Boy—and the Report thereon; from which I have thought it necessary to order them to be discharged into the Merchant Ship *Æolus* for a passage to England.

Discharges
from the crew
of the Porpoise.

There is no person on this Station properly qualified for the situation of Gunner, but I have appointed a Mr. Alexander Anderson of this Ship to take charge of the Gunner's Stores and act as Gunner until farther Orders.

Appointment
of Anderson
as gunner.

I have the honor, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

CAPTAIN PORTEOUS TO COMMODORE BLIGH.

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, River Derwent,

Sir, Van Dieman's Land, 9th May, 1809.

I have the honor to inclose a Letter from Mr. Macmillan, Surgeon of His Majesty's Ship under my Command, requesting a Survey on the Warrant Officer, Two Seamen and a Boy, named in the Margin.*

Incapacity of
members of
crew of
Porpoise.

I have to request You will give the necessary direction thereon.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PORTEOUS, Comr.

[Sub-enclosure.]

SURGEON MACMILLAN TO CAPTAIN PORTEOUS.

H. M. Ship Porpoise, River Derwent,

Sir, Van Dieman's Land, 9th May, 1809.

I beg leave to request that You will be pleased to apply for a Survey on the following Men belonging to H. M. Ship Porpoise under your Command, Viz. James Dunn Gunner, afflicted with Debility and old age, Charles Brown Rheumatism, John Pearce Rheumatism Debility and old age, George Taylor Chronic Dysentery.

I have, &c.,

J. MACMILLAN.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

REPORT OF THE SURGEONS.

PURSUANT to an order from His Excellency William Bligh Esqr. Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's

Medical report
on members
of crew of
Porpoise.

* James Dunn, Gunner; Chas. Brown, A.B.; Jno. Pierce, A.B.; Geo. Taylor, Boy.

1809.
1 June.
Medical report
on members
of crew of
Porpoise.

Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies and Commodore Commanding His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in the South Pacific Ocean.

We whose names are hereunto Subscribed have repaired on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise and there taken a Strict and Careful Survey on the Warrant Officer, Seamen and Boy mentioned in the Order as Follows, James Dunn (Gunner), from Rheumatism and debility; Charles Brown, A.B., Chronic Rheumatism; John Pierce, A.B., Old Age and debility; George Taylor, Boy, Chronic Dysentery.

And we are of opinion that their Diseases are of Such a Nature as to render them incapable and unfit to serve His Majesty at Sea, And we do further declare that we have taken this Survey with Such care and Equity that we are ready if required to Make Oath to the impartiality of our proceedings.

Given under our Hands on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise in the Derwent, Van Dieman's Land, this 11 Day of May, 1809.

W. P'ANSON, Surgeon.

MATTW. BOWDEN, Assist. Surgeon.

JOHN PORTEOUS, Commander.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE HON. WILLIAM POLE.

(Despatch marked A, per ship *Æolus*.)

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, in the Derwent,

Sir, New South Wales, 3rd June, 1809.

3 June.
Former reports.

In my Letters by the Ship Albion, which sailed in November last from Port Jackson, I had the honor to acquaint You, for the information of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the occurrences which had taken place to the sailing of the Porpoise for Port Dalrymple without my orders.

On the 16th of November last the Speke Transport arrived at Port Jackson, and it was with pleasure I received Captain Porteous, who their Lordships had appointed to the Porpoise. Lieutenant Oxley and Mr. McMillan (Surgeon) also arrived; but, as they said they had no Despatches professedly in their care, the Rebel Naval Officer received them from the Master of the Ship, and took them to the assumed Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony (Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux), and I am totally uninformed of their contents.

Arrival of the transport Speke with naval officers.

I invited Captain Porteous to my House, and related to him every circumstance concerning being dispossessed of my Authority, and my confinement. I endeavoured to impress upon his

Mind that it would be improper in him to form any intimacy with the disloyal Party, as, by so doing, he could not visit me,—notwithstanding which he was artfully induced to become their friend and intimate, as did Lieutenant Oxley and Mr. McMillan. Lieutenant Ellison and Mr. Sloan, Purser, had been long in their interest, both before and at all times since the Rebellion.

1809.
3 June.

Association of
naval officers
with the
rebel party.

I must now beg leave to state the proceedings of the Porpoise, and elucidate the Inclosure No. 1.

On the 1st of January the Porpoise returned from Port Dalrymple, and brought up Colonel Paterson. Captain Porteous took Command of the Ship, and put Mr. Kent under Arrest by my orders. The day after, I gave Captain Porteous Orders to put himself under my Command, as expressed in No. 1, and I gave him distinct and express directions verbally to keep the Ship out of the Interests of the Rebels, and in case that any application was made to him by the Chief, or any of them, he was by no means to forward it to me, but to reject it altogether, and tell them he would receive no applications—that they were to be made to me, and from me only could he receive any directions.

Command of
the Porpoise
assumed by
Porteous.
Bligh's
instructions
to Porteous.

On the 25th of January I received letter No. 2, from Captain Porteous with two Inclosures, by which it appears he corresponds with Colonel Paterson, communicates my Orders to him, and his request made to me; whereas, if he had acted according to my directions, His Majesty's Ship would have had her full consequence, and myself duly supported; the failure of which caused me to write the Letter No. 3, being fully determined not to allow my Ship to depart or obey any directions from the present Rulers.

Correspondence
between Bligh
and Porteous.

By letter, No. 4, their Lordships will be informed of Captain Porteous's intention to write to them on this subject, and on the day following the receipt of it, after he had waited on me and received my orders again not to take the Ship out of my sight, the Guard over me was increased to seven Men and one Serjeant, with a Letter* from Colonel Paterson, stating that he found it necessary to suspend all communication from myself to Captain Porteous or any Person in the Porpoise, "from the opposition I had evinced it was my determination of exercising to the Interests of His Majesty's Service by withholding the confirmation conceived necessary by Captain Porteous to his request that His Majesty's Ship Porpoise should proceed to Norfolk Island."

Bligh's
communication
with Porteous
forbidden.

The next day (the 28th of January) I received a Letter* from Colonel Paterson, declaring his determination to send me away in the Gambier, Merchant Ship; in answer to which I wrote to him

Bligh's
proposed
departure in
the Admiral
Gambier.

* Note 32.

1809.
3 June.

that I denied the legality of his proceedings in depriving me by force of acting as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, and refused to give up my Naval Command, or quit the Colony, with my own consent.

Further
correspondence
from Porteous.

On the 30th of January I received the Letter No. 5, from Captain Porteous, which was unnecessary, for he had my orders and full opinion on such circumstances, and as it came through the hands of Colonel Paterson I gave no answer. I had barely come to this determination when Major Johnston (who headed the Troops to seize me on the 26th January, 1808) and Captain Abbott, of the Corps, drove up in a One-Horse Chaise and read a written Message* from Colonel Paterson, stating that unless I gave an Order to Captain Porteous to proceed to Norfolk Island they would take me from Government House to closer confinement. I peremptorily refused to give such an Order, and declared it was at any one's peril to remove the Ship out of my sight; when, that their iniquity might be complete, they took me to a Subaltern's Barrack.

Bligh placed
in close
confinement.

I had but just been incarcerated, with only one Servant to attend me, when I received Letter No. 6 from Captain Porteous with three Inclosures, and two days after the Letter, No. 7, with one Inclosure, which were delivered to me open by Major Johnston and Captain Abbott, but which I did not reply to, as I saw, evidently, this was done to harrass me in my extraordinary situation.

Confinement
of Bligh.

In this place I remained six days, during which time I was not permitted to see any Person, and although they allowed my Food to be dressed at Government House, they forbid my own Servants from bringing it to me, and I always received it by two Soldiers. My Captain visited the Rebel-Chief, and Lieutenant Ellison and Mr. Sloan, Purser, passed me when standing at the Door for Air, within Ten Yards, without moving their Hats, and Lieutenant Oxley was the most intimate friend of that notorious Character, John McArthur.

Conduct of
naval officers.

It was at the expiration of this time, finding nothing could shake my determination, Colonel Paterson made a proposition to me that if I would go to England, and not return to this Territory, and would embark on the 20th of February, and sail as soon as possible, I might take Command of my Ship.

Paterson's
proposal for
Bligh's
departure.

Bligh's reasons
for signing
agreement.

The object of gaining my Ship being of the utmost importance, as I was to be forced on board a Merchantman unless I acceded to their propositions, I signed the Paper† presented to me with Colonel Paterson's Signature to it; for it was my duty to regain her at the risk of my Life, and particularly so under any conditions which in themselves were rebellious and mutinous, and

could not be lawfully complied with, independent of my duty obliging me to remain in the Colony.

1809.
3 June.

On the 20th of February I embarked, and being in full possession of my Naval Command, which I had been single-handed working to accomplish for nearly thirteen Months under unheard of difficulties, I sailed for this Port on the 17th of March; but should not have left Port Jackson had not my Officers conducted themselves in the manner beforementioned, which with other circumstances rendered my state of liberty very precarious. I arrived on the 29th; and remain in daily expectation of Succour to enable me to proceed in restoring to the poor Settlers and Inhabitants those Rights which they so justly demand, and have been deprived of by Military Factions.

Naval command regained by Bligh.

Reasons for leaving Port Jackson.

In the whole of my proceedings their Lordships will please to observe that no measures, however coercive, could force me to tarnish the British Flag; and although a Prisoner, I ordered the Acting Commander to be placed under arrest for having done so, and for which I was to expect the utmost vengeance from the Rebels. On Mr. Kent's conduct I beg leave to refer their Lordships to my letter B which accompanies this.

Bligh's determination.

The opportunity by which I send these Despatches is the Ship *Æolus*, Robert Addie, Master, who has come here from Port Jackson to complete her Cargo. This Ship brought us a *Sydney Gazette*, in which the present Ruler has thought proper, by Proclamation,* to proscribe me, and charge all His Majesty's Subjects in this Territory not to hold, countenance, or be privy to any communication or correspondence by Personal Interview, Letter, Message, Signal, or otherwise, or with any Person belonging to my Family, Establishment, or Retinue embarked on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, or with any Person known to be in my or their Employment, Service, Confidence, or Intimacy now on board said Vessel; this forced me to publish a counter Proclamation, both of which are inclosed.

Paterson's proclamation against Bligh.

Bligh's counter proclamation.

It would require a Volume of considerable size to contain every transaction of these Persons. I have, therefore, only to add that Colonel Collins has thought proper to receive orders from these Rebels at Sydney, and, uniting with them, has enforced their Proclamation by a General Order enjoining every person in this Settlement to comply therewith; but a curious distinction he makes between me and His Majesty's Ship is, that he considers it has nothing to do with my Officers; and Captain Porteous and them, under the same impression, feel no reluctance at being intimate with these Persons, still persisting, as before, that they have nothing to do with what has happened to me in my Government.

Collins' support of Paterson's action.

* Note 34.

1809.
3 June.

Bligh awaits
reinforcements.

In this unparalleled situation, I have no resource but patience until some of His Majesty's Ships arrive, which I am daily looking for. Starving me out seems to be their object.

I herewith beg leave to transmit the State and Condition of the Ship on the 31st Ultimo.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A copy of Governor Bligh's orders to Captain Porteous, dated 2nd January, 1809, was also forwarded in enclosure B to lieutenant-governor Paterson's despatch, dated 23rd March, 1809; see page 37.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

CAPTAIN PORTEOUS TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir, His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, 25th January, 1809.

Having received a Letter from Lieut.-Gov'r Paterson, I inclose it for your information; and I have to request you will have the goodness to return it to me when you have done with it. I also enclose a Copy of my Answer to Lieut.-Gov. Paterson, and beg your Instructions for my Proceedings.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PORTEOUS,

Commander.

[Sub-enclosure.]

[Copies of these two letters were also forwarded as Nos. 9 and 12 in enclosure B to lieutenant-governor Paterson's despatch, dated 23rd March, 1809; see page 36.]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[A copy of this letter was also forwarded as No. 22 in enclosure B to lieutenant-governor Paterson's despatch, dated 23rd March, 1809; see page 41.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

CAPTAIN PORTEOUS TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir, His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, 26th January, 1809.

I had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday's date in answer to mine inclosing one from Lieut. Govr. Paterson.

I am extremely concerned that my Communication to you of Lieut. Govr. Paterson's letter has met with your marked disapprobation. In my letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I shall inclose copies of my correspondence with you, Since my joining His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, which I trust will prove Satisfactory to their Lordships.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PORTEOUS, Comr.

Porteous'
request for
instructions.

Porteous'
regret at
Bligh's
displeasure.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

1809.
3 June.

CAPTAIN PORTEOUS TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise,

Port Jackson, 30th January, 1809.

Sir,

It having been verbally communicated to me, and it being also a matter of Public Notoriety, that it is the Intention of the present Lieutenant-Governor that you should proceed in the Admiral Gambier to England, I think it my Duty to request you will give me directions for my Guidance previous to such an event taking place. His Majesty's Ship under my Command will be ready for Sea at a moment's warning; and as I am serving immediately under your Orders, and your Broad Pendant flying on board the Ship I have the honor to Command, I trust you will have the goodness to give me such Directions as will leave me in no doubt how to act on so critical an Event.

Porteous'
request for
orders from
Bligh.

I am, sir,

JOHN PORTEOUS,
Commander.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

CAPTAIN PORTEOUS TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise,

Port Jackson, 30th January, 1809.

Sir,

I beg leave to inclose for your information a Copy of a Letter of this day's date from Lieut.-Gov'r Paterson, in which it is asserted by Lieut.-Col'l Johnstone and Major Abbott that you denied to them your ever given any Orders respecting the Proceedings of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, and that you referred Lieut.-Col'l Paterson to me as Commander of that Ship. I respectfully beg leave to call to your recollection your Order, dated 2nd January,* and your Letter of the 25th January* (Copies of which are inclosed), as also your many verbal Communications on the subject of H. M. Ship Porpoise leaving this Port. The difference between those Communications are apparent; but I trust you will do me the Justice to believe that on no consideration whatever shall those Orders be departed from without precise and specific Directions from yourself.

Bligh's denial
of orders to
Porteous.Porteous'
loyalty to
Bligh.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PORTEOUS,
Commander.

[Sub-enclosure.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO CAPTAIN PORTEOUS.

Head-quarters, Sydney, 4 o'clock, p.m.,

30th January, 1809.

Sir,

Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston and Major Abbott having been informed by Commodore Bligh that he has never given you

* Note 35.

1809.
3 June.
Bligh's denial
of any control of
the Porpoise.

any Orders to prevent His Majesty's Ship Porpoise proceeding to Norfolk Island; that this Vessel was under your Command; and that as he was under an Arrest it rested with you to act as you thought proper—I think it necessary to take the earliest opportunity of apprising you of the same.

I have, &c..

WM. PATERSON.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

COLONEL PATERSON TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Memorandum.

Paterson's
proposal for
Bligh's
departure in
the Porpoise.

IF Governor Bligh will pledge himself to depart from the Colony in His Majesty's Ship Porpoise within the time stipulated for the sailing of the Gambier, and to proceed with as much despatch as possible to England, and not return to any part of this Territory until he shall receive instructions from His Majesty's Ministers, the additional restraint imposed on him will be removed; he will be allowed to communicate with his friends in the same manner as before the 27th of last month; and he will be at liberty to return to Government House, and make such arrangements as he may think proper for his Voyage; in the meantime, Gov'r Bligh is to promise not to interfere in any manner whatever with the affairs of the Colony, nor to throw any impediment in the way of the Porpoise's departure with him.

Gov'r Bligh will be at liberty to take such persons with him as he may think necessary.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

[This was a copy of the proclamation which was also forwarded as an enclosure to lieutenant-governor Paterson's despatch to Viscount Castlereagh, dated 26th March, 1809.]

[Enclosure No. 9.]

PROCLAMATION.

Counter
proclamation
issued by Bligh
against
Paterson.

BY His Excellency William Bligh, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Commodore Commanding His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in the South Pacific Ocean, &c., &c., &c.

A proclamation dated the 19th March last appearing in a *Sydney Gazette* of the 26th of the same Month, published under the Authority of Colonel Paterson, of the New South Wales Corps, brought here by the Ship *Æolus*, stating, among other things, that he, the said Colonel Paterson, was determined to exert the full powers with which he was invested to prevent the dreadful consequences meant to result from the designs of William

Bligh, Esquire, and his accomplices; and that the said Colonel Paterson did, therefore, positively charge and command all His Majesty's Subjects within this Territory not to hold, countenance, or be privy to any communication or correspondence, by personal Interview, Letter, Message, Signal, or otherwise, with the said William Bligh, Esquire, or with any Person belonging to his Family, Establishment, or Retinue at present embarked on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, or with any Person known to be in his or their Employment, Service, Confidence, or Intimacy now on board said Vessel. And all Officers, Civil and Military, and all other His Majesty's faithful Subjects within this Territory, are thereby required and commanded to aid, assist, and promote, by all the means in their power, a strict obedience to that Proclamation; and to give immediate information to the said Colonel Paterson, or to some other of His Majesty's Officers, Civil or Military, of any Person or Persons who shall attempt to act in defiance, opposition, neglect, or evasion thereof, in order that such Offender or Offenders may be dealt with as Abettors of Sedition, and Enemies to the Peace and Prosperity of the Colony; to which Proclamation is added "God Save the King! By Command of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. Signed—JAMES FINUCANE, Secretary."

1809.
3 June.

Counter
proclamation
issued by Bligh
against
Paterson.

The cause of this appears to have arisen from my proclaiming the New South Wales Corps and others, when I sailed, in a State of Mutiny and Rebellion, and sending such Proclamations to the Masters of the Ships, forbidding them to take such Persons as were implicated in it out of the Colony.

Now Know Ye, all Loyal Officers, Civil and Military, and all His Majesty's Lige Subjects in this Territory and Islands adjacent, that the Proclamation of Colonel Paterson is of the most Rebellious and Unlawful nature, such as will fill the mind of Our Most Gracious King, and His Ministers, and all Loyal Persons within his Realm and Dominions, with indignation, and heap upon the heads of these Promulgators of such Rebellious Principles accumulated Guilt and consequent Punishment.

It is done with design to induce all His Majesty's Subjects to unite in the Rebellion, in order to make the case of the Offenders the less conspicuous, and to make appear what they have done to be the Voice of the People at large. It is likewise done to involve innocent and Loyal Persons, by inducing them to believe that the usurped existing Power at Sydney (which is the Military) hold their Authority by lawful means; and to complete their designs, it is evidently intended to alarm and distract the Territory.

You, therefore, have to consider That, by His Majesty's Most Gracious Commission, I am Captain-General and Governor-in-

1809.
3 June.
Counter
proclamation
issued by Bligh
against
Paterson.

Chief of this Territory and its Dependencies, and required and commanded to do what belongs to the Command and Trust reposed in me by my Commission and Instructions under the Sign Manual Order of Privy Council, or through one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for the impartial Administration of Justice.

That I only am empowered to keep and use the Public Seal for Sealing all Things whatsoever that shall pass the Great Seal of the Territory and its Dependencies.

That I only am empowered to institute and appoint Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other necessary Officers and Ministers for the better administration of Justice and putting the Law in execution. And it is further granted unto me full power and Authority, where I shall see cause or shall judge any Offender or Offenders in criminal matters, or for any Fines and Forfeitures due unto the King, fit objects of His Mercy, to pardon all such Offenders, and to remit all such Offences, Fines, and Forfeitures (Treason and Wilful Murder excepted); in which cases I have power, upon extraordinary occasions, to grant Reprieves to the Offenders until the Royal Pleasure is known.

Full Power and Authority is also granted to me to Levy, Arm, Muster, Commanding all Persons whatsoever residing in this Territory and its Dependencies, as occasion shall serve, to march from one place to another, or to embark them for resisting and withstanding of all Enemies, Pirates, and Rebels, both at Sea and Land; and such Enemies, Pirates and Rebels, if there shall be occasion, to pursue and prosecute in or out of the Limits of the Territory and its Dependencies, and (if it should so please God) them to vanquish, apprehend, and take, and being taken, according to Law to put to Death, or keep or pursue alive at my Discretion, and to execute Martial Law in time of Invasion or other times when by Law it may be executed; and to do and execute all and every other thing or things which to His Majesty's Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief doth or ought to belong; And all Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all other Inhabitants of this Territory are commanded to be aiding and assisting unto Me in the execution of My Commission and of the Powers and Authorities therein contained.

His Majesty's Commission to me concludes:—that I, the said William Bligh, shall and may hold, execute, and enjoy the Office and Place of Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over this Territory and its Dependencies, together with all and singular the Powers and Authorities thereby Granted unto me for and during the King's Will and Pleasure.

For your farther instructions, the subversion of His Majesty's Government took place in the following manner:—

Mr. McArthur became openly Rebellious, and refused to obey the Mandate of the Civil Power, and Sat the Government at defiance. The Law was enforced, and he was brought forward to be tried, when after the Judge Advocate had Sworn in the Six Military Officers appointed to be Members of the Court, they refused to administer the Oath to him. McArthur read a violent, inflammatory Paper against the Judge, who they turned out of the Court House. They then demanded another Judge Advocate; when I refused and declared them to be no Court without *Him*. McArthur then refused to give Bail and requested a Military Guard. Afterwards, the Provost Marshal declared McArthur to be out of his Custody. The Magistrates met and granted an Escape Warrant. He was taken and put into Gaol in the Morning of the 26th of January, 1808, from whence he was liberated that evening by Major Johnston's Order to the Gaoler. Upon which the whole Corps were under Arms, and with Colours flying and Music playing, they Surrounded Government House, broke into all parts of it, the Soldiery inflamed with Liquor Seized my Person, the Great Seal of the Territory, all my public and private papers, and arresting the Magistrates, annihilated the Civil Power. Thus the Administration of Justice was overturned, my Government taken from me, Martial Law illegally proclaimed, and a Scene of Horror continued for many days; Myself confined to Government House under five Centinels. From that time I was kept a prisoner thirteen months, in the course of which I suffered unheard of Indignities and Injuries—when resisting all, after being dragged from Government House by Major Johnston and Captain Abbott, on refusing to comply with a written message presented to me by them from Colonel Paterson, requiring I would give an Order for the Porpoise to go to Norfolk Island, they forced me into still closer confinement in a Subaltern's Barrack, deprived me of seeing any Person, I then by Stratagem got command of my Ship, where my Broad Pendant was flying.

This is all immediately necessary for your information, to guard your conduct and preserve your Loyalty unshaken, amidst the monstrous efforts which have been used to destroy all Stability.

Given under my Hand, on Board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, in the Derwent, New South Wales, this 29th day of April, 1809.

WM. BLIGH.

God Save the King!

1809.
3 June.

Counter
proclamation
issued by Bligh
against
Paterson.

1809.
3 June.
State and
condition of
H.M.S.
Porpoise.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

19th May, 1796.
STATE and Condition of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, William Bligh Esquire Commodore, John Porteous Esquire Commander, River Derwent, 31st May, 1809.

Seamen.		Marines, or Soldiers of the Regiment.		Short of Complement Seamen entd. in lieu.	
Whole Complement.				5	
Complement.				42	
Borne 5 Borne in lieu of Marines.				47	
Mustered.				43	
Widows Men.				1	
With Leave.				2	
Without Leave.				1	
Sent.				.	
On Board.				3	
Ab. Ord. 1 M on Shore.				.	
Officers.				10	
Pety and Able.				26	
Ordinary.				11	
Landmen.				.	
Over of Complement in lieu of Marines.				5	
Complement.				15	
Captains.				.	
1st Lieutenants.				.	
2nd Lieutenants.				.	
Ensigns.				.	
Sergeant.				1	
Corporal.				1	
Drummers.				.	
Privates.				8	
Borne.				10	
Mustered.				10	
With Leave.				.	
Without Leave.				.	
Lent.				.	
On Board.				.	
On Shore.				.	
Sick.				.	
Checked.				.	
Officers.				.	
Captains.				.	
1st Lieutenants.				.	
2nd Lieutenants.				.	
Ensigns.				.	
Sergeant.				1	
Corporal.				1	
Drummers.				.	
Privates.				8	
Borne.				10	
Mustered.				10	
With Leave.				.	
Without Leave.				.	
Lent.				.	
On Board.				.	
On Shore.				.	
Sick.				.	
Of the No. Borne.				.	
Landmen.				.	
Over of Complement in lieu of Marines.				5	
Complement.				15	
Captains.				.	
1st Lieutenants.				.	
2nd Lieutenants.				.	
Ensigns.				.	
Sergeant.				1	
Corporal.				1	
Drummers.				.	
Privates.				8	
Borne.				10	
Mustered.				10	
With Leave.				.	
Without Leave.				.	
Lent.				.	
On Board.				.	
On Shore.				.	
Sick.				.	
Of the No. Borne.				.	
Landmen.				.	
Over of Complement in lieu of Marines.				5	
Complement.				15	
Captains.				.	
1st Lieutenants.				.	
2nd Lieutenants.				.	
Ensigns.				.	
Sergeant.				1	
Corporal.				1	
Drummers.				.	
Privates.				8	
Borne.				10	
Mustered.				10	
With Leave.				.	
Without Leave.				.	
Lent.				.	
On Board.				.	
On Shore.				.	
Sick.				.	
Of the No. Borne.				.	
Landmen.				.	
Over of Complement in lieu of Marines.				5	
Complement.				15	
Captains.				.	
1st Lieutenants.				.	
2nd Lieutenants.				.	
Ensigns.				.	
Sergeant.				1	
Corporal.				1	
Drummers.				.	
Privates.				8	
Borne.				10	
Mustered.				10	
With Leave.				.	
Without Leave.				.	
Lent.				.	
On Board.				.	
On Shore.				.	
Sick.				.	
Of the No. Borne.				.	
Landmen.				.	
Over of Complement in lieu of Marines.				5	
Complement.				15	
Captains.				.	
1st Lieutenants.				.	
2nd Lieutenants.				.	
Ensigns.				.	
Sergeant.				1	
Corporal.				1	
Drummers.				.	
Privates.				8	
Borne.				10	
Mustered.				10	
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Without Leave.				.	
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On Board.				.	
On Shore.				.	
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Of the No. Borne.				.	
Landmen.				.	
Over of Complement in lieu of Marines.				5	
Complement.				15	
Captains.				.	
1st Lieutenants.				.	
2nd Lieutenants.				.	
Ensigns.				.	
Sergeant.				1	
Corporal.				1	
Drummers.				.	
Privates.				8	
Borne.				10	
Mustered.				10	
With Leave.				.	
Without Leave.				.	
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On Board.				.	
On Shore.				.	
Sick.				.	
Of the No. Borne.				.	
Landmen.				.	
Over of Complement in lieu of Marines.				5	
Complement.				15	
Captains.				.	
1st Lieutenants.				.	
2nd Lieutenants.				.	
Ensigns.				.	
Sergeant.				1	
Corporal.				1	
Drummers.				.	
Privates.				8	
Borne.				10	
Mustered.				10	
With Leave.				.	
Without Leave.				.	
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On Board.				.	
On Shore.				.	
Sick.				.	
Of the No. Borne.				.	
Landmen.				.	
Over of Complement in lieu of Marines.				5	
Complement.				15	
Captains.				.	
1st Lieutenants.				.	
2nd Lieutenants.				.	
Ensigns.				.	
Sergeant.				1	
Corporal.				1	
Drummers.				.	
Privates.				8	
Borne.				10	
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Without Leave.				.	
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Of the No. Borne.				.	
Landmen.				.	
Over of Complement in lieu of Marines.				5	
Complement.				15	
Captains.				.	
1st Lieutenants.				.	
2nd Lieutenants.				.	
Ensigns.				.	
Sergeant.				1	
Corporal.				1	
Drummers.				.	
Privates.				8	
Borne.				10	
Mustered.				10	
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Without Leave.				.	
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On Shore.				.	
Sick.				.	
Of the No. Borne.				.	
Landmen.				.	
Over of Complement in lieu of Marines.				5	
Complement.				15	
Captains.				.	
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2nd Lieutenants.				.	
Ensigns.				.	
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Corporal.				1	
Drummers.				.	
Privates.				8	
Borne.				10	
Mustered.				10	
With Leave.				.	
Without Leave.				.	
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On Board.				.	
On Shore.				.	
Sick.				.	
Of the No. Borne.				.	
Landmen.				.	
Over of Complement in lieu of Marines.				5	
Complement.				15	
Captains.				.	
1st Lieutenants.				.	
2nd Lieutenants.				.	
Ensigns.				.	
Sergeant.				1	
Corporal.				1	
Drummers.				.	
Privates.				8	
Borne.				10	
Mustered.				10	
With Leave.				.	
Without Leave.				.	
Lent.				.	
On Board.				.	
On Shore.				.	
Sick.				.	
Of the No. Borne.				.	
Landmen.				.	
Over of Complement in lieu of Marines.				5	
Complement.				15	
Captains.				.	
1st Lieutenants.				.	
2nd Lieutenants.				.	
Ensigns.				.	
Sergeant.				1	
Corporal.				1	
Drummers.				.	
Privates.				8	
Borne.				10	
Mustered.				10	
With Leave.				.	
Without Leave.				.	
Lent.				.	
On Board.				.	
On Shore.				.	
Sick.				.	
Of the No. Borne.				.	
Landmen.				.	
Over of Complement in lieu of Marines.				5	
Complement.				15	
Captains.				.	
1st Lieutenants.				.	
2nd Lieutenants.				.	
Ensigns.				.	
Sergeant.				1	
Corporal.				1	
Drummers.				.	
Privates.				8	
Borne.				10	
Mustered.				10	
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Without Leave.				.	
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On Board.				.	
On Shore.				.	
Sick.				.	
Of the No. Borne.				.	
Landmen.				.	
Over of Complement in lieu of Marines.				5	
Complement.				15	
Captains.				.	
1st Lieutenants.				.	
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Ensigns.				.	
Sergeant.				1	
Corporal.				1	
Drummers.				.	
Privates.				8	
Borne.				10	
Mustered.				10	
With Leave.				.	
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Of the No. Borne.				.	
Landmen.				.	
Over of Complement in lieu of Marines.				5	
Complement.				15	
Captains.				.	
1st Lieutenants.				.	
2nd Lieutenants.				.	
Ensigns.				.	
Sergeant.				1	
Corporal.				1	
Drummers.				.	
Privates.				8	
Borne.				10	
Mustered.				10	
With Leave.				.	
Without Leave.				.	
Lent.				.	
On Board.				.	
On Shore.				.	

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE HON. WILLIAM POLE.

1809.
3 June.(Despatch marked B, per ship *Æolus*.)

His Majesty's Ship *Porpoise*, in the *Derwent*,
New South Wales, 3rd June, 1809.

Sir,

By my Letters of the 28th of October and the 7th of November last, and the Inclosures therein, My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will have been informed of the sailing of Captain Kent in His Majesty's Ship *Porpoise* to Port Dalrymple without my Orders, thereby offering greater insult to me and attachment to the Rebels. The confidence this gave them was very great, and they considered His Majesty's Ship completely under their controul; but on the return of the *Porpoise*, I had it in my power, and I ordered Captain Kent under an Arrest for that which he had done, besides his inimicability to the Service, as I have represented to their Lordships in my former Letters, dated as per margin.*

Sailing of Kent
for Port
Dalrymple.Kent placed
in arrest.

Under the strongest impressions of my Character and adherence to the Service, I beg leave to say to their Lordships that Mr. Kent (who has acted in the situation of Lieutenant and then Commander, only by my Orders), has willingly connected himself with the opponents to Government and against me his Commanding Officer; and under such principles I trust their Lordships will allow, that at this remote Station no alternative offers to me, but keeping Mr. Kent under the present Arrest, until I see what can be done on the Succours arriving which I daily expect.

Reasons for
keeping Kent
in arrest.

The Letters to me of the Inclosure, which I am under the necessity of sending for their Lordships' information, were dictated by art in order to get Mr. Kent on Shore, where like Mr. Symons he would have done as he pleased. No one under my Authority will ever stand in need of humane protection, and in this case the Surgeon's Letter shows the deceit, besides, I assure their Lordships Mr. Kent is in hale bodily health and strength.

Correspondence
relating to
Kent.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

CAPTAIN PORTEOUS TO COMMODORE BLIGH.

His Majesty's Ship *Porpoise*, Sydney Cove,

2nd January, 1809.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose You two Letters, one from Mr. William Kent late Commander of His Majesty's Store Ship *Porpoise*—and the other from Mr. John McMillan Surgeon of

Survey of
medical stores
proposed.

* 30th April, 31st August, 10th September, 1808.

1809.
3 June.
Survey of
medical stores
proposed.

the said Ship, requesting that a Survey may be held on the remaining Medical Stores on board before they are delivered to his Charge.

I have therefore to request your directions thereon.

I am, &c.,

JOHN PORTEOUS, Comr.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

LIEUTENANT KENT TO CAPTAIN PORTEOUS.

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, Sydney Cove,

2nd January, 1809.

Sir,

I beg you will be pleased to forward the enclosed Letter on Service to Commodore Bligh.

I am, &c.,

WM. GEO. CARLILE KENT.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

LIEUTENANT KENT TO COMMODORE BLIGH.

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, Sydney Cove,

2nd January, 1809.

Sir,

Having been Superceded yesterday by John Porteous Esqr. as Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise and he having put me under an Arrest signifying to me that it was by your Order, I beg leave to request that you will furnish me with a Copy of my Charges that I may prepare myself to stand the Result of a Court Martial.

I am, &c.,

WM. GEO. CARLILE KENT,

late Acting Commander of H. M. Ship Porpoise.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

SECRETARY GRIFFIN TO CAPTAIN PORTEOUS.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 2nd January, 1809.

I am commanded by His Excellency Commodore Bligh to send You a Copy of a Letter from Mr. Kent, late Acting Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise (received in yours of this Morning) and in reply thereto to desire that You will refer him to the 3rd Article of Chap. 2nd, Section 12th of the Naval Instructions.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND GRIFFIN, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

CAPTAIN PORTEOUS TO COMMODORE BLIGH.

Sir, H. M. Ship Porpoise, 15th Jany., 1809.

I have the honor to inclose a Letter from Mr. Willm. Kent late Acting Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise which he has requested (by Letter) to have forwarded to you.

I am, &c.,

JOHN PORTEOUS, Comr.

Kent's request
for a copy of
charges.

Bligh's reply.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

1809.
3 June.

LIEUTENANT KENT TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, Sydney Cove,
16th January, 1809.*

Sir,

As I understand the Merchant Ship, Admiral Gambier, is shortly intended to sail for England and as the close confinement which I am in on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise has materially impaired my Health, as I am now labouring under a Dysentery and Low fever, I beg leave to request that you will be pleased to procure me a Passage in the Gambier that I may be enabled on my arrival in England to stand the result of a Court Martial.

Kent's request
for permission
to sail in the
Admiral
Gambier.

I have, &c.,

WM. KENT,

Late Acting Commander of H. M. Ship Porpoise,
now under Arrest.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

SECRETARY GRIFFIN TO CAPTAIN PORTEOUS.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 15th January, 1809.

Inclosed I transmit You a Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Kent, late Acting Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, to His Excellency the Commodore, received in yours of this day; And I am directed by His Excellency to desire, in reply thereto, that you will inform Mr. Kent the request therein made cannot be complied with; also, that He knows of no Arrest he is under but confinement to the Ship.

Bligh's refusal
of Kent's
request.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND GRIFFIN, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

CAPTAIN PORTEOUS TO COMMODORE BLIGH.

H. M. Ship Porpoise, Port Jackson,
16th Jany., 1809.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a Letter from Mr. McMillan, Surgeon of His Majesty's Ship under my Command, enclosing one from Mr. Wm. Kent, late Acting Commander of this Ship, to him complaining of the injury his health suffers from his confinement.

Complaints re
Kent's health.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PORTEOUS, Comr.

* *Memo. by Governor Bligh.*—There is a mistake in the Date of this Letter, as it was received the 15th January.

1809.
3 June.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

SURGEON MACMILLAN TO CAPTAIN PORTEOUS.

On board H. M. Ship Porpoise, Port Jackson,
15th January, 1809.

Sir,

I enclose for your perusal Mr. Kent's Statement of his own Case, and I beg leave to remark that gentle exercise on Shore is the only means that is likely to prevent the decline of his health, and facilitate his Cure.

I have, &c.,

J. MACMILLAN, Surgeon.

Medical
opinion re
Kent's health.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

LIEUTENANT KENT TO SURGEON MACMILLAN.

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, Sydney Cove,

15th January, 1809.

Sir,

The very debilitated State to which I am unhappily reduced owing to the close confinement which I am in on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, as I am now severely afflicted with a Dysentery and Low Fever, Compels me to request you will apply my being allowed to walk on Shore a few Hours in the day which will perhaps put a Stop to a Complaint which a few days more suffering, as I now do and must have done, must inevitably Terminate in my Disolution.

I am, &c.,

WM. KENT.

Kent's request
to be allowed
exercise.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

SECRETARY GRIFFIN TO CAPTAIN PORTEOUS.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 16th January, 1809.

I am commanded by His Excellency Commodore Bligh to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this day's date, stating you had inclosed one from Mr. McMillan containing one from Mr. Wm. Kent late Acting Commander of the Ship you Command complaining of the injury his health suffers from his confinement. This implies that Mr. Kent is under some close Arrest—a circumstance His Excellency knows nothing of, and therefore directs You will inform him particularly the degree of Arrest Mr. Kent is under.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND GRIFFIN.

Bligh's request
to be informed
re Kent's
confinement.

[Enclosure No. 12.]

CAPTAIN PORTEOUS TO COMMODORE BLIGH.

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, Port Jackson,

16th Jany., 1809.

Sir,

I received your Letter of this day's date requesting to know particularly the degree of Arrest Mr. Kent is under.

On my joining His Majesty's Ship Porpoise I told Mr. Kent to consider himself under Arrest by Governor Bligh's Order, having the liberties of the Ship, which he has always had to my knowledge.

1809.
3 June.

Kent allowed the liberties of the ship.

I am, &c.,

JOHN PORTEOUS, Comr.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per ship Æolus.)

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, in the Derwent,

New South Wales, 8th June, 1809.

8 June.

My Lord,
In my Letter of the 4th November 1808, I enclosed to your Lordship one from Mr. Commissary Palmer representing the Frauds committed by the Rebel Party on Government and the better and more Virtuous parts of the Community. At this time his further communications up to Feby. 1809, appear necessary to annex to what he has already stated on that Subject, and therefore I transmit them to your Lordship, being Satisfied his representation with respect to the losses Government will sustain are within bounds, and that the evils arising to Individuals are not exaggerated.

Palmer's criticism of the rebel administration.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure.]

COMMISSARY PALMER TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir,

Sydney, February, 1809.

In addition to the letters* I did myself the honor of laying before your Excellency of the 30th of August and 4th of November last, I have to Submit to you Some further observations which have recently come to my knowledge.

In the first place having alluded to the disposal of Government Cattle in my letter of the 4th of November last, I beg leave to enclose you a list of cattle disposed of to Individuals, the numbers sold by public or private Sale, the numbers delivered to be paid for by Instalments, and the numbers given or granted by way of donation.

Distribution of government cattle.

The Inclosure I believe I may venture to lay before you as correct, being a copy of a list made up by McArthur and Fitz to account for grain &c. received into the Stores but I have my doubts respecting the total quantity disposed of in McArthur's time, as I am given to understand the same falls short of one made out by them soon after Col. Foveaux took the command, he having ordered a return of the Stock, and it was nearly Six weeks before he could get even a rough account of the Same, and that if I am rightly informed, was assisted by the ingenuity and invention of McArthur to wipe away the Stains occasioned

Allegations re Macarthur's returns.

* Note 36.

1809.
8 June.
Allegations re
McArthur's
returns.

by his directions and management of the Stock, as the lapse of time aided and forwarded his base designs of giving him an opportunity of taking in the increase of Government Herd in the time to account for such number of cattle as he might think proper to suppress or had delivered to his friends.

Value of cattle
distributed.

I need not point out to your Excellency the great loss Government has sustained by the partial disposal of Such cattle, as by a reference to the List your Excellency will see the names to whom they were disposed of, or given to, and it will be seen how many, and how far the Settlers have been indulged—Indeed the few who did receive them had great difficulty in procuring them, and were obliged to take what the head Superintendent of Stock (Fitz or McArthur) thought proper to give them, and it is a well known fact that many of the Persons whose names appear in that List have since disposed of them for money at an advanced price. The No. of Head of Cattle disposed of is upwards of £17,000 and lately about £1,300, independant of those slain lately and served out at the Store. A correct account of the number of those I furnished your Excellency with in my last amounting then to £7,840 the inclosed list No. 1 includes those except a few distributed in Major Johnston's and McArthur's time only, and No. 2 in Col. Foveaux's time. The former distribution (No. 1) exceeds everything I ever met with, and I may venture to say is unprecedented in any infant Settlement, or indeed any one in its maturity. If the distribution had been general amongst the deserving Settlers, even one Cow to each, it would have been attended with beneficial effect to the Colony as it would have rendered them assistance in supporting their Families in times of Scarcity.

Neglect of
imported salt
provisions.

Having shown your Excellency how the Cattle have been disposed of, I shall now make a few observations on the Salt Provisions, viz. 2,195 Tierces have arrived in the Colony and lately upwards of 1,700 Tierces by the Ship Duke of Portland the latter quantity has been since the landing Squandered about the Camp in various places Such as the Gaol Yard and before the Store doors &c. not being housed and fully exposed to the Sun and Weather, a great part of the Meat must spoil also from the pickle leaking out, which must naturally follow from being so exposed—if the Same continue long in that State, and what is most remarkable there being no Scarcity of Salt Provisions or no likelihood of the Same, that they should continue to receive Fresh Pork into the Stores weekly to issue to those victualled by Government, not only that two bullocks are slaughtered every week in order to afford the Officers &c. a fresh meal; thus far your Excellency may see how the Party is indulged, be it ever so

Fresh meat
received into
the public
stores.

impolitic or against the interest of Government the continuation of receiving fresh pork into the Store is certainly wonderful, and was it not aided by some sinister views, would not be the case; the loss to Government is considerable, this pork is received at 9d. pr. lb., and two pounds are issued out for one of Salt; if they had received in Salt Pork instead of Fresh, which ought and could have been done, Government would have saved at least 6d. per lb., but this would not answer the purposes of the Party, as if I am not wrong informed the greatest part of that now delivered into the Stores belongs to a few of the favourites in office, although their names do not appear, but that of one of their Servants or others; this is certainly the case for they find grain is now getting scarce, and not sufficient to feed or fatten them, they are indulged by putting the Same into the Store under the Idea of issuing it to the Troops. Indeed the Pork lately turned in is so bad as Scarcely fit to be issued and many Persons cry out shame at such meat being Served out; as an instance of what I have stated to be true as reported and in corroboration of the Same, a Bill for nearly £200 appears to be drawn in favour of a domestic, whereas the fact is, the Grain and Swine's flesh belonged to Col. Foveaux—this needs no Comment!!!

1809.
8 June.

Losses due
to issue of
fresh meat.

Inferior
rations.

In the next place I have to inform your Excellency of the difficulty I labour under of making up my public accounts especially my grain account, every obstacle being thrown in the way by a vile subterfuge; when the Stores were shut against receiving Grain for payment, Harris, Jamison and Blaxland and a few others pretended they were owing Government a large Sum of money and wished to pay it, they by this Stratagem got the grain into the Stores and now require payment, many of them having Several 100ds of Bushels over after paying their debts. How they came by this grain is easily accounted for, the poor Settlers had not the power of lodging the same in the Store for payment was obliged to sell it at a low rate and the payment made in Spirits, Tea Sugar and other articles of traffic, thus they got the Grain in their hands, and a Mr. Blaxcell as I am told asked leave to lodge a few Bushels in the Hawkesbury Store, and put in near 500, Independant of his own debt to Government, he also became responsible for Captns. Campbell, Gardner and Pattisons debts and several others, which was to have been paid in Copper Coin, this he has got over and now pays the Same in Maize at 5s. pr. Bushel, a great part of which did not cost him 2s. and the grain delivered in by him must proceed from traffic only, he not growing a single grain.

Grain lodged
in the stores
by favoured
individuals.

Traffic in
grain.

I need not mention to your Excellency that no Bills for Grain were drawn since 1807, the Quarter ending in September very

1809.
8 June.

Palmer
prevented
from settling
grain accounts.

little being received nor indeed that of December except towards the latter end, but in January a large quantity of Wheat was received for payment; no Settlement has been or could be made before my Suspension and my Hands being now compleatly tied up from Settling the Same, has given the Party an opportunity of not only engrossing the outstanding receipts but by that means retards me from making up my Grain accounts, as obstacles are daily throwing in the way of my adjusting the Same; the Settlers were prevented from bringing in their Grain Receipts which was the only cheque I had against the Storekeeper's returns by knowing what was for payment or what was for debt; by the infamy of a few, Jamison, Blaxcell, McArthur, Harris, &c. holding out to them that they would not be paid them now, but they would receive them in traffic, the same as I have above mentioned. Finding that I would not Settle the Same with them they in Colleague with others caused an advertisement to appear in the *Sydney Gazette* of the 14th Ulto. and continued for a few weeks requiring all claims on Government before my Suspension might be brought in to be adjusted; this was a mere trick of the before mentioned party knowing well they were in possession of nearly all the outstanding receipts to endeavour to impress upon the Lieut. Governor or me, as they insisted I should adjust those claims before I quitted the Colony. Finding I objected thereto not having it in my power to draw Bills, they are now reasoning with Col. Paterson of the Policy of Lieut. Col. Johnston drawing Bills for the Same; the infamy of the Party does not rest there as will be seen to your Excellency in what I am now about to mention—a great number of those receipts which they hold are for Grain turned in for Payment of Government Debts, and which I have in order to the facilitating my accounts Set off from the Storekeepers' returns the quantity and amount against each person's debt; but that means a Credit has been given them; those receipts which ought to have been brought in to me in order to examine whether correct or not, very properly are part and at last gets to the shops of traffic &c. notwithstanding words "being Payment or Part Payment of his Government debt" wrote thereon; the Party nevertheless takes them and now calls on me for Payment, or at least gives them in as a Claim against me on the Part of Government. I certainly am justified in Setting off the account against each person's debt, whether the same was expressed in the receipt "for Payment on debt," and am correct in stopping the Same, therefore I trust the Party holding such receipts will be foiled by their own Weapons by being obliged to loose what they have given for the same; Such a procedure as this prevents my closing my grain Accounts not being furnished

Traffic in grain
receipts.

with these receipts for payment or those for debt, except by the Storekeepers' returns, which in many instances I have found incorrect, and many of these receipts altho' expressed for Payment of Debt have found their way to McArthur, and have been actually received as payment for Cattle distributed by him and not in the person's name the receipt is made out for,—Thus your Excellency will observe the justness of McArthur and his party receiving grain receipts for payment when the same has been set off against each Individual's debt, and what has not been appropriated to the payment of Cattle they now require cash for, and have given out the hardship the Settlers and holders of those Small receipts labour under by their not being paid; now in point of fact the outstanding Receipts since September 1807 are and have long been in the hands of the Parties before mentioned, and Scarcely one in any other person's possession, for I am very clear not one remains in the hands of the persons whose names appears on the receipt. If any hardship remains with the Individuals it is that of parting with their Receipts for Barter of Merchandize at a very extravagant rate, and the sting of having parted with that which should have made them happy in their minds of discharging their debts due to Government. How they can expect Payment I am at a loss to know, as it is well known to the Party that a recourse must be had to the Books before any Credit can be given them to see whether there is any debt due to Government or not; this they well knew and must have some sinister views in receiving these Receipts. One reason may be assigned for such a proceeding—viz. to harass and impede my making up my accounts, and by such alledged claims, part of them are clearly fallacious, prevents my leaving the Colony with Your Excellency at present. The disposal of the Articles for Barter received by the last ship is as glaring as any transaction hitherto—the officers have received and are about receiving daily Articles therefrom to the amount of about £1,000 the quantity supplied the Derwent and Port Dalrymple about £900, therefore what is left for the Settlers, Individuals &c. is about £2,000, Supposing the whole of the Investment to be sold, which will not be at present (Several of the heavy articles the Settlers are not in want of), therefore they will receive a small portion indeed, but the trick practised upon them was well done by a deep laid Scheme to receive Grain into the Store, they advertised every Article contained in the Investment, the Quality and Price, but no mention made of the Quantity to be delivered for payment made in Wheat &c.; this being announced immediately after Harvest, or indeed before the greatest part was got in, caught the Settlers' Eye, as being much cheaper than what

1809.
8 June.

Store receipts
accepted by
Macarthur and
his party.

Palmer
prevented from
leaving the
colony.

Disposal of
government
importations.

1809.
8 June.

Disposal of
government
importations.

they were used to give. Set about turning wheat into the Store as fast as possible, but mark their disappointment when they repaired to Sydney to get an Order Signed and receive the Articles they wanted to the amount of the wheat they had turned into the Store; they were told that the Officers must be Served, and they would then See what was left to be distributed amongst them—this they were informed of after remaining at Sydney for several days, and many of them absent from their houses more than a week by that means they Suffered considerable loss, besides the expense they were put to, than double the value of the Articles they now will receive; indeed the distributions are so Small many of them have withdrawn their applications, and inveigh bitterly against the Heads of the present Government in thus practising a deception upon them inasmuch as many of them are determined to cultivate or at least Seed no more ground than what will necessarily serve their families—the Second Advertisement that appeared is as strange as the first, for they say the Stores were Short in order to give the Settlers at the Out districts time to apply, but no applications will be attended to if the Person is supposed to dispose of them by way of Barter, this precaution was not given out when the Orders were lavishing on the Officers, for it is a well known fact that Driver's, as well as Reddington's, Chisholm's, and Parker's Shops are stocked with Articles received from the Store belonging to the Investment—where must these things come from but from the Officers, no other persons but the Officers being as yet Served, several of them receive a certain quantity of Articles contained in their orders, and the remainder goes to the party paying for the whole. Such is fact. In my former letters I mentioned to you how Nichol's Vessel was employed by Government, altho' Colonial Vessels were laying doing nothing. In corroboration of what I then mentioned I have to observe that he is never paid by Bills on the Treasury, but by copper coin upwards of £600 for Freight of that Vessel Chiefly Employed in going to King's Town for Cedar &c. and once to the Derwent with grain, which he has charged 4s. pr. Bushel for from Sydney a price never before given. Indeed the charge for Freight of Grain to Port Dalrymple or the Derwent was never more than 1s. 6d. from Sydney and from the Hawkesbury 2s. 6d. per Bushel. One thing more I wish to show your Excellency is the manner in which they still lavish away Government Stock, and in my opinion very improperly, being for Houses of little utility or Value at present—they have purchased Sloan's House behind the Billiard Table for fourteen Head of Cattle, Mackay's, a small house adjoining Sherrard's in Windmill Row for Six Cows, and Captain Abbott's

Shops stocked
with stores.

Payments for
freight of
Nichols' vessel.

Exchange of
houses for
live stock.

nearly adjoining for £300, part paid in cattle. What they mean to do with those Houses I cannot say, but reported for military Services. To the number of Houses purchased, Mann's must be added, for which they have given him 120 gallons of Spirits—this is done through the kind medium of his Friend McArthur to enable him to quit the Colony with Col. Johnston and the party to which he is at present much attached—He got rid of his debts very easily, having paid away the Spirits, or at least the greater part, for £3 pr. gallon. There are many other circumstances of a Similar nature that has taken place which I should have related but have been obliged thro' fear to bring off the Inclosed, which information I shall continue as opportunity will allow me.

1809.
8 June.

Barter of
spirits for
Mann's house.

I have, &c.,

JNO. PALMER, Commissy.

[Sub-enclosure.]

COMMY. PALMER'S ACCOUNT OF CATTLE DISTRIBUTED.

Sold by Auction for Maize.—Lieut. Brabyn, 2 head; Thomas Gilberthorp, 2; William Mason, 2; Mr. T. Hobby, 9; Mr. Mileham, 3; John White, 8; Samuel Terry, 1; John Bootle, 2; Mattw. Kearns, 2; Michl. Byrne, 3; Owen Martin, 1; John Austin, 4; Jones and Craft, 6; Davidson, 4; Total, 49 head.

Returns of
government
cattle bartered
and given
away.

By Private Contract for Maize.—E. Redmond, 3 head; William Davis, 3; Thomas Bigger, 3; Thomas Dargon, 3; Thomas Gilberthorp, 10; Mr. Fitzgerald, 6; Lieut. Brabyn, 4; Mr. Hassall, 2; Mrs. Dunn, 2; Roger Twyfield, 3; James Meehan, 3; Michl. Keating, 6; James Squires, 4; Mary Morgan, 3; William Mason, 2; David Horton, 1; William Hubbert, 2; Thomas Byrne, 1; John Curtis, 1; Martin Bryant, 2; Paul Bushel, 2; Total, 66 head.

Delivered to Settlers to be paid for by Instalments.—Wrather and Emmett, 12 head; Doctor Townson, 28; Mr. Townson, 14; Mr. Bunker, 18; Lieut. Bell, 12; Mr. Fitz, 24; Capt. Brabyn, 10; Mr. Luttrell, 6; Gabriel Lewis, 6; James Thomson, 2; Mr. Hanson, 3; Mrs. Merchant, 2; Total, 137 head.

Donations.—Wrather and Emmett, 2 head; Captu. Townson, 4; Lieut. Bell, 4; Mr. Fitz, 2; Mrs. Fitz, 2; Gabriel Lewis, 2; James Thomson, 1; Mr. l'Anson, 1; Mrs. Webb, 1; Isaac Nelson, 2; Mrs. Kemp, 2; Serjt. Guise, 2; Mr. Hume, 2; Mr. Mann, 1; Mr. Knight, 1; Blackman for seizing a Still, 1; Davis and another Do., 1; Mr. Crook, 2; Mr. Dight, 1; Total, 34 head.

Lieut. Govr. Johnston's Orders for Cattle.—Lawce, May, 4 head; J. Lewer, 3; J. Rose, 2; J. Wood, 1; Serjt. Johns, 3; M. Conner, 1; Serjt. Brownlow, 3; Jas. Bull, 2; Serjt. Field, 2; John Pye, 2; Thos. Rose, 1; S. Terry, 2; J. Osborne, 2; Mrs. Evans, 2; Thos. Saunders, 2; William Mason, 2; George Hall, 2; T. Dargon, 2; J. Connelly, 2; I. Abbott, 1; Mr. Harris, 4; J. O'Hara, 2; J. Badgery, 3; Ml. Keating, 1; Car. Cochrane, 3; Henry Murray, 3; Lieut. Moore, 3; Mr. Atkins, 2; Matt. Gibbons, 2; Owen Connor, 1; George Best, 1; Edward Quim, 2; D. Horton, 3 head and 1 Ox; Thomas Hyndes, 1 head; William Haydon, 1; Mr. Atkins, 4; Lieut. Lawson, 6 and 4 oxen; Lieut. Johnson, 2 head; James Lara, 6; James Meehan, 6; B. Ryley, 2; Mr. Wentworth, 10; William Roberts, 2; Grace May, 1;

Cattle
distributed
by Johnston.

1809.
8 June.
Cattle
distributed
by Johnston.

John Tarlington, 3; Serjt. Trotter, 2; Jas. Lowry, 1; Henry Baldwin, 2; Jas. Holt, 2; Wm. Hayes, 1; John Herbert, 3; Willm. McCloud, 1; Willm. Faithful, 3; E. Robinson, 2; Richd. Alcorn, 1; Thos. Loader, 1; J. Blackman, 1; W. Davis, 2; Jas. Larra, 4; P. Byrne, 4; H. Devlyn, 1; Cath. Miles, 1; Thos. Pitt, 2; Serjt. Packer, 3; Serjt. Whalen, 2; Capt. Kemp, 14 and 4 Oxen; Lieut. Lawson, 8 head; Mr. Wentworth, 12; Mr. Crook, 4; Mr. Sherwin, 2; Lieut. Laycock, 4; Lieut. Draffen, 4; Mr. Fitzgerald, 10; Serjt. Whittle, 2; Serjt. Hobbs, 2; Serjt. Bradley, 2; Mr. Robertson, 1; Mr. Wells, 6; Mr. Kearns, 4; Mr. Badgery, 1; Mr. Whittle, 4; Mr. Reddington, 5; Mr. Ward, 5; Mr. Gilberthorp, 2; Mr. White, 2; Mr. Knobbs, 2; Mr. Norris, 1; Mr. Kable, 6; Mr. Hassall, 4; Mr. Underwood, 3; Mr. Hall, 6; Mr. Whitaker, 1; Mr. Jones, 2; H. Byrne, 1; Mr. Sidaway, 2; Mr. Lewer, 2; Mr. Powel, 2; Mr. Thomas, 2; Serjt. Johns, 2; Serjt. Bootle, 1; Mr. Laycock, 3; J. Raby, 3; Mr. Throsby, 6; Mrs. Minchin, 6; W. H. Alcock, 2; Major Johnston, 2 and 6 Oxen; Total, 307 and 15 Oxen.

To 322 Head of Cattle to Individuals	£9,016	0	0
„ 49 „ by Auction for Maize	1,372	0	0
„ 66 „ Private Contract	1,848	0	0
„ 137 „ by Instalments	3,836	0	0
„ 34 „ by Donations	952	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£17,024	0	0

This account is from the best information I could get.

JNO. PALMER, Commissy.

Cattle
distributed
by Foveaux.

List of the Names of Persons who have received Cattle in Col. Foveaux's time.—Serjt. Major Whittle, 1 cow; Serjt. Higgins, 1; Serjt. Bradley, 1; Serjt. Day, 1; Serjt. Whalan, 1; Mr. Bayly, 2; Lieut. Moore, 1; Lieut. Lawson, 4 Cows and 2 Oxen; Lieut. Laycock, Junr., 2 cows; Lieut. Bell, 4; Mr. Fitz, 2 Cows and 2 Oxen; Jno. Reddington, 1 Cow; — Terry, 1; Mrs. Skinner, 1; I. Nicholls, 2; W. H. Alcock, 1; Jas. Redman, 1 Cow gift; — Quinn, 1 Cow gift; Rob. Sidaway, 1 Cow; Thos. Hindes, 1 Cow and 2 Bullocks hired; J. Templeton, 1 Cow; Pat. Burn, 1; Owen Connor, 2; 4 Constables, 2 Cows for Seizures, &c.; And about 11 Cows to Settlers, making in the whole 53 Head of Cattle.

JNO. PALMER, Commissy.

N.B.—There are about 30 Orders for Cattle besides which have not been delivered—which Col. Foveaux means to distribute on the parties applying for the Same—agreeable to his Advertisement.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per ship *Æolus*.)

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, in the Derwent,

10 June.

My Lord,

New South Wales, 10th June, 1809.

1. It gives me great concern to be still under the necessity to have my Dispatch descriptive of the Persons who have so unwarrantably conducted themselves against the Welfare of this

Territory, which, but for their unparalleled proceedings, would have been replete with accounts of the improvement of a people who, in expectation of further benefits which were progressively arising out of Faith, Hope, and Charity, would have become industrious and good Subjects; But this reverse has caused the Good to suffer, and led those whose minds were weak or vicious to be biassed by present advantages, or prospects of future which they had not sense to see could not be realised. Profligacy in others appears to complete the picture of the late Rebellion, and, although a Severe Scourge, encourages me to hope will produce good fellowship and that purity which otherwise would have been much more remote. It is impossible, however, that the People can be in a more wretched state. Free Man, but poor; the emancipated Man returning from his unlawful way of life, and the unhappy Prisoner under his Penance of Retribution, all now look with anxious hearts to the hour of relief by their Gracious Sovereign.

1809.
10 June.
—
The general
condition of
the colony.

2. I have not been able to render them any personal service, except remaining in the Territory, that every act of the Principal Rulers, or their Courts, might become doubly unlawful, and their revenge kept within certain bounds, to which otherwise was reason to apprehend there would have been no limits; imprisonment would not have been sufficient atonement to them from the honest men for being loyal.

Bligh's reasons
for remaining
in the colony.

3. I closed my last accounts* to your Lordship when I was a Prisoner in Government House. The circumstances attending my present freedom, and what has happened since, I must beg leave to request of your Lordship to become acquainted with by the following detail.

4. Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux's reign continued to the 9th of January with unabated rigour, in the course of which the Ships Speke and Gambier arrived; but whatever despatches were directed to me never came to my hands.

Foveaux's
administration.

5. By these arrivals the New South Wales Corps was further augmented, and the Officers and Men who came out were united in their principles.

Reinforcements
for N.S.W.
Corps.

6. Civil and Criminal Courts were continued to be held, and a plan was now adopted to gain over those persons who had been turned out of Office to accept their former appointments; but only the Judge-Advocate, Mr. Atkins, and John Jamieson, the Superintendent of Government Stock, have become Apostates; and an opportunity soon offered to Mr. Atkins to show his principles as a Rebel Judge, who, with five of their Magistrates, as named in

Methods of
conciliation
adopted.

* *Marginal note.*—28th October, 4th, 7th, 12th Novr., 1808.

1809.
10 June.
Refusal of
settlers to
attend muster.

Trial of
Suttor by
criminal court.

Settlers'
addresses.

Property
realised
by rebels.

Erection of
barracks at
Sydney.

Bartering
of spirits.

Arrival of
Porteous and
Thomas Kent.

the Margin,* sat on five Loyal Free Settlers—Mr. George Suttor, Mr. Andrew McDougall, Mr. Martin Mason, Mr. John Hillas, and Mr. John Smith—for not complying with an Order given out to report their property at a General Muster. They all denied the legality of the demand, and would not comply with it, in consequence of which four received Sentence of one Month's Imprisonment, and Mr. Suttor was committed for a Criminal Court, he being deemed more culpable than the others, because he had written a letter to Colonel Foveaux which was considered objectionable. On his being brought before this Court, the Members of which were as per Margin,† he denied its legality in very particular and strong terms, and rather than plead he told them they might do with him what they thought proper. He was then sentenced to Six months' Imprisonment, fined one shilling, and taken to Gaol, where he found his four loyal Companions. I have numerous Letters from the poor Settlers, and I shall take the liberty to inclose two of this honest man's, being samples of the others, and particularly stating his own case. As Several of the Friends of Government attended, the Statement in the *Gazette* of the 18th of December is tolerably correct.‡

7. The Addresses of the Free Settlers to your Lordship, together with copies of those to me, which I herewith transmit, will explain the Subject more fully.

8. It became now much spoken of that the Persons principally concerned in this Rebellion were working by every means to realise and secure their properties. McArthur sent off a Colonial Brig to China with Sandal-Wood under his Nephew, Hannibal McArthur's care, but under a pretext of relieving the Crew of a Ship that had been lost, and taking them to a Port where they might speedily ship themselves for India.

9. During my time my object was to prepare materials in order to erect some necessary Buildings. Colonel Foveaux by this means has been enabled to build a large Barrack,§ which I think will allow all the Troops accommodation.

10. The Barter of Spirits, and trafficking of all kinds by the Officers of the Corps and a few others, to the great injury of the People at large, went on similar to that which I have already informed your Lordship of.

11. Captain Porteous, who My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had appointed Commander of the Porpoise, came passenger on the Speke, and with him a Mr. Thomas Kent to be a

* Capt. Abbott, Capt. Kemp, Lt. Lawson, Garnham Blaxcell, Robt. Fitz.

† Court: Mr. Atkins (Judge Advocate), Major Johnston, Capt. Cummings, Lieut. Laycock, Lieut. Draffin, Ensign Jamison, Ensign Lilly. Nicholas Bayly, Provost-Marshal.

‡ Note 37. § Note 38.

Settler; these Gentlemen, being Strangers in this Artful School of Iniquity, were led to look at things in a wrong point of view. Lieutenant Oxley, who with Mr. McMillan, Surgeon, had likewise come to join the Porpoise, had been companions on the Voyage out. These Officers had not been long returned to England from Port Jackson in the Buffalo; they knew well how every transaction was carried on in this Territory. I had received them all, particularly Captain Porteous, with hospitality, and to him I left nothing untold, directing him, when the Porpoise arrived, to put the Acting Commander, Mr. Kent, under arrest, and I endeavoured to impress upon his mind that he must not have connexion with the disloyal Party, as by so doing he could not visit me. This, however, not agreeing with his inclinations, he accepted invitations from them, and, becoming particularly intimate, he separated himself from Government House, and so did the others.

1809.
10 June.

Arrival of
Oxley and
Macmillan.

Association of
naval officers
with rebels.

12. Despatches were sent, as I understood, in this Ship from Your Lordship; but, as Captain Porteous and Lieutenant Oxley said they had not charge of them, the Master gave them up to the Rebels.

13. Mr. Kent* brought your Lordship's letter, desiring me to allot to him Land and Stock as therein stated; which, not having the power to comply with, I gave him an attested Copy, and I cautioned him how he acted with the usurpers of my Government.

Arrival of
Thomas Kent.

14. The New Zealand Youth arrived safe, with his presents for his Chief, Tippahee, to whom he had an early opportunity to return.

Return of
a Maori.

15. Colonel Paterson arrived on the first of January, in His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, she having been absent two months; and Captain Porteous, on taking command, put Mr. Kent, the then Acting Commander, under arrest, as I had ordered him. Colonel Paterson landed privately, at the entrance to the Harbour, where a single horse-chaise received him, and was driven to town by Lieutenant Lawson; but he has never called upon me.

Arrival of
Paterson.

G. W. Kent
placed in arrest.

16. The *Gazette* of the 15th of January gives notice of his taking the Command, by a very extraordinary paragraph,† replete with iniquity and cunning; hearing nothing more of them, I wrote the letter No. 1, of the Enclosure I, in order to have the copy of his, which I had received from Colonel Foveaux on the 19th of October, authenticated; accordingly, Colonel Paterson wrote to me No. 2, complying with my request; for this particular Paper I beg leave to refer your Lordship to No. 41 of Inclosure in Letter No. 1, dated the 28th of October last, in my despatches by the Albion and to Inclosure No. 3 of Letter, 30th August, 1808, by the Rose, for my order to him to reinstate me

Correspondence
with Paterson.

* Note 39. † Note 40.

1809.
10 June.

in my Government, wherein the New South Wales Corps under Major Johnston and others were declared in a state of Mutiny and Rebellion.

Bligh demands
his papers.

17. By letter, No. 3, to Colonel Paterson, I demanded the Great Seal of the colony, my Commissions, Books, and Papers I had stated, in my letter to him of 8th August last, to have been seized and taken from Government House to be given up to me; to this I received letter No. 4 in reply, refusing to do so, and by which his determination appears fixed to hold the Government and wait His Majesty's Instructions, while some hidden plan was intended to give reason to break it, which will hereafter be shown was really the case.

No officers to
leave the colony.

18. Many reports were now circulating that several Leaders of the Rebellion would endeavour to escape. I therefore wrote the letter No. 5 to Colonel Paterson, declaring it was necessary that no person whatever should be allowed to quit the Colony, as agreeable to his letter No. 4, His Majesty's Instructions would be soon received.

19. Letter No. 6, in consequence of my having demanded my Books and Papers, and the Great Seal of the Colony, encloses one from Major Johnston, and may be classed with No. 7 to convince me of their insolent determinations, and depriving me of my Despatches.

Bligh's
instructions *re*
the control
of H.M.S.
Porpoise.

20. Fresh insults now came on. I received a letter* from Captain Porteous, enclosing one from Colonel Paterson which he had received, thereby communicating with him, and receiving orders to have the Porpoise ready to proceed to Norfolk Island. This I had particularly ordered Captain Porteous to avoid, and to keep the Ship out of the Interests of the Rebels; and in case any application was made to him by the Chief or any of them, he was by no means to forward it to me, but to reject it altogether, and tell them he would receive no applications—that they were to be made to me, and from me only could he receive any directions. I therefore wrote to Captain Porteous that he had received my orders, and it was at his peril to disobey them. He had been fully informed the Ship was never to be removed from me, and he had Mr. Kent under arrest for having followed the Orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux. This was on the 26th January, the anniversary of my Captivity, again adopted to do me some injury or cause terror; for Captain Porteous had no sooner left me than he informed Colonel Paterson that he would not allow the Porpoise to leave the Cove, and immediately the Sentinels over me were increased to Seven and a Serjeant placed in the Verandah. At the same time I received letter No. 8 from Colonel Paterson, depriving me of communicating with the Officers or

Additional
restraint
placed on
Bligh.

* Note 41.

any other persons of His Majesty's Ship. I was further deprived of all intercourse with my Friends and every person except such as appertained to my Household.

1809.
10 June.

21. In returning home, my Daughter's carriage was searched, and every Article brought to the House was examined, even the bundles of Grass which were for the Horses.

Precautions
taken against
Bligh.

22. On the next day, 28th, I received letter No. 9, directing me to prepare to proceed to England in a Merchant Ship called the Gambier, and demanded to know when I would be ready to embark, which I answered by letter No. 10, refusing to comply with his Commands, and demanded of him to declare categorically whether he meant to force me away.

Bligh's
proposed voyage
in the Admiral
Gambier.

23. In the midst of these distresses I had the mortification to see Captain Porteous constantly at the Barracks with the Officers, and to consider all the Officers of my Ship were won over to the side of the Rebels.

Association of
naval and
military officers.

24. It had been my custom to have the Rev. Mr. Fulton to perform Divine Service every Sunday, but I was now obliged to ask for him, which is the purport of the letter No. 11. This loyal man is peculiarly the object of their hatred, as he continued to refuse performing the functions of his Office by any Order from them.

Attendance
of Fulton
on Bligh.

25. The Rebels finding that under all these oppressions they could not induce me to give up the honor of my Ship or receive any orders from them, they suffered me to remain quiet until the next day, the 30th—the Martyrdom of King Charles—only very much annoyed by the Sentinels, who, constantly heated with Liquor, seemed to have been directed to bellow "All's well" with peculiar tones of hellish composition. On this remarkable day Major Johnston and Captain Abbott were sent by Colonel Pater-son with a written Message, No. 12, that, unless I caused all restrictions to be removed, by which I had prevented Captain Porteous from complying with his request that the Porpoise should go to Norfolk Island, they were instructed to remove me to a Barrack until the period of my departure for England, where a servant would be appointed to attend me, and effectual measures taken to prevent Orders being sent to the Commander of the Porpoise.

Bligh
threatened
with close
confinement.

26. It is remarkable that, in the forenoon, before Major Johnston and Captain Abbott came to the House, Captain Porteous wrote a letter to me that, it having been verbally Communicated to him, and it being also a matter of public notoriety, that it was the intention of the present Lieutenant-Governor to send me to England in the Admiral Gambier, he, therefore, requested I would give him directions how to act on so critical an event.

Porteous'
request for
orders from
Bligh.

1809.
10 June.

This letter came through Colonel Paterson; and, as Captain Porteous had been thoroughly informed he was not to lose sight of me, I did not think it necessary to return an answer. Captain Porteous should have demanded my person, and in all cases kept himself apart from the Rebels.

Bligh's
interview
with Johnston
and Abbott.

27. But to return to Major Johnston and Captain Abbott, who had delivered the written message, and had required some time to recover themselves from the effect of first seeing me since the 26th of January, 1808, on so extraordinary a Visit in my Drawing Room, before the portraits of our beloved Majesties, which were veiled, I observed that it was a fortunate circumstance His Majesty saw nothing of the transaction. After Mr. Griffin, my Secretary, had taken a Copy of the Message, which they refused to sign, but was compared with the original, I went to my daughter, and, reconciling all our feelings to our reputation, we parted; and, abhorring the idea of giving up my Naval Command, which now only remained with me, I refused to comply with their requisition, when—that their iniquity might be complete—Major Johnston forced me from Government House in a One-Horse Chaise; he had only drove me two hundred yards when I found my beloved Child, under a Vertical Sun, running after me, having passed Captain Abbott, who told her she need not go *for they would not let her in*; heedless of this, and despising such a want of common feeling of a human being, she got to the Barrack when I did, and, seizing hold of my Arm, we walked into it, passing Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, who came to direct Major Johnston where I was to be confined. This happened to be a Subaltern's Barrack; it consisted of two rooms, with a Bed in one, and a Sofa in the other. I had just got her to the Sofa, when distress of mind, and the great heat she had passed through, overcame her; and when scarcely brought to recollection, Major Johnston came and delivered this Message: "Sir,—I am directed by His Honor to inform you that you are to hold yourself in readiness to embark on board the *Estramina*, Schooner, when she arrives." I asked him, "Where am I to go?" "I really cannot say," he replied, in what he fancied a terrifying voice, and he retired very much confused. A bustle took place in bringing two Sentry-boxes to the back of the Barrack; three Sentinels were placed over me, and I had permission to have a man-Servant to attend me, and this, I was informed, by a most infamous character, Serjeant Whittle, who only from that denomination induces me to name him. My Daughter was told that if she went out she would not be allowed to return again; and her Maid-Servant was not permitted to come to her.

Bligh removed
to a barrack.

Mrs. Putland
accompanies
Bligh.

Bligh in close
confinement.

28. This unlawful and brutal transaction was no sooner known than Mr. and Mrs. Palmer drove up in their Carriage to demand admittance to me; but they were forced off violently by Sergeant Whittle and the Sentinels, and particularly by a Sergeant Johns. Mr. Palmer then drove instantly to the Colonel's door, but got no explanation for what had been done. At this time Captain Porteous came out of the house and said, "What Style we move in!"

1809.
10 June.

Palmer's
attempt to
visit Bligh.

29. Our Dinner being brought to us, and a few other necessities, we took it with much gratefulness, and at Night I made my Daughter's bed, and myself lying on a Sofa in the adjoining room, we slept composedly.

Bligh in
confinement.

30. The next day, 31st of January, I was again assailed by letters. Captain Porteous sent me one,* open, by Major Johnston and Captain Abbott, with a Copy of a Letter which he had received from Colonel Paterson, and other inclosures tending to dispute. I replied to Colonel Paterson by No. 13, telling him Captain Porteous must act according to the rules of the Service. This was followed by No. 14, wherein Colonel Paterson demands to know whether His Majesty's Ship Porpoise shall proceed to Norfolk Island. To this I plainly told him, by No. 15, I was brought up to the Barrack because I refused to give an Order to Captain Porteous for His Majesty's Ship Porpoise to proceed to Norfolk Island, and I still persisted in the same.

Correspondence
re H.M.S.
Porpoise.

31. Captain Abbott then came and informed me that two Soldier-Servants were to go to and from Government House for what we stood in need of (which they did, and always brought our Meals), and one of their wives would attend Mrs. Putland; as she refused this insolent and lawless offer, the case was reconsidered, and her servant about her person was permitted to come, but not suffered to leave the Barrack.

Attendants for
Bligh and
Mrs. Putland.

32. The extreme heat of the Season obliged us to keep the front door frequently open, and those who passed came within ten yards of it. Every Officer seemed to have Orders, or to be afraid to pay me any respect, for they all passed without moving their Hats.

Bligh ignored
by officers.

33. The succeeding day (1st of February), at an early hour, Lieutenant Draffin, who had been at the Seizing my person on the 26th of January last year, and was very active among the Officers, was attacked with violent insanity.

Insanity of
Draffin.

34. Another letter, No. 16, was again intruded on me, which stated that the Ship Admiral Gambier was taken up for my conveyance to England, and would sail in fourteen days. It now became evident that they *dreaded my presence in the Colony* when

Bligh to sail
in the Admiral
Gambier.

1809.
10 June.

Succours arrived; as I had therefore much to consider how to avoid their machinations, I wrote letter No. 17, and received letter No. 18 in reply.

Restraint on
Bligh to be
continued.

35. I now became tired of writing, and the following morning, Thursday, the 2nd, I sent for Captain Abbott to know if my daughter might be permitted to go out and in, and for me to have communication with my Secretary. To this Message he brought me word that unless I consented to the Porpoise sailing, no restraint would be taken off. I most positively refused this, and in consequence I received No. 19, a letter of dictatorial power, which I did not think deserving an answer.

36. No Friend or Person could come near me, and I saw myself deserted by the Officers of my Ship.

Bligh's
objections to
Macarthur and
Johnston as
fellow
passengers.

37. The next day, Friday, I was told that McArthur and Johnston were to proceed to England with me in the Gambier; to such company I strongly objected, in consequence of which, I have been informed, many ways were considered how to take me away—one of which was for the Gambier, after her departure for England, to bring to off Botany Bay, where I was to be carried by land in the Still of the Night, and embarked; however, it was laid aside, and the proposition marked No. 20 was brought to me by Mr. Finucane, Colonel Foveaux's Secretary, saying that Colonel Paterson saw no means of preventing my departure in the Admiral Gambier with McArthur and Major Johnston unless I went Home in the Porpoise under the conditions herein specified; in which case, if I consented, I might return to Government House. In answer to this I sent word I should consider it.

Paterson's
proposal for
Bligh's
departure.

38. The General Artifice of the Rebels produced daily, and sometimes hourly, an extension of my mind to counteract them which is past description; even eating my victuals after the manner they were brought caused an apprehension of unnatural consequences, and which I afterwards found has been expected by many.

Bligh's
suspicions.

39. The object of the proposition came now under my consideration. I found the presentation of it, and the fulfilment thereof, contrary to all political, moral, or religious precepts, and the Duty I owed to my King.

Paterson's
proposal.

40. The design of the Rebels to force me away in a Merchantman was now become a most desirable object, as Succours to me were daily expected; and the only means I had of avoiding it was to sign the Paper, No. 21, which was presented to me by Captain Abbott and Mr. Finucane, with Colonel Paterson's Signature affixed to it, as by getting possession of my ship I was

Bligh's consent
to sail in
H.M.S.
Porpoise.

enabled to remain in or about the Territory, which was all I had in my power to do for the good of the Country.

1809.
10 June.

41. Circumstances being so far settled on the 4th of February, our Carriage was sent for and we proceeded to Government House, where I was confined under three Sentinels as before.

Bligh's return
to government
house.

42. The arrangements for our embarking on the 20th became necessary, for I had the greatest reason to believe they repented of their conduct to my going on board.

43. On the 7th of February, three days after I had left the Barrack, I received letter No. 22 from Colonel Paterson, informing me he enclosed one from Major Johnston, naming the witnesses he meant to take home, and one letter of mine, written soon after the Rebellion, at the time I was to have been forced home in the Dart in March, 1808,* when positive assertions from the Rebels (which I have since found were only meant to harrass me) fluctuated my opinions.

Witnesses to
go to England.

44. During my residence in Government House to the time of my embarking, I received accounts daily of various improper proceedings. The Articles for Barter in the Store were confined to the Officers, who retailed them at immense profit; the Provisions which had been sent out from England were neglected, and lay exposed to the Weather in the Street and Jail yard; and a Visionary Government, replete with every illicit practices and violent measures, to the dread of every loyal person, continued to cause considerable uneasiness. I have little doubt, my Lord, you will receive mild and complacent letters from Colonel Paterson, as if everything he does is through absolute necessity; but I feel it my duty to say that, whether he has acted by the opinions of others—which I expect will hereafter be pleaded—or by his own, he has exceeded what I have met with since the Rebellion from Major Johnston and Colonel Foveaux.

Maladminis-
tration of
public affairs.

Paterson's
treatment
of Bligh.

45. To influence my Officers, he has given Captain Porteous, Lieutenant Oxley, and Mr. Kent, late Acting-Commander, Grants of One Thousand Acres of Land† each, which they have been weak enough to consider Valid; and of the Purser, he has purchased a House for about three hundred Pounds, paid for in Cattle; and every indulgence and attention was shewn to them to accomplish the end of disuniting the Ship from me.

Land grants
made by
Paterson.

46. The Day of my embarkation being arrived, the Sentinels had orders not to interrupt my proceeding to my Boat, and I went on board and took possession of my Ship, which I had been single-handed working to accomplish for nearly thirteen months under unheard of difficulties.

Bligh embarks
on H.M.S.
Porpoise.

47. A number of Officers of the Corps were at the Guard-House, which I had to pass; and, while they paid me not the smallest

* Note 42. † Note 43.

1809.
10 June.

Palmer
prevented
from leaving
the colony.

respect, the Privates of the Guard turned out of their own accord, touching their Caps.

48. Mr. Commissary Palmer having refused to comply with various requests to arrange particular parts of his accounts, and shew the Debts due by Government, in order that Bills might be drawn for their liquidation, Colonel Paterson thought proper to prevent his returning to England; in consequence of which I wrote the letter, No. 23, demanding no obstruction to be thrown in his way, and was answered by letter No. 24—a letter conspicuous in his correspondence for mutiny and impertinence.

Proposed
return of
Bligh's papers
and arms.

49. I heard no further from him until a fortnight afterwards, when I received a letter, No. 25, offering me certain Papers and Arms which had been taken from me on the 26th of January, 1808, which I did not think proper to accept or return an answer; and since the receipt of this I have not been troubled with any more letters.

Bligh's
position on
H.M.S.
Porpoise.

50. You have now, my Lord, the general transactions up to my getting myself out of the hands of as presumptuous a set of Rebels as ever existed, whose minds are replete with every art and dissimulation; But although thus far in a state of liberty, yet circumstances led me to doubt of preserving it, for my Ship appeared to be still theirs, as secretly Visitors of the Rebel Party came on board to my Officers; their intimacy became stronger every day, and Captain Porteous told me they had nothing to do with what had happened on shore.

Bligh's reasons
for leaving
Port Jackson.

51. From undoubted information of my Friends, I was assured that the act of the Rebels permitting me to be out of their custody was much regretted by them, for that I should have been kept as a hostage. Plans were now in agitation to get hold of my Person by boarding with a number of the New South Wales Corps, which, with the Ship not being ready for sea, and not having any person on whom I could rely, was not at all impossible. I therefore made up my mind to leave Port Jackson for this place, where my authority equally existed over the Territory, until succours might arrive from your Lordship; and where I have directed Mr. Com'y Palmer to send me information upon the event taking place, in case they should arrive there first. This I thought the most profitable way of employing my time, as I knew your Lordship wished me to see the Settlement. In consequence, I sailed on the 17th of March, leaving with Mr. Palmer a Proclamation for each Master of the Merchant Ships, declaring the New South Wales Corps and others in Rebellion, as in Enclosure K, and forbidding them, at their peril, to take any of the persons therein mentioned out of the Colony.

Proclamation
announced
by Bligh.

52. In such a difficult Situation as I have been placed, and the multitudinous Papers I have received, your Lordship, I hope, will excuse all irregularity or deficiency of information; and I beg leave to transmit, in addition to those Papers I have already named, an Address from the loyal Civil Officers and Gentlemen at Sydney, under impressions of my returning to England, which with the Addresses of the Free Settlers of Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury will, I hope, give all the information immediately necessary; for by the dread and horror which the People have been kept in, they have distrusted each other, to make up for which I have had their loyalty expressed by many separate letters, as stated to your Lordship in the beginning of this Despatch.

1809.
10 June.

Addresses
presented
to Bligh.

53. It was on the 29th of March we arrived here, after thirteen days' passage, and the next day proceeding further up the Harbour, I sent an Officer to wait on Colonel Collins, and wrote him a Note (No. 1 of Enclosure M) announcing my arrival. He soon after waited on me. The next morning, Friday, the 31st, I landed under the necessary Salutes, and was received by the Colonel, Lieutenant Lord of the Marines, Mr. William Collins, Naval Officer, the Rev. Mr. Knopwood, and the Royal Marines under Arms, and with Cheers from the few poor Inhabitants.

Arrival and
reception at
Hobart.

54. On my entering Government House, Colonel Collins presented me with a State of the Settlement; but I did not see the rest of the Civil Officers, at which, expressing my surprise, he appointed the morrow for introducing them to me; after a short stay I returned on board. In the afternoon Mr. Humphrey, the Mineralogist, waited on me to pay his respects on behalf of the Civil Officers who had been absent, and had deputed him to assure me that their non-attendance at my landing had been occasioned by Colonel Collins telling them there was no necessity, and at which they felt extremely hurt, thinking it to have been done with design to give me an unfavourable opinion of them. Such impressions I endeavoured to remove, and assured him that I would see them the next day, which took place; but Mr. Bate, Judge-Advocate, was not allowed to appear, nor Mr. Harris, the Surveyor, the latter being under arrest.

Conduct of
civil officers.

55. On the 8th of April I occupied Government House, a poor miserable shell, with three rooms, the Walls a brick thick, and neither wind nor water proof, lately built, and without conveniences. Colonel Collins was in it on my arrival, but he insisted on removing to a house equally convenient. My Daughter was now in a very weak state, which required her to be removed from the Ship, while I was under the necessity to sleep on board every Night.

Government
house occupied
by Bligh.

1809.
10 June.

Collins to
continue his
administration.

Inspection of
the country.

Behaviour
of Collins.

Contract for
importing
cattle.

Paterson's
proclamation
against Bligh.

56. That the utmost cordiality might subsist between Colonel Collins and myself, I desired him to consider that I should not interfere in his internal arrangements, and in no other way but with respect to the Norfolk Island Settlers, concerning whom your Lordship would expect particular accounts.

57. I then requested of him to show me the Country; but he excused himself, and gave directions to Lieutenant Lord to accompany me, and with this Officer I made only one visit.

58. As time advanced, there appeared something very suspicious. I could get no opinion from Colonel Collins; he would hear everything, but say very little; and in particular parts of Etiquette, he was inattentive, as likewise in decorum.

59. A Ship called the Hunter being about to depart for Port Jackson when I came here, Colonel Collins had written to me by her; the letter was in consequence redelivered, and is Enclosure N. This letter states that he had entered into an Engagement with Mr. Campbell upwards of two years since to supply the Settlement from India with three hundred head of Cattle, and that two hundred and forty-five having been delivered safe from the Hunter on Government account, he requested I would do him the honor to sanction the proceeding. I acknowledged personally to Colonel Collins receiving this letter; but I could not possibly approve of a transaction which was without my knowledge, and contrary to your Lordship's Instructions, by which I should have supplied the Settlement from Port Dalrymple. Besides, the Contract* was unwisely made, or not fulfilled; for by bringing these poor, miserable Bengal Cattle here in the beginning of Winter, instead of the Summer, the deaths which I observed had taken place would continue, and reduce them to a very small number; and at the time of the Contract, likewise, the evacuation of Norfolk Island being not in contemplation, it would have had no influence in making it.

60. On the 23rd of April the ship *Æolus* arrived from Sydney, and a day or two afterwards a *Rebel Gazette* was circulated, which had been brought down from thence, wherein a Proclamation† by Colonel Paterson declared me proscribed, and forbid any person having communication with me, my Family, Establishment, Retinue, or with any Person known to be in my confidence. This *Gazette* I enclose, as one of the most consummate proofs of ignorance and Villainy ever produced; its intention seemed designed to show that I was distinct from my Ship, and that what was applied to me was not to be considered attached to my Officers and Crew—that is, His Majesty's Ship.

61. The Proclamation having become public, I lost not a moment in communicating with Colonel Collins; the Ideas he

* Note 44. † Note 45.

formed on it he did not disclose, but I told him I should issue a counter Proclamation. The Printing Press he had was to be used for the purpose; but when it was to be put in use the Ink was missing, and there was every reason to believe it had been taken away the Night before with design, which deprived me of the convenience, and I was obliged to write the necessary number of Copies that were to be distributed, the first of them, of which the Enclosure P is a copy, I sent to Colonel Collins with letter* No. 2, telling him my intentions; and on the printing-ink being taken away I wrote to him Letter No. 3, directing the Proclamation I had sent him to be circulated. Finding some latent objections were against this proceeding, I sent a Written Order, No. 4, to have my Proclamation read in the Public Town-place, which Colonel Collins refused, as stated in letter of his, No. 5. This letter informs me he had convened the Officers of the Settlement, and that it appeared to them and to himself highly improper to publish my Proclamation; but Mr. Fosbrook, Deputy-Commissary, Mr. P'Anson, Surgeon, Mr. Bowden, Assistant-Surgeon, and Mr. Humphrey, Mineralogist, were not allowed to give their opinions, and Colonel Collins, Lieutenant Lord, Mr. Knopwood, and Mr. Collins, Naval Officer, had determined on the opposition before they met. I was informed of this by Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Fosbrook, who begged I would not consider them as agreeing to Colonel Collins's letter and refusal to publish my Proclamation, and I wrote letter No. 6 to show the disobedience of my Orders.

1809.
10 June.

Issue of
counter
proclamation
by Bligh.

62. On the 19th of May the Pegasus, Chase Master, arrived from Sydney with Convicts, and by her I found Colonel Collins had received orders from Colonel Paterson respecting his Proclamation; but, not hearing from him, I wrote on the 22nd No. 7, out of motives of humanity, to guard him against putting in force such Proclamation, as I had heard from my Friends at Sydney that the Rebels there had intimation of succours being on the way here to remove the New South Wales Corps, and that serious examples would be made of the Officers. On his receiving this letter he gave my Officer, who had delivered it, No. 8, dated the day before, vauntingly inclosing a printed copy of Colonel Paterson's infamous Proclamation and his General Order putting it in force to the utmost of his power.

Arrival of the
Pegasus in the
Derwent.

63. In the letter to which I beg leave to draw your Lordship's attention, he throws off all obedience to me.

Collins' denial
of Bligh's
authority.

64. The duplicity of this Officer was now seen through by me, and there is not a shadow of doubt that, if I had not retired from the Shore, he would have had me under confinement similar to that I had been in before.

* Note 46.

1809.
10 June.
Bligh's sentinel
removed by
Collins.

65. On the 24th of April Colonel Collins dined with us, as he frequently had done during the fortnight we had been on Shore; but before dinner I found the Sentinel before my door had been taken away, and it had been reported on board, by Lieutenant Breodon of the Marines, before I knew of it. On asking Colonel Collins the reason of this, he said that his men had fallen sick, and he had forgot to mention it to me; but this was not the case, and the Sentinel was still kept on at his own house. The next morning I removed my Daughter again to the Ship, very little restored in strength, from the effects of what she had long suffered.

Communication
with Bligh to
be restricted.

66. In addition to this transaction of removing the Sentinel, the very next day, the 25th, a General Order, of which the enclosure Q is a copy (the original of which I have got), was stuck up, forbidding any Person from addressing Governor Bligh by letter or Petition without the previous knowledge of the Governor of the Settlement, in default of which the person offending would be brought before the Magistrates to answer for the same,—signed “DAVID COLLINS, L't-Gov'r.”

67. Nothing, perhaps, could have been more fortunate than my removal on board my Ship, as from her I could have expected no relief.

68. With respect to the hackneyed expressions of politeness in his letter, I am bound to notice the second paragraph, where he regrets that his wishes to promote my personal convenience had not been successful, and that his House had not for four weeks been of that accommodation for which the use of it was requested.

Bligh's reason
for leaving
government
house.

69. The Sentinel being taken away, and the General Order just mentioned, are two reasons for my quitting Government House; but a very principal private reason exists also, and that was—walking with his kept Woman (a poor, low creature) arm-in-arm about the Town, and bringing her almost daily to his Office adjoining the House, directly in View of my Daughter. As a Military Offence this was very great; but it was in a moral and civil point of view as great an insult as could be offered; he should not be surprised, therefore, at my avoiding it.

Bligh's orders
re boats.

70. His third paragraph alludes to an Order (Inclosure R) which I thought proper to give for all Boats except the Lieutenant-Governor's to come within hail of the Ship, as it was highly necessary to the fulfilment of my Duty while I remained in the Port.

Conduct of
Lieutenant Lord.

71. Lieutenant Lord of the Marines had early been the subject of conversation between Colonel Collins and myself; he had been at Sydney while I was a prisoner there, and was a friend of the Rebels. I found, likewise, he has Colonel Foveaux's Appoint-

ment to act as a Magistrate, and he returned with a Free Pardon to a Convict Woman of infamous character, who he immediately was married to under Colonel Collins's Special License, by Mr. Knopwood, the Chaplain. The pardon being given by Colonel Foveaux, of course his Wife is still a Convict.

1809.
10 June.

72. Under all these circumstances, and various other Accounts, I found this place to be Sydney in miniature; all the indulgencies were put into the hands of a few to accumulate Wealth, and the Poor the Sufferers.

Conditions
at Hobart.

73. Upon what principle Colonel Collins has done it I know not; but a Mr. Collins has been appointed Naval Officer at fifteen shillings a day, who, in partnership with Lieutenant Lord, professedly keeps a Shop, and engross the advantages of Trade to the great injury of the Settlement.

Appointment of
naval officer.

74. Mr. Collins is also called "Superintendent of Public Works"; but except Government House, which is a miserable specimen of his art, here is nothing done but a Shell of a Building called an Orphan School, alternately used for the Shelter of Cattle and Men; a Blacksmith's Shop; a deplorable House in the Lumber Yard, under the shed of which Divine Service is performed; a new brick Store began, but the Walls only raised about ten feet, and remaining in that State; and an old Storehouse, built with plank and thatched since the beginning of the Settlement, that does not contain half the Government Provisions, the other part lying constantly exposed to the Weather. The other Buildings of the Town are merely Huts with two or three rooms; of such Habitations there are about two hundred; between them runs a very fine rivulet, on which several Water Mills may be erected; one only, however, is building, and belongs to Mr. Collins and Lieutenant Lord.

Public buildings
at Hobart.

75. I am sorry, my Lord, to see that my visit here is not attended with the good consequences it might have been. The Country, I think, will turn out very well for Agriculture, and in some places the produce of Grain is great; it is very hilly, covered with wood, but all parts are very accessible except the interior high Mountains. I have seen the Settlement of New Town, about two miles from this, where Government has a small farm. It is a pretty part of the Country, and has the only fine fresh water rivulet besides Hobart Town in this neighbourhood.

Character
of country
around Hobart.

76. In the Winter Months all the Valleys have more or less fresh Water in them, but the scarcity of it in some places has induced the Settlers to sink wells.

Water supply.

77. The Harbour is in every respect commodious for Ships, and it appears at present to me that the Settlement as holding a

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Lieutenant-Governor will hereafter be found to render none necessary at Port Dalrymple, which, however, may be kept as a Post if causes require it, and intercourse can be had by land.

Condition of
settlers from
Norfolk Island.

78. The number of the late Inhabitants of Norfolk Island now here are One Hundred and Ninety Six Men, one hundred and seven Women, two hundred and seventeen Children, and fifteen Prisoners. These poor people say they suffered and are still suffering the greatest hardships. I have visited many of them, and their situations, I assure your Lordship, do not contradict their assertions. They complain of not being recompensed for their losses, but became sensible of my admonitions to bear them with fortitude until they could be relieved, which a regular Government would speedily do. I have brought them to consider, also, that their misfortunes are solely to be attributed to the Rebellion, and not to Colonel Collins, as he had but little in his power to grant them; and should it be His Majesty's Commands that I remain in this Government, they shall immediately come under my attention.

Suppression
of an address
to Bligh.

79. The people in general having, according to Custom, intended to address me on my arrival, they drew up one which was left at a House for Signature, but the owner became the object of Suspicion. He was put to prison by Lieutenant Lord, who tore the Address; nevertheless a respectful Address by a few has been conveyed on board to me since Colonel Collins's prohibition, and of which the Inclosure S is a Copy.

Prosecution
of Palmer
and Hook.

80. It was with much fear Mr. Palmer wrote a letter by the Pegasus, informing me of the outrage committed by the Rebels on himself and Mr. Hook,* a Gentleman from India, who arrived about nine months' since. They were brought before a Bench of Magistrates, and then a Criminal Court, for delivering my Proclamation mentioned in paragraph 51; and, upon their refusing to plead, they sentenced Mr. Palmer to three months' imprisonment, and Mr. Hook to one month, each to pay a fine of fifty pounds. That such loyal Subjects should be under the persecution of these Monsters of Iniquity is truly deplorable. They have borne their imprisonment with great fortitude, looking forward to that return of Justice from their Country which alone has supported their minds under a long trial of resistance to unlawful measures put in severe course against them. The copies of the Proceedings of the Rebel Courts are contained in the Inclosure T.

Departure from
Sydney of
Johnston and
others.

81. From these Gentlemen I have learnt that the Gambier has sailed from Port Jackson with Major Johnston, McArthur, Surgeon Harris, Surgeon Jamison, and Walter Davidson. I men-

* Note 47.

tion this circumstance that the Master of the Gambier, Edward Harrison, may be taken with the others wherever they may be found.

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82. I send these Dispatches by the Æolus, Robert Addie Master, a Merchant Ship, bound to London, who I hope will prove faithful to the trust reposed in him. A number of private letters beng sent to me, I beg your Lordship's pardon in placing them in the same Box for Security, as the different Individuals have solicited.

Despatches sent
in the Æolus.

83. I now remain, my Lord, under the most embarrassed Situation that can be conceived, in a small Ship, without power to relieve myself, but which I am reconciled to in doing my Duty to the utmost, and conscious of the support I shall receive from your Lordship.

Embarrassments
of Bligh.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

P.S.—I have omitted to mention, my Lord, that the Duke of Portland and Æolus, Transports, arrived at Port Jackson in the month of January, and that whatever Dispatches were sent by them the Rebels seized, as they had done before.—WM. BLIGH.

Arrival of
transports
Æolus and
Duke of
Portland.

[Enclosure marked A.]

MR. GEORGE SUTTOR TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir,

Sydney Gaol, 1st January, 1809.

Permit me to hope that you will be pleased to peruse the following lines with that impartial Humanity which has so eminently distinguished your Administration of the Government of this Colony; at the same time, suffer me to deplore the circumstances of the Subjects of our Good and Gracious Sovereign being deprived of the protection of their lawful Governor. The outrageous act of deposing your Excellency, and the shameful manner in which you was deprived of your Authority, is but too well known. Ever since that detestable and pernicious Event took place, I have uniformly endeavoured to preserve my Allegiance to the best of Kings by a faithful and loyal attachment to the person of your Excellency and His Majesty's Government in this Territory; But in so doing I have not escaped persecution from those who have overturned the Government and assumed to themselves the Authority of governing, conceiving as I do that the right of appointing and removing Governors belong alone to His Majesty. As a British Subject I ought not, nor cannot, submit to acknowledge their Jurisdiction. Sir, the case I beg to submit to your consideration is as follows:—

Suttors
sympathies
with Bligh.

I came out to this Colony in His Majesty's Ship Porpoise in the year 1800, under the auspices of the Right Hon'ble Sir Joseph Banks; having been bred up to Agriculture, it was

Arrival of
Suttors in
the colony.

1809.
10 June.

Arrival of
Foveaux.

Refusal of
Suttor to
attend muster.

thought by him I might be useful in promoting it in this Country; and ever since my arrival here my exertions have been unceasingly devoted to that purpose. My wife accompanied me from England. On the passage we have a child, and our Family has since increased to five. The late arrival in the Colony of Colonel Foveaux, and the decided part he has thought proper to take in uniting himself with those Persons who had overturned His Majesty's Government, must be well known to your Excellency. Shortly after he had fixed himself in the Government he thought proper to issue a Public Order requiring all persons holding or cultivating Land to attend him at a General Muster at the respective places he had appointed. On being acquainted with the above Order, I conceived that I should deviate from my duty should I comply with it, knowing that His Majesty's Governor was a close prisoner within the Territory, and forcibly and unjustly withheld from the exercise of his lawful Authority. I therefore resolved to follow the dictates of my own conscience and feelings, and steadily to persevere in my Loyalty. On the day of the Muster I remained at my Farm with my Family. On the *Sunday* following, a Convict Constable came to my House (by Order, as I afterwards heard, of Colonel Foveaux) and demanded to see me. On my appearance, he demanded, in a very insulting manner, what was the reason I had not attended the Muster. I did not think proper to assign to him my reasons, but thought it extraordinary that such a man should be sent to put questions to me. He then read a paper, the purport of which was that if I did not immediately answer the Muster I was to be tried by a Bench of Magistrates at Sydney. He then left me, and I saw him some time after at a short distance from my House writing, and I afterwards learnt that he was committing to paper what had passed, and which was to be taken in order to furnish a ground of accusation against me. My Wife was at this time dangerously Ill, and my Family were thrown into the greatest consternation by the threats of the man above stated. On the *Tuesday* following, another Constable brought a Summons, citing me to appear before a Bench of Magistrates at Sydney on the *Thursday*. I was at this time busily employed in my Harvest, from the state of which and my Family I could ill be spared from my Home. Under these circumstances I addressed a line to Captain Kemp (who had taken upon him the Office of Judge-Advocate of the Colony), that as I was conscious of not having committed any Offence, and the State of my Harvest and Family being such that I could ill be spared from my Home, requested that he would put off the business till after the Harvest. In answer to this I received a very prompt Order

Serving of
summons
on Suttor.

Suttor's
request for
postponement.

signifying that my request could not be complied with, and that I was required without fail to attend at Sydney on the ensuing *Saturday*. On the *Thursday*, Colonel Foveaux sent an Order demanding all persons in my employ to attend him at Parramatta at six o'clock on the *Saturday Morning*, the day on which I was to attend at Sydney. Fully impressed with the Idea that nothing short of my ruin and that of my Family must ensue by his pursuing measures of such Severity against me, and to prevent the disagreeable consequences of being torn from my Family and taken like a Malefactor for upwards of twenty miles through the Country, which, from the State of Mrs. Suttor's health, might occasion her Death, induced me to proceed to Sydney on the *Friday Night*; but before I left my Home, I thought it a duty due to my Family to address a few lines to Colonel Foveaux, remonstrating with him and setting forth that the persevering in such severe measures against me was likely to bring my Family to distress and ruin; that the depriving me of my Men employed in the Cultivation of my Farm and in taking care of my Sheep, Cattle, &c., and that in the time of Harvest, was calculated to bring about the destruction of my Property and deprive my Wife and Children of the means of support. The letter was addressed to his humanity and good sense; notwithstanding, he persevered in his unrelenting disposition, and gratified his resentment by depriving me of all my Servants, and left my defenceless Wife and five young children, together with my Crops, Stock, &c., to the mercy of the Savages of New Holland, and the worse than Savages—the abandoned and desperately depraved part of the Convicts, who, from the present state of things, are under little or no control. When a person who came free into the Country, a man of respectability, is subject to such Severity, it operates as a watchword for them to commit all manner of excesses upon his defenceless family and property. With the Letter before-mentioned, Colonel Foveaux hurried to Sydney the *morning* he received it and convened a Bench of his Magistrates, before whom I was to appear; they thought proper to commit me to Gaol to take my Trial at the next Criminal Court. I was afterwards liberated on giving Bail, and for a few days suffered to return to my Family, who, together with my concerns, I found in the greatest distress. My ripened Harvest, the Bounty of Heaven, the Bread of my Wife and Children, consigned to destruction by the unfeeling hand of an unlawful Authority. During my absence one of the men who had been in my employ, a fellow lately Transported from Ireland under the denomination of a Thrasher, and of whom Colonel

1809.
10 June.

Suttor's
employees
summoned to
appear before
Foveaux.

Suttor's
complaint
to Foveaux.

Withdrawal
of Suttor's
servants.

Suttor
committed
for trial by
criminal court.

1809.
10 June.

Misconduct
of convict
servant.

Foveaux thought proper to solicit information against his Master, had gone to my House and insulted my Wife with the most abusive language, and in a posture of defiance telling her it was *his day now, and God help her*. This man, in my own presence, had the audacity, with five others of a like description, to drive off my Cattle and threaten my Life. My Cattle they took from me, and insisted that I should give them two Bottles of Wine before they would give them up; to this I was compelled to comply, under the present circumstances, before I could recover my Cattle. Two days after a fine Cow Calf sickened and died; I have every reason to believe that this Gang was the cause of her Death; this happened on the Thursday. On the Monday following I was brought in to Parramatta by a Warrant from Mr. Fitz, acting as a Magistrate under the present Rulers, to answer to an unjust demand of the above-mentioned convict. A Criminal Court was suddenly convened—I might say purposely for sending me to Gaol; before this Court (If I may be allowed call it such) I was brought; here, still keeping in view those unalterable Sentiments of Loyalty as a Subject, and Duty as a Member of Society, I could do no other but deny their Jurisdiction, and firmly express my faithful adherence to your Excellency, as the person appointed by Our most Gracious Sovereign to govern this Territory, leaving my defenceless Wife and Children to the protection of Almighty God till such time as your Excellency shall be restored to the exercise of Your lawful Authority. They, in consequence, sentenced me to be imprisoned six calendar months, and pay a Fine of One Shilling. This imprisonment I am now suffering, and my Wife and five young Children left exposed to every evil that can afflict the feeling mind. But when I reflect on what your Excellency and Family have suffered, and still are suffering, I, as a humble Individual, ought to bear my lot with humility and patience. An evil is gone forth which is of unusual concern, and which calls aloud for exemplary Justice, and unless this ensues the Inhabitants of this Colony will never be secure in the Government for a Day. It is a precedent for any Man of a wicked and turbulent disposition to corrupt the Soldiery, overturn His Majesty's Government, and place himself at the head of Affairs in the Colony. Sir, I beg your indulgence for having so far troubled you. Permit me to assure your Excellency of my Loyalty and steady adherence to His Majesty's Government. I sincerely wish you and your Family health, and speedily to be restored to the exercise of Authority.

I have, &c.,

GEO. SUTTOR.

Suttor's trial by
criminal court.

Sentence passed
on Suttor.

Evil precedent
established.

[Enclosure marked B.]

1809.
10 June.

MR. GEORGE SUTTON TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir,

Sydney Jail, 10th February, 1809.

Impressed with the most lively sense of the wrongs you have suffered, I feel my indignation roused to an unusual degree at the recent outrage which has been offered to your Person. Was it not sufficient that those men, who had so daringly subverted His Majesty's Government in the Colony, and who have subjected your Excellency to such a long and painful Imprisonment, surrounding you constantly with armed Men, and impudently circulating the most scandalous falsehoods to undermine your reputation and cheat the deluded People, to answer their own diabolical ends? Was not this sufficient? But they must add afresh to their crimes, as though they had grown wanton in Power and would gratify themselves by insolence and cruelty. I own my Nature was shocked when I beheld my much respected and worthy Governor forced from his House and taken through the Streets of Sydney, under every insult and indignity that could be offered,—your amiable and truly affectionate daughter following in the agony of Grief, dreading what might be the fate of her beloved Father awhile in the hands of such men. Everything was to be dreaded, particularly when we reflect how deeply they had involved themselves in Guilt. Reason and Equity, Truth and Justice, afford but a feeble protection against your Enemies, already loaded with crimes, and who possessed the armed force of the Country. Though perhaps they would not have recourse to the dangerous expedient of putting you to Death, yet would endeavour, by the rigour of your confinement and by loading you with calumny, to break your Spirits and destroy your health. Happily our apprehensions for your Excellency's safety are in part removed, since you have been permitted to return to your House, and your friends are allowed to visit you.

Sutton's
indignation at
the treatment
received by
Bligh.

It must, Sir, I am confident, have required no common share of fortitude to have supported you under the many evils, insults, and calamities that have surrounded you during your long and painful confinement in this infamous Country. But, Sir, the Just and Virtuous mind always finds resources within itself which enables it to bear up against the baseness and ingratitude of Mankind; such alone can have supported your Excellency, confident in your own uprightness, and the goodness of your intentions, such reflections alone are capable in times of affliction and distress of giving comfort. Believe me, Sir, when I tell you this is the language of Sincerity, and that it is from the heart of one who is devoted to your cause from a Sense of the Wrongs

Sutton's
admiration
of Bligh's
fortitude.

1809.
10 June.

Suttor's loyalty
to Bligh.

you have suffered, and who is further instigated to give you his support from a Sense of Duty. Respect and attachment to your Excellency I consider as Loyalty to my beloved Sovereign. Though I am now suffering for that attachment I esteem it an honor. Yes, Sir, I thank God that I have had discernment to know that Duty I owe to my King and Country, and that as an Englishman, as a British Subject, I am bound to risk my life in their defence; and shall I not abide by my lawful Governor—him who has spent a long Life in their Service, who has so frequently exposed his Life for their Glory, and who in the Service of his King and Country has gained immortal honor.

Causes and
effects of the
insurrection.

If the Laws are not enforced and respected, how can we hope for their protection? When an Individual daringly puts the Law at defiance, and places himself above all established Authority, and having corrupted the Armed Force to join him, What then remains to enforce and protect the Laws in a Colony so far removed from the Mother Country? History informs us that Governments have commonly been overturned by that Power which was fed to protect them. The evil has here been some time growing, and having met with an incendiary, fit to put it in motion, it at length burst forth. One of the first causes of our present evils was the Officers of the Establishment connecting themselves with the Convict women, with whom they think it no disgrace openly to cohabit and appear in public as though they were their lawful Wives; and, indeed, these Women have a much greater influence over them than a Virtuous Woman, and instigate them to things which a Virtuous Woman would be ashamed of. This brought on a connection with the other Class of the Convicts, and laid the foundation for dealing and extortion, and made the Interest of the Officers and Convicts inseparable. Another evil had its root in the enlisting Convicts into the New South Wales Corps. How is it possible that Men who have for the most part, from the earliest period of their lives, been accustomed to violate Law and Property can become the Guardians of either?

Bligh's
reforms.

It was obvious to every one that the measures your Excellency had adopted were calculated to remove many existing abuses, and promote generally the welfare of Individuals and the Prosperity of the Colony. But the evil had gone too far; the remedy, though a good one, was applied too late. However, it is to be hoped that the daring outrages which have been committed will rouse the Vigilance of Government, and lay open the Secret Springs of baseness which have so long existed within the Colony.

Let a Governor's abilities be ever so great, he can do nothing here unless he is supported by virtuous and honourable men, who

will do their Duty. The object of the Officers has been to accumulate Wealth, and, from the length of time they have many of them been in the Colony, and the Authority and influence they have had, together with their connections, has given them great opportunity of gratifying their avarice. As long as they had a Governor who would parcel out the land to them, and would buy their support with permits for Spirits and other indulgences, it was very well; But when a Governor came, unacquainted with the mean acts by which they were to be managed, but who was determined to do his Duty, and Govern from himself, who looked to the general good, whose object was to suppress vice, to cherish and promote Industry by every laudable means—A combination was quickly formed against him, and every obstacle thrown in the way of his Government, and they soon agreed that if he would not be governed by them he should not be Governor.

I leave every Man to judge how formidable the opposition to a Governor may be made when there are men in the Colony who came Convicts who are said to live at the rate of Three Thousand Pounds a year. Our Courts of Justice are not free from objection—They in a great measure make every man dependent on the Military, and he who shall be so unfortunate as to offend one of these can have but small hopes of Justice. In the present System, an honest and independent spirited man, if he lives in this Colony, must be content with Poverty and Misery. I would ask any unprejudiced Man what chance of Justice I could expect, when, out of respect and duty to your Excellency, I had given offence to Colonel Foveaux; he appoints Six of his Officers to try me, Men immediately under his Command. This is contrary to every principle of Justice. It is true, while there is a Governor independent of the Military, there is an appeal beyond them; but in the present unfortunate State of the Colony there is none, and all causes, both Civil and Criminal, will be decided agreeable to their Interest.

Whatever fate may attend you, Sir, I shall be proud to be ranked among the number of your friends, and my services be ever, both from Duty and inclination, at your Command.

I have, &c.,

GEO. SUTTOR.

[Enclosure marked C.]

SETTLERS' PETITION TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

New South Wales,

May it Please your Lordship, 4th November, 1808.

We, your Memorialists, being Free Planters and Inhabitants in the Colony call'd New S'h Wales, humbly implore your Lordship's Permission to lay before you, in a concise

1809.
10 June.

Reasons of the
opposition
to Bligh.

Predominance
of the military
in the law
courts.

1809.
10 June.

manner, the state of this Country, as well as the cause and effects of the change of Government that took place in Jan'y last.

Condition of
colony in
August, 1806.

His Excellency Gov'r Bligh took the reins of Governm't under the greatest disadvantages, owing to the great distress caused by the dreadful flood just before his Arrival, from which cause great numbers of the Industrious Farmers were brought to the greatest distress and total Want of Bread, at which time it required the greatest Wisdom and prudence to govern the Colony; and a more proper person than His Excell'y Gov'r Bligh could not have been found, Who, by his most salutary orders put a stop to the bartering of Spirits, and the Stroling Dealers who were generally employ'd by our Trading Officers, suppressing extortion and the Colonial Cash Notes, the Drawers of which were making a Trade of them, by chargeing from 25 to 40 p'r C't. whenever any of the Holders of such Bills presented them for Consolidation.

Reforms
initiated
by Bligh.

Your Lordship will be well aware that these and similar regulations were of the greatest service to the Industrious, whilst they struck at the Vitals of that Monopoly and extortion which had so long reign'd in the Colony, by which many of the Officers and leading Men had inriched themselves to the ruin of the Inhabitants in general.

Alarm caused
by the arrest
of Bligh.

On the 26th of January your Memorialists were struck with the utmost consternation upon hearing that His Excell'y Gov'r Bligh was deposed by the Military, his papers seiz'd, public and private—said to be by the advice of John McArthur, Esq'r., who was that same day liberated from the County Goal, in defiance of the Civil Law, by Major Johnston, who signed himself Lieut.-Governor, &c., &c., before His Excell'y Gov'r Bligh was put under an Arrest. The next day your Memorialists was much surpriz'd by hearing a Proclamation read which usher'd in the New Gov't, and a General Order, dated the 26th, wherein Major Johnston declares that he deposed the Gov'r at request of the Principal Inhabitants, which We, the Undersigned, pray for Permission to protest to your Lordship that we, your Memorialists, knew nothing of the Arrest of the Gov'r until after it had taken place; Neither are we in possession of any Circumstances that cou'd in any Wise Justify so daring an Act; and we venture to Affirm to your Lordship that not twenty of the Inhabitants were consulted before the Arrest took place.

Settlers' denial
of complicity.

Appointment
of colonial
secretary.

On the 12th of Feb'y John McArthur was Appointed Magistrate and Colonial Secretary, by which Means the Man got to the Head of Public Affairs who but a few days before was committed to the County Goal to take his Trial at a Criminal Court for

various Misdemeanours; and, no doubt, his Artifice and Cunning was the cause of the change of Government, and not the request of the Inhabitants, as Stated by Major Johnston.

1809.
10 June.

The effects of this change of Gov't is seen and felt, both in Church and State—in the Church, by silencing the only regular Clergyman in the Colony for his adherence to His Excell'y Gov'r Bligh at the time of his Arrest; In the State, as order is thrown into Confusion, and many of the Inhabitants have just reason to complain of a partial Administration of the Law. The Cultivators of the Land labour under the greatest inconveniences, as they can get no Cash for their grain, from which Circumstance they are not able to discharge their Debts or get Necessaries for their Families.

Suspension
of Fulton.

Disordered
markets.

Upon a moderate calculation, there are 2,000 Acres less Wheat sown this Year than when His Excell'y Gov'r Bligh was in power, owing from the Officers Monopolizing the Labouring Men, and that for Various other purposes than Agriculture, which must, in the end, be the Total ruin of the Colony, as the Planter will not be able to grow grain sufficient to support themselves and Families.

Decline in
agriculture.

Thus your Memorialists have presumed to lay before your Lordship the state of the Colony in as brief a manner as we possibly can, and Pray that your Lordship will take our case into your Known Humane Consideration, and grant that His Excell'y Gov'r Bligh may honourably take the reins of Gov't once more over us, that our prosperous State may be happily restor'd, and the industrious and well deserving encouraged; and your Lordship's Memorialists, as good Liege Subjects, as in duty bound, will Ever Pray.

Request for
reinstatement
of Bligh.

Geo. Suttor, John Smith, W'm Shelley, Thomas Harley, Robert Smith, James Davison, And'w McDougall, Michael Hancy, Thomas McDougall, William Hancy, Jno. Ker McDougle, John Hillas, John Turnbull, Thos. Arndell, And'w Johnston, John Howe, Mathew Pearce, James Mein, John Bowman, William Bowman, John Youl, Ja's Kennedy, Rowland Hasall, Francis Oakes, and John Kennedy.

N.B.—Several hundred more signatures could have been obtained, but the system of Terror which reigns in the Colony prevented us from venturing further.

[Enclosure marked D.]

MR. ANDREW MCDUGALL TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

May it please your Excellency,

We hope You will excuse the liberty we have taken of inclosing an Address to The Right Honble. Lord Viscount Castle-

Settlers' address
to Castlereagh.

1809.
10 June.

reagh humbly setting forth the Transactions that have taken place in this Colony for His Lordship's consideration Beseeching Your Excellency would be pleased to transmit the same to His Lordship.

Loyalty
of settlers
to Bligh.

Your Excellency may rest assured of Our Loyalty to Your Person, and the utmost support that Men can give, if ever called upon to vindicate Your Excellency's Honor and to depreciate those who have so basely treated your Excellency in Your High Rank as His Majesty's Representative.

And if we should unfortunately be bereft of Your Excellency's Presence for (we hope only) a short time, Your Excellency may confidently rely upon Us, that we shall support your just Cause with as much energy and firmness, as if Your Excellency were actually present with us And shall esteem only those who have stood Loyal to Our Most Gracious Sovereign by supporting Your Excellency in Your Just and Lawful Cause, And we ardently hope His Majesty will be pleased to bestow upon Your Excellency some distinguishing Mark of His Royal favor to denote His high approbation of Your Excellency's Conduct, In opposition to Rebels and daring Usurpers of His Royal Power and Authority.

Sympathy of
settlers with
Bligh.

And we assure Your Excellency none has felt more poignant your unjust sufferings, and of your amiable Daughter, who will for Generations to come, be held up as a Pattern of Filial Affection, She with your Excellency has our most unbounded good wishes for your Prosperity and happiness and that your desires may be fully accomplished on your Enemies.

Wishing Your Excellency every Public and Domestic Honor and happiness that this Life can afford,

We have the Honor to subscribe Ourselves, &c.,

ANDW. MCDUGALL,

empowered to sign for the whole in the inclosed Address.
Baulkham Hills, 22nd February, 1809.

[Enclosure marked E.]

SETTLERS AT BAULKHAM HILLS TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

May it Please your Lordship,

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, who voluntarily left the United Kingdom to Settle with Our Familys in this remote Part of His Majesties' Dominions, Beg with all humility to State to Your Lordship, in as concise a manner as possible, a transaction that took place in this Colony on the 26th January, 1808, which we have ever disavowed, and held in the greatest Abhorrence, Notwithstanding the principal Perpetrators Boast of stiling it a Revolution, As in fact it may be term'd nothing less.

Free settlers'
report on the
rebellion.

Major George Johnston (now Lieut.-Colonel) with Capt'n Kemp and other Subalterns, with many soldiers, march'd up to and forcibly entered Gov't House, seizing the Person of His Excellency Gov'r Bligh, Annulling his Authority with which he was invested by His Majesty, And dissolved the whole of the Civil and Ecclesiastical establishments, Violently breaking open his Desks, &c., and Carrying with them his Commission and all his other Public and Private Papers; and on their return from hence Lieut.-Colonel Johnston, at the Gov'r's Gate, inform'd the Public That he had thought proper to Put His Excellency the Gov'r-in-Chief under Arrest, And take upon himself the Command of the Colony, and Concluded by Proclaiming Martial Law, While at that time we Solemnly assure your Lordship the whole Country was in the utmost tranquility. However, these unprecedented Measures of the Military Created a Consternation undescribable, no One knowing the Cause that had led them to such Extraordinary Proceedings, or what might be their Issue, and to this Date, We are sorry to say, is still very uncertain.

1809.
10 June.

Particulars of
Bligh's arrest
and the
rebellion.

It will be necessary to acquaint Your Lordship in what State the Country was in When His Excellency Governor Bligh took the Command of the Colony, In Order to Develope this Mysterious Usurpation of the Military over the established Civil Power, And thereby tottally laying aside His Majesty's Authority over this Territory. During the time Gov'r King had the Command The Officers were indulged with great Quantities of Spiritous Liquors, which they disposed of to individuals at enormous Prices, with various other Articles which they sold wholesale and retail, as also kept Hawkers and Pedlars travelling through the different Settlements to dispose of their Property, which was almost tottally Monopolized by those Gentlemen. We know not whether they have His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Commander-in-Chief's, Permission for such Purposes, Nor neither do we pretend to know His Majesty's instructions to any of his Governors respecting them; But most certain it is, immediately after Gov'r King left the Colony, His Excellency Gov'r Bligh began to establish a very different System By endeavouring tottally to Suppress Monopoly By the Officers, or any other Persons, and turn'd his attention to the encouragement of Agriculture in this infant Colony, which was in a very low state in his Predecessor's time, as instead of encouraging he had almost tottally depress'd it, in many instances too tedious to trouble Your Lordship with. Moreover, the People were become extremely Idle, and under no regular Subordination to their Employers.

Condition of
the colony prior
to Bligh's
government.

Reforms
initiated
by Bligh.

1809.
10 June.
Commendation
of Bligh.

Thus, My Lord, under all those disadvantages, we vouch was the True State of the Colony When His Excellency Gov'r Bligh assum'd the Command, And we assure Your Lordship, In our humble Opinions, he deserves much Praise, from his indefatigable perseverance and the Laudable Steps he took to reform the great abuses that had been Suffered by his Predecessor. Further, to elucidate this extraordinary Event, Gov'r King had, with all other indulgencies to the Principal Officers and others, Granted them large Tracks of Land, which Your Lordship will see in the Chart of the Colony, presuming there is One in Your Lordship's Possession, which will fully prove our assertion.

Grants made
by King.

Preferential
treatment of
Macarthur
by King.

And that Your Lordship may be more fully acquainted with some of their indulgencies, Mr. McArthur, who was formerly a Captain in the New South Wales Corps, had been in England, and on his return brought with him a great Quantity of Spirits, And was suffered, in Gov'r King's time, to Sell it wholesale at three Pounds sterling p'r Gallon, While a Mercantile house* Establish'd here from India was Ordered and Compell'd to take Spirits from hence that they had Ship'd for this Port, and which they offered to the Public at Large at the Rate of Six Shillings p'r Gallon, with Six Months Credit, and take in payment the Produce of their Land, By the which proceedings Your Lordship will be Able to judge of the Chicanery that has formerly been played upon the Public in this Obscure Part of His Majesty's Dominions.

Macarthur's
participation
in the rebellion.

Mr. McArthur, We verily believe, had a Principal hand in bringing about this Revolution, As he not only seduced the Officers but Soldiers Also (who taken Collectively together, Officers and Men, are living in the most Licentious manner imaginable). He was liberated from the County Goal by the Military a few hours Previous to their deposing the Governor, where he was Confined for Trial for Divers Misdemeanours, and it is Evident from all the Circumstances attending the business, that he had predetermined to Set at defiance all Laws and Lawful Authority. He was One of the Principals that march'd up to Government House to Depose the Gov'r, and of Committing other Outrages on his Person and Property, And took upon himself the management of Public Affairs, affecting the same Pomp as the Governor, Riding with Light Horse Men after him, Keeping a Soldier to attend him at his house in the Character of an Orderly, &c., And Publicly stying himself the Colonial Secretary, from which we Suppose he intended to Vie with Your Lordship in Your Official Character As one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. On the Arrival of His Excellency Governor Bligh in this Colony he, amongst his other effronteries, had the

Macarthur's
management of
public affairs.

presumptive assurance to present him with a congratulatory address in the Name of all the free inhabitants, And a very flattering One to Gov'r King, approving of his Gov't, in their Names also, without having ask'd or Obtained one of their Consents, which flattering address of Gov'r King's was, by Public addresses from every District, flatly and Positively contradicted, which reflected but little to Gov'r King or Mr. McArthur's Honor either as presenter or Receiver.

1809.
10 June.

Reputation
of addresses
signed by
MacArthur.

And indeed the Shameful Proceedings of the Officers ever since the Depositing of His Excellency the Gov'r-in-Chief But too fully Evince the Causes that led to their Mutiny and Rebellion against His Majesty's Established Lawful Authority, As they have ever since engross'd the whole of the Spiritous Liquors, &c., Selling them at unheard-off enormous Prices, And making use of every mean Artifice to impose upon and impoverish the Public. Even His Majesty's Stores they are Rifling wholesale (which is intended for the use of the inhabitants in general), that they may make still further extortions upon the already almost ruined inhabitants. They in their rapacity are also seizing and bestowing upon their Creatures great Numbers of the Public Stock, Some of whom two Years ago was not master of a Shilling, are now in Possession of from twenty to forty and fifty head of Cattle, besides extensive grants of Land, which they also presume to dispose of.

Conduct of
officers after
Bligh's arrest.

Distribution of
public cattle.

Thus Your Lordship will see from the above what was the Idol they sought after that induced them to act in open defiance of the Laws. We hinted before that Gov'r Bligh made it his Study to encourage and assist the industrious. He, therefore, in the distribution of Spirits, &c., let every free inhabitant have a Share according to the Number of their Familys or their deserts. To the Cultivators he sent it to the nearest Settlement to them, allowing them to Pay it in Grain into His Majesty's Stores, which greatly gall'd those Voracious Vultures, seeing their usual Means of Monopoly and Nefarious Traffick likely to be ruined By the Prudent, Wise, and Salutary Measures That His Excellency had adopted and was determined to Support. He also Settled a Plan, in Conjunction with the Commissary, To supply the inhabitants of the distant Parts of the Settlement with the Necessaries from His Majesty's Stores At the nearest places to their abodes, which saves many of them a hundred Miles traveling (and who had often, very often, in his Predecessor's time been obliged without reason to return without them), which was a greater relief to the inhabitants than can possibly be Conceived, unless Your Lordship were Actually on the Spot.

Causes of the
insurrection.

Reforms
introduced
by Bligh.

1809.
10 June.

Bligh's
methods of
administration.

But, indeed, the whole of Gov'r Bligh's Plans was Ultimately Calculated for the relief and promoting the prosperity and happiness of the People, The Honor of His Majesty's Service, and to add Lustre and Dignity to the United Kingdom. To Sum up the whole, my Lord, Gov'r Bligh has endeared himself to the inhabitants by his tender regard for their welfare, His affable manner of receiving them and Visiting them at their habitations, And humanely making minute enquiry into all their wants, noting them down and supplying them as far as possible.

Alarm of
settlers.

Therefore, my Lord, it was Natural for us to be greatly Agitated and Enraged at those who had so degraded His Excellency in his High Rank and Station, As His Majesty's Representative, And who threatned all with imprisonment and deprivation of all Support and indulgence who did not acquiesce with them in their Shameful Mutiny and Rebellion, which some of us have Actually undergone, For daring to be Loyal Subjects To our Most Gracious and Dread Sovereign, And Supporting and Vindicating his greatly and unjustly injured Representative, Who has been most Cruelly and Basely treated by those Daring Usurpers. But it would be intruding on Your Lordship for us to give a full detail of all their Base Transactions, as we trust it will Come from more Able Pens. At the same time, we thought it our Duty not to be wholly Silent on such a Momentous Subject.

Persecution
of Bligh's
adherents.

Introduction of
civil marriage.

The
insurrectionary
law courts.

Lieut.-Colonel Johnston, Mr. McArthur as Colonial Secretary, and their Partisans, Assumed and Exercised every Part of Legislative Authority—Nay, they Even dared to approach and profane the Sacred Altar of the Church, By Performing and Officiating in all the Sacred functions of the Rituals of Matrimony, which Alone belong to the Sacerdotal Office. They held Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, Condemning and Executing Males and Females, Whilst, in their judgement of the Public, they themselves are more Criminal than those they Condemned. They rul'd with a Rod of Iron for Six Months. Then followed Lieut.-Colonel Foveaux, who, by a Proclamation he Published, Declared that it was beyond his Authority to be a judge of the Business, and that it must be left to His Majesty's Ministers, who alone were Competent Judges and Able to Decide,—

Administration
of Foveaux.

Which made us hope he would be a milder Master than the Johnston and McArthur Faction. But we was woefully mistaken, for he soon approved of all the inglorious actions the Others had basely committed, And thrust us into Gaol for Daring to Dissent from him in Opinion, And took from us Our labourers (who was indented to us) in the midst of Harvest, leaving Our Crops to

the Mercy of the elements, to be destroyed by Stock, or other depredations, Our Persons being shut up in Cells in the County Gaol at Sydney. He continued five Months, when we was Blessed with another Colonel and Governor of the New South Wales Corps (viz., William Paterson, Esq'r.), who has abated nothing of the rigour of his Predecessors—Nay, even he has treated His Excellency with greater indignity, draging him from his House, where he had been suffered to remain, under many Guards, And Cram'd into a Surgeon's Barrack belonging to the Military, And now is upon the Eve of being forc'd out of the Colony; Indeed, we almost despair of his Life from the Brutal treatment he has received at their hands. We assure your Lordship it is with the greatest reluctance we part with him, As we shall never be relieved from Our Anxious Concern untill we hear of his safe arrival on the British Shore, Where we humbly hope His Majesty will be Pleased to Bestow upon him some distinguishing Mark of His Royal Munificence for the Manifold and unjust Sufferings he has Experienced in this unhallowed and ungrateful Colony. And we, with all humility, beseech Your Lordship that you would Vouchsafe to move His Majesty, in His great Goodness, Graciously to be Pleased to restore him again as His Representative in this Territory, Where a willing People will be ready to receive Him with Acclamations of great Joy.

1800.
10 June.

Administration
of Paterson.

Projected
departure
of Bligh.

We have much, my Lord, to dread in his Absence by those Our Military Rulers, As they persecute with unremitting hand all who have Stood Loyal to His Majesty and endeavoured to support His and the Nation's Honor in this Territory. Some of us are still in Gaol; And the afore Mentioned Mercantile House,* who have been Peculiarly Loyal, They have annoyed in their Shipping, and otherwise in the most Base, Mean, and Malicious manner that only Sordid low Minds Could possibly be Capable of.

Persecution
of Bligh's
adherents.

We doubt not but that Your Lordship is in Possession of papers of a different tendency from what we have related By the Faction, who Sedulously Brooded over and hatch'd them in the following Manner:—just at the Moment of going to Gov't House to Depose His Excellency the Governor, They Contrived to have a small Number of their Creatures (generally believed to be six†) assembled in a Room, where they were (as is believed by Mr. McArthur) presented with a Paper purporting the Depositing of the Gov'r, which, when they found there was no retracting, they signed. Lieu't-Colonel Johnston then exclaim'd: "I am Ready." On which they all ushered forth with him at the head of the Troops, which were previously drawn out on the Parade with their Band of Music, &c., And march'd up to Gov't House as

The requisition
for Bligh's
arrest.

1809.
10 June.

Signatures
added after
Bligh's arr.st.

Signatures
obtained
by threats of
imprisonment.

Discontent
of settlers.

before stated. The next day it was noised abroad by them, that the inhabitants had requested them to Depose the Gov'r to Blind the Public, and thus to Justify their Outrageous proceedings, and the above Paper had many Signatures affixed to it afterwards, purporting they were all Previous to their Committing this their Atrocious Act. They then, with some of their Partisans and Tools, sent other Papers throughout the different Settlements, in which they were applauded for their inglorious Actions, and threatened with imprisonment, &c., as before Stated, all who did not affix their Signatures to such Papers; And therefore, My Lord, from Dread and Terrour, many were Compell'd to do that which they have regretted and repented off ever since, As it was wholly Compulsive and tottally against their inclinations (which can be best proved by a Voluntary address* they had presented To His Excellency from all Parts, highly extolling and approving of His Wise measures but a few days Previous to the Arrest), And we assure your Lordship there is now nothing but Murmurings and great discontent in all places against Our unlawful, Arbitrary Rulers. It may seem somewhat Extraordinary to your Lordship that there should be so few Signatures to support Our assertions; But, my Lord, we live in a very small District, Some of them are not Resident on the Spot, and from the present Juncture of affairs we dare have no Communications with the neighbouring District.

Therefore, my Lord, having declared nothing but the truth, we are ready to Come forward to Prove our assertions if ever Call'd upon, And have no Seperate Views but the Welfare of the Colony at heart, having all large Familys, and in all probability will end our Days in this Obscure Corner of His Majesty's Dominions. We therefore, My Lord, with all Humility, Subscribe Ourselves His Majesty's Most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, And Your Lordship's Most Devoted, &c.,

AND'W MCDUGALL,	MATTH'W PEARCE,
JOHN SMITH,	JAMES KENNEDY,
THOS. HARLEY,	WM. HANCEY,
JOHN HILLAS,	MICHAEL HANCEY.

Baulkham Hills, New South Wales, Feby. the 22nd, 1809.

[Enclosure marked F.]

HAWKESBURY SETTLERS' ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR BЛИGH.

Sir,

Hawkesbury, 17th Feby., 1809.

Gratitude of
free settlers
to Bligh.

We, the undersigned (who came Free into the Colony), impressed with the most lively sense of Gratitude, most respectfully acknowledge the blessings we experienced under your Firm, Upright, and Impartial Administration; had your power been equal

* Note 50.

to your wishes, we have no doubt but you would have put a stop to that System of Monopoly, Extortion, and Oppression long and severely felt by us and our Families, almost to the privation of every Comfort. You would have purified the Streams of Justice, and re-established Discipline, the want of which had left us without protection; you would have let the Laws take their course without regard to persons, and made the Guilty tremble when punishment was sure to follow detection. You would have protected our Persons and Property by known laws, and encouraged Agriculture, which would have rendered us and our Families comfortable; we might then have slept in our Beds without the fear of our Houses being assailed, our wives and daughters violated, and our Property plundered by Bands of lawless Ruffians wandering about with impunity for months at a time, protected by a Pass granted by a Convict Overseer. This, Sir, is strong language; but the Records of the Courts of Justice prove these enormous crimes to exist with impunity, and the want of Discipline by escaping detection. The number of Convicts for life living in Luxury and Idleness—living without any visible means of support—damps industry. This serves to shew the State we were in at the time of your arrival; everything was gone too far for any one man to correct; either integrity or ability could not prevail to correct the abuses, which were reduced to a System; every department was equally corrupt, from the highest in Office, or very nearly so, to the lowest Constable. It was considered meritorious to deceive, and criminal to give you or any other Governor information; few would dare to do it for fear of bringing persecution and ruin on themselves and Families, and Perjury was nearly reduced to a System. Our confined circumstances and degraded Situations had broken our Spirits and left us without hope before your arrival. We no sooner began to feel the benefits of your Administration and see your benevolent plans than our Spirits began to revive, and our hopes to brighten, that by Industry we would be able to support our Families in comfort, improve our Farms, and leave our children with a prospect of supporting themselves by a similar conduct.

We had no sooner began to feel the benefit of your Measures, and see the reform they were led to produce, than we were alarmed at your being arrested; and we solemnly protest against that Act and declare we had no foreknowledge, act, or part in the said Rebellion; and some of us who did sign an Address to Major Johnston after the Act was committed on the 26th January, 1808, was under the impression of Fear and Terror, the Colony being then under Martial Law, with Bands of men going

1809.
10 June.

Beneficial
prospects of
Bligh's
administration.

Bligh's failure
inevitable.

Prosperity
under Bligh.

Alarm at
Bligh's arrest.

Signatures
obtained
by fear.

1809.
10 June.

Celebration
after the arrest
of Bligh.

Proposal to
take the
opinions of
freeholders.

Petition
to Paterson.

Imprisonment
of settlers for
non-attendance
at muster.

Settlers'
expressions
of loyalty.

round with said Addresses, using various threats (among which to take our Indented Servants from us), and that our property should not be worth sixpence in the Colony. Further, to intimidate the Inhabitants, Bands of Soldiers and other of the most abandoned and worthless Characters assembled, heated with Wine and Spirits, made Bonfires, and burnt your Excellency and others in Effigy who were suspected of mistaken Loyalty; during this tumult and outrage we were apprehensive that a scene of proscription and Bloodshed would commence, when twelve Freeholders applied by two Letters of requisition, Six Freeholders to each, to take the Sense of the Freeholders, under the Sanction of three Magistrates, on the alarming State of the Colony; that was refused by Major Johnston, and the most rigorous measures resorted to by him.

After which a few Loyal Inhabitants drew up an Address* to Colonel Paterson, praying him to come down and reinstate you in your Government and Authority, and place us again under the protection of the King and known Laws; on which Richard Fitzgerald, High Constable, offered a Free Pardon and a Passage to England to any Convict for Life who would give such information as would convict any Free Settler of having such Address in his possession.

A number of Free Settlers refusing to attend Muster, not considering it legal without being called by Your Excellency's Authority, five of them were sent to Gaol for one month, and their Indented Servants taken from them; this transaction took place at the time their Wheat was shaking in the Field for want of Reapers. These serve to show the danger we are in if they can even have a pretext for coercive measures. The above Statement of Facts will plead for us that we could not do more towards reinstating you in your Authority and Government, but might have increased your personal danger, which we considered imminent.

We most earnestly pray that your Excellency will represent to Our Most Gracious Sovereign, through the means of the Right Hon'ble Viscount Castlereagh, that His Majesty has as Loyal Subjects in New South Wales as in any part of the British Dominions, who wish to impress the Same Sentiments of Loyalty in the minds of their children; permit us to pray you will present the enclosed Memorial to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that you will support the same as an Act of Justice, Humanity, and Necessity, on behalf of a number of oppressed British Subjects, that they may have speedy protection and relief. Sir, whatever may be the event of this Rebellion, now you are forced from us, our best wishes will accompany

* Note 51.

you; and that you may soon return, armed with Power to enforce your Authority, is the sincere prayer of—

1809.
10 June.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES DAVISON.

CALEB WILSON.

JAMES MEIN.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

ANDW. JOHNSTON.

JOHN HOWE.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS.

JOHN TURNBULL, Sen'r.

RALPH TURNBULL, Jun'r.

JOHN BOWMAN.

WM. BOWMAN.

DAVID LANGLEY.

RICHD. ROUSE.

THOMAS ARNDELL.

ROBERT MOUSTIN.

Signatories
to address.

[Enclosure marked G.]

SETTLERS' MEMORIAL TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

To the R't Hon. Vis'e't Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Memorial of the Undersigned, who came Free into the Colony,—

Most respectfully sheweth:—

That Your Memorialists had no hand, act, or part in the Rebellion that now exists in this Colony.

Loyalty of
settlers to
Bligh.

That They do abhor and detest the said Act, its Aidors, and Abettors, and were every way fully satisfied and content under His Excellency's (Governor Bligh's) Administration. His Excellency was doing all that Public Virtue or Private worth could accomplish to correct Abuses, re-establish discipline, protect and encourage Sobriety and Industry.

That Your Memorialists believe the following Causes principally led to the Rebellion:—that the Officers had been (and still continue) Merchants, Traders, and Dealers, which was carried on by employing Convicts as their Agents in different parts of the Colony, by which means a great number of the Inhabitants are in debt to them or their Agents, which gave them a dangerous influence; and they had entered upon expensive establishments, which nothing but a continuance of abuses could support. *That there is no Nutritious Liquor produced in the Colony, Either as a Restorative to the Sick or Laborious. That Our present Rulers monopolises the whole of the Spirits Brought into the Colony at about ten Shillings per Gallon, which they retail at from two to six pounds per gallon.** They had for years commenced Land-jobbing; this went so far as the Selling of Land before the Grant was obtained, and was declared a legal transaction by two Civil Courts; that nearly whole Districts were bought up by a few wealthy individuals, and the most obnoxious Convicts placed on them as Tenants, with the labor of a certain number of Convicts

Charges
made against
the officers.

* Note 52.

1809.
10 June.

Charges
made against
the officers.

assigned to them by the Landlord; these farms became haunts for thieves, and gave them an opportunity of sallying out, committing Rapes and Robberies in various parts of the Colony, and plundering the Industrious.

The Officers were interested in impeding Agriculture: the more Settlers were ruined the cheaper they could purchase Estates; the less grain grown by the Settlers, the better price they had for their own.

Convicts
allowed
freedom.

That the Number of Convicts let off the Stores on their own hands wander about as Pedlars; and many without any visible employment lurking about Farms, of the above description, is highly injurious to your Memorialists.

Profits made
by officers.

That Your Memorialists are obliged to pay for Labour in the produce of their Farms, are charged as the Officers, who pay in their own promissory notes, which they redeem with property in some instances at one Thousand p'r cent. profit, principally obtained from His Majesty's Stores, when your Memorialists cannot obtain the Articles of the first necessity, though paid for twelve months beforehand.

Maladminis-
tration of the
public stores.

That Your Memorialists do find themselves agrieved by the persons holding the present Government, by inserting in the *Sydney Gazette* a catalogue of Articles with the prices annexed, likewise Cows, each to be bartered for Wheat; but after the Wheat was turned in, they were obliged to wait till the Officers had selected the most desirable Articles, which are now selling by their Agents in all parts of the Colony at very exorbitant Prices.

Abolition of
law and order.

That Your Memorialists are without any Protection from the law or Public Orders, the Magistrates publicly declaring they acted by their own discretion; that when your Memorialists applied for protection they were frequently treated with insult; and if they presumed to appeal to the Governor they were lyable to be dragged to prison by Convicts and locked up without Meat, Drink, Fire, or Candle, or even Straw to lye on, with the most abandoned Thieves.

Persecution of
John Bowman.

That In one instance one of your Mem.'s was locked up in the same Cell with three Malefactors under Sentence of Death, Tried, fined, and imprisoned without being taken before a Magistrate, remanded, and again confined with the above Malefactors; the Settler's name is John Bowman; his offence was unguardingly saying that Nicholas Bayly was a Rogue in recommending and promising to support his (Jno. Bowman's) Serv't in prosecuting his Master for False imprisonment, because he failed in convicting his Servant of Felony owing to the Witnesses for the Crown not being summoned by the Provost-Marshal, tho' the Serv't had acknowledged the Offence before the Magistrate.

That Your Memorialists have not entered into details, as that would be too tedious; but refer your Lordship to His Excellency Gov'r Bligh, who they consider every way worthy of the High Trust reposed in him by Our Most Gracious Sovereign.

1809.
10 June.
—
Settlers' confidence in Bligh.

That Your Memorialists consider the late Rebellion dangerous to all regular Governments; dangerous in example to the British Colonies, and destructive to Military discipline.

Condemnation of the rebellion.

That Your Memorialists, placing confidence in your Wisdom, Justice, and Humanity, pray for such protection and relief as in your Lordship's wisdom may seem meet; and Your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

We remain your Lordship's, &c.,

JOHN HOWE.

JOHN TURNBULL, Sen'r.

JOHN JOHNSTONE.

RALPH TURNBULL, Jun'r.

ANDW. JOHNSTON.

WM. BOWMAN.

JAMES MEIN.

THOMAS ARNDELL.

JAMES DAVISON.

ROBERT MARTIN.

CALEB WILSON.

RICHD. ROUSE.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS.

Hawkesbury, 17th Feby., 1809.

[Enclosure marked I.]

[The correspondence which formed this enclosure was numbered from 1 to 25, and with two exceptions was a repetition of the correspondence forwarded by lieutenant-governor Paterson to Viscount Castlereagh with his despatch, dated 23rd March, 1809. The letters, as numbered in Bligh's despatch, correspond with the numbers of the letters in Paterson's despatch as follows.]

Correspondence between Bligh and Paterson.

No. 1 = No. 1	No. 9 = No. 16	No. 18 = No. 28
2 = 2	10 = 17	19 = 30
3 = 3	12 = 31	21 = 36
4 = 4	13 = 23	22 = 39
5 = 6	14 = 24	23 = 60
6 = 7 and 8	15 = 25	24 = 61
7 = 10	16 = 26	25 = 72
8 = 14	17 = 27	

[The letter numbered 20 was forwarded as enclosure No. 7, in Governor Bligh's despatch to the Hon. William Pole, dated 3rd June, 1809, and the letter numbered 11 was as follows:—]

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO COLONEL PATERSON.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 28th January, 1809.

I have to desire that the Rev'd Henry Fulton may attend my Family to perform Divine Service on Sundays, according to my general practice on those days.

Divine service in Bligh's household.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure marked K.]

1809.
10 June.

[*This proclamation was also forwarded as an enclosure to lieutenant-governor Paterson's despatch to Viscount Castlereagh, dated 26th March, 1809.*]

[Enclosure marked L.]

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sydney, 21st February, 1809.

To His Excellency William Bligh, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,—

We, the undersigned, beg leave to express to your Excellency our utter abhorrence and detestation of the measures which deprived your Excellency of the Government of the Colony on the 26th of January, 1808, and of the unparalleled indignities that have subsequently been shown to your Excellency's Person by a Set of daring and Sanguinary Conspirators, whose situation being Desperate, have at last compelled your Excellency to embark for England, to our unfeigned Sorrow and Regret, as well as for the loss of those blessings We derived from the Protection, Security, and tranquility enjoyed through the medium of your Excellency's Government and Administration of Justice, which was benevolent, wise, and honourable, and beheld by every good Member of Society with Satisfaction and Applause, being no longer liable to the enormous monopolies and degrading practices which formerly prevailed.

That your Excellency may have a prosperous and pleasant voyage to England; that you may there meet the approbation, and receive the Reward from our Most Gracious Sovereign which your eminent Services in this Colony have so conspicuously merited; and that you may long enjoy every felicity, is our most ardent prayer, cherishing the sanguine hope of being gratified with your Excellency's Speedy Return, to restore, by your persevering energy and talent, those invaluable blessings we have been so cruelly bereaved of.

We have, &c.,

ROB. CAMPBELL.

C. HOOK.

HENRY FULTON, Chaplain.

WM. GORE, Provost-Marshal.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Jun'r.

JAMES GORDON.

JNO. PALMER, Commissary.

CHRIS'R PALMER.

Expressions of
sympathy with
Bligh.Appreciation of
Bligh's rule.Expressions of
good will for
Bligh.

[Enclosure marked M.]

[No. 1] GOVERNOR BLIGH TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS.

His Excellency Governor Bligh has sent an Officer to wait on Lieutenant Governor Collins to announce his arrival.

1809.
10 June.
Arrival of Bligh
in the Derwent.

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, Derwent, 30th March, 1809.

[No. 2] GOVERNOR BLIGH TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS.

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, in the Derwent,

Dear Sir,

29th April, 1809.

I herewith send you a Proclamation* which I intend to have circulated throughout the Territory as soon as possible, in consequence of Some *Sydney Gazettes* being introduced into this Settlement to the degradation of His Majesty's Sign Manual and Writ of Privy Seal.

Proclamation
to be issued
by Bligh.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[No. 3] GOVERNOR BLIGH TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS.

His Majesty's ship Porpoise,

Dear Sir,

in the Derwent, 1st May, 1809.

In my letter of the 29th Ultimo I enclosed a Proclamation which, I informed you, I meant to circulate, and in our conversation it was agreed it could be printed. I, therefore, sent for Mr. Powers to-day on the subject, to proceed in the execution of it, when, on his going to the Office, the Printing Ink was discovered to have been taken away, and so recently that the place where the Keg had stood was observed to be wet with the Ink which had oozed out of it. This circumstance appears extraordinary, and obliges me to have the laborious task of writing the necessary number of Proclamations; and to request of you to have the one in your possession published by the same means, so that by being distributed it may become known in the Settlement. In the meantime I have the fullest confidence you will use every effort to recover the Ink, which is of such material consequence to the Public use.

Removal of
printing ink
at Hobart.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[No. 4] GOVERNOR BLIGH TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS.

H.M.S. Porpoise, Thursday Morning,

9 o'clock, 3rd May, 1809.

His Excellency Governor Bligh requests His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Collins will direct his Proclamation of the 29th Ultimo to be read to the Inhabitants and others at Noon, who are to be acquainted therewith, and to meet at the Bell.

Bligh's request
for publication
of his
proclamation.

By Command of His Excellency,

EDMUND GRIFFIN,

Secretary.

1809.
10 June.

[No. 5] LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir,

Hobart Town, 4th May, 1809.

Having convened the Officers of the Settlement under my Command for the purpose of submitting to them the request contained in your letter of yesterday's date, that I would assemble the Inhabitants and cause your Proclamation of the 28th Ultimo to be read to them at the Bell, I have the Honor to acquaint you that it appearing to them and to myself highly improper to give the authority of this Government to the publication of a Proclamation wherein that of the Lieut't-Governor of the Territory, to whose Orders we are at present subject, and from whom alone we can expect to receive supplies, is stated to be of the most *rebellious* and *unlawful* nature, I must therefore decline complying with your request.

Suffer me to draw your recollection to a declaration more than once made by you to myself and others since your arrival among us, that you came not to interfere with the concerns of this Settlement; and I trust you will see that, by taking the step you require of me, I shall not only commit myself with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Territory, who, though junior to myself in point of Military Rank, yet in his Civil Capacity can give me Orders, but likewise involve this Settlement in all the evil which may follow such a dereliction of my Duty.

In stating this Determination, I beg you to be assured that neither the Officers nor myself will ever be wanting in those Sentiments of Respect toward your Excellency, with which I have the honor to remain,

Yours, &c.,

DAVID COLLINS.

[No. 6] GOVERNOR BLIGH TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS.

Sir, His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, Derwent, 7th May, 1809.

I have received your letter of the 4th Instant (in answer to my desire you would order my Proclamation to be publicly read), the purport of which implies that you will not obey any Order I may give you that is likely to meet with the disapproval of Colonel Paterson, whom you consider yourself subject to as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Territory, although he holds his present power by having sanctioned and united in a Mutiny and Rebellion, and treated his Commander-in-Chief in a most unwarrantable manner by ordering him to be dragged from his imprisonment at Government House to closer confinement in a Subaltern's Barrack.

You have heard read a *Sydney Gazette* proscribing, as therein stated, not only myself but my Family and all on board His Majesty's Ship, which is a most daring outrage to my Command

Consideration of
Bligh's request
by officers.

Results of
Bligh's
interference.

Collins' refusal
to obey Bligh's
orders.

and to the British Navy; yet, notwithstanding this, you assign, in a marked manner, that your reason for not complying with my desire is in part owing to my deeming the Declaration of Colonel Paterson, contained in the *Gazette*, to be of a rebellious and unlawful nature; and you also assign, as the cause of such reasoning, that he is the only person from whom you can have supplies; on this I therefore have to remark that most probably you will not receive any from him, as we are daily expecting succours from England, and, at all events, with the Provisions you have at present, and the assistance of Kangaroo, if necessary, there can be no risk of famine.

On these Subjects you have had my opinion and the fullest information. In my character as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of this Territory, I told *you* and *others* I should act as if I had come from Sydney to visit the Settlement prior to the Rebellion, but would not interfere in your method of carrying on its concerns; such declaration from me in that capacity I should have thought impossible to have been misunderstood.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[No. 7] GOVERNOR BLIGH TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS.

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise,

Sir,

in the Derwent, 22nd May, 1809.

I am informed it is your intention to put in force the rebellious Proclamation of Colonel Paterson. I, therefore, from motives of humanity, inform you that the whole of the proceedings of the New South Wales Corps have met with the greatest disapprobation of His Majesty and the English Nation, that succours to me are on the Voyage, and that if you do enforce such Proclamation against me and His Majesty's Ships you must inevitably suffer.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[No. 8] LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir,

Government House, Hobart Town, 21st May, 1809.

A Proclamation,* bearing date the 19th of March, 1809, issued by the Head of the Executive Government at Port Jackson, having been officially transmitted to me by the Ship Pegasus, which proclamation, for reasons therein detailed at large, in the most positive manner enjoins every person it can affect not to hold correspondence in any shape or manner with you, Sir, or your family at present embarked on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, I have to acquaint you that, in compliance with Directions which I conceive it my Duty, as the Commanding Officer of

1809.
10 June.

Collins' reasons
for supporting
Paterson.

Meaning of
Bligh's
declaration.

Bligh's
warning
to Collins.

Proclamation
proscribing
Bligh and
his family.

* Note 45.

1809.
10 June.

Publication
of the
proclamation.

a Dependent Settlement, to obey, I have caused the aforementioned Proclamation to be this day publicly read in the Settlement, which, together with a Copy of my Order affixed thereto, I herewith enclose for your Information.

Collins' efforts
for Bligh's
personal
comfort.

As this is the last opportunity which I can have, Sir, of communicating with you while in this part of the World, I will not omit mentioning how much I regret that my wishes to promote your Personal Convenience have not been successful, as my House, which was given up to you on your arrival, has not, for these four weeks past, been of any accommodation either to yourself or to that part of your family for whom the use of it was requested.

Bligh's orders
re boats in
the Derwent.

I am extremely concerned that your Conduct in ordering* the boats of this Colony, when passing in the Day Time up or down the River, to come within hail of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, under pain on non-compliance of being fired into, without the same having been signified to me, should have induced the necessity of my sending a Boat, with an Officer and an armed Party, past your Ship on Friday evening last, and that my having so done should have led you to suppose that there could be any necessity for keeping the King's Ships the whole of the Night in such a state of Defence and Preparation as would have been highly proper if an Enemy had been reported to have been in the River.

I am, &c.,

DAVID COLLINS.

[No. 9] LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS'S GENERAL ORDER.

Hobart Town, 21st May, 1809.

Publication
of Paterson's
proclamation.

THE Head of the Executive Government at Port Jackson having thought fit to issue the following Proclamation, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1809, a Copy of which has been transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of its being circulated throughout this Settlement, he hereby calls upon every description of persons residing within the same to pay the strictest obedience to the Tenor of the said Proclamation.

DAVID COLLINS.

[Enclosure marked N.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS TO GOVERNOR BЛИGH.

Dear Sir,

Hobart Town, 25th March, 1809.

Collins' good
wishes for
Bligh.

The Departure of the Ship Hunter hence for Sydney affords me an opportunity of once more expressing my sincere wishes for your Health, and a speedy termination of whatever may be unpleasant in your Situation. I learned with pleasure, by the arrival of the Active, Brig, a few weeks since, direct from

* Note 54.

England, that the Brothers and the Dart had arrived safe some time prior to the Sailing of the Active; and that three Ships might be expected to have reached Port Jackson, by one of which, no doubt, His Majesty's Pleasure respecting your suspension has been communicated to the Executive Government. I understand Colonel Paterson left Port Dalrymple on the 24th of last December for Sydney; but I have not heard from him since his taking upon him the Government, and I now hope that I shall not until the accounts that must be interesting to every one have been received.

1809.
10 June.

Instructions
expected
from England.

The Ship by which I send this arrived here on the 15th Instant with a Cargo of Cattle from Bengal, in performance of an Engagement* which upwards of two years since was entered into between myself and Mr. Robert Campbell for supplying this Settlement with 300 Head of young breeding Cattle. The Reasons that led to this Engagement I stated to Mr. Campbell at the time, and as I am desirous of obtaining your approbation, Sir, of the Measure, I will take the liberty of making you acquainted with them.

Contract for
importing
cattle to
Hobart.

I was informed by your Predecessor soon after my fixing here that he was instructed by Lord Hobart to supply the young Settlement with a Stock of Breeding Cows; but the total number that was introduced, even to the present time, did not amount to 150; whereas, shortly after Port Dalrymple was settled, between seven and eight hundred Head of Cattle were landed there from India. No hopes being afterwards given me of receiving a further or larger Supply, I conceived it would be of advantage to the Settlement to embrace a proposal offered by Mr. Campbell of furnishing me with 300 Head of Cattle, whose age should not exceed four nor be under two years. These, or at least a part (245), have now arrived, and it will afford me much Satisfaction if, in your report to His Majesty's Ministers, you would do me the Honor of giving your sanction to the Proceeding.

Collins' reasons
for concluding
the contract.

The Cattle I have received are young and in Health. I have therefore great hopes they will prove an acquisition to the Settlement, particularly as they will afford me the means of discharging many of the Claims which the Norfolk Settlers have upon Government.

Advantages of
importing the
cattle.

Should you not have heard from England since the Arrival of the Speke, the Death of Gov'r King is yet unknown to you, which happened a short time before the Active sailed (the 2nd of October last). At that time the British Nation was held up as the Arbitress of Europe, and there is no doubt but whenever she makes peace she will dictate her own Terms. The Principal Powers of the Continent, roused by the Fate of the Spanish

Death of
P. G. King.

Position of
the nation
in Europe.

* Note 44.

1809.
10 June.
Coalition
against
Napoleon.

Monarchy and the Captivity of the Royal Family, are once more forming another, and it is to be hoped the last, Coalition, which will put a stop to the Corsican's rapacity. Our next accounts from England will be extremely interesting, and if not arrived already at Port Jackson, I trust they soon will.

With my respectful Compliments to Mrs. Putland,
Yours, &c.,
DAVID COLLINS.

[Enclosure marked O.]

[This enclosure consisted of lieutenant-governor Paterson's proclamation, dated 19th March, 1809, a copy of which was also forwarded with lieutenant-governor Paterson's despatch to Viscount Castlereagh, dated 26th March, 1809.]

[Enclosure marked P.]

[A copy of this proclamation was also forwarded in Governor Bligh's despatch to the Hon. William Pole, dated 3rd June, 1809, as enclosure No. 9.]

[Enclosure marked Q.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS'S GENERAL ORDER.

Hobart Town, 25th April, 1809.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, understanding that Several of the Norfolk settlers and other Persons have presumed to address Letters and Petitions to Governor Bligh since his arrival in this Settlement, without the knowledge or consent of the Lieut.-Governor, as he is willing to ascribe this improper conduct of theirs to Ignorance, he hereby informs them that they are not upon any account to address or present any Letter, Paper, or Petition to Governor Bligh without the previous knowledge of the Governor of this Settlement; and if, after the publication of this Order, any Person or Persons shall be found offending therein, he or they will be brought before a Bench of Magistrates to answer for the same.

DAVID COLLINS,
Lieut.-Governor.

[Enclosure marked R.]

ORDER FROM GOVERNOR BLIGH TO CAPTAIN PORTEOUS.

MEMO.

The Porpoise, 19th May, 1809.

SEVERAL Boats passing and repassing His Majesty's Ship refusing to pay obedience to come alongside, or so as to be questioned upon what pursuit they are on when they are hailed for that purpose, it is my directions that they are (when opportunity offers) to be informed that this Contempt will not be suffered,

Addresses to
Bligh to be
subject to
Collins'
approval.

Bligh's orders
re boats in
the Derwent.

and they are always to pass near to His Majesty's Ship, and particularly after Sunset, in disobedience of which they will be subject to be fired at. And all Boats whatever going down the Harbour are particularly to attend to these Orders, except such as the Lieutenant-Governor may be in, and you will give the necessary directions accordingly, observing that no Centinel is to fire without Orders from the Officer of the Watch.

1809.
10 June.
Bligh's orders
re boats in
the Derwent.

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosed marked S.]

ADDRESS OF SETTLERS TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

To His Excellency W. Bligh, Esqre., Govr.-in-Chief, &c., &c.

May it Please Your Excellency,

We, a part of the unfortunate Settlers late of Norfolk Island, Imprest with a due sence of our Duty and earnest to step forward at this momentous period, big with Danger and Difficulty, whilst the wavering Mind fluctuates between hope and fear, we most humbly beg leave to express those Sentiments of Loyalty which are Inherent in our Bosoms by firmly declaring our adherence to your Excell'y as the true and only Representative of our August Sovereign in these his Colonys, and our determined abhorrence of those measures which have been taken by a set of Disloyal and Unprincipled Men, who in the most daring manner have subverted your Government, Prevented those Salutory effects which we are convinced would have resulted therefrom, Involving the Innocent with the Guilty, and by Specious illegal Acts, drawing aside the Ignorant and Unwary, and, that the enormity of their crimes may be obscur'd, introducing anarchy and confusion.

Loyalty to
Bligh of
settlers from
Norfolk Island.

These disloyal, base, and unwarrantable proceedings we most solemnly deprecate, sincerely lamenting from our hearts that Men whom His Majesty had so highly honour'd should so far forget their Duty in overturning that Government they were bound to support, and we beg leave to assure your Excell'y of our resolution to adhere to our Loyalty and Duty (in any and every pretext to mislead us whatever) to Our most Gracious Sovereign, and to your Excell'y as his worthy Representative, not doubting but that you will ultimately Triumph over all your Enemies of Every description, and be Received on your return to your Native Land with that Honour and Distinction with which His Majesty is always pleased to reward the Brave and Meritorious. May Your Excellency enjoy every Blessing that the Almighty is pleased to bestow, and may your Amiable Daughter find that consolation in her present Afflictions which must evidently result

1809.
10 June.

from Parental Kindness and filial duty,—Which is the Sincere and Earnest Wish of Your Obedient and Devoted Servants to Command.

The Derwent, 21st May, 1809.

Signatories
to address.

THOS. RESTELL CROWDER.	JOHN HALL.
JAMES BELBIN.	GEORGE BROWN.
JAMES DODDING.	WM. SHARDLEY.
JOHN BERESFORD.	RICHD. PHILLIMORE.
THOS. O'BRIEN.	THOMAS PRIEST.
WM. HALEY.	WM. BELLAMY.
THOMAS FRANCIS.	JNO. MAUL.
JOSEPH HALL.	THOS. GUY.
WILLIAM MITCHELL.	MICHL. LEE.*

[Enclosure marked T.]

[Copies of the proceedings of the rebel courts are not available.]

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per ship *Æolus*.)

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, in the Derwent,

11 June.

My Lord, New South Wales, 11th June, 1809.

Delay in
departure of
the *Æolus*.

The *Æolus*, Robert Addie Master, bound to London and bearing my Dispatches to your Lordship, has waited for them Since Wednesday the 31st of May to the date hereof, being eleven days; in consequence of my expecting arrivals from England of which I thought there would be a necessity to inform your Lordship for the good of His Majesty's Service.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per ship *Elizabeth*.)

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, in the Derwent,

8 July.

My Lord, New South Wales, 8th July, 1809.

Despatch
transmitted
by the ship
Elizabeth.

The opportunity by which I have again the honor to write to your Lordship is by the Ship *Elizabeth*, Alexander Bodie Master.

2. My Despatch to you, my Lord, by the *Æolus*, on the 10th Ultimo, informs your Lordship of Colonel Collins enforcing Colonel Paterson's Proclamation, and declaring that he would have no further communication with me.

3. As we have advanced in our hopes of Succours arriving to us, but which are not yet come, I have been obliged to bear with further insults from Colonel Collins, which he has carried to such

Collins'
treatment
of Bligh.

lengths as to prevent an Officer in the Ship's Boat taking Water from the Rivulet which runs through the Town, and resisting our getting Supplies.

1809.
8 July.

4. Colonel Collins's Communications having been with Captain Porteous, he will, as Commander of His Majesty's Ship, no doubt transmit the Correspondence to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; but I shall trouble your Lordship with the Inclosure (No. 1), being copies of two of these letters, forming the strongest species of Mutiny and Rebellion that ever were penned. The circumstance alluded to was that (in consequence of my Order marked R, paragraph 70 in my last Despatch) a Boat was hailed by the Officer of the Watch to come nearer the Ship, but she refused to do so, and in consequence, according to general custom, he ordered the Centinel to fire over her, which brought her to; but no detention took place, the Motive being to see if any Deserters were secreted, as we had lost several of our Men—a set of characters the Police take no trouble to apprehend.

Collins' correspondence with Porteous.

Boat fired on by sentinel on H.M.S. Porpoise.

5. Such insults I found difficult to be borne; but the unhappy situation of the Country, and regular means so soon expected by which due course would be had to chastise this Conduct, I forbore risking a Civil Warfare, which might have been productive of many Calamities.

Bligh's anticipations of support from England.

5. We have hitherto got some Fresh Provisions from two of the Settlers, Guest and Morgan, who have run all risk to supply the Ship, but we were in want of Grain, and only one Settler had a small quantity at all. This Person, whose name is — Pit, having sent a small quantity by another Settler called McCloud, it was agreed on to be taken; but no sooner was this done than accounts were carried from the Ship of the circumstances, and Pit and McCloud were taken to prison. General Orders, one of which I enclose a Copy, No. 2 (the only one I have been able to procure), I have heard were increased and enforced; and these persons are now under a heavy penalty with two Sureties, in case they have either directly or indirectly any Communication with His Majesty's Ship.

Provisioning of H.M.S. Porpoise.

Imprisonment of settlers for attempting to supply grain.

7. This Settlement and Port Dalrymple being now under a common intercourse within Six days' journey on foot, and a cart having been driven with Merchandise from one place to the other, it is a momentous concern that a Set of Free Booters (Bush Rangers as they are called) should be increasing in their numbers throughout the Country. Report states, that about Sixty, and some of them well armed, are now in the Woods, and have a Breed of good Dogs with which they kill Kangaroo. The Hind Quarters of these animals are trafficked with the Settlers and Town's People for Grain and Sugar, or what they can get;

Prevalence of bushranging.

1809.
8 July.

Necessity for
suppression of
bushrangers.

and the Officers, who have Servants employed as Hunters, find a convenience and profit from these Ruffians, whom no attempt is made to apprehend. Some of our Seamen are among them, who have been met with in Hobart Town by their Shipmates, to whom they expressed their liking to the mode of Life they had taken up; however, on the restoration of a regular Government they must be brought to order, or they will become extremely formidable and dangerous to the Settlement. No Colony can thrive under a general want of morality and virtue as is in New South Wales; and nothing will prepare the way to procure such blessings but turning all the Officers and principal Persons who have revolted out of it—the Marines as well as the New South Wales Corps.

Endeavours
to alienate
Bligh's
adherents.

Campbell to be
tried by the
criminal court.

8. On the 21st of last Month the Estramina, Colonial Schooner, arrived from Port Jackson; but such has been the fears of my Friends there, they did not write to me. The Master, however, stated that strong Measures were resorted to against the Loyalists, and the most artful means used to win over every Person from holding any opinion in their favor, by granting to them Land, Leases, Cattle, and other indulgencies. He left Port Jackson the 2nd, at which time nothing had arrived from England since the Sydney Cove. Mr. Campbell was under Bail to appear before a Criminal Court* for refusing to act as Coroner, agreeable to the Order of Colonel Paterson, on a person who had hung himself. This Order is supposed to have been contrived by Colonel Foveaux (who is the principal Manager of the Public Concerns), to involve Mr. Campbell by acknowledging their Authority, or otherwise to punish him and distress his House. I therefore expect to hear of his suffering imprisonment and fine, as several other Friends of Government were doing.

Anticipated
scarcity owing
to floods.

9. To add to the misfortunes of the Colony, on the 23rd of May there was a Flood at the Hawkesbury; this may be a serious injury, for the Settlers and Landholders had sown but little Grain; and under all circumstances there would certainly have been a considerable degree of want the ensuing Summer, but which, no doubt, will be placed entirely to the Account of the Flood.

Arrival of the
King George
at the Derwent.

10. I had just got this far in my letter to your Lordship when a Ship, called the King George, arrived from Port Jackson, with some Grain and Salt Provisions for the Settlement. By this Ship we have been informed that the Experiment had arrived (three days before she sailed) in five months from Cork, with women convicts. The only account which has transpired is that which we heard from report by the Sydney Cove, that the New South Wales Corps were to be removed, and eight Ships were to sail for this Country in May. I have received no letters whatever from England, nor have any of my friends, since intelli-

News received
from England.

* Note 56.

gence of the Rebellion arrived there; and every Master of a Ship is prevented by threats or promises from giving any information; nevertheless, the reports before mentioned have arisen, from which I can only draw uncertain conclusions.

1809.
8 July.

11. The Friends of Government at Sydney contrived to write to me, who describe the Colony in a most wretched State; that the severities and restrictions were still kept up under Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux; and Colonel Paterson has become extremely lavish in his favours to a great number of Persons, in order that when reform takes place it may produce as much discontent as possibly he can effect. Under his situation, this is an aggravation of what he has already done, but it seems they care not what they do, and although in a desperate state of mind and difficulty, *Gazettes* are published bearing a complexion of peace and quietness. Among their iniquitous and designing Acts, they have been lavish in their Gifts and Indulgences to some of the worst characters, particularly to the Irish Rebels,* Dwyer, Holt, and other principal ones; and the Romish Priest is now wildly following his functions, which were before kept within proper bounds, and must be again limited by wise and mild measures; but no censure is sufficient punishment for such inimical designs, and the evidence there is of a determination to leave the Colony in as distressed a state as they possibly can.

Administration
of the
government
by Paterson.

12. Mr. Commissary Palmer† and others, who were in Gaol for their Loyalty, were liberated on the 4th of June, when there was a general Gaol Delivery. Mr. Campbell having been brought before a Criminal Court,‡ he refused to plead or acknowledge their Authority, for which he was fined fifty pounds.

Liberation
of Palmer.

Trial of
Campbell.

13. Mr. Palmer informs me that, together with the Sale of Cattle, amounting to Thirty-two Thousand seven hundred and thirty-two pounds, the Copper Coin, the Public Stores, the Goods from Barter, the Public Monies from the Gaol and Orphan Funds, and the Bills drawn, an Expenditure will be found to have taken place to a very considerable amount (and that the outstanding Debts to the Crown will be greatly augmented); likewise, all the Debts which were due at the time of their Seizing the Government, and for which Grain was in Store, will add still further to the Sum, as I refused to liquidate my account.

Reports on the
public
expenditure.

14. In order to secure payment to their new-created Officers (for their Services)—Provost-Marshal, Secretaries, Judge-Advocates, Commandants, and Extra Superintendents—they have given them Cattle, Articles of Investment, Stores, and Copper Coin; and in this way they have paid Four hundred and ninety-six pounds, besides Provisions, to Thomas Moore, Boat Builder, for sending his Ship after the Harrington, which the Convicts

Payment
of salaries.

* Note 57. † Note 21. ‡ Note 56.

1809.
8 July.

Purchase of
houses.

Estimated
supplies
of grain.

Bligh's
confidence in
the future.

ran away with, in May last year, through the most unwarrantable neglect; Also, to gratify particular persons, Colonel Pater-son has presumed to purchase Houses and Gardens from them for Government use, and by this means they have realized a great deal of Money.

15. On the 27th of June there was in Store and in Stacks seven thousand seven hundred and twenty Bushels of Grain, computed to last to the 1st of December this year. Should, therefore, the Flood at the Hawkesbury have done much injury, there will be a considerable Scarcity before the next Season.

16. I am now, my Lord, nearly at an end of describing the Scenes of Iniquity and consequent Distresses of the Country. The principles of the late Faction would have ruined the Colony altogether; their acts have been grievous. My Succours cannot be far off; the difficulties I have gone through will be the means of securing public justice, confidence, and happiness. The industrious man will see his increasing Family a blessing to him; he will feel the produce of his labours realized in his comforts of life; and a general confidence will take place to give tranquillity to all Classes of His Majesty's Subjects.

I have, &c.,

WM. BЛИGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[A] LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS TO CAPTAIN PORTEOUS.

Sir, Government House, Hobart Town, 26th June, 1809.

I have been informed by the Coxwain of one of the Colonial Boats that, as he was returning to the Settlement from Ralph's Bay, whither he had been on the public Service, he was twice fired at with Ball from His Majesty's Ship under your Command, and compelled to go alongside her, without any obvious reason save that of manifesting a determination to persevere in an Act that cannot be viewed in any other light than an insult to the Settlement under my orders. I am, therefore, under the painful necessity of informing you that since, unfortunately, I cannot prevent the repetition of such an offensive proceeding, I can only resort to such measure of retaliation as is within my power, and which I am resolved to put in force by giving orders to my Centinels to fire at every boat which may approach the Settlement from your Ship, and prevent their landing thereon any persons belonging to her.

I think it necessary to give you this Notice of a Conduct which I shall certainly observe until the Boats of the Colony can pass up and down the River without being interrupted by your Ship.

I am, &c.,

DAVID COLLINS.

A boat fired on
from H.M.S.
Porpoise.

Collins'
retaliatory
measures.

[B] LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS TO CAPTAIN PORTEOUS.

1809.
8 July.

Sir, Government House, Hobart Town, 27th June, 1809.

I had the Honour of receiving your Letter of this day's date, by Lieutenant Ellison, informing me of your having sent an Officer on Shore for water for the daily use of His Majesty's Ship under your Command, and stating, in the event of any Interruption being given to him, your intention of representing the same to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Watering party
from H.M.S.
Porpoise
forbidden
to land.

I have, in return, to acquaint you that it was not without extreme reluctance, and the fullest consideration, that I came to the determination signified in my letter to you of yesterday's date, and which I have not seen any occasion to alter, nor can, until I shall be assured from you that the Boats of this Settlement may pass uninterrupted up and down this River.

I have, &c.,

DAVID COLLINS.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS'S GENERAL ORDER.

Hobart Town, 24th June, 1809.

It having been represented to the Lieut.-Governor that some of the Settlers, unmindful of the Obedience they owe to the Orders of the Government, have held correspondence and communication with William Bligh, Esq., now on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, contrary to the Tenor of the Proclamation published in this Settlement on the 21st of last month, they are hereby informed that he is determined to punish, in the most exemplary manner, and to the utmost extent of the Law, any Settler or other person who shall be proved to have held any correspondence or communication, either directly or indirectly, with the said William Bligh, Esq'r., or with any of his Family during his stay in this Port.

Communication
with Bligh
and his family
forbidden.

DAVID COLLINS,

Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE HON. WILLIAM POLE.

(Despatch per ship Elizabeth.)

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise in the Derwent,

Sir, New South Wales, 8th July, 1809.

Having received from Mr. Short an original Commission whereby he was appointed acting Lieutenant of this Ship by acting Lieutenant James Symons, the self appointed Commander, I beg leave to inclose a Copy of the same for the information of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Commission
issued by
Symons to
Joseph Short.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

1809.
8 July.

Commission
issued by
Symons to
Joseph Short.

[Enclosure.]

COPY of a Commission given by Acting Lieutenant James Symons of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise to Mr. Short Master's Mate of the said Ship, after he had appointed himself Commander of the said Ship and united with the Rebels in New South Wales when his Commadore was a Prisoner with those Centinels over him within a quarter of a Mile of his Ship.

By James Symons, Esqr., Acting Commander of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise.

WHEREAS their being a vacancy for a Lieutenant on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise under my Command, and William Bligh Esqr. 1st Captain of the said Ship being under a Civil Arrest on Shore, and that I cannot have any Communication with him, it being for the good of His Majesty's Service that the above vacancy should be filled up, and as there is no Person at this Place who has served their time or is properly qualified to act in that situation.

You are therefore hereby required and directed to take upon you the Charge of acting Lieutenant in her accordingly, strictly charging and commanding all the officers and Ship's Company subordinate to you to behave themselves jointly and severally in their respective places unto you their said acting Lieutenant and that you shall be obedient to such Commands as you shall from time to time receive from the Captain or any other your superior officer for which this shall be Your Warrant.

Given under my hand on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, this 6th day of Febru'y, 1808.
J. SYMONS, Commander.

To Mr. Joseph Short, Master's Mate of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, hereby appointed to Act as Lieutenant of the said Ship.

A True Copy: WM. BLIGH.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per brig Experiment, *viâ* India.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 9th July, 1809.

The Departure of the Brig Experiment (which arrived here from Cork on the 26th Ulto. and landed 60 female prisoners) for Bengal affords me an opportunity of communicating with your Lordship by the way of India, which, though circuitous, I am induced to avail myself of as I see at present no speedy departure of any Vessel from hence direct to England.

9 July.

Despatch per
the brig
Experiment.

My Letter of the 30th April, by the Pegasus, informed your Lordship of my having received an account of Commodore Bligh having proceeded to the Derwent, and having taken up his residence there, since which period I have had no further Communication from that Settlement.

1809.
9 July.
Bligh at the
Derwent.

I most sincerely lament to be under the necessity of acquainting your Lordship that a Calamity, similar to that which on former occasions has involved the Settlement in the deepest distress, namely the flooding of the Hawkesbury, has again unhappily occurred, and has rendered it absolutely necessary for me to ensure, by an Importation of Wheat from Bengal, a sufficiency of that indispensable article, to prevent the Colonists from suffering the Horrors of a Famine, as they did from the same unfortunate event in the year 1806.

Flood at the
Hawkesbury.

Almost the whole Stock of Grain which had been saved from the scanty produce of the last Harvest was swept away by the overflowing of the River on the 28th of May last; but I am sorry to add that the small quantity of seed which the inclemency of the weather had allowed the Farmer to get into the Ground, has, by the same misfortune, been completely destroyed.

Loss of grain.

Although every possible exertion was instantly made to alleviate the distresses of the Sufferers, and to enable them, by re-cropping them, to lessen the evils to be apprehended from the Inundation; and although I am happy to state that these efforts promise as much Success as could be hoped for—yet I have felt it my duty, as perfect reliance cannot be placed on the produce of the ensuing year, to guard against the possibility of a distressing Scarcity, and have consequently authorised the Acting-Commissary to conclude an Agreement with Mr. J. C. Burton, Merchant, of Bengal, for the importation from thence into this Colony of 200 Tons of Wheat of the best quality, at the moderate price of 8s. per bushel, 50 Tons of which is to be landed at the Derwent.

Alleviation of
distress.

Your Lordship, in your letter of the 31st December, 1807, having expressed a wish that every encouragement should be given to the culture and propagation of Hemp in the Colony, I have granted Mr. Burton an allotment of 500 acres adapted for the growth of that Article, and I have acceded to his proposal of allowing him to introduce a number of the Natives of India or China, acquainted with the progress of preparing it, and making rope, cordage, and canvas, and for bringing with him the Implements necessary for that branch of Agriculture.

Cultivation
of hemp.

Proposal for the
introduction
of Indians
and Chinese.

I enclose for your Lordship's perusal the proposals made to me by Mr. Burton, to the full extent of which I did not think

1809.
9 July.

myself authorized to agree; but as the undertaking suggested by that Gentleman seems conformable to your Lordship's View, I thought it my duty to submit it to your Lordship's consideration.

I have, &c.,

W. M. PATERSON.

[Enclosure.]

PROPOSALS FOR CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE OF HEMP.

Sydney, 25th May, 1809.

Proposals
for the
cultivation and
manufacture
of hemp.

PROPOSALS respectfully submitted to Lieutenant-Governor Paterson towards carrying into effect the Wishes and Instructions of His Majesty's Ministers, for promoting the culture and preparation of Hemp, and also for manufacturing the same into Canvas and Cordage.

First.—A Grant or Lease of 1,000 Acres of Land at Toongabbee, being the Situation which appears best calculated for carrying the proposed Scheme into effect; the said Grant or Lease to be given to Messrs. Kent and Burton, who propose to be jointly concerned in the undertaking.

Secondly.—That for this purpose Mr. Burton proposes to bring from India twenty Native Indians or Chinese acquainted with the process of preparing Hemp and making Rope, Cordage, and Canvas; and to facilitate the plan, a letter should be addressed by the L't-Governor to Lord Minto (or the Governor-General then being) requesting his countenance and support towards the accomplishment of this National Good.

Thirdly.—That the persons embarked in this business intend to lay out a considerable Capital in purchasing patent Screws for screwing the Hemp for exportation, with every necessary implement for making Cables, Ropes, Cordage, and Canvas.

Fourthly.—That the inconsiderable Sum of £300 be allowed by Government to cover the expense of conveying the above people from Bengal to Port Jackson.

Fifthly.—That on the arrival of the above mentioned twenty Native Indians, Government will be pleased to place them on His Majesty's Stores as a small equivalent for the expence attending a particular mode of Diet to which they have been accustomed, and which Messrs. Kent and Burton intend to supply them with.

Lastly.—They respectfully submit that the Expense and risk attending the undertaking will be very considerable, and the profits at first very inadequate to the expence, particularly if the same indulgence is granted to other Adventurers in the same line, to prevent which Government will be pleased to grant them an exclusive privilege of manufacturing Hemp for seven years, or that Lieutenant-Governor Paterson will be pleased to write to

His Majesty's Secretary of State to that effect, securing the above-mentioned privilege to the Undertakers until the pleasure of His Majesty's Ministers is known.

J. C. BURTON.

THOS. KENT.

1809.
9 July.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per ship Elizabeth.)

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, in the Derwent,

My Lord,

New South Wales, 31st July, 1809.

31 July.

The Ship Elizabeth, by which my present Dispatches were to be sent, not being ready so soon as was expected, I beg leave to add this letter to inform your Lordship that a Ship called the Mary Ann—Birnie, Master—arrived on the 19th Instant, having left England the 15th of December on a Trading Voyage by Rio Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope. She brought me no letters, but to my utter surprize, Lieutenant Minchin of the New South Wales Corps is come in her, who took Major Johnston's Despatches to your Lordship in the Ship Brothers, and was so deeply concerned in the Rebellion and seizing my person. He came in the Atlantic, a Ship of Mr. Wilson's, a Merchant in Fenchurch-street, to Rio, where, changing the route of his Voyage, he proceeded in the Mary Ann, as I have just mentioned. My first determination was to have put him in arrest; but when I reflected he had been at liberty in England, and enabled to come out in this Colony, it appeared improper for me to place him in confinement in this Ship, and particularly as it might have produced a severe retaliation on the friends of Government at Sydney, who are in a most helpless State: At present he remains at Hobart Town.

Arrival of the
Mary Ann.

Return of
Lieutenant
Minchin.

On the 23rd the Lady Barlow, Alexander McAskill, Master, arrived from Calcutta, with Two hundred head of Cattle, out of Three hundred, for which a Contract* had been entered into by Colonel Collins. The Master reported to me a number were in a dying state, and he had lost about one hundred in his Voyage. This Contract, injudiciously made like the first (mentioned in my letter of the 10th of June, Paragraph 59), has the same consequences by being fulfilled in the Winter Season, which the miserable Animals are incapable of withstanding, and a number of them will perish for want of Shelter.

Cattle imported
on the Lady
Barlow.

Thus, my Lord, have two Contracts been entered into without my knowledge to the amount of about Thirteen thousand pounds.

I informed your Lordship by my letter of the 31st August, 1808 (paragraph 11), that I had written to Lord Minto concerning my confinement and the State of the Colony, requesting of

Correspondence
with governor-
general of India.

1809.
31 July.

Correspondence
with governor-
general of India.

him to judge how far relief could be sent to me from India until Succours arrived from England, and by His Lordship's Answer, which I have received by the Lady Barlow, I find that Lieut.-Colonel Foveaux had written to him that he had assumed the Government. For your Lordship's information, I have the honor to enclose copies of Lord Minto's letters, wherein he refuses to recognize any other Governor but myself until His Majesty is pleased to appoint another.

I am, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure.]

EARL MINTO TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

Sir,

Fort William, 29th March, 1809.

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 12th August, containing a narrative of the circumstances which have lately occurred in the Settlement of New South Wales, and have finally led to the Suspension of the legal Government of that Colony.

Recognition by
Minto of Bligh
as governor.

2. I cannot withhold the expression of my regret at the unfortunate concurrence of circumstances which have produced the State of Affairs described in your Excellency's Dispatch. Possessing, however, no Authority to enter into the merits of the question, and knowing that your Excellency holds a regular commission from the Crown for the Government of the Colony, it is my duty to recognize that Commission so long as it shall remain unrevoked by the orders of His Majesty. At the same time, in the present situation of the Government of New South Wales, it must be apparent to you that such a recognition cannot be practically applied to the transaction of Affairs connected with the interests of the Colony.

News of Bligh's
arrest received
in England.

3. Authentic advices have been received from England of the receipt of intelligence of the Events at New South Wales by His Majesty's Ministers, and it cannot be doubted that measures are already in progress to apply a remedy to the existing disorder.

4. Under these circumstances it will be obvious to your Excellency that, without Special Orders from England, this Government is precluded from the adoption of any arrangements of the nature suggested by Your Excellency.

Correspondence
with Foveaux.

5. I deem it proper to transmit to your Excellency, for your information, a copy of my reply to a letter which I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, announcing assumption of the Government of New South Wales.

I have, &c.,
MINTO.

[Sub-enclosure.]

EARL MINTO TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX.

1809.
31 July.

Sir, Fort William, 27th March, 1809.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th August, announcing your assumption of the Government of New South Wales.

Assumption of
government by
Foveaux.

2. The Grounds of the Proceedings of the parties thro' whose means the Authority of Captain Bligh has been subverted not having been known to me through any authentic channel, I am unable to express a conclusive opinion on the Subject, nor do I consider myself empowered to pronounce on the merits of the question. Possessing, however, no official Knowledge of the revocation of Captain Bligh's Commission from the Crown as Governor of the Colony of New South Wales, I cannot doubt that you will admit the necessity of my declining a recognition of any other Authority.

Refusal of
Minto to
recognise
Foveaux.

I have, &c.,

MINTO.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO THE HON. WILLIAM POLE.

(Despatch per ship Elizabeth; acknowledged by Secretary Croker, 19th December, 1809.)

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, in the Derwent,

Sir, New South Wales, 31st July, 1809.

On the 3rd Ultimo I had the honor to write to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, respecting my situation as Senior Naval Officer in Command here, and on the same subject I have again an opportunity by a Ship called the Elizabeth, Alexander Bodie Master.

Bligh's naval
status.

Their Lordships will please to observe by my last letter that Colonel Collins, by enforcing Colonel Paterson's Proclamation against me and my family, has united with him in all his measures. He ordered it to be read in Church, the 21st May last, by Mr. Knopwood, the Clergyman, in presence of Captain Porteous and some of the Officers of the Porpoise who were attending Divine Service, and he has thrown off every obedience to me, and corresponded only with Captain Porteous since that time. I have therefore to refer to the representation he will make to their Lordships, as my duty has been confined to directing him to keep up the supplies of His Majesty's Ship by every means in his power.

Publication
of Paterson's
proclamation
by Collins.

Having had the ship's boat ran away with, by which we lost four men, and several others having since deserted, it became necessary that boats passing should come near the Ship, independent of Public Service, and the detection of Convicts upon improper pursuits, I therefore gave the Order, of which the enclosed is a copy. In consequence of this, a boat refusing to

Deserters
from H.M.S.
Porpoise.

1809.
31 July.

Bligh's control
of boat traffic
in the Derwent.

come to the ship, the Lieutenant of the Watch fired over her and brought her to, but finding no improper person in her she was dismissed immediately. This circumstance appears to have given umbrage to Colonel Collins, who wrote to Captain Porteous his determination to suffer none of his Boats to land in the Settlement, and did prevent Lieutenant Ellison (who Captain Porteous had sent) taking Water from the Rivulet, which was past the Main Guard. On this transaction I enclose copies of the Mutinous and Rebellious letters, No. 2 and 3, and one from me to Captain Porteous on his showing me the first he had received.

Bligh's
forbearance.

Such insults I found difficult to be borne, but the unhappy situation of the Country, and regular means being daily expected by which due course could be had to chastise this conduct, I considered it best to forbear risking a Civil Warfare, which might have been productive of many Calamities. The Boats landed at other places, the people went into the Town as usual, and Water was got near where the Ship lay at anchor.

Expectation
of relief
from England.

I have no knowledge when another opportunity may offer of writing to you, Sir, but I have the fullest expectation it will be with great satisfaction, and to assure their Lordships that from the relief I shall have received the Country will be restored to peace and quietness.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

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

[No. 1 was forwarded as enclosure R, see page 158; Nos. 2 and 3 as A and B, enclosure No. 1, see pages 164 and 165.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO CAPTAIN PORTEOUS.

Porpoise, in the Derwent,

Sir, 26th June, 1809, half-past 6 in the evening.

Collins' letter
to Porteous.

The letter which you have presented to me just now from Colonel Collins, directed to you, does not require any animadversions of mine. I am sure of your treating such a daring insult to a captain of a British man-of-war with the contempt it merits.

I am, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

GOVERNOR BLIGH TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

(Despatch per ship Elizabeth.)

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise in the Derwent,

2 Aug.

Dear Sir,

2nd August, 1809.

Despatch per
ship Elizabeth.

Having sent my Dispatches in the Ship Elizabeth, Alexander Bodie Master, I directed him to send this letter to you by the Post from the first places he touches at.

You will learn that I have not received any letters from England Since the intelligence of the Rebellion arrived there, but reports have reached me by a Ship from the Cape of Good Hope that Succours are on the way hither.

Wishing you most Sincerely a perfect enjoyment of your health,

I remain, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

1809.
2 Aug.

No official
letters from
England.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship Anne.)

Sir, Downing Street, 21st August, 1809. 21 Aug.

I herewith inclose to you an extraordinary *Gazette** Published Yesterday Evening containing an Account of the Surrender of Flushing on the 15th Instant to His Majesty's Arms. Surrender of Flushing.

I have, &c.,

CASTLEREAGH.

UNDER SECRETARY COOKE TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per transport Canada; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Liverpool, 27th October, 1810.)

Sir, Downing Street, 31st August, 1809. 31 Aug.

I am directed by Lord Castlereagh to transmit to you herewith the Copy of a Letter which I have received from Mr. Beckett under Secretary of State for the Home Department together with the List and assignment of 62 Female Convicts transported in the Ship Indispensible, as also the List and Assignment of 199 Male Convicts which have been embarked on board the ship Ann for the Settlement under your Command. Assignment of convicts per ships Indispensible and Anne.

I have, &c.,

E. COOKE.

[Enclosure.]

UNDER SECRETARY BECKETT TO UNDER SECRETARY COOKE.

Sir, Whitehall, 24th August, 1809.

I am directed by Lord Liverpool to transmit to you the Accompanying List and Assignment of Sixty two Female Convicts transported in the Ship Indispensible, as also the List and Assignment of One Hundred and Ninety Nine Male Convicts, which have been embarked in the Ship Ann now at Spithead, And I am to desire that you will lay the same before Lord Castlereagh and Move His Lordship to be Pleased to forward the same to the Governor of New South Wales. I am, &c.,

J. BECKETT.

[Sub-enclosures.]

[Copies of the lists and assignments are not available.]

1809.
14 Oct.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per ship *Mary Ann*.)

My Lord, Sydney, Port Jackson, 14th October, 1809.

Flood in the
Hawkesbury.

In my Letter of the 9th of July last, by way of India (a duplicate of which accompanies this dispatch), I acquainted your Lordship of the overflowing of the Hawkesbury on the 25th of May, of the consequent destruction of the grain on its banks, and of the means taken by me to guard against a Scarcity, by contracting for an importation of wheat from Bengal.

Re-cropping
the ground.

After that event, the most successful exertions were made to re-crop the ground, and from the liberal and timely aid afforded by Government to the Settlers, I had every reason to flatter myself the consequences would not prove so disastrous as the nature of the calamity at first led me to apprehend.

It is, however, with extreme pain that I am under the necessity of reporting to your Lordship that my hopes have been delusive.

Recurrence
of floods.

Another inundation of the Hawkesbury, more extensively destructive than any former one (the water having risen ten feet higher than in the flood of 1806), took place on the 1st of August and carried away more than half the small quantity of Grain saved after the misfortune of the preceding May, and has in a great measure ruined the crops which had a second time been put into the ground.

Losses due to
the floods.

A great number of Cattle of every kind was likewise lost, and the farmers in the vicinity of the Grose, Nepean, and George's Rivers, from a similar cause, have suffered no less severely than those of the Hawkesbury.

Probable
scarcity
of wheat.

The Season having been too far advanced to admit of the lands being cropped a third time, a most distressing want of wheat must inevitably be felt, unless prevented by the timely arrival of the Supplies contracted for from India and Rio de Janeiro.

Cultivation of
forest lands.

Melancholy experience having now fully proved the imprudence of depending on the Settlements lying on the banks of the rivers as the principle source of our supplies of grain, I have thought it my duty to give every possible encouragement to the cultivation of the forest lands, and have, therefore, made a considerable number of Grants to such persons as, from their good characters and habits of industry, I judged deserving of such indulgences, and to those Settlers who expressed a desire of relinquishing their farms on the rivers in exchange for others not liable to the same destructive accident, and I make no doubt but that the motives that have induced me to adopt this measure will meet your Lordship's entire approbation.

The annex'd extract of a letter from Lt.-Governor Collins will acquaint your Lordship of Commodore Bligh's being still at the River Derwent, where he attempted to publish a Proclamation (of which I enclose a copy), in answer to that issued by me on the 19th, and transmitted to your Lordship on the 26th of March last.

1809.
14 Oct.

Bligh's actions
at the Derwent.

The Ship Boyd, from Cork, with a detachment of His Majesty's 73rd Regiment, arrived here on the 14th of August last, and landed 137 Male convicts (having lost 5 by death on the passage), and on the 18th the Brig Indispensable, from Portsmouth, landed 61 female prisoners, one having died previous to her arrival.

Arrival of
convicts *per* the
Boyd and
Indispensable.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

EXTRACTS from Lieut.-Governor Collins's Letter, dated Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, 6th August, 1809.

"Sir,

"The departure of Lieutenant Minchin for Sydney, of whose arrival in this Settlement you will be informed by my Letter sent in the Mary Ann, enables me to state such particulars as have occurred here since the sailing hence of the Estramina upon the 9th Ult'o, on the evening of which day I was made acquainted of the arrival of the Ship King George from Port Jackson.

Departure of
Minchin from
Hobart.

"Commodore Bligh had for some time previous to her appearance taken a Station at the entrance of Storm Bay Passage that gave him the command of the Harbour's Mouth, evidently with the view of helping himself to those Supplies which had been refused him here, and which he expected to find on board the first Ship or Vessel that might be sent hither from Sydney. In this design, I am sorry to say, he succeeded, taking of the provisions sent by you, Sir, for the use of this Settlement, fifteen Tierces and five of Salted Meat.

Provisions
taken by Bligh.

"I was informed by Mr. Chace that his Ship having been brought up in some foul ground in Storm Bay, he irrecoverably lost a cable and anchor, and was, moreover, prevented by the Commodore during three days from proceeding to the Town. When it is considered that the benefit we were to derive from part of her cargo depended on its being issued as soon as it could be landed (as appears by a Report of Survey held at Sydney on some of the articles of clothing which has been sent for our use from England in the Ship Duke of Portland), this detention must appear the more unwarrantable, and, in fact, the loss of the Anchor had nearly subjected us to the loss of the whole Cargo, for having but one left in his Ship, Mr. Chace, before he could

The Pegasus
detained by
Bligh.

1809.
14 Oct.

land any part of it, was on the point of bearing up for Sydney in some blowing weather, which brought that anchor home, and endangered the Safety of his Vessel.

Provisions
taken by Bligh
from the
Elizabeth.

"I was informed the Elizabeth sailed for England on the 4th Instant, Mr. Bligh having previously distressed the Ship by taking thereout a quantity of Biscuit, leaving only sufficient to serve her to Saint Helena, at the allowance of 5 lb. per man per week. He has now completed his Victualling to eight months, and I greatly fear this will enable him to keep his Station some time longer, to the annoyance of whatever Ship may be coming to this Port.

Probable
examination
of letters
by Bligh.

"From a circumstance that occurred in the King George, respecting a Box directed to me, I have reason to apprehend, unless some extraordinary precautions are adopted, any letters you may send to me will run a great risk of being, I will not say detained, but opened."

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[A copy of the proclamation was forwarded as enclosure No. 9 to Governor Bligh's despatch to the Hon. William Pole, dated 10th June, 1809; see page 96.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per ship Mary Ann.)

My Lord, Sydney, Port Jackson, 14th October, 1809.

I have the honor to forward your Lordship a Series of *Sydney Gazettes* from the 9th of July to the 8th inst.

Transmission
of *Sydney
Gazettes*.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per transport Canada; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 27th October, 1810.)

1 Nov.

Sir, Downing Street, 1st November, 1809.

Succession of
Liverpool to
Castlereagh in
the colonial
and war
departments.

His Majesty having been Pleased to honour Me with the Seals of the Colonial and War Departments in the room of the Lord Viscount Castlereagh, I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you therewith.

It will give me great satisfaction to be able to fulfil His Majesty's gracious Intentions in this appointment; and as it is His Majesty's Pleasure that your Despatches should for the future be addressed to Me, I shall not fail to lay them immediately before the King, and to transmit to You such Orders as His Majesty shall think fit to give thereupon.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Hindostan.*)

1809.
6 Nov.

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 6th Novr., 1809.

Since my letter to your Lordship of the 14th of last Month by the Mary Ann no event of any importance has taken place in this Colony.

Mr. Chas. Throsby who had acted as Assistant Surgeon to the Colony for Several Years, having request'd permission to resign on account of ill health, I have acceded to his wish and have allow'd him, in consideration of his Services to become a Settler with the usual indulgences.

Resignation
of Throsby as
assistant
surgeon.

Mr. Thomas Moore, Master Boat Builder, having also requested to retire, I have permitted him to do so, and from his having faithfully serv'd in that capacity for upwards of 13 years, I have judg'd him a proper Object of the indulgences given to Settlers of the most respectable Class.

Resignation of
Thomas Moore.

I have appointed Mr. William Evans to succeed to Mr. Throsby as Assistant Surgeon, And Mr. Charles Griffin to Mr. Moore, as Master Boat builder, untill His Majesty's pleasure shall be known, And I have named Mr. George William Evans (under the same reservation) to the vacant Situation of Deputy Surveyor of Lands at Port Dalrymple.

Appointments
given to
W. Evans,
C. Griffin, and
G. W. Evans.

Conceiving these persons to be perfectly qualified for their respective departments, I beg leave to solicit His Majesty's Confirmation of their Appointments. I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Hindostan.*)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 6th Novr., 1809.

I beg leave to transmit to your Lordship a Set of *Sydney Gazettes* from the 15th of last Month to the 5th Inst.

Transmission
of *Sydney
Gazettes*.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Hindostan.*)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 6th November, 1809.

Since I had the honor of writing my Letter of the 25th of March last a Duplicate of which I here enclose, I have to acquaint Your Lordship that the Acting Commissary having at the several periods stated in the Margin,† made application to me for leave to draw Bills on His Majesty's Treasury for the purpose of liquidating the Expences incurred by the Purchase of Provisions &c. by my Orders between the 1st January and 30th

Bills drawn.

6 Nov.
1809.

of September last, I therefore directed him to draw the following Sets in favor of the Persons undermentioned:—

31st March, 1809—

No. 19	Edward Wells	} Grain and Animal Food.	£118	13	3
20	James Larra		212	7	9
21	Joseph Ward		131	16	6
22	Robert Cable		100	17	6
23	Messrs. Campbell & Co.		500	0	0
24	Do. do.		987	15	6
25	Ant'y Burnsidcs		443	14	9
26	Bryan Riley		98	14	3
27	David Dundas		1,513	13	9
28	Jonas Bradley		103	17	9
29	George Johnston		89	11	0
30	Henry Kable for 600 Galls. of Oil	180	0	0	
31	Messrs. Campbell & Co. for 253 Gals. Spirits	126	10	0	
32	Thomas Abbott	94	3	6	
33	Messrs. Campbell & Co.	77	16	3	
34	James Underwood	202	13	4½	
35	Garnham Blaxcell	303	17	0	
36	Ant'y Burnsidcs	138	15	9	
30th June, 1809—					
No. 37	Messrs. Campbell & Co.	} For Grain and Animal Food.	947	15	4½
38	Garnham Blaxcell		493	2	6
39	Ant'y Burnsidcs		394	18	1½
40	James Underwood		277	3	6
41	Thomas Moore		127	6	6
42	Garnham Blaxcell		327	4	6
43	Do. Do.		284	14	0
44	Bryan Riley		122	10	3
45	James Underwood		951	8	3
46	Robert Jenkins	133	16	3	
30th September, 1809—					
No. 47	Allen McAskill Payment for Rice		26	0	0
48	Kable and Underwood Payment for the Freight of King George with Pro- visions from hence to the Derwent		600	0	0
49	James Birnie	} For Grain and Animal Food.	209	2	3
50	Garnham Blaxcell		163	0	6
51	James Underwood		132	14	6
52	James Birnie		142	4	0
53	do. do.		122	13	9
54	John Mell		135	2	7½
55	Alex. Riley		100	2	6
56	do. do.		220	15	0
57	Ant'y Burnsidcs		82	18	3
58	Simeon Lord		274	15	3
59	James Birnie		245	0	6
60	Joseph Underwood		673	5	6
61	Garnham Blaxcell	187	17	10½	
62	Robert Jenkins	410	17	0	

£13,211 6 7½

which I shall hope Your Lordship will approve of.

I have, &c., WM. PATERSON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

1809.
7 Nov.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Hindostan.*)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 7th November, 1809.

Since closing my letter of yesterday I have been under the necessity of Suspending Rob. Fitz Esqr. the Acting Commissary from further charge of His Majesty's Stores in this Colony, until an investigation shall take place relative to a Serious Complaint which has been brought against him of malversation in the discharge of the important trust reposed in him, and in the meantime, the Superintendence of the Department has devolved on Mr. William Broughton, the Senior Deputy Commissary.

Suspension
of Fitz on
a charge of
malversation.

As the Boyd is now under weigh, it is impossible for me to enter into the Particulars of Mr. Fitz's Conduct, but by the next opportunity I shall lay a Statement of it before your Lordship, or should the Governor previously arrive, it shall be submitted to his consideration.

Departure of
the Boyd.

I have, &c.,

WM. PATERSON.

UNDER SECRETARY JENKINSON† TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per transport Canada; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 27th October, 1810.)

Sir, Downing Street, 24th Novr., 1809.

24 Nov.

I am directed by Lord Liverpool to transmit to you the inclosed Free Pardon which in Consideration of some favourable Circumstances represented in his behalf, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant to John Sculler a Convict at the Settlement of Hobart's Town and I am to desire you will take the necessary measures for carrying His Majesty's Gracious Intention into immediate Effect.

Free pardon for
John Sculler.

I have, &c.,

CECIL JENKINSON.

P.S.—A Duplicate of this letter has been forwarded to the officer commanding at Hobart's Town.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of this pardon is not available.]

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per transport Canada.)

Sir, Downing Street, 29th November, 1809.

29 Nov.

I have the honor to transmit to you a Copy of an Extraordinary Gazette‡ Published this Morning announcing the destruction of a Convoy of the Enemy by a Detachment of His Majesty's Fleet under the Command of Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood in the Mediterranean.

Destruction of
enemy convoy.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

* Note 59.

† Note 60.

‡ Note 58.

1809.
19 Dec.

SECRETARY CROKER TO GOVERNOR BLIGH.

(Despatch per transport Canada.)

Sir,

19 Decr., 1809.

Despatch
acknowledged.

I have rec'd and laid before my Lords Comrs. of the Admty. your letter dated the 31st of July last, enclosing Copies of a Correspondence which had taken place between yourself, Captn. Porteous and the Governor of New So: Wales upon the occasion of a Boat belonging to that Settlement having been fired upon with ball from the Porpoise.

I am, &c.,
J. W. CROKER.

DESPATCHES
TO AND FROM ENGLAND
DURING THE
ADMINISTRATION OF LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LACHLAN MACQUARIE arrived in Port Jackson on the 28th of December, 1809, accompanied by the 73rd regiment, on board H. M. ships Dromedary and Hindostan. His commission, dated 8th May, 1809, was read in public on the 1st of January, 1810, and on that day he took over the administration of the colony from lieutenant-governor Paterson.

DESPATCHES

JANUARY, 1810, TO JUNE, 1813.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE'S COMMISSION.*

George R.

GEORGE the Third, &c., To our Trusty and Well-beloved Lachlan Macquarie, Esquire, Greeting:

WHEREAS We did, by our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the 24th Day of May, in the 45th year of our Reign, constitute and appoint our Trusty and Well-beloved Wm. Bligh, Esq're, to be our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Territory called New S. Wales, extending from the Northern Cape or Extremity of the Coast Called Cape York, in the Latitude of 10 deg. 37 min. South, to the Southern Extremity of the said Territory of New S. Wales, or South Cape, in the Latitude of 43 deg. 39 min. South, and of all the Country inland to the Westward as far as the 135 Deg. of East Longitude, reckoning from the Meridian of Greenwich, including all the islands adjacent in the Pacific Ocean within the Latitudes aforesaid of 10 Deg. 37 min. South, and of 43 Deg. 39 min. South, and of all Towns, Garrisons, Castles, Forts, and all other Fortifications or other Military Works which might be erected upon the said Territory or any of the said Islands, for and during our Will and Pleasure, as by the said recited Letters Patent, relation being thereunto had may more fully and at large appear. Now Know You That We have revoked and determined, and by these Presents do revoke and determine, the said recited Letters Patent, and every Clause, Article, and Thing therein contained. And further Know you that We, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in the Prudence, Courage, and Loyalty of You, the said L. McQuarie, of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint You, the said L. McQuarie, to be our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Territory called New S. Wales, extending from the Northern Cape or Extremity of the Coast called Cape York, in the Latitude of 10 deg. 37 Min. South, to the Southern Extremity of the said Territory of New S. Wales, or South Cape, in the Latitude of 43 deg. 39 min. South, and of all the Country inland to the Westward as far as the 135th Deg. of East Longitude, reckoning from the Meridian of Greenwich, including all

Recital of
Bligh's
commission.

Revocation of
letters patent.

Macquarie to be
governor-in-
chief.
Territorial
jurisdiction.

* Note 61.

the Islands adjacent in the Pacific Ocean within the Latitudes aforesaid, of 10 deg. 37 min. South and 43 deg. 39 min. South, and of all the Towns, Garrisons, Castles, Forts, and all other Fortifications or other Military Works which are or may be hereafter erected upon the said Territory, or any of the said Islands. And We do hereby require and command you to do and execute all things in due manner that shall belong to your said Command, and the Trust we have reposed in you, according to the several Powers and Directions granted or appointed you by this present Commission, and the Instructions and Authorities herewith given to you, or by such further Powers, Instructions, and Authorities as shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you under our Signet and Sign Manual, or by our order in our Privy Council, or by Us thro' one of our Principal Secretaries of State. And our Will and Pleasure is that you, the said L. McQuarie, after the Publication of these our Letters Patent, do in the first place take the oaths appointed to be taken by an Act passed in the first year of the Reign of King Geo. the 1st, intituled "An Act for the further Security of His Majesty's Person and Government and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and his open and Secret Abettors," as altered and explained by an Act in the 6th Year of our Reign, intituled "An Act for altering the oath of abjuration and the assurance," And for amending so much of an Act of the 7th Year of Her late Majesty, Queen Anne, intituled "An Act for the improvement of the Union of the Two Kingdoms as after the time therein limited requires the delivery of certain Lists and Copies therein mentioned to Persons indicted of High Treason or Misprision of Treason." As, also, that you make and subscribe the Declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in the 25th year of the Reign of King Chas. 2nd, intituled "An Act for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants." And, likewise, that you take the usual Oath for the due Execution of the Office and Trust of our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our said Territory and its Dependencies for the due and impartial Administration of Justice; And, further, that you take the oath required to be taken by Governors in the Plantations, to do their utmost that the several Laws relating to Trade and Plantations be duly observed, which said oaths and Declaration our Judge-Advocate in our said Territories is hereby required to tender and administer unto You, and, in your absence, to our Lt.-Governor, if there be any upon the Place; all which being duly performed, you shall administer unto our Lt.-Governor, if there be any upon

General
instructions.

Oaths of office
to be taken.

the Place, and to our Judge-Advocate, the oaths mentioned in the first-recited act of Parliament, altered as above; as also, cause them to make and subscribe the aforementioned Declaration. And we do hereby authorize and empower you to keep and use the Public Seal which will be herewith delivered to you, or shall hereafter be sent to You, for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the Great Seal of our said Territory and its Dependencies. We do, further, give and grant unto you, the said L. McQuarie, full Power and Authority from time to time and at any time hereafter, by yourself, or by any other, to be authorized by you in that behalf, to administer and give the oaths mentioned in the said recited Act of Parliament, altered as above, to all and every such Person or Persons as you shall think fit who shall at any time or times pass into our said Territory and its Dependencies, or shall be resident or abiding therein. And We do hereby authorize and empower you to constitute and appoint Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other necessary officers and Ministers in our said Territory and its Dependencies, for the better Administration of Justice and putting the Law in Execution, and to administer, or cause to be administered unto them, such oath or oaths as are usually given for the Execution and performance of offices and Places. And We do hereby give and grant unto You full Power and Authority, where you shall see Cause, or shall judge any offender or offenders in Criminal Matters or for any Fines or Forfeitures due unto Us fit objects of our Mercy, to pardon all such offenders, and to remit all such offences, Fines, and Forfeitures (Treason and Wilful Murder only excepted), in which Cases you shall likewise have Power, upon Extraordinary Occasions, to grant reprieves to the offenders until and to the Intent our Royal Pleasure may be known therein. And Whereas it belongeth to Us, in right of our Royal Prerogative, to have the Custody of Idiots and their Estates, and to take the Profits thereof to our own Use, finding them necessaries; And also to provide for the Custody of Lunatics and their Estates, without taking the Profits thereof to our own use. And Whereas, while such Idiots and Lunatics and their Estates remain under our immediate Care, great Trouble and Charges may arise to such as shall have occasion to resort unto Us for Directions respecting such Idiots and Lunatics and their Estates, We have thought fit to entrust you with the Care and Commitment of the Custody of the said Idiots and Lunatics and their Estates. And We do by these Presents give and grant unto you full Power and Authority, without expecting any further special Warrant from Us, from time to time to give, order, and warrant for the preparing of Grants of the Custody of such

Custodian of the public seal.

Power to administer oaths of allegiance.

To appoint justices and officers of the law.

To pardon and reprieve.

To pass grants for the custody of lunatics and their estates.

To pass grants for the custody of lunatics and their estates.

Idiots and Lunatics and their Estates as are or shall be found by Inquisitions thereof to be taken by the Judges of Our Court of Civil Jurisdiction, and thereupon to make and pass Grants and Commitments under our Great Seal of our said Territory of the Custodies of all and every such Idiots and Lunatics and their Estates to such Person or Persons Suitors in that behalf as, according to the Rules of Law and the Use and Practice in those and the like Cases, you shall judge meet for that Trust, the said Grants and Commitments to be made in such manner and form, as nearly as may be, as hath been heretofore used and accustomed in making the same under the Great Seal of Great Britain, and to contain such apt and convenient Covenants Provisions and Agreements on the Parts of the Committees and Grantees to be performed, and such Security to be by them given, as shall be requisite and needful. And We do hereby give and grant unto you, the said L. McQuarie, by yourself or by your Captains or Commanders, by you to be authorized, full Power and Authority to levy, arm, muster, command, and employ all Persons whatsoever residing within Our said Territory and its Dependencies under your Government, and as occasion shall serve, to march from one place to another, or to embark them for the resisting and withstanding all Enemies, Pirates, and Rebels, both at Sea and Land, and such Enemies, Pirates, and Rebels, if there shall be occasion to pursue and prosecute in or out of the limits of our said Territory and its Dependencies and (if it shall so please God) to vanquish, apprehend, and take, and being taken according to Law to put to Death or keep and preserve alive at your discretion, and to execute Martial Law in time of Invasion or at other Times when by Law it may be executed and to do and execute all and every other Thing and Things which to our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief doth or ought of right to belong; and We do hereby give and grant unto you full Power and Authority to erect, raise, and build in our said Territory and its Dependencies such and so many Forts, Platforms, Castles, Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and Fortifications as you shall judge necessary, and the same or any of them to fortify and furnish with Ordnance and Ammunition, and all sorts of Arms fit and necessary for the Security and Defence of the same, and the same again or any of them to demolish or dismantle as may be most convenient. And forasmuch as divers Mutinies and Disorders may happen by Persons shipped and employed at Sea during the time of War, and to the end that such Persons as shall be shipped and employed at Sea during the time of War may be better governed and ordered, We do hereby give and grant unto you, the said L. McQuarie full Power and Authority to constitute

To levy armed forces.

To proclaim martial law.

To erect fortifications.

and appoint Captains, Lieutenants, Masters of Ships, and other Commanders and officers, and to grant to such Captains, Lieutenants, Masters of Ships, and other Commanders and officers Commissions to execute the Law Martial during the time of War, according to the directions of an Act passed in the 22nd year of the Reign of our late Royal Grandfather, intituled "An Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of Parliament the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships, Vessels, and Forces by Sea" as the same is altered by an Act passed in the 19th year of our Reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend an Act made in the 22nd year of the Reign of His late Majesty King Geo. the 2nd, intituled 'An Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one Act of Parliament the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships, Vessels, and Forces by Sea,'" and to use such Proceedings, Authorities, Punishments, Corrections, and Executions upon any offender or offenders who shall be mutinous, seditious, disorderly, or any way unruly either at Sea or during the time of their Abode or residence in any of the Ports, Harbours, or Bays of our said Territory, as the Case shall be found to require, according to Martial Law and the said Directions during the time of War as aforesaid. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to the enabling you or any by your Authority to hold Plea or have any Jurisdiction of any offence, Cause, Matter, or Thing committed or done upon the High Sea or within any of the Havens, Rivers, or Creeks of our said Territory and its Dependencies under your Government by any Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Master, Officer, Seaman, Soldier, or other Person whatsoever, who shall be in active Service and Pay in or on Board any of our Ships of War or other Vessels acting by immediate Commission or Warrant from our Commiss'rs for executing the office of our High Admiral of our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or from our High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being, under the Seal of our Admiralty; But that such Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Master, Officer, Seaman, Soldier, or other Person so offending shall be left to be proceeded against and tried as the Merits of their offences shall require, either by Commission under our Great Seal of this Kingdom as the Statute of the 28th of King Henry the 8th directs, or by Commission from our Comm'rs for executing the office of our High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or from our High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being according to the aforesaid Act, intituled "An Act for amending, explaining, and

To exercise
sovereign naval
powers.

With certain
limitations.

reducing into one act of Parliament the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships, Vessels, and Forces by Sea," as the same is altered by an act passed in the 19th year of our Reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend an act passed in the 22nd Year of His late Majesty King Geo. the 2nd, intituled 'An Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of Parliament the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships, Vessels, and Forces by Sea.'" Provided nevertheless that all Disorders and Misdemeanours committed on Shore by any Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Master, Officer, Seaman, Soldier, or any other Person whatsoever belonging to any of our Ships of War or other Vessels acting by immediate Commission or Warrant from our Commiss'srs for executing the office of our High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or from our High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being under the Seal of our Admiralty, may be tried and punished, according to the Laws of the Place where any such Disorders, offences, and Misdemeanours shall be committed on Shore, notwithstanding such offender be in our actual Service and borne in our Pay on board any such our Ships of War or other Vessels acting by immediate Commission from our Commissioners for executing the office of our High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or from our High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being as aforesaid, so as he shall not receive any Protection for the avoiding of Justice for such offences committed on Shore from any pretence of his being employed in our Service at Sea. Our Will and Pleasure is that all Public Monies which shall be raised be issued out by Warrant from you, and disposed of by you for the Support of the Government, or for such other purposes as shall be particularly directed, and not otherwise. And We do hereby give and grant unto you full Power and Authority to agree for such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments as shall be in our Power to dispose of, and them to grant to any Person or Persons upon such Terms and upon such moderate Quit-Rents, Services, and Acknowledgements to be thereupon reserved unto Us according to such Instructions as shall be given to you under our Sign-Manual, which said Grants are to pass and be sealed by our Seal of our said Territory and its Dependencies, and, being entered upon record by such officer or officers as you shall appoint thereunto, shall be good and effectual in Law against Us, our Heirs and Successors. And We do hereby give you, the said L. McQuarie, full Power to appoint Fairs, Marts, and

The trial of offences committed at sea.

Power to control finances.

To grant land.

To control commerce.

Markets, as also such and so many Ports, Harbours, Bays, Havens, and other places for the conveniency and security of Shipping, and for the better loading and unloading of Goods and Merchandizes, as by you shall be thought fit and necessary.

To control
commerce.

And We do hereby require and command all Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all other Inhabitants of our said Territory and its Dependencies, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto you, the said L. McQuarie, in the Execution of this our Commission, and of the Powers and Authorities herein contained; and in Case of your Death or Absence out of our said Territory, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting unto such Person as shall be appointed by Us to be our L't-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of our said Territory and its Dependencies, To whom We do therefore, by these Presents, give and grant all and singular the Powers and Authorities herein granted, to be by him executed and enjoyed during our Pleasure, or until your Arrival within our said Territory and its Dependencies; and if upon your Death or Absence out of our said Territory and its Dependencies there be no Person upon the place commissioned or appointed by Us to be our L't-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of our said Territory and its Dependencies, our Will and Pleasure is that the Officer highest in Rank who shall be at the time of your Death or Absence upon Service within the same, and who shall take the Oaths and subscribe the Declaration appointed to be taken and subscribed by You, or by the Commander-in-Chief of our said Territory and its Dependencies, shall take upon him the Administration of the Government, and execute our said Commission and Instructions, and the several Powers and authorities therein contained, in the same manner and to all Intents and Purposes as other our Lieut.-Governor or Commander-in-Chief should or ought to do in Case of your Absence, until your return, or in all Cases until our further Pleasure be known therein.

Provision
for vacancy
in office.

And We do hereby declare, ordain, and appoint that You, the said Lachlan Macquarie, shall and may hold, execute, and enjoy the office and Place of our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our said Territory and its Dependencies, together with all and singular the Powers and Authorities hereby granted unto You, for and during our Will and Pleasure: In Witness whereof, We have caused these, our Letters to be made Patent.

Term of office.

Witness Ourselves at Westminster, the 8th day of May, 1809, In the Forty-ninth year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

BATHURST & BATHURST.

Instructions to
Governor
Macquarie.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE'S INSTRUCTIONS.*

George R.

INSTRUCTIONS for Our Trusty and Well-beloved Lachlan Macquarie, Esquire, Our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over Our Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, or to the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the said Territory for the time being. Given at Our Court at Saint James's the 9th day of May, 1809, In the 49th Year of Our Reign.

1. With these, Our Instructions, you will receive Our Commission under Our Great Seal, constituting and appointing you to be Our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Our Territory called New South Wales, extending from the Northern Cape or extremity of the Coast called Cape York, in the Latitude of Ten Degrees Thirty-Seven Minutes South, to the Southern Extremity of the said Territory of New South Wales, or South Cape, in the Latitude of Forty-three Degrees Thirty-Nine Minutes South, and of all the Country inland to the Westward, as far as the one hundred and thirty-fifth Degree of East Longitude, reckoning from the Meridian of Greenwich, including all the Islands adjacent in the Pacific Ocean, within the Latitudes aforesaid of $10^{\circ} 37'$ South and $43^{\circ} 39'$ South, and of all Towns, Garrisons, Castles, Forts, and all other Fortifications or other Military Works which now are or may be hereafter erected upon the said Territory or any of the said Islands, with directions to obey such Orders and Instructions as shall from time to time be given to you under our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council; you are, therefore, to take upon you the Execution of the Trust We have reposed in you; and as soon as conveniently may be, with all due solemnity, to cause Our said Commission under Our Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting You Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief as aforesaid, to be read and published.

2. It is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that you do pursue such Measures as are necessary for the Peace and Security of the same, and for the safety and preservation of the Public Stores and Stock of every description, and that you do proceed without delay to the Cultivation of the Lands, the curing of Fish, and other Provisions, distributing the Convicts for those and other purposes in such manner and under such Inspectors or Overseers and under such Regulations as may appear to you to be necessary and best calculated for procuring Supplies of Grain and Ground Provisions, and for curing Fish and other Provisions, and for rendering their Services most useful to the Community. The

Territorial
jurisdiction.

Commission
to be read in
public.

General
instructions.

* Note 61.

Assortment of Tools and Utensils which have been from time to time provided for the use of the Convicts and other Persons who compose the said Settlement are to be distributed according to your discretion, guided by such further Instructions as you may receive from Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and according to the Employment assigned to the several Persons. In the distribution, however, you will use every proper degree of Economy, and be careful that the Commissary do transmit an Account of the Issues from time to time to the Commissioners of Our Treasury and to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, to enable them to Judge of the propriety or Expediency of granting farther Supplies. The Clothing of the Convicts, and the Provisions issued to them and the Civil and Military Establishments, must be accounted for in the same manner, pursuant to such Instructions in that behalf as you from time to time shall receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Instructions to
Governor
Macquarie.

Issue of stores.

3. And Whereas the Commissioners of Our Admiralty have commissioned certain of Our Ships to be employed at Our said Settlement under your Orders for the purpose of supplying the same with live Stock and other necessaries from such Places as shall be found most convenient for that purpose, you are, in consequence thereof, to consider the providing such Supplies as an object of the first importance, and you are to follow, without delay, such directions in the Execution thereof as you shall from time to time receive from Us under Our Sign Manual, or from one of Our Principal Secretaries of State in that behalf. And all such live Stock as shall be brought into Our said Settlement by means of Our aforesaid Ships, or otherwise at the Public Expence, are to be considered as Public Stock and for the use of the Settlers and emancipated Convicts, being Settlers, and under no pretext whatever to be sold, given away, made over, or transferred by them, or any of them, to whom such live Stock shall be granted by you without your special leave and Licence in writing first had and obtained for that purpose, on pain of forfeiting the same, which shall in such Case revert and be added to the Public Stock of Our said Settlement.

The importation
of salt
provisions and
live stock.

4. And as the increase of the Stock of Animals must depend entirely upon the Measures you may adopt for their preservation, you are hereby particularly Charged and directed to be extremely cautious in preventing all Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. (which are to be preserved as much as possible for propagating the Breed of such Animals) from being slaughtered or taken away from Our said Settlement on any pretext whatsoever by any Vessels or Craft which shall come there, until a Competent Stock

The preservation
of live stock.

Instructions to
Governor
Macquarie.

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 originally been obtained.

The products
of convict
labour to be
the property
of the crown.

5. It is Our Will and Pleasure that the Productions of all descriptions acquired by the labour of the Convicts shall be considered as a Public Stock, which We so far leave to your disposal that such parts thereof as may be requisite for the Subsistence of the said Convicts and their Families, or the Subsistence of the Civil and Military Establishment of the Settlement, may be applied by you to that use; the remainder of such productions you will reserve as a provision for such further number of Convicts as you may expect will from time to time be sent from hence to be employed under your direction in the manner pointed out in these Our Instructions to you; and you are always to take care, on the Arrival of such Convicts, to obtain an Assignment to you, or the Governor-in-Chief for the time being, from the Masters of the Ships bringing the said Convicts of the Servitude of such Convicts whose Services are assigned, either for the remainder of the Terms which shall be specified in their several Sentences or Orders of Transportation, or for such less time as shall be specified in their respective Sentences in that behalf.

The assignment
of the services
of convicts.

Voyages of
discovery
to be made.

6. And Whereas We are desirous that some further Information should be obtained at the Several Ports or Harbours upon the Coast and the Islands contiguous thereto within the limits of your Government, you are, whenever any of Our said Ships can be conveniently spared for that purpose, to send one or more of them upon that Service; you are to endeavour by every possible means to extend your Intercourse with the Natives, and to conciliate their Affections, enjoining all Our Subjects to live in Amity and Kindness with them. And if any of Our Subjects shall wantonly destroy them, or give them any unnecessary interruption in the exercise of their several Occupations, It is Our Will and Pleasure that you do cause such Offenders to be brought to punishment according to the degree of the Offence; you will endeavour to procure from time to time accounts of the Numbers of Natives inhabiting the Neighbourhood of Our said Settlement, and report your Opinion to one of Our Secretaries of State in what Manner the Intercourse with these People may be turned to the Advantage thereof.

Intercourse
with the
natives.

The observance
of religion.

7. And it is further Our Royal Will and Pleasure that you, by all proper methods, enforce a due observance of Religion and good Order among the Inhabitants of the said Settlement, and that you do take particular care that all possible attention be paid to the due celebration of Public Worship.

8. And Whereas it hath been represented to Us that great Evils have arisen from the unrestrained Importation of Spirits into Our said Settlement from Vessels touching there, whereby both the Settlers and Convicts have been induced to barter and exchange their live Stock and other necessary Articles for the said Spirits, to their particular loss and detriment, as well as to that of Our said Settlement at large, We do, therefore, strictly enjoin you, on pain of Our utmost displeasure, to Order and direct that no Spirits shall be landed from any Vessel coming to Our said Settlement without your consent, or that of our Governor-in-Chief for the time being, previously obtained for that purpose, which Orders and Directions you are to signify to all Captains or Masters of Ships immediately on their Arrival at Our said Settlement; and you are at the same time to take the most effectual measures that the said Orders and Directions shall be strictly obeyed and complied with.

Instructions to
Governor
Macquarie.
The importation
of spirits.

9. And whereas we have by Our Commission, bearing date 24th day of May, 1805, given and granted unto you full power and authority to emancipate and discharge from their servitude any of the Convicts under your superintendance who shall from their good Conduct and a Disposition to Industry be deserving of favor, It is Our Will and Pleasure that in every such case you do issue your Warrant to the Surveyor of Lands to make Surveys of and mark out in Lots such Lands upon the said Territory as may be necessary for their use; and when it shall be done, that you do pass Grants thereof with all convenient Speed to any of the said Convicts so emancipated, in such proportions, and under such Conditions and acknowledgements, as shall hereafter be specified, Vizt.: To every Male shall be granted 30 Acres of Land, and in case he shall be married 20 Acres more; and for every Child who may be with them at the Settlement at the time of making the said Grant, a further quantity of Ten Acres, free of all Fees, Taxes, Quit-Rents, or other Acknowledgements whatsoever for the Space of Ten Years: provided that the person to whom the said Land shall have been granted shall reside within the space, and proceed to the Cultivation and Improvement thereof, reserving only to Us such Timber as may be growing, or to grow hereafter, upon the said Land, which may be fit for Naval purposes, and an Annual Quit-Rent of Sixpence for every Thirty Acres after the Expiration of the Term or Time before mentioned; you will cause Copies of such Grants as may be passed to be preserved, and make a regular return of the said Grants to the Commissioners of Our Treasury and the Lords of the Committee of Our Privy Council for Trade and Plantations.

The granting
of land to
emancipists.

Instructions to
Governor
Macquarie.

10. And Whereas it is likely to happen that the Convicts who may, after their Emancipation, in consequence of this Instruction, be put in possession of Lands, will not have the means of proceeding to their Cultivation without the Public aid, It is Our Will and Pleasure that you do cause every such Person you may so emancipate to be supplied with such a quantity of Provisions as may be sufficient for the Subsistence of himself, and also of his Family, until such a time as their joint labour may reasonably be expected to enable them to provide for themselves, together with an assortment of Tools and Utensils, and such a proportion of Seed, Grain, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c., as may be proper, and can be spared from the General Stock of the Settlement.

Assistance to
be given to
emancipists.

Prohibition
of foreign
intercourse.

11. And Whereas it is Our Royal Intention that every sort of Intercourse between Our said Settlement, or other Places, which may be hereafter established on the Coast of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and the Settlements of Our East India Company, as well as the Coast 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 by every possible means, It is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that you do not upon any account allow Craft of any sort to be built for the use of private Individuals which might enable them to effect such Intercourse, and that you do prevent any Vessels which may at any time hereafter arrive at the said Settlement from any of the Ports beforementioned from having Communication with any of the Inhabitants residing within your Government without first receiving especial permission from you for that purpose.

Grants of land
to free settlers.

12. And Whereas certain of Our Subjects now resident within Our said Settlement, and others from hence or from other parts of Our Dominions, may be desirous of becoming Settlers in Our said Settlement, Our Will and Pleasure is that in case such Person shall apply to you for Grants of Land, you do afford them every Encouragement that can be given in that undertaking without subjecting the Public to Expence, and that Grants of Land to such Amount as you shall judge proper shall be made out for each Person Applying, not exceeding 100 Acres over and above the quantity hereinbefore directed to be granted to such Convicts as shall be emancipated or discharged from their servitude, free of all Fees, Taxes, Quit-Rents, and other acknowledgements for the space of Ten Years, but after the Expiration of that time to be liable to an Annual Quit-Rent of One Shilling for every Fifty Acres.

13. It is nevertheless Our Royal Intention, in cases of any peculiarly Meritorious Settler, or well-deserving Emancipated

Convict becoming a Settler as aforesaid, that you shall be at liberty to enlarge the said Grants so respectively to be made to such Settler or Emancipated Convict as aforesaid, by the addition of such further number of Acres to be Granted to them respectively as you in your Discretion shall judge proper, subject, nevertheless, to Our Approbation thereof, upon your transmitting to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, which you are hereby directed to do by the first Opportunity, your Reasons for making the same.

Instructions to Governor Macquarie.

The granting of additional lands.

14. And Whereas such Persons as are or may become Settlers upon Our said Continent of New South Wales, or the said Islands dependent thereupon, may be desirous of availing themselves of the labor of part of the Convicts who are or may be sent there, It is Our Will and Pleasure that in case there should be a prospect of their employing any of the said Convicts to Advantage, that you assign to each Grantee the Service of any number of them that you may judge sufficient to answer their purpose on Condition of their maintaining, feeding, and clothing such Convicts in such manner as shall appear satisfactory to you, or to Our Governor of New South Wales for the time being.

The assignment of convicts.

15. You are to take care that all Grants to be given of Lands in Our said Continent or Islands be made out in due form, and that the Conditions required by these Our Instructions be particularly and expressly mentioned in the respective Grants, that the same may be properly registered, and that regular Returns thereof be transmitted by the proper Officers to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, and to the Committee of Our Privy Council appointed for all Matters of Trade and Foreign Plantations, within the space of Twelve Months after the passing of such Grant.

The method of granting lands.

16. It is also Our Will and Pleasure that in all Grants of Land to be made by you as aforesaid, regard be had to the profitable and unprofitable Acres, so that each Grantee may have a proportionable number of one sort and of the other, as likewise that the breadth of each Tract to be hereafter Granted be one-Third of the length of such Tract, and that the length of such Tract do not extend along the Banks of any Bay or River, but into the Mainland, that thereby the said Grantees may have each a Convenient share of what Accommodation the said Harbour or Rivers may afford for Navigation or otherwise.

General conditions for land grants.

17. It is also Our Will and Pleasure that between every thousand Acres of Land so to be allotted to Settlers or emancipated Convicts, being Settlers as aforesaid, you do reserve not less than five hundred Acres adjacent thereto for the Benefit of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, which spaces so reserved you are not to

Reservations for the crown.

Instructions to
Governor
Macquarie.

Grant without Our especial Direction and Licence; but you are at liberty to Lease the same for any term not exceeding Fourteen Years, and on such Terms and Conditions as you shall judge advantageous to Our Service, subject to such Orders as shall be given to you in that Behalf Under Our Sign Manual, or by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

The formation
of townships.

18. And Whereas it has been found by Experience that the Settling of Planters in Townships* hath very much redounded to their Advantage, not only with respect to the Assistance they have been able to afford each other in their Civil Concerns, but likewise with regard to their Security, you are therefore to lay out Townships of a convenient size and extent in such Places as you in your discretion shall judge most proper, having, as far as may be, Natural Boundaries extending up into the Country, and comprehending a necessary part of the Sea Coast where it can be conveniently had.

The building
of towns.

19. You are also to cause a proper place in the most convenient part of each Township to be marked out for the Building of a Town sufficient to contain such a number of Families as you shall judge proper to Settle there, with Town and Pasture Lots convenient to each Tenement, taking care that the said Town be laid out upon or as near as conveniently may be to some Navigable River or the Sea Coast; and you are also to reserve to Us proper quantities of Land in such Township for the following purposes, Vizt., for Erecting Fortifications and Barracks or for other Military or Naval Services, and more particularly for the Building a Town Hall and such other Public Edifices as you shall deem necessary, and also for the growth and production of Naval Timber if there are any Woodlands fit for that purpose.

Reservation of
church lands.

20. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that a Particular Spot in or as near each Town as possible be set apart for the Building of a Church, and Four Hundred Acres adjacent thereto allotted for the Maintenance of a Minister, and Two hundred for a Schoolmaster.

Fees on land
grants.

21. And whereas it is necessary that a reasonable Compensation shall be made to the Surveyor-General of Our Lands for Surveying and laying out the said Lands for the use of such persons who may be disposed to become Settlers in the said Continent or Islands dependent thereupon, We have thought fit to Establish the Table of Fees hereunto annexed, which you are to allow him to demand from all Persons whatsoever, excepting the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Detachment of Our Marine Corps, or to the Convicts Emancipated or discharged, who are not to be subjected to the Payment of such Fees.

* Note 62.

22. You are to cause the above mentioned Table of Fees to be hung up in one of the most Public Places, that all Persons concerned may be apprized of the Charges which may be demanded from them on their taking up Lands within the said Continent or Islands dependent thereon. Instructions to Governor Macquarie.

G.R.

LIST OF FEES UPON GRANTS OF LAND.

Schedule of fees on land grants.

Governor's Fees.

	£	s.	d.
For the Great Seal to every Grant not exceeding 1,000 Acres	0	5	0
For all Grants exceeding 1,000 Acres for every 1,000 each Grant contains	0	2	6
For a Licence of Occupation	0	5	0

Secretary's Fees.

For every Grant and passing the Seal of the Province if under 1,000 Acres	0	5	0
Between 1,000 and 5,000 Acres	0	10	0
All above	0	15	0
In Grants of Land where the Number of Proprietors shall exceed Twenty each right	0	2	6
In Do. where the Number of Proprietors shall not exceed Twenty the same as for Grants in proportion to the quantity of Land.			
For every Licence of Occupation of Land	0	2	6
For every Grant of Land from 1,000 to 20,000 Acres take for the first 1,000 Acres 15 Shillings and for every 1,000 Acres more	0	2	6

Fees to be taken by the Chief Surveyor of Land.

For every Lot under 100 Acres	0	2	6
From 100 to 500 Acres	0	5	0
Above 500 Acres	0	7	6
Every Township if above Twenty rights each right	0	2	6

Auditors' Fees.

For Auditing every Grant	0	3	4
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Register's Fees.

For recording a Grant of Land for or under 500 Acres ..	0	1	3
For recording a Grant of Land from 500 to 1,000 Acres ..	0	2	6
For every 1,000 Acres to the Amount of 20,000	0	0	6
For recording a Grant of a Township	1	0	0

T. W. PLUMMER* TO COLONEL MACQUARIE.

Dear Sir, No. 1, Park-st., Westminster, 4th May, 1809.

1809.
4 May.

In conformity to the permission with which you have honor'd me, of troubling you with a few suggestions respecting the Colony of New South Wales, I beg to submit to your consideration the following remarks:—From the defects which are apparent in the system of Government hitherto prevailing in that Colony, and the ill consequences which have resulted from them, Suggestions for reforms in the colony.

* Note 63.

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and especially from the absolute omission of Parliamentary sanction to the greater part of the Colonial Government, I deem myself warranted in saying that no case ever occurred in which the interference of the Legislature was more urgently required, or could be more advantageously applied, than in the enactment of an entirely new code of regulations for New South Wales. Aided by such interference, I pledge myself to prove that this colony will not only become one of the most valuable appendages of the British Empire as a mere colony, but also that it is capable of speedily and completely accomplishing its original design of being a school of reform to the convicts in general who are transported there.

New
legislation
required.

Future
prospects of
the colony.

To enter at large into all the points connected with this very important question would neither suit the limits of the present communication nor, to one so well-informed on the subject as yourself, would it be necessary. I will, therefore, confine myself to those points which are of more peculiar consequence as forming the basis of the system I presume to recommend, leaving the *minutia* to more convenient discussion.

Objectives
desired by
reforms.

As the general outline of the proposed system, I would observe that my great object has been to strengthen the hands of the Colonial Government as much as possible—to facilitate the exercise by simplifying and defining the functions of the different constituted authorities—in a word, to combine a strong and energetic executive power with as great a portion of private liberty and public privilege as the nature of the colony and its peculiar local circumstances will admit.

Proposed
advisory
council for
the governor.

And with this view, reserving to the Governor all the plenitude of permanent personal authority—all those ample discretionary powers, which in cases of emergency are so necessary to belong to his character as presiding over so distant a colony and composed of such discordant materials—I am desirous to give him the assistance of another constituted body, which, without in the smallest degree diminishing or controuling his authority, will relieve him from some of the details at present annexed to his office, not only vexatious in themselves, but inevitably calculated to render him unpopular, and over which, by the proposed arrangement, he will retain the same or even greater *controul without the inconvenience alluded to.*

Advantages of
a council.

The Constituted Body to which I refer is a Council. In those British Colonies where, from the smallness of the Community, or some other cause, the establishment of an Assembly has been deemed eligible, we invariably find a Council. The usefulness of this body is equally evident and important. As advisers on public measures, as a tribunal of Appeal from the lower Courts of

Justice, and especially as a medium of Colonial legislation, a council is most essential. In the actual state, however, of New South Wales, care must be taken so to constitute this body as to give the full benefit of its various functions without interfering with that salutary interposing discretional power, which, especially on political emergencies, must be confided to the Governor. I have, however, but little apprehension that the Governor would ever find it necessary to dispence with a Council constituted as I propose this to be—a *deliberative Legislative and Judicial*, but not an *Executive* body; on the contrary, I conceive it would in all cases strengthen his hands, while their sanction, united to his authority, would render strong measures if required more palatable, and at all events divide the responsibility. But it will still be right that in all cases where the Governor may for special reasons chuse either to act without consulting the Council, or differing from them in opinion, think proper to embrace the whole responsibility of any particular measure, that then he should be fully empowered to do so, entering the fact on the records of the Council, as is the custom in similar cases in our East India Settlements.

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Proposed
functions of
the council.

The following is the plan I would propose in the formation of this Council vizt., That it should consist of seven members—(say) the Governor, the Lieut.-Governor or second in command in the Colony, the Commander of the Naval Force on the station, the Secretary to the Colony or Public Secretary, the Chief Judge, and two principal Inhabitants.

Constitution of
the council.

The five first would, of course, be permanent in virtue of their respective offices, and from their Official characters it is fair to suppose would give a complete majority and preponderating influence to the Colonial Government. The two latter, I would submit, might be chosen in a mode which might avoid the inconvenience of a popular election (an event not at all of safe experiment in such a Colony as New South Wales), and yet give the Inhabitants the benefit of that local knowledge and joint interest which, as Members of the same Community, they may fairly be supposed to possess. At the same time an opportunity would be afforded to the Governor of dispensing an honorary distinction, not only gratifying to those who actually possess it, but to all those who, by their eligibility to the same office, would look forward to it in future, thus giving to the Government a support, while to the people it held out a protection.

Majority to be
held by official
members.

It has hitherto been the custom to select certain of the most respectable inhabitants of the Colony to act as *Magistrates*; where, then, would be the difficulty that—either by election out of their own body, or by seniority, as in the succession of Mayors

Elective
members to be
chosen by the
magistrates.

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Elective
members to be
chosen by the
magistrates.

to Corporations in England—two Gentlemen should be chosen *Annually, Biennially*, or perhaps (as the whole number of Magistrates is not great) *Triennially*, to sit as the Colonial Representatives in the Council, suspending their functions as Magistrates in the interim as being absorbed in the superior office? This suspension of their Magisterial powers would, in fact, be necessary, inasmuch as, in consequence of the Council being a Court of Appeal, they might otherwise, as Members of the Council, have to decide on Appeals where they had as Magistrates pronounced the previous sentence.

Probable
relief afforded
the governor by
the council.

Without enlarging further on the functions of the proposed Council, I would conclude the subject with pointing out two most essential circumstances of *personal* benefit to the Governor; the one is that he will thereby be relieved from the necessity of imposing taxes by his own sole authority; and the other, that he will delegate to the Council the office of hearing and deciding Appeals—an employment not only vexatious in itself and troublesome from its great occupation of time, but as the constant disputes which prevail in the Colony have brought at different periods almost every individual before the Governor, and as his award could not easily give satisfaction to both parties, there must have been, on many occasions, great ill-will and discontent against him in consequence.

Agricultural
problems.

Prevention of Scarcity, Encouragement to Agriculture, &c., &c.—One of the most serious evils to which the Colony of New South Wales has been liable is an occasional scarcity of Grain. This has arisen partly from the situation of the principal Agricultural settlement on the banks of the River Hawkesbury, which is subject to sudden inundations, sweeping away in an instant the produce of a whole harvest; and the effect of these accidents has always been more severely felt in consequence of the mistaken economy which has frequently prevailed on the part of the Colonial Government in not laying in a fresh stock of Grain in the public Stores till the old one was completely exhausted, and generally waiting till the Harvest in order to procure it at a cheaper rate. A melancholy instance of this erroneous policy occurred two years since, when a sudden and violent flood having destroyed the harvests on the banks of the Hawkesbury, then on the point of being got in, the public store was found totally destitute of any supply, and for several months the Colony experienced all the horrors of impending famine. Nor is this the only instance of the kind; some years since a similar flood happened, and placed the Colony in the most distressful circumstances. In the single article of flour sent from this Country, it cost Government nearly twenty thousand pounds.

But it is not merely to the inundations of the River Hawkesbury that we are to ascribe the occasional scarcity in New South Wales—it is to be attributed in a most material degree to the want of proper encouragement to Agriculture. The average crops of the Colony are *generally more* than the consumption, and would be considerably increased if the Farmer had any means of disposing of the surplus of his Crop in an abundant year; but the only means of consumption having hitherto been for mere food, the price of grain in abundant years is so much reduced that it will not pay the cultivation and the increased expences of getting in a larger Crop, and the consequence has naturally been that the Farmers have become careless of raising a large crop when a smaller one would pay them so much better.

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Results of the
want of a
market for
grain.

The best proof of the truth of this Statement will be found in the fact that out of one hundred and fifty thousand acres located by the Crown, scarcely seventeen thousand are cleared and in cultivation. The only effectual remedy in this case, evidently, is to create a market for the purchase of Grain equal to that surplus quantity which ought always to be found in the Colony, as a protection against unforeseen scarcity, and this is to be done in either of two modes, vizt. :—

Creation of a
market.

- 1st. That Government should always have such a quantity of Grain in public store.
- 2dly. That a source of demand should be created which shall, independently of the interference of Government, make it the interest of Individuals to raise as large crops as possible.

To the first of these plans there appears great objection. It would not only occasion a very considerable and permanent expence to Government for the purchase of this grain, but in the event of two abundant years following each other, would either cause a great loss to Government if they renewed such annual purchase with a large stock already on hand, or else, from the depreciated value of grain should Government refuse to renew such purchase, throw upon the Farmer the very loss in question.

Probable
results of
government
purchases.

The first plan, therefore, being decidedly ineligible, I would propose the second, and beg to assert that a source of demand can be created, which would not only give the most ample encouragement to the Farmer, and avert all danger of famine, without the *smallest expence* to Government; but, on the contrary, afford an extensive and popular source of Revenue. The Source in question is to be found in the establishment of a *Public Distillery* under *particular modifications*.

Proposed
establishment
of a public
distillery.

I am well aware that Government has hitherto prohibited the *distillation of Spirits* in this Colony altogether, and for the wisest

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Spirits
distributed by
government.

purposes. To have suffered the free access of the lower Classes of the Community to Spirits would certainly have risked the most dangerous consequences, and could not be too strictly guarded against; but while the vigilance of Government was wisely directed to prevent the unrestrained and improper use of Spirits, it has yet invariably been the custom to allow of their importation in limited quantities, which were deposited in the King's store, and issued by permit as circumstances required. So necessary, indeed, has it been found to admit the introduction of a certain quantity of Spirits under these restrictions, that when the supply in British Vessels by any accident has failed, Spirits have been purchased from American traders touching at the Colony, *at the serious sacrifice of every piece of coin it contained, money being the only payment which would be taken.* I am, therefore, justified in asserting that a moderate supply of spirits, issued as already stated, under proper restrictions, is not only admissible, but absolutely necessary to the Colony. This being allowed, the only question: What is the most safe and advantageous method of bringing this quantity of spirits into the market? And I would answer,—By the medium of a Distillery, under the following regulations:—

Proposed
regulations
to control a
distillery.

That a Company should be formed, who, embarking a certain capital in the concern, should be allowed the exclusive privilege of distilling from Grain for a limited term of years under similar regulations to those of the Excise in England (for organizing which a proper person might be sent out from the Excise Office here).

That, in order to avoid the mischief arising from too easy an access by the lower class of people on account of the low price of spirits, a duty of 4s. or 5s. pr. Gallon should be levied.

That the Company should always have in store a quantity of Grain at least equal to six months' consumption by the whole colony.

That the purchases of Grain by the Company should always be made in the public market, and the price of each purchase regularly entered in a Book.

That in the event of scarcity at any time, the distillery of grain should be stopped (this point, of course, to be regulated by the price of grain), and Government be allowed to take the stock on hand for public use, at the prime cost, adding a certain rate for storage, interest of money, &c., as may be fixed.

That in the event of any fraud on the Revenue, either by Consumers or the Company, a very severe punishment should be incurred; if by the Company, and the case were flagrant, perhaps the forfeiture of their privilege should follow. All private stills should also be forbidden under severe penalties.

That, as an encouragement to the preference of Colonial Spirit, the Colonial Legislature might put a very *heavy duty* on all spirits *imported from Europe*, and altogether *prohibit* those from America.

1809.
4 May.

Tariff
protection for
colonial spirits.

If this plan is considered, it will be found to accomplish these essential points—Of encouraging the farmer by an additional and permanent market; Of preventing scarcity without imposing upon Government the expence of purchases under circumstances so disadvantageous; And of raising a revenue which would progressively and rapidly increase with the benefit itself conferr'd upon the Colony.

Advantages of
proposed
scheme.

Taking the population of New South Wales and its dependencies at 13,000, and supposing that they will annually consume 30,000 gallons of Spirit, which is scarcely above two gallons annually for each person, it would yield on a duty of five shillings p'r Gallon, which I conceive not to be more than it would properly bear, £7,500 p'r Annum, and allowing £1,500 per annum for the utmost expence of collecting it, as there would be only one place to superintend, it leaves £6,000 per annum nett revenue available either in reduction of the present Colonial expences, or to defray the cost of such new Establishments in the Colony as might be required. There is another point connected with this question which would not only be an advantage to the Company itself, but to the Colony at large, and that is to permit the issue of promissory or, more properly, Colonial Bank-notes, payable on demand, to the value of the Stock of Grain which by stipulation the Distillery Company must always have in store. Independently of the large capital *otherwise* embarked in this concern, the grain in depôt would be an ample pledge for the paper in circulation, and give it that general preference as a Colonial Currency over the mere promissory notes of private individuals which have hitherto, with the exception of a small amount of Government paper, been the only circulating paper medium in the Colony, and which private notes it may easily be conceived, from their unrestrained issue by persons of little or no property, have not only occasioned frequent litigation, but great loss to different members of the community. This plan would also afford the means of preventing in future the highly injurious practice which has hitherto obtained in the Colony of issuing promissory notes or contracts for the delivery of specific quantities of grain without regard to the variation of markets—a practice obviously tending to introduce a species of usury of the most dangerous kind.

Estimated
consumption
of and revenue
from spirits.

Issue of
promissory
notes by
distillery
company.

In short, the many and important advantages of the Distillery plan are too evident to need discussion; and with respect to the possibility of completely and effectually enforcing the Excise

1809.
4 May.

Defects in the
convict
system.

regulations, I would ask whether the same means employed here must not be equally efficacious in New South Wales?

On the defects of the present Convict System, and the means of improving it.—Without imputing blame to those Gentlemen who have hitherto had the direction of the Colony and its dependencies, I may yet be allowed to remark that in no one point of view has the plan of transportation been effectual for the purpose which it was intended to accomplish. It has neither operated to reform the vices nor to extract any advantage from the labour of the Convicts at all adequate to the expence incur'd by their transportation; on the contrary, they have, almost in every instance, been confirmed in their criminal propensities, while their labour has scarcely been sufficiently productive to pay for their bare subsistence. These, and most of the other evils attached to our present system of transportation, may, I conceive, be traced to the following causes, vizt., To the erroneous principle hitherto adopted of transporting Convicts *for a limited period only*, and also the improper *mode of disposing of them, especially the females*, after their arrival in the Colony.

In proof of this observation, I beg to submit the following remarks, vizt. :—

Convicts under
sentence of
seven years'
transportation.

1st. That it frequently occurs, and it is especially unfortunate in the case of Convicts sentenced only to *seven years* transportation, that one or even two years of their term shall have elapsed before they leave Europe for the Colony; and even when no detention of this sort happens, but the full period of residence is to be completed in the colony, still the term is so comparatively short that few *seven-years* Convicts apply themselves to pursuits of an industrious reputable nature.

General conduct
of the convicts.

2nd. The temptations to a disorderly life are so many, and the facility of indulging in them so great, that most of the Convicts of every description, being destitute of any powerful motives to industry, abandon themselves entirely to habits of idleness and debauchery. This evil is materially increased by the custom which prevails of allowing almost every Convict who has behaved decently during the voyage, and can exercise any trade or profession for his own support, to be at large in the Colony without any special controul or obligation, by which means, if he were destitute of habits of industry before his arrival, he is not likely to acquire them afterwards, and he is also thus afforded the opportunity of unrestrained association with many similar Characters, probably former Companions in Crime.

But there is another cause to which the laxity and depravity of public morals is peculiarly imputable. It will perhaps scarcely be believed that, on the arrival of a female Convict ship, the custom

has been to suffer the inhabitants of the Colony each to select one at his pleasure, not only as Servants but as avowed objects of intercourse, which is without even the plea of the slightest previous attachment as an excuse, rendering the whole colony little better than an extensive Brothel, and exposing the offspring of these disgraceful connexions to the risk of an example at once infamous and contagious.

1809.
4 May.
Treatment of
female convicts.

So prevalent has this practice been that it is estimated there are actually at this time about one thousand illegitimate children in the colony of this description.

Illegitimate
children.

The natural influence of these circumstances on the Colony at large must of necessity be highly injurious; but to the Convicts themselves it is peculiarly so, especially those whose sentences are approaching a period, since the impression of their speedy emancipation from Colonial bondage makes them more careless of their conduct in the interim, and giving strength to their bad habits and dispositions, renders it almost impossible to keep them within any restraint at all; While their confirmed depravity constitutes their renewed career in England more desperate and dangerous than ever. Hardened in the practice of crime, their residence in New South Wales has included in it so little of the nature of punishment that the fear of undergoing it a second time is scarcely felt; and if the records of the Old Bailey were examined, I am convinced that the most flagrant criminals will be found among those who have returned from transportation; and further, that the influence and example of these miscreants have operated upon others in a degree infinitely more mischievous and extensive, from the futility of the mode in which the sentence of transportation is carried into effect, neither inflicting punishment nor producing reform.

Want of
reformation
during the
sentence of
a convict.

Great and extensive, however, as these evils undoubtedly are, I beg to submit the following remedy, which I conceive will gradually and completely counteract them.

As the Law now stands, the power of the Judges will not in any case admit of the passing a sentence for more than fourteen years' transportation. The only instances of Convicts being *transported for the whole term of life* are when His Majesty has personally been pleased to commute the sentence of death in certain cases for *perpetual transportation*; now, my wish is that the *Judges* also should have the *discretionary power* of passing sentence of transportation for the *whole term of life*, exercising *this power, however*, I would beg to repeat, not at all by compulsion, but perfectly and *solely* by their *own option*; and I am convinced that under the modifications I am about to point out,

Sentences of
transportation.

1809.
4 May.

this apparently *unlimited* sentence will hereafter be generally adopted in preference to that of a *limited* stipulation, for the following reasons:—1st. That in reality the duration of the sentence will actually be shortened; and, 2ndly, that the reform of the criminal will almost certainly be effected. The proof of these facts will be found in the mode I propose to suggest for the disposal of the Convicts after their arrival in the Colony.

Convicts to be
classified at the
different out-
settlements.

It will be recollected that, in addition to the principal settlement of New South Wales, or Port Jackson, there are other dependent settlements, as those at Newcastle, at Port Dalrymple, at the Derwent, and, if not abandoned, at Norfolk Island. By his present authority the Governor can send the Convicts to and from all these places at his discretion. I am therefore proposing no extension of his power when I recommend that for all future arrivals of Convicts he should arrange to send them in the first instance (according to the nature of their offences) to such one of these dependent settlements where the privations would be greatest and the labour hardest; that after remaining at such place for a given time—say twelve months at least—each convict who had conducted himself properly during such residence should be entitled to claim a certificate of the same, and to be passed on to the next dependent settlement, according to the scale of each in labour and comfort, and receiving in like manner at the second place a similar certificate to the next, and thus gradually entitle himself to arrive at Port Jackson, which should be the highest in the scale of progression. Continuing a certain further time as a servant of the Crown after his arrival in New South Wales, he might then receive a final release from his sentence altogether, and either return to Europe or become a free settler in the Colony at his option. Calculating that a term of seven years would be sufficient to carry him through all these gradations, I would allow, for instance, three years at the three dependent settlements and four years at Port Jackson.

Advantages of
proposed plan.

The equity and advantage of this plan are, in my opinion, clearly manifest for the following reasons:—

- 1st. The certainty of release from his sentence in consequence of good behaviour would give to the Convict a most powerful stimulus to exert himself properly.
- 2ndly. It would divide the various degrees of privation and labour which are inseparable from the respective places fairly among all convicts in rotation.
- 3rdly. It would give to the Convict those habits of industry and good conduct which when once acquired would, it is to be hoped, be permanent.

Besides this, it would afford the most effectual means of preserving good order in every one of the settlements, since I would propose, as part of the regulations, that in the event of any offence or misconduct committed by a Convict, the length of his residence at any one of the settlements before he received his certificate should be increased, or he be sent back a step in the progression, as the case might require.

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4 May.
Systematic
treatment
of convicts.

It would also operate as an useful check upon the free settlers and general inhabitants of all these places, who, for any offence subjecting them to transportation from the Colony (which has frequently occurred), would undergo the same progression.

With respect to Female Convicts, it might not perhaps be practicable to subject them altogether to the same regulations; one thing, however, is decidedly proper, which is, that both in Port Jackson and the dependencies, public Asylums should be established for all those who are not living with their Husbands, in which they might maintain themselves by their own labour, and after a certain period of good behaviour the single women might have small donations of Land and Stock from Government as a sort of Marriage dower if they had an opportunity to marry and settle respectably.

Proposed
treatment of
female convicts.

As a protection to Convicts of every description under this arrangement, I would propose that no certificate of good behaviour at any of the places in question should be delayed or refused without complete legal investigation of the matter before a proper tribunal, and that any superintendent of Convicts, or such other officer to whose office it might belong, who should be proved to have unjustly withheld his certificate from a Convict should be liable to severe punishment.

Routine issue of
certificates
to convicts.

The natural result, then, of such a plan will be eventually to reduce the term of all transportations to *seven years*, except in those cases where further misconduct renders an extension of the sentence necessary. The only objection which appears of any weight is the expence which would be incurred by removing the Convicts from place to place in this rotation; but this will be obviated if we consider—

Reduction of
sentences of
transportation.

Probable
expenditure
on the scheme.

- 1st. That a single ship making an annual voyage, and touching at each place in rotation from Port Jackson, would, from the short distance of these places respectively, soon make the circuit; and as this conveyance would carry the communications which would otherwise be sent to or from the dependencies by other and perhaps special modes, it is fair to presume that the extra expence would be trifling.

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4 May.

2nd. Even if the extra expence should be considerable, will it not be amply repaid by the increased quantity and value of public labour performed by the Convicts at the respective settlements, independently of the general improvements in their character?

Merits of
proposed
reform.

Perhaps it may be said that all these results are to be produced by the Governor's merely establishing such a scale of progressive residence for the Convicts without at all altering the *Law of Transportation*. To this I answer, that in the case of *seven*-years Convicts, as before stated, there is scarcely any motive to good behaviour at all, and with those sentenced for *fourteen* years it could not operate so powerfully as if the length of the term was altogether dependent on their good conduct; and, at all events, let it be considered that it is not desired to make this construction of the law *imperative*, but *discretionary* with the Judges, who will only act upon it in cases where they think it will be advisable and effectual.

I will only add that in this plan I am favor'd with the concurrence of the Recorder of London, who will be allowed to be an important authority in such a question.

Proposed
appointment
of an agent
for the colony
in London.

On the advantage of appointing an Agent for the Colony.— Among other circumstances which, in my opinion, would materially benefit this infant Colony, and facilitate the future arrangement of its concerns with Government at home, is the appointment of some Gentleman in this Country, who, by his information on the subject, is qualified, and by the connection he may have, or the interest he may feel in the Colony, is disposed to perform with fidelity and attention the duties of *public agent* for the Colony. The advantages of such an arrangement to our other Colonies is well known, and I believe at least for the West Indies it is invariably adopted. It does not in the smallest degree interfere with the official communications between the Colonial Government and his Majesty's Ministers, while on all other points which the colonial Government may chuse to pass through his hands, the Agent will frequently be enabled to save much trouble both to the Colony and Government at home, by preparing and submitting the details on which Ministers will afterwards decide. But the duties and advantages of this appointment are too well known to require any further discussion. I will only add, that if you conceive my general information respecting the Colony would render me a competent, as I am certain the interest I feel in its concerns would render me a zealous, agent for the Colony, I should be happy to accept the appointment *free of all emolument whatever*, merely requiring the *reimbursement of any actual expence* I might incur, which might be defrayed by the

Colony itself in a method, which I will explain to you, of the most simple nature.

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4 May.

On Freehold tenures in the town of Sydney, and Grants of Land generally.—The preceding observations chiefly apply to matters of a political nature; there is one of a municipal description which I cannot avoid submitting to you before I conclude—it is that there should be vested in the Governor of New South Wales a power to grant freehold tenures from the Crown within the town of Sydney.* Hitherto, for what reason I cannot well conceive, no grants of land for building within the town have been made for a longer term than fourteen years; the consequence has been that in most cases the private buildings are of a mean and perishable description; in some instances, however, individuals have been induced to expend large sums on Houses and stores which, after a few years, would lapse to the Crown; now, it never can be the wish of Government either to check the investment of money in building, on the one hand, or on the other to deprive individuals of that which they had actually expended. I would therefore submit the propriety of permitting the Governor, not only to grant freehold lands for building in future, but to commute the *present leasehold tenures for freehold on the payment of an adequate fine*;† this privilege might also have annexed to it other stipulations, vizt., for instance, that when any building erected on *leasehold* land was so situated as to obstruct the public street, or be otherwise of public annoyance, that the granting of the *freehold* tenure might be on condition of remedying this evil.

Suggested
freehold tenure
of lands at
Sydney.

Conditions
proposed in
freehold grants.

Another condition of freehold grants might be to stipulate for the expenditure of a certain sum in buildings.

And in *all cases* the freehold tenures might be so conditioned as to provide for the beauty and convenience of the town, in the erection of buildings, both as to their dimensions and value.

A similar principle might also apply to grants of land generally throughout the Colony, obliging every proprietor under these grants to have, within a given period after the commencement of the grant, a certain quantity of the same in arable—or if in pasture, then with a certain quantity of Stock—thus preventing the continuance of an evil very prevalent in the colony, of procuring large grants of land, and afterwards leaving them unoccupied.‡

Country grants.

In the preceding suggestions I have merely selected those points which I conceive would be most interesting to you; there

* Note 64. † Note 65.

‡ *Marginal note.*—The proof of this injurious practice will be found in the fact, that out of one hundred and fifty thousand Acres located by the Crown, scarcely seventeen Thousand are in cultivation.

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4 May.

are of course many others in which the arrangement of a new system of Colonial Government will naturally present themselves—and which in due turn I trust will occupy the attention of His Majesty's Ministers as well as those I have adverted to.

Consideration of
the problems.

I will now only add that if from the attention I have given to the subject any suggestion I can offer may be deemed worthy of notice from Government, I shall be very happy to come forward—and I am led to think that the facility of arranging an eligible system at this time should weigh with the Ministers as a reason for considering the propriety of so doing—and especially as provisional regulations would then be unnecessary and of course much trouble saved.

I have, &c.,

THOS. WM. PLUMMER.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Indian.)

1810.
1 March.

Sir,

War Office, 1st March, 1810.

Formation
of a veteran
company of
military.

A Communication having been received from the Commander-in-Chief, stating that you have formed a Company from such men of the 102nd Regiment as have served twenty years and upwards, but who are still fit for Garrison Duty, and who, from having large Families, are extremely anxious to remain in New South Wales, and from the length of their Services would be entitled to their Discharge had they returned to England, I have the honor to acquaint you that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to approve of a Veteran Company, consisting of the numbers stated in the Margin,* being attached to the 1st Battalion of the 73rd Regiment, or to such other Corps as may be hereafter stationed in New South Wales, and that the Men of this Company be clothed and accoutred in the same manner as the 73rd Regiment, with the exception of blue Facings, which will distinguish them from those of that Corps.

I have, &c.,

PALMERSTON.

COMMODORE BLIGH TO THE HON. WILLIAM POLE.

(Despatch per brig Experiment.)

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, Port Jackson,

New South Wales, 2nd March, 1810.

2 March.

Sir,

I beg leave to enclose to You for the information of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty a Letter I have received from Captain Pasco of His Majesty's Ship Hindostan, together with two Inclosures concerning the conduct of Mr. Charles

*1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 5 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, 5 Corporals, 95 Privates.

Cleveland, Acting 2nd Master, and Mr. Grey and Mr. Worthington Midshipman of the Dromedary towards some of the Officers of the 73rd Regiment on their passage here and certain Charges by Mr. Cleveland against Mr. Pritchard, also a Letter to me from Mr. Cleveland.

1810.
2 March.

Disputes
amongst
officers on
H.M.S.
Hindostan.

The circumstances altogether being of such a nature and having taken place when totally under Captain Pasco's Command, I according to his request transmit the documents to their Lordships as I have no power to effect a farther enquiry at this time.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

CAPTAIN PASCO TO COMMODORE BLIGH.

His Majesty's Ship Hindostan, Sydney Cove,

Sir,

Port Jackson, 28th February, 1810.

In consequence of my not having had an opportunity of communicating with my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty since my arrival at this Port, I feel myself called upon by your Order of yesterday's date, directing me to put the Ships under my Orders, under your Command, to lay before you Charges brought by Mr. S. P. Prichard Master Commanding His Majesty's Ship Dromedary against his Second Master and two midshipmen belonging to that Ship—as Stated in Mr. Prichard's private letter to me No. 1 and his publick letter No. 2 Enclosed and my Proceedings therein.

Charges
preferred by
Prichard
against
Cleveland.

On receipt of Mr. Prichard's letter No. 1 not finding it convenient to stop the Ships for the purpose of taking the offenders out, I ordered Mr. Prichard to confine them in Irons, where they were kept until after our arrival here, and it was my intention of bringing them to a Court Martial—but on receiving Mr. Prichard's letter No. 2 calling in the name of Col. Macquarrie and the Officers of the 73rd Regt. for a more summary punishment which it was their wish to witness before they should be disembarked—and knowing the time that must elapse before a Court Martial could be called—I judged it proper to reduce the prisoners from the rank they bore; and taking them from the Dromedary on board the Hindostan to serve before the Mast, the only punishment I felt myself warranted to inflict which was much approved by the officers insulted.

Summary
punishment
of offenders.

Some weeks after their reduction I received several applications from the Master of the Dromedary, and from Governor Macquarie in behalf of the two Midshipmen, begging me to receive them, as their Conduct, previous to the affair complained of, had been good, and that in this affair they had been led on by the Acting Master—I did consent, and reinstated the two Mid-

Modified
punishment
of officers.

1810.
2 March.

shipmen accordingly—keeping Charles Cleveland the former Acting Master of the Dromedary to Serve before the Mast in the Ship I command—and have replaced him in that Ship by a very deserving young Man who has my Order to act in that Office until further orders.

Charges
preferred by
Cleveland
against
Prichard.

I farther beg leave to enclose a letter which enclosed charges against Mr. Prichard, proffered by Charles Cleveland late Acting second master of the Dromedary, and now serving on board my ship before the mast on receipt of which I took the 1st Lieutenant of the Ship I command with my Clarke on board the Dromedary, mustered the Crew and made every inquiry of the ship's Company relative to the said charges, and was not able to procure any proof towards the five first charges, the Sixth and Seventh charges were acknowledged.

Not having it in my power to call a Court Martial on Mr. Prichard, and feeling the service must be retarded by suspending him until such a period might arrive, I suffered the business to rest, intending to report my Proceedings to My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had I not met with a Senior Officer. I have to request you will be pleased to forward them accordingly.

I have, &c.,

JNO. PASCO.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

MR. CHARLES CLEVELAND TO COMMODORE BLIGH.

Sir, Hindostan, Sydney Cove, 25th January, 1810.

In addressing you on the following subject I humbly request you will have the goodness to pardon the intrusion and that you will be pleased to take my case into your consideration, my present unfortunate situation induces me thus to solicit your relief trusting that you will have the goodness to enquire into the circumstances of it.

I have now, Sir, been in His Majesty's Service Fifteen Years and have been Acting Second Master of the Dromedary, which Ship I was appointed to at Portsmouth by Order of Admiral Montagu; on the Dromedary's arrival at Sydney I was discharged into the Hindostan by order of Captain Pasco, together with Two Midshipmen who have since been reinstated, but I am still serving before the Mast in the Hindostan, it is not my intention to endeavour to exculpate myself or say that I was not guilty of a fault to occasion this, but I trust and hope the fault will bear extenuation, And that when you are acquainted with the treatment I have experienced on board the Dromedary you will incline to pardon me.

Mr. Prichard the Master, Commanding the Dromedary, has frequently after making use of the grossest language towards

Disrating of
Cleveland.

me, Confined me close in my Cabin for no reason whatever, and once since we left the Cape of Good Hope I was confined close to my Cabin Twenty Five days and altho' the Hindostan was then in Company he did not acquaint Captain Pasco of that circumstance, altho' I writ a Letter officially to him for that purpose. I stated this to Captain Pasco and prefered Several charges against Mr. Prichard, the sum of which is as follows, but the particulars together with a Letter I wrote on the Subject is in possession of Captain Pasco. Vizt.

Acts of fraud in Ships Vegetables, Beef and Boys, Wine or Spirits; receiving a large quantity of merchandize for Sale; permitting others to receive the same on board and for bearing Four Boys on the Ships Books as men.

I beg leave to observe that I have not signed his Books or accounts for these last four Months for the Above reasons, as I was aware of the impropriety of it.

I now beg leave to state to you briefly the Complaint which caused me to be reduced to my present situation; On Christmas Day I was insulted by an Army Officer who Struck me, when I was induced to return the Blow.

I now, Sir, once more take the liberty to claim your commiseration not only for myself, but I have an infirm Widow Mother with a large family that chiefly derive their support from what I was enabled to allow them; If, Sir, you should think it consistent with propriety to shew me a mark of your favor I shall ever retain the highest sense of gratitude for it and endeavour to make myself worthy of it.

I am, &c.,

CHAS. CLEVELAND.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

MR. CHARLES CLEVELAND TO CAPTAIN PASCO.

H. M. Ship Hindostan, Sydney Cove,

Sir,

31st Decr., 1809.

I trust you will excuse the liberty I take in making known to You the following facts, at the same time allow me to observe that I should have stated those circumstances before, but I need not intimate to You how very disagreeable it must be to a person in my circumstances (being only acting 2d Master by order of Adml. Montagu) to have any disagreement with my Superior Officer; those motives alone could have induced me to suppress a series of occurrences which I was quite confidant was in opposition both to the Articles of War and General Printed Instructions; it is by no means my wish to bring forward any complaint of a private nature but I now feel it my duty to acquaint You, that I have been put under close arrest 3 different times, and the language made use of to me by Mr. Prichard was damned Rogue,

1810.
2 March.

Charges made
against
Prichard by
Cleveland.

1810.
2 March.

Charges made
against
Prichard by
Cleveland.

fool Rascal, and every scurrilous epithet that he could devise; since we left the Cape of Good Hope, I have been closely confined to my Cabin Twenty five Days, I suffered in my Head in consequence of it and wrote a Letter officially to Mr. Prichard praying that he would have the goodness to acquaint You of his proceedings against me, which I have not yet heard that he did; in respect to my last confinement I am totally ignorant of what he has charged me with, consequently am not competent to defend myself in that respect; ignorant as I am with regard to it I beg leave to inform You I was called a Blackguard, struck and my Coat torn before I offered to resent the insult, and then was obliged to do it in order to extricate myself from farther violence; I should have troubled you with this circumstantial detail before, had I not concluded that I might have been called upon verbally to have stated my case where I might then have had the advantages of knowing what I was charged with in order to refute it, or have been deemed culpable; enclosed, Sir, You will receive a statement of what I before presented to You, I have only to claim your indulgence for having troubled You with so long an account, and beg leave to subscribe myself.

Your most, &c.,

C. CLEVELAND.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

MR. CLEVELAND'S CHARGES AGAINST MR. PRICHARD.

First:

Mr. Prichard having fraudulently withheld the payment of Money to the Boys which is allowed by Government as a compensation to them for the stoppage of their Spirits or Wine contrary to the General printed Instructions which directs that the whole amount shall be paid every Three Months whereas the undermentioned Boys has had neither Spirits Wine or Money since they have been in the Ship, which is upwards of Twelve Months, Vizt.

Young Gentn.—Messrs. Emery, Young, and Woodhouse.

Boys.—Wm. Guthrie, Chas. Wallace, Fras. Target, Jas. Timson.

Second:

It appears by the Log of the 22nd day of May that there were Seventeen Barrels of Beer actually on board and the same day pr. Log a Cask of Rum was opened for the purpose of issuing, and subsequent to that period there has not been any Beer issued to the Crew, Officers, and Soldiers; consequently the said Beer was exclusively monopolized by the Purser except a quantity which he sold to the Army Officers or gave away on shore from time to time.

Third:

Having used a large quantity of Yams which was sent on board at Rio Janeiro for the refreshment of the Officers Crew and Soldiers, the Cook declares he used but 3 Bags for the Coppers, the remainder was served up at Mr. Pritchard's Table daily until consumed.

1810.
2 March.
Charges made
against
Pritchard by
Cleveland.

Fourth:

There were One Hundred and Fifty Sheep rec'd on board at the Cape of Good Hope for the use of the Officers Crew and Soldiers, but Josh. Finny a Private of the 73rd Regt. (officiating as Butcher) declares, there were only 131 slaughtered which is further corroborated by accounts that I have in my possession consequently either the Crew or Government has sustained a loss of 19 Sheep.

Fifth:

Mr. Pritchard bear 4 Boys on the Ship's Books rated as Men Vizt.:

Mr. Young, Captn.'s Clerk	
Jas. Timson, Hired Sea'n	
Geo. Drake	Do.
Wm. Smelling	Do.

Sixth:

Mr. Pritchard has a large quantity of Merchandize on board Bale Goods 73rd Regt.

Seventh:

Mr. Pritchard has permitted Mr. Drake the Boats'n and Jones an hired Sea'n to receive at the Cape of Good Hope a quantity of Spirits or Wine for Sale which was marked Captn. Pritchard, but the Casks were shifted.

I acknowledge I have preferred those Charges.

CH'S CLEVELAND.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

MR. PRICHARD TO CAPTAIN PASCO.

His Majesty's Ship Dromedary, Port Jackson,

Sir,

29th December, 1809.

I wrote You on the 26th Instant informing You of the Scandalous, Mutinous and violent Conduct of Mr. Charles Cleveland Acting 2nd Master, Mr. John Grey and Mr. Benjamin Worthington, Midshipmen, on the 25th December, I beg leave to inform you I am called on again by His Excellency Governor Macquarie at the request of the Officers who were struck to bring them as far as in my power to condign Punishment.

Charges
preferred by
Prichard
against
Cleveland
and others.

1810.
2 March.

Assistance
received from
military.

If therefore, Sir, you will take such steps as you think necessary you will greatly oblige me. I shall have no Centinels after the 73rd Regiment disembark. I beg leave to inform You, Sir, I have always had every support and assistance from the Officers of the 73rd Regiment embarked on board the Dromedary Men could possibly give, and my Orders have been punctually and willingly obeyed by every Soldier in the Ship.

I am, &c.,
S. P. PRICHARD.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

MR. PRICHARD TO CAPTAIN PASCO.

His Majesty's Ship Dromedary at Sea,

My Dear Sir, 25th December, 1809.

I have sent every thing the Quarter Master has for the left Wing of the 73rd Regiment.

Salute for
governor.

In a conversation with the Governor he asked me if I had any orders to salute him on landing, of course I answered him in the negative at which he seemed surprised and said he should demand it as due to his Rank, I beg, Sir, with submission for an Order what I am to do on the Occasion.

The Governor, Mrs. Macquarie, Mr. and Mrs. Bent join me in wishing a merry Christmas to Mrs. Pasco, Yourself and family, My best Compliments to Doctor Arnold and tell him I continue very weak not able to walk more than ten minutes at a time.

I hope we shall get in to-morrow, all our fresh Meat is expended to Day.

I remain, &c.,
S. P. PRICHARD.

Misconduct of
Cleveland and
midshipmen.

Since writing Yesterday the Second Master and two of the midshipmen got Drunk, behaved in a most Riotous manner, the Second Master struck one of the Captains of the 73rd, and gave the Adjutant a Black Eye; as it is impossible to try him by a Court Martial I shall esteem it a great favor being very weak myself, If you will come on Board and do what You think proper on the occasion.

I am sorry to trouble You.

I remain, &c.,
S. P. PRICHARD.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per brig Experiment.)

7 March.

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 7th March, 1810.

I have the honor of acquainting Your Lordship that the undermentioned Quantities of Provisions were Purchased by the

Acting Commissary (Mr. William Broughton) under my authority for the purpose of Victualling those necessary supported at the Expence of the Crown in the Settlement between the 8th November and 31 December, 1809, viz. :—

1810.
7 March.
Purchases of provisions.

8,686 pounds of Beef	at 9d.	£325 14 6
1,858 pounds of Mutton	„ 9d.	69 13 6
1,377 pounds of Swine's flesh	„ „	51 12 9
757 pounds of Salted pork	„ 12d.	37 17 0
89 Bushels of Wheat	at 10s.	44 10 0
17 Bushels of ditto	at 9s.	7 13 0
17 Bushels of Barley	at 7s. 6d.	6 7 6
725 Cwt. of Potatoes	at 8s.	290 0 0
		£833 8 3

And also that sundry stores Amounting to £113 14s. 0d. were purchased by my Authority by the Acting Commissary for the purpose of carrying on the necessary Public Works of the Settlement, And he having by Letter of application requested my Authority for drawing Bills on His Majesty's Treasury in liquidation thereof, I therefore ordered him to draw Seven Setts in favor of the Persons undermentioned amounting in the whole to Nine hundred and twenty two pounds and three pence, Viz. :—

Bills No. 1 dated 31st December 1809	James Bernie	£113 14 0
2	do. do.	239 15 9
3	Robert Jenkins	201 12 6
4	Garnham Blaxcell. . . .	94 16 3
5	Mathew Gibbons	100 9 0
6	Messrs. Campbell & Co.	85 8 3
7	Robert Jenkins	86 4 6
		£922 0 3

Vouchers in support of which are transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the Account Current with their Lordships by this conveyance (Experiment Brig, Mr. Dodd, Master), which I shall hope Your Lordship will approve.

I have, &c.,
W. PATERSON.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch "No. 1 of 1810," per brig Experiment; acknowledged by Earl of Liverpool, 26th July, 1811.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 8th March, 1810. 8 March.

1. I avail myself of the return of the Brig Experiment to England to do myself the honor of addressing your Lordship, deferring a more detailed Account of my proceedings here to be

1810.
8 March.

sent by His Majesty's Ships Hindostan and Dromedary, which I hope will be able to sail from hence with Governor Bligh and the 102nd Regiment in about a month hence.

Macquarie's
arrival at
Sydney.

2. I arrived at Port Jackson on the 28th of December last, after a most tedious passage of seven Months and six days from England; But I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that, notwithstanding the great length of the Voyage, the 73rd Regiment, as well as the Crews of His Majesty's Ships Hindostan and Dromedary, arrived here in excellent health and good condition, touching on the passage at Madeira, Rio Janeiro, and the Cape of Good Hope for refreshments having proved of the most essential advantages to the health of the Troops and Seamen.

3. I found Lieut.-Governor Paterson in the command of this Government, Governor Bligh being still at the Derwent.

Administration
assumed by
Macquarie.

The situation of the Colony appeared to me to require that I should immediately take charge of it; and from the length of time which must intervene before I could apprize Governor Bligh of my arrival, and of his return to this Settlement, I judged it most expedient not to wait, conceiving it to be the real Spirit of your Instructions that I should immediately take charge of the Government in the event of my not finding Governor Bligh at Port Jackson.

4. I accordingly landed here on the 31st of December, and disembarked the 73rd Regiment on the day following. I had my Commission as Governor-in-Chief of this Territory read with all due Solemnity on the 1st of January, in presence of all the Troops and Inhabitants of Sydney.

Reading of
governor's
commission.

5. In a Proclamation, which I have the honor to enclose herewith, I expressed His Majesty's gracious intention of replacing Governor Bligh in the Government for 24 hours previous to my taking charge of it, in case I had found him in the Settlement at the time of my arrival; and I indulge a hope that my Conduct on this occasion will meet with the approbation of my Sovereign.

Proclamation
concerning
Bligh.

6. There was not a single Vessel of any kind in this Harbour on my arrival in it that I could dispatch to Governor Bligh; but the first that came in from the Coal River I immediately sent off for the Derwent to inform him of my arrival here, and of my having taken charge of the Government.

Reports sent
to Bligh.

7. Previous, however, to my Dispatch having reached him, Governor Bligh had been informed, by the arrival of the Albion, Whaler, at the Derwent, from England, that I had sailed from thence some time before her for New South Wales. He, therefore, immediately sailed from the Derwent, and arrived here in His Majesty's Ship Porpoise on the 17th of January.

Arrival of Bligh
at Sydney.

8. I received Governor Bligh with every Mark of respect and attention in my power to show him. He now resides on Shore, in the Town of Sydney, having, at his own request, a Sergeant's Guard of the 73rd Reg't on duty at his Quarters. He is busily employed in selecting Papers and Evidences to substantiate the Charges which he has to prefer against Lieut.-Col. Johnston and Mr. McArthur, and he has required the attendance of no less than Sixteen persons to appear as Witnesses on the Trial. From the great expence which would attend removing so many persons to England, and the great inconvenience and loss which must result to themselves and their families from their long absence, I have strongly recommended to Governor Bligh to compress his Evidence to a smaller number, which I hope he will accede to. I have taken the Opinion of Mr. Bent, the Judge-Advocate, as to the legality of the measure, and I find I cannot compel persons to go Home who are not immediately in the Service of Government.

1810.
8 March.

Evidence
required by
Bligh against
Johnston.

9. In conformity to your Lordship's Instructions, I have displaced all those persons who had been appointed to Offices since the arrest of Governor Bligh, and replaced those Gentlemen who had formerly held them.

Reinstatement
of officials.

10. The Commission of Lieutenant-Governor O'Connell, and that of Mr. Bent, the Judge-Advocate, were read and published at the same time with my own.

Commissions of
O'Connell and
Bent.

11. Mr. Atkins, the Late Judge-Advocate, has received orders to return to England as one of Governor Bligh's Evidences; but I am sorry to say that, from his very bad state of health, it is not likely he will survive the departure of the Hindostan and Dromedary.

Ill-health
of Atkins.

12. I have issued, some time ago, the necessary Orders for the 102nd Regiment to hold themselves in readiness to embark for England as soon as the Reliefs of the Detachments at the different Out-Settlements take place. The Reliefs for these places were sent as soon as I could procure Vessels for their Conveyance, and I expect the Detachments of the 102nd Reg't will arrive here from the two most distant Settlements, namely, Norfolk Island and Port Dalrymple, in the course of a fortnight hence.

Recall of the
102nd regiment.

13. The room in Government house in which Governor Bligh's papers were said to be was sealed on my arrival here. It has since been opened by himself, but no papers of any importance were found in it, and I understand they were all taken to England by Lieu't Col. Johnston and Mr. McArthur. Such other papers and Books as belonged to the Public Offices, or Private

Bligh's papers.

1810.
8 March.

Individuals, and of which they were deprived on the arrest of Governor Bligh, have been called for and restored to their respective Owners.

Revocation of trials, land grants, and pardons.

14. The Trials which took place during the Usurpation have been annulled by Public Proclamation. The Grants of Lands* and of Stock, and Leases, have been revoked in the same manner, and also All Pardons and Emancipations† granted to Convicts. I enclose for Your Lordship's further information Copies of the Proclamations I have deemed it my duty to issue on these important points.

15. On the Subjects of the Trade of the Colony, its Revenue, Government farms, and Government Stock, I shall have the honour of fully communicating my Sentiments to your Lordship in my next Dispatch.

16. On my Arrival I found the Colony in a State of perfect Tranquillity, but in a great degree of anxiety for the long expected arrival of a new Governor.

Condition of the commissariat.

17. I found the Public Stores almost entirely empty of Dry Provisions, and which had been the occasion of very serious alarm and apprehension for some time before my arrival. This very reduced state of His Majesty's Stores had been principally occasioned by the last dreadful and calamitous inundation of the Hawkesbury, which had destroyed the whole of the Crops of that fertile District—an event not uncommon, and which has frequently involved the Inhabitants in the deepest Misery and Distress.

Shortage of supplies.

18. There being no certain prospect of relief from any Quarter, to supply the present wants of the Colony, I immediately ordered 300 Acres of the Government farm to be prepared for a Crop of early Potatoes and Wheat, intending to put the Troops and all other Persons victualled by the Crown upon a reduced Ration; but fortunately, on the very day that I had fixed for resorting to this very unpleasant expedient, the Ship Marian, and in a few days after her the Brig Experiment, arrived to our relief with Contract Wheat from Bengal.

Wheat imported from Bengal.

Proposed protection of settlers from floods.

19. The only measure which has hitherto occurred to me as capable of affording any real protection to the Settlers at the Hawkesbury, is that of removing their Houses, Stock, and Farm-Yards, to the high ground in the neighbourhood of their Farms, on the banks of the River, by which means their Lives and property would be safe from the fatal effects of the Inundation, leaving only the Crop on the ground to the influence of the river. As soon as the Hindostan and Dromedary are dispatched, it is my intention to visit the Hawkesbury, when I shall take measures

for forming Townships on the high Grounds in the Vicinity of the River, and removing the Settlers into them as speedily as possible.

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8 March.

20. The Ship Anne arrived here from England on the 27th Ultimo, having a Detachment of the 73rd Reg't, and 197 Male Convicts on board. They have been well treated on the Voyage, and arrived in good health. Men are very much wanted in the Colony, the Settlers being all in distress for people to carry on their Agricultural pursuits. I have distributed the greater Number of the last arrived Convicts among the Settlers here, and I sent Sixty of them to the Derwent for the use of the Settlers there, reserving only a few of them who are Mechanics for being employed in carrying on the Government Public Works at Sydney.

Arrival of the Anne with military and convicts.

21. The Situation of the Colony requires that as many Male Convicts as possible should be sent out, the prosperity of the Country depending on their numbers. Female Convicts are, on the other hand, as great a drawback as the Males are useful.

Male and female convicts.

22. No Assignment of the Convicts arrived in the Anne has been received. I therefore request it may be sent by the first opportunity.

Assignment of convicts per the Anne.

23. This Dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Lieu't Colonel Foveaux of the 102nd Regiment, to whom, as well as to Lieutenant Finucane of that Corps, I have granted permission to return to England on the Brig Experiment, without waiting for the sailing of the Regiment.

Departure of Foveaux and Finucane in the Experiment.

24. I take the liberty to recommend Lieu't Col. Foveaux to your Lordship's protection and good Offices, as an Officer of high Merit, and as one who has rendered most important Services to this Colony; and I beg leave to refer your Lordship to him for any information you may wish to obtain respecting the present State of this Country. Ever since my arrival here, I have received every possible attention and assistance from him, as well as most useful advice and important information, to guide me in administering the various duties of this Government.

Commendation of Foveaux.

25. In justice to Lieut.-Col. Foveaux, I cannot omit mentioning to your Lordship that, in the trying and very Critical Circumstances he found the Colony on his arrival from England, it being then commanded by Lieut.-Col. Johnston, whose assumption of it Colonel Paterson had approved of, I am of opinion he could not with safety have adopted a different line of Conduct from that he pursued.

26. Since that period he has exerted himself to the utmost of his power, in every way possible, to promote the interests of the Colony; and I am happy to assure your Lordship that I found

1810.
8 March.
Commemoration
of Foveaux.

the Public Works, and every other Department of Government under his Control, in a state of great improvement, and conducted with a degree of regularity, æconomy, and industry that reflect the greatest credit on him.

27. I am sure that I do not exceed the truth when I affirm that I have never yet met with any Officer, in the course of upwards of thirty years' service, that is more eminently qualified for forming and conducting to maturity and perfection any Infant Colony committed to his charge.

Recall of Collins
anticipated.

28. From the circumstances which have recently taken place at the Derwent,* and of which you will be fully apprized by Governor Bligh, I conclude your Lordship will deem it expedient to recal Colonel Collins, and to supersede him in the Government of that Settlement; In which event I beg leave most respectfully to recommend Lieut.-Colonel Foveaux to your Lordship as Colonel Collins's Successor, and as a very fit person to govern that Settlement.

Foveaux
proposed as
lieut.-governor
at Hobart.

29. Lieut.-Col. Foveaux having spent twenty years of his Life in the different parts of this Territory, has acquired a great deal of most useful local Knowledge, and is, consequently, better qualified than any other person I know for improving the Settlement of Hobart Town. I, therefore, earnestly hope your Lordship will be pleased to appoint him Lieut.-Governor of it.

30. I take the liberty to enclose for your Lordship's further information a Copy of a Letter the Lieut.-Colonel has addressed to me, and, in justice to him, I cannot do less than assure your Lordship that every part of the Statement it contains is correct.

Relief of
soldiers at
Norfolk Island.

31. Finding on my Arrival here that Norfolk Island had not been entirely evacuated, I have sent a Subaltern Officer, with a Detachment of Thirty Soldiers of the 73rd Regiment, thither to relieve the party of the 102nd Regt. now there, and for the protection of that Settlement until I receive your Lordship's further instructions respecting it. I lately received Accounts from the Officer† Commanding at Norfolk Island, by a Vessel which touched there, informing me that the Settlement was in a state of the greatest prosperity; but, notwithstanding this favourable report, it is my opinion that that Settlement should be wholly withdrawn, as its usefulness is very doubtful, and the expence to Government of retaining it very great. On this head, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to Lieut.-Col. Foveaux, who is more capable than any other person of giving a correct account of the Island, and of enabling your Lordship to form a just estimate of its utility in a Public point of view. He commanded there for some years, and must, therefore, be fully competent to afford your Lordship every information you can wish for respecting it.

Total
evacuation
recommended.

* Note 68. † Note 69.

32. On the Subjects of the Settlements on Van Diemen's Land, I shall be better able to give your Lordship my opinion in my next Dispatch, after hearing from Lieut.-Governor Collins at the Derwent, and from Major Gordon, of the 73rd Regiment, whom I have sent to command at Port Dalrymple; but from the information I am already in possession of, I conceive it will be highly proper to make Port Dalrymple a Dependency on Hobart-town, the latter being doubtless the most important and useful Settlement of the two.

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8 March.

Port Dalrymple
to be a
dependency
of Hobart.

33. I have lately had a General Muster taken by the Lieut.-Governor of the whole of the Inhabitants of this Settlement of every description, together with an Account of their Flocks and Herds, and Lands in and out of Cultivation, the result of all which I shall have the honor to transmit to your Lordship in my next Dispatch.

General muster.

34. I am sorry to inform your Lordship that I shall be under the necessity of putting the Crown to a very considerable expence in the erection of Barracks and other essentially necessary Public Buildings, those I find here being in a rapid state of decay, with the exception of the few built by Lieut.-Col. Foveaux. There are only Barracks here at present for about Five hundred Men at most, very few Barracks for Officers, and the Soldiers' Barracks, with the exception of a new one lately built by Lieut.-Col. Foveaux for 200 Men, are so very much decayed that it would be an useless expence to attempt to repair them. I shall, therefore, immediately set about building New Substantial Ones to contain 1,000 Men, including the One already finished, above alluded to.

Anticipated
expenditure on
public
buildings.

35. There will be an absolute necessity for building a New General Hospital* as soon as possible, the present one being in a most ruinous state, and very unfit for the reception of the Sick that must necessarily be sent to it, of which there are on an average seldom less in it than between Seventy and Eighty Men, women, and Children.

A new hospital
required.

36. Granaries and other Public Stores, as well as Barracks for the reception of the Male and Female Convicts on their first arrival in this Country, are very much wanted, and which must be built as soon as the Barracks for the Officers and Soldiers are finished. At present I am obliged to keep the 73rd Regt. encamped at a convenient distance from the Town, and one half of the Regiment must still remain in that Situation, even after the Departure of the 102nd Regt., for want of room in the Barracks.

Additional
buildings
required.

37. It would be highly necessary and very desirable that a Government Architect† should immediately be sent out to this Colony to plan and superintend the erection of all Public Build-

Proposed
appointment of
a government
architect.

* Note 70. † Note 71.

1810.
8 March.

Proposed
successor to
Grimes.

ings, and I respectfully entreat your Lordship will send out a well qualified person of this description to the Colony as soon as possible. A good Surveyor is also much wanted; and if the late Surveyor-General, Mr. Grimes, is not permitted to return to his duty, I earnestly request your Lordship will be so good as to appoint and send out a proper Successor to him equal to the discharge of the important duties of this Office.

Wentworth
recommended
as principal
surgeon.

38. In the event of Principal-Surgeon Jamison not being permitted to return again to his duty as such in this Colony, I beg leave to recommend that D'Arcy Wentworth, Esqre., the Senior Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, may be appointed Principal Surgeon of the Civil Medical Department of the Colony. Mr. Wentworth is a Gentleman of considerable professional Abilities, extremely attentive and humane in his Attendance and practice, and in every respect well qualified for being placed at the head of the Medical Department here. I also beg leave to recommend that Mr. William Redfern, who has for some time past been acting as Assistant Surgeon on the Civil Medical Establishment of this Colony with great credit to himself, and advantage to the Public Service, may be confirmed in that situation by a Commission from His Majesty.

Proposed
commission
for Redfern.

39. As the Commerce and Trade of the Colony are likely to increase and keep pace with its Population, it is desirable that there should be a regular Naval Officer, totally unconnected with Trade himself, appointed to this Situation from home. Mr. Campbell, a very respectable Merchant here, and who was appointed by Governor Bligh, is at present acting as Naval Officer; but being a Merchant, in my opinion, is incompatible with his holding such Office under Government. I therefore request that some respectable Gentleman, properly qualified for this Office, may be sent out to fill it, with a suitable Salary, under an express Condition of not being concerned in Trade.

The position of
naval officer.

Condition of
government
ships.

40. The service of the Colony is at present much obstructed and retarded for want of small Craft, the only two Colonial Vessels belonging to Government that have hitherto carried on the Service of it being now so much out of repair as to be entirely useless. The Porpoise (King's Ship) is old and constantly in want of repairs; is consequently very expensive to Government, and of very little use to this Colony. I therefore most respectfully submit that no Ship of the latter description should be at all kept here, and that instead thereof there should be two Brigs—One of 200 Tons and the other of 150 Tons burthen—built in England, and sent out hither as soon as possible, to be considered as *entirely Colonial*, under the immediate Orders of the Governor, and not subject to the Control of the Admiralty. These two

Vessels required
for colonial
service.

Vessels, with One of a still Smaller size, which is now upon the Stocks here, will be fully equal to perform all the Services of the Colony, inclusive of Surveying the Coasts and Harbours, and the whole expence of this Establishment will fall short of that of One Ship of War Commissioned by the Admiralty. I, therefore, earnestly and strongly recommend the adoption of the measure now submitted to your Lordship, and beg to refer you to Lieut.-Colonel Foveaux for further information on this point.

1810.
8 March.
Vessels required
for colonial
service.

41. I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship that during the short period I have already administered the Affairs of this Colony, I have derived every aid and assistance I could possibly wish for from Lieut.-Governor O'Connell and Mr. Bent, the Judge-Advocate.

Commendation
of O'Connell
and Bent.

42. As it is essentially necessary for the improvement of the Country in general, and the encouragement of the Settlers in their Agricultural pursuits in particular, that the Governor and Lieut.-Governor should alternately and frequently visit the different Districts and Out-Settlements of this Colony, and as the present Salary of the Lieut.-Governor is only £250 per Annum, an Allowance very inadequate to his unavoidable additional expences in discharging the duties annexed to his Office, I take the liberty most respectfully to submit, and most earnestly recommend, that his Salary may be augmented to Five hundred pounds per Annum. The reduction that will necessarily take place in the two Establishments of Norfolk Island and Port Dalrymple shortly will admit of the proposed addition to be made to the Salary of the Lieut.-Governor without increasing the Amount of the present estimate of the Civil Establishment of this Colony, granted annually by Parliament. I, therefore, hope and trust your Lordship will approve of and direct the proposed increase of Salary for the Lieut.-Governor to take place from the first of January last, being the day on which his Commission, as such, was read here.

Proposed
increase of
lieut.-governor's
salary.

43. Before I conclude this, my first Official Letter to your Lordship after taking charge of this Government, permit me to express my grateful acknowledgements to your Lordship for the appointment I have now the honor to hold, and to assure you that, in as far as my Judgment and Abilities enable me, I shall exert both in the fulfilment of the trust reposed in me, with the hope that in the wide field for improvement here my Services may not be unimportant, and that they will ultimately meet with the approbation of my Sovereign and His Majesty's Ministers, and thereby confirm the opinion you did me the honor to form in my favor.

Macquarie's
endeavours.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

1810.
8 March.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

PROCLAMATION.

Proclamation
by Macquarie.

By His Excellency Lachlan Macquarie, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

Orders for
Bligh's
reinstatement.

His Majesty having felt the utmost Regret and Displeasure on Account of the late *Tumultuous* Proceedings in this *His Colony*, and the *Mutinous* Conduct of certain Persons therein towards his late Representative, *William Bligh*, Esquire, then His Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief in the said Colony, in order to mark His Disapprobation of the said Proceedings, has been Graciously pleased to appoint *me* His Representative in the said Territory of *New South Wales and its Dependencies*, commanding and requiring me, previous to the Opening of His *Royal Commission* for that purpose, to *Reinstate* the said *William Bligh*, Esquire, in the Office and Situation of Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of this His Colony, in case he should be resident in the same at the Time of my Arrival. *His Majesty*, through His Gracious Anxiety for the Welfare and Happiness of His loyal Subjects of *New South Wales*, for the complete Restoration of Quiet and Harmony, and to remove every Motive for further Disturbance, has also been Graciously pleased to direct me to signify to the said *William Bligh*, Esquire, *His Majesty's* Pleasure that he, the said *William Bligh*, Esquire, should, at the Expiration of Twenty-four Hours after being so reinstated, receive *Me* as his Successor in the Office of *Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales* and its Dependencies, and administer to me the Oaths usually administered on such Occasion.

Macquarie to
succeed Bligh.

Reasons for
failure to
reinstale Bligh.

His Excellency the Governor laments extremely that the Absence of the late Representative of *His Majesty* in this Colony, and the Necessity of his immediately taking upon himself the Command of the same, in Obedience to *His Majesty's Commands*, has rendered it impossible for him to carry *His Majesty's Orders* into literal Execution, as *His Excellency* was most anxiously desirous to do; But in Order to fulfil *His Majesty's Intentions* as completely as present Circumstances will permit, His Excellency the *Governor* has thought proper, by this his Proclamation, publicly to make known that nothing but the Reasons above-mentioned have prevented him from reinstating *William Bligh*, Esquire, in the Office of Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of this Territory and its Dependencies, and from acting in all Respects conformably to His Majesty's Commands; And he feels it a painful Duty to be thus compelled publicly to announce His Majesty's high Displeasure and Disapprobation of the *Mutinous*

and outrageous Conduct displayed in the forcible and unwarrantable Removal of His late Representative, William Bligh, Esquire, and of the Tumultuous Proceedings connected therewith.

1810.
8 March.

His Excellency the Governor avails himself of this Opportunity of expressing his earnest Hope that Harmony and Union will now be restored to the Colony; that all Party Spirit which has unfortunately resulted from the late unhappy Disturbances will end, and that the higher Classes will set an Example of Subordination, Morality, and Decorum; and that those in an inferior Station will endeavour to distinguish themselves only by their Loyalty, their Sobriety, and their Industry, by which Means alone the Welfare and Happiness of the Community can be effectually promoted.

Macquarie's
anticipations
for the future.

Given under my Hand, at Government House, Sydney, this
First day of January, 1810.

LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

God save the King!

By Command of His Excellency,

JOHN THOMAS CAMPBELL,

Secretary.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lachlan Macquarie, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

Whereas it has pleased *His Majesty* to express His High Displeasure at the Arrest and Removal of *William Bligh*, Esquire, His late *Representative* in this *Territory* and its *Dependencies*, from the Exercise of the Powers and Authorities granted him in that Behalf, and also to consider all Appointments to Situations and Offices of Public Trust made by such Persons as have assumed to themselves the *Executive Authority* since such Arrest and Removal, as ILLEGAL and INVALID; and to express His Gracious Will and Pleasure that all Persons who have since that Time been appointed to such Offices of Public Trust, by Virtue of such illegal Authority, should be forthwith displaced; and that those Persons who held such Offices at the Time of the said Arrest and Removal should be restored to the Exercise of the Duties of the same.

Royal
disapproval of
Bligh's arrest.

Revocation of
all acts of the
insurrectionary
government.

And whereas it has further pleased *His Majesty* to consider all *Grants of Land** and of *Stock*, and all *Leases of Houses* made subsequent to the Time of such Arrest and Removal (especially such as have been made to the OFFICERS of the 102ND Regiment)

Invalidity of
grants and
leases made by
insurrectionaries.

* Note 29.

1810.
8 March.

as invalid; and to Command that the same should immediately be declared *Null* and *Void*, subject, however, to such Exceptions and Restrictions as will be hereinafter mentioned.

All trials to be considered invalid.

And whereas it has further pleased *His Majesty* to consider all *Trials* and *Investigations* had since such Arrest and Removal as *Invalid* in Law; and to Command *His Excellency* the *Governor* to declare, in the most public Manner, ALL such APPOINTMENTS, GRANTS, LEASES, TRIALS, AND INVESTIGATIONS to be NULL and VOID.

All officers appointed by rebels to be removed.

His Excellency, in Obedience to such, *His Majesty's* Commands, hereby publicly and solemnly makes known and signifies, and *Commands all Persons to take Notice*, that those Persons who have been appointed to any Situations and Offices of Public Trust whatever, since the Arrest and Removal of *William Bligh*, Esquire, late Representative of *His Majesty* in the *Territory of New South Wales* and the *Dependencies* thereof, will prepare to deliver up the Charge of them, and all *Papers, Records, and Documents* belonging to them, and all *Money, Stores, Provisions, Bills, and Effects* the Property of the PUBLIC, in their Hands, by Twelve of the Clock at Noon on *Monday, the Eighth Day of this present January*, to those Persons who respectively exercised the Duties of the same at the Time of the Arrest and Removal of *William Bligh*, Esquire, *His Majesty's* late Representative in the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, who will thenceforth be reinstated in the full Enjoyment of the said Offices. And it is hereby further publicly declared, that all those who have filled any Offices of Public Trust since the said Arrest and Removal, and by Virtue of the same have had the Receipt of any Monies, Bills, Effects, Stores, or Provisions, of or belonging to the *Public*, or have been in the Possession of any Public Property whatsoever, will be called upon by *His Excellency* the *Governor* to render and give in at the Office of the *Secretary of His Excellency*, a full, true, just, and accurate Account of all such Receipts, and of the Disposal and Disbursements of the same by the First day of February next following the Date of this Proclamation, by Twelve O'Clock at Noon of the same Day.

Full accounts to be rendered.

Revocation of all grants and leases.

His Excellency the *Governor*, in Obedience to *His Majesty's* Commands, further publicly gives Notice, that all Grants of Land, of Stock, and all Grants of Leases which have been given, granted, or made since the above-mentioned Arrest, or Removal, are hereby declared to be, and are, Null, Void, and of No Effect; And *His Excellency* gives Notice that the same are revoked; and that all Persons who are in Possession of any Lands, Tenements, Stock, or Leases, under such Gifts or Grants as aforesaid, will

be called upon at their peril to give up and surrender all such Lands, Tenements, Stock, Leases, &c., to such Person or Persons as may be authorised by His Excellency to receive them, by the First Day of February next following the Day of the Date hereof. His Excellency, however, has much Pleasure in signifying His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure that all such Grants of Lands, Tenements, Stock, and Leases as are in other respects legal, and are found to be made from Motives of Impartiality and Justice, and are conformable to the Powers granted by *His Majesty's* Patent to the Governors of this Territory, may and will, upon proper Application being made for that purpose, be renewed in the Name of His Excellency the Governor, provided His Excellency shall see no Objection thereto. At the same time, it is His Excellency's Duty to signify, and he hereby publicly gives Notice, that it is His Majesty's especial Command that His Excellency should not renew or confirm, on any Account whatsoever, any *Gifts* or *Grants* of *Land*, *Stock*, or *Leases* whatsoever, made, given, or granted to any Officer or Officers of the 102nd (or New South Wales) Regiment *subsequent* to the Day of Arrest and Removal of the late Governor.

1810.
8 March.

Certain grants
and leases to
be renewed.

No grants to
military officers
to be confirmed.

In further Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, His Excellency also declares all TRIALS and INVESTIGATIONS had since the Arrest and Removal of *William Bligh*, Esquire, to have been had before an incompetent Jurisdiction, and to be ILLEGAL; And he hereby publicly declares them to be, and the same are, of NONE EFFECT WHATSOEVER in LAW or EQUITY.

All trials
declared
illegal.

Given under my Hand, at Government House, Sydney, this
4th day of January, 1810.

LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

God save the King!

By Command of His Excellency,

JOHN THOMAS CAMPBELL,

Secretary.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lachlan Macquarie, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

His Excellency the Governor, anxious to promote the Tranquillity of the Colony, to prevent improper and malicious Litigation, and particularly to protect those persons who, since the Arrest and Removal of *William Bligh*, Esquire, late *Captain-General* and *Governor-in-Chief* of the Territory of *New South Wales and its Dependencies*, have acted as *Magistrates*, *Constables* or *Jailor* in any or every Part of this Colony, under

Indemnity of
officials from
personal
prosecution.

1810.
8 March.

Indemnity of
officials from
personal
prosecution.

Appointments and Commissions made and granted by Persons not having lawful Right or Authority to make or grant the same, from any vexatious or frivolous Prosecutions, or Actions at Law, publicly *commands all Persons to take Notice*, that in Pursuance of the Authorities in this Behalf vested in *him* by *His Most Gracious Majesty*, and for the Purposes above-mentioned, hereby grants to such *Magistrates, Jailors, and Constables*, full and free *Indemnity* from all *Prosecutions and Suits at Law whatsoever*, that might be brought against them, for all Acts, Orders, Warrants Commitments, Fines, Punishments, and Proceedings whatever, that have been performed, ordered, executed, or imposed by them since the Arrest and Removal aforesaid, *the same not being otherwise illegal or informal than in having been ordered and imposed by Virtue of Powers or Commissions granted by Persons not authorized by Law to grant the same.*

Prosecutions
against the late
officials to be
non-suited.

And HIS EXCELLENCY hereby prohibits *All His Majesty's Subjects* whatever of this Colony, from commencing any Prosecution or Suit at Law against such *Magistrates, Jailors, and Constables*, for any such Acts done by them in Virtue of such Authority as aforesaid, the same not being otherwise illegal and informal than as aforesaid: And in Case any such Prosecutions or Suits at Law as are herein before prohibited shall be commenced or instituted in any of the Courts of Law established in this Colony against such *Magistrates, Jailors and Constables* as aforesaid, notwithstanding the Injunctions to the contrary, contained in this *Proclamation*; HIS EXCELLENCY hereby Commands the *Deputy Judge Advocate* of the Colony to enter or caused to be entered a Verdict of NOT GUILTY (as the case may be) in such Prosecutions or Suits at Law, with full Costs of Suit, to be recovered by the usual Course and Practice of the Law established in this Colony.

Exceptions to
general
indemnity.

HIS EXCELLENCY further makes known that Nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend, or shall extend to the protecting from Enquiry, or screening from Punishment such *Magistrates, Jailors, and Constables* as have, or are alledged to have been guilty of any wanton, malicious or gross Acts of Oppression, or Partiality, or Violation of the Law whatever; or of any Acts or Proceedings *in themselves illegal*, and not warranted by the *Law of England* or the *Regulations of this Colony*: but the same *Magistrates, Jailors, and Constables* shall be, and hereby are declared to be deemed liable for all such Acts of Injustice and Oppression, to answer to the Parties aggrieved by the same in any Prosecutions or Suits at Law, commenced or to be commenced against them in that Behalf, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR feels himself called upon at the present Moment to endeavour to impress upon the Minds of *All*, and more particularly of those who may have sustained any Loss or Inconvenience since the Arrest and Removal of *William Bligh*, Esquire, the Necessity of Forbearance, and the Importance of that Union, Tranquility, and Harmony in the present Crisis, so essential to the Welfare of the Colony, and which the GOVERNOR has so much at Heart; and to represent to them, that Nothing can so effectually prevent that Harmony, as the constant Recourse to a vexatious and obstinate System of Litigation, in the Hope of effacing or redressing those Evils and Inconveniences which now can only be lamented.

1810.
8 March.
Necessity for
restoration
of harmony.

Should any Persons, however, defeat *His Excellency's* Hopes in this Respect, by promoting, encouraging, or adopting any frivolous or vexatious Prosecutions, or Suits at Law, *They* will incur thereby His utmost Displeasure; and more especially should any Person, of what Rank soever, be so daring as to attempt to redress by Force such Injuries as they may fancy they have sustained, or in any Manner to take the Execution of the Law *into their own Hands* (as has already been intimated to *His Excellency*, but which he is very reluctant to believe) *such Persons* shall, upon Conviction, be punished with the utmost Rigour and Severity of the Law.

Vexatious
prosecutions
or recourse
to force
forbidden.

Given under my Hand, at Government House, Sydney, this
11th Day of January, 1810.

L. MACQUARIE.

God save the King!

By Command of His Excellency,

JOHN THOMAS CAMPBELL,

Secretary.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 27th February, 1810.

As I am now on the point of availing myself of Your Excellency's permission to return to England, I am anxious, before my departure, that no part of my Public Conduct during my residence in this Colony should be withheld from enquiry.

Foveaux's
departure
for England.

I therefore take the liberty of again trespassing on your time by making a few observations which I omitted in the Letters I have already had the honor of addressing to Your Excellency.

I have so fully explained the necessity I believed myself under of assuming the Government of the Colony on my arrival from England, that it is needless to recur to that subject.

1810.
8 March.

Causes of
Foveaux's
action.

Disapproval of
Johnston's
administration.

I feel desirous, however, to state to Your Excellency that altho' my enquiries* into the causes which led to the arrest of Governor Bligh, and the information I derived from them, left no doubt in my mind of the necessity of that measure, and, consequently, of my receiving the Government as handed over to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, yet I must by no means be understood as approving of the manner in which the affairs of the Colony were conducted by that Officer after the late Governor's suspension, and I am particularly solicitous of impressing upon Your Excellency's mind that my own conduct, while at the head of the Government, was perfectly uninfluenced by his advice or example, or by that of any person supposed to have possessed his confidence, and was the result solely of my own opinions, founded on long experience in the affairs of the Colony and a sincere desire of promoting its Interests to the utmost of my abilities.

Economies
practised by
Foveaux.

Those interests, I thought, would be best secured, and the wishes of His Majesty's Ministers most effectually fulfilled, by my adhering to a system of the strictest economy in the expenditure of the public money, By a watchful controul over the management and issue of the Government Stores and Stock, and by a faithful appropriation of the Labourers of the Crown to purposes of public utility and general advantage only.

The smallness of the sums for which I drew Bills on the Treasury, and the services to which they were applied, will prove my regard to the first of these points.

Abuses detected
in the
commissariat.

My success in the detection and punishment of the frauds which have so long and so notoriously disgraced the Commissariat of this Colony will show my vigilance in the Second.

And a comparative view of the state of the Public Works at the period of my arrival in the Colony and of my resigning the Command will be sufficient to convince Your Excellency of my attention to the third.

Foveaux's
personal
affairs.

Being persuaded that no person at the head of a Government can enforce a rigid compliance with the orders established for the protection and due application of the public property, unless he himself sets the example of integrity and disinterestedness, I made it an invariable Rule, where ever I commanded (whether at Head Quarters, or at a dependent Settlement) that no part whatever of my domestic arrangements should be supported at the expence of the Crown, and that no portion of the public labour should be employed for my private emolument or personal convenience.

And being convinced that a Governor who becomes the proprietor of private estates, or enters into Speculation in Commerce, Agriculture, or cattle, within the limits of his Command,

* Note 72.

must devote a considerable share of his attention to these pursuits, and that the interests of Government must be proportionably neglected, I took care that no concerns of this nature should withdraw any part of my thoughts from my public duties; and this is an opinion with which I have been so strongly impressed from the earliest period of my being entrusted with a Command, that when, at Governor King's Solicitation, I accepted the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Norfolk Island in the year 1800, Altho' then in possession of very extensive Estates, and of the most valuable stock of cattle in this Settlement, I disposed of them to considerable disadvantage,* and have ever since been enabled to devote my whole time and exertions exclusively to the discharge of the Public trust which has been reposed in me.

1810.
8 March.

Claims by
Foveaux of
self-sacrifice in
public interests.

On taking the command I found the Public Buildings of every description in a state of shameful delapidation, or of rapid decay.

Condition of
public
buildings and
roads in July,
1808.

The Streets of Sydney were almost impassable, and the principal roads and Bridges were, if possible, in a still more dangerous and neglected state.

Notwithstanding the difficulties occasioned by the dispersion of most of the working gangs previous to my arrival, the total disregard of everything tending to public Utility or ornament, and the want of a sufficient number of Mechanics and overseers, I completed in a very short time, the erection and repairs of several useful Edifices, and from the various works executed, I shall particularly mention the Jail and the Officers' Barracks.

Repair and
erection of
buildings.

I finished the very substantial Store Granary at Parramatta, of which I found the foundation only laid. I erected a new range of Brick Barracks† at Sydney, for which the whole materials were provided under my own immediate inspection.

I suggested the plan, prepared the materials, and made great progress in the elevation of a New Store‡ close to the Waterside at Sydney, by the completion of which incalculable expence will be saved in the security and preservation of the Government Stores and Provisions.

I had Timber cut down, sawed, and conveyed to the Dock Yard at Sydney, to the value of upwards of Two thousand Pounds, which was originally intended to pay the freight of the City of Edinburgh, in which the Settlers from Norfolk Island were removed to the Derwent; but the greater part of which was afterwards disposed of by Colonel Paterson to the Master of the Admiral Gambier and the remainder to Mr. Simeon Lord.

Shipment of
timber prepared
by Foveaux.

Material improvements were effected in the Streets and highways. Bridges were constructed which afford to Land Carriage and travelling a considerable degree of safety and convenience, and, altho' a vast field still remains open to Your Excellency for

Repairs to roads
and bridges.

* Note 73.

† Note 38.

‡ Note 2.

1810.
8 March.

the improvement of the Colony in these and several other important points, yet, were it possible for you to compare its present state with that in which I found it, I am convinced that you could not refuse your acknowledgement that much has been done under my superintendance and direction.

Reforms in
the police
administration.

The care of the Police having been the object of my very particular and constant attention, I exacted so unremitting a vigilance from every person connected with it, that scarcely any offence escaped detection, the natural consequences of which have been a less frequent commission of Crimes, and the maintenance of a degree of tranquillity, security, and subordination which would be entitled to some praise, even in a community composed of persons of more virtuous and orderly habits than could be expected in a Society so peculiarly constituted as that of New South Wales, and which I am certain could not have escaped Your Excellency's observation on your arrival.

Methods
adopted in
land grants.

In the Grants of Land which were made during my Command,* private friendship and personal regard was laid aside. I was influenced only by the Justice of the Claims and by the desire of effectually promoting the agricultural interests of the Colony and encouraging the extension, ornament, and improvement of the Towns, especially of Sydney, which latter consideration seems never to have operated on the minds of former Governors, but which I am certain will not fail of having due weight with a person of Your Excellency's superior Judgment, experience, and Liberality.

I endeavoured that an equal degree of impartiality and Justice should guide me in the pardons and emancipations I deemed it expedient to give.

Request for
ratification
of grants.

And as I am satisfied that your Excellency will approve of the principal upon which I exercised what I thought to be a power vested in me by the situation I then filled, I trust Your Excellency will not deem me presumptuous in soliciting your ratification of the several acts of this nature which occurred during my command.

The returns† which I made to the Secretary of State on the foregoing subjects (Copies of which have been laid before Your Excellency) contain the motives which led to every Indulgence and favor I bestowed; But should you think it needful to make further enquiries, I am confident I can afford most satisfactory explanations.

Grants and
pardons made
by Paterson.

And here I beg leave to mention that Colonel Paterson, who succeeded me in the command, issued some Grants, Leases, and Pardons at my recommendation, in offering which I was actuated by the same views as in those I made myself; and they, therefore,

* Note 74. † Note 75.

claim an equal right to my interposition with Your Excellency for your approval and confirmation of them.

1810.
8 March.

Should any doubt exist in Your Excellency's mind with respect to the Statements and observations I have now and on former occasions submitted to you, I earnestly request you will avail yourself of the ample means you possess of ascertaining how far they have been accurate and just, and that, previous to my departure, an opportunity will be afforded me of replying to any objections, or refuting any charges that may be urged against my conduct, either while administering the Government of the Colony, while afterwards serving as Second in Command, or while more recently employed under Your Excellency's immediate orders and direction.

Foveaux
solicits an
inquiry.

I repeat this request with a perfect confidence that the result will prove highly satisfactory to my feelings, and will induce Your Excellency to make such representations to His Majesty's Ministers as will secure me from bearing any part of that censure* with which they have marked the proceedings of those persons concerned in the Arrest and suspension of the late Governor, or of partaking in that blame attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston for the adoption of that measure, or to Colonel Paterson, as Lieutenant-Governor, then within the Territory, for giving it the sanction of his approval, which sanction was produced by the former Officer, and officially notified to me previous to my landing and taking the Command.

Foveaux
disclaims
complicity in
arrest of Bligh.

Being aware of the great influence which Your Excellency's high-reputation, and the confidence so justly reposed in you, must give to your Recommendation, I am the more anxious that my Character and Conduct should be laid before the Secretary of State in that point of view in which, on a close investigation, I flatter myself they will appear to you.

Request for
Macquarie's
support.

I have, &c.,

J. FOVEAUX.

A true Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

COMMODORE BLIGH TO THE HON. WILLIAM POLE.

(Despatch per brig Experiment.)

His Majesty's ship Porpoise,
Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 8th March, 1810.

I have the honor to write to you, for the information of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in continuation of

* Note 76.

1810.
8 March.
Arrival of Bligh
in Port
Jackson.

my last despatches, which I sent by the Elizabeth (a Whaler, Alex. Bodie Master) in the beginning of August last, that after waiting with much anxiety at the Derwent until the 3rd January, I left that Place and arrived here in His Majesty's Ship Porpoise on the 17th following.

Actions taken
by Collins.

Colonel Collins's conduct continued highly mutinous to the last; but he thought it advisable not to continue to resist my watering the ship at Hobart Town, although he issued Proclamations and General Orders against me, and prohibited any intercourse with His Majesty's Ship to the time of our sailing.

Arrival of the
Dromedary and
Hindustan at
Port Jackson.

On my arrival here I found lying in the Cove His Majesty's Ship Hindostan (Captain Pasco), and the Dromedary, Store Ship. They unfortunately passed within a few leagues of Stormy Bay, and proceeded strait to this place, where they arrived on the 28th December, with Governor McQuarrie and the 73rd Regiment, who are now encamped about two Miles from the Town, and the 102nd Regiment doing duty here, but ordered to be in readiness to embark for England as soon as possible.

Captain Pasco presented his orders to me, and some days after one directed to the Senior Officer, which I apply to myself, and shall act conformably to fulfil their Lordships' Commands.

The Porpoise to
remain on
colonial service.

Although it is highly necessary for the Porpoise to return to England, and I had given an order to Captain Porteous to that intent before I received the one directed to the Senior Officer, nevertheless, as their Lordships' orders are that one ship should remain here, I shall direct her commander to do so, unless necessity requires the contrary; and as I conceive it to be understood by their Lordships, from His Majesty's Secretary of State's orders to me to depart from this Territory, that I am to proceed home, I have given an order to Captain Pasco to put himself under my Command, together with a Letter (copies of which I enclose) assigning the necessity of my proceeding on the Hindostan.

Bligh to sail
in the
Hindustan.

As soon as circumstances, which are at present very perplexing, are settled, I shall shift my Broad Pendant conformable to their Lordships' directions to me, dated the 27 Feby. 1807, to His Majesty's Ship Hindostan; and I have the satisfaction to say that Captain Pasco will receive it with great readiness, agreeable to his anxious desire to expedite and promote the public service to the utmost of his Power.

Fire discovered
on the
Dromedary.

A very great calamity had nearly taken place Yesterday; a Fire was discovered in the Spirit Room of the Dromedary, which, but for the exertions of Capt. Pasco, Lieutenant Poore, and Mr. Etheridge, Midshipman, whom he recommends, would have terminated in the destruction of that Ship. I cannot so fully ex-

plain the circumstances as Captain Pasco, whose letter I inclose for their Lordships' information, but I am glad to say that very little loss will be sustained on the occasion.

1810.
8 March.

I beg leave to inclose the state and conditions of His Majesty's Naval returns. Ships on the 1st Instant, and to express my hopes of sailing in the course of next month. The Detachment of the 102nd Regiment at the Dependencies are not yet arrived.

I have, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

COMMODORE BLIGH TO CAPTAIN PASCO.

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, Sydney Cove,
Port Jackson, 27th February, 1810.

Sir,

I have received your Letter of the 24th Instant inclosing a Copy of one from Governor Macquarie to You with a List of the Officers, their Wives, and Children of the 102nd Regiment who are to embark for England in His Majesty's Ships, and that as soon as possible the number of Privates with their Families would be made known to You who were to accompany them.

Soldiers to
embark on the
Dromedary and
Hindustan.

In consequence of the late mutinous and tumultuous proceedings in the Colony, on which the Orders You have received from My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are founded, and the Commands which I have received through My Lord Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, You will receive herewith an Order to put Yourself under my Command on the principle of acting conformable to the Rules of the Service, but not changing in any degree what their Lordships have directed to be done.

Pasco to act
under Bligh's
command.

My Lord Castlereagh however having directed me to proceed home according to His Majesty's Commands with certain Witnesses for the Crown on the occasion alluded to, I have to desire that You will prepare Apartments in His Majesty's Ship under your Command for my accomodation and the Witnesses who embark with me, as likewise for such Officers and Men of the 102nd Regiment who may be selected.

Bligh to return
to England.

I am, &c.,
WM. BLIGH.

By William Bligh Esquire Commodore Commanding His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in the South Pacific Ocean &c. &c. &c.

Bligh's orders
to Pasco.

You are hereby required and directed to put Yourself, together with the Master Commanding His Majesty's Ship Dromedary,

1810.
8 March.
Bligh's orders
to Pasco.

under my Command, and follow and obey all such Orders and Instructions as You shall from time to time receive from me for His Majesty's Service.

Given under my Hand on board His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, in Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, New South Wales, the 29th Day of February, 1810.

WM. BLIGH.

To John Pasco, Esqr.,

Commander of His Majesty's Ship Hindostan.

By Command of the Commodore: EDMUND GRIFFIN, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

CAPTAIN PASCO TO COMMODORE BLIGH.

His Majesty's Ship Hindostan,

Sydney Cove, 8th March, 1810.

Sir,

Conformable to your wishes, requesting me to report to you for the information of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty an account of the Cause, and consequences of the Fire that took place on board His Majesty's Ship Dromedary Yesterday, together with my proceedings therein.

Report
concerning the
fire on H.M.S.
Dromedary.

I have the honor to state that as soon as the fire was discovered from the Hindostan which was at five O'Clock P.M. Lieutenant Poore the then Commanding Officer, with his accustomed Alacrity, went on board the Dromedary with most of my ship's Company, takeing with him the fire Engine and all the Buckets. And on his arrival on board that ship, discovered that the Fire proceeded from the Spirit room Hatchway, which was at that time open—he very wisely had given orders, and was in the act of Securing the hatchway with the intention of smothering the fire with wet Blankets &c.—when I arrived on board with my first Lieutenant from the Governors.

After making myself acquainted as to the Spot where the fire was and its extent (as far as I could judge) from the quantity of smoak (which prevented the approach to it) I judged the only means to be adopted for the preservation of the Dromedary, as well as the other Ships in the Harbour, was to persevere in smothering the fire in the manner before related, playing the Engines and leading the Hoses from the Pumps to the Spirit room Hatchway—but finding the fire increase, and fearing the fire should communicate to the Spirits, when all hopes of saving the Ship would vanish, and the Ship not being provided with Cocks for letting water in I did with the able advice and assistance of Lieutenant Purches My first Lieutenant order the Ship

to be scuttled abreast the Spirit room—her Cables cut and succeeded in hawling on the Lee shore on a Mud bottom, with the intention of drowning the spirit room did we not get the fire out before that could be done; taking to heel the ship in shore, and keeping her in the position by purchases from the different Mastheads; at 10 O'Clock we had so far happily succeeded in getting the fire under, that I ordered the Hatchways to be opened, keeping the Engines and Pumps going, with the hoses leading to the Spot and on entering the hold saw the beams and Ceiling of the Deck, together with a quantity of wood in the Cuntlings of the Casks, and a Number of Brooms in a Red Coal of fire, which was soon extinguished by the personal exertions of Lieutenant Poore and Mr. Etheridge Midshipman of the Hindostan, who (notwithstanding they had been several times hauled out of the hold nearly suffocated) persevered in getting near the fire with the hoses and Buckets of Water and entirely succeeded at half past 10 O'Clock in putting the fire out, at which time there was Eight feet of Water in the Hold.

I ordered some of the Spirits to be hoisted up so as to leave no doubt that the fire was entirely out, when it was discovered that the upper Staves of One Pipe of Rum had burnt quite through to the Spirits, so as you could put two fingers into it; and two more almost through the Ceiling of the Deck and Beams much burnt but no other damage. I have to fear that some of the Dry Provisions have got wet.

On my enquireys respecting the cause of the fire I was not able to make any positive conclusion, but finding the Captain of the hold very drunk, and that the Spirit room Hatch was open when Mr. Poore first went on board, it is my opinion that the fire was caused by the neglect of the persons intrusted with the care of the hold, by using a naked Candle, which I apprehend had fallen from the place it was standing in between the Casks, and that the Captain of the hold was too drunk to remove it, I therefore ordered him to be confined in Irons untill further orders.

I have to express my thanks for the Assistance, Captain Porteus rendered me, Mr. Pritchard, Master, Commanding the Dromedary, and Lieutenant Ellison of the Porpoise.

And it is highly gratifying to my feelings to be able to express my approbation of the cool and steady Conduct of the Crews of His Majesty's Ships employed under my directions in the above affair, which promised success, had the danger been greater.

Lieutenant Oxley, first of the Porpoise, came on board at Eleven O'Clock. I ordered him with a fresh gang of Men to

1810.
8 March.

Report
concerning the
fire on H.M.S.
Dromedary.

1810.
8 March.
Report
concerning the
fire on H.M.S.
Dromedary.

Pump the Ship out, and stop the Scuttles, and prepare to hawl the ship off, as soon as she floated, which service he executed.

It will be necessary to clear the after Hold of the Dromedary, and the Bread room to discover what Provisions is damaged.

I have, &c.,

JNO. PASCO.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[A copy of the return relating to His Majesty's ships is not available.]

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 1, per ship Indian; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

10 March.
Recommendation of
John Hillas.

Sir,

Downing Street, 10 March, 1810.

In consequence of an Application which has been made to me in favour of John Hillas, a Settler in New South Wales, I am induced to desire that if you should find him to be a Person deserving the Encouragement of Government, and likely to be benefitted by it, you will allot to him such a Proportion of Cattle, and afford him such other Assistance, as you may think just and reasonable.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 2, per ship Indian; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

11 March.
Recommendation of
Reuben Uther.

Sir,

Downing Street, 11th March, 1810.

At the request of the Father of Reuben Uther who is at present residing at Sydney as an articled Clerk to Messrs. Plumer, Barham & Co., and Mr. Lord, I am induced to desire that if at the expiration of his Articles you should consider him as a proper Person to receive encouragement as a Settler you will extend to him such Assistance for that purpose as you may think just and reasonable.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch "No. 2 of 1810," per brig Experiment; acknowledged by Earl of Liverpool, 26th July, 1811.)

12 March.
Arrival of the
ship King
George.

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 12th March, 1810.

1. Since closing my dispatch of date, the 8th Inst., a Colonial Ship named the King George,* employed in the Seal-skin and Oil trade, arrived here from off the Coast of New Zealand, and brings the melancholy accounts of the loss and

* Note 77.

capture of the Ship Boyd by the New Zealanders, under their Chief, Tippahee, and the massacre of the whole of her Crew and Passengers, with the exception of two women and a Child, who escaped from these merciless Savages.

1810.
12 March.
Capture of
the Boyd
by Maoris.

2. I do myself the honor to enclose for your Lordship's further information the Deposition and Narrative of Mr. Chase, the Master of the King George, detailing the circumstance of this unfortunate and melancholy event.

3. The Boyd came out here with Convicts from Ireland about six or seven Months ago, and was returning to England by way of New Zealand, with intention to carry home some timber and spars from that Country, having a valuable Cargo of Skins and Oil from this Colony on board besides.

Movements of
the Boyd.

4. It will be necessary that the South Sea Whalers should be cautioned, previous to their sailing from England, to be very vigilant and guarded in their intercourse with the New Zealanders, as well as with all the Natives of the South Sea Islands, who are in general a very treacherous race of People, and not to be trusted.

Warnings to
be conveyed
to shipping
re natives.

5. A proposal* was some time since made to me by Mr. Simeon Lord, and other respectable Merchants here, of forming a Settlement at their own expence on the Northern Island of New Zealand, for the purpose of collecting the Flax plant of that Country, and manufacturing it into Cordage and Canvas for the use of this Colony, and with the hope of ultimately extending their trade to the Service of the British Navy; but claiming, in the event of the Undertaking proving successful, and of its being approved of by the British Government at home, the exclusive privilege of this branch of trade for fourteen Years. To this proposed Speculation I have given my Sanction, promising to recommend it to the favorable consideration and patronage of His Majesty's Ministers, which I now do in the strongest Manner, conceiving, as I really do, that the Undertaking is likely ultimately to succeed, and consequently to prove of great National benefit. I have not pledged myself to the Projectors of this Scheme that they are to obtain the exclusive privilege of this branch of Trade for fourteen Years, but only that I would submit their application to His Majesty's Ministers. I think, however, that the Privilege they solicit is in itself reasonable, and therefore that to recommend it may be granted to them.

Proposed
speculation
in flax in
New Zealand.

Macquarie's
approval of
the proposal.

6. Notwithstanding the recent melancholy occurrence already adverted to, in regard to the Capture of the Boyd and the Massacre of the Crew and Passengers of that Ship, the Projectors of the Flax speculation on New Zealand still intend to prosecute their design; and according send a Superintendant with a party

1810.
12 March.
Specimens of
flax from New
Zealand to be
sent to England.

of Men hired for this purpose, on board the Brig Experiment, to New Zealand, where that Vessel is to remain long enough to give them time to collect a quantity of dried flax to be sent Home for the inspection of His Majesty's Ministers, as a Specimen of the Quality and of the success that may be expected to result from such an Undertaking. I shall transmit the Correspondence that has taken place with the Projectors of this Speculation to your Lordship in my next Dispatch.

Condition of
the colonial
currency.

7. There being no other circulating Medium in this Colony than the Notes of hand of private Individuals, and this practice having already been productive of infinite frauds, abuses, and litigation, I am very apprehensive it may at some future period occasion a general Bankruptcy, and prove ruinous to Individuals as well as to the interests of the Colony unless some remedy is speedily applied to this growing Evil. I shall, therefore, in my next Dispatch communicate my sentiments more fully to your Lordship, and take the liberty to suggest some plan to remedy this ruinous and alarming practice that has so long prevailed here. In the meantime I shall only take the liberty to suggest that the same plan of the Cape Colonial Bank,* if adopted and approved of by His Majesty's Ministers, would answer equally well here. I shall, therefore, in my next Dispatch strongly recommend the adoption here of the same System of Banking and Circulating Medium, as is now so successfully and beneficially pursued at the Cape of Good Hope.

Proposal to
establish
a bank.

Relief of
detachment of
102nd regiment.

8. I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that since the date of my last Dispatch the relief from Port Dalrymple has arrived here, and I hope the Vessel having on board the Detachment of the 102nd Regiment from Norfolk Island will very soon make her appearance also.

Appointment of
J. T. Campbell
as secretary ;

9. I beg leave to report to your Lordship that I have appointed John Thomas Campbell, Esqr., to be my Secretary. This Gentleman I met with for the first time at the Cape of Good Hope on my way hither. He was there very strongly recommended to me by Lord Caledon and some other friends, and I have every reason to be highly pleased with his abilities, conciliating Manners, and Gentlemanly Conduct. I also beg leave to report that I have appointed Captain H. C. Antil, of the 73rd Regt., to be my Aide-de-Camp, and Cap'n T. C. Cleaveland, of the same Corps, to act as Major of Brigade to the Troops serving in this Territory. I trust your Lordship will approve of those Appointments, and authorize me to draw on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for their respective Salaries and Allowances.

of Antill as
aide-de-camp ;
of Cleaveland
as major of
brigade.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

* Note 79.

[Enclosure.]

1810.
12 March.

LOSS OF THE SHIP BOYD.

Sydney, 12th March, 1810.

IN presence of Mr. Robert Campbell, Naval Officer and Magistrate, who was directed by His Excellency Governor Macquarie to investigate the Information received of the Loss of the Ship Boyd on the Coast of New Zealand, Samuel Rodman Chace, Master of the Ship King George, of this Port, declares: That on the 19th Day of February last (by Log) he fell in with the Ships Ann and Albion, Whalers, off Cape Brett on the Coast of New Zealand, and that he went on board of the Ann about 8 o'Clock in the Evening, when Cap'n Gwynn informed him that both Ships had left the Bay of Islands the Day before, where the Natives informed him that the Ship Boyd was taken at a Port about 30 Miles to the Northward called Wangarowe,* and that every Person belonging to the Ship (except two Women and a Child†) were massacred. That when this happened there was two Boats ashore from the Ship procuring Spars, and those of the Ship's Company who were on board were at the time busily employed in overhauling and repairing the Rigging.

Report on the
loss of the ship
Boyd, and
massacre of
the crew.

There had been no previous Disturbance with the Natives, who appeared very friendly, but at the time they rushed on board the Boyd their War Weapons were concealed under their Mats, and that after killing all the Men on Deck they ordered those who had gone aloft to cut the Sails from the Yards, and that those Men were afterwards carried on Shore, where, after cutting off their Legs and Arms, they were roasted.

That Capt'n Gwynn likewise informed the said Samuel Rodman Chace that Prince Mattarra, who had lately arrived from England, was the principal Leader, with another Chief; that Tippa-hee, when the Attack was made on the Ship, was in his Canoe at some Distance; but after the Ship was taken he went on board to take Possession, when, after plundering her, she was set fire to and sunk, the Tops then remaining above Water; that all which he has declared was read to him by Capt'n Gwynn from a written Paper, and that he, the said Chace, was prevented from taking a Copy of it from being anxious to get back to his Ship, the night being dark.

That when he fell in with the above Ships it was his intention to go into the Bay of Islands; but, being afraid of the Consequences, he gave the Natives who came on board the Ship in a Canoe off the East Cape a Whale Boat to go on Shore with another New Zealander, who had been in the King George for near three Years, to whom he gave a Letter addressed to the

* Note 80. † Note 81.

1810.
12 March.

Report on the
loss of the ship
Boyd, and
massacre of
the crew.

Master of any Ship that might arrive, giving the above Intelligence and apprising him of the Danger; and he thinks this Native could be depended on for delivering it.

Capt'n Gwynn also informed him of the Ship Mary, Capt'n Simmons, having foundered off the East Cape, but that the Crew was saved by the other Ships in Company.

S. R. CHACE.

PHILIP GOODENOUGH, Mate of the King George, declares that on Monday the 19th day of Feby. last (by Log) they fell in with two Ships off Cape Brett on the Coast of New Zealand, when Captn. Chace about 8 o'Clock in the Evening went on board the Ann, Whaler; that after he had left his own Ship sometime, the Albion, Captn. Skelton, bore down on the King George and hailed her asking for the Captn., when he, Philip Goodenough, informed Captn. Skelton he had gone on board the other Ship then in Company, that Skelton replied, very well, he will there hear the Particulars of the Capture of the Ship Boyd in Port Wangarowe and all Hands massacred by Tippa-hee and the Natives.

P. GOODENOUGH.

The abovementioned Samuel R. Chace and Philip Goodenough have made Oath before me that they did receive the Information as above stated and is correct as far as they can recollect.

ROB. CAMPBELL, J.P.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Hindostan.)

31 March.

Bills drawn for
payment of
crews of
colonial vessels.

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 31st March, 1810.

Since my Letter of the 7th Instant a Duplicate of which I here enclose, I have now the honor of acquainting Your Lordship, that the late Acting Commissary Mr. William Broughton has this day under my Authority drawn a Set of Bills on the Rt. Honble. Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in favor of Mr. Simeon Lord or Order, for the Sum of One Hundred and Fourteen Pounds Twelve Shillings and five pence farthing being a balance due on account of Wages paid the Officers and Crews of His Majesty's Colonial Vessels employed in this Settlement, and which forms the exact balance of the late Acting Commissary's Account Current with their Lordships between the 7th November and 31st December, 1809, and Covers the whole of the expenses incurred during the period he acted as Commissary.

I have to remark to Your Lordship, that it had hitherto been the Custom to pay the Crews of the Colonial Vessels from the

Colonial Funds, but at the time of my giving up the Command in the Colony there was not a sufficiency of Money in hand for this purpose;—And as His Excellency the Governor judged it irregular to make himself responsible for any Public transaction which took place prior to his taking upon himself the Command, I therefore directed the late Acting Commissary to draw the Bills before mentioned. Vouchers in support of the Expense have been transmitted to the Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury which I shall hope Your Lordship will approve of.

I have, &c.,

W. PATERSON.

1810.
31 March.

Bills drawn for
payment of
crews of
colonial vessels.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch "No. 3 of 1810," per H.M.S. Hindostan; acknowledged by Earl of Liverpool, 26th July, 1811.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1810.

30 April.

1. I had the Honor to address Your Lordship by Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux in a brief Despatch, under dates the Eighth and twelfth of last Month; but lest that Despatch may not get safe to Hand I shall in my present one recapitulate the substance of my last, and furnish Your Lordship with a more detailed Account of my Proceedings.

Previous
despatches.

2. I arrived at Port Jackson with the 73rd Regiment on board His Majesty's Ships, Hindostan, and Dromedary, on the twenty-Eighth day of December last, after a tedious Passage of Seven Months and Six days from England; but I have the pleasure to add that the 73rd Regiment and the Ship's Crews arrived in excellent Health, notwithstanding the Length of Time they were at Sea.

Arrival of
Macquarie in
Port Jackson.

3. In pursuance of the King's Commands I should have restored Governor Bligh to the Government on my Arrival, but had not an Opportunity of doing so, in Consequence of his being then at the Derwent. I found Lieutenant Governor Paterson in Command of this Government—the situation of the Colony appeared to me to require that I should immediately assume the Command of it, and from the Length of Time which must intervene before I could apprise Governor Bligh of my arrival and of his Return to this Settlement, I judged it most adviseable not to wait, conceiving it to be the real Spirit of Your Lordship's Instructions that I should immediately take Charge of the Government, in the Event of my not finding Governor Bligh at Port Jackson—I accordingly landed here on the thirty-first day of December, and disembarked the 73rd Regiment on the day following. My Commission as Governor in Chief of this Terri-

Absence of
Bligh at the
Derwent.

Command
assumed by
Macquarie.

1810.
30 April.
- Proclamation
re Bligh's
reinstatement.
- Macquarie
reports his
arrival to
Bligh.
- Absence of
Johnston and
Macarthur.
- Officers
removed and
reinstated.
- Papers seized
by rebels.
- Revocation
of grants
and leases.
- Trials
declared void.
- tory was read with All due Solemnity in the Presence of all the Troops and Inhabitants of Sydney on the first of January, 1810.
4. In a Proclamation which I have the Honor to enclose herewith I expressed His Majesty's most gracious Intention of replacing Governor Bligh in the Government for twenty four Hours previous to my taking Charge of it, in Case I had found him in the Settlement at the time of my Arrival; and I indulge a Hope that the Measures I pursued on this Occasion will meet the Approbation of My Sovereign and His Ministers.
5. The first Colonial Vessel that Could be got ready, I dispatched to the Derwent with Letters to Governor Bligh announcing My Arrival, and having taken Charge of the Government.
6. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston and Mr. McArthur having left the Colony long previous to My Arrival in it, prevented my Carrying into Effect that part of my Instructions* which referred to them.
7. I removed all those Persons who had been appointed to Public Offices by the Usurped Government, and reinstated those Gentlemen who had been removed by it. On that Occasion I issued the Accompanying Proclamation.
8. The Books and Papers which had been violently seized, on the Occasion of Governor Bligh's Arrest, were all directed to be restored to him, but, on Enquiry, many of them were found to have been Carried home by Lieutenant Colonel Johnston and Mr. McArthur. Similar orders were issued respecting the Books and Papers which had been violently seized upon and removed from the Public Offices and Individuals, and they have been in Consequence restored to their proper Owners.
9. All Grants of Land and Stock and Leases made by the Usurped Government have been revoked and declared Null and Void, and No Grants or Leases made to any Officer of the New South Wales Corps have been renewed. I refer Your Lordship on these Points to the Proclamation already adverted to of the 4th of January.
10. The Trials and Investigations which were made during the Usurpation of the Government have also been declared Null and Void, as Your Lordship will observe by my Proclamation of the fourth of January; but anxious to promote and preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of the Colony, and with a view to prevent, as much as possible, improper and Malicious Litigation, I deemed it advisable to issue another Proclamation on the Eleventh of January prohibiting Vexatious and Malicious Prose-

* Note 82.

cutions, and granting a free Indemnity to Magistrates, Gaolers, and Constables from Suits of this Nature, at the same time recommending Peace and Harmony and Forbearance to all Parties. For Your Lordship's further Information on this Head I transmit herewith the Proclamation last alluded to.

1810.
30 April.

General
indemnity for
rebel officials.

11. All the Officers of the 102nd Regiment proceed to England with their Corps, except Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux and Lieutenant Finucane, to whom I lately gave Leave to go home in the Brig Experiment, and Captain Cummings, Lieutenant Hadley, and Ensign Lilly, to whom I have granted Permission to remain in the Colony as Settlers, on their resigning their Commissions; but none of these three last Officers were at Sydney at the time of the Arrest of Governor Bligh.

Return of
102nd regiment
to England.

12. On the Seventeenth of January Governor Bligh arrived here from the Derwent in His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, and was received by me with every Mark of Respect and Attention.

Arrival of Bligh
at Sydney.

13. Governor Bligh having made Application to me to order Home from hence Sixteen Persons as Evidences to substantiate his Charges against Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston and Mr. McArthur, I have accordingly directed them to hold themselves in readiness to embark with him in His Majesty's Ship Hindostan; but many of them having declined to go on the Plea of the great Loss and Inconvenience they would sustain by so long an Absence from their Families and Properties in this Country, and the Judge-Advocate having given it as his Opinion that such of them as did not hold Offices under Government could not be legally Compelled to go as Evidences, I left them at Liberty to go or stay as they thought proper, and only required the compliance of those Gentlemen who held Civil Offices, namely, Mr. Palmer, Commissary; Mr. Gore, Provost-Marshal; Revd. Mr. Fulton, Chaplain; and Mr. Atkins, the late Judge-Advocate; besides these Gentlemen, Six other Persons have agreed to go home, Making in All ten Persons; they all go in the Hindostan, and in Consideration of the Losses their Families must sustain from their Absence, I have agreed to Victual their Wives and Children from the Public Stores until their Return, Which Measure, I trust, Your Lordship will approve.

Bligh's
witnesses
for the
prosecution
of Johnston.

Officials
compelled to go
to England.

14. Being authorized by my Instructions to make such an Allowance to Mr. Atkins, the late Judge-Advocate, for the Expence of the Voyage home as I might deem reasonable, I have ordered him One Hundred Pounds on this Account as an adequate Allowance.

Atkins' passage
money.

15. As soon as Vessels could be procured for that purpose, I sent off Detachments of the 73rd Regiment to replace those of

1810.
30 April.

Relief of
detachments of
102nd regiment.

Salaries for
commandants.

Condition of the
commissariat.

Importation of
wheat from
Bengal.

Protection of
settlers at the
Hawkesbury
from floods.

the 102nd Regiment at the distant Dependencies of Port Dalrymple and Norfolk Island, this latter place not having been entirely evacuated at the time of my Arrival. The Detachments at the Coal River and at the other Nearer Stations were also replaced. Major Gordon, of the 73rd Regiment, with a Company of that Corps, were sent to Port Dalrymple; and Lieutenant Crane, with a Detachment of thirty Men, were sent to Norfolk Island; and I have now much Pleasure in reporting to Your Lordship that all those Reliefs have taken Place without any Loss or Accident. I have authorized Major Gordon to draw the Same Salary that has hitherto been allowed in the Parliamentary Estimate to the Lieutenant-Governor of Port Dalrymple; but as so great a reduction has taken place already in the Establishment of Norfolk Island, I have only authorized Lieutenant Crane to draw Five Shillings per Diem as a Remuneration for his additional Duties at that Settlement.

16. On my Arrival I found the Colony in a perfect State of Tranquility, but in a great Degree of Anxiety for the long expected Arrival of a New Governor.

17. I found the Public Stores almost destitute of dry Provisions, which had Occasioned very Serious Alarm and Apprehension for some time before my Arrival. This very exhausted State of His Majesty's Stores had been very much occasioned by the last dreadful and Calamitous Inundation of the Hawkesbury, which had swept away the entire Crops in that fertile District—an Event not infrequent, and which has repeatedly involved the Inhabitants in the deepest Misery and Distress.

18. There being no *Certain* Prospect of Relief from any Quarter to supply the present Wants of the Colony, I immediately ordered three hundred Acres of the Government Farm to be prepared for a Crop of early Potatoes and Wheat; intending to put the Troops and all other Persons Victualled by the Crown upon a reduced Ration; but, fortunately, on the very day that I had fixed for the resorting to this unpleasant Expedient, the Ship-Marian, and in a few days after her the Brig Experiment, arrived to our Relief, with Contract Wheat from Bengal.

19. The only Measure which has hitherto occurred to me, as capable of affording any real Protection to the Settlers at the Hawkesbury, is that of removing their Houses, Stock and Farm Yards to the higher Grounds in their Neighbourhood on the Banks of the River: by which Means their Lives and Property would be safe from the fatal Effects of these Inundations. As soon as His Majesty's Ships Sail, I mean to visit the Hawkesbury, when I purpose taking Measures for the forming Town-

ships on the Banks of the River, and removing the Settlers into them as speedily as possible.

1810.
30 April.

20. The Ship Anne arrived here from England on the twenty seventh day of February, having a Detachment of the 73rd Regiment, and One Hundred and Ninety seven Male Convicts on board they were well treated on the Voyage and Arrived in good Health. Male Convicts are much wanted to Carry on the Agriculture of the Country, and I have distributed the greater Number, by the Anne, among the Settlers here. I sent sixty of them to the Derwent for the Use of the Settlers there, reserving only a few, who are mechanics, for the Public Works at Sydney.

Arrival of
military and
convicts on
the Anne.

21. The Situation of this Colony requires that as many Male Convicts as possible should be sent hither—the Prosperity of the Country depending on their Numbers, whilst on the Contrary Female Convicts are as great a Draw back as the others are beneficial.

Necessity for
male convicts.

22. No Assignment of the Convicts per the Ship Anne having been received with them, I request it may be sent out by the earliest Opportunity.

Assignment
of convicts on
the Anne.

23. In Pursuance of Your Lordship's Instructions, I lost no time in directing My Attention to the principal Object pointed out in them, namely, to improve the Morals of the Colonists, to encourage Marriage, to provide for Education, to prohibit the use of Spirituous Liquors, and to encrease the Agriculture and Stock, so as to ensure the Certainty of a Supply to the Inhabitants under all Circumstances.

Improvement
of social
conditions.

24. In my Public Proclamations and General Orders I have recommended in the Strongest Manner to the Inhabitants of this Colony a strict and regular Attendance on divine Worship, and have endeavoured to impress on their Minds the Necessity of Morality, Virtue, and Temperance. I have in a particular Manner enjoined Marriage, and the Encouragement held out has been already Attended with good Effects on the Minds of the lower orders of the People. I have marked my strongest Disapprobation of the Unlawfulness and Immorality of the two Sexes Cohabiting together in an unmarried State, and I beg leave to transmit herewith, for Your Lordship's further Information, the Copy of my last Proclamation on these important Points. I have also established a Public Charity School at Sydney for the Education of the poor Children of this place of both Sexes; there was a similar one established at Parramatta on a Smale Scale before My Arrival, but I have given directions to have that School established on a larger Scale and an improved plan. It is likewise my intention to establish Schools at all the principal Districts and Settlements of the Colony.

Encouragement
of religion
and morality.

Encouragement
of education.

1810.
30 April.

Reduction in
number of
licensed
houses.

25. With the View to prevent the destructive and too free Use of Spirituous Liquors as much as possible, I have reduced the Number of Licensed Public Houses in the Town of Sydney from *Seventy-five* (the Number I found here on My Arrival) to twenty, and I have made a similar Reduction in the same Proportion in all the smaller Towns and Districts of the Colony. The Regulations I framed on this Occasion, and the frequent Seizures of Clandestine Stills, will, I trust, in due time, have the desired Effect of Arresting the Progress of Drunkenness and Consequent Idleness amongst the lower Orders of the People.

Proposed free
importation of
spirits subject
to duty.

26. As, however, the Various Measures that have been taken hitherto to Check the Importation and regulate the Sale of Spirits have invariably failed, and as it is impossible totally to suppress the Use of them, a certain Quantity being essentially Necessary for the Accommodation of the Inhabitants, it appears to me that it would be good and sound Policy to sanction the free Importation of good Spirits under a high Duty of not less than three or four Shillings per Gallon. I am persuaded that the Adoption of this Measure would be attended with very good and beneficial Effects; it would put an End to all further Attempts at Monopoly, and bartering Spirits for Corn and Necessaries, as likewise to Private Stills, which, in defiance of every Precaution, are still very Numerous in this Colony; but as the free Importation of Spirits would greatly reduce the general Price, the private Distillers would be Undersold by the fair Licensed Trader. I am, at the same time, persuaded that this Measure, instead of promoting Drunkenness and Idleness, would tend rather to lessen both, for it has generally been observed that the Avidity of the lower orders of the people is in the inverse Ratio to the Quantity of Spirits Imported. From all these Considerations I am decidedly of the Opinion that the free Importation of Spirits ought to be Sanctioned, but I shall nevertheless still defer the doing so until I shall receive Your Lordship's further Directions on that Head.

The limitation
of prices.

27. The Practice established at Port Jackson alluded to in Your Lordship's Instructions, namely, of imposing a Maximum Price* upon All Imported Articles, which has been generally laid at fifty per cent. Profit, does not appear to have answered the purpose in View, and it therefore seems advisable to discontinue the Practice, and leave the Importation Trade entirely free.

Importations
by government
for barter.

28. In respect to the Practice that has for a long time prevailed of sending out from England supplies of various kinds on Account of Government, to be Sold or Exchanged in Barter for the Produce of this Colony, I am of Opinion that this Practice cannot yet be discontinued without great Inconvenience and Loss to the Settlers in General, there being No regular Supplies im-

* Note 33.

ported by private Merchants sufficient to answer the Demands of the Inhabitants, and the Prices laid on by Individuals on European Articles Imported by them are so enormously high that the lower Orders of the People cannot afford to purchase them however much they may Stand in Need of them; But by encouraging the free Importation of All Sorts of Merchandize I am of opinion that in a few Years the Practice of sending out supplies on Account of Government Might Cease without Prejudice to the Colony.

1810.
30 April.

Encouragement
of free trade.

29. The Impolicy of establishing a Maximum in the Price of Grain and Butcher's Meat is so apparent, and so adverse to the Interests of the Farmer and Grazier, who ought to be encouraged by every possible Means to increase their Agriculture and Stock, that it became absolutely necessary to discontinue it; and this has been accordingly done. The Markets are now, in Consequence of this Measure, very well supplied with those Articles, altho' generally at high Prices.

Limitation of
prices of grain
and meat.

30. It would appear from the Tenor of My Instructions that Your Lordship entertains Doubts as to the Policy of longer Maintaining a Government Farm or Government Cattle in this Colony; but from what I have myself already seen and observed, and from what I have learned from well-informed People on this Subject, I conceive it will be highly adviseable to continue a Government Stock of Cattle for several Years to come, and also a Government Farm on limited æconomical Plan; the latter will not only serve as a Stimulus to the regular Farmer to increase and improve his Crops, but will also be the Means of preventing a Famine, or any great Scarcity of Grain, as has so frequently been experienced in this Colony, from the Calamitous Inundations of the Hawkesbury, but when more of the Forest Lands are Cultivated by the ordinary Farmers, so as to secure more plentiful Crops, the retaining a Government Farm will cease to be further Necessary. At present there is but a very small Proportion of it in Cultivation, and there being few Labourers and Cattle employed on it, the Expence to Government is comparatively trifling.

Government
herds and
farming to be
maintained.

31. Without maintaining a large Stock of Horned Cattle and Sheep, it would be impossible to afford the Necessary Aid and Assistance to poor Free Settlers, and Emancipated Convicts on their obtaining Grants of Land. They have not in general the Means of purchasing Cattle, and those who have them to sell are unwilling to give those poor People Credit. Hitherto the Practice has been to give them a Certain Number of Government Cattle on Credit, for which they pay in Money or Corn so soon

Cattle required
to assist
settlers.

1810.
30 April.

Advantages of
maintaining
government
herds.

as they obtain the Means of doing so; in this point of View it appears adviseable to keep up the Government Herds; they afford great Relief to the poor Description of Settlers, and they also tend to restrain the rich Grazier from extorting unreasonable Prices for the Cattle he sends to Market; to this likewise must be added the great Advantage derived by Government from the Supplies sent into the Public Stores from this Source for the Victualling the Troops and others entitled to Rations from the Crown; for these Reasons I respectfully submit that the Government Stock should be still continued, particularly as the Expence of doing so is so trifling that the saving from the Reduction of the Establishment could be no object to Government.

Precautions
to be taken
against losses
by floods.

32. Your Lordship may depend on my paying most particular Attention to that part of your Instructions which recommend the Adoption of precautionary Measures for preventing the Recurrence of Famine in Consequence of the Inundations at the Hawkesbury. In pursuance of Your Lordship's judicious Recommendation on this Head, I shall establish a Public Granary, and Use every Effort in my Power to keep, at all times, one full Year's Consumption of Grain in Store for the Number of Persons in the Colony who receive Rations, and it shall be my Chief Study to effect this Measure at as small an Expence to Government as possible. At present there is No Building suitable for a Public Granary, but there is an excellent one now erecting which was commenced by Colonel Foveaux, and which I hope will be completed and fit to receive Grain to any Amount in about three Months from this date.

The distribution
of female
convicts.

33. In the additional Instructions* furnished me by Your Lordship a more just and equal Distribution of the Male and Female Convicts is recommended on their first Arrival in this Country, and the shameful Practice of giving the Female Convicts indiscriminately to such as made a Demand for them is very justly and properly prohibited. I am sorry to say that these unfortunate Females have been in general very improperly disposed of heretofore, which has led to great Depravity of Manners and most Vicious Habits among the lower orders of the people. In future I shall take Care, agreeably to Your Lordship's Directions, to keep the Female Convicts separate till they can be properly distributed among the Inhabitants in such Manner as they may best derive the Advantages of Industry and good Character.

Convicts'
wages.

34. As yet No complaint has been made to me by any of the Settlers respecting the high Rate of Wages given to such Convict Servants as are allowed them by Government; but if it should

appear, on further Enquiry, that the Wages hitherto allowed are too burthensome to the Settlers, I shall frame such new Regulations on that Head as may appear adviseable.

1810.
30 April.

35. Agreeably to Your Lordship's Instructions I have framed and published such New Regulations as appeared to me adviseable and Necessary for simplifying the Accounts and improving the System of Conducting the Various Duties of the Commissariat Department, and I am happy to say that Office is now placed on a respectable and regular Footing.

Administration
of the
commissariat.

36. With respect to the Accounts of Mr. Palmer, the Commissary, for the period previous to my Administration, I conceived it unnecessary for me, in the present Instance, to examine or investigate them here, as he will shortly have an Opportunity of explaining them in Person at the Treasury, in Consequence of his going home with Governor Bligh as an Evidence; and in order that he may be properly prepared to account to the Lords of the Treasury for any questionable parts in his Accounts, I have duly apprized him that they will undergo a very minute and strict Investigation, and have advised him to Carry with him all such Books, Papers, and Documents as can by any Possibility be required to explain them or elucidate any particular Circumstance.

Investigation
of Palmer's
accounts.

37. Immediately on taking Charge of this Government, I announced the same to Colonel Collins, Lieut.-Governor of Hobart Town, in Van Dieman's Land, apprizing him that it was His Majesty's Orders that All his Public Correspondence should be carried on in future thro' me, and that he should punctually obey all Orders received from me; that he would be held personally responsible for any Measures he should take, or any Contracts he should enter into, without having first obtained my Sanction, except in Cases of Actual Want. Colonel Collins acknowledged the Receipt of those Orders soon Afterwards, and promised a punctual Compliance with them.

Instructions
to Collins.

38. From the short time I have been yet at the Head of this Government, and the Variety of other Public Business that presses on my Attention, I have not yet been able sufficiently to inform myself with Regard to the Trade and Revenues of this Colony so as to furnish Your Lordship with any detailed Account of them on the present occasion. I shall therefore only at present observe that both the Export and Import Trade is very limited indeed, there being scarcely anything of the former and very little of the latter that pays any Duties or Customs except the Article of Spirits, which is occasionally permitted to be Imported,

Trade and
revenue of
the colony.

1810.
30 April.

Duty on spirits
imported.

on which, hitherto, a Duty of only One Shilling and Sixpence per Gallon was Levied. This Duty I have lately increased to three Shillings per Gallon, which I trust will meet with Your Lordship's approbation.

Appropriation
of fees to gaol
and orphan
funds.

39. Hitherto it has been the Practice to appropriate the whole of the Duties and Customs collected at this Port and the others of the Colony to what was termed the *Female Orphan School* and *Gaol Fund*. Instead of continuing this System I have deemed it adviseable, as better adapted to the Improvement of the Colony in general, and of the Town of Sydney in particular, to divide the Money so Collected into two distinct Funds, naming one of them "*The Police Fund*" and the other "*The Orphan Fund*." I have ordered three-fourths of all the Customs and Duties to be appropriated to the Police Fund, and the remaining fourth to the Orphan Fund, each under the Management of distinct Trustees. Out of the former is to be defrayed the Expence of the Jail and Police Establishments, the Erection of Wharfs, Quays, Bridges, and the making and repairing of Streets and Roads within the Limits of the Town of Sydney. Out of the latter is to be defrayed the Expence of the Female Orphan School Establishment, and also that of the other Charity Schools intended to be established here and at the other principal Settlements in the Colony. Increasing the Duties on Spirits to three Shillings per Gallon and raising the *License* to Publicans, I hope will Afford me sufficient Funds to carry these Measures into Complete Effect.

Creation of the
orphan and
police funds.

Necessity for
erection of
new barracks.

40. I am sorry to inform Your Lordship that I shall be under the Necessity of putting the Crown to a very Considerable Expence in the Erection of Barracks for the Officers and Soldiers, and other essentially necessary Public Buildings; all those I found here being in a rapid State of Decay, with the Exception of the few lately erected by Lieutenant Colonel Foveaux—the Barracks here at present are only Capable of Containing five Hundred Men at the very most; very few Barracks for Officers, and the Soldiers' Barracks, with the Exception of the New one lately built by Lieutenant Colonel Foveaux for two Hundred Men, are so much decayed that it would be an Useless Expence to attempt to repair them.—I shall therefore immediately set about building new substantial ones, capable of containing, with those already finished, one thousand Men.

Necessity for
erection of a
new hospital.

41. There will be an absolute Necessity for building a New General Hospital* as soon as possible; the present one being in a most ruinous State, and very unfit for the Reception of the Sick that must necessarily be sent to it; of which there are, on an average, seldom less in it than between Seventy and Eighty Men, Women, and Children.

* Note 70.

42. Granaries and other Public Stores, as well as separate Barracks for the Reception of the Male and Female Convicts on their first Arrival in this Country, are very much wanted, and which must be built as soon as the Barracks for the Troops are finished. At present I am obliged to keep one half of the 73rd Regiment encamped in the Vicinity of the Town for Want of Barracks, even after the Embarkation of the 102d. Regiment.

1810.
30 April.

Public
buildings
required.

43. As so many Public Buildings must be erected and other Public Works Carried on, it is absolutely necessary that a Government Architect* should be sent out immediately to plan and superintend the Erection of All Public Buildings—The want of such an officer is severely felt on the present occasion, and I therefore respectfully submit, and earnestly request, that Your Lordship will be pleased to send out a well qualified Person of this Description as soon as possible.

Proposed
appointment of
a government
architect.

44. A good Surveyor General is also much wanted, and if the late Surveyor General, Mr. Grimes, is not permitted to return to his Duty, I earnestly request that Your Lordship will be so good as to appoint and send out a proper Successor equal to the Discharge of the important Duties of this Office.

Successor to
surveyor-
general.

45. As the Trade and Manufactures of this rising Colony may be supposed to encrease in proportion to its Population and natural Resources, it is desirable that there should be a regular Naval Officer, who should be totally unconnected with Trade in his own person, appointed to the Situation from home. Mr. Robert Campbell, a very respectable Merchant here, was appointed by Governor Bligh, and has held this Office for some time past, but has thought proper to resign it lately, conceiving the Duties of it interfered with his Mercantile Pursuits and other Avocations, and the Income derived from it not being an object to him. I have in Consequence appointed a trusty Officer of the 73rd Regiment to perform the Duties of this Office for the present, but as I am of opinion that it ought to be held by a Gentleman well acquainted with Maritime Law and Shipping Concerns, I request your Lordship will be pleased to send out some respectable Person of this Description to fill that Situation, either with a Suitable Salary attached to it, or to have, as at present, Five per Cent. on his Collections as a Remuneration for his Trouble, under the express Stipulation that he should not be Concerned directly or indirectly in any Trade whatever.

The position of
naval officer.

46. In the Event of Mr. Jamieson, the late Surgeon not being permitted to resume that Situation, I beg Leave to recommend that Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth, the Senior Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, may be appointed Principal Surgeon of the

Wentworth
recommended
as principal
surgeon.

* Note 71.

1810.
30 April.

Commendation
of D'Arcy
Wentworth.

Civil Medical Department. Mr. Wentworth has been acting as Principal Surgeon since the Departure of Mr. Jamieson for England, and has given great Satisfaction in that Situation. He is a Gentleman of Considerable Professional Abilities, extremely attentive and humane in his Practice and Attendance on his Patients, and is in every respect well qualified for being placed at the Head of the Medical Department here. I therefore indulge a Hope that he may be Confirmed in it, and as Mr. Jamieson does not bear a very good Character, it may be deemed adviseable not to allow him to resume his former office in this Colony.

Recommendation
of Redfern
for a
commission.

47. I also beg Leave to recommend that Mr. William Redfern, who has for some time past been acting as Assistant Surgeon on the Civil Medical Establishment, with great Credit to himself and Advantage to the Public Service, may be Confirmed in that Situation, by being honored with a Commission from His Majesty.

Want of
shipping for the
colonial service.

48. The Service is at present much obstructed and retarded from the Want of Small Craft; the only two Colonial Vessels belonging to Government, that have hitherto Carried on the Service of it, being now so much decayed, or out of Repair, as to be entirely useless. The Porpoise (King's Ship) is not at all adapted for the Service of the Colony, and, being old and Constantly in Want of Repairs and Stores of all Kinds, is very expensive to Government without being of any material Use to the Colony. I therefore most respectfully submit that no Ship of the latter Description should in future be kept here, but instead thereof, there should be two Brigs—one of two Hundred and the other of one hundred and fifty Tons Burthen built in England, and sent out as soon as possible, to be Considered as entirely Colonial, under the immediate Orders of the Governor, and not to be Subject to the Control of the Admiralty. These two Brigs, with another of a still smaller Size, which is on the Stocks here, will be fully adequate to all the Services of the Colony, including the Surveying of the Coasts and Harbours. The whole Expence of this Maritime Establishment will fall far short of that of one Ship of War, Commissioned by the Admiralty. I therefore earnestly and strongly recommend the adoption of the Measure now submitted to Your Lordship.

Type of vessels
required for the
colonial service.

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

49. In Consideration of the Circumstances above stated respecting His Majesty's Ship Porpoise, I have agreed to a Request lately made by Commodore Bligh to take her Home along with the Hindostan and Dromedary, on the Ground of her being required to carry home that part of the 102nd Regiment which the

two last-named Ships were not able to accommodate, owing to a great part of one of them (The Hindostan) being occupied by the Commodore himself and his Family, and the Gentlemen and other Persons he carries home along with him as Evidences.

1810.
30 April.

50. Commodore Bligh, on his Arrival here, had his broad Pendant flying on board the Porpoise, and took immediately the Command of the Hindostan and Dromedary, which he still retains. He has lately removed his Flag to the Hindostan, intending to go Home in her, and to Command the Squadron. How far he is justifiable in doing so I do not feel competent to give a decided Opinion, it being a Measure that His Majesty's Ministers and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty alone are Capable of judging the Propriety of, and it was a Point of too much Delicacy, under his peculiar Circumstances, for me to oppose or interfere in. At the same time, I must observe that the Commodore's assuming the Command of those Ships has very Materially interfered with the Arrangements I had proposed to make in the Comfortable Accomodation of the 102nd Regiment.

Bligh assumes command of all H.M. ships.

51. Immediately on my taking Charge of the Government I issued the Necessary orders for the 102nd Regiment to hold themselves in readiness to return to England in His Majesty's Ships Hindostan and Dromedary, as soon as the Reliefs of the Detachment of that Corps then at the Out-Settlements should take place. The Repairs of those Ships, fitting them out for Sea with Provisions, &c., for a long Voyage, and various other Consequent Preparations, have unavoidably detained them here much beyond the Time I had hoped and expected they would have been able to take their Departure when I last wrote to Your Lordship on this Subject. The different Detachments of the 102nd Regiment from the Out-Settlements returned a long time ago, with the Exception of the one from Norfolk Island, which only arrived here on the Nineteenth instant. The Ships, however, having been reported to me as ready for the Reception of the Troops on the tenth of this Month, I embarked them on that day, and the Detachment from Norfolk Island embarked on the twenty-fifth instant; twenty-two Commissioned Officers, three Hundred and forty-five Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, one Hundred and five Women, and Ninety-Eight Children belonging to the 102nd Regiment, are now embarked for England on board His Majesty's Ships Hindostan, Dromedary, and Porpoise. Captain Piper, of the 142nd Regiment, who only returned a few days since from his Command at Norfolk Island, having solicited Permission to remain behind his Corps for a few Months to settle his private Affairs in this Country, I have granted his Request.

Orders for departure of the 102nd regiment.

Detachment of troops from out-settlements.

Embarkation of 102nd regiment.

1810.
30 April.

Volunteers from
102nd regiment.

Formation
of a veteran
company.

52. I have much Pleasure in acquainting Your Lordship that a sufficient Number of Volunteers have turned out from the 102nd to Complete the 73rd Regiment within Nineteen Men of its full Establishment of one thousand Rank and File.

53. A great Number of Old Soldiers of the 102nd who had served long in this Country, wishing to remain in it on Account of Connexions they had formed with Convict Women, and by whom they had Children, I have taken the Responsibility upon Myself of forming them into an *Invalid* or *Veteran Company* for the Service of the Colony, until His Majesty's Pleasure shall be known; and I trust Your Lordship will be pleased to move the King to be graciously pleased to sanction and approve of this Measure. I have made the Establishment of this Invalid Company One Hundred Rank and File, with the usual Proportion of Serjeants and Drummers, to be under the Command and Charge of an Officer of the 73rd Regiment until I shall receive orders from home respecting it. Independent of gratifying these poor Old Soldiers in permitting them to remain with their Families, and in a Country they are much attached to, the Measure will be a very Considerable Saving to the Crown, as from their great Length of Service, most of them having served between twenty and thirty Years, they would be entitled to very high Pensions on their Arrival at home and being discharged, for very few of them would be found fit for Service in a Cold Climate.

Suggested
appointment
of a barrack
master;

54. In order that the Barracks built at the Expence of the Crown for the Civil and Military Officers and Troops should be taken all possible Care of, together with the Barrack Furniture and Stores, I beg leave most respectfully to submit that I may be permitted to appoint some Officer of the 73rd Regiment, properly qualified for that Situation, to the Office of Barrack-master of the Colony with a Suitable Salary.

and of a colonial
paymaster.

55. It would also be attended with great Convenience to Myself and the Military Staff if Your Lordship would be pleased to approve of my appointing a Deputy Pay Master General, or Colonial Paymaster, which Office now becomes doubly Necessary in consequence of the Establishment of the Invalid Company already adverted to; and I therefore indulge a Hope that Your Lordship will approve of my making this Appointment, and annexing the Usual Salary to it.

Appointment of
J. T. Campbell
as secretary.

56. Whilst upon the Subject of new Appointments in this Colony, I conceive it my Duty to report to Your Lordship that I have appointed John Thomas Campbell, Esquire, to be my Secretary—I met this Gentleman for the first time at the Cape of Good Hope on my way hither, and there he was strongly

recommended to Me by Lord Caledon and some other Friends who were well acquainted with his Merits, and I have every Reason to be highly pleased with his Abilities, conciliating Manners, and Gentlemanly Conduct.

1810.
30 April.

57. I also beg Leave to report to Your Lordship that I have appointed Captain Henry C. Antill of the 73rd Regiment to be my Aide-de-Camp, and Captain Thomas S. Cleaveland of the same Corps to act as Major of Brigade to the Troops Serving in this Territory. These three last Appointments being Absolutely Necessary to enable me to Carry on my Combined Civil and Military Duties, I earnestly hope and trust Your Lordship will have the Goodness to Confirm them and authorize me to draw on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for their respective Salaries and Allowances.

Appointment of Antill and Cleaveland as aide-de-camp and major of brigade.

58. The Press and Accumulation of Public Business that now fall to the Lot of the Secretary of the Governor to perform in this Country is so very much increased of late Years, in Consequence of the Voluminous Correspondence with and application from the different Out-Settlements, that a proportionate Increase to the Salary and Establishment of this Officer appears to be highly necessary and reasonable. I therefore respectfully submit that the Gentleman now holding this Office should henceforth be denominated *Colonial Secretary*,* with a Suitable Salary of not less than *three Hundred and Sixty-five pounds* per Annum, with Allowances for three Clerks, one of whom, as first Clerk, to have Eighty pounds per Annum, and the other two Sixty pounds each. I indulge a Hope Your Lordship will approve of this Increase being made to the Office of Secretary, and that you will be pleased to have it included in the Parliamentary Estimate of the Civil Establishment of the Colony.

The salary and position of secretary.

59. I have lately had a General Muster taken by the Lieutenant Governor of the whole of the Inhabitants of this Settlement, of every Description, together with their Flocks and Herds and Lands both in and out of Cultivation. Herewith I do myself the Honor to transmit for Your Lordship's further Information the Result of that Muster, together with a General Statement of the Colony as it stands at present; by which I am happy to say Your Lordship will perceive that it is in a thriving and improving State.

General muster.

60. Finding on my Arrival here that Norfolk Island had not been entirely evacuated, I did not deem it adviseable to Carry that Measure into Complete Effect until I should receive further and more explicit orders from home on that Subject. I have, in Consequence, sent Lieutenant Crane with a Detachment of thirty Men of the 73rd Regiment for its Protection, and to relieve the

Military sent to Norfolk Island.

* Note 85.

1810.
30 April.

Complete
evacuation of
Norfolk Island
recommended.

Detachment of the 102nd Regiment then there. I have been at Considerable pains to Collect every possible Information respecting that Settlement and the Utility of it to the Mother Country and to this Colony. After Considering this Subject in every Point of View, I am decidedly of Opinion that the Settlement ought to be entirely withdrawn, and the Island compleatly evacuated as soon as possible; it is a Place of no use whatever to the Mother Country or to this Colony in either a political or Commercial Point of view. Its Produce is never equal to the Maintenance of its own few Inhabitants; it has no Harbors, and its Coasts are dangerous and difficult of access; the Expence of sending Supplies thither from hence is very great and extremely hazardous and inconvenient, owing to the great Distance it is separated from this Colony. Under all these Circumstances, I Conceive it my Duty to recommend, in the Strongest Manner, that it should be evacuated, and that I may be immediately Authorized to Carry this Measure into Effect, at the same time instructing Me in what Manner it is to be done—how the People and Settlers there at present are to be disposed of, and how remunerated for their Cattle and the Houses and Improvements they will then be obliged to abandon. I do myself the Honor to transmit your Lordship herewith a correct Statement of the Settlement of Norfolk Island as it stood when the late Relief took place on the thirty-first day of March. Your Lordship will observe by this Statement that Government possesses a large Quantity of Cattle there; and I have to request that I may be furnished with Your Lordship's Instructions how these Cattle are to be disposed at the time the Abandonment of that Settlement may be determined on.

Returns from
Norfolk Island.

The settlements
at Hobart and
Port
Dalrymple.

61. In respect to the Settlements of Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple in Van Dieman's Land, I am not yet enabled to speak so decidedly as I could wish, the Accounts of the latter place being very Contradictory; but All Accounts agree in giving the Preference to the Harbor of the River Derwent, which is safe, capacious, and very easy of Access, whilst that of Port Dalrymple is dangerous and almost inaccessible, excepting for very small Vessels. I therefore think I may safely pronounce that the Settlement of Hobart Town is by far the most important and valuable of the two, and, Consequently, that Port Dalrymple should be Considered in future as dependent on it. I shall, however, wait your Lordship's Instructions respecting those Settlements before I make any Alterations in them. Herewith Your Lordship will receive the general Statements of both these Settlements made up to the Date of the last Despatches transmitted to me by the Officers now in Command of them.

62. It is with much Concern that I have now to report to Your Lordship the Death of Colonel Collins, Lieutenant-Governor of Hobart Town, who departed this life on the twenty fourth of last Month at that Settlement, very suddenly and unexpectedly. I received the Official Accounts of this Mournful Event on the 20th instant in a Dispatch from Lieutenant Lord of the Royal Marines, on whom, as next Senior Officer on the Spot, the Command of the Settlement devolved by that Event. I enclose herewith for Your Lordship's further Information Copies of two Letters I received from Lieutenant Lord on the Subject of the Death of Colonel Collins and the Expences of his Funeral. Lieutenant Lord has gone to a much greater Expence on this Occasion than I think he was warranted in doing, and I have therefore refused my Sanction to his Bills for the Amount which he has drawn on the Lords of the Treasury for. At the same time, I feel it my Duty to recommend the payment of these Bills to Your Lordship's favorable and indulgent Consideration, on account of the long Services of the deceased, and out of Respect to the Memory of an old and deserving Officer, who had held a high Situation under the Crown at the time of his Death, and, as it appears by Lieutenant Lord's Letters, who possessed little or no Property at the time of his Decease, An Account having been taken of his Effects.

1810.
30 April.

Death of
lieut.-governor
Collins.

Expences of
Collins'
funeral.

63. In Consequence of the Death of Lieutenant-Governor Collins, it is my intention to send down a trusty Officer of the 73rd Regiment, in whose Honor and Integrity I can place unlimited Confidence, to take the Command and Charge of the Settlement of Hobart Town until I shall receive Your Lordship's further Instructions respecting it. Colonel Collins himself formerly, and Lieutenant Lord in his last Dispatches to me, having Stated the Inadequacy of the Military Force at Hobart Town for its Protection, and the keeping the Settlers and Convicts under due and proper Restraint, I intend to send down a Captain and a Complete Company of One Hundred Rank and File, which of itself will be quite a sufficient Military Force for that Settlement. I therefore beg Leave to submit to Your Lordship that the Detachment of Royal Marines now there should be immediately recalled, and that I may be Authorized to send them home by the first Opportunity after the Receipt of Your Lordship's Orders. I think it highly probable that most of the Men of the Detachment of Marines will prefer remaining as Settlers in the Country to going home, in which case I request I may be favored with Your Lordship's Instructions on this point, specifying what Indulgences should be given them.

Military officer
to command
at Hobart.

Military
detachment
for Hobart.

Proposed recall
of marines.

1810.
30 April.

Importance of
settlement
at Hobart.

Recommendation
of Foveaux.

Foveaux
suggested as
successor to
Collins.

64. I consider the Settlement of Hobart Town of very great Use and Importance, on Account of its fine safe Harbor and Convenient Situation for the South Sea Whalers, and other Shipping visiting those seas, to touch at for refreshment and repairs. I therefore strongly recommend that an Officer of Rank and Experience should be appointed from home to be Lieutenant-Governor or Commandant of Hobart Town, still, however, keeping it dependent on this Colony and under the Control of the Governor-in-Chief. In my last Despatch I took the Liberty to recommend Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, of the 102nd Regiment, to Your Lordship's Favor and Protection, as an Officer of great Merit, and one who has rendered most essential Services to this Colony, both here and at the Subordinate Settlements. Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux is a Man of very superior Talents, and, in my Judgment, the best Qualified and fittest Person I have ever met with in any Country for improving and Conducting an infant Colony to Maturity. I therefore most respectfully submit to Your Lordship, and earnestly recommend, that Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux should be appointed Lieutenant-Governor* of Hobart Town, and that he should be sent out thither with as little delay as possible. Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux being a Man of strict Honor and Integrity, and so eminently well qualified for holding that Situation with Advantage to the Public and Credit to himself, I persuade myself he will do ample Justice to my Recommendation, and prove himself worthy of Your Lordship's Choice, should you be pleased to appoint him Lieutenant-Governor of Hobart Town.

Macquarie's
proposed visit
to Tasmania.

Claims of
settlers from
Norfolk Island.

65. As soon as I have visited the different Districts and interior parts of this Colony, and made the Necessary Arrangements for Settling, Improving, and Cultivating some of the best of the Forest Lands, it is my Intention to Visit the Settlements of Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple, in Van Dieman's Land, with the View to Correct any existing Abuses, and establishing such new Regulations as may then appear to me to be necessary for improving the Condition of the Settlers, and general System of Governing them; in the meantime it is my Intention to satisfy the Demands of the Norfolk Island Settlers there, in as far as the Means of Government will admit of my doing. The Claims of those poor Men, on Account of being withdrawn from Norfolk Island to the Derwent, have remained so long unpaid that their Patience is now nearly exhausted, and it is but just that these Claims should be now finally settled.

Capture of
the Boyd
by Maoris.

66. In my last Despatch I did myself the Honor to inform Your Lordship of the Capture and Destruction of the Ship Boyd, bound from hence to England, and which had touched at New

* Note 86.

Zealand, where she was treacherously seized, and the whole of her Crew and Passengers (with the Exception of two or three*) most Cruelly Massacred by the Natives of that Country, headed by their Chief, Tip-pa-hee; these Melancholy Accounts have been since Confirmed beyond a Doubt by other Vessels that have touched at New Zealand, and I now do myself the Honor to enclose Your Lordship the Copies of Papers Containing a more Circumstantial Account of this Event than the one I formerly transmitted to Your Lordship. It will be necessary that the South Sea Whalers, and other Ships trading in the South Seas, should be apprized of this Melancholy Event, in order that they may be more vigilant and on their Guard against a Similar Act of Treachery when they may have Occasion to touch at these Islands.

1810.
30 April.

Capture of
the Boyd
by Maoris.

67. A Proposal† was made to me some time ago by Mr. Simeon Lord and other respectable Merchants of this place to form a Settlement at their own Expencc and Risk on the Northern Island of New Zealand, for the purpose of Collecting the Flax Plant of that Country, and manufacturing it into Cordage and Canvas for the Use of this Colony, and with the Hope of ultimately extending their Trade to the Service of the British Navy; but Claiming, in the Event of the Undertaking proving successful, and of its being approved by the British Government, the exclusive Privilege of this Branch of Trade for fourteen Years. To this proposed Speculation I have given My Sanction, promising to recommend it to the favorable Consideration and Patronage of His Majesty's Ministers, which I now do in the Strongest Manner, Conceiving, as I really do, that the Undertaking is likely Ultimately to succeed and consequently to prove of great National Benefit. I have not pledged myself to the Projectors that they are to obtain the exclusive Privilege of this Branch of Trade for fourteen Years, but only that I would submit their Application to His Majesty's Ministers. I think, however, that the Privilege they solicit is in itself reasonable, and therefore beg to recommend that it may be granted them.

Proposed
speculation
in flax in
New Zealand.

68. Notwithstanding the recent Melancholy Occurrence of the Capture of the Ship Boyd and the Massacre of her People by the New Zealanders, the Projectors of the Flax Speculation are determined to give it a fair Trial, and prosecute the Enterprize. They have accordingly sent a Party of Men, under a Superintendent, on board the Brig Experiment to New Zealand, where that Vessel is to remain long enough to give them time to Collect and dress a Quantity of the dried Flax to be sent home by Lieutenant Colonel Foveaux for the Inspection of His Majesty's Ministers, as a Specimen of the Quality that may be expected to

Specimens of
flax to be sent
to England.

* Note 81. † Note 78.

1810.
30 April.

Correspondence
re proposed flax
speculation.

result from such an Undertaking. Herewith, I do myself the Honor to transmit for Your Lordship's Information a Copy of the Correspondence that passed between the Projectors of the Flax Speculation and myself on this Subject; on which I hope to be honored with Your Lordship's opinion, signifying Your Pleasure, how far I ought to encourage the Measure in the Name of His Majesty's Ministers in the Event of the Speculation being approved of by them.

Civil war at
Otaheite.

69. I have also to report to Your Lordship that a most serious Insurrection and Rebellion against the reigning Prince broke out lately at Otaheite, which obliged the King to fly and take refuge in one of the Neighbouring Islands. I transmit herewith a Copy of King Pomare's Letter, addressed to Colonel Paterson, on the Subject of the Rebellion of his People. The Missionaries* from England, who were settled at Otaheite, were also Compelled to quit it, and seek an Asylum here, where they arrived lately to the Number of Seven Persons. They were in great Distress, and I have Consequently afforded them Protection and Support by Victualling them and their Families from the Public Store until such time as they can provide for their own Maintenance by their Industry in their respective Avocations; and I trust Your Lordship will approve my Conduct in this instance. I enclose herewith, for Your Lordship's Information, the Copy of a Letter addressed to me by these Missionaries on their Arrival here from Otaheite.

Arrival of
missionaries
in Sydney.

The problem
of the colonial
currency.

70. There is one Circumstance to which I beg Your Lordship's most serious attention, as on it seems to hinge much of the future Prosperity of this Colony. In Consequence of there being neither Gold or Silver Coins of any Denomination, nor any legal Currency, as a Substitute for Specie in the Colony, The People have been in some degree forced on the Expedient of Issuing and receiving Notes of Hand to supply the Place of real Money, and this *petty banking* has thrown open a Door to Frauds and Impositions of a most grievous Nature to the Country at large. The Persons principally Concerned in this nefarious Practice are to be found amongst the lowest Orders of Society, and not infrequently among the Convicts themselves, such being the Credulity of the People that the Notes of Hand issued by these Wretches are taken and passed into as free a Circulation as if guaranteed by the best Securities. When a considerable Quantity has been thus disposed of, the Issuers either actually become Insolvent or declare themselves so, in order to defraud their unwary Creditors. Injurious, however, as this System is to the Public, it cannot be totally laid aside until some other and better is substituted in its Stead; at present the Agricultural and Commercial Pursuits of

* Note 87.

the Territory are very much impeded and obstructed by the want of some adequately-secured Circulating Medium. I beg, therefore, to propose to Your Lordship's Consideration the Establishment of a Government Colonial Bank, under the Name of "*The New South Wales Loan Bank*," and as nearly as possible on the same System and Principles as the Government Loan Bank at the Cape of Good Hope. When at the Cape on my way hither, I learned from the Governor, Lord Caledon, that a Loan Bank had been established there about the Year 1782 by the Dutch East India Company, and that it continued to render incalculable Service to that Settlement. The Plan of this Bank, whilst it appears to me very simple, seems to combine greater Advantages and better Security than any other I am acquainted with; a specific Fund is Created by the Government, under the Inspection and Control of the Fiscal and some other of the highest Civil Officers of the Government, and this Currency is deposited in the Loan Bank; from hence it is put into Circulation by being lent out to the Land Holders, on Mortgage of their Lands, at Six per Cent. per Annum. By the Aid derived from this Fund, the Land Holders have been enabled to make Exertions in the Improvement of their Farms, which had been previously impracticable, and the Lands become the best of all Securities for the Value of the Notes so issued. Thus, whilst in England the Government issues a paper Circulation in Exchequer Bills, for which it pays the Subscribers an Interest of nearly five per Cent., here the Colonial Bank issues in like Manner a paper Medium; but, instead of paying for its Circulation, it receives Six per Cent. from its Subscribers—A striking Contrast, whereby the Cape Bank, at the same time that it renders a most essential Service to the Public, makes a Difference in favour of Government of nearly Eleven per Cent. from what the Exchequer Bills yield in England. The total Amount of the Rix Dollars in Circulation at the Cape is rather more than two Millions, which at par (four Shillings to the Dollar) is five Hundred thousand Pounds Sterling, part Secured on private Mortgages, as already stated, and a part which has been put into Circulation by Government is secured by the Government Domains; it is issued as Cash, and is a legal Tender, received in all Payments by Government and at all the Public Offices. I have been the more minute, My Lord, in this Description of the Loan Bank at the Cape, as it appears to me the most perfect Model in all its parts that could be possibly adopted here. The Plan of it was derived from the famous Bank of Pensylvania, in North America, founded early in the last Century. Having written so much on

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30 April.

Proposal to
establish a
government
bank.

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Proposal to
establish a
government
bank.

this subject, I shall not trouble Your Lordship at the present time with entering into the Detail of the Capital and Mode of Direction which I should propose for the Carrying this Scheme into Execution, but reserve it for the Subject of a future Dispatch; and I sincerely hope Your Lordship's Sanction will be extended to my founding an Establishment here on these or such other Principles as may appear more likely to produce the much desired Effect.

Necessity for
official tours.

71. It being essentially necessary for the Improvement of the Country in general, and the Encouragement of the Settlers in their Agricultural Pursuits in particular, that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor should alternately and frequently visit the different Districts and Out Settlements of this Colony, and as these Progresses are attended with a very Considerable Expence, it appears but fair and reasonable that the Salary of *the Lieutenant Governor should be increased* so as to bear a Proportion to his Additional Expences in performing those Public Duties annexed to his Office, his present Salary of two Hundred and fifty pounds per Annum being very inadequate to them. I therefore take the Liberty, most respectfully to submit to Your Lordship's favorable consideration and most earnestly recommend that his Salary may be augmented to *Five Hundred Pounds per Annum*. The Reductions that will necessarily take place in the Establishments of Norfolk Island and Port Dalrymple will admit of the proposed Addition to the Lieutenant Governor's Salary, without an Increase being made to the Estimate of the Civil Establishment as granted Annually by Parliament for this Colony. I therefore hope and trust Your Lordship will approve of, and direct the proposed Increase of Salary to take place *from the first day of January last*, that being the day on which his Commission, as Lieutenant Governor, was read and published here.

Assistance
given to
governor by
O'Connell and
Bent.

72. I have great Pleasure in reporting to Your Lordship that during the short Period I have already administered the Affairs of this Colony, I have derived very able Advice and Assistance from Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connell, the Lieutenant-Governor, as well as from Mr. Bent, the Judge-Advocate, both of whom are highly respected in the Colony by all Classes of the Inhabitants; and I consider myself most fortunate indeed in having two such Able and respectable Public Officers to support My Government, and to Consult and advise with in all difficult and important Cases.

73. With the View to give Your Lordship All possible Information on the Subject of the State I found the Colony in at the time

of my taking Charge of it, I had a regular Survey taken of All the Provisions and Naval and Military Stores at that Period remaining in the Country, and I have now the Honor of transmitting the Proceedings of the Board of Survey for Your Lordship's further Information. I have also Caused to be taken a regular and accurate Survey of all the Government Buildings of every Description, and likewise of all the Small Craft or Colonial Vessels and Boats, specifying the Amount of the Expence of completing and repairing them. I do myself the Honor to transmit herewith the Report of the Board of Survey for Your Lordship's Information by which Your Lordship will observe that it will Cost a very Considerable Sum to put the present Buildings in proper State of Repair, independent of the New Barracks, Hospitals and Stores intended to be erected and of the Expence of which I shall transmit Your Lordship an Estimate in a future Dispatch.

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30 April.

Reports of
provisions,
stores, public
buildings,
and boats.

74. I do myself the Honor to furnish Your Lordship with the several Returns of Provisions and Sundry Stores required for the Use of the Colony; and those Articles being nearly Expended renders it necessary that no time should be lost after the Receipt of this Letter in sending out the various Supplies specified in the accompanying Returns. The Want of Slops for the Convicts is severely felt, and I have been under the necessity of purchasing Various Articles of Clothing here lately at a most exorbitant Rate for their use, to prevent their being entirely naked. The Description of Slops hitherto sent out for the Use of the Convicts are neither of a good Quality or suitable to the Climate, and several of them are of no Service whatever. I have therefore in the Returns, now sent home, desired such Articles only to be inserted as are really Useful, omitting all such as are Superfluous and Unnecessary and I respectfully request that the Persons employed in sending out Slops may be directed to Assort them better, and to Attend Strictly to the Memorandum Accompanying the Returns herewith sent. All sorts of Naval Stores, Carpenters', Coopers' and Smiths' Tools, Implements of Husbandry, Glass, Paints and all Sorts of Iron Work are greatly wanted, and the few Articles of this Description that can be procured here are purchased at most exorbitant Prices. Among the several Returns of Wants are the Demands of the Principal Surgeon for Medicines and Hospital Stores for the Use of that Corps, which, being now above One Thousand Men strong, will require large Annual Supplies of this Nature for its own exclusive Use; and I therefore beg Leave to recommend that the Medicines and Hospital Stores for the Regiment should be sent

Requisitions for
provisions
and stores.

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30 April.

The governor's
bodyguard.

out separately in future. There is also among the Return of Wants now transmitted herewith a Demand for Clothing and Appointments for the Party of Mounted Infantry, usually denominated the *Governor's Body Guard*, and originally established by Governor King; it has hitherto consisted of only Eight Troopers; but as I find it a very useful Establishment for forwarding Expresses, and conveying Intelligence from one part of the Country to the other, I intend to increase it to one Sergeant, one Corporal and twelve private Troopers, and as the Men are borne on the Strength of the 73rd Regiment, no additional Expence is incurred to Government on Account of this Establishment, except the trifling Cost of their Appointments. I therefore trust Your Lordship will have the Goodness to approve and Confirm this Establishment, and direct the Demand for their Clothing and Appointments to be Complied with.

Pardons and
land grants
made by rebels.

75. The immense Quantity of Land, as well as the great Number of Free and Conditional Pardons* granted by the Officers administering the Usurped Government between the Period of the Arrest of Governor Bligh and my taking Charge of this Territory, render it a Necessary (tho' a painful) Duty that I should make a regular Report thereon to Your Lordship. I am sorry to observe that many Grants of Land have been made and numerous Pardons given to Persons very undeserving of them, and who had no Claim whatever on Government for such extraordinary Indulgences. On the other hand, however, many very deserving and Meritorious Persons have also got Grants of Land and Pardons. The latter, agreeably to the Spirit of my Instructions, I shall have great Pleasure in renewing, in my own name, in due time, when more fully acquainted with the Claims and Merits of the Individuals. With regard to the former Description of Persons, I shall be extremely Cautious not to renew their Grants or Pardons without orders from Home, or until by their Meritorious Conduct, they may prove themselves worthy of such distinguished Favor. Herewith I do myself the Honor to transmit for Your Lordship's further Information, Returns of the Grants of Land and Leases and of the Free and Conditional Pardons given by the Usurped Government.

Reasons for
pardons given
by Macquarie.

76. I have been myself Induced to grant more free Pardons than I could have wished; but in order to enable a Number of Women who had lived for many Years with, and had Children by, Soldiers of the 102nd Regiment, to marry those Men and accompany them Home, I judged it expedient with that view to grant them Free Pardons, as it relieved the Government from the Expence of Victualling and Supporting those unfortunate Women and their Children. I have heretofore renewed very few Grants

* Note 88.

of Land,* and those few, with the Few and Conditional Pardons I have granted, I transmit herewith regular Returns of to Your Lordship.

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30 April.

77. As Persons coming out as Settlers bring orders with them from His Majesty's Ministers, for large Grants of Land in particular specified parts of the Colony, as well as for Specified Numbers of Government Servants and Cattle, and as this Practice is attended with very serious Inconvenience to the Public Service, and occasions Constant Murmurings and Complaints from the Individuals themselves when they happen to be disappointed in getting the full Extent of the Orders they bring out, I most respectfully submit to Your Lordship that in future it should be left to the Discretion and Judgment of the Governor in what part of the Colony He should make such grants, leaving it equally discretionary with him the Number of Government Servants and Cattle he should assign to Settlers of this Description; with this Latitude he would of Course distribute to each in due Proportion to the Number of Convicts in the Country, and the Strength of the Government Herds respectively, without Prejudice or Inconvenience to the Public Service.

Grants and assistance to free immigrants.

78. As there are now a considerable Number of Opulent Merchants and others residing in the Town of Sydney, who would build handsome and permanent Houses if they could obtain *Grants* instead of Leases of the Grounds, I respectfully submit that I may be permitted to Use My Discretion in giving Persons of this Description permanent Grants to build upon, both here and in the other parts of the Territory. Mr. Robert Campbell and Mr. Simeon Lord, both opulent and respectable Merchants, having already built very spacious and elegant Houses and Warehouses in the Town of Sydney, at a very great Expence, I have taken the Responsibility on myself of promising to convert their Leases into permanent Grants†; and I conceive it would be good Policy to extend the same Indulgence to all such other Persons as are able and willing to Erect substantial and handsome Buildings within the Town. It will be my particular Study to have Edifices of All Descriptions within the Town built on a regular Plan, so as to Combine Convenience with Ornament, and preserve the Regularity of the Streets and Houses.

Proposed grants in the town of Sydney.

79. I find it has been Usual with most, if not All, my Predecessors, the former Governors of this Colony, to have their Tables supplied with Beef and Mutton from the Herds of Government Cattle; but, on Enquiry, I cannot discover on the Records of Government, or in Orders from Home, anything to Warrant or Sanction this Practice. The Commissary, however, has assured me that all the former Governors had their Tables thus supplied

Fresh meat supplied for the governor's use.

* Note 89. † Note 90.

1810.
30 April.

Fresh meat
supplied for
the governor's
use.

from the Government Herds, and on that Principle I have heretofore pursued the same Course, and mean to continue it until I shall receive Your Lordship's Sentiments on the Subject; in the meantime, I have ordered the Commissary to keep a Correct Account of all the Beef and Mutton that shall be thus supplied to my Table, in order that I may hereafter pay for it if the Practice should not be sanctioned from home, as I should be extremely Sorry to avail myself of any Indulgence of this Nature, however Precedents might be in its Favor, unless it met the entire Approbation of His Majesty's Ministers. In Justice, however, to myself and the high Situation I hold, I must observe that, without some Indulgence of this kind was allowed, it would be impossible for the Governor of this Country on the present limited Salary to exercise that Hospitality and Support that Rank and Dignity which his high Situation demands. I therefore respectfully submit to Your Lordship whether it may not be adviseable that the Practice in question should be fully authorized from home so long as the Government Herds are Continued to be Maintained. Most of the former Governors have had private Farms of their own also, on which they had the Means of rearing large and very profitable Herds of Cattle; but this is a Practice I am determined never to resort to, as I conceive it is perfectly incompatible with the Situation of Governor in this Country to have any Farms or Stock of Cattle on his own personal account.

Hospitality
shown by the
governor.

Petition of
military officers
for a colonial
allowance.

80. I take the Liberty to transmit to Your Lordship herewith A Memorial Addressed to me by the Officers of His Majesty's 73rd Regiment, and which I most respectfully request may be submitted to His Majesty for His gracious and favorable Consideration and Decision, and I indulge a Hope that Your Lordship will be kindly pleased to give it Your own Sanction and Support. Were I not Convinced from my own Experience and Observation since my Arrival here that the Representation now made by the Officers of the 73rd Regiment of the Inadequacy of their Pay to support their Rank is just and well founded, I should not presume to transmit it to Your Lordship. Under the Conviction that they labor under Unconquerable Difficulties in Maintaining themselves in the Character of Gentlemen on their present Pay, I take the Liberty most earnestly and strongly to recommend that an adequate *Colonial Allowance* may be granted to enable them to support their Rank as British Officers in a suitable and proper Manner. I shall not presume to say what the Colonial Allowance ought to be, but it should certainly be sufficient to preclude the painful Necessity of their resorting to any low or Un Military Occupations, either Mercantile or

Agricultural, for Additional Means of Support; and I am sorry to add that such has been too frequently the Case with the Officers of the 102nd Regiment. Such Pursuits and Avocations being subversive of all Military Discipline, and incompatible with the Rank and Character of Officers in His Majesty's Service, I shall take care that no Officer in the 73rd Regiment shall resort to such improper Expedients.

1810.
30 April.

Trade by
officers to be
forbidden.

81. As this Colony will labor under great Inconvenience and Distress until the different Supplies, herein enumerated, shall arrive from England, I once more take the Liberty to intreat that they may be sent out with all possible Dispatch; and as His Majesty's Ship Dromedary, now proceeding to England, is extremely well Calculated for the purpose, being a large, strong, roomy ship, and Commanded by a very Skilful, able Navigator, Mr. Pritchard, I most respectfully submit and strongly recommend that she may be employed and sent out again as soon as possible after her Arrival in England with the Provisions and other Supplies for the Use of this Colony.

Urgent need
of supplies
from England.

82. During the Absence of Mr. Palmer, the Commissary, in England, the Senior Deputy, Mr. William Broughton, is to act as Commissary; and as Mr. Palmer goes home on Duty, it is but reasonable that he should continue to draw the Whole of his own Salary; at the same time, as Mr. Broughton will bear the Whole of the Responsibility, and have a great deal of Additional Duty to perform, it is equally reasonable that his Salary should be encreased during the time he may continue to Act in that Capacity. I therefore beg to recommend strongly that Mr. Broughton may be allowed a Salary equal to that of Mr. Palmer, during the Absence of the latter Gentleman, and that he may be allowed to draw on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for that increased Salary, instead of his present one, as Deputy Commissary. Mr. Broughton is a Man of Considerable Merit, and has been extremely Serviceable in the Office of the Commissariat, in which he has always evinced great Zeal and Integrity. In Justice to his Merits, during a long Course of Service here, I feel it a Duty incumbent on me to recommend him to Your Lordship's Favor and Protection, and as particularly well qualified for discharging the important Duties of Chief Commissary whenever that Office may become Vacant.

The salaries of
Palmer and
Broughton.

Services of
Broughton.

83. I beg Leave to report to Your Lordship that I have appointed Mr. James Wilshire (late Store Keeper) to act as Deputy Commissary in the Room of Mr. Williamson, some time ago reduced by the Sentence of a General Court-Martial, until His Majesty's Pleasure shall be known; and I take the Liberty to recommend that this Gentleman's Appointment may be Confirmed.

James Wilshire
appointed
deputy
commissary.

1810.
30 April.
Reinstatement
of officers
employed
under Bligh.

Divine
succeeded
by Nichols.

Allowance made
to Divine.

Proposed
allowance to
government
printer.

Petition from
John O'Hearne.

84. It is proper I should state to Your Lordship that (altho' by my Proclamation of the fourth of January it was Announced that All Persons who held Offices at the time of the Arrest of Governor Bligh should be reinstated, and restored to the Exercise of the Duties of the same, yet I found, on a Strict Enquiry, it would be necessary to the Public Service to deviate from this Rule in some particular Instances; these, however, were fortunately very few, and those only such as were totally incapacitated for them. Among these few were Mr. Nicholas Divine, Chief Superintendent of Convicts; this Man is old and infirm, and very deaf, and had frequently been very remiss and Negligent in his Office, which, being of a very important Nature, requires an active, zealous, and resolute Person to perform the Duties of it properly. I therefore removed him and appointed Mr. Isaac Nicholls to be his Successor, for which Situation he is particularly well qualified, being a most zealous, active, and Useful Man. Mr. Divine, however, having served many Years in this Country, and being an honest, well-behaved Man in other Respects, I have made him an Allowance of two Shillings and Sixpence per day for his Maintenance 'till I should receive Your Lordship's Commands respecting him. He goes Home now as one of Governor Bligh's Evidences, and I take the Liberty to recommend him to your Lordship's indulgent Consideration.

85. There have been a Government Press and Printer here for some Years past, which are very useful and necessary for promulgating and Circulating throughout the Territory All the Orders of the Government; but No Allowance has been Yet ever made to the Printer,* who incurs a very Considerable Expence in providing the Stationary required for these purposes. I respectfully submit that an Allowance of Sixty Pounds per Annum may be made to the Printer from the first of January last, and that it may be included in the Parliamentary Estimate.

86. I do myself the Honor to transmit herewith for Your Lordship's Notice and Consideration, the Copy of a Memorial addressed to me by John O'Hearne (a free Man) who has been employed here for some time past, as Assistant Engineer and Superintendant of Stone Masons; and as he is extremely Useful in those Capacities, I am particularly anxious to induce him to remain for some Years longer in the Colony, and he has accordingly agreed to do so, provided his Family is permitted to Come out to him, which is the object of the Accompanying Memorial. I therefore request Your Lordship will be kindly pleased to order a Passage to be provided for his Family in the first Ship coming out either with Stores or Convicts.

* Note 91.

87. Owing to occasional Scarcities of Animal Food and dry Provisions, it very frequently and Unavoidably happens that the Troops are for long Periods put on reduced Rations; and as the Necessity of recurring to this painful Measure often Occurs, it appears unreasonable that the regular prescribed Deduction for *full* Rations should be made from the Soldiers' Pay throughout the whole Year. I therefore beg to submit this Circumstance to Your Lordship's Consideration, and request I may be instructed how to act on this particular Point, respectfully suggesting that possibly it would be more adviseable to make no Stoppage Whatever for Provisions from the Pay of Troops serving in so distant a Colony as New South Wales. The Corps last stationed here has been only of late charged with Rations, no Stoppage having been formerly made from their Pay on that Account.

1810.
30 April.

Stoppage of
military pay
for rations.

88. The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having permitted the Wives and Children of the Soldiers of the 73rd Regiment to come out with them to this Country, I have taken the Responsibility on myself of Victualling them from His Majesty's Stores, and shall continue to do so until I receive Your Lordship's more particular Instructions on this Head, as I conclude such must have been the Intention of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury at the time they Sanctioned their Coming hither, there being no other possible Means of Supporting them. Besides the Women and Children who Came out with the 73rd Regiment, a great Number more have lately joined it with the Volunteers from the 102nd Regiment. I herewith do myself the Honor to transmit to Your Lordship a Return of all the Women and Children belonging to the 73rd Regiment, now victualled from the King's Stores; and should it not be deemed adviseable to continue to *Victual them All* at the Expence of the Crown, I request I may be instructed to what Proportion of them that Indulgence is to be extended.

The victualling
of soldiers'
wives and
children.

89. I do myself the Honor to transmit Your Lordship herewith the late Naval Officer's Returns of Ships and Vessels that have arrived and Cleared out from this Port for the last Quarter, from the first of January to the thirty first of March inclusive, together with the Abstract of Duties and Fees of Entry received on those Ships and Vessels during that Period. I have explained in the preceding part of this Dispatch how the Amount of those Duties are intended to be appropriated, and I hope the plan proposed will meet Your Lordship's Approbation.

Shipping
returns.

90. As Your Lordship may wish to know the Number of Persons tried at the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction held in this Colony, I deem it my Duty to send You regular Returns of them; and accordingly now do myself the Honor to transmit

Returns of
criminal trials.

1810.
30 April.

Commutation of
two death
sentences.

to You the Judge Advocate's Report of the Trials that took place at the last, and only Court of Criminal Jurisdiction held here since my Arrival. Two of the Prisoners, James Hutchinson and Thomas Gorman, on whom the Court pronounced Sentence of Death, I conceived to be Objects of Mercy, and therefore commuted their Sentence, to Transportation for Life, which Measure, I trust, His Majesty will be graciously pleased to approve.

Causes of
increased
expenditure.

91. Notwithstanding All my Anxiety to observe the most rigid and Strict Economy in the Public Expenditure, and not to Sanction any Purchase that was not absolutely and essentially necessary for the Use of the Colony, and the Carrying on the Public Service, I am sorry to say the Amount of the Bills I have been under the Necessity of Authorizing the Commissary to draw on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury far exceeds what I expected would have been required in the first Quarter of my Government; But on My taking Charge of the Colony on the first of January last, the King's Stores were exhausted of all Sorts of dry Provisions, which obliged me to purchase Grain and Potatoes at very advanced Prices. The Convicts also, being almost naked for Want of Slops, laid me under the Necessity of purchasing Many Articles of Clothing at very high Prices. I had also to purchase and send off very Considerable Supplies of Provisions to the Settlements of the Derwent, Port Dalrymple, and Norfolk Island, and to provide Six Months' Supplies of Provisions and other Stores for His Majesty's Ships Hindostan, Dromedary, and Porpoise. A Considerable Expence has also been Incurred in fitting out those Ships for the Reception of the 102nd Regiment, by the Purchase of Canvas to make Soldiers' Hammocks, and in various other Articles for making and fitting up Cabins for the Officers and their Families. Besides the Supplies above adverted to, a Quantity of Contract Wheat, Rice, Sugar, and Spirits imported from Bengal has been paid for by Bills on the Treasury; and when Your Lordship takes all these Circumstances into Consideration, I trust you will not attribute any Blame to me in giving my Sanction to the Purchases that have been made. An Abstract of which I herewith transmit for Your Lordship's further Information; together with a Copy of the Commissary's Account Current with the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury; by which Your Lordship will observe that Bills, sanctioned by me have been drawn on them by the Commissary amounting to Twenty two thousand five Hundred and fifty five Pounds, twelve Shillings and five pence farthing Sterling; and which, I request, Your Lordship will be pleased to direct to be duly honored.

Amount of
bills drawn.

92. I have great Pleasure in Acquainting Your Lordship that there is every Appearance of a very abundant Harvest of Maize this Season, and far finer Crops than have been remembered in the Colony for several Years past. The Farmers are now preparing the Ground for Wheat, and I hope they will be equally successful in their Crops of that essential Grain. But, lest they should be disappointed, from a Recurrence of the Inundation of the Hawkesbury or any other Cause, I have deemed it expedient to form a Contract with Messrs. Lord and Williams, a respectable Mercantile House of this Place, to Import two Hundred Tons of Bengal Wheat, so as to guard against any eventual Scarcity, and they have Stipulated to deliver it here early in January next. As they have Contracted to deliver good Merchantable Wheat at so very low a Price as Sixteen Pounds per Ton, I have granted them Permission to Import twenty thousand Gallons of Bengal Rum at a moderate Price. This Indulgence enables them to furnish Government with Wheat at the abovementioned comparatively low Price; and, as Spirits to a certain Extent must be permitted into the Colony, this Indulgence in the present instance is in reality an Advantage to Government.

1810.
30 April.

Prospects of
maize harvest.

Contract for
importing
wheat.

93. As I conceive the making Permanent Roads and Bridges is one of the first Steps towards Improving a New Country, I have resolved on making a Turnpike Road between the Town of Sydney and the Hawkesbury—a Distance of upwards of Forty Miles. The present Road,* which is scarcely intitled to that Name, is in so bad a State of Repair as to be scarcely passable; but when properly made will prove of infinite Advantage to the Country at large, as it will afford great Facility to the Farmers, Graziers, and other Inhabitants to bring their Grain, Cattle, and various other Produce to the Public Market at Sydney; the Funds to defray the Expence of making this Road and erecting the Necessary Bridges will be advanced, in the first Instance, out of the Colonial Fund, which I have recently formed; but this Advance is to be repaid, with Interest, from the Produce of the Tolls to be established on the Road when finished. I indulge a Hope that this Measure, as being of great Public Utility, will meet Your Lordship's Sanction and Approbation.

Turnpike road
to be made from
Sydney to the
Hawkesbury.

94. I was very much surprized and Concerned, on my Arrival here, at the extraordinary and illiberal Policy I found had been adopted by all the Persons who had preceded me in Office respecting those Men who had been originally sent out to this Country as Convicts, but who, by long Habits of Industry and total Reformation of Manners, had not only become respectable, but

Policy formerly
adopted with
transportees.

* Note 92.

1810.
30 April.

Policy to be
adopted with
regard to
emancipists
and expires.

by many Degrees the most Useful Members of the Community. Those Persons have never been Countenanced or received into Society. I have, nevertheless, taken upon myself to adopt a new Line of Conduct, Conceiving that Emancipation, when United with Rectitude and long-trying good Conduct, should lead a Man back to that Rank in Society which he had forfeited, and do away, in as far as the Case will admit, All Retrospect of former bad Conduct. This appears to me to be the greatest Inducement that Can be held out towards the Reformation of the Manners of the Inhabitants, and I think it is Consistent with the gracious and humane Intentions of His Majesty and His Ministers in favor of this Class of People. I am aware it is a Measure which must be resorted to with great Caution and Delicacy; but I am hopeful that in time it may be extended beyond the Line within which I must restrict myself for the present. The Number of Persons of this Description whom I have yet admitted to my Table consist of only four, Namely, Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth,* Principal Surgeon; Mr. William Redfern, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Andrew Thompson, an opulent Farmer and Proprietor of Land; and Mr. Simeon Lord, an opulent Merchant. Three of these Persons have acquired Property to a large Amount; they have long Conducted themselves with the greatest Propriety, and I find them at all times ready to come forward in the most liberal Manner to the Assistance of Government. In order to mark my Sense of the Merits of Mr. Andrew Thompson,† I have already appointed him a Justice of the Peace and Magistrate at the Hawkesbury, where he has a large Property; and I intend to Confer the same Marks of Distinction on Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Simeon Lord when Vacancies in the Magistracy at Sydney, where they both reside, may occur.

Thompson
appointed to
the magistracy.

95. This Dispatch will be delivered to Your Lordship by Captain John Pasco, commander of His Majesty's ship Hindostan, whom I take the liberty to recommend to Your Lordship's Favor and Protection. In Justice to his Merits, I feel it a Duty incumbent on me to state to Your Lordship that nothing could exceed the Zeal, Assiduity, and Attention of Captain Pasco in navigating and safely Conducting to their Destination the two Ships Carrying the 73rd Regiment and myself. I take the Liberty to add that he is an Officer of great Merit, and was distinguished by the immortal Nelson, when acting under his immediate Eye on board the Victory at the Memorable Battle of Trafalgar, in which he received a Wound. Captain Pasco has now been a Commander a long time; and I should feel myself highly obliged to Your Lordship if you would be kindly pleased to recommend him for Promotion. Captain Pasco, being a Married Man, and having a

Recommendation
of Pasco.

Family, is very desirous to return to this Colony and become a Settler, in case he should be so fortunate as to obtain the Rank of Post-Captain; and, as I think him eminently well qualified for the Situation of Naval Officer at this Port, I beg leave to recommend him for that Office, in the Event of Your Lordship's being pleased to permit him to return to this Country. I feel confident that Captain Pasco would be extremely Useful to me as Naval Officer, from his Knowledge in Maritime and Commercial Affairs, and I have no Doubt he would discharge the Duties of this Office with Credit to himself and Advantage to the Public, being a Man of great Honor and Integrity.

1810.
30 April.

Suggested
appointment
of Pasco as
naval officer.

96. I omitted to mention in my former Despatch that the Reverend Mr. Marsden, the Principal Chaplain of the Colony, has returned to his Duty here, having arrived in the Transport Ship Anne on the twenty-seventh day of February last. The Reverend Mr. Cartwright, lately appointed a Chaplain for the Colony, arrived in the same Ship, and is now doing Duty at the Hawkesbury.

Arrival of
Marsden and
Cartwright in
the ship Anne.

97. Commodore Bligh, who has hitherto resided on Shore since his Return from the Derwent, having now nearly finished and compleated his Business here and Preparations for his Voyage, embarked on board the Hindostan on the twenty-seventh instant, and assures me he will sail in a Week hence at furthest, and I sincerely hope he will not defer his Departure longer.

Embarkation
of Bligh on
H.M.S.
Hindostan.

98. I do myself the Honor of transmitting herewith for Your Lordship's Information a List and Return of Persons, Civil and Military, holding Offices under the Government of New South Wales and its Dependencies, made according to the latest Returns.

Return of
civil and
military officers.

99. Before I conclude this Despatch, permit me to express my grateful Acknowledgements to Your Lordship for the Appointment I have now the Honor to hold, and to assure Your Lordship that, as far as my Judgment and Abilities extend, I shall exert them in the faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in me, with the Hope that in the Wide Field for Improvement here my Services may not be unimportant, and that they will Ultimately meet with the Approbation of my Sovereign and His Majesty's Ministers, and thereby Confirm the Opinion you did me the Honor to form in my Favour.

Macquarie's
proposed course
of action.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

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

[These were copies of the enclosures bearing the same numbers forwarded by Governor Macquarie with his despatch to Viscount Castlereagh, dated 8th March, 1810.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lachlan Macquarie, Esquire, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has seen with great Regret the Immorality and Vice so prevalent among the Lower Classes of the Colony; and whereas he feels himself called upon in particular to reprobate and check, as far as lies in his Power, the scandalous and pernicious Custom so generally and shamelessly adopted throughout the Territory of Persons of different Sexes COHABITING and *living together* unsanctioned by the legal Ties of Matrimony; and whereas the Consequences of this immoral and illicit Intercourse have been found (as might have been expected) not only highly injurious to the Interests of the Society at large, but oftentimes attended also with grievous Calamity to the Parties themselves, and the innocent Offspring of their Misconduct; And whereas such Practices are a Scandal to *Religion*, to *Decency*, and to all *good Government*; And whereas also frequent Applications have been made on the part of divers Women to the Court of Civil Jurisdiction for the Grant of Letters of Administration of the Goods and Effects of Persons dying intestate, on the sole Ground of having lived for a Number of Years with the Deceased in a State of illegal and criminal Intercourse: HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, anxious to promote the Interests of Virtue (upon which those of Society must ever rest) by the Encouragement of lawful Marriage, to preserve Morality and Decorum, and to protect the innocent Sufferers from the Consequences of such Practices, and hoping that the Frequency of such Connexions may be in a great Measure owing to an Ignorance of the Calamity which will probably result from them, and that a more extended Knowledge of this Circumstance may be the Means of checking the Formation of such Engagements in future, feels it his duty hereby publicly to make known to the INHABITANTS of this Colony that the mere Circumstance of *Illegal Cohabitation*, for whatever Length of Time, with any Man, confers no valid Title upon the Woman to the Goods and Effects of such Person in case he should die intestate, and that Letters of Administration of the Goods and Effects of Persons dying intestate cannot be legally granted to any Applicants upon such Grounds and under such Circumstances as aforesaid; and that the distressful Consequences which must be felt in particular Instances from the Refusal of such Applications can alone be avoided by the Formation of honourable and legal Engagements.

1810.
30 April.
Proclamation
against
immorality
and vice.

His Excellency the Governor, aware of the Frequency of such illicit Connexions, and seeing the shameless and open Manner in which they are avowed, to the utter Subversion of all Decency and Decorum, is compelled to express in this public Manner his high Disapprobation of such Immorality, and his firm Resolution to repress by every Means in his Power all such disgraceful Connections, and publicly declares that neither Favour nor Patronage will ever be extended to those who contract or encourage them.

1810.
30 April.
Proclamation
against
immorality
and vice.

On the other Hand, His Excellency the Governor is anxious to hold forth every Inducement to the Formation of lasting and virtuous Connexions, and to encourage lawful Marriage by every possible Means, as he is convinced that from such Connexions alone can be expected to arise either Habits of Industry or Decency of Conduct. Those, therefore, who form such Connexions, and whose Lives and Conduct are sober, decent, and industrious, may ever look up to His Excellency for all reasonable Encouragement.

As a further Means of effecting that Improvement which he so earnestly wishes, His Excellency cannot forbear to make known his Indignation towards those Persons who, in Defiance of all Law and Decency, scandalously keep open during the Night the most licentious and disorderly Houses for the Reception of the Abandoned of both sexes, and to the great encouragement of dissolute and disorderly Habits; and he publicly avows his Resolution to give strict Orders to the Officers of the Police to report to him the Proprietors of all such Houses, and to punish such Offenders to the utmost Extent allowed by Law.

Houses of
ill-fame to be
suppressed.

His Excellency the Governor sanguinely hopes that the Measures he is now adopting will not be ineffectual in producing that Decorum and Morality, the Want of which is at once so disgraceful and so detrimental to Society; And he trusts that when the Inhabitants of this Colony shall see that Favour and Encouragement are to be obtained only by a strict Observance of the Rules of Morality and Decorum, they will become sensible of the Error and Folly of a longer Indulgence of habits of Profligacy and Irregularity.

Given under my Hand, at Government House, Sydney, this
24th Day of February, 1810.

LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

God save the King!

By Command of His Excellency,

JOHN THOMAS CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

1810.
30 April.
General return
of inhabitants.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants in His Majesty's settlement on the Eastern Coast of New South Wales, with an Estimate on the remains of Provisions in the Public Stores, 1st March, 1810.

	Civil Department Victualled.														Military Department Victualled.																				
	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Lieutenant-Governor.	Deputy Judge-Advocate.	Commissary.	Principal Surgeon.	Deputy Provost-Marshal.	Secretary to the Governor.	Clergyman.	Assistant Surgeons.	Surveyor of Lands.	Deputy Surveyor of Lands.	Deputy Commissaries.	Boat Builder.	Clerks to the Commissary.	Sup'tends and Storekeepers.	Women of the Civil Department.	Children above 2 years.	Children under 2 years.	Total of the Civil Department Victualled.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant, Paymaster, and Quartermaster.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Serjeants and Corporals.	Drummers and Fifers.	Privates.	Women.	Children above 10 years.	Children above 2 years.	Children under 2 years.	Total of the Military Department Victualled.
At Sydney	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	1	3	24	1	3	1	12	21	8	6	2	2	138	30	1057	203	34	275	60	1553
„ Parramatta . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	8	2	72	14	..	33	7	139
„ Hawkesbury . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	23	2	..	5	..	32	
„ Newcastle . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	21	..	..	..	..	25	
General Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	3	1	2	15	1	39	1	3	1	13	24	9	6	2	2	150	32	1173	219	34	313	67	2049	

[Enclosure No. 5]—continued.
GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants in His Majesty's settlement, &c.—continued.

	Free Persons Victualled						Prisoners Victualled from the Public Stores.				No. of different Rations				Total No. of Persons Victualled from the Stores.				People not Victualled from the Public Stores.				Settlers not Victualled from the Public Stores.		Total No. of Souls in the Settlement.				Week's provisions in the Public Stores.			
	Men.	Women.	Children above 10 years.	Children above 2 years.	Children under 2 years.	Orphans.	Total No. of Free Persons Victualled.	Men.	Women.	Children above 10 years.	Children above 2 years.	Children under 2 years.	Total No. of Prisoners.	At Full.	At Two-thirds.	At Half.	At One Quarter.	Total No. of Full Rations.	Total No. of Persons Victualled from the Stores.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total Number.	Men.	Women.	Total No. of Settlers.	Total No. of Souls in the Settlement.	Salted Beer.	Salted Pork.	Wheat and Rice as Flour.	Sugar.	
At Sydney	141	121	..	20	..	11	293	792	63	6	58	23	942	2,245	428	356	83	2,728	3,112	986	939	1,012	2,937	98	9107	6,156	..	..	..	..
„ Parramatta	32	47	..	67	12	3	161	243	65	..	8	4	320	371	126	108	23	515	628	381	298	306	985	187	7194	1,807	..	..	..	..
„ Hawkesbury	134	15	..	93	1	..	243	51	7	..	25	23	106	216	24	123	24	300	387	539	407	620	1,566	430	6436	2,389	..	..	..	..
„ Newcastle	..	..	..	3	2	..	5	46	16	..	4	3	69	72	16	7	5	87	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
General Total	307	183	..	183	15	14	702	1,132	151	6	95	53	1,437	2,904	594	594	135	3,630	4,227	1,906	1,644	1,938	5,488	715	22,737	10,452	123	15	14	11		

Rations under Issue.—Seven pounds of Beef or Four pounds of Pork; Eleven and a half pounds of Wheat; Six Ounces of sugar, or in lieu thereof one pound of Wheat.

Sydney, 30th April, 1810.

L. MACQUARIE, Governor-in-Chief of N. S. Wales.

1810.
30 April.
General return
of inhabitants.

1810,
30 April.
Returns of
agriculture
and stock.

[Enclosure No. 5]—*continued.*

STATEMENT of the Land in Cultivation, &c., the Quantities of Stock, &c., as Accounted for at the General Muster in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, between 1st and 22nd day of February, 1810, taken agreeably to the Order of His Excellency the Governor by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor O'Connell.

To whom belonging.	Number of Acres in—											Horses.		
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease and Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Orchard.	Hops.	Fallow.	Pasture.	Total held.	Male.	Female.
To the Crown	38	22
To Settlers, &c., at Sydney and its vicinity	476	..	..	1	33½	1½	230	4½	2,605½	20,949½	24,301	141	143
To Settlers, &c., at Parramatta and its vicinity	1,285	..	..	4	77½	1½	264	1	4,974½	36,020½	42,627	152	201
To Settlers, &c., at Hawkesbury and its vicinity	4,593½	10	..	1½	25½	7	252½	..	5,214½	18,538½	28,708½	190	227
Total	6,350½	10	..	6	136½	10½	746½	5½	12,794½	74,568½	95,637	521	593

[Enclosure No. 5]—continued.

STATEMENT of the Land in Cultivation, &c., the Quantities of Stock, &c.—continued.

To whom belonging.	Horned Cattle.				Sheep.		Goats.		Hogs.		Bushels of Wheat in Hand.	Bushels of Maize in Hand.	Whether Victualled or not Victualled by Government.						Total Number in Family.						
	Bulls.	Cows.	Oxen.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Victd.	Not.	Victd.	Not.	Victd.	Not.		Victd.	Not.	Child'n.	Not.	Victd.	Not.	Number of Free Men Employed.
To the Crown	18	1,673	1,818		211	573																			
To Settlers, &c., at Sydney and its vicinity ..	64	1,678	951		1,261	2,432		23	90	577	490	2,927	309	23	90	5	95	13	240	33	58	92	649		
To Settlers, &c., at Parramatta and its vicinity	79	1,994	1,263		6,326	10,861		160	426	1,330	1,081	9,161	24	21	183	23	153	41	287	19	156	128	1,011		
To Settlers, &c., at Hawkesbury and its vicinity	32	1,006	700		2,951	8,203		286	747	2,855	2,659	14,298	100	36	455	12	316	87	595	38	217	267	2,031		
Total	193	6,351	4,732		10,749	22,069		469	1,263	4,762	4,230	26,386	433	80	728	40	564	141	1,122	88	439	487	3,691		

Sydney, 30th April, 1810.

M. C. O'CONNELL, Lieut't-Governor.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

[A copy of the return relating to Norfolk Island will be found in a volume in series III.]

1810.
30 April.
Returns of
agriculture
and stock.

[Enclosure No. 7]—continued. GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants in His Majesty's settlements at Norfolk Island, &c.—continued.

	Free Persons Victualled.						Prisoners Victualled from the Public Stores.						Number of different Rations.				People not Victualled from the Public Stores.				Settlers not Victualled from the Public Stores.			Week's Provisions in the Public Stores.		
	Men.	Women.	Children above 10 years.	Children above 2 years.	Children under 2 years.	Orphans.	Total No. of Free Persons Victualled.	Men.	Women.	Children above 10 years.	Children above 2 years.	Children under 2 years.	Total No. of Prisoners Victualled.	At Full.	At Two-thirds.	At Half.	At One-quarter.	Total No. of Full Rations.	Total No. of Persons Victualled from the Stores.	Men.	Women.	Total Number of Settlers.	Total No. of Souls in the Settlement.	Beef and Pork.	Wheat, Maize, Rice, and Sugar as Wheat.	Sugar.
At Norfolk Island	61	18	16	3	98	25	1	26	130	26	159	177	177	26	21	21	159	177	..	..	..	177	177	9½	36	..
„ Port Dalrymple	21	10	7	..	38	55	11	4	143	70	197	237	237	42	52	52	197	237	..	..	..	259	259	9½	39	27
„ Hobart Town	273	151	92	37	697	166	12	178	538	272	79	85	974	88	88	88	782	974	..	..	..	1,062	1,062	13½	7½	24
General Total	355	179	92	40	833	246	24	4	811	340	152	85	1,388	110	110	110	1,136	1,388	..	..	..	1,498	1,498	..	..	..

Date of the Return.—Norfolk Island, 31 March, 1810; Port Dalrymple, 24 February, 1810; Hobart Town, 31 January, 1810.

L. MACQUARIE, Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales.

1810.
30 April.
General statement of inhabitants at Norfolk Island, Port Dalrymple, and Hobart.

1810.
30 April.
Return of
agriculture and
stock at
Norfolk Island,
Port Dalrymple,
and Hobart.

[Enclosure No. S.]

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Land in Cultivation, &c., The Quantities of Stock, &c., in His Majesty's Settlements at Norfolk Island, Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, as Accounted for by the respective Returns transmitted to Head Quarters.

To whom belonging.	At what Settlement.	Time.	Number of Acres in											Horses.		Horned Cattle.				
			Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Orchd.	Flax and Hemp.	Fallow.	Pasture.	Total Held.	Male.	Fem.	Bulls.	Cows.	Oxen.	
To Individuals at ..	Norfolk Island ..	March 31st 1810 .....	..	174½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179½	212	599½	3	7	28	29	..
To the Crown at ..	Norfolk Island ..	March 31st 1810 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	21	14	..
To the Crown at ..	Port Dalrymple ..	December 31 1809 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	159	301	118
To the Crown at ..	Hobart Town	January 31 1810 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	34	500	19
Total belonging to the Crown in the above Settlements .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	214	815	137

[Enclosure No. 8]—continued.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Land in Cultivation, &c., the Quantities of Stock, &c.—continued.

To whom belonging	At what Settlement.	Time.	Sheep.		Goats.		Hogs.		Wheat in Hand.	Maize in Hand.	Whether Victualled or not Victualled by Government.						
			Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.			Proprietor.	Wife.	Children.	Convicts.			
To Individuals at	Norfolk Island	March 31st 1810	971	2,073	35	73	350	222	983	1,607	36	5	2	21	17	6	1
To the Crown at	Norfolk Island	March 31st 1810	811	1,713	23	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
To the Crown at	Port Dalrymple	December 31 1809	209	246	161	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
To the Crown at	Hobart Town	January 31 1810	46	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total belonging to the Crown in the above Settlements			1,066	2,004	184	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1810.

L. MACQUARIE, Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales.

1810,
30 April.
Return of
agriculture and
stock at
Norfolk Island,
Port Dalrymple,
and Hobart.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

LIEUTENANT LORD TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir, Head Quarters, Hobart Town, 30th March, 1810.

1810.
30 April.

Death of
lieut.-governor
Collins.

On me has devolved the distressing task of Announcing to Your Excellency the death of Our much lamented Lieutenant Governor David Collins Esqr. who after a few days indisposition suddenly departed this life on the 24th Instant at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 P.M. whilst sitting in his Chair in the presence of his attendant Surgeon, Mr. Bowden.

You will allow me, Sir, to speak the feelings of my heart on this Melancholy Occasion—I have known and served with him from the first establishment of the Colony, and am sure that it is not my single voice, but of every department whatsoever in the Settlement, who with the most heartfelt regret universally acknowledge him to have been the Father and Friend of all.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD LORD,

1st Lieutenant, Royal Marine Forces.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

LIEUTENANT LORD TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir, Head-quarters, Hobart Town, 31st March, 1810.

Lord as
successor
to Collins.

Divine Providence having pleased to remove from this World, in a very sudden manner, after a short indisposition, our most respected and regretted Lieutenant-Governor, David Collins, Esq're, the painful task falls on me, as his Successor in Command, to inform Your Excellency of the event, and that all the respect and attention possible in this Infant Colony were paid to his remains.

Reasons for
public funeral.

I thought it absolutely necessary, on an occasion of this Mournful kind, that, as the Representative of His Majesty, as the Governor of this Settlement, as an old and experienced Officer in the service, and one who had been nearly a Quarter of a Century in this part of the world, every mark of Attention should be paid to his regretted remains.

Funeral of
Collins.

His funeral was attended by upwards of 600 persons. After the usual Military Parade, the Civil Officers supported or followed the Corpse, attended by a great number of persons in deep Mourning. His Body was deposited in a brick Vault with that Solemnity the Occasion required; and over the Tomb, I beg leave to inform Your Excellency, I immediately intend to erect the Church,* The spot where he was interr'd being that he had frequently pointed out for the Altar.

* Note 95.

1810.
30 April.
—
Expenditure on
the funeral
of Collins.

In a Settlement like this, where every Article is enhanced to a very Considerable Amount, I trust Your Excellency will see that those marks due to the rank of the deceased could not have been paid him in a manner different from the present, or at a smaller expence than what has been incurred. Inclosed I have the honor to transmit the Accounts which I doubt not Your Excellency will approve. I have directed the Acting-Dep'y Commissary to draw a Set of Bills in favor of Mr. J. Ingle for the Amount of his Bill, to which I have put my name to in the usual manner, and subjected the same to the further approval of Your Excellency.

Should any inaccuracies appear in my several Letters to Your Excellency, I trust you will allow the shortness of the time, and the necessary Duties arising from the Death of the late Lieutenant-Governor to plead in excuse.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD LORD,
1st Lieutenant, Royal Marine Forces.

[Sub-enclosure.]

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COLLINS.

Funeral
expenses of
lieut.-governor
Collins.

Hobart Town, River Derwent,
Van Diemen's Land, 28th March, 1810.

GEO. P. HARRIS, Esq., Acting Deputy Commissary, on account of Government, to John Ingle, for the Funeral of the Late Lieutenant-Governor Collins:—

	£	s.	d.
107 Yards of Black Cloth for the Pall and Mourning for Servants, Superintendants, &c., @ 36s.	192	12	0
18 Waistcoat Fronts, @ 14s.	12	12	0
18 Pair of Men's Stockings, @ 11s.	9	18	0
12 Pair of Europe Shoes, @ 20s.	12	0	0
22 Muslin Handkerchiefs, @ 10s.	11	0	0
16 Pair of Men's Gloves, @ 10s.	8	0	0
54 Yards of Callico for linings, @ 3s. 6d.	9	9	0
54 dozen of Buttons, @ 4s.	10	16	0
54 Hanks of Silk and Twist, @ 2s. 6d.	6	15	0
216 Skeins of Thread, @ 6d.	5	8	0
5 Fine Hats, @ 50s.	12	10	0
1 Ditto Ditto	3	3	0
4 Callico Shirts, @ 10s.	2	0	0
10½ Yards of Taffety silk for the Pall, @ 12s.	6	6	0
9 Yards of Black sattin Ribband, @ 3s. 6d.	1	11	6
2 Gallons of the best Vinegar. @ 24s.	2	8	0
22 Skeins of thread and 4 ditto of Silk, for making the Pall	1	1	0

1810.
30 April.
Funeral
expenses of
lieut.-governor
Collins.

FUNERAL Expenses of Lieutenant-Governor Collins—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Trimnings for 4 pair of Pantaloons for the Sergeants in the Royal Marines	3	5	0
Paid Mr. Faulkener for 39 Yards of Black Hat Ribband, @ 2s.	3	18	0
Paid Mr. Faulkener for 1 Pair of black Breeches, @ 50s., and 1 pair of Stockings, @ 20s. ...	3	10	0
1 lb. of Pins	1	10	0
7 Yards of Ferrilling, @ 9d.	0	5	3
11 Black Gowns for the Marines' Wives, 4 Do. for Servants, @ 63s.	47	5	0
11 Petticoats for Ditto, 4 Ditto for Ditto, @ 35s. ..	26	5	0
11 Pair Stockings for the Marines' Wives, 4 Ditto for Servants, @ 10s.	7	10	0
11 Pair Europe Shoes for Ditto, 4 for Ditto, @ 18s.	13	10	0
11 Pair Silk and Leather Gloves for Ditto, 4 pair for Ditto, @ 16s.	12	0	0
15 Book Muslin Handkerchiefs for Ditto, @ 12s.	9	0	0
15 Ditto Pocket Ditto for ditto, @ 7s.	5	5	0
13 Bonnets, @ 10s. 6d.	6	10	0
20 Yards of Callico, for linings, @ 3s. 6d.	3	10	0
30 Skains Sewing Silk, @ 2s. 6d.	3	15	0
60 Skains Thread, @ 6d.	1	10	0
25½ Yards of black book Muslin, @ 12s.	15	6	0
4 Book Muslin Handkerchiefs, @ 14s. 6d.	2	18	0
17 Ditto as Crape Hat-Bands, @ 12s.	10	4	0
23¾ Yards of Ell wide fine black Cambrick, @ 14s.	16	12	6
10 Yards of Ditto, @ 13s.	6	10	0
	£507	8	3

WE do hereby Certify that the above Articles were purchased at the most reasonable prices.

THOMAS CLARK } Two responsible
THOMAS WM. BIRCH } Shop Keepers.

Hobart Town, 31st March, 1810.

I, John Ingle, do hereby make Oath that the foregoing Bill is true and Just—that the Articles therein specified were actually delivered and that the same have been charged at the regular selling prices.

JOHN INGLE.

Sworn at Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, the 31st day of March, 1810, before me,

REVD. R. KNOPWOOD, J.P.

WE the undersigned do hereby Certify that at the request of Lieutenant Lord of the Royal Marine Forces as succeeding in Command to His Honor David Collins, Esquire, late Lieutenant-

Governor of this Settlement, deceased, we undertook the Management and direction of His Funeral and that the Articles charged in the foregoing Bill were furnished by our Orders. Witness our Hands this 31st day of March, 1810.

1810.
30 April.

REVD. R. KNOPWOOD, J.P.
GEO. PRIDEAUX HARRIS, J.P.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

[1] NOTICE ISSUED TO WHALING CAPTAINS.

NOTICE!—All Masters of Ships frequenting New Zealand are directed to be careful in not admitting many Natives on board as they may be cut off (in a moment) by surprise.

Notice issued to whaling captains *re* massacre of the crew of the Boyd.

THESE are to Certify that during our stay in this Harbour we had frequent reports of a Ship being taken by the Natives in the neighbouring Harbour of Wangarawe, and that the Ship's Crew were killed and eaten.

In order to ascertain the truth of this Report, as well as to rescue a few people who were said to be spared in the General Massacre, Mr. Berry, accompanied by Mr. Russell and Matingaro (a Principal Chief of the Bay of Islands, who volunteered his Service), set out for Wangarowe* with three Armed boats on Sunday the 31st of December, 1809, And upon their arrival found the miserable remains of the Ship Boyd, Captain John Thompson, which the Natives (after stripping of everything of Value) had burnt down to the Water's Edge.

From the handsome conduct of Matingaro they were able to rescue a Boy, Woman, and two Children, the only survivors of the shocking event, which, according to the most satisfactory information, was perpetrated entirely under the direction of that old rascal Tippahee,† who has been so much and undeservedly caressed at Port Jackson.

This unfortunate Vessel (intending to load with Spars) was taken three days after her Arrival. The Natives informed the Master on the second day they would shew the Spars. Next day, in the Morning, Tippahee arrived from Tippanah and went on board; he staid only a few Minutes, and then went into his Canoe, but remained alongside the Vessel, which was surrounded with a Number of Canoes which appeared collected for the purpose of trading; And a considerable Number of the Natives, gradually intruding into the Ship, sat down upon the Deck; after Breakfast the Master left the Ship with two Boats to look for Spars. Tippahee, waiting a convenient time, now gave the

* Note 80. † Note 96.

1810.
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Notice issued
to whaling
captains *re*
massacre of
the crew of
the Boyd.

signal for Massacre; in an instant the Savages, who appear'd sitting peaceably on the Deck, rushed on the unarmed Crew, who were dispersed about the Ship at their various employments; the greater part were Massacred in a Moment, and were no sooner knocked down than cut to pieces while still alive. Five or Six of the hands escaped up the rigging. Tippahee now having possession of the Ship, hailed them with a speaking trumpet, and ordered them to unbend the Sails and cut away the rigging, and they should not be hurt; they complied with his Commands and came down; he then took them ashore in a Canoe and immediately killed them. The Master went on Shore without Arms, and was of Course easily dispatched. The Names of the Survivors are Mrs. Morley and Child, Betsey Broughton, and Thomas Davis, a boy.

The Natives of the Spar district in this Harbour have behaved well, even beyond expectation, and seem much concerned on Account of this unfortunate event; And, dreading the displeasure of King George, have requested Certificates of their good Conduct in Order to exempt them from his Vengeance; but let no man (after this) trust a New Zealander.

We further Certify that we gave Tarra, the bearer of this, a small flat-bottomed boat as a reward for his good Conduct and the assistance of getting us a Cargo of Spars.

Given on board the Ship City of Edinburgh, Captain
Simeon Pattison, Bay of Islands, January 6th, 1810.

SIMEON PATTISON, Master.

ALEXR. BERRY, Supercargo.

JAMES RUSSEL, Mate.

Tarra behaved very well, and all his Tribe; for that reason I gave him several Gallons of Oil. I came in January the 17th, and sailed the 20th, 1810.

WILLIAM SWAIN, Ship Cumberland.

[Sub-enclosure.]

BILL OF LADING FOR SEAL SKINS ON THE SHIP BOYD.

Bill of lading
for seal skins on
the ship Boyd.

SHIPPED in good Order and well Conditioned by Mr. Simeon Lord, of Sydney, Merchant, in and upon the good Ship called the Boyd, whereof is Master for this present Voyage Mr. John Thompson, and now riding at anchor in Port Jackson, and bound for London, to say Two thousand two hundred and thirty fine Salted Fur Skins, And are to be delivered in the like good Order and well Conditioned at the aforesaid Port of London (the Act of God, the King's enemies, and all other dangers and Accidents of the Seas and Navigation of whatever nature or kind soever

excepted), unto Messrs. John and William Jacobs, Merchants, or to their assigns, he or they paying freight for the said Goods at and after the rate of Twelve Pounds sterling per ton, with primage and Average Accustomed.

1810.
30 April.

Bill of lading
for seal skins on
the ship Boyd.

In Witness whereof the Master or Purser of the said Ship hath affirmed to three Bills of lading, all of this tenor and date, the One of which three Bills being accomplished, the other two to stand void.

Sydney, New South Wales, this 11th October, 1809.

A true Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

[2] WHALING CAPTAINS TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir,

In consequence of the Destruction of the Boyd, Capt. Thompson, with the inhuman Massacre of the Passengers and Crew of that Ship, and from the information of Captain Pattison, of the Ship City of Edinburgh, and the different Natives of this place, having every reason to believe that Tippahee was the Chief Perpetrator of the horrid transaction,—

Search party
for survivors
from the
massacre.

On the 26th March, 1810, We, the Undersigned, with our respective boats' Crews, determined to ascertain if any person had been so fortunate as to escape the General Massacre and confined on Tippahee's Island, as well as to rescue them and recover the Arms, Ammunition, and other Warlike Stores from the hands of the Savages. On landing at Tippoonah and proceeding to the top of the Island, the residence of Tippahee, we found the Natives in a hostile disposition, and after a short interval they set up a General Cry, and immediately discharged a Volley of Musquetry and spears at us; our retreat was impracticable without certain loss, when we proceeded and took possession of the Island by force of Arms. The Natives, with Tippahee, escaped to the Main, either taking away or destroying their Musquets by throwing them into the Sea.

We found the Boyd's Long boat and some papers, which we send by the Perseverance to Port Jackson, and earnestly Caution all Commanders coming to this place to be Constantly on their Guard, the Natives appearing determined and fully adequate to carry any Single Ship.

JOHN KINGSTON, Speke.

JOHN WALKER, Inspector.

WILLIAM PARKER, Diana.

JOSH. MORRIS, Atalanta.

FREDK. HASSELBERG, Perseverance.

Bay of Islands, New Zealand, 10th April, 1810.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

1810.
30 April.

[3] MR. ALEXANDER BERRY TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Ship, City of Edinburgh,
Bay of Islands, New Zealand,

Sir, 6th January, 1810.

Rescue of
survivors from
massacre on
the Boyd.

I beg leave to inform Your Excellency that, while filling up with Spars in this Harbour, we received intelligence that a Ship had been taken and destroyed by Tippahee, in the Harbour of Wangarrooa.*

I, therefore, went round in three Armed boats in Order to ascertain the truth of the report, when I found the remains of H. M. Hired Transport Boyd, Captain Thompson, lying in shoal water, and burnt down to the Copper Sheathing.

I was able to rescue the only four survivors† from the hands of the Natives, consisting of a boy, a Woman, and two Children, the rest of the Crew and Passengers having been killed and eat.

I brought away the two Principal Chiefs, Prisoners, and through their means have obtained a Box containing Government dispatches, which I will forward.

Tippahee has betaken to the Bush and eluded my researches. As there is no opportunity of sending the Chiefs to Port Jackson it will be necessary to liberate them.

I have, &c.,
ALEX'R BERRY.

True Copy :—L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 12.]

[1] MESSRS. LORD AND CO. TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir, Sydney, 27 January, 1810.

Proposals for a
settlement in
New Zealand to
procure flax.

We most respectfully beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that it has for some time been in our Contemplation to endeavour to encrease the internal sources of Commerce in this Colony, and to have the honor of contributing by our exertions to the supplies of our Mother Country.

That in the furtherance of this Object we have to consider a most material point would be accomplished if the natural advantages of this Climate could be embraced by producing a quantity of Hemp and Flax sufficient for the demands of the Colony itself, and to enable us to send to England a considerable supply for the British Navy in compliance with the wishes and invitations of His Majesty's Ministers.

In the hope of succeeding in this measure, we have already sent to England and India for seed, and to the latter place for

* Note 80.

† Marginal note.—Thos. Davis, Ann Morley and Child, Betsy Broughton.

Workmen accustomed to the Manufacture of the raw Material into Cordage and Canvas. We should, however, state to your Excellency that being Convinced much time would elapse before we could procure a sufficient quantity of the growth of this Colony to carry our wishes into effect on a large scale, We have it in Contemplation under your Excellency's Sanction, to endeavour to form an Establishment at our own Charge and Risk on the Islands of New Zealand, knowing from our own experience that they possess a plant, capable, in proper hands, of being rendered an object of considerable National importance.

We purpose, with your Excellency's permission, immediately to send a small Establishment to the Northern Island by the Brig Experiment, the Master of which Vessel will have directions to take on board as many Tons of the dried Material as can be procured immediately in order that the same may be submitted to His Majesty's Ministers as a Specimen of the success that may be expected under your Excellency's sanction to attend our Labours, And we are so fortunate as to have the opportunity of conveying these Specimens by the Vessel that will convey Lieut.-Colonel Foveaux to England. This Gentleman has for some years considered that there were resources in New Zealand likely to become of importance to Great Britain, and with the Zeal he has evinced to facilitate any attempt to ensure success to the general Interests of the Colony, has assured us of his readiness, under your Excellency's approbation, of personally explaining to their Lordships such Circumstances attending our experiment as we cannot yet ascertain but which may come under his observation while the Brig is detained at the Island.

We respectfully submit that the Capital to be employed, and the Risk attending our first efforts, will be very considerable, and the profits at first very inadequate to the Expence, particularly if the same privilege we now solicit is granted to other Adventurers; to prevent which we venture to request that your Excellency will be pleased to represent to His Majesty's Ministers our hopes that we shall be granted an exclusive License for such Term as they judge we merit; and that you will not permit for a period to be determined by your Excellency any similar Establishment from this Territory, as in such instance the fruits of our Labour would be enjoyed by those who had not participated in them, or probably from the evils of contention with the Natives would be frustrated altogether.

To secure as far as in our power every avenue to the object we have in view, We purpose that one of ourselves (Mr. Kent) shall

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Proposals for a
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procure flax.

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accompany the Party, and be resident on the Island, convinced it will be most material that some Person of character should be on the spot capable of and interested in preventing the people employed from molesting the Natives, whose good Will and Confidence in us, it must be so much your Excellency's desire, should be ensured:—To give effect to such wishes we respectfully suggest the necessity of your Excellency's granting a Commission of the Peace,* with Authority, by Proclamation or otherwise, to restrain the depredations we lament to say are frequently committed on the Inhabitants by deserting Seamen, and which unless timely check'd must ultimately prevent any Communication with those Important Islands.

We are gratified to know that as much of our Intentions as have yet been laid before your Excellency have received your approbation;—We assure your Excellency it will be our Study to continue to enjoy it, and we venture to solicit that you will represent our intended undertaking to His Majesty's Ministers in such manner as you may please to judge it merits. At the same time we most respectfully beg leave to tender through your Excellency an exclusive preference to Government of purchasing the whole produce of our Exertions.

We have, &c.,

LORD AND WILLIAMS.
ALEXR. RILEY.
THOS. KENT.

By Command of His Excellency,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

[2] SECRETARY CAMPBELL TO MESSRS. LORD AND WILLIAMS,
ALEXANDER RILEY, AND THOMAS KENT.

Gentlemen,

Secretary's Office, 2d Feby., 1810.

His Excellency the Governor having considered your letter of the 27th Ulto. conveying certain propositions for making a small Establishment on the Northern Island of New Zealand for the purpose of cultivating Flax and Hemp under the personal Superintendance of your Mr. Kent agreeable to restrictions therein specified,

I am commanded by His Excellency to inform you that he fully acquiesces in those propositions and highly approves of the measures in Contemplation. He will further sanction and support the undertaking by recommending it strongly to the Patronage and Support of His Majesty's Ministers in order that the Persons who have first entered into this speculation may obtain the exclusive benefit of it for a certain number of years.

* Note 97.

The Governor is also pleased to say that he will appoint Mr. Kent a Justice of Peace* for New Zealand.

1810.
30 April.

I have, &c.,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

Proposals for a
settlement in
New Zealand to
procure flax.

True Copy: JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[3] MESSRS. LORD AND Co. TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir,

Sydney, 20th February, 1810.

We have had the honor to receive a Letter from your Excellency's Secretary informing us that you are pleased to approve of our intention of immediately forming an Establishment on the Northern Island of New Zealand for the purposes explained to your Excellency in our Letter of the 27th of the last Month.

We are highly gratified by the Assurances we have received of your Excellency's Sanction and support, and we request that you will accept our respectful thanks for the representation your Excellency has promised to make to His Majesty's Ministers for the purpose of obtaining for us an exclusive License for a certain number of years in order to prevent a similar Establishment on New Zealand from this Colony or the Mother Country.

We beg leave to submit to your Excellency's Consideration the great difficulties and personal danger unavoidably attending first Adventurers in a hazardous undertaking like the present, The heavy expence we incur in providing a Vessel for the purpose of protecting the Establishment in the event of any hostile Attempt on the part of the Natives of New Zealand, together with the time that must elapse before we can bring our plans to maturity, or reap any benefit from a large Capital necessarily to be employed. Under these circumstances we trust that your Excellency will not think an exclusive Privilege for fourteen years an unreasonable request.

Not being aware how far our sending Hemp and Flax, or any other Commodity the produce of New Zealand to England, may be supposed to interfere with the Charter of the Honorable East India Company, We take the liberty to solicit that your Excellency will be pleased to make such representations on this subject to His Majesty's Ministers as you may deem expedient.

Having in our former Letter tender'd a preference to Government of the whole produce of our Exertions in New Zealand, We

* Note 97.

1810.
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Proposals for a
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procure flax.

presume to suggest to your Excellency's consideration the advantage that would be derived if those Vessels that are sent from England with supplies for this Colony, were directed to receive at this Port or at New Zealand such quantities of Hemp and Timber as we may have ready and that may be fit for Naval purposes; by these means (if our present plans should prove successful) a certain Cargo would be insured for the Store Ship returning at little more Expence to Government (including Freight to this Colony and back to England) than what is generally paid for the Freight of Ships from England to this Territory only.

We have, &c.,

LORD AND WILLIAMS.

ALEXR. RILEY.

THOS. KENT.

By Command of His Excellency,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

[4] MESSRS. LORD AND WILLIAMS TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir,

Sydney, 12th March, 1810.

We beg leave to inform your Excellency that Messieurs Riley and Kent, in consequence of the melancholy intelligence recently received from New Zealand, have declined prosecuting the enterprize to those Islands for the purpose of procuring Hemp and Flax as stated in our Letter to your Excellency of the 27th of January. But as we are determined not to abandon the speculation, if sanctioned by your Excellency, We have resolved that the persons on board the Brig Experiment, who are neither alarmed or unwilling to proceed, shall still make the attempt to procure a quantity to be carried to England in that Vessel, and we pledge ourselves not to spare any pains to insure the safety of the Persons engaged, or the ultimate success of an undertaking which has been so liberally patronized by your Excellency; It is our intention to get a vessel ready for Sea with all possible Dispatch to proceed to New Zealand to bring back to this Colony the Persons going in the Brig Experiment if it should be found unsafe to land them there, And we shall give positive Orders to the Master of her to remain there 'till such Vessel joins him.

Being most desirous that no precaution on our part should be neglected to bring the Speculation we have engaged in to a favorable issue, and as Messrs. Riley and Kent appear to have decidedly abandoned it, We have offered to Mr. Andrew Thompson (with whom we have always been in the habit of acting in

the most friendly and unanimous manner, and which we are sorry to say has not been the case with the beforementioned Gentlemen) to take him into the Concern to which he has acceded, by which means we shall also have the Schooner Governor Bligh at our disposal, which Vessel being of a superior size and perfectly adapted for the proposed plan shall immediately be fitted to be attach'd to the Settlement; Under these Circumstances We beg leave to request that your Excellency will permit us to proceed in the enterprize without delay; We presume to solicit your patronage and support, and that the exclusive privilege, requested for Lord, Williams, Riley and Kent, may be granted to Lord, Williams, and Thompson, who will pledge themselves to ascertain whether it is practicable to establish a friendly Intercourse with the Natives of New Zealand for the purpose already before your Excellency.

We also beg that your Excellency will take the trouble to represent the undertaking to His Majesty's Ministers in such terms as you may think it deserves.

We have, &c.,

LORD AND WILLIAMS.

By Command of His Excellency,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

1810.
30 April.
Proposals for a
settlement in
New Zealand to
procure flax.

[5] SECRETARY CAMPBELL TO MESSRS. LORD AND WILLIAMS.

Gentlemen, Secretary's Office, 12th March, 1810.

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this date representing that Messieurs Riley and Kent have declined prosecuting the enterprize to New Zealand, in consequence of the melancholy intelligence lately received from thence, but stating that you conjointly with Mr. Andrew Thompson still purpose to proceed in it, if agreeable to His Excellency the Governor.

I am directed to say for your information that His Excellency the Governor, considering the means you have provided for the safe return of those Persons who mean to go on this business to New Zealand, has no objection to your carrying it into effect in the same manner as he had previously sanctioned it, and he will recommend it to His Majesty's Government in England in the manner he had then promised.

His Excellency, however, feels it his Duty to require of you to give the strictest injunctions to those Persons now about to proceed to New Zealand, to be exceedingly cautious in their intercourse with the Natives, and His Excellency strictly forbids

1810.
30 April.

these Adventurers to resent by any means the ill fate of the Crew of the Ship Boyd, or to molest or in any ways to injure the Natives by firing on them or otherwise.

I have, &c.,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

True Copy:—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure No. 13.]

KING POMARRE TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR PATERSON.

Sir,

Otaheite, 4th November, 1809.

I took the liberty of addressing a few lines to your Excellency a few Weeks ago per favour of Captain Campbell, that your Excellency might know the state of Affairs on this Island.

The Northumberland Schooner Anchored here yesterday and is about to sail to-morrow morning, and will probably arive before the Hibernia, which is the reason why I have presumed to trouble your Excellency a second time.

About twelve months ago several of the principal Districts rebelled against me, and almost all the other parts of the Island soon joined them; after a few weeks an engagement ensued in which I was Overcome by Numbers and obliged to fly to Eimeo. During my residence on that Island I endeavoured to strengthen myself all that I could from the Leeward Islands, and on the first of the last month made a second attempt to quell the Rebels, Captain Campbell being here at the same time, who gave me all the assistance in his power; but being again Overpowered by Numbers, and having lost many of my Principal Warriors, I have been obliged to make a temporary peace, which I fear will not last long.

The Venus Schooner which arrived here during my absence at Eimeo has been taken by the Rebels and one of the Crew killed. I therefore humbly hope that your Excellency will give me some assistance to subdue the Rebels, as they are determined to take every Vessel in their Power, and that I may again be established in my Government under which all British Ships have ever found protection and hospitable treatment.

I remain, &c.,

POMARRE,

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

King of Otaheite.

[Enclosure No. 14.]

[1] MISSIONARIES TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir,

Brig Hibernia, Sydney Cove, 17th February, 1810.

We, the underwritten, having arrived in this Port, think it our Duty—with all due respect—to inform Your Excellency

Pomarre's letters to Paterson.

Insurrection of natives at Otaheite.

thereof. For a long time we have resided on the Island, Otaheite, as Christian Missionaries. Some of us have been sent there in 1796,* and the rest in 1800, at the Expence and under the Patronage and Direction of the London Missionary Society.

1810.
30 April.
Missionaries
at Otaheite.

During our Residence there we have endeavoured by All the Means in our power to answer the purpose of our Mission, acting as far as Circumstances would permit, agreeable to the Instructions we had received; Nor sh'd we have relinquished our Post had not necessity compelled us to it.

A general Rebellion at Otaheite having broken out in the End of 1808, the State of the Island was such that, in order to save our Lives and Some of our Property, We, and also Po-ma-ree, the king of the Island, were under the necessity of making our Escape. He, with some of our Number, went to the Neighbouring Island, Eimeo, but most of us went to Huahine, one of the Society Islands, where in the course of some Months we were joined by those that had gone with the King to Eimeo, one only excepted.

Escape of
missionaries
from Otaheite.

Of what followed at Otaheite,—the Capture of the Venus, &c.,—Your Excellency may be informed by Captain Campbell. The Island, Otaheite, being in such a distracted State, and the Anarchy likely to extend to the Neighbouring Islands, our Houses being burnt, our Gardens destroyed, and much of our Property plundered, we were thrown into such a Situation as we could not pursue the object of our Mission, nor Continue much longer in the Islands with any reasonable Prospect of Safety. We therefore were under the necessity of taking our Passage in the Hibernia for the Colony of New South Wales, not knowing but it might be too late before another opportunity occurred.

Reasons for
missionaries
seeking refuge
in Sydney.

We are come to the Colony as British Subjects in distress, and from the many favors shewn unto us by its former Governors, together with the Ideas we have formed of Your Excellency's Goodness and Humanity, we are led to hope that our Case will be taken into favourable Consideration. We therefore humbly Solicit Your Excellency to grant us the Privilege of becoming Settlers in the Colony, and waiting Your Excellency's Commands,

Request to
become settlers.

We remain, &c.,

JOHN DAVIES.	SAMUEL TESSIER.
JOHN EYRE.	CHARLES WILSON.
WILLIAM HENRY.	JAMES ELDER.
WILLIAM SCOTT.	

By Command of His Excellency,
JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

* Note 98.

[2] SECRETARY CAMPBELL TO MISSIONARIES.

Gentlemen, Secretary's Office, 22nd February, 1810.

1810.
30 April.
Assistance to
be granted to
missionaries.

His Excellency the Governor having considered your joint Letter of the 17th instant, representing yourselves as Missionaries, and announcing your Arrival from Otaheite, with the Sufferings You have been exposed to there, and requesting to become Settlers in this Colony as British Subjects in Distress, I am Commanded to inform You that His Excellency is extremely well disposed to afford You, as Missionaries, every reasonable Assistance and Indulgence in Consideration of your distressed Circumstances in being Compelled to quit Otaheite and to seek an Asylum under this Government.

His Excellency has no Objection to grant You Permission to become Settlers, and to grant You Allotments of Land as soon as he Can Spare You the Necessary Assistance of Government Servants to labour it. At present it is not in his power to render You this Assistance, owing to the Scarcity of Government Men to Carry on the public Works.

Employments
available for
missionaries.

In the Meantime, such of your Members as are qualified to undertake the Education of Youth will be employed in that Capacity, if agreeable to you; such of you as are Tradesmen cannot fail of being able to support yourselves and families by your own Industry, and the few who possibly may be unable so to render Yourselves useful to Society and to yourselves, and have families of Children, His Excellency is pleased to say will be indulged for a short time by being put on the Government Stores.

Such of You as are Married and have Children who wish to derive the Advantage of the Government Store, will please to send in to my Office the Names of your Wives and Children, with the Ages, respectively, of the latter.

I have, &c.,
JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

To Mr. John Davies, John Eyre, William Henry, William Scott,
Samuel Tessier, Charles Wilson and James Elder,
Missionaries from Otaheite.

True Copy:—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure No. 15.]

[A copy of the report of the board of survey on provisions and naval and military stores is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 16.]

1810.
30 April.

[A copy of the report on the public buildings is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 17.]

[Copies of the requisitions for stores and supplies are not available, with the exception of the two following:—] Requisitions for stores.

THE Necessary Expenditure of Powder at Sydney and its Dependencies, in the Space of Twelve Months.

Sydney, 30th April, 1810.

	No. of Pounds.
For Six Royal Salutes from Dawes Point Battery at 84 lbs. each Salute, from 12 Twelves and 2 Sixes	504
For Saluting Shipping	2,600
For Signals at South Head	225
For the Battery at Georges Head, Four Long Twelves	200
For exercising Field Pieces, Two Long Sixes	150
For Signals at Port Dalrymple	200
For Signals at Norfolk Island	200
Total.....	4,079

J. OVENS,

Lieut. 73d Regt. and Engineer and Artillery Officer.

RETURN of Ammunition required for the Spring and Autumn Practice of the 1st Battn. 73d Regt.

Sydney, 30th April, 1810.

	Total Effective.	Number of Rounds Blank Cartridges.
Number of Rounds of Ball Cartridges	24,000	
Pounds of Powder to make up the whole	700	
Rms of White Cartridge Paper Rms Quirs		
Do Blue for Blank do 3 15		
Do 12 10		
Flints for the whole 3,000.		
	1,000	80,000

J. OVENS,

Lieut. 73d Regt., Engineer and Artillery Officer.

1810.
30 April.Return of
land grants
surrendered.[Enclosure No. 18.]
List of Grants of Land surrendered into the Secretary's Office.*

No.	Names.	When Dated.	Quantity of Land.	Where Situate.	By whom Granted.	When Surrendered.
1	John Driver.....	Decr. 1808	82 Rods	Chapel Row, Sydney	J. Foveaux	5th July, 1810
"	Ditto	8th Novr. 1809	200 Acres	Cabramatta District	W. Paterson	Ditto
"	Charlotte Driver	do	100 "	Minto District	Ditto	Ditto
"	Ann Minchin	do	200 "	Do Do	Ditto	6th
5	Major Abboft (102d)	1809	1,550 "	Cabramatta Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Richard Cheers	25th April, 1809	1,000 "	Do Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Gregory Blaxland	29th Novr. 1809	2,000 "	Do Do	J. Foveaux	Ditto
"	Lt. Chas. Villiers (102d)	11th April 1809	280 "	Do Do	W. Paterson	Ditto
"	Gregory Blaxland	18th April 1809	2,000 "	Cook's Do	Ditto	Ditto
10	John Pye	3rd Oct. 1809	200 "	Minto Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Daniel Cribbit	28th Decr 1809	200 "	Cook's Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Samuel Foster	3rd Oct. 1809	100 "	Do Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Thomas William.s	19th July 1809	127 "	Do Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Surgcon Wm. Bohan (102d)	8th Augt. 1809	200 "	Cabramatta District	Ditto	Ditto
15	Mary McMahon	1st Novr. 1809	60 "	Do Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	John Blaxland	19th July 1809	1 "	Sydney District	Ditto	Ditto
"	William Day	Ditto	150 "	Do Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	William Keele	Ditto	80 "	Banksdown	Ditto	Ditto
"	Richard Guise	20th April 1809	800 "	Minto District	Ditto	Ditto
20	ditto	6th Sept. 1809	300 "	Petersham Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Captain Moore (102d)	18th May 1808	84 "	Do Do	G. Johnston	Ditto
"	ditto	6th Sept. 1809	300 "	Petersham	W. Paterson	Ditto
"	M. Margaret Moore	24th Oct. 1809	16 "	Do Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Thomas Moore, Esqr.	1st Nov. 1809	160 "	Petersham	Ditto	9th
25	Ditto	Ditto	160 "	Do Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Ditto	Ditto	160 "	Do Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Ditto	Ditto	160 "	Do Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Ditto	Ditto	160 "	Do Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Ditto	Ditto	200 "	Do Do	Ditto	Ditto
30	Ditto	6th Sept. do	300 "	Banksdown	Ditto	Ditto
"	Ditto	14th July do	79½ Rods	High Street, Sydney	Ditto	Ditto
"	Charles Fryer	14th Augt do	80 Acres	Do Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	James Ball	8th Augt. do	50 "	Do Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Edward Quinn	28th Decr. do	50 "	Do Do	Ditto	Ditto
55	Mrs. D. S. Merchant	19th July 1808	60 "	Hunter's Hill	Ditto	Ditto
					G. Johnston	Ditto

* Note 99.

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[Enclosure No. 18]—continued.
List of Grants of Land surrendered into the Secretary's Office—continued.

No.	Names.	When Dated.	Quantity of Land.	Where Situate.	By whom Granted.	When Surrendered.
36	Lt. Edwd. Guest (102d)	9th June 1809	30 Acres	Minto District	W. Paterson	9th Jan'y. 1810
"	Ditto	10th Aug. 1809	200 "	Evau do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Obediah Ikin	25th Novr. 1809	60 "	Cabramatta Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Nicholas Bayly	21st Novr. 1809	550 "	Do	Ditto	Ditto
40	Mrs. S. Bayly	11th April 1809	260 "	Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Augusta Bayly	do do	200 "	Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	George Bayly	do do	200 "	Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Henry Bayly	do do	200 "	Do	Ditto	Ditto
"	Henry Bayly	30th Augt. 1809	300 "	Minto District	Ditto	Ditto
"	Henry Kable	29th Deer. 1809	200 "	Do	Ditto	Ditto
45	Ditto	7th July 1809	84½ Rods	High Street, Sydney	Ditto	Ditto
"	John Rowe	24th Oct. 1809	100 Acres	Do	Ditto	11th do
"	Serjt. Bradley (102d)	3rd do do	200 "	Pararamatta District.	Ditto	do do
"	Serjt. Johns (102d)	1st Nov. do	100 "	Cabramatta Do	Ditto	do do
50	William Hall (102d)	3rd Oct. do	30 "	Toongabbe Do	Ditto	do do
"	Edward Kley	1st Nov. do	30 "	Hawkesbury Do	Ditto	do do
"	Serjt. Hughes (102d)	Do do	100 "	Cabramatta Do	Ditto	do do
"	William Sherwin	30th Sept. do	400 "	Parramatta Do	Ditto	do do
"	Rosekta Marsh	6th do do	50 "	Do	Ditto	do do
55	Ditto (for Children)	18th March do	150 "	Do	Ditto	11th do
"	Riehd. Pedmore	8th Nov. 1808	100 "	Do	Ditto	do do
"	Andrew Byrne	6th Sept. 1809	30 "	Do	Ditto	do do
"	Mary Lewin	do do	30 "	Do	Ditto	do do
"	James Chamberlaine	8th Augt. do	30 "	Do	Ditto	do do
60	James Bull	6th Nov. do	90 "	Minto District	Ditto	do do
"	James Larra	11th do 1808	2 roods 13½ Perche	Parramatta District.	J. Foycaux	do do
"	Ditto	13th July 1809	300 Acres	Cabramatta do	W. Paterson	do do
"	Ditto	21 Dec. do	600 "	Do	Ditto	do do
"	Andw. Cunningham	6th Sept. do	100 "	Banksfown District	Ditto	do do
65	Serjt. Wm. Packer (102d)	1st Nov. do	100 "	Do	Ditto	do do
"	John Wilshire	do do	30 "	Bofany Bay do	Ditto	13th do
"	Mary Taylor	do do	30 "	do do	Ditto	do do
"	Edwd. Fieldhouse	do do	30 "	do do	Ditto	do do
"	Patrick Mason	14th Deer. do	30 "	Richmond Hill do	Ditto	do do
70	Willm. Roberts	22nd do	200 "	Do	Ditto	do do
"	John Reddington	29 April do	110 "	Evau District	Ditto	do do
"	Oscar Luttrell	8th Augt. do	125 "	do do	Ditto	do do

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List of Grants of Land surrendered into the Secretary's Office—*continued.*

No.	Names.	When Dated.	Quantity of Land.	Where Situate.	By whom Granted.	When Surrendered.
73	Malvina Lutterel	8th Augt. 1809	125 Acres	.....	W. Paterson	13th Jan'y. 1810
"	Edgar Lutterel	do	125 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Harriet Lutterel	do	125 "	.....	Ditto	do
75	Edward Lutterel	do	125 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Edward Lutterel	do	125 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Alfred Lutterel	do	125 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Robert Lutterel	do	125 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Bertha Lutterel	do	125 "	.....	Ditto	do
80	Richd. Fitzgerald	18th Oct. do	300 "	Upper Nelson District.....	Ditto	do
"	Matthew Kearns	1 Novr. do	100 "	Minto Do	Ditto	do
"	John Kearns	do do	100 "	Upper Nelson do	Ditto	do
"	Robert Fitz, Esqr.	6th July do	600 "	do do	Ditto	do
"	Ditto	9th June do	600 "	Cook do	Ditto	do
85	Edward Cox	28th Decr. do	500 "	Mulgoo do	Ditto	15th do
"	Ditto	12th Novr. do	300 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Gilbert Baker	6th " do	30 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Henry Marr	6th Sept. do	30 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Thos. Harrison	20th Apr. do	100 "	.....	Ditto	do
90	Edward Redmond	6th Sept. do	135 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	James Meehan	1 Novr. 1808	130 "	Bankstown District.....	J. Foveaux	do
"	Ditto	9th June 1809	340 "	.....	W. Paterson	do
"	Ditto	8th Augt. do	110 "	Minto District	Ditto	do
"	Mary Redmond	6th Nov. do	30 "	.....	Ditto	do
95	Joseph Inch	1st Decr. do	200 "	Minto District	Ditto	do
"	Matthew J. Gibbons	12th Sept. do	200 "	Toongabbe Do	Ditto	do
"	Thos. Moxon	6th Novr. do	50 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Thos. Laycock	11th Apl. do	900 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Willm. Thomas	6th Sept. do	38 "	Evau District	Ditto	do
100	Isaac Nichols	21st Novr. 1808	75 ³ Rods	High Street, Sydney	J. Foveaux	do
"	Ditto	28th Decr. 1809	380 Acres	Hunter's Hill District	W. Paterson	do
"	Ditto	24th Oct. do	100 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Edward Robinson	18 do do	80 "	Upper Nelson District.....	Ditto	do
"	Ediz. Graham	3rd do do	100 "	Toongabbe Do	Ditto	do
105	Serjt. Barnes (102d)	22nd Decr do	80 "	Cabramatta Do	Ditto	16th do
"	Richd. Calcott .....	..... do	.....	.....	Ditto	do
"	Joseph Hobson	14th Dec. 1809	30 "	Richmond Hill District	Ditto	do
"	Jane Buckram	do do	30 "	do do	Ditto	do
"	Serjt Major Whittle (102d)	20 April do	200 "	Cabramatta do	Ditto	do

[Enclosure No. 18]—continued.
List of Grants of Land surrendered into the Secretary's Office—continued.

No.	Names.	When Dated.	Quantity of Land.	Where Situate.	By whom Granted.	When Surrendered.
110	Serjt Major Whittle (102d).	20th April 1809	60 Acres	Liberty Plains District	W. Paterson	16th Jan'y. 1810
"	George Hall	1st Novr.	do	Castlereagh	Ditto	do
"	Thos. Francis	9th June	do	Parramatta	Ditto	do
"	Wilhm. Brumlow (102d)	6th Sept.	do	Minto	Ditto	17th
"	George Lotard (102d)	28th Decr.	do	Richmond Hill	Ditto	do
115	James Miteham	11th April	do	Upper Nelson	Ditto	do
"	Lucy Miteham	18th Oct.	do	do	Ditto	do
"	G. L. M. H. de Kerrialan	20th April	do	do	Ditto	18th
"	Ditto	8th Augt.	do	do	Ditto	do
"	Isaac Nelson	20th April	do	do	Ditto	do
120	George Mollison	3rd Oct.	do	Minto District	Ditto	do
"	Bryan Riley	1st Nov.	do	do	Ditto	do
"	Lt. Oxley (R.N.)	26th Feby.	do	do	Ditto	19th
"	Capt. Porteous (do)	21	do	do	Ditto	20th
"	Win. Kent, Esqr. (do)	do	do	do	Ditto	do
125	Lt. Wm. Elison (do)	18 March	do	do	Ditto	do
"	J. McMillan, Esqr. (do)	10th March	do	do	Ditto	do
"	J. Sloan, Esqr. (do)	Do	do	do	Ditto	do
"	Joseph Ward	15th Apl.	do	Parramatta District	Ditto	do
"	Ditto	8th Augt.	do	do	Ditto	do
130	Lt. Masters (102d)	20 Decr.	do	Cooke District	Ditto	do
"	John Harris	14 Nov.	do	Minto Do	Ditto	do
"	Thomas Chipp	1st "	do	Minto District	Ditto	do
"	Edwd. Powell	24th "	do	do	Ditto	do
"	Ditto	6th Sept.	do	Liberty plains District	Ditto	do
135	Ditto	12th "	do	do	Ditto	do
"	Andrew Murphy	6 Nov.	do	do	Ditto	do
"	James Ryan	do	do	do	Ditto	do
"	John Trotter	do	do	do	Ditto	do
"	James Plunket	do	do	do	Ditto	do
140	James Doran	24th do	do	Minto District	Ditto	do
"	Patrick Marman	do	do	do	Ditto	do
"	Willm. Holdness	8th do	do	do	Ditto	do
"	J. T. Williams	8th Augt.	do	Bankstown District	Ditto	do
"	David Batley	8th Novr.	do	do	Ditto	do
145	Robert Williams	6th Sept.	do	Evan District	Ditto	do
"	Patrick Moore	8th Augt.	do	Minto Do	Ditto	do

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List of Grants of Land surrendered into the Secretary's Office—continued.

No.	Names.	When Dated.	Quantity of Land.	Where Situate.	By whom Granted.	When Surrendered.
147	Rd. J. Robinson	6 Sep.	100 Acres	.....	W. Paterson.....	22nd Jany. 1810
"	John Miller	24 Oct.	90 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Thos. Reynolds	8th Augt.	50 "	Minto District	Ditto	do
150	Sarah Elton	19 July	100 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Owen Connor	13 July	50 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Hugh Byrne	26th Apl.	100 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	William Bond	6th Novr.	50 "	Ca bramatia District	Ditto	do
"	Jesse Mulcock	13th Decr.	110 "	.....	Ditto	do
155	James Parrot	6th Novr.	30 "	Toongabb District	Ditto	do
"	Elizh. Robinson	18th Oct.	60 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Andrew Thompson	9th May	1 Acre 63½	Upper Nelson District	Ditto	do
"	Ditto	26th Augt.	1,240 Acres	Mulgrave Place	Ditto	do
"	Ditto	31st Decr.	120 "	Minto District	Ditto	do
160	William Parrot	8th Decr.	1 Acre 27½ Rods	Sydney	J. Foveaux	do
"	George Gambling	26th "	100 Acres	Petersham Hill	W. Paterson	do
"	Charles Whalan	6th Sept.	40 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	John Gowen	8th Augt.	60 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	F. Meredith	do	208 "	.....	Ditto	do
165	John Townson, Esq.	8th Novr.	120 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Ditto	9th July	50 "	Botany Bay	G. Johnston	do
"	Ditto	do	1,950 "	do do	Ditto	do
"	Ditto	24th Oct.	250 "	do do	Ditto	do
"	Mrs. E. Paterson	31st Decr.	2,000 "	Camden Van Diem's Land	W. Paterson	do
170	Eliz'h McKellar	10th Oct.	100 "	Van Dieman's Land	J. Foveaux	do
"	James Lane	1 Nov.	50 "	.....	W. Paterson	do
"	Chas. Throsby, Esq.	30 Decr.	500 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Ditto	1 Novr.	500 "	Ca bramatia District	J. Foveaux	do
"	Ditto	13 Decr.	100 "	Minto Do	W. Paterson	do
175	Arthur Martin	19 Decr.	100 "	do do	Ditto	do
"	Alexr. Riley, Esq.	29th Apl.	100 "	Botany Bay do	Ditto	do
"	Ditto	1st May	1,000 "	For' Dairyville	Ditto	do
"	Ditto	do	1,000 "	Ca bramatia District	Ditto	do
"	Ditto	do	20 "	.....	Ditto	do
180	John Jamieson	18th March	300 "	Parramatia District	Ditto	do
"	Michael Duggan (102d)	24th Oct.	50 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Thos. Sanders	8th Novr.	100 "	Parramatia do	Ditto	do
"	Thos. Mansfield	1st "	60 "	do do	Ditto	do

[Enclosure No. 18]—continued. List of Grants of Land surrendered into the Secretary's Office—continued.

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No.	Names.	When Dated.	Quantity of Land.	Where Situate.	By whom Granted.	When Surrendered.
184	Dr. Rt. Townson.....	1st Novr.	75 Acres	Botany Bay District	J. Foveaux	25th Jan'y. 1810
185	Ditto	do	1,605 "	do	W. Paterson	do
"	Ditto	1809	1,000 "	do	Ditto	do
"	John Small	do	30 "	do	Ditto	26th
"	Charles Smith	20th Apl.	30 "	Sydney District	Ditto	do
"	Richd. Wrather.....	28th Decr.	do	do	Ditto	do
"	Willm. Emmett	8th Augt.	do	Cooke Do	Ditto	do
190	James Harrax.....	do	200 "	do	Ditto	27th
"	Augustus At	1st Decr.	do	do	Ditto	do
"	Richd. Wrather.....	6th Sept.	do	do	Ditto	do
"	William Baker	20th Apl.	do	Bankstown District	Ditto	do
"	John Mell, Esqr.	17th May	do	Evan do	Ditto	do
195	Ditto	31st July	do	Richmond Hill do	Ditto	do
"	Ditto	14 Decr.	do	do	Ditto	do
"	Charlotte Bishop	28 Decr.	do	do	Ditto	do
"	Humphry Thorn	16th Nov.	do	do	Ditto	do
"	Thomas Bigger	1st	do	Bringally do	Ditto	do
200	Barn d Dennison	10th May	do	Paramatta do	Ditto	do
"	Thomas Boulton, junr.	3rd Oct.	do	Evan do	Ditto	do
"	William Mason	12th Sept.	do	Toongabbee District	Ditto	do
"	Ditto	18 Oct.	do	do	Ditto	do
"	Thomas Boulton (Sentr.)	do	do	Upper Nelson do	Ditto	do
205	Thos. Handlezach	12th Sept.	do	do	Ditto	do
"	Mary Bishop.....	9th May	do	Toongabbee do	Ditto	do
"	John Brenan	16 Nov.	do	Bankstown do	Ditto	do
"	Edward Edwards	29th Apl.	do	Bringally do	Ditto	do
"	William Seals	1st Nov.	do	Mulgrave Place	Ditto	do
210	James Ruse	8th Aug.	do	Paramatta District	Ditto	do
"	Richard Palmer	20 Apl.	do	do	Ditto	do
"	John Bolger.....	1 Nov.	do	Evan District	Ditto	do
"	John Reeves	25th	do	do	Ditto	do
215	John Bolger.....	1st Nov.	do	do	Ditto	do
"	John Liewellyn	16th Nov.	do	Bringally District	Ditto	do
"	Thomas Eray	20th May	do	Paramatta Do	Ditto	do
"	Benj. Barrow.....	8th Aug.	do	do	Ditto	do
"	John Alford	do	do	Paramatta District	Ditto	do
220	do	24th Nov.	do	do	Ditto	do
"	do	do	do	Botany Bay Do	Ditto	do
"	do	24th Dec.	do	do	Ditto	do

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List of Grants of Land surrendered into the Secretary's Office—*continued.*

No.	N names.	When Dated.	Quantity of Land.	Where Situate.	By whom Granted.	When Surrendered.
221	Chas. Dowdall	6th Nov. 1809	30 Acres	.....	W. Paterson	29th Jan'y. 1810
"	Sarah Boockra	do	50 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	John Burgess	29th Decr.	80 "	Evan District	Ditto	do
"	Henry Rolf	1st Nov.	80 "	Parramatta Do.	Ditto	do
225	Andrew Badgery	18th Aug.	200 "	Brangally Do	Ditto	do
"	Anne Badgery	18th Augt.,	240 "	Brangally District	Ditto	do
"	Willm. Badgery	do	200 "	do	Ditto	do
"	Andrew Badgery	16 Novr.,	200 "	do	Ditto	do
"	Chas. Williams	10 May,	30 "	Castlereagh	Ditto	do
230	Lewis Jones	3rd Oct.	100 "	Toongabbe	Ditto	do
"	Willm. Hayes	16 Nov.	50 "	Mulgoa	Ditto	do
"	Walter Emery	6th "	30 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Willm. Davis	6th Sept.	100 "	Cabramatta	Ditto	do
"	D. Wentworth, Esq.	23rd July, 1808	270 "	Parramatta	S. Johnston	do
235	Ditto	3rd Decr.	500 "	do	J. Foveaux	do
"	Ditto	11 April, 1809	100 "	Liberty Plains	W. Paterson	do
"	Ditto	20th May	240 "	Parramatta	Ditto	do
"	Ditto	30th Sept.	12 "	do	Ditto	do
"	Ditto	24 Oct.	750 "	do	Ditto	do
240	Lt. Hadley (102d)	25 Apl.	100 "	Bankstown	Ditto	do
"	G. W. Evans	14 Augt.	140 "	Mulgrave Place	Ditto	do
"	Ditto	21 Decr.	519 "	Mulgoa District	Ditto	do
"	Thos. Hobby, Esqr.	14th "	640 "	Evan	Ditto	do
"	S. Lord	8 Augt.	1,170 "	Cabramatta	Ditto	do
245	Lt. Hadley (102d)	25 Apl.	269 "	Minto	Ditto	do
"	Lt. Henry Grause	13 Decr.	200 "	do	Ditto	do
"	Lt. Berrid, Senior	do	200 "	do	Ditto	do
"	Lt. James Mason	do	200 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Geo. Grimes	28th "	235 "	.....	Ditto	do
250	Richd. Tuckwell	1st "	100 "	Cabramatta District	Ditto	do
"	Arthur Devlin	29th April	100 "	.....	Ditto	do
"	Nichs. Delany	29th Decr.	50 "	Mulgoa District	Ditto	do
"	Anselm McGra.	16 Nov.	50 "	Brangally	Ditto	do
"	Hugh Devlin	18th Oct.	100 "	Bankstown	Ditto	do
255	H. Fletcher	6 Sept.	30 "	Bankstown	Ditto	do
"	James Morris	28 Decr.	120 "	Botany Bay	Ditto	do
"	Harriet Carr	do	30 "	do	Ditto	do

[Enclosure No. 18]—*continued.*
List of Grants of Land surrendered into the Secretary's Office—*continued.*

No.	Names.	When Dated.	Quantity of Land.	Where Situate.	By whom Granted.	When Surrendered.
258	Marlin Burke	29th April 1809	100 Acres	Cabrarnatia District	W. Paterson	29th Jan'y. 1810
	Wm. Gaudry	30th Augt. do	100 "	do do	Ditto	do do
260	Ditto	3rd Oct. do	135 Rods	Sydney	Ditto	do do
	Ditto	14 Decr. do	200 Acres	Richmond Hill do	Ditto	do do
	Edward Gould	do do	30 "	do do	Ditto	do do
	Mary Post	6 Sept. do	30 "	do do	Ditto	do do
	James Dogherty	14 Dec. do	30 "	Richmond Hill District	Ditto	do do
265	John Lacy	16 Nov. do	100 "	do do	Ditto	do do
	John Lacy	24 Oct. do	85 "	Bringally	Ditto	do do
	Wm. Wall	18 " do	200 "	Bringally District	Ditto	do do
	James Wiltshire	1st Nov., 1808	570 "	Liberty Plains do	J. Foyeaux	do do
	Wills. Faithful	do do	1,000 "	do do	Ditto	do do
	J. M. Pitt	3rd Oct., 1809	308 "	do do	W. Paterson	do do
270	Jemima Pitt	1st Nov., 1808	500 "	Liberty Plains District	J. Foyeaux	do do
	A. F. Kemp, Esq. (102d).....	11th " do	500 "	Cabrarnatia do	Ditto	do do
	Ditto	do do	1 acre 26½ rods	Parrarnatia do	Ditto	do do
	G. A. Kemp.....	8th Jan'y., 1809	300 Acres	Cabrarnatia do	W. Paterson	do do
	Eliz. Kemp.....	do do	559 "	do do	Ditto	do do
275	Sarah Lacy	do do	50 "	do do	Ditto	do do
	Ann Byrne	9th June, 1809	50 "	Parrarnatia do	Ditto	do do
	David Bevan	19th July, 1808	100 "	do do	Ditto	do do
	David Bevan	21st Nov. do	2 rods 75 rods	High Street, Sydney	G. Johnston	do do
	Ditto	3rd Oct., 1809	200 Acres	Cooke's District	J. Foyeaux	do do
	Ditto	do do	200 "	do do	W. Paterson	do do
280	Saml. Hockley	30 Decr. do	50 "	do do	Ditto	do do
	S. Lord	1st Novr. do	50 "	Botany Bay do	Ditto	do do
	Patrick Clarke.....	21st do 1808	1 Acre 7 perch	Bridge Street, Sydney	J. Foyeaux	do do
	Wm. Redfern.....	14 do 1809	50 Acres	Richmond Hill District	W. Paterson	do do
285	Arch. Bell, Esq. (102d).....	17 May do	500 "	Cabrarnatia do	Ditto	do do
	Ditto	17 July do	500 "	do do	Ditto	do do
	Ditto	18th " do	1,000 "	Richmond Hill do	Ditto	do do
	Ditto	3rd Oct. do	40½ Rods	do do	Ditto	do do
	G. Johnston, jun'r	8 July, 1808	2,000 Acres	East Hill, Sydney	Ditto	do do
	Ditto	7 April, 1809	100 "	Evan District	G. Johnston	do do
290	Esther Julian	30th Decr. do	570 "	Bankstown do	W. Paterson	do do
	John Handle	do do	50 "	do do	Ditto	do do
	John Liqueoric	1st Nov. do	100 "	do do	Ditto	do do
	Joseph Salmon	do do	30 "	do do	Ditto	do do
	Joseph Underwood.....	8th do do	59 Rods	Sydney	Ditto	do do

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List of Grants of Land surrendered into the Secretary's Office—continued.

No.	Names.	When Dated.	Quantity of Land.	Where Situate.	By whom Granted.	When Surrendered.
332	John McArthur	11th Nov. 1808	1 acre 1 rood 86 feet	Sydney District	J. Foveaux	3rd Feby., 1810
"	Robert Lack	6th Nov. 1809	50 "	" District	Ditto	5th do
"	Willm. Taylor	24 "	50 "	Cabramatta Do	Ditto	6th do
335	John Merenagh	29 Apl. do	100 "	Minto do	Ditto	do do
"	Nath'l Lucas	14 Nov. do	500 "	Parramatta do	Ditto	do do
"	Micl. Murphy	8th " do	100 "	Minto do	Ditto	do do
"	Peter Honory	8th Augt. do	60 "	" do	Ditto	do do
"	John Griffiths	1st Nov. do	100 "	Minto District	Ditto	7th do
340	Rd. Atkins, Esq.	8th Augt. do	500 "	" do	Ditto	10th do
"	Edwd. Miles	24th Oct. do	70 "	" do	Ditto	12th do
"	Thomas Dunn	4th Nov. do	80 "	" do	Ditto	16th do
"	Chas. Beazley	3rd Oct. do	80 "	Toongahbee District	Ditto	do do
"	Micl. Dwyer	29 Apl. do	100 "	Cabramatta Do	Ditto	do do
345	Rev. Mr. Knorwood	30 Sept. do	100 "	Van Diemen's Land	Ditto	do do
"	Edwd. Lord, Esq.	9 May do	500 "	do do	Ditto	do do
"	The Chaplain at Derwent ..	30 Sept. do	400 "	do do	Ditto	do do
"	Rowland Edwards	20th Nov. do	80 "	do do	Ditto	do do
"	J. C. Burton, Esqr.	14th Dec. do	80 "	do do	Ditto	do do
350	J. C. Burton, Esqr.	4 July do	500 "	Richmond Hill District	Ditto	21st do
"	Eber Bunker, Esqr.	20th Apl. do	500 "	" do	Ditto	do do
"	John Smith, Esqr.	9 May do	100 "	Port Dalrymple	Ditto	5th do
"	William Blady	14th Dec. do	70 "	" do	Ditto	19th do
"	Samuel Marsh	27 Sept. do	30 "	Richmond Hill District	Ditto	27 do
355	Joseph Edmonds	9th May do	80 "	Port Dalrymple	Ditto	do do
"	Willm. Keating	do do	30 "	Ditto	Ditto	9th April do
"	Edward Monday	do do	50 "	Ditto	Ditto	do do
"	Peter Mills, Esq.	27th Sept. do	30 "	Ditto	Ditto	do do
"	Matthew Morton	9th May do	100 "	Ditto	Ditto	do do
359	Matthew Morton	27th Sept. do	30 "	Ditto	Ditto	do do

359 Grants of Land surrendered Comprizing in the Aggregate 74,496 Acres.

By Command of His Excellency,

Jno. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

L. MACQUARIE.

1810.
80 April.
Return of
land grants
surrendered.

[Enclosure No. 19.]

1810.
30 April.Return of
town leases
surrendered.LEASES of Sydney and Parramatta Lots* by Lt.-Govr. Paterson,
1809, but surrendered 1810.

Name.	Quantity.
1809—Adj. Minchin (102d)	108½ Rods
Ried. Cheers .....	.....
J. & G. Blaxland	4 Acres
Ditto	45 Rods
John Redmond .....	.....
Danl. Cubitt	10¾ Rods
Capt. Moore (102d)	62 "
Serjt. Jas. Cox (do.)	98 "
Edward Quin	16¾ "
Ditto	11 "
Lt. Edwd. Guest (102d) .....	.....
Mary Skinner	41 Rods
Nicholas Bayly .....	.....
Willm. Birch (102d)	48½ Rods
Serjt. Humm (do.)	48½ "
Serjt. Bradley (do.)	30½ "
Serjt. Johns (do.)	39¾ "
Willm. Hall (do.)	49 "
Edward Riley	16¼ "
Serjt. Hughes (102d)	36½ "
Thomas Hodges	44 "
Richard Byrne	22¼ "
James Bull	37½ "
Serjt. Goldsboro' (102d)	21½ "
Saml. Huston (do.) .....	.....
Serjt. Cotton (do.)	43 Rods
Serjt. W. Packer (do.) .....	.....
William Roberts	3 rods 4 poles
John Reddington .....	.....
Willm. Miller	24½ Rods
Edwd. Lutterel Esqr.	70½ "
Matthew Kearns	74 "
Thos. Evestaff	33¾ "
Henry Marr	41½ "
James Meehan	53 "
Mattw. J. Gibbon	4¼ "
William Thomas	19¼ "
Willm. Thorn	14 "
Joseph Inch .....	.....
W. P. Crook	23 Rods
Edward Wills .....	.....
Edward Robinson	1¾ Acres 25 rods
Mary Marshal	72½ Rods
Richard Calcot	48¾ "
Thomas Harpur	48 "
Serjt. Major Whittle (102d) .....	.....

LEASES of Sydney and Parramatta Lots—*continued.*

Name.	Quantity.	1810. 30 April. Return of town leases surrendered.
George Beldon	68 Rods	
Willm. Brumlow (102d) .....	.....
George Lodar (do.)	14½ Rods	
Ditto	18 "	
James Mileham	24½ "	
Bryan Riley	36½ "	
Richard Longford	37½ "	
Patrick Cullen	4½ "	
John Perkins (102d)	91 "	
John Snowden	33 Rods	
Willm. Mannix	½ Acre	
John Manning	45½ Rods	
Patrick Moore	53½ "	
Thos. Massey	24 "	
Susan'h Harrison	74 "	
Owen Connor	44½ "	
Francis Dalton	32 "	
Jesse Mulcock	59½ "	
Henry Lane .....	.....
John Graham	29½ "	
Mary Gotham	23½ "	
John Hobbs (102d)	48 "	
Willm. Parrott	76 "	
Stepn. Murphy	44 "	
Chas. Whalan	38¾ "	
Ditto	51¾ "	
Serjt. Porter (102d)	56 "	
James Grady	35½ "	
James Lane	41 "	
Arthur Martin	4¼ "	
Alexr. Riley Esqr. ....	.....
Jas. Bannister (102d)	21 "	
Robt. Anderson (do.)	23 "	
Barn'd Williams	3¾ "	
Saml. Young	51½ "	
Eliz'h Young	51½ "	
John Mell Esqr. (102d)	73½ "	
George Howell .....	.....
Ann Bradley	11½ Rods	
John James	48 "	
Mary Moran	52½ "	
Thos. Boulton Senr.	34 "	
W. H. Alcock	38¼ "	
Mary Bishop .....	.....
Henry Yeates	22 Rods	
Richd. Palmer	2 roods 21 rods	
Phœbe Waldron	43½ "	
Richd. Jones	50¾ "	
Farrel Cuffe	28½ "	
Robert Cable	78½ "	
Thos. Reiby .....	.....

LEASES of Sydney and Parramatta Lots—*continued.*

1810.
30 April.
Return of
town leases
surrendered.

Name.	Quantity.
Simon McGuigan	39 $\frac{3}{4}$ Rods
John Harris	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Joseph Davis	47 "
Serjt. Chesholme (102d)	78 "
Ditto .....	.....
Lewis Jones	33 $\frac{3}{4}$ Rods
Cathe Davis	39 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Willm. Blady	39 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Andw. Snowden	76 "
G. W. Evans	110 "
D. Wentworth Esqr.	127 "
Thos. Hobby Esqr.	72 "
S. Lord	77 "
S. Lord	$\frac{1}{4}$ Acre 36 Rods
Richd. Tuckwell	75 Rods
Willm. Kelly	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Mary Marlbro'	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Mary Moore	70 "
J. Palmer	20 "
James Morris	59 "
Ditto	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
William Gaudry	20 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Thos. Alford	1 Acre 30 Rods
James Phelan	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rods
John Lacy	24 "
Abigail Johnston	27 "
David Bevan	3 rods 22 rods
Anthony Landim	62 Rods
Garnham Blaxcell	2 a. 2 R. 15 P.
Thomas Rose	70 Rods
Charles Thompson	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Hugh McAvoy	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Sarah McAvoy	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
John Stephenson	20 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Geo. Woodhead .....	.....
Thomas Brown	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ Rods
John Wood	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Mary Mullett	48 "
John Harris Esqr. (102d) .....	.....
Thos. Laycock Esqr.	46 Rods
William Trigg	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
John Laurie	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Rods
George Ruff	43 "
Willm. O'Neal	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Serjt. Cremer (102d) .....	.....
J. H. Stroud	30 $\frac{1}{4}$ Rods
Thomas Beams	48 "
John Apsey .....	.....
Capt. Lewis (102d)	67 Rods
Andrew Frazier	34 "

LEASES of Sydney and Parramatta Lots—*continued.*

Name.	Quantity.	1810. 30 April. Return of town leases surrendered.
Willm. Hibbard	63 Rods	
John Aherne	6 "	
Aherne & Dempsey .....	.....
Serjt. G. Pitt (102d)	45 Rods	
B. O'Connor	25½ "	
John Davis	53½ "	
Sarah Byrne	2 roods 30 poles	
Nathl. Lucas	33½ Rods	
Chas. Beazley	20 "	
Willm. Blake	69½ "	
Willm. Field (102d)	40½ "	
Rd. Atkins Esqr.	1 Acre 25½ Rods	
Cathe Johnston	7½ Rods	
Elizh. Beckford	22½ "	
Bridget Nowland	10 "	
Richd. Guise .....	.....
Elizh. Giles	13 Rods	
Mary Morgan	63¼ "	
Willm. Biggs	30 "	
John Blakefield .....	.....
Eber Bunker Esqr.	60 Rods	

Also one lot of 3 roods 22 rods granted to David Bevan by Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux in 1808.

The above 169 Leases are computed at about 47½ Acres exclusive of 28 of these Leases in which no quantity of Ground is specified.

L. MACQUARIE.

By Command of His Excellency,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

ABSTRACT

Of Grants of Land and Leases given by the usurped Government from 26th January, 1808, to 1st Jany., 1810.

	Acres.	Abstract of lands granted and leased by insurrectionaries.
Grants of Land 359 Comprizing in the Aggregate	74,496	
Leases of Ground &ca. 169 Comprizing " " "	47½	

Twenty eight of these Leases specify no quantity of Land or Ground Leased.

Free Pardons*	172 that have been Surrendered
Conditional Do.	155 Ditto

L. MACQUARIE,

Govr. in Chief of N. S. Wales.

By Command of His Excellency,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL.

[Enclosures Nos. 20 and 21.]

[Copies of the returns of the free and conditional pardons* given by the usurped government are not available.]

* Note 101.

1810.
30 April.

Return of
lands granted
by Macquarie.

[Enclosure No. 22.]

ABSTRACT of Grants of Land given by His Excellency Governor
Macquarie, etc., etc.

Name.	Number of Acres.	Where Situate.	Date.	No.
Thomas Kent, Esquire..	1230	District of Cooke	March, 1810	1
Mrs. Elizabeth Paterson	2000	Port Dalrymple, Van Diem's Land	10th April, 1810	2
Elizabeth McKellar . . .	100	Do do do . . .	do do do	3
Walter Clapham Lewis	200	District of Mulgoa	11th do do	4
William Gore, Esquire..	150	do of Hunter's Hill.....	23rd do do	5
Richard Atkins, Esquire	500	do of Minto	26th do do	6
Martha Margaret Moore	16	do of Petersham.....	28th do do	7

L. MACQUARIE,

Govr. in Chief of N. S. Wales.

By Command of His Excellency,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 23.]

[A copy of the return of pardons granted by Governor Macquarie is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 24.]

THE MILITARY OFFICERS TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

THE Memorial of the Officers of the 1st Battalion of His
Majesty's 73rd Regiment,—

Humbly Sheweth:—

That, from the Local Experience Your Excellency has already had of the Prices of every Article in this Colony, Memorialists trust they will be justified in soliciting Your Excellency's kind interference with His Majesty's Ministers for some Colonial Allowances, to enable them to support the appearance and Rank of Officers, which, under the existing circumstances of this Colony, Your Excellency must be aware, cannot be accomplished with the Pay of any Rank of Officers.

That the Officers of H. M. Regiments stationed at Ceylon, where all Articles of Indian Manufactory are procured at nearly Prime Cost, and where European Articles are, at all times, much Cheaper than in this Colony, have an Allowance of Half Batta; and that the 73rd Reg't is the only one of the Line ever Stationed beyond the Cape of Good Hope that receive no such indulgence.

That the granting of a Colonial Allowance to the Reg't Stationed in this distant and Infant Colony cannot be considered as a precedent for the Officers Stationed at the Cape of Good Hope to claim a similar Allowance, as all the Necessaries of Life are to be procured at the latter Colony at as low a rate, and generally lower, than in England.

Memorial of
military officers
requesting a
colonial
allowance.

That a Return of the Market Prices here, with a request that they may be compared with those of any other Colony Garrisoned by H. M. Forces, is most respectfully submitted to Your Excellency's consideration, confident that, to Your Excellency, no just Appeal will be made in vain, and that a representation from You to our Most Gracious Sovereign will be received with that attention which it cannot but merit.

1810.
30 April.
Memorial of military officers requesting a colonial allowance.

Which is humbly Submitted, Sydney Cove, 20th April, 1810,
By request of the Officers of the 1st Batt'n 73rd Reg't.

W. C. O'CONNELL,
L't-Col'l Com.

Approved and Confirmed,
L. MACQUARIE.

[Sub-enclosure.]

AVERAGE RETURN of Market Prices at Sydney, from 1st Jan'y to 15th April, 1810:—

Return of average market prices at Sydney.

- Beef, Mutton, and Pork, 1s. 6d. per lb.
- Fowls, from 6s. to 8s. per Couple.
- Eggs, from 3s. to 4s. per Doz.
- Potatoes, from 14s. to 15s. per Cwt.
- Oats, from 7s. to 8s. per Bush.
- Bread, from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per Loaf, Weighing 2 lb.
- Butter, from 5s. to 7s. per lb.
- Wine, from £3 to £4 per Doz.
- Spirits, from £2 to £3 per Gal.

Apparel and all other Imports from Europe and India at from 100 to 300 per Cent. Advance.

[Enclosure No. 25.]

[A copy of the memorial of John O'Hearne is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 26.]

RETURN of Women and Children, H. M. 73d Regt. and Invalid Comy. Victualled from the Public Stores. Sydney, 30th April, 1810.

Return of soldiers' families victualled from public stores.

	Women.	Children.
Seventy Third Regiment.....	234	249
Invalid Company	30	.....
Total	264	249

M. C. O'CONNELL, Lt. Col. Comd.

1810.
30 April.
Return of
shipping.

[Enclosure No. 27.]
SHIPPING RETURNS.

REPORT of Ships and Vessels entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the port of Port Jackson in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, from the 8th day of January to the 31st day of March, 1810.

When entered.	Name of the Ship.	Master.	Build.	No. of		Where built.	Regis-tered.	Names of the owners.	From whence.	Cargo.
				Tons.	Men.					
1810.										
14 Jan...	Marian ...	John Earl ...	Plantation	345	261	Calcutta	Calcutta	Scott, Wilson, & Co.	Calcutta ..	See Appendix A.
17 " "	Union	William Collins	"	300	241	"	"	Loane & Co.	" ..	" B.
17 " "	Experiment..	Joseph Dodds	Foreign ..	146	812	Prize, unknown	London	Peter Evet, Mestaers	" ..	" C.
5 Feb..	Cyclops ...	Charles Bruce	Plantation	90	818	Calcutta	Calcutta	C. Bruce and Jno. Nichols.	" ..	" D
17 " "	Hibernia ...	Will'mCampbell	"	200	833	"	"	William Campbell...	Feejees ..	" E.
28 " "	Ann	Charles Clarke	Foreign ..	627	2050	Foreign	London	Jno. and Will'm Jacob.	London ..	" F.
28 " "	Venus	E. Bunker ...	Plantation	350	250	Chittagong	Calcutta	J. C. Burton	Calcutta ..	" G.
20 Mar...	Simon Cook..	Charles Penson	British ..	184	1013	Stockwith	London	Peter Kenion & Co.	London ..	" H
27 " "	Star	John Wilkinson	Plantation	119	1022	Calcutta	"	Messrs. J. W. and T. Plummet.	The Fishery	" I.
When cleared.										
1810.										
7 Mar...	Union	Will'm Collins	Plantation	300	250	Calcutta	Calcutta	Loane & Co.	River Derwent.	" J.
17 " "	Experiment..	Joseph Dodds	Foreign ..	146	813	Unknown	London	P. E. Mestaers ...	London ..	" K.
31 " "	Hibernia ...	Sam'l Ashmore	Plantation	200	833	Calcutta	Calcutta	William Campbell..	Calcutta ..	" L.

ROB. CAMPBELL, Naval Officer.

APPENDIX.

1810.
30 April.Returns of
cargoes.

A.—*General Cargo of Ship Marian*: 3,500 bags of wheat, 500 bags of rice, 100 bags of sugar, 61 Bales, 5 Trunks and 3 Boxes of Piece Goods, 3 Chests of Cheeroots, 5 Cases and 14 Half Cases of Port Wine, 40 Boxes of Candles, 69 Coils of Hemp Rope, 3 Boxes of Haberdashery and Looking Glass, 12 Chests of Beer, 100 Bolts of Canvas and 1 Cask of Rum.

B.—*General Cargo of Ship Union*: 330 bags of sugar, 264 chests of tea, 7 Chests of Chooroots, 4 Bales and one Trunk of Piece Goods, 5 Trunks of Boots, Shoes, Leather, &c., 39 Tubs of Sugar Candy, 6 Boxes of Pickles, 8 Boxes of Candles, 1 Box of Stationary, 30 Bales of Tobacco, 48 Coils Rope, 29 Bales of Lines and Twines, 10 Copper Pumps, 1 Buggy and Harness and 23 Pipes of Wine.

C.—*General Cargo of Ship Experiment*: 1,500 bags of wheat, 5 chests of tea, 2 Tubs of Sugar Candy, 6 Bales of Piece Goods and 4 Casks of Rum.

D.—*General Cargo of Ship Cyclops*: 240 bags of rice, and general merchandise.

E.—*General Cargo of Ship Hibernia*: 4 hogsheads of beche-de-mer, 10 puns. salt, 4 tons sandal-wood, 9 casks of pork, and 1,000 feet of Norfolk Island boards.

F.—*General Cargo of Ship Ann*: 33 Casks of Porter, 44 Boxes of Soap, 5 Casks and 1 Box Glassware, 20 Tons of Iron, 2 Casks of Hams, 45 Firkins of Butter, a quantity of cheese, 4 Packages of Dress'd Leather, 14 Casks of Nails, Hardware, &c., 2 Bales of Cork, 1 Box of Spruce, 10 Trunks and Cases of Haberdashery, Hats and Shoes, 3 Bales of Cloth, 1 Do, Osnaburg, 29 Cases of Sugar, 370 Rolls of Tobacco, 2 Casks of Molasses, 69 Bales of Tallow, 50 Bags of Coffee, 38 Tann'd Hides, 2 Boxes of Candles, 2 Bags of Lamp Cotton, 4 Boxes of Stationary, 7 Pipes Wine, 26 Pipes and Puns. of Rum, Gin, and Brandy, and 24 Ankers of Brandy.

G.—*General Cargo of Ship Venus*: 190 bags of sugar, 546 Do. of wheat and rice, 31 Boxes of Mixed Candles, 5 Tons of Iron, 13 Tubs of Sugar Candy, 23 Chests of Tea, 22 Casks of Hogs Lard, 500 Raw Hides, 37 Bales and 1 Chest of Piece Goods, 4 Boxes of Fish Sauce, 7 Trunks of Boots and Shoes, 9 Packages of Canvas, 88 Coils of Coir Rope, (3 Cases of Holland, private), 132 Casks of Rum and Brandy and Half a Pipe of Madeira Wine.

H.—*General Cargo of Ship Simon Cock*: 250 Hhds. of Porter, 115 Firkins of Butter, 116 Casks and Cases of Cheese, 99 Kegs and Jars of Paint and Oil, 78 Bundles of Hoops, &c., 4 Pockets of Hops, 6 Tons of Iron, 260 Iron Pots, 1 Keg of Rivets, 38 Coils of Cordage, 10 Crates and Casks of Glass and Earthen Ware, 67 Trunks and Cases of Haberdashery, Boots, Shoes, Piece Goods, Stationery, Medicines, Hats, Cutlery, Gloves, &c., 30 Boxes of Window Glass, 12 Bales of Slops and Canvas, 128 Boxes of Candles and Soap, 13 Chests and Cases of Tea and Cordials, 6 Casks of Loaf Sugar, 1 Cask of Hair Brooms, 4 Do. Patent Shot, 16 Qr. Kegs of Glazed Powder, 61 Cases of Sugar, 154 Rolls of Tobacco, and 21 Casks of Spirits.

I.—*General Cargo of Ship Star*: 600 sealskins.

J.—*General Cargo of Ship Union*: Spars on private account, provisions and convicts for Government.

K.—*General Cargo of Ship Experiment*: Sealskins.

L.—*General Cargo of Ship Hibernia*: 11 casks of fish oil, 4 tons of sandal-wood, 4 casks of beche-de-mer, 1 cask of mother-of-pearl shells, and 30 spars.

1810.
30 April.
Return of
duties and
shipping dues
collected.

[Enclosure No. 27]—continued.

EXPLANATION of the Fees and Duties express'd in the within Abstract.

<i>Union.</i>		<i>Martin.</i>	
<i>Ad valorem</i> on £2,664 10s. @ 5 p. Cent. . . .	£133 4 6	<i>Ad valorem</i> on Sa. Rs. 35,457.7 5 p. Ct. . . .	£221 11 8
Duty on 2,628 Galls. of Wine @ 9d.	98 11 0	Duty on 115 Galls. Rum 1s. 6d.	8 12 6
Wharfage on 787 Packages 6d.	19 13 6	Do. on 144 Doz. or 384 Galls. Wine 9d. 6d.	14 8 6
Port Fees	4 12 0	Wharfage on 810 Packages Port Fees	20 5 0
	£256 1 0		4 12 0
<i>Cyclops.</i>		<i>Hibernia.</i>	
<i>Ad valorem</i> on Sa. Rs. 4,258 5 p. Ct.	26 12 1	Wharfage on 39 Packages @ 6d.	0 19 6
Duty on 815 Galls. of Spirits 1s. 6d.	61 2 6	Port Fees	2 10 6
Wharfage on 385 Packages 6d.	9 12 6		£3 10 0
Port Fees	4 12 0		
	£101 19 1		
<i>Experiment.</i>		<i>Venus.</i>	
<i>Ad valorem</i> on Sa. Rs. 5,313 5 p. Ct.	33 4 1	<i>Ad valorem</i> on Sa. Rs. 22,575 8 2 @ 5 p. Ct.	141 1 11
Duty on 403 Galls. of Spirits 1s. 6d.	30 4 6	Duty on 14,744 Galls. of Spirits less 9,496 Sold to H. M. Ships to Govt. and Sundry Individuals free of duty is 5,248 @ 3s.	787 4 0
Wharfage on 247 Packages 6d.	6 3 6	Duty on 50 Galls. of Wine 9d.	1 17 6
Port Fees	4 12 0	Wharfage on 512 Packages 6d.	12 16 0
	£74 4 1	Do. " 5 Tons of Iron 6s.	1 10 0
		Port Fees	4 12 0
			£049 1 5
		Forward	£1,654 4 9

[Enclosure No. 27]—continued.

EXPLANATION of the Fees and Duties express'd in the within Abstract—continued.

Brot. forward . . . £1,654 4 9

Brot. forward . . £2,448 3 8

Ann.

Ad valorem on Mill Reis 4,027 or £1,191

11s. 11d. @ 5 p. Cent. £59 11 7

Duty on 2,959½ Galls. Spirits

less 680 to H. M. Ship Hindostan Free

2,279½ Galls. @ 3s. 341 18 6

Do. on 700 Galls. of Wine 9d. 26 5 0

Wharfage on 725 Packages 6d. 18 2 6

Do. " 20 Tons of Iron 6s. 6 0 0

Port Fees 3 17 0

£455 14 7

Simon Cock.

Ad valorem on Mill Reis 4,240 @ 5 p. Ct.

Duty on 2,060 Galls. of Spirits

Less 501 Sold free of Duty to Civil

Officers and Officers of H.M.S.

Hindostan is 1,559 @ 3s. 233 17 0

Wharfage on 1,484 Packages @ 6d. 37 4 0

Port Fees 4 12 0

£335 14 4

Star.

Port Fees 2 10 0

Foreign £2,448 3 8

Colonial Vessels.

Entry of 7 Vessels from New Castle im-

porting 108 Tons of Coals and 5,053

Feet of Cedar £1 15 0

Do. of 5 Vessels from the Seal Islands

importing 52½ Tons of Elephant Oil,

and 11,300 Seal Skins 1 5 0

Do. of 3 Vessels from the Hawkesbury

with 233 Bushls. of Wheat, 187 Do.

Maize, 43 Do. Barley and 212 Do.

Oats 0 6 0

Do. of 3 Vessels from Broken and Botany

Bays with Timber 0 6 0

Do. " 1 Do. from Otaheite with Pork

(15 Tons) 0 5 0

Do. " 1 Do. from Port Dalrymple on

Acct. of Governt. with

Troops 0 5 0

Port Clearances for the above Vessels 4 2 0

King's Dues on Coals and Cedar from

New Castle 85 11 6

Colonial Do. Do. " 28 6 4½

Do. Do. on Seal Skins 2 16 6

£2,573 2 0½

ROB. CAMPBELL, Naval Officer.

1810.
30 April.
Return of
duties and
shipping dues
collected.

[Enclosure No. 27]—*continued.*

1810.
30 April.
Return of
duties and
shipping dues
collected.

ABSTRACT of Duties and Fees of Entry received on Ships and Vessels at Sydney, New South Wales, from the 8th Day of January to the 31st Day of March, 1810.

Date.	Names of the Vessels.	Entry &c.	Wharfage.	Duties.	Total.
1810.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
March 3 ..	Union	4 12 0	19 13 6	231 15 6	256 1 0
„ ..	Cyclops	4 12 0	9 12 6	87 14 7	101 19 1
„ ..	Experiment	4 12 0	6 3 6	63 8 7	74 4 1
5 ..	Marian	4 12 0	20 5 0	224 12 2	269 9 2
31 ..	Hibernia	2 10 6	0 19 6	.....	3 10 0
„ ..	Venus	4 12 0	14 6 0	930 3 5	949 1 5
„ ..	Ann	3 17 0	24 2 6	427 15 1	455 14 7
„ ..	Simon Cock	4 12 0	37 4 0	293 18 4	335 14 4
„ ..	Star	2 10 0	.....	.....	2 10 0
„ ..	Colonial Vessels as p. Entry Book	7 14 0	.....	116 14 4½	124 18 4½
					2,573 2 0½
	Deduct Naval Officer's Commission @ 5 P. Cent.				128 13 0½
					Net Amot. to be accounted for £ 2,444 9 0

ROB. CAMPBELL, Naval Officer.

[Enclosure No. 28.]

Report on
prisoners tried
at criminal
court in March.

REPORT OF PRISONERS tried before the Judge Advocate, And other the Members of a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, holden at Sydney in and for the Territory of New South Wales on Monday the 12th day of March, 1810, And the following days.

No. 1. JOHN BURGESS, Charged with feloniously Stealing, taking, and carrying away a large Quantity of Wheat and Salt Beef of the value of 40s. of the goods and Chattels of Our Lord the King from and out of His Majesty's Stores at Parramatta in this Territory.

Plea—Guilty.

Sentenced by the Court to be transported for the term of Seven Years to such place within the said Territory as His Excellency the Governor shall appoint.

1810.
30 April.

Report on
prisoners tried
at criminal
court in March.

No. 2. JAMES RATTY and EDWARD MCGEE, Charged with feloniously Stealing taking and Carrying away a Quantity of Wheat of the value of 40sh. the goods and Chattels of Charles Throsby, Esquire, at Parramatta, *Verdict Guilty.*

The Sentence of the Court was, that the said *James Ratty* be sent to the Coal River and there kept to hard labour for the space of two Years, and that the said *Edward McGee* be confined to hard labour in the Goal Gang at Sydney for the space of six Months.

No. 3. WILLIAM WADE, Charged with receiving one Keg of Paint value 20sh. of the goods and Chattels of Our Lord the King, well knowing the same to have been feloniously Stolen, taken and Carried away.

Verdict—Not Guilty.

No. 4. EDWARD LUTTRELL, Charged with unlawfully assaulting One Tedbury a Native of this Territory and wounding him by discharging at him a Gun loaded with Gunpowder and leaden Bullet. *Verdict—Not Guilty.*

No. 5. JAMES HUTCHINSON, Charged with feloniously and burglariously breaking and entering the House of one David Lloyd at Sydney in the Night time, with intent feloniously to steal, take and carry away the goods and Chattels of the said David Lloyd.

Verdict (by the whole Court)—*Guilty Sentence of Death* pronounced upon the Prisoner.

No. 6. THOMAS GORMAN, Charged with feloniously maliciously and unlawfully Shooting a Gun loaded with Gunpowder and leaden Bullet at George Wheeler, one of the Subjects of Our Lord the King at Van Dieman's Land, And then and there severely wounding him the said George Wheeler.

Verdict (by the whole Court)—*Guilty Sentence of Death* was pronounced upon the Prisoner—but he was recommended to Mercy, On the Ground of previous good *Character.*

No. 7. GEORGE PARR, Charged with Stealing a Sheep value 40sh. of the goods and Chattels of John Bowman at the Hawkesbury.

Verdict—Not Guilty.

1810.
30 April.

Report on
prisoners tried
at criminal
court in March.

No. 8. THOMAS BROWN, Charged with Stealing divers Articles of Wearing Apparel Value 20sh. of the Goods and Chattels of George Carman.

Verdict—Not Guilty.

No. 9. WILLIAM HOLNESS, Charged with receiving divers Articles of Wearing Apparel, well knowing the same to have been feloniously Stolen, taken and Carried away.

Sentence of the Court—(On Account of some circumstances favorable to the Prisoner) that he do pay a fine to the King of £5,—which being done he was discharged.

No. 10. WILLIAM CUMMINGS, ALEXANDER HEWITT, and JOHN DAY, Charged with feloniously Stealing taking, and Carrying away One Copper Boiler, of the value of 40sh. of the goods and Chattels of Our Lord the King at Sydney.

Verdict—Not Guilty.

No. 11. JOSEPH MCKINLEY, Charged with feloniously Stealing, taking and Carrying away a Quantity of Lead value 40sh. the goods and Chattels of Our Lord the King at Sydney.

Verdict—Not Guilty.

No. 12. HENRY MCCAILE, charged with Stealing a Certain Coin, Current in this Territory known by the name of a Dollar value 5sh. of the goods and Chattels of Patrick Purcell at Sydney in the said Territory.

Verdict—Not Guilty.

ELLIS BENT, Judge-Advocate.

Judge-Advocate's Office, 30th April, 1810.

Approved:—L. MACQUARIE.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 29.]

[*A copy of the abstract of expenditure is not available.*]

[Enclosure No. 30.]

[*A copy of the accounts of the commissary will be found in a volume in series II.*]

[Enclosure No. 31.]
 A List of Persons holding Civil and Military Appointments in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

Names.	Appointments.	By whom Appointed.	Yearly Salary	Remarks.
Lachlan Macquarie, Esq.	Governor.	The Crown	£. s. d.	
M. C. O'Connell, Esq.	Lieutenant-Governor	do	2,000 0 0	
Ellis Bent, Esq.	Judge-Advocate	do	250 0 0	
John Palmer, Esq.	Commissary	do	800 0 0	
Robert Fitz	Deputy Commissary	do	365 0 0	
William Broughton	do	do	91 5 0	Suspended from his Office by Col. Paterson.
James Wilshire	do	do	91 5 0	Confirmed by Governor Macquarie
William Sutron	Commissary clerk.	Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux	91 5 0	
John Yates	do	do	60 0 0	
William Gore	do	Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux	60 0 0	
J. T. Campbell	Provost-Marshal	The Crown	91 5 0	
Henry Glenholm	Secretary.	His Excellency the Governor	91 5 0	
D'Arcy Wentworth	Naval Officer	do	No salary.	
James Mileham	Acting Surgeon	The Crown	365 0 0	
William Redfern	Assistant Surgeon	do	136 17 6	
Edward Luttrell	do	Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux	136 17 6	Confirmed by Governor Macquarie.
Augustus Alt	do	Lieutenant-Governor Paterson	91 5 0	do
James Meehan	Late Surveyor of Lands	The Crown	91 5 0	Superannuated.
Geo. Wm. Evans	Acting do	Colonel Johnston	182 10 0	Confirmed by Governor Macquarie.
Reverend Wm. Cowper	Assistant do	By do. for Port Dalrymple	91 5 0	do
Do H. Fulton	Chaplain	The Crown	260 0 0	do
Do Cartwright	do	His Excellency Governor King	240 0 0	
Do Marsden	do	The Crown	350 0 0	
Charles Griffin	Boat-builder	do	91 5 0	Confirmed by Governor Macquarie.
Richard Fitzgerald	Storekeeper	Lieutenant-Governor Paterson	50 0 0	
John Gowen	do	His Excellency the Governor	50 0 0	
John Tucker	do	Governor Hunter	75 0 0	
John Jameson	do	Governor King	50 0 0	
Isaac Nichols	Superintendent of Stock	do	100 0 0	
Richard Rouse	Superintendent.	Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux	75 0 0	
David Laughey	do	Governor Bligh.	50 0 0	
Isaac Knight	do	do	50 0 0	
	do	Governor King	50 0 0	

1810.
 30 April.

Return of persons holding civil and military appointments.

1810.
30 April.
Return of
persons holding
civil and
military
appointments.

[Enclosure No. 31]—*continued.*
A List of Persons holding Civil and Military Employments in His Majesty's Colony, &c.—*continued.*

Names.	Appointments.	By whom Appointed.	Yearly Salary.		Remarks.	
			£	s. d.		
Francis Oakes	Superintendent.	Governor Macquarie	50	0 0	Confirmed by Governor Macquarie. Extra Superintendants and Storekeeper not on the Estimate, but receiving Salaries in the Colony from the Colonial Fund.	
Richard Robinson	do	Colonel Johnston	50	0 0		
William Sherwin	Storekeeper	do	50	0 0		
Benjamin Barrow	Superintendent of Factory	Colonel Paterson	50	0 0		
Nathaniel Lucas	do	His Excellency the Governor	50	0 0		
John Stroud	Storekeeper	Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux	50	0 0		
Thomas Legg	Superintendent of Bricklayers.	Colonel Johnston	50	0 0		
Mary Bishop	Government Housekeeper at Parramatta.					
MILITARY EMPLOYMENTS.						
Captain T. S. Cleaveland	Acting Major of Brigade	His Excellency the Governor	91	5 0		
Lieutenant John Owens	Engineer and Artillery Officer	do	182	10 0		
Captain Henry Antill	Aid-de-Camp	do	91	5 0		
J. Murray	Commandant, Parramatta.	do	91	5 0		
Lieutenant V. Purcell	do	do	45	12 6		
John O'Herne	Assistant Engineer	do			Paid in the Colony. do do do do do do do do do	
Charles Whalan	Serjeant	do	1s.	do		
Thomas Tollis	Corporal	do	6d.	do		
Joseph Brammer	Private.	do	6d.	do		
Joseph Craddock	do	do	6d.	do		
George Clarke	do	do	6d.	do		
George Lawson	do	do	6d.	do		
Thomas Thornbury	do	do	6d.	do		
William Thomas	do	do	6d.	do		
NORFOLK ISLAND.						
Lieut. T. A. Crane	Commandant	His Excellency the Governor	91	5 0		
John Connellan	Acting Assistant Surgeon	Governor King	182	10 0		
Martin Timms	Acting Provost-Marshal	do	45	12 6		
Thomas Ransom	Master Carpenter	Captain Piper	40	0 0		
Cornelius O'Neal	Storekeeper	His Excellency the Governor	50	0 0		
John Best	Superintendent.	Governor King	50	0 0		
William Hutchinson	do	Captain Piper	50	0 0		
John Drummond	Beach-master and Pilot	The Crown	50	0 0		

1810.
2 May.LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PATERSON TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.
(Despatch per H.M.S. Hindostan.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 2nd May, 1810.

I have the honor of acquainting your Lordship that the late Acting Commissary Mr. Robert Fitz has under my Authority drawn five sets of Bills on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, dated the 7th November last in favor of the following Persons vizt.:—

No. 63	Mr. James Birnie	£275	17	10½
64	Messrs. Campbell and Co.	200	9	0
65	Robert Jenkins	195	18	4½
66	do.	244	16	6
67	do.	159	4	5
		<hr/>		
		£1,076	6	2

Amounting in the whole to the Sum of One thousand and Seventy six pounds, Six shillings and Two pence and which forms the balance of Mr. Fitz's Account Current with their Lordships between the first January and 7th November, 1809, and covers the whole of the Expences incurred for the purchase of Provisions &c. as per Account Current A. and B., during the period he acted as Commissary.

I have, &c.,

W. PATERSON.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(Despatch per H.M.S. Hindostan; acknowledged by Earl of Liverpool, 26th July, 1811.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 7th May, 1810.

I do Myself the Honor to transmit to Your Lordship here-with a Series of the *Sydney Gazettes* from the 7th of January to this Date Inclusive.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

(A private letter, per H.M.S. Hindostan.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 10th May, 1810.

1. The Ships now under dispatch having been detained here by Commodore Bligh, under various pretences, much beyond the time originally fixed for their departure, I conceive it my duty to assure your Lordship that their detention has in no way whatever been occasioned by me, and that I have done everything in my power to persuade Commodore Bligh to sail with them long ago, and which he certainly might have done a full month sooner. I have now, however, much pleasure in acquainting your Lordship that Commodore Bligh, with His Majesty's Ships Hindostan, Dromedary, and Porpoise, take their departure to-morrow.

7 May.

Transmission
of *Sydney*
Gazettes.

10 May.

Detention of
H.M. ships in
Port Jackson
by Bligh.

2. My Public Letter of the 30th of last Month contains every information of any importance that I can now furnish your Lordship respecting the Affairs and present State of this Colony; which, I am proud and happy to assure your Lordship is in a very flourishing and improving Condition.

1810.
10 May.

General
condition of
the colony.

3. It occurs to me that your Lordship may perhaps wish to know my opinion and Sentiments with regard to the extraordinary transactions and disturbances that took place here, as connected with the arrest of Governor Bligh, and the subversion of his Government, by Lieut.-Colonel Johnston, at the head of the New South Wales Corps, on the 26th of January, 1808.

Macquarie's
opinion of the
rebellion
against Bligh.

4. I have taken particular pains to discover the cause which gave rise to that most daring event, and to the mutinous conduct of Lt.-Colonel Johnston and the New South Wales Regiment, and find it extremely difficult to form a just Judgment on this delicate and mysterious subject, Party rancour having run so high as to preclude the possibility of arriving at the truth without a very minute and legal investigation of the whole business.

Causal factors
disguised by
party rancour.

5. But, in justice to Governor Bligh, I must say that I have not been able to discover any Act of his which could in any degree form an excuse for, or in any way warrant, the violent and Mutinous Proceedings pursued against him on that occasion, very few complaints having been made to me against him, and even those few are rather of a trifling nature.

Mutiny not
justified by
Bligh's actions.

6. On the other hand, there cannot be a doubt but that Governor Bligh's administration was extremely unpopular, particularly among the higher orders of the People; And from my own short experience, I must acknowledge that he is a most unsatisfactory Man to transact business with, from his want of candor and decision, in so much that it is impossible to place the smallest reliance on the fulfilment of any engagement he enters into. I have particularly felt this in regard to the dispatch of the Ships now on the eve of departure, their detention here being not only a vast expence to Government, but a very great drain on the small resources of the Colony, and, I fear, may inconvenience us to a much greater degree before we can obtain sufficient Supplies to replace the Provisions they have consumed. Thus far, my Lord, I have deemed it my duty to state my Sentiments, in a Private Letter, respecting Governor Bligh's conduct; but I trust I shall be excused by your Lordship for refraining from entering more fully into the Merits of the Transactions and Disturbances connected with his Arrest.

Unpopularity
of Bligh's
administration.

Macquarie's
opinion of
Bligh.

7. I have given Captain Pasco, of the Hindostan, charge of a Box addressed to your Lordship, containing a very tolerable good *view of the Town of Sydney*, executed by a young Artist* here,

A painting
of Sydney
transmitted.

1810.
10 May.

whose genius and taste for drawing deserves to be encouraged. The View is most correctly taken, and will serve to give your Lordship a very accurate idea of the Town of Sydney, which is most beautifully situated at the head and along the West Side of the Cove of the same Name, and which last affords safe Anchorage for Ships of the large burthen.

Macquarie's
request for
military
promotion.

8. In former Letters I took the liberty of stating my long and faithful Services to your Lordship, in the fond hope that you might be kindly induced to move His Majesty to be graciously pleased to honor me with the appointment of Brigadier-General in New South Wales; and I now once more most respectfully beg leave to renew my application to the same effect. I have had the honor of Serving His Majesty, as an Officer, now for upwards of thirty-three Years, in the four different Quarters of the Globe, and have only yet attained *the Rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army*, with the Local Rank of Colonel in New South Wales. But I should nevertheless feel amply Compensated for all my former disappointments in respect to Promotion were I *now* to be honored by my Sovereign with the nomination of Brig'r-General, which, independently of its proving highly gratifying to my feelings as an old Officer, would be a Measure of Public Benefit, inasmuch as it would give additional Weight and Consequence to my Situation as Governor and Commander of the Forces in this remote Colony. I am, therefore, not without hopes your Lordship will be induced to move His Majesty to be Graciously pleased to honor me with the Nomination of *Brigadier-General in New South Wales*.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

UNDER SECRETARY JENKINSON TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Indian; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

9 June.

Sir,

Downing Street, 9th June, 1810.

Mrs. Evans to be
a passenger on
the Indian.

I am directed by Lord Liverpool to acquaint you that Lord Liverpool has given permission to Mrs. Evans, Wife of Mr. Wm. Evans,* who is employed in the General Hospital at Sydney as an Assistant Surgeon to proceed to join her husband by the Ship Indian

I have, &c.,

CECIL JENKINSON.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 3, per ship Indian; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

12 June.

Sir,

Downing Street, 12th June, 1810.

I herewith transmit to you the Copy of a Petition from John Ingle, a Settler resident at Hobart's Town; And I am to

desire that you will direct Lt. Govr. Collins if it shall appear that this person is worthy of Encouragement to allot to him such further Quantity of Land, and afford him such farther Assistance in Cattle &c. as may be thought reasonable and as the means of the Government Stock in the Settlement will admit.

1810.
12 June.
Land grant for
John Ingle.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure.]

THE PETITION OF JOHN INGLE.

Petition of
John Ingle.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

THE Humble Petition of John Ingle now a Settler resident at Hobart's Town Van Deman's Land, New South Wales

Sheweth,

That your Petitioner left England in the Early part of the Year 1803 with and under the Patronage of Lieutenant Colonel Collins on board the Ocean Transport bound to Port Phillip in Company with the Calcutta destined to the same Port with Convicts.

That your Petitioner having laid out the whole of his property in purchasing Articles of Merchandize to take with him for Sale conveyed the same on Board and Sailed from the Port of London on his Voyage, and reached Port Philip about the latter end of the said Year 1803, and was sometime afterwards appointed by the said Lieutenant-Colonel Collins as an Inspector of Convicts at that place.

That your Petitioner some time afterwards intermarried with Rebecca Hobbs the Daughter of a Commander in his Majesty's Navy by whom he has now Three Children.

That your Petitioner from his Indefatigable Disposition and perseverance was induced to forego his Situation of Inspector and Embark in Trade as a Merchant, and in which he has been hitherto successful, having several Relations in London by whom he is supplied with various kinds of Merchandize to dispose of and Vend in the Island.

That your Petitioner being therefore desirous of extending his Mercantile Views (but being precluded therefrom by reason of his not having sufficient Land for that purpose) humbly entreats your Lordships will be pleased to Grant him 500 Acres of Grasing Land or some other Quantity as also 5 Men for 2 Years to be Victualled by Government 30 Ewe Sheep 10 Head of Cows of the Cross breed, 4 Breeding Sow Pigs, 50 Bushell of Seed Wheat, 40 ditto of Barley, and a Town Lease of One Acre, on such Customary and other Allowances as are usual in like Cases

1810.
12 June.
Petition of
John Ingle.

that he may be enabled to Cultivate the same whereby the Interest not only of himself and Family will be promoted but also the Colony in General greatly improved and benefited.

And your Petitioner as in Duty bound will ever Pray, etc.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Indian: acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

Sir, Downning Street, 12 June, 1810.

Parliamentary
vote for the civil
establishment
for 1810.

The House of Commons having voted the Sum of £13,268 for the Civil Establishment of New South Wales, from the 1st of Jany. to the 31st of Decr., 1810—I am directed by Lord Liverpool to inclose for your information a Copy of the Estimate upon which the Grant is founded. I have, &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

[Enclosure.]

Civil estimates
for 1810.

ESTIMATE of the Charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of New South Wales from the 1st Jany. to 31st Decr., 1810.

	£	s.	d.
Salary of the Governor	2,000	0	0
„ Lieutenant Governor	250	0	0
„ Dy Judge Advocate	800	0	0
„ Commissary	365	0	0
„ Provost Marshal	91	5	0
„ Secretary to the Governor	182	10	0
For Stationary	20	0	0
Clergyman	350	0	0
School Master of the Orphan School	60	0	0
Matron to Do.	40	0	0
School Master	60	0	0
Clergyman at Parramatta	260	0	0
Do. at Hawkesbury	240	0	0
Surgeon	365	0	0
One Mate	182	10	0
Two Mates at £136 17s. 6d. per Ann. each	273	15	0
Assistant	91	5	0
Surveyor of Lands	182	10	0
Additional Salary to Mr. Grimes Surveyor Genl. of Lands in Consideration of his meritorious Services and of the great increase of the duties of his Situation	182	10	0
Boat Builder	91	5	0
Two Deputy Commissary of Stores at £91 5s. pr. An. ea.	182	10	0
Two additional Clerks to the Commissary at £60 Do.	120	0	0
Mineralogist	91	5	0
Two Assistant Storekeepers at £50 per An. each	100	0	0
Clerk to the Judge Advocate	80	0	0
Allowance to Govr. Philip in Consideration of his meritorious Services	500	0	0
Allowance to Govr. Hunter in Consideration of his long Services	500	0	0

ESTIMATE of the Charge of defraying the Civil Establishment
of New South Wales—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	1810. 12 June. Civil estimates for 1810.
Allowance to Mr. Alt, late Surveyor General, in Consideration of his long Services and his Infirmities	91	5	0	
Allowance to Mrs. Thomson Widow of the late Surgeon Thomson in consequence of his long and meritorious Services				
One Superintendent of Convicts	30	0	0	
Two Do. at £75 per Annum each	100	0	0	
Six Do. at £50 per annum each	150	0	0	
Allowance to the Widow of the late Captn. King in Consideration of the long and arduous Services of her Husband	300	0	0	
<i>Norfolk Island.</i>				
Lieut. Governor	450	0	0	
Deputy Judge Advocate	182	10	0	
Clergyman	182	10	0	
Surgeon	182	10	0	
Deputy Commissary of Stores	91	5	0	
Storekeeper	50	0	0	
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	
<i>Hobart Town.</i>				
Lieut. Governor	450	0	0	
Deputy Judge Advocate	182	10	0	
Clergyman	182	10	0	
Surgeon	182	10	0	
First Assistant	136	17	6	
Second Assistant	91	5	0	
Deputy Commissary	91	5	0	
Deputy Surveyor of Lands	91	5	0	
Two Superintendants of Convicts at £50 per Annum each	100	0	0	
<i>Port Dalrymple.</i>				
Lieut. Governor	450	0	0	
Deputy Judge Advocate	182	10	0	
Clergyman	182	10	0	
Surgeon	182	10	0	
First Assistant	136	17	6	
Second Assistant	91	5	0	
Deputy Commissary	91	5	0	
Deputy Surveyor of Lands	91	5	0	
Two Superintendants of Convicts at £50 per Annum each	100	0	0	
Allowance upon Account of Fees for the Receipt and Audit	300	0	0	
Agent	150	0	0	
	£13,468			15 0

N.B.—An error of £200 in addition of Amounts in Entry Book allowance to Govr. Hunter entered as £500.

1810.
15 June.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.
(Despatch No. 4, per ship Indian; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

Sir, Downing Street, 15th June, 1810.

I herewith transmit to you the Copy of a Communication from His Majesty's Secretary of State of Facts respecting Abraham Dalton, a Convict allowed to return to this Country under Circumstances, which, if the facts therein stated are correct, requires the most serious investigation; And I am to signify to You His Majesty's Pleasure that you do without delay report to me for Mr. Ryder's information all the Circumstances attending the Return of this Convict to England And that you do transmit the Counterpart of the Pardon granted to him.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure.]

MR. SECRETARY RYDER* TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

My Lord, Whitehall, 7 June, 1810.

A Representation having been made respecting a Convict (Abraham Dalton) who has been allowed to return to this Country soon after his arrival at New South Wales, I beg leave to inclose Your Lordship a statement of the Case which has been given to me; and I have to request that Your Lordship will direct the Governor of New South Wales to make a Report of the circumstances therein stated. I take this opportunity of requesting that Your Lordship will impress the Governor of New South Wales of the necessity in all Cases wherein Mercy is extended by him to any Culprits in the Colony to lose no time in transmitting to this Country the Counterpart of the Pardon, as much inconvenience has arisen in Cases when Convicts have returned to England who have been legally pardoned, but without any notification thereof being made to this Department.

I have, &c.,

R. RYDER.

[Sub-enclosure.]

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

REX against ABRAHAM DALTON.

ABRAHAM DALTON of Deptford in the County of Kent, late collecting Clerk to William Goodhew of that place Rectifier, was indicted at the Assizes, held for the County of Kent in March, 1808, for Embezling divers Sums of Money, which as such, he had received on account, and for the use of his said Master, of which offence he was convicted and Sentenced to 14 Years transportation.

The said Convict was afterwards put on board a Convict Ship, Commanded by one Harrison, and (with several others) sent to

Particulars of
the case of
Abraham
Dalton.

Botany Bay, where he remained at full Liberty, during the stay of that Ship there, and without having been on Shore otherwise than for pleasure or Curiosity, is lately come back to England in the same Vessel, which conveyed him over, and is now at large and as free as any one of His Majesty's Subjects.

1810.
15 June.

Particulars of
the case of
Abraham
Dalton.

In furtherance of that Justice, due to the Country, the said Convict has been taken up, as being at large before the Expiration of his term, and examined before Mr. Justice Graham, one of the Police Magistrates, at the Public Office in Bow Street, where he produced and well verified a remission of his Sentence, or pardon for his offence,* regularly signed and authenticated by Governor Paterson of Botany Bay under the 30 Geo: 3: Cap: 47.

On Investigation and making the best inquiry into the circumstances of this Case, which the nature of it here will allow, it is understood and believed, that through some most fraudulent and unjustifiable means, the pardon granted to this Convict was not only ready prepared before he ever saw the place of his destination, but actually received by him immediately on his arrival there, so that in point of fact, the Sentence of the Law is avoided and the Convict has taken a Voyage to New South Wales at the Expence of Government as Criminal and immediately returned to England by the same Vessel, as a freeman and passenger, at his own private Expence, all which is humbly conceived to be a gross abuse of authority and is most respectfully submitted to the consideration of His Majesty's Ministers.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 5, per ship Indian; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 25 June, 1810.

25 June.

I herewith transmit to you the Copy of a Communication from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, representing the Inconvenience experienced from the Neglect of mustering the Convicts in the Colony under your Government and of making returns thereof; No return† either of Convicts or Settlers having been received in this Country since the year 1806.

Transmission
of returns of
convicts and
settlers.

I am therefore to signify to You The King's Pleasure that you direct a General Muster of all the Convicts to be made, and a Return thereof sent home, according to the form herewith transmitted, and that the same be continued twice a year, or as often as it can be conveniently done, and transmitted for His Majesty's Information, as opportunities may occur.

Bi-annual
returns of
convicts to
be made.

A Similar Return may be made of the Settlers, and you will direct the Lieut. Governors of the respective subordinate Settle-

1810.
25 June.

ments, to make the same Musters periodically, and inclose the Returns thereof to you in order to be forwarded to Europe.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure.]

MR. SECRETARY RYDER TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

My Lord,

Whitehall, 7 June, 1810.

Upon reference to the various Documents in my Office relating to the Convicts who have been transported to New South Wales since the first formation of that Establishment, it does not appear that any Returns of Them have ever been made from that Colony except in the Year 1806, when a Muster was taken by the late Governor King and transmitted to this Country; since that period no further accounts of either Convicts or Settlers have been received.

As it appears however to be very desirable that such Returns should be sent from New South Wales as often as the opportunity occurs for transmitting them, shewing the arrival of Prisoners from this Country, the Departures from New South Wales, and also the Deaths which may have occurred in the Colony:—I beg leave to transmit to Your Lordship a form which seems properly adapted for that purpose and if Your Lordship should concur with me in the propriety of the measure, I have to request that Your Lordship will give such directions to the Governor of New South Wales as may appear to You best calculated to insure a due compliance on his part with the suggestion which I have taken the liberty of submitting for Your Lordship's consideration.

I have, &c.,

R. RYDER.

[Sub-enclosure.]

RETURN of Convicts and Settlers who have arrived or Departed from the Colony of New South Wales since the last Return in August 1806—If this cannot be accurately given then a General Muster shewing the names of the Convicts who are at this present time within New South Wales, also those Persons who are not actually Convicts but have been so, and are at present residing in the Colony.

Names.	by what Ship arrived.	when and where Convicted.
Sentence.	Departure.	Remarks, &c.

A Return to be transmitted *annually* shewing the names of all Convicts who have arrived in the Colony since the last Return as also of those who have Departed and the Names of those Persons who have died in the Colony in the above period.

Names.	by what Ship arrived.	when and where Convicted.
Sentence.	Departure or Death.	Remarks, &c.

Transmission
of returns of
convicts and
settlers.

Form for
making returns
of convicts
and settlers.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

1810.
1 July.

(A circular despatch per ship Indian; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

Sir,

1st July, 1810.

Inclosed I transmit to you by the direction of Lord Liverpool a Printed Copy of the Speech with which the Lords Commissioners closed the Session of Parliament on Thursday the 21st Ultimo.

Circular letter
re closing of
parliament.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Indian; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 3rd July, 1810.

3 July.

I herewith transmit to you, by Lord Liverpool's direction, the Copy of a Letter to his Lordship from Mr. Secretary Ryder communicating the Circumstances under which Patrick Stafford, a Convict was sent from Ireland to New South Wales; And I am to request that you will give orders that this Person may be permitted to return to this Country.

Patrick Stafford
to return to
England.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

[Enclosure.]

MR. SECRETARY RYDER TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

My Lord,

Whitehall, 12th March, 1810.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland having signified to me that Patrick Stafford, who was tried and Convicted by a Court Martial holden at Wexford in the year 1799 of Murder and had Sentence of Death passed upon him for the said Offence but afterwards received a Commutation of his Sentence to Transportation for 7 Years is still detained in New South Wales to which Colony the Prisoner was sent some time in the Year 1801, I am to request that Your Lordship will communicate these Circumstances to the Governor of New South Wales in Order that the Prisoner may be allowed to return to this Country.

Conviction and
sentence of
Patrick
Stafford.

I have, &c.,

R. RYDER.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Indian; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 4th July, 1810.

4 July.

I herewith transmit to you a Copy of a letter to Lord Liverpool from the Revd. Mr. Thomson, of Dundee, making enquiries respecting the fate of George Mealmaker, a Convict

Inquiries re
George
Mealmaker.

1810.
4 July.

Inquiries re
George
Mealmaker.

who is reported to have been drowned in passing from one part of the Settlement to another; And I am directed by his Lordship to request that you will make enquiries as to the truth of the report and transmit the result thereof for his information.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the letter from the Reverend Mr. Thomson, dated 27th March, 1810, is not available.]

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Indian; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

10 July.

Sir,

Downing Street, 10 July, 1810.

Assignment of
convicts on the
ship Indian.

I have received Lord Liverpool's directions to transmit to you herewith the Copy of a Letter I have received from Mr. Beckett, under Secretary for State for the Home Department together with the Assignment of the Convicts who have been embarked on Board the Ship Indian for the Settlement under your Government.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

[Enclosure.]

UNDER SECRETARY BECKETT TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Sir,

Whitehall, 7th July, 1810.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Ryder to transmit to you the within Assignment of Two hundred Male Convicts which have been embarked on Board the Indian Transport which has been Chartered to convey them to New South Wales And I am to desire that you will lay the same before Lord Liverpool and move His Lordship to be Pleased to forward the same to the Governor of that Colony.

I am, &c.,

J. BECKETT.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Indian; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

31 July.

Sir,

Downing Street, 31st July, 1810.

Assignment of
convicts on the
ship Canada.

It appearing that the Assignment of Female Convicts embarked for New South Wales on Board the Ship Canada in March last was not transmitted to you by that Ship, I am directed by Lord Liverpool to enclose to you in Original the Assignment and List of 122 Female Convicts put on Board the Canada, in order to be conveyed to Port Jackson.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

[Enclosure.]

1810.
31 July.

[A copy of the indentures of the convicts is not available.]

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship Providence; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

Sir, Downing Street, 16th October, 1810. 16 Oct.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Copy of an Extraordinary *Gazette** Published on the 15th Instant, detailing the Operations of the Army under the Command of Lieut.-General Lord Viscount Wellington. Military operations.

I have, &c.,
LIVERPOOL.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship Providence; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

Sir, Downing Street, 27th October, 1810. 27 Oct.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Copy of an Extraordinary *Gazette** Published on the 26th instant containing an Account of the Surrender of the Island of Bourbon to the British Forces. Capture of the island of Bourbon.

I have, &c.,
LIVERPOOL.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

(Despatch "No. 4 of 1810," per brig Atalanta; acknowledged by Earl of Liverpool, 26th July, 1811.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 27th October, 1810.

1. I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Letter, under date the 1st of November, 1809, by the Canada Transport, which arrived here on the 8th of September last, announcing His Majesty's Appointment of Your Lordship to the Seals of the Colonial and War Departments, in the Room of Lord Viscount Castlereagh; on which Occasion I beg leave to offer your Lordship my best Congratulations. Appointment of Liverpool to the department of war and the colonies.

2. The Canada Transport brought hither One hundred and twenty-one Female Convicts, all of whom arrived in good Health, and had been Well treated by the Commander and Surgeon of that Ship during the Voyage, one only having died on the Passage, who, according to the Surgeon's Report, was in ill Health when she was Embarked. Arrival of convicts on the ship Canada.

3. The greater part of these Convicts soon after their Arrival were assigned over as Indented Servants for the Space of three

1810.
27 Oct.

Assignment
of convicts
to settlers.

Years to the different Settlers, who were on the occasion required to execute the Bonds for retaining them for that Period in their respective Services and for their humane and proper Treatment of them. Out of the entire Number of one hundred and twenty-one, there are now only thirty-two remaining undisposed of, and they are Usefully employed in the Government Cloth Manufactory, some time since established at Parramatta.

Despatches
and papers
acknowledged.

4. By the Canada I have received the Assignments of Sixty-two female Convicts, transported hither some time ago in the Indispensible, and also of One Hundred and Ninety-Nine Male Convicts, transported in the Ship Anne. The assignment for the females last arrived has not yet reached me. I have also received by this conveyance a Letter from Mr. Jenkinson, enclosing His Majesty's Free Pardon for John Sculler, a Convict at the Settlement of Hobart Town in Van Dieman's Land, and I shall lose no time in Carrying His Majesty's gracious Intentions into Effect. The Provisions and Slops Shipped on board the Canada for the Use of the Convicts during the Voyage, and for Nine Months after their Arrival, have been received and deposited in the King's Stores.

Provisions and
stores per the
Canada.

5. I do myself the Honor to transmit to Your Lordship herewith, the Duplicate of my last Despatch, addressed to Lord Castlereagh, under date the 30th of April, with its several accompanying Documents, sent in Charge of Captain Pasco, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Hindostan, which Ship, in Company with His Majesty's Ships Porpoise and Dromedary conveyed Commodore Bligh and the 102d Regiment from hence on the twelfth of May last for England where I trust they have arrived ere this time.

Departure of
H. M. ships
Hindostan,
Dromedary and
Porpoise.

Reference to
previous
despatches.

6. Having entered very fully, in my last Dispatch, into a minute Detail of my Proceedings, from the period of my taking Charge of this Colony up to the Date of that Dispatch, I must now beg Leave to refer Your Lordship principally to it for such Information as you may be desirous of being possessed of respecting it. Nothing of very Material Importance has Occurred Since the Sailing of the Squadron with Commodore Bligh, and I shall therefore only have Occasion to Call Your Lordship's Attention to a very few Points which require to be Submitted for your Information and Consideration.

Condition of
agriculture and
live stock.

7. I have great Satisfaction in reporting to Your Lordship that there is at present a fair Prospect of a good and plentiful Harvest; the Horned Cattle and Sheep are fast increasing, and the general State of the Colony is prosperous and improving. A Turnpike Road and a Number of Bridges on it are a construct-

Turnpike road
to the
Hawkesbury.

ing between this and Hawkesbury, a Distance of Nearly forty

Miles, and a Turnpike Road from hence to Parramatta, being a Distance of Nearly Seventeen Miles, will be completed in a few Weeks. The Improvements Carrying on in the Town of Sydney are the repairing of Old and the Opening of New Streets and Lanes, and the Erecting of Bridges, all which will not only add to the General Appearance and Ornament of the Town, but will also render a very important Advantage to the Inhabitants. The Improvements will also essentially Contribute to the Efficacy of a System of Streets and regular Police, which I have at present under Consideration, and mean very shortly to Carry into Effect—an object long anxiously sought for, and very much required.

1810.
27 Oct.

Improvements
in the town
of Sydney.

8. I take the Liberty of requesting Your Lordship's particular Attention to the 70th Paragraph of my Dispatch, No. 3, under date the 30th of April, addressed to Lord Castlereagh; it is on the Subject of establishing a Government Bank in this Colony similar to that at the Cape of Good Hope. I suggested it under the fullest Conviction that such an Establishment here would be attended with Advantages of the utmost Importance to its increasing Trade and Prosperity, and I earnestly hope that Your Lordship will fully approve of it being established, either on the Principles I have proposed, or on such others as may appear to Your Lordship better Calculated to effect the desired Object, and that You will honor me with Your Sanction and Instructions for the establishing of it with the least possible Delay. In the Meantime, the Colony being much distressed by the Want of a Sufficiency of Copper Coin to Circulate in the lower Branches of Trade, I beg to suggest that a supply to the Amount of about Five thousand Pounds in Copper Coin would render a very Material Service, as that Sum would be put into Circulation at double its British Value, giving an Addition of Ten thousand Pounds to the present Currency, whereby the lower Classes would be saved from much of the Embarassment and Loss to which they are now exposed by being obliged to take the depreciated Paper Currency of Individuals, who Carry on a Shameful Traffick in Notes, most highly to the prejudice of every Class of the Society. Should Your Lordship see the Necessity for such a Supply in the same Point of View as I do, I will hope to receive it by the first good Opportunity, Consigned to and on Account of Government.

Proposal to
establish a
government
bank.

Copper coin
wanted.

9. The latest Accounts received from the Settlements at the Derwent, Port Dalrymple, and Norfolk Island represent those places as being well supplied with Provisions, and the Inhabitants peaceable and happy; the two former places are in a very thriving State. As to the latter, it never can, in my opinion,

Reports from
dependent
settlements.

1810.
27 Oct.

Total
evacuation of
Norfolk Island
recommended.

be of the least Advantage or Benefit to the British Government, or to this Colony, in any possible point of View. This being My Opinion of Norfolk Island, I beg leave to recommend Most strongly that the Establishment be withdrawn from it and totally evacuated; and I request Your Instructions to this effect. I beg to refer Your Lordship on this Subject to the 60th Paragraph of my 3rd Dispatch, wherein I have fully explained My Sentiments respecting that Place.

Liquidation
of claims of
settlers from
Norfolk Island.

10. The Norfolk Island Settlers who were removed from thence some time ago (in Consequence of Mr. Secretary Windham's Instructions) to the Derwent and this place, having remained a long time unsettled with, and being now very Urgent to get their Claims on Government finally paid off, I have agreed to liquidate them without further Delay, and have accordingly sent Instructions to the Commandant at Hobart Town to settle with those of the Norfolk settlers resident at the Derwent, and I mean to do the same immediately with those resident here. I am sorry to say that their Claims in the aggregate amount to a large Sum of Money—I think about Seven thousand Pounds Sterling; but as I mean to pay them partly in Cattle from the Government Herds at the Derwent and here, I shall not be under the Necessity of drawing on the Treasury for more than about two-thirds of that Amount.

Reasons for
increase in
expenditure.

11. I am Concerned at being under the Necessity of drawing so largely on the Treasury since my taking Charge of this Government; but the exhausted and almost empty State of the Public Stores at the time of my Arrival left me no practicable Alternative; and I beg to assure Your Lordship that I have neither ordered, nor Authorized, a Single Purchase, either here or at the Out Settlements, which was not imperiously Necessary for the Subsistence and Support of the Colony, or for the Carrying on the Public Works now on hands, and the other unavoidable Expences of the Public Service.

Accounts of the
commissary.

12. I do myself the Honor to transmit to Your Lordship herewith, Copies of the Commissary's Account with the Lords of the Treasury for the two last Quarters, ending respectively on the thirtieth of June and thirtieth of September, Containing the List of the Several Purchases, and of the Bills drawn for their respective Amounts, during those two Quarters. I apprehend the Amount of the Bills so drawn will appear very large to Your Lordship in so short a Period; but when I explain to Your Lordship that there is now remaining in Store a sufficient Quantity of Grain to Victual all those Persons who are entitled to Provisions from the Government Stores for *at least five Months* from the present time, and that a Considerable Pro-

portion of the Amount Charged for Provisions has been incurred for the Subordinate Settlements at the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, and that large Sums of Money have been unavoidably Expended in the purchase of Slop Clothing for the Convicts, who were in a Wretched State of Rags and Nakedness on My Arrival here; and further, when Your Lordship Considers the large Sums which have been necessarily expended in the payment for various Materials and Workmanship indispensably requisite for Carrying on and Compleating the New Barracks, Stores, and other Public Buildings now in progress, I indulge the Hope that Your Lordship, fully adverting to these Circumstances throughout, will not deem those Expences unreasonable or greater than could be actually required to effect such a variety of important objects. At all Events, I have felt the Impossibility of making them less, notwithstanding my earnest Desire to be a rigid Economist of the public Purse, and to avoid everything like unnecessary Expence.

13. The whole of the Expences of the Subordinate Settlements of Hobart Town, Port Dalrymple, and Norfolk Island, are now blended with and included in the Accounts of the Colony, made up here, and transmitted from hence to England, and will be Continued in that Manner, unless I should receive orders to the Contrary from home, as I Conceive it to be more regular and correct to make them up in this Manner than to allow separate Accounts to be kept, and Bills to be drawn on the Treasury for their Amount from each Dependency; but as the late Colonel Collins, the Lieutenant-Governor at Hobart Town, and the Acting Lieutenant-Governors or Commandants at Port Dalrymple and Norfolk Island, had been formerly in the Habit of Settling their own Accounts, and drawing Bills on the Treasury for the Expences of those Settlements, respectively, without having any Reference to the Governor-in-Chief at Head Quarters, I neither Consider it adviseable or necessary to prohibit *their* doing so, or to make any New Arrangement with respect to those Settlements until such time as the 102nd Regiment should be relieved, and that I should of Consequence have it in my power to send Officers of my own Chusing to Command at those three Settlements; on this Principle I permitted Lieutenant-Governor Collins, as likewise Lieutenant Lord, his Successor in the Command at Hobart Town, Captain Brabyn, of the 102nd Regiment at Port Dalrymple, and Captain Piper, of the same Regiment at Norfolk Island, to settle their own Accounts, and to draw on the Lords of the Treasury for their respective Amounts up to the Day on which they were relieved by Officers and Detachments of the 73rd Regiment. I trust Your Lordship will see the Propriety of

1810.
27 Oct.Reasons for
expenditure.Expenditure
on subordinate
settlements.

1810.
27 Oct.

Expenditure on
the settlement
at Hobart.

my not rendering myself responsible for the Conduct of Persons of whom I had no Knowledge whatever. The Account of the Expences of the Settlement of Hobart Town for some Months previous to the Death of Colonel Collins, and for some time subsequent thereto, was laid before me by Lieutenant Lord, of the Royal Marines, for My Approval; but the Amount appeared to me so very great that I declined giving them my Sanction or having anything whatever to say to them; at the same time, I signified to him that he would be held personally responsible to His Majesty's Ministers for such Bills as he should draw on the Lords of the Treasury. I also made a similar Communication to Captains Brabyn and Piper when they laid their Accounts before me; but the Amount of these did not appear greater than might have been reasonably expected, and hence I conclude their Bills have been honored at the Treasury.

Improvements
in morals.

14. I am rejoiced to have it in my power to inform Your Lordship that there is already within the Short Period of my Government a very apparent Change for the better in the Religious Tendency and Morals of All the different Classes of this Community. Persons of all religious Persuasions and Descriptions attend Divine Worship on Sundays, and I have all the Convicts of both Sexes here, and at the different Dependencies, mustered every Sunday Morning, and Marched to Church in their best Clothes under the Direction of their respective overseers and Superintendants.

Observance
of religion.

Establishment
of schools.

15. With a View to the decent Education and Improvement of the rising Generation, I have already established Several Schools at Head Quarters and the Subordinate Settlements, which I trust will not fail of being attended with very desirable Effects.

More chaplains
required.

16. A few more Chaplains and some additional Schoolmasters are very much required, and it would be particularly desirable that some should be sent out as soon as possible. Chaplains of respectable, good, and pious Characters would be of unspeakable Benefit to a Set of People at present dispersed over this Country without any Awe or religious Restraint over them; three more Chaplains are absolutely necessary for the populous District of Port Dalrymple, George's River, and one additional for the Town of Sydney, which has of late become very extensive and populous, and therefore requires a Second Chaplain to perform the Necessary Clerical Duties of it; in the Event of Your Lordship being pleased to send out more Chaplains, I take the Liberty to recommend that Mr. George Plunket Ker, now in Holy Orders, should be one of the Number. Mr. Ker is about twenty-five Years of Age, of good Education, and excellent Moral Character, and in every respect well qualified for the Ministry in this Country. I

Recommendation of
G. P. Ker as
chaplain.

therefore indulge a Hope that Your Lordship will be kindly pleased to submit Mr. Ker's Name to His Majesty to be appointed a Chaplain in New South Wales with a suitable Salary. In Case Your Lordship should be pleased to attend to my Recommendation in favour of Mr. Ker, his Address is: "To the Care of the Reverend Doctor Charles Campbell, Newry, Ireland."

1810.
27 Oct.

Recommendation of G. P. Ker as chaplain.

17. The Colony being at present very much in Want of all kinds of Stores, Slop Clothing, and Salt Provisions for the Subsistence and Use of those Persons who are Victualled by the Crown, I earnestly beg Leave to press upon Your Lordship's Mind the Necessity for sending out a Ship as soon as possible with the Supplies specified in the Demand Marked No. 17, which accompanied my Letter under date the 30th of April last to Lord Castlereagh, the Duplicate of which I have now the honor to transmit to Your Lordship.

Want of stores and provisions.

18. I have the Honor to transmit to Your Lordship a Schedule of Sundry Articles for the Use and better Conduct of the Government Printing Press at this place, which I take the Liberty to request may be sent out along with the other Supplies, and at the Expence of Government, the Printer being so poor as not to be able to purchase them himself.

Requisition for printing materials.

19. Having lately revised and added some Clauses to the Port Regulations of this place, I now do myself the Honor to transmit to Your Lordship two printed Copies of them, which I hope will meet with Your Approbation; and, if so, it may perhaps be expedient that such Ships as may be permitted to Come here in future should be furnished with a Copy of them for their Guidance and Information on their Arrival.

Port regulations.

20. Mr. Andrew Thompson,* a most respectable and Opulent Free Settler, whom I had some time since appointed Chief Magistrate in the District of the Hawkesbury, having lately departed this Life, leaving a very Considerable Property in Land, Houses, and Cattle, and his Executors being extremely desirous that Mr. Thompson's Brother, or one of his Nephews, amongst whom he has left one-half of his Property, should immediately Come out to this Country and take the Charge and Management of his Effects, I take the Liberty to request that Mr. Thompson's Brother, or one of his Nephews (who live in the County of Cumberland), may be permitted to come to this Country by the earliest Opportunity, in Case he should make Application to that Effect to Your Lordship.

Death and estate of Andrew Thompson.

21. It is my intention to set out from hence in the Course of Seven or Eight days to Visit and Inspect the different Out-Settlements, and the interior Parts of the Colony, in order to make myself better acquainted with the Nature of the Soils, and

Proposed tour of inspection.

* Note 94.

1810.
27 Oct.

of the Progress hitherto made by the Settlers in the Cultivation and Improvement of the Country, and to enable me to make a Report thereon in a future Dispatch to Your Lordship.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE,
Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales.

[Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.]

[Copies of the commissary's accounts will be found in a volume in series II.]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

SCHEDULE OF PRINTING MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THE GOVERNMENT PRESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, New South Wales, 24th October, 1810.

1 Printing Press, 3 Pair of Ball Stocks, 1 Dozen Parchments, 1 Pair Demy, 1 Pair Copy Chases, 3 Composing Sticks, Viz., 2 of common length 14 lines Long Primer, one of extra length of 10 lines Long Primer.

50 Weight of Pearlash, 100 Weight of Ink, 400 Weight of Long Primer with double Complement of Cap's, small Cap's, and Figures, a few Fractions and Celestial Signs, 1 lb. of Capital S extra.

30 Weight Long Primer Italic, Extra Caps, 5 lbs. Flowers, 300 Weight of Pica, extra Caps as above, 40 Weight of Italic, 8 lbs. Flowers, 50 Weight Quotations.

100 Weight Double Pica, 10 Alphabets, 2-Line Long Primer Caps full force.

50 Weight Cast Leads, various lengths.

8 pair of Cases, 12 Shooting Sticks, 3 plainers, 6 Dozen Brass Rule, 3 Dozen Hackle Teeth Bodkin Blades and 6 Handles.

6 Dozen Pelts, 6 Ley Brushes.

The Royal Arms of the United Kingdoms in Brass, Supporters Couchant, about the size and form of the Arms that head His Majesty's Speeches to Parliament; 2 Metal Ditto, 6-lines Pica.

Ornaments, various Small Sizes in Wood or Metal, but Metal preferred; 4 Ships, 4 Brigs, 3 Schooners, 3 Sloops, 2 Horses, 2 Do. with Grooms, 6 Houses.

L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 4.*]

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

(Despatch per brig Atalanta; acknowledged by Earl of Liverpool, 26th July, 1811.)

28 Oct.

My Lord, Sydney, N. S. Wales, 28th October, 1810.

I do myself the Honor of transmitting herewith for Your Lordship's Information, a Series of the *Sydney Gazettes* from the 7th of May (when last Sent) to the 20th Inst. Inclusive.

Transmission of *Sydney Gazettes*.

Ensign Huey of the 73rd Regt. now returning to England on Leave of Absence will have the Honor of delivering this Despatch to Your Lordship and I beg Leave to recommend him to Your Lordship's Notice. 1810.
25 Oct.
Return of
ensign Huey.

I have, &c.,
L. MACQUARIE.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship Providence; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

Sir, 6 Nov.
Downing Street, 6th November, 1810.

It is with infinite concern that I communicate to you, the Intelligence of the Decease of Her Royal Highness The Princess Amelia His Majesty's Youngest Daughter which Melancholy event took place at Windsor about 12 O'Clock after a long and painful Illness. Death of
Princess
Amelia.

I have, &c.,
LIVERPOOL.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship Providence; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

Sir, 21 Nov.
Downing Street, 21st November, 1810.

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the Copy of an Extraordinary *Gazette** Published Yesterday detailing the Proceedings of His Majesty's Forces in Portugal and Sicily. Military
operations in
Portugal
and Sicily.

I have, &c.,
LIVERPOOL.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship Providence; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

Sir, 4 Dec.
Downing Street, 4th December, 1810.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Copy of an Extraordinary *Gazette** Published yesterday detailing the Proceedings of the British Army in Portugal to the 21st Ultimo. Military
operations in
Portugal.

I have, &c.,
LIVERPOOL.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Providence; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

Sir, 20 Dec.
Downing Street, 20th December, 1810.

This Letter will be delivered to you by Mr. E. S. Hall who has received Lord Liverpool's permission to proceed to New South Wales to establish himself there as a Free Settler. Recommendation of
E. S. Hall.

1810.
20 Dec.
Recommendation of
E. S. Hall.

Mr. Hall has been strongly recommended by Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Thornton, and Sir James Shaw, and I trust will be found to merit encouragement. Lord Liverpool therefore desires you will grant him an Allotment of Land in conformity with your Instructions with regard to Free Settlers, and you will also give him such assistance in the Colony in Convicts with such Cattle and Agricultural Stores as can be conveniently spared and as in your Judgement can be employed by him in the Cultivation and improvement of such Land with advantage to the Settlement and to himself.

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 6. per ship Providence; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie. 18th October, 1811.)

31 Dec.
The family
of O'Hearn.

Sir, Downing Street, 31st December, 1810.

In compliance with Your Suggestion having communicated to the Family of Mr. O'Hearn his wish that they should proceed to join him in New South Wales I herewith have the Honor to inclose you the Answer that has been received.

I have, &c.,
LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of this paper is not available.]

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Providence; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

Sir, Downing Street, 31st December, 1810.

I am directed by Lord Liverpool to acquaint you that His Lordship has been Pleased to give Permission to Mrs. Tyndale, the Wife of a Convict lately sent to New South Wales, to join her Husband and that a Passage has been provided for her and her Children on board One of the Ships recently taken up for the Conveyance of Convicts to the Colony.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT PEEL.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Friends; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 12th November, 1812.)

1811.
15 Jan.

Sir, Downing Street, 15th January, 1811.

I transmit to you herewith a Copy of a Letter received by Mr. Peel from Mr. Harrison relative to the Payment of a Bill

drawn upon the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in the year 1806 from Van Diemen's Land by order of Lieut. Governor Collins in favor of Captain William Sladden for the Sum of £800 being for a House and Ground purchased by the Lieut. Governor for the purpose of being converted into an Orphan School, payment of which Bill was refused for the reasons stated in the enclosed extract of a Letter from Sir George Shee to Mr. Harrison; And I have to request that you will cause enquiry to be made into the particulars of the transaction in question, and furnish me with a report thereon, in Order that some determination may be taken on the subject of the said Property.

1811.
15 Jan.

Bill drawn for purchase of Sladden's house at Hobart.

I have, &c.,

R. PEEL.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

SECRETARY HARRISON TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 7th January, 1811.

Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your Letter of 27th Ult. relative to the Payment of a Bill drawn by Lieut. Governor Collins from Van Diemen's Land in favour of Capt. W. Sladden for the Sum of £800 being payment for a House and Grounds Purchased by the Lieut. Governor for the purpose of being converted into an Orphan School, I am Commanded by their Lordships to request you will move The Earl of Liverpool to call upon the Governor of New South Wales for such Information as may be necessary to enable their Lordships to come to a determination on the Subject of this Property.

The purchase of Sladden's house.

I am, &c.,

GEO. HARRISON.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM SIR GEO. SHEE TO G. HARRISON, ESQRE..

DATED 19TH MARCH, 1807.

HAVING laid before Mr. Secretary Windham your Letter of the 28th Ult. desiring his opinion whether a Bill drawn by the Deputy Commissary of Hobart's Town for £800 in favour of Capt. Sladden of the Royal Marines should be Paid, I am directed to acquaint you for their Lordships' Information that as Lieut. Governor Collins had no Authority either from the Secretary of State or from the Governor of New South Wales for incurring the Charge for which the said Bill is drawn, and moreover as the Charge itself seems highly unjustifiable inasmuch as the Land has probably been cleared and the Buildings erected by Public Labourers subsisted at the expence of the Crown, and with

Non-payment of bill drawn for purchase of Sladden's house.

1811.
15 Jan.

Materials and Improvements probably the Property also of the Crown, Mr. Windham is of Opinion that the Bill ought not to be Paid.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship Friends; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

17 Jan.

Sir,

Downing Street, 17th January, 1811.

Opening of
parliament by
commissioners.

The Melancholy Circumstance of The King's Illness having rendered His Majesty incapable of opening the Parliament, The two Houses came to certain Resolutions for appointing Commissioners for that purpose, which has accordingly been done by an Instrument which Passed under the Great Seal on the ——— Instant, and herewith I transmit to you a Copy of the Speech of the Lord High Chancellor, one of the said Commissioners upon that Occasion.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship Friends.)

13 Feb.

Sir,

Downing Street, 13th February, 1811.

Appointment
of the Prince
of Wales as
regent.

His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales having by virtue of an Act of Parliament lately passed for that purpose been vested with the Authority of Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland during the Melancholy continuance of His Majesty's Illness, I herewith transmit to you a *Gazette** Extraordinary, containing the Proceedings of a Council held on the 7th instant, when His Royal Highness took and Subscribed the Oaths required by Law for the Administration of his Office; And also the Copy of a Speech which was yesterday delivered by the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship Friends.)

18 Feb.

Sir,

Downing Street, 18th February, 1811.

Capture of
the island of
Mauritius.

I am directed by Lord Liverpool to transmit to you a *Gazette** Extraordinary and its supplement Published on the 13th and 15th Instant, announcing the important intelligence of the Capture of the Isle of France by the British Forces under Vice Admiral Bertie And Major General The Hon'ble T. Abercromby.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Friends; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

1811.
21 Feb.

Sir, Downing Street, 21st Feby., 1811.

This Letter will be delivered to you by Mr. Walter Lang who has received Lord Liverpool's permission to proceed to New South Wales to establish himself as a Merchant and Settler. Recommendation of Walter Lang.

Mr. W. Lang has been so strongly recommended that Lord Liverpool is induced to desire you will grant him an Allotment of Land in conformity with your Instructions, and afford him any Assistance that can be conveniently Spared, together with such Countenance and Encouragement as may enable him to prosecute his Plan with a prospect of advantage to himself and the Settlement.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Friends; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 14th March, 1811.

14 March.

I am directed by Lord Liverpool to state to you that from the earnest Representations which have been made on Behalf of Ann Walter an unfortunate young Woman who is about to sail for New South Wales with other Convicts, The Captain of the Ship Friends in which she is to proceed has been requested particularly to attend to her Conduct during the Passage and to afford her every comfort that may be consistent with her Situation. His Lordship desires me to recommend her to your protection after her arrival in the Colony as a Person whose future Conduct it is hoped will justify any Indulgence which can properly be granted to her.

Representations
in favour of
Ann Walter.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship Admiral Gambier; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 6th April, 1811.

6 April.

I am directed by Lord Liverpool to transmit to you a *Gazette** Extraordinary and Supplement Published on the 23rd Ulto. containing a detail of the operations of His Majesty's Forces at Cadiz under the Command of Major General Graham and Rear Admiral Sir R. G. Keats, K.B.

Operations
before Cadiz.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

1811.
17 April.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.
(Despatch per ship Admiral Gambier; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 18th October, 1811.)

Sir, Downing Street, 17th April, 1811.

Assignment of
convicts on the
Admiral
Gambier and
Friends.

I am directed by Lord Liverpool to transmit to you here-
with the Copy of a Letter which I have received from Mr.
Becket Under Secretary of State for the Home Department
together with the List & Assignment of two hundred Male
Convicts which have been embarked on Board the Ship Admiral
Gambier, and one hundred Female Convicts on board the Ship
Friends for the Settlement under your Command.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

[Enclosure.]

UNDER SECRETARY BECKETT TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Sir, Whitehall, 1st April, 1811.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Ryder to transmit to You
the within Assignment of Two Hundred Male Convicts, which
have been embarked on board the Ship Admiral Gambier, and
One Hundred Female Convicts on Board the Ship Friends,
which have been Chartered to Convey them to New South Wales,
and I am to desire that You will lay the same before Lord Liver-
pool and move his Lordship to be pleased to forward the same
to the Governor of that Colony.

I am, &c.,

J. BECKETT.

[Sub-Enclosure.]

[Copies of the assignments of convicts are not available.]

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per transport Guildford; acknowledged by
Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

2 May.

Sir, Downing Street, 2nd May, 1811.

Military
operations in
Portugal.

I am directed by Lord Liverpool to transmit to you here-
with two Extraordinary *Gazettes** Published on the 7th and 25th
Ultimo Containing further details of the Operations of His
Majesty's Forces in Portugal under the Command of Lieutenant
General Lord Viscount Wellington.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 7, per transport Guildford; acknowledged by
Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

14 May.

Sir, Downing Street, 14th May, 1811.

It having been represented to me that it would materially
aid the due execution of the laws in the Island of Ceylon if direc-

* Note 58.

tions were given to the Governor of New South Wales to receive Convicts sent there under Sentence of Transportation from Ceylon, and that, from the rare instances in which it would be necessary to have recourse to that mode of Punishment, no material inconvenience could arise to the Settlement under Your Government, you are, therefore, directed to receive any Convicts that may be sent from the Island of Ceylon to the Colony of New South Wales under sentence of transportation, and to consider them subject to the same regulations with regard to their maintenance and distribution as apply to the Cases of those Convicts who are sent from other parts of India.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

1811.
14 May.

Convicts to be transported from Ceylon to New South Wales.

 UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per transport Guildford; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 20 May, 1811.

20 May.

The inclosed Address in favour of Mr. John Hutchinson late Merchant of Halifax in the County of Yorkshire, having been presented at this office, and very strongly recommended by the Earl of Casselis, I am directed by Lord Liverpool to transmit it to you in order that you may exercise your discretion in affording Mr. Hutchinson any Countenance or Protection you may think right, as a Person whose future Conduct it is hoped will justify any indulgence that can properly be granted to him as well as the good opinion entertained of him by so many respectable Characters.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

Recommendations in favour of Hutchinson.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the address in favour of John Hutchinson is not available.]

 UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per transport Guildford; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 28 May, 1811.

28 May.

The House of Commons having voted the Sum of Thirteen Thousand Three Hundred and Eight Pounds fifteen Shillings for the Civil Establishment of New South Wales from the 1 Day of January to the 31 Day of Decr. 1811 I am directed by Lord Liverpool to inclose for your Information a Copy of the Estimate upon which the Grant is founded.

I am, &c.,

R. PEEL.

Parliamentary vote for civil establishment in 1811.

[Enclosure.]

1811.
28 May.
Civil estimates
for 1811.

ESTIMATE of the Charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of
New South Wales, from the 1st January to the 31st Decem-
ber, 1811.

	£	s.	d.
Salary of the Governor	2,000	0	0
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor	250	0	0
Salary of the Deputy Judge-Advocate	800	0	0
Salary of the Commissary	365	0	0
Salary of the Provost-Marshal	91	5	0
Salary of the Secretary to the Governor	182	10	0
For Stationary	20	0	0
Clergyman	350	0	0
School Master of the Orphan School	100	0	0
Matron to the Do.	40	0	0
Schoolmaster	60	0	0
Clergyman at Paramatta	260	0	0
Clergyman at Hawkesbury	240	0	0
Surgeon	365	0	0
One Mate	182	10	0
Two Mates, at £136 17s. 6d. per Ann. each	273	15	0
Assistant	91	5	0
Surveyor of Lands	182	10	0
Additional Salary to Mr. Grimes, Surveyor-General of Lands in Consideration of his meritorious Services and of the great increase of the duties of his situa- tion	182	10	0
Boat Builder	91	5	0
Two Deputy Commissaries of Stores, at £91 5s. per Ann. each	182	10	0
Two Ad'l Clerks to the Commissary, at £60 per Ann. each	120	0	0
Mineralogist	91	5	0
Two Assis't Storekeepers, at £50 per Ann. each	100	0	0
Clerk to the Judge-Advocate	80	0	0
All'ce to Gov'r Phillip, in Consideration of his meri- torious Services	500	0	0
All'ce to Gov'r Hunter, in Consideration of his long Services	300	0	0
All'ce to Mr. Alt, late Surveyor-General, in Considera- tion of his long Services and of his Infirmities ...	91	5	0
Allowance to Mr. White, late Surgeon	91	5	0
Allowance to Mrs. Thompson, Widow of the late Sur- geon Thompson, in consequence of his long and meritorious Services	30	0	0
One Superintendant of Convicts	100	0	0
Two Superintendants of Convicts at £75 per Annum each	150	0	0
Six Superintendants of Convicts at £50	300	0	0
All'nce to the Widow of the late Gov'r King, in Con- sideration of the long and arduous Services of her husband	200	0	0

ESTIMATE of the Charge of defraying the Civil Establishment
of New South Wales—*continued.*1811.
28 May.

	£	s.	d.	Civil estimates for 1811.
<i>Norfolk Island.</i>				
Lieutenant-Governor	450	0	0	
Deputy Judge-Advocate	182	10	0	
Clergyman	182	10	0	
Surgeon	182	10	0	
Deputy Commissary of Stores	91	5	0	
Storekeeper	50	0	0	
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	
<i>Hobart Town.</i>				
Lieutenant-Governor	450	0	0	
Deputy Judge-Advocate	182	10	0	
Clergyman	182	10	0	
Surgeon	182	10	0	
1st Assistant	136	17	6	
2nd Assistant	91	5	0	
Deputy Commissary	91	5	0	
Deputy Surveyor of Lands	91	5	0	
Two Superintendants of Convicts at £50 per Annum each	100	0	0	
<i>Port Dalrymple.</i>				
Lieut.-Governor	450	0	0	
Deputy Judge-Advocate	182	10	0	
Clergyman	182	10	0	
Surgeon	182	10	0	
1st Assistant	136	17	6	
2nd Assistant	91	5	0	
Deputy Commissary	91	5	0	
Two Superintendants of Convicts at £50 per Annum each	100	0	0	
Allowance upon Account of Fees for Receipt and Audit	300	0	0	
Agent	150	0	0	
	<hr/>			
	£13,308			15 0

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

(Despatch per ship *New Zealander*; acknowledged by Earl of
Liverpool, 19th May, 1812.)

Head-quarters, Sydney,

My Lord, New South Wales, 12th June, 1811.

12 June.

The Letter I have now the Honor of addressing to You will be handed to Your Lordship by Lieu't Edward Lord, of the Royal Marines, who lately Commanded a Detachment of that Corps doing Duty at Hobart Town on the River Derwent, in Van Dieman's Land, to whom I have granted Twelve Months' Leave

Return of
Lieutenant Lord
to England.

1811.
12 June.

of Absence to proceed to England for the Recovery of his Health, and for the Additional Purposes of Settling his Public Accounts and private Affairs.

Lord successor
to Collins at
Hobart.

2. On the Death of the late Colonel Collins, Lieutenant-Governor of Hobart Town, which took place on the twenty-fourth of March, 1810, the Command of that Settlement devolved on Lieutenant Lord, who was then the Senior Officer at that Station.

Murray
appointed
commandant
at Hobart.

3. Conceiving it Necessary to place that Command in the Hands of an Officer of higher Rank, and at the same time to strengthen the Detachment there, on the Nineteenth of June, 1810, I detached Captain Murray, of the 73rd Regiment, with a complete Company of that Regiment from hence, to assume that Command, which he accordingly did on his Arrival on the Eighth of July, 1810.

Accounts to be
settled by Lord.

4. On relieving Lieutenant Lord, I sent Instructions to him to settle and discharge All Claims due by Government at Hobart Town to Individuals, both during the Period of his own Command and for that of the late Colonel Collins, whom he had Succeeded; this was to be done by his drawing Bills on the Lords of the Treasury, he holding himself responsible for the Correctness and Propriety of so doing.

Macquarie's
refusal to pay
accounts at
Hobart.

5. The greater part of the Expences of that Settlement having been Incurred by Colonel Collins previous to My having Assumed the Command of this Colony, and the whole of his and Lieutenant Lord's Contracts and Purchases having been made without My orders, Approbation, or Knowledge, I did not conceive Myself Warranted in giving My Personal Sanction to them, and therefore declined passing them in the Usual Form. I have been the more induced to act thus from Conceiving that the Demands were very extravagant, and many of them Unnecessarily Incurred, which determined me not to take any part of the Responsibility on myself.

Lord prevented
by Murray from
drawing bills.

6. Owing to a Mistaken Zeal in Captain Murray, but, at the same time, Contrary to My Instructions, he unfortunately ordered Lieutenant Lord not to draw Bills on the Lords of the Treasury for the Amount of the Expenses in Question, Whereby the Accounts were prevented from being settled and discharged at that time, and Lieutenant Lord felt himself obliged to Come to Head Quarters to make a Reference to me on the Subject.

Death of deputy
commissary
Harris.

7. During Lieutenant Lord's Stay at this Place, Mr. Harris, the late Acting Deputy-Commissary at Hobart Town, died, whereby additional Difficulties were thrown in the way of Lieutenant Lord's finally Settling his Accounts on his Return to Hobart Town in the Manner proposed, owing, as Lieutenant Lord

States, to the Circumstance of a Number of Official Documents, essentially necessary to such Settlements, having been either Mislaidd or totally lost, during the last Illness of Mr. Harris.

1811.
12 June.

8. Previous, however, to Lieutenant Lord's Return from hence to Hobart Town, I had instructed and Authorized him, in the possible Event of Mr. Deputy Commissary Harris's Death (a Circumstance not altogether unexpected, as he had been for some time in a declining State of Health), to draw Bills in his own Name on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the Amount of the Various Claims of Individuals on Government during the Period of the late Lieutenant-Governor Collins's and his own Command, respectively, at Hobart Town. He has, in Consequence, given Bills on their Lordships, and I trust he will be enabled to explain satisfactorily to them and Your Lordship the Cause or Necessity for the Expenses of that Small Settlement amounting to so very high a Sum in so short a Period.

Bills given
by Lord.

9. I indulge the Hope that Your Lordship will admit the Propriety of my having declined taking any part of the Responsibility of those Accounts on Myself, for the Reasons I have already Mentioned, and that my Conduct in this Instance will meet Your Lordship's Approbation.

Macquarie's
action in
refusing to
draw bills.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(A circular despatch per transport Guildford; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 22nd June, 1811.

22 June.

It has been representated by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts that it would tend to remove the difficulty experienced in procuring proper persons to act as Missionaries and serve as an Encouragement to their Zeal and Perseverance in the discharge of this important trust, if the prospect of a future provision for life were held out to such as might be desirous of returning to this country after a certain period. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has in consequence commanded me to inform you that a Grant of £100 P. Annum will be proposed in the Annual Estimate for every future Missionary sent from this Country, who, upon removing from the Colony under Your Government, shall produce to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, a Certificate from the Governor for the time being of his having resided within the Colony and faithfully discharged the duties of his station during the term of Ten Years.

Proposed
pensions for
missionaries.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

1811.
30 June.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 8, per transport Guildford; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 30th June, 1811.

I herewith transmit to you the Copy of a Letter which has been received from Mr. Beckett, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and I am to desire that you will lose no time in communicating to the Individuals to whom this letter refers that they are at liberty to return to this Country.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure.]

UNDER SECRETARY BECKETT TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Sir, Whitehall, 25 June, 1811.

It having been represented to this Office that a Convict named Joseph Rodgers, who was tried at Hertford on 28 July, 1800, and Sent to New South Wales in the Ship Glatton, Stands on the Books at that Colony as a Transport for Life according to his original Sentence, and upon reference to the Documents in this Department it appears that the convict's Sentence was afterwards mitigated to Seven years Transportation; I am directed by Mr. Secretary Ryder to desire that you will move Lord Liverpool to direct the Governor of New South Wales to permit the Said Joseph Rodgers to return to this Country.

I am at the same time to desire that you will move Lord Liverpool to Communicate to the Governor of New South Wales that His Majesty has been pleased (in consequence of the recommendation of Mr. Justice Grose) to grant a Free Pardon to Robert Chapman a Convict who was tried at the Assizes for the County of Norfolk on 19 March, 1808, and Sent to New South Wales in the Ship Ann.

I am, &c.,

J. BECKETT.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch marked "Separate." per transport Guildford; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

25 July.

Sir, Downing Street, 25 July, 1811.

This letter will be delivered to you by Mr. Thos. Archer, who has been appointed on the Commissariat of the Colony under your Government.

I beg to recommend him to your Protection and to request that you will grant him such indulgence and accommodation with respect to an Allotment of Land etc. as you may feel justified by your Instructions in allowing.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

Communications
re convicts.

Mitigation of
sentence on
Joseph Rodgers.

Free pardon for
Robert
Chapman.

Recommendation of Thomas
Archer.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.
(Despatch marked "Separate," per ship Mary.)

1811.
26 July.

Sir, Downing Street, 26th July, 1811.

This Letter will be delivered to you by Mr. Robt. Lowe, a person of respectable connections in this Country of whose character I have received very Satisfactory testimonials. Recommendation of Robert Lowe.

It is his intention to establish himself as a Settler in the Colony under your Government and as he states himself to be possessed of property to the amount of £1,000 I am to desire that you will cause a liberal allotment of Lands to be made to him accompanied by such other indulgences as are usually granted to persons of respectability going out from this Country under Similar Circumstances.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.
(Despatch No. 9, per ship Mary; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 31st July, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 26th July, 1811.

Your dispatch of the 27th October, 1810, and your three preceding dispatches, have been received, and have been submitted to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. Dispatches acknowledged.

The Decision of His Majesty's Government must be necessarily so much influenced by the result of the proceedings of the Court-Martial which has been recently assembled on Lieut.-Colonel Johnstone that I have been under the necessity of deferring a communication on several important points adverted to in Your Letter until the Sentence of that Court-Martial was made public. Decisions deferred pending Johnston's court martial.

I have received the Commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to signify to you His R. Highness's approbation generally of Your Conduct in your Civil Capacity; and it does not appear necessary further to advert to the several measures which were taken by you on your Arrival in the Colony, and which are fully detailed in your dispatch, No. 3,* than to acquaint you that they are severally approved of. Approbation of Macquarie's actions.

There appears great reason to apprehend that the reduction of the duties upon the free importation of spirits, and the Consequent fall of the retail price, might lead to the reverse of the consequences which you expect. Inveterate habits of drunkenness and dissipation among the lower orders of the people are, I fear, more likely to be increased than checked by the facility of indulgence. The importation of spirits.

To the free importation of Spirits there can be no objection, provided that the duty upon them is fixed at that rate which shall, on the one hand, prevent excess by the dearness of the article, and shall not at the same time hold out an encouragement to private distillation, which the utmost vigilance and

* Note 108.

1811.
26 July.

Proposed duties
on spirits.

severest penalties on detection cannot counteract. The Amount of Duty is left to your own discretion; the rate of 16s. p. Gallon proposed in L'd Castlereagh's dispatch of the 14th May, 1809, is probably too high; but the reduction of it to one-fourth of that Sum, as suggested in Your dispatch of the 30th April, appears at least equally objectionable in the other extreme.

Agriculture to
be continued by
government.

The reasons advanced by you for a continuance of the farm on the Government account, under present circumstances, are satisfactory; but I cannot too strongly recommend to you the strictest attention to economy in every department connected with the management of it. The necessity of it is enjoined not merely by every consideration of frugality in the expenditure of the Public Money, but by the beneficial effects which must be produced by an example of good management necessarily so public.

The colonial
revenue.

The division of the Colonial Revenue into two distinct funds, and the appropriation of it to the purposes specified in Your Letter,* are entirely approved of.

Resignation of
Charles Grimes.

Mr. Grimes has resigned the Situation of Surveyor of Lands, and I shall take due care that the vacant appointment is filled by a person of requisite qualifications for the duties of that office.

Wentworth
appointed
principal
surgeon.

Your recommendation of Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth has been attended to, and that gentleman has received the Commission of Principal Surg'n of the Civil Medical Department.

Redfern
appointed
assist. surgeon.

Mr. Redfern will succeed to the situation of Assis't Surgeon, vacated by Mr. Wentworth.

Criticism of
expenditure.

I cannot avoid noticing the amount of Bills which have been drawn by the Act'g Commissary on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; you state in your dispatch of the 27th October, 1810, in accounting for this great increase of expenditure, that large sums have been necessarily demanded for the erection of Barracks and other Public Buildings. I trust that no public buildings whatsoever have been commenced, the construction of which was not indispensibly required for the Public Service, and that you have directed your utmost vigilance to prevent unnecessary Expenditure in the execution of the Works now in progress.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent will have particular satisfaction in witnessing every exertion on Your part to lessen the charge of the Colony under Your Government to the Mother Country.

Promise of
post of naval
officer to
Hartley.

I have been informed by my predecessor, L'd Castlereagh, that there is a person now resident in the Colony of New South Wales who left this Country with a promise that he should receive the appointment of Naval Officer, and that a notification should be made to the Governor on the subject which was inadvertently omitted. The name of this person is — Hartley,† and you will

* Note 109. † Note 110.

lose no time in directing him to take upon himself the discharge of the duties of this Office, and you will authorize him to receive the fees at present established as a remuneration for his labours.

1811.
26 July.

I have submitted to His Royal Highness Your recommendation* that a Company of Invalids to the extent specified in Your Letter should be attached to the 1st Ba. 73rd Reg't, or to such other Corps as may hereafter be stationed at New St. Wales, and His Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to approve of the formation of this Company, and a communication to this effect has been made by my directions to the Comm'r-in-Chief.

Formation of invalid company approved.

I cannot conceal from you my opinion that the new appointments recommended by You in the several Paragraphs from No. 54 to 58 Inclusive* are on a more extensive scale than the due execution of the Public Service can require. There are many objections to the employment of Military Officers in Civil Capacities, and every precaution should be taken, particularly in a Colony of the description of that under Your Government, to prevent the interference of their respective duties.

Disapproval of suggested appointments.

A Salary to the amount of £100 p. Annum will be proposed in the estimate of the Colony to be submitted to Parliament in the ensuing Session as a Remuneration for the services of a Barrack-Master. The appointment of Mr. Campbell is confirmed; but I cannot recommend an addition of more than One Hundred Pounds p. Annum to the salary which is already attached to the Situation of Secretary to the Governor by Vote of Parliament, nor a provision for the Establishment of his Office to the extent proposed by You.

Salary for barrack master.

Salary of J. T. Campbell.

An Addition of £120 for the Salaries of two Clerks will be made to the next estimate.

Salaries for clerks.

Many Considerations concur in demonstrating the policy of taking immediate measures for the entire evacuation of Norfolk Island. You will therefore lose no time in carrying into effect your own suggestions on this point. You will give every facility in Your power to the Inhabitants in the removal of their Property, and You will assure them that in the future disposal of them their comforts and convenience will not be overlooked, and that every reasonable claim for remuneration for loss that may have been sustained by their removal will receive favourable consideration. The best mode of disposing of the Settlers, and of making an equitable compensation to those who have suffered real injury from the change of residence, is left entirely to your own discretion, as all decisions of this nature must be so much influenced by Local circumstances as to make it inexpedient to convey positive instructions from which there would probably be an absolute necessity to depart. You will also be best enabled to

Orders for the entire evacuation of Norfolk Island.

* Note 111.

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judge of the propriety of bringing away the Government cattle. It will of course be determined by the Proportion which their value bears to the expence of their removal. The Cattle might be killed and an opportunity would be thus afforded of making a Considerable increase to the Stock of Salt Provisions at probably a smaller charge than it could be otherwise procured at.

The impolicy of the Original Settlement of this island has been fully demonstrated, and His Majesty's Government are convinced that more benefit to the Colony will be derived from the Cultivation and Improvement of the Settlements that are already formed than from the formation of new and distant establishments, whatever may be the encouragement that a fertile soil or an advantageous situation may appear to hold out.

Port Dalrymple will be in future considered a dependency of the Derwent River, and will be united with it under one Lieut.-Governor, who will be subject of course to the direct controul of the Governor of the Colony, who will report to him on all matters relating to civil and Military Government.

A Salary of £800 per Ann. will be proposed in the next estimate as a Provision for the salary of the L't-Governor; and the Commander of the Troops at Port Dalrymple will receive 10s. per diem in addition to his Military Allowances.

I herewith transmit to you the Copy of a letter which I have addressed to L't-Col. Foveaux, in answer to an application made by him for the L't-Government of these Settlements, and a reference to the good opinion expressed by you of his former services. As I wished not to form any decision upon the propriety of Colonel Foveaux's Appointment until the proceedings of the Court-Martial had concluded, and as I was willing, had other Circumstances permitted me, to pay every attention to your recommendation in his favour, the shortness of the Period which has elapsed since the Publication of the sentence has not yet enabled me to select a person whose name I can submit to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent for the appointment.

You are authorised to provide a passage to this Country by the first opportunity that may occur for the detachment of Marines now doing duty in Van Dieman's Land. I herewith enclose Copies of a Correspondence which has taken place with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the Subject. Their Lordships have no objection to permission being given to such of the Marines as are married, have families, and are men of good character, to remain in the Colony.

The indulgencies formerly promised to such individuals of this Corps as might ultimately settle in this Colony may be extended to them.

The policy of founding detached settlements.

Port Dalrymple to be a dependency of Hobart.

Salary for lieut.-governor of Tasmania.

Proposed appointment of Foveaux as lieut.-governor.

Return of marines to England.

I entirely approve of your having victualled at the public expence the Missionaries whom an insurrection in Otaheite compelled to take refuge in the Colony of New South Wales.

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26 July.

I directed a Copy of that part of your dispatch* which sets forth the great inconvenience which is found in the want of specie, or of a substitute in legal Currency, and which proposes the establishment of a Bank in principle similar to that on which the Bank at the Cape of Good Hope is founded, to be submitted to the consideration of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations; and I herewith enclose the Copy of a letter which has been addressed to this department by the direction of their Lordships. I entirely concur in the opinion of their Lordships that there are many objections to such an Institution in the Colony of New South Wales, and cannot therefore authorise you to carry into effect the measure which you have proposed. I have, however, recommended to the L'ds Commissioners of the Treasury, according to the Suggestion of their Lordships, the issue of Dollars to the Amount of £10,000 for the service of the Colony. The Lords of the Treasury have thought, under the present scarcity of Specie in this Country, that Dollars to that amount could not conveniently be spared; but I have made an application to the Directors of the East India Company, requesting that Dollars to the amount above specified may be shipped on the Government account from such part of the Company's Territories in India from which there will be the best opportunity of conveyance to New South Wales. I trust that this application may be complied with, and that much benefit will be derived to the Colony from the Circulation of the Coin.

Proposal to establish a government bank.

Dollars to be sent from India to the colony.

The Appointment of a L't-Governor to the Settlements in Van Dieman's Land with an increased Salary will probably render the necessity of frequent visits to the out-settlements less urgent; and I trust, therefore, that the Salary now provided for the Lieut.-Governor of the Colony by Vote of Parliament will be found sufficient.

The salary of the lieut.-governor of the colony.

With regard to the establishment noticed in the 74th Paragraph of your dispatch,* which is usually denominated the Governor's Body-Guard, as I am not aware of the existence of one of a similar description in any of the Colonial possessions of His Majesty, I have great doubts of the propriety of its continuance. If the reduction of it will not be productive of any real inconvenience, it ought immediately to take place, and I cannot, upon any account whatever, sanction the increase proposed in Your Letter.

The governor's bodyguard.

I shall attend to Your Suggestion with regard to the inconvenience that has been found from the specification in the Secre-

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Grants to
settlers.

The making of
roads and
bridges.

The question of
town grants.

Allowance of
fresh meat for
the governor's
household.

Salary for
the printer.

Refusal of
Foveaux's
application
for lieut.-
government
of Tasmania.

tary of State's Letter of the quantity of land and Cattle which free settlers are to receive. I shall recommend in general terms such as appear deserving of notice, and it will in future be left to you to regulate the extent of the Grants made to them.

If the traffic carried on in the Colony is such as to require greater facility of communication, it is undoubtedly material that bridges should be constructed and permanent roads formed; but these improvements will be the offspring, rather than the cause, of internal prosperity, and I trust that mere speculation of improvement will not induce you to incur any unnecessary expence.

I am not aware of any objection to the Grant of Lands in freehold, if encouragement will be given thereby to the construction of more permanent dwellings; you will, of course, take care that no land within the Town is alienated, of which the interests of the Crown or of the Public Service are likely to require the reservation.

I had not been previously informed that the table of the Governor was supplied from the herds of Government Cattle; the long continuance of the Practice, which is in itself an objectionable one, can alone induce me to sanction it; but I have much satisfaction in observing the precaution which Your sense of propriety induced you to take in order that You might be enabled to resign, without difficulty, any advantage which His Majesty's Government might not have thought it proper to allow.

Provision for a Salary of £60 per Annum to the Printer* shall be proposed in the Colonial estimate to be submitted to Parliament in the ensuing session.

I am aware that there are some points in Your dispatches upon which I have not been enabled to communicate to you the decision of His Majesty's Government, but no time shall be lost in bringing them severally under Consideration.

I have, &c.,
LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOVEAUX.

Sir, Downing Street, 11th July, 1811.

I have received your letter of the 6th Inst., in which you renew your Application for the Lieut.-Government of Van Dieman's Land, vacant by the Death of Col. Collins, and in which you direct my attention to the recommendation in your favour which I have received from the Governor of New South Wales.

I am to acquaint you, in reply, that His Majesty's Government have determined, after mature deliberation, that it is not advisable that I should submit your Name to His Royal Highness The Prince Regent for the appointment to that situation.

* Note 91.

I am not aware that there has been in your Case a departure from the usual Course of Military promotions under Circumstances similar to those in which you were placed; but I shall have no difficulty in submitting my opinion to the Comm'r-in-Chief, if referred to by His Royal Highness, that there can be no objection to your advance in rank as an officer, now that the proceedings of the Court-Martial on Lt.-Col. Johnstone are closed, and that you ought not to suffer by the loss of any opportunity of promotion which may have occurred in the interval, to which, under the Circumstances, you would have been considered entitled to avail yourself.

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Military
promotion
for Foveaux.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[A copy of the correspondence relating to the detachment of marines at Hobart is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

SECRETARY FAWKENER TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,

Sir,

Whitehall, 17th May, 1811.

The Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign plantations having under Consideration the Extract of Letter from Governor Macquarie, dated Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April, 1810 (transmitted by You on the 11th Inst.), suggesting the Expediency of establishing a Government Colonial Bank for the reasons therein represented; I am thereupon directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Liverpool, that it appears to Their Lordships that there are many objections to the establishment of a Bank in New South Wales, however advantageous such an Establishment may have proved to the settlement at the Cape of Good Hope. The Lords of the Committee, however, are of opinion that it might be advisable that an issue of Dollars of not more than £10,000 in amount, should take place, as such a measure might prove of essential Service towards relieving the difficulties complained of in the said Letter of Governor Macquarie.

Disapproval of
establishment of
a government
bank.

I am, Sir, &c.,

W. FAWKENER.

Proposed issue
of dollars.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 10, per ship Mary; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 26 July, 1811.

The inclosed Letters and Memorial have been rec'd in this department from Mr. Jno. Blaxland and in order to make you

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26 July.
Agreement with
Blaxland.

acquainted with the whole of the transactions that are herein referred to I herewith enclose Copies of two letters, one addressed by Ld. Castlereagh to Govr. King, dated 13th July 1805, the other by Mr. Windham to Govr. King dated 31st July 1806, in which is contained the original agreement entered into by Mr. Blaxland.

Agreement to be
fulfilled on
compliance
with conditions.

You will be best enabled to ascertain the correctness of Mr. Blaxland's Statements, and I am desired that you will cause this agreement to be carried into effect on the part of Government, if you are satisfied that Mr. Blaxland is enabled to fulfil the Conditions on which the Grant of lands was to be made, and that he has the amount of Capital at his disposal which he undertook to vest in the Cultivation of his farm; even if that amount of capital should have been reduced by the delay which has taken place or other unforeseen events you will not feel yourself bound to refuse the fulfilment in part of the original agreement, but you are authorized to make such a grant of land accompanied with the indulgencies stipulated for by Mr. Blaxland, as shall bear the same proportion to the means of improvement which he now possesses, as the original grant bore to the amount of Capital then stated by him to have been at his disposal.

I have, &c.,
LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[1] THE MEMORIAL OF JOHN BLAXLAND.

The memorial of
John Blaxland.

THE Humble Memorial of John Blaxland, of the Settlement of New South Wales,—

Sheweth:—

That your Memorialist did enter into certain Agreements with His Majesty's Ministers for his establishing himself and family in the Colony of New South Wales, and in the year 1806 left England with his Servants, amounting in the whole to eleven persons, entirely at his expence.

That on his arrival in the Colony the Gov'r did refuse to carry the said Agreements into effect, and threw every impediment in his way to prevent his establishing himself, to the great loss and injury of your Memorialist, and threatened his total Ruin.

That finding his expectations thus defeated, his property fast diminishing, and thinking his Life insecure, he left that place for England, to endeavor to obtain redress, when, on his arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, he was (he humbly submits) illegally imprisoned one Month in the common Jail, and afterwards sent home a prisoner to the Secretary of State's Office.

That your Memorialist has sent in several petitions but hitherto without success. He fears his long separation from his concerns and family (being near three years) will occasion his total ruin.

That your Memorialist has suffered considerable loss, and his health much impaired from disease originating from his confinement in the Cape Prison, All which is humbly submitted to your Lordship, and he prays that you will take his case into consideration.

John Blaxland Humbly prays that his original Agreements with His Majesty's Ministers may be carried into effect, as instead of the £6,000 stipulated to be advanced he has expended more than double that sum.

That the Injurious Agreement he was compelled to enter into respecting the Cattle he did obtain may be made conformable to the original Intentions.

There being no Ships going to the Colony in which he can obtain a passage but in the Transports now fitting, that he may be allowed a passage for himself, two Sons, one Servant, and a Shepherd, with fifteen Tons for his Goods, Seeds, and Necessaries, with places for Six Spanish Sheep, and storage for Hay and Water.

He is emboldened to make the above requests, their being conformable to his original Agreement, and in addition to which Lieut't Minchin and Servant being sent home in a Ship* belonging to him, for which no remuneration has been made.

Wandsworth, 15th July, 1811.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Liverpool, etc.

[Copies of the correspondence with John Blaxland are not available.]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[This was a copy of Viscount Castlereagh's despatch, numbered 2 and dated 13th July, 1805; see page 490, volume V.]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[This was a copy of the Right Hon. William Windham's despatch, dated 31st July, 1806; see page 760, volume V.]

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 11, per ship Mary; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 13th November, 1812.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 26th July, 1811.

I have received from Capt. Lewis, Capt. Kemp, and Lieut. Bell, officers serving in the New So. Wales Corps at the period of Capt. Bligh's suspension from the Civil Government,

Memorials from officers of the N.S.W. Corps.

1811.
26 July.

Land grants
made by
Johnston and
Foveaux.

the Memorials of which the Copies are herewith enclosed. It appears that these individuals had received grants of Land from the persons who administered the usurped Government, which, under the instructions received by you from Lord Castlereagh, were subsequently revoked and declared null and void.* The sentence of the Court-Martial recently assembled for the Trial of Lt.-Col. Johnstone has now been made public, and it is not considered necessary to institute further proceedings against the Officers who were implicated with him in the transactions which led to the deposition of Capt'n Bligh. Although it is evident that there can be no claim of right for the confirmation of the Grants which were made under Col. Johnstone's or Col. Foveaux's administration, yet should it appear, after a strict investigation into the motives by which they were influenced in making them, that these Grants really were what they are stated to have been—the reward of meritorious exertions—it has been determined that the part which these individuals may have taken in the proceedings before alluded to shall not necessarily operate as an exclusion to them from the benefit of a future renewal.

Confirmation of
grants referred
to Macquarie.

I have, therefore, referred their memorials to you; and as Your Local means of information will best enable you to ascertain the correctness of their respective statements, I have left it to your discretion to determine upon the propriety of acceding to the prayer of them in the whole or in part.

With regard to the grant first referred to by Lt. Bell, there can be no objection to its immediate confirmation, as he ought to have received it previously to the commencement of the proceedings which terminated in the suspension of Capt'n Bligh.

I have, &c.,
LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

[*A copy of the memorial of Francis Lewis is not available.*]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Memorial of
Kemp soliciting
confirmation of
his land grants.

THE MEMORIAL OF ANTHONY FENN KEMP, CAPTAIN OF H. M. 102ND
REGT. OF FOOT.

YOUR Memorialist begs leave to submit to your Lordship's Consideration the Accompanying Memorial presented to Governor McQuarie on your Memorialist's Departure from New South Wales.

Your Memorialist is persuaded to hope when your Lordship is pleased to Consider that he has been upwards of Seventeen Years in the Army, and resided near Sixteen years in New South Wales that the requests specified in his Memorial are not unreasonable.

* Note 114.

Your Memorialist takes the liberty of observing to your Lordship that he suffer'd greatly in the privations and difficulties in forming the New Settlement at Van Dieman's Land, namely Port Dalrymple, and that the Communication by Land from Port Dalrymple to Hobart Town on the River Derwent was open'd by his directions during the time he administer'd the Government thereof for Seven Months in the absence of Lieut. Governor Paterson.

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26 July.

Memorial of
Kemp soliciting
confirmation of
his land grants.

Your Memorialist is induced to hope when he acquaints your Lordship that Mrs. Paterson, Wife of the late Lieut. Colonel Paterson of the 102nd Regt., receiv'd a Grant of Land for Two Thousand Acres from Lieut. Colonel Foveaux (during the time he administer'd the Government of New South Wales) and that Govr. Macquarrie Confirmed the same with many others that were similarly situated, being given by Lieut. Govr. Paterson and Lieut. Colonel Foveaux during the suspension of Govr. Bligh, that he may look forward to your Lordship's Goodness in directing the Confirmation of Memorialist's Grants which have been attended with Considerable expence to him in Erecting Buildings Stock Yards &c. and converting the Land to a State of Tillage and Improvement.

And it may perhaps have some influence in your Lordship's mind when Memorialist observes that Governor Macquarrie assured him his Land should *not* be given away 'till he heard from His Majesty's Ministers respecting it, this Communication induced Memorialist to leave a few head of Cattle depasturing on it anxiously looking forward to Return to the Colony when Circumstances will permit.

Your Memorialist begs leave to Subscribe himself

Your Lordship's Most obed't humble Servant,

ANTHONY FENN KEMP, Captain of 102nd Regt.

COPY OF A MEMORIAL PRESENTED TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE IN
NEW SOUTH WALES, FEBRUARY, 1810.

Memorial of
Kemp to
Macquarrie *re*
his land grant.

*The Memorial of Anthony Fenn Kemp, Esqre., Captain in the
102 Regiment.*

MEMORIALIST is induced with every sense of respect to submit to your Excellency's Consideration That he has been upwards of fourteen Years in this Colony. That Memorialist Married in this Colony about Six Years since and has three Children by such Marriage; That Memorialist naturally feels an anxious solicitude for the Interest and Advancement of his Young Family and hopes your Excellency will not deem it Presumption in him to Solicit a Commutation of a Grant of Land of 500 Acres given to Memorialist by Lieut. Colonel Foveaux (and which was the

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Memorial of
Kemp to
Macquarie re
his land grant.

first and only Grant Memorialist had ever received) in favor of his Youngest daughter Sophia. And it may perhaps have some weight in your Excellency's Mind when Memorialist observes he has expended upwards of Five hundred Pounds in the Cultivation and Improvement of the Land and looked forward to it as a secure and unalienable provision for his Family.

And Memorialist is moreover induced to hope that the same indulgence may be extended in favor of his other Two Children in the Confirmation of the Two Grants of 500 Acres each given them by Lieutenant Governor Paterson adjoining to the Land Granted to Memorialist by Lieut. Colonel Foveaux and that they may be favor'd with a Commutation of a Farm of 300 Acres Granted to Memorialist in lieu of one of equal extent at Port Dalrymple given to Memorialist by Governor Bligh and which Memorialist mentions as a Circumstance that may strengthen any favourable Conclusion Your Excellency may be disposed to yield to in his behalf.

And when your Excellency is pleased to consider that all your Memorialist's Children were born in this Country and have a Natural and Received Claim on the Soil which gave them Birth for Protection and Support, Memorialist trusts they may look up to your Excellency's Goodness for some favor in the future arrangement of a Town Grant at Parramatta Granted to Memorialist by Lieutenant Colonel Foveaux and on which Memorialist has expended a Considerable Sum in Converting to Use and Improvement.

ANTH'Y FENN KEMP, Capt. 102nd Regt.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

THE MEMORIAL OF LIEUTENANT BELL.

My Lord,

Memorial of
Bell soliciting
confirmation of
his land grants.

I beg permission to lay before your Lordship the accompanying Memorial, stating my situation as a Colonist and Military Officer in New South Wales.

With great respect, &c.,

ARCHD. BELL.

To the Earl of Liverpool, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

THE Memorial of Lieut. Bell late of the 102 Regt. or New So. Wales Corps,
Sheweth,

That in the year 1806 Sir Abraham Hume, to whom your Memorialist had the honor of being known, applied for a Grant of Land for your memorialist in New So. Wales your memorialist then being a married man with eight Children.

That His Royal Highness the Duke of York was graciously pleased to give to your memorialist a Commission in the New So. Wales Corps now the 102 Regt.

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Memorial of
Bell soliciting
confirmation of
his land grants.

That 500 Acres of Land were ordered* to be given to your memorialist in New So. Wales as will appear by the papers in Your Lordship's Office, and that some time after the arrival of your memorialist in the Colony 500 Acres were assigned to him, upon which he immediately began to expend all his means in improvements, as a future provision for his large and numerous family, your memorialist having now a Wife and 10 Children in New So. Wales.

That your Memorialist became a Settler in New So. Wales Corps, but in consequence of the unfortunate state of the colony was unable to procure any confirmation of the Grant altho' it was never actually refused to your memorialist there and no objection was stated to it, except what arose from Orders given to Col. McQuarie as appears by the accompanying letter marked A.

Your Memorialist hopes that it will not be considered as invidious to others or presumption in himself in preferring his application to your Lordship, if he states that he had no share or part whatever in the unfortunate transactions connected with the Arrest of His Excellency Govr. Bligh, not having formed a part of the Court or having any connection with the previous proceedings or knowledge of what was intended† and being on guard in the even'g of the arrest, no actual concern whatever in the transaction.

That your memorialist was some time after the arrest of His Excellency Govr. Bligh sent as Commandt. at Hawkesbury. That during the period of your memorial't being in Command at Hawkesbury and in consequence of his situation acting as first magistrate there, two most destructive Floods took place in the river Hawkesbury in which your memorialist used every exertion to remedy the mischiefs that arose.

That the nature of and destruction arising from those Floods were most dreadful and alarming and the utmost care and dangerous exertions necessary to assist the sufferers whose lives and property were subject to its devastations of which no previous conception could have been formed.

That your memorialist hopes he may be permitted to state that his personal exertions, at the extreme hazard of his life three days and nights, and as an Officer and Commandant and principal Magistrate there, both in saving the Sufferers and their property and taking every means to alleviate their dis-

* Note 115. † Note 116.

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26 July.

Memorial of
Bell soliciting
confirmation of
his land grants.

tresses obtained the approbation of his superiors and those under his command and your Memorialist lost a very fine Cutter, his private property in the same flood.

That a grant of 1,000 Acres of land was given by Lt. Col. Paterson to your memorialist for his exertions and loss and also to others who had exerted themselves under your memorialist but not until Lt. Col. Foveaux and Paterson had visited that part of the Settlement to investigate the subject, and the grants so made to others have been confirmed; Officers of the 102d Regt. had no such confirmation.

That your memorialist had no confirmation of his Grant before he left the Colony, but your memorialist refers to the accompanying letters, as proofs that such want of Confirmation did not arise out of any suspicion that the grants had ever been given on grounds which would not meet Your Lordship's sanction or approval or any unwillingness on the part of Col. Macquarie to acknowledge the humble services of your memorialist, and your memorialist submits as a decisive proof of Col. Macquarie's opinion of your memorialist as an Officer and Magistrate and of his conduct in the Colony during the whole of the transactions which have occurred, that he was continued in his situation at Hawkesbury by Col. Macquarie up to the period of his being obliged to come to Port Jackson to embark for England, in proof of which your memorialist submits a letter to him as Commandant in Jany. 1810, and another from Lt. Col. O'Connel now Lt. Governor.

Under the above circumstances, which your Memorialist can verify to your Lordship if necessary your memorialist hopes,

That your Lordship will confirm his original grant of 500 Acres and the subsequent grant of 1,000 Acres.

ARCHIBALD BELL.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 12, per ship Clarkson; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

17 Aug.

Sir,

Downing Street, 17th August, 1811.

I herewith transmit to you the Copy of a letter I have received from Admiral Bligh, late Governor of New South Wales, inclosing the Copy of a Pardon which it was his intention to have granted to Sir Henry Brown Hayes had it been in his Power to have affixed the Great Seal of the Colony to the Instrument.

I have apprized you of this Circumstance in order that you may be enabled now to extend the Indulgence then intended to have been granted to this Individual by Admiral Bligh, in case his Conduct, since the period of Admiral Bligh's suspension from

Pardon for
Henry Brown
Hayes proposed
by Bligh.

the Government, should have been such as to entitle you, with a due regard to the ends of Justice, to remit the punishment to which he had been condemned.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

1811.
17 Aug.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

ADMIRAL BLIGH TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

My Lord, Durham Place, Lambeth, 16th August, 1811.

The inclosed Pardon was intended by me for Sir Henry Brown Hayes as therein specified, and it would have been given to him could I have affixed the Great Seal, which I was prevented in 'doing' by the Usurpers of His Majesty's Government having illegally taken it into their possession. The power of granting Pardons was of the utmost consideration with me, and only two Men* received that blessing from my hands during my administration. After Governor Macquarie's arrival I could not succeed in getting this effected, being not formally reinstated according to His Majesty's Commands; and therefore, I determined, after all the public Trials should be over, to earnestly solicit his Majesty's Government to realize my intentions so justly regulated on all occasions. On this case therefore I most respectfully solicit your Lordship to allow this Pardon to take effect that Sir Henry Brown Hayes may be restored to his liberty and respectable family in this Country.

Pardon for
Henry Brown
Hayes proposed
by Bligh.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

WARRANT OF PARDON FOR SIR HENRY BROWN HAYES.

WHEREAS HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE THIRD, by a Commission under the Great Seal of GREAT BRITAIN by His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing Date the Eighth Day of November in the Thirty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, hath been Graciously Pleased to GIVE and GRANT full Power and Authority to the Governor (or in Case of his Death or Absence the Lieutenant Governor) for the Time being of His Majesty's Territory of the EASTERN COAST of NEW SOUTH WALES and the ISLANDS thereunto adjacent, by an Instrument or Instruments in Writing under the Seal of the Government of the said Territory or as He or They respectively shall think fit and convenient for His Majesty's Service, to Remit either ABSOLUTELY or CONDITIONALLY the Whole or any Part of the Term or Time for which Persons Convicted of Felony, Misdemeanor, or other Offences amenable to the Laws of Great Britain shall have been or shall hereafter be respectively Conveyed or Transported to New South Wales, or the Islands thereunto adjacent.

Bligh's warrant
of pardon for
Henry Brown
Hayes.

BY VIRTUE of such Power and Authority so vested as aforesaid, I, WILLIAM BLIGH Esquire General and Governor in Chief in and over the said Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, Taking into Consideration the Loyalty and good conduct of Sir Henry Brown Hayes (who came to this Colony in the Ship Atlas in the Year 1802 under the Sentence of Transportation for Life) in the present Rebellion and the sufferings he endures thereby—Do in Consideration thereof and his former behaviour hereby ABSOLUTELY REMIT the Remainder of the Term or Time which is yet to come and expire of the original Sentence or Order of Transportation passed on the aforesaid Sir Henry Brown Hayes at Cork.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Government House, Hobart Town, Derwent, Van Dieman's Land, in the Territory of New South Wales, this 10th day of April, in the Year of our Lord, One thousand, Eight hundred and nine; the Great Seal of the Colony having been seized by the Rebels.

WM. BLIGH.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 13, per ship Clarkson; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 23d August, 1811.

I herewith transmit to you two Petitions in favor of Thomas Marson and Chr. Lander, two Convicts now in the Colony under your Government, and I am to request that, should the conduct of these persons have been becoming their situations during their residence in New So. Wales, you will consider these Petitions with the favorable attention to which you may conceive them entitled.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure.]

UNDER SECRETARY BECKETT TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Sir, White Hall, 21 August, 1811.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Ryder to transmit to you two Petitions which have been laid before His Royal Highness The Prince Regent in favor of Thomas Marson and Christopher Lander two Convicts now at New South Wales; and I am to desire that you will lay the same before Lord Liverpool and move his Lordship (if he should see no objection) to recommend their Cases to the Governor of New South Wales, should those Persons' Conduct have been becoming their Situation during their residence at that Colony.

I have, &c.,

J. BECKETT.

1811.
17 Aug.

Bligh's warrant
of pardon for
Henry Brown
Hayes.

23 Aug.

Petitions in
favour of
Thomas
Marson and
Christopher
Lander.

[Sub-enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.]

1811.
23 Aug.*[Copies of these two petitions are not available.]*

UNDER SECRETARY BUNBURY TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Clarkson; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 29 August, 1811.

29 Aug.

I am directed by the Earl of Liverpool to transmit to you the Copy of a Letter from Mr. Beckett, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, together with a List and assignment of 200 Male Convicts transported in the ship "Guildford" pursuant to their respective Sentences, for the Settlements under Y'r Comm'd.

Assignment of convicts in the ship Guildford.

I have, &c.,

H. E. BUNBURY.

[Enclosure.]

UNDER SECRETARY BECKETT TO UNDER SECRETARY BUNBURY.

Sir, White Hall, 28th August, 1811.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Ryder to transmit to you the within Assignments of Two Hundred Male Convicts which have been Embarked on board the Ship Guildford in order to their being conveyed to New South Wales pursuant to their respective sentences; and I am to desire that you will lay the same before Lord Liverpool and move his Lordship to be pleased to forward the same to the Governor of that Colony.

I have, &c.,

J. BECKETT.

[Sub-enclosure.]

[A copy of the assignment of convicts is not available.]

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 14. per ship Clarkson; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 25th Sept., 1811.

25 Sept.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for the home department having stated to me that application had been made by The Lord Chief Baron in favor of Mark Smith and John Saunders, two Convicts tried before his Lordship at Hertford in August, 1810, and who have lately been sent to New South Wales in the Ship Guildford, I am to desire that at the expiration of Twelve Months a Pardon may be granted to these two Prisoners if you shall see no good reason to the Contrary.

Mitigation of sentences passed on Mark Smith and John Saunders.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

(Despatch marked "No. 1 in 1811," per ship Providence; acknowledged by Earl of Liverpool, 19th May, 1812.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 18th October, 1811.

1. Since my last Despatch to Your Lordship, dated the twenty-seventh of October, 1810, per the Brig, *Atalanta* (a Duplicate whereof accompanies the present), I have been honored with Your Lordship's several Letters, Dates as per Margin,* and the Various Papers respectively accompanying them. I have also the Honor to acknowledge the Receipt of several Letters from the Honorable Cecil Jenkinson and Robert Peel, Esq'r., the Under Secretaries of State, with their respective Enclosures, as Noted in the Margin.†

2. No direct Conveyance for England having offered since the Sailing of the *Atalanta* above alluded to, I have been of Course precluded from transmitting regular Despatches to Your Lordship with a detailed account of my Proceedings since that Period, which Circumstance renders it the more Incumbent on me to discharge that Duty to Your Lordship by embracing the present Opportunity.

3. I feel great satisfaction in being enabled to report to Your Lordship that this Colony is at present, and has been ever since I had the Honor of taking Charge of the Government, in a State of the Utmost Peace and tranquillity. The Subordinate Settlements of Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple, in Van Dieman's Land, and Norfolk Island, were in the same happy State of Peace and Quiet at the Date of the last Despatches received from the Commandants of those respective Places; and it is a Matter of high Gratification to me to be enabled to state to Your Lordship that the Country at large is in a progressive State of Improvement, and the People in General are making Considerable Progress in the Cultivation of their Lands, taking much greater Pleasure in honest Industry than heretofore, and becoming daily more temperate and more religious.

4. In the Concluding Paragraph of my former Despatch, dated the twenty-seventh of October, 1810, I informed your Lordship that it was my Intention to set out, soon after that date, on a Tour of Inspection to the Out-Settlements and interior Parts of the Colony, which have been hitherto but little explored, and, Consequently, very little known. In Pursuance of this Inten-

* 10th and 11th March, 12th, 15th and 25th June, 27th October, 6th and 21st November, 4th and 31st December, 1810.

† 24th Novr., 1809, and 9th June, 1810, from Honorable Cecil Jenkinson. 12th June, 1, 3, 4, 10 and 31st July; 20th and 31st Decr., 1810. 15th Jany., 18th Feby., 14th March and 17th April, 1811, from R. Peel, Esqre.

Despatches acknowledged.

Reasons for not transmitting reports.

General condition of the settlements.

Macquarie's tour of inspection.

tion, I set out from Sydney on the Sixth of November, taking with me the Acting Surveyor and some Good guides, and after a Very Satisfactory and Interesting Tour, which occupied thirty-Seven days, I returned hither on the thirteenth of December last. The Result of this tour, I trust, will not be unacceptable to Your Lordship; and I, therefore, take the Liberty of transmitting herewith, for Your Lordship's Information, a brief Summary of the Remarks and observations which I was led to make during My Progress thro' the Country, and the Measures I was hence induced to adopt for its Improvement and the Amelioration of the State of the Inhabitants, which Summary I issued under the Head of "General Orders"* on the fifteenth of December, 1810, immediately after My Return to Sydney. The various Plans therein recommended, and the Encouragements held out, I have Since Steadily Abided by, and endeavoured to impress their Usefulness on those to whom they particularly refer. The Several Townships Mentioned in those General Orders have been all marked out long since, and Horned Cattle and Sheep have been distributed among those Settlers who were deemed worthy of such Indulgence, or whose Circumstances required such Aid. Lands have been also located to a very considerable Number of Free and Emancipated Persons in Situations in the new Districts, where the Devastations of the River Hawkesbury and Nepean cannot possibly reach them. The high Forest Lands wherein these Townships are placed, affording to the Farmer the Chearful Prospect of good and plentiful Harvests, secure from the Calamity of the Floods, must add to the Internal Resources of the Colony, and at all times Insure a Sufficiency of Grain to meet the entire Consumption of the Inhabitants.

1811.
18 Oct.

Macquarie's
tour of
inspection.

Marking out
of townships.

5. In the Progress of my Tour I visited all the Inhabited Parts of the Colony, and penetrated that part of it known by the Name of "The Cow Pastures," where the Wild Cattle graze, to the Westward of the Nepean, to a Distance of not less than fifteen Miles from that River. This Soil I found generally very good, as well for Tillage as for Pasturage, and well watered. Here I saw Numerous Herds of the Wild Cattle, which appeared in Excellent Condition, ranging over this beautiful and extensive Forest in all Directions. I found them, however, in such Numerous Herds, and so very wild, that I conceive it utterly impossible to form anything like an accurate Estimate of their Numbers. However, taking into Consideration the great Number of the Herds which I fell in with in Various Directions, and totally apart from each other, I conceive their Aggregate Amount cannot be less than from four to five thousand within the Range of the "Cow Pastures" alone, and there is some Reason for believing

Visit to the
Cowpastures.

Report on the
wild cattle.

* Note 118.

1811.
18 Oct.

that Some of the Cattle have strayed from thence into Tracts of Country where they have not yet been traced by Europeans.

6. Fully impressed with the political Necessity for the preserving the Wild Cattle and facilitating their Increase, I beg to recommend in the Strongest Manner to Your Lordship that no more orders may be given to any Adventuring Free Settlers whom Your Lordship may think proper to permit to come out to this Colony for Lands to be located to them in any part of the Country to the Westward of the Nepean River. Mr. McArthur and Mr. Walter Davidson having Obtained orders from Home to that Effect, got Grants of large Extent in the "Cow Pastures" from Governor King, which they then took Possession of and Commenced Graziers in the immediate Vicinity of where the Government Wild Herds grazed. The Consequence has been that the Stock-Keepers and Shepherds belonging to those Gentlemen, availing themselves of their remote Situation and the Impossibility of Detection, Kill and destroy Numbers of the Wild Cattle. This Fact will, I trust, influence Your Lordship not to make any further Locations in that Range of Country, which is, in other Points of View, the less Necessary as there still remain large Tracts of good Land unappropriated on the Eastward of the Nepean, which, from local Situation, is better adapted to supply the Wants of the Colony, or of its present Population, than the other. The Lands called The Cow Pastures, if not Alienated to Individuals, but exclusively appropriated to the Use of the Wild Cattle belonging to the Government, I feel no Hesitation in saying will, in the Course of a very few Years, prove a Source of Considerable Wealth to the Government and Colony at large in the supplies they will afford in the Articles of Hides and Tallow; exclusive of the Quantities of Beef, which will be from thence turned into the Government Stores free of every Expense but that of Slaughtering and Curing, and which, in my opinion, will be fully adequate to the Victualling of all those Persons necessarily dependent on the Crown for Subsistence.

7. Here I beg to report to Your Lordship that I have totally abolished the Government Agricultural Establishment, it having been proved by the Experience of Several Years to be totally inadequate to its Object, and very expensive to Government. Those Convicts who had been employed in this useless Establishment are now much more beneficially employed in the Service of private Settlers, to whom I have assigned them.

8. The Assignment of Cattle which I have lately made from The Government Herds to the Old and Newly established Settlers have Considerably reduced their Numbers; but, notwithstanding this Diminution, the Horned Cattle belonging to Government in

Suggested prohibition of settlement west of Nepean river.

Cattle killed by Macarthur's stockmen and shepherds.

Value of the wild cattle.

Abolition of farming by government.

Report on the government herds.

the tame Herds are not fewer than three thousand Six hundred of all Descriptions; the preserving of these tame Herds I consider to be of the Utmost Importance, and, therefore, should, in my Opinion, be persevered in for Several Years to Come, as well for the Benefit of the Crown as for the great Assistance derived from them by the new Settlers, who seldom possess the Means of purchasing Cattle from other Individuals, who generally hold them, not only at high prices, but also demand prompt payment; whilst, on the other Hand, the Settlers by purchasing from Government at a moderate Price, and on a liberal Credit, are enabled to acquire Herds and Wealth to themselves, and to pay Government at the end of Eighteen Months or two Years, either in Money or in kind, as may best suit their Convenience. The Expence of this Establishment being also but trifling, can never be Considered a Sufficient Inducement to abolish it, the good Effects of which are alike felt by the Government and by the People in General, and which has already been the Means of diffusing Herds over the Extent of the Colony, and of raising the humble and industrious Settlers to Comfort and Independence.

1811.
18 Oct.

Report on the
government
herds.

9. I do myself the Honor to transmit to Your Lordship herewith Copies of the Accounts Current between the Acting Commissary here and the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, made up from the thirtieth of September, 1810 (the Date of those already transmitted), to the thirtieth of September last, from which Accounts Your Lordship will have a View of the whole Expences of the Colony for the last twelve Months, and will perceive the Number and Amount of the Bills which I have found it necessary to Sanction being drawn by the Acting Commissary on the Lords of the Treasury to Cover those Expences. I sincerely regret that they should have arisen to so large a Sum; but I can with Confidence assure Your Lordship that no expences have been incurred which could have been possibly avoided; and I have peculiar Satisfaction, whilst on the Subject of *Expenditure*, to inform Your Lordship that at this time the Quantity of dry Provisions in Store, and already paid for, is fully Nine Months' Supply for the Victualling of all those Persons who are Necessarily supported by Government; a large Quantity of Salt or Wet Provisions is also in the Government Stores, and all the Subordinate Settlements have been tolerably well supplied with both Wet and dry Provisions from hence; and I have further to claim Your Lordship's Attention to the Circumstance that all the Expences of the Subordinate Settlements of Hobart Town, Port Dalrymple, and Norfolk Island are now blended with and included in the General Account Current herewith transmitted. Adverting to these Circumstances, and to the Consideration of my having been

Accounts
current of the
commissary.

Provisions
in store.

Expences of
subordinate
settlements.

obliged to purchase large Quantities of Slops for the Clothing of the Convicts, and Various Articles of Stores and Materials, at a price far exceeding that of regular Government Stores, in order to the Carrying on the Public Works essentially Necessary to have compleated, I entertain the fullest Assurance that Your Lordship will not deem those Expences, under the Circumstances I have stated, by any Means Unreasonable or unnecessarily Incurred.

10. In the 10th Paragraph of my Despatch, dated the twenty-Seventh of October, 1810, I communicated to Your Lordship My Intention of liquidating the Claims of the Norfolk Island Settlers on this Government; and I have now the Satisfaction to inform You that I have liquidated almost the whole of those Claims, according to a Plan which I then Submitted to Your Lordship, namely, by paying two-thirds of the Claims in Money and the remaining third part in Cattle, and there now remain only a very few Claims unadjusted, those Yet unpaid remaining so in Consequence of Doubts respecting their being fair or just. The Amount of Sums paid off on this Account has been in Money Four thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-Eight pounds two Shillings and Seven pence Sterling, for which Expenditure I now do myself the Honor to transmit Your Lordship The Account Current; the Acting-Commissary will forward by this Opportunity to the Lords of the Treasury the Whole of the Corresponding Vouchers and Receipts for the Claims of the Norfolk Island Settlers, in Explanation of the Accompanying Accounts Current.

11. I have not heretofore had it in my power to extend the Measure of Assistance in Government Men to the Norfolk Settlers who removed some time since to the Derwent, to which, by the Tenor of Mr. Secretary Windham's Instructions* to the Governor of this Colony, they were entitled, in Consequence Whereof they have been and Still continue very Importunate. The Demand for Male Convicts at Head Quarters and the Surrounding Districts having Necessarily Embraced all the Supplies of Men which have Arrived during My Government, I have not been enabled to extend Assistance in that Way to the Norfolk Settlers at the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, except on one Occasion, when I sent Sixty of those who arrived by the Ship Anne, in February, 1810. It is, however, a great Hardship on those transplanted Settlers to be Obligated to remain so long without the Assistance of such Number of Male Convicts as they were, under Mr. Secretary Windham's Letter, entitled to receive, and to have Victualled for a certain time from the King's Stores. In Consideration of this Circumstance, I, therefore, respectfully submit to Your Lordship that the first Ship to be despatched from England with

1811.
18 Oct.
Explanation of
expenditure.

Liquidation
of claims of
settlers removed
from Norfolk
Island.

Insufficiency
of convict
labour.

* Note 119.

Male Convicts shall be directed to touch at the Derwent in Van Dieman's Land, and there disembark the entire Number of Convicts which may be on board, for the Use of that Settlement and of Port Dalrymple, and more especially for the Benefit of the Norfolk Settlers in those places, to whom the Engagement of Government has been so long pledged, and I conceive that it will require nearly two Hundred Convicts to satisfy their Claims in that Way. Mechanics of all Descriptions, and Labourers to Carry on the Necessary Public Works of Government, are also much required at those two Settlements. I hope Your Lordship will see the Necessity for landing One Ship's Convicts at the Derwent for the purposes above Mentioned, and that You will give Directions to that Effect. Convicts being thus landed in Van Dieman's Land direct from England will be the Means of Saving a Serious Expence which must otherwise be necessarily incurred by the hiring of Vessels to carry them from hence, together with their Slops, Baggage, &c., and additional Risk. For the same Reasons, I beg leave to recommend strongly to Your Lordship that a Ship with female Convicts should be instructed to Stop and Land them at the Derwent for the Benefit of that Settlement and of Port Dalrymple, to which the Proportion assigned for its Accommodation might be sent either Overland or by Sea.

1811.
18 Oct.

Convicts to be
sent to Hobart.

12. Anxious to make myself intimately acquainted with every part of the Colony and its Dependencies over which I have the Honor to govern, I have taken the Resolution to proceed on a Tour of Inspection to the Settlements in Van Dieman's Land, and purpose Sailing for thence about the latter End of the present Month on board the Government Colonial Vessel, Lady Nelson. I mean to proceed, in the first instance, direct to the Derwent and from thence Overland to Port Dalrymple, and shall give Instructions for the Lady Nelson to Coast round from the Derwent, so as to receive me when I shall be ready to re-embark at Port Dalrymple. I mean to View and Examine Accurately as much of the Country at and near those Settlements as I possibly Can, Surveying their Harbors and Rivers, and enquiring into the Nature of the Soils and Woods of those Places, and into the general Capabilities of the Country at large. I trust I shall be enabled to Execute All this, and to make such local Arrangements, and point out Such Improvements, as appear Necessary for the better Government of those Dependencies, and return hither again within two Months from the Date of my Departure. The Observations which I shall be enabled to make in the Course of this Tour thro' Van Dieman's Land, and its general Result, I shall do myself the Honor to Communicate by an early opportunity to Your Lordship.

Macquarie's
intended visit
to Tasmania.

1811.
18 Oct.

Inquiries to be
made *re* the
purchase of
Sladden's house.

13. On My Arrival at the Derwent I shall have an Opportunity of making Enquiries respecting the Bill for Eight Hundred Pounds which was drawn by order of the late Lieutenant-Governor Collins in favor of Captain Sladden, of the Royal Marines, on the Lords of the Treasury, and shall report the Result of my Enquiries thereon to Your Lordship, agreeably to the orders Conveyed to me in Mr. Peel's Letter, dated the fifteenth January last.

Contract for
erecting a new
general hospital
at Sydney.

14. Previous to the present time I have not had an Opportunity of Reporting to Your Lordship that, finding it Absolutely Necessary to build a General Hospital, the old one being in so wretched a State of Decay as to threaten tumbling down, and being also inadequate in Size to the increased Population of this Place, I received Proposals for building one by Contract,* and the Terms offered by Messieurs Wentworth, Blaxcell, and Riley appearing highly advantageous, I have now the Honor to inform You that I have Sanctioned a Contract being entered into between the Acting Commissary and those Gentlemen for their Erecting a General Hospital at Sydney, on Terms and Conditions which I have deemed highly advantageous to Government. The Building is to be elegant and Commodious, and sufficiently large to accommodate, comfortably, at least Two Hundred Sick persons, and is also to comprehend Suitable Quarters for all the Medical Officers who may be required at Sydney. I do myself the Honor to transmit herewith, for Your Lordship's Inspection and Approval, a Copy of the Contract entered into with those Gentlemen, accompanied with the Elevation and Ground Plan of the whole. The Terms of the Contract having appeared to me so very advantageous, and the Necessity for a New Building of this kind so imperious that I flatter Myself the Measure I have adopted will meet Your Lordship's fullest concurrence and approbation; on Perusal of the Contract itself, Your Lordship will perceive that a Spacious, Elegant, and indispensably Necessary Public Building will be Erected, without any Tax proportional to its Magnitude being laid on the Government. The Oxen given for Slaughter to the Contractors forming almost the entire of the Expence that Government will be at for its Erection. The Contractors have engaged to perform the Whole Work in the Course of three Years, and in Remuneration or Payment for said Building, their Contract entitles them to the Exclusive Privilege of purchasing Spirits within the Same Period to the Amount of forty-five thousand Gallons at the Government Price, No other Spirits being permitted within that time to be Imported into the Colony by private Individuals, whilst Government relinquishes no Part of *its* Right to Import such Quantities as may be required

* Note 120.

for its own Special Purposes, and for the Accommodation of the Civil and Military Officers in the Service of Government. The Duty on the Import of Spirits, which was only Eighteen-pence per Gallon on My Assuming this Government, I have encreased to three Shillings; and the Contractors for the Hospital have to pay this Duty upon the Quantity allowed them in payment for the Building. My sole object and Ambition in Sanctioning this Contract having been to procure expeditiously, and Cheaply executed, a Building which the Circumstances of the Country demanded, will, I trust, induce Your Lordship's Approbation of the Terms themselves. Your Lordship will perceive, from the Inspection of the Ground Plan and Elevation of the Building, that it is to be Erected on a large Scale. The Site is well chosen, being on an airy and Elevated Situation, whereby it is rendered a Conspicuous and handsome Object to behold; the Situation is in the Eastern Extremity of the Town, open to the Sea Breeze, and fronting towards Port Jackson. The Building is now in Progress, and will, I trust, be finished in less than two Years from the present time.

1811.
18 Oct.

Contract for erecting a new general hospital at Sydney.

15. At the time of My first taking Charge of this Government, I found the Police of the Town of Sydney very defective and totally inadequate to the preserving of Peace and good Order in this populous and extensive Town. Conceiving that a good and effective System of Police was an object of very important Consideration, I early turned my Thoughts to that Subject, and framed such a Code of Police Regulations as I conceived would fully Meet the Objects in View, namely, the preserving Peace and good order in the Streets, and the protecting the Persons and Property of the Inhabitants from the Attacks and Plunder of the Midnight Ruffian and Thief. This Code of Regulations I published and Carried into Effect by establishing them on the first of January last, and I have now the Honor to transmit it herewith for Your Lordship's Perusal and Approval. It gives me much Satisfaction to be enabled to add that those Regulations have been productive of the happiest Effects, and have answered all the purposes for which they were framed, in a Manner far beyond my most Sanguine Expectations; for I may here observe that the Regularity and Efficiency of the present System is not surpassed by that of any City in Europe. Previous to this Police Establishment, our Streets frequently exhibited the most disgraceful Scenes of Rioting, Drunkenness, and Excesses of every kind, and each Morning brought to light the History of Thefts, Burglaries, and Depredations which had been Committed the Night before. Happily, such Occurrences are now almost totally suppressed, and when an Occasional Plunder does take place,

Re-organisation of the police at Sydney.

Effect of the regulations.

1811.
18 Oct.

Wentworth
appointed
superintendent
of police.

such is the Vigilance of the Police that Justice speedily overtakes the Delinquent. At the Head of this Establishment, under the Appellation of Superintendent of the Police at Sydney, I have appointed Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth, the present Acting Principal Surgeon, whose long Residence in this Country gave him so full a Knowledge of the Persons and Characters of the Inhabitants as rendered him particularly well qualified for the Situation, and he, in the Most liberal Manner, proposed to perform the Duties of it free of all Remuneration. The Appointment of this Gentleman, I am happy to say, has been very fortunate, he being Indefatigable in his Exertions and Assiduity, Whereby he has Merited my fullest Approbation and that of the Public. As the Duties of this Appointment Necessarily occupy a very Considerable Portion of Mr. Wentworth's time, I respectfully Submit to Your Lordship's Consideration that a Salary should be annexed to it of at least two Hundred pounds p. Annum, which Salary can be paid from the Colonial Resources in the Police Fund, should this Measure receive Your Lordship's Approbation.

Salary
proposed for
superintendent.

Establishment
of new markets
and regulations
for their
management.

16. The Public Market, formerly held in Sydney, having been under very bad Regulations, Whereby the Inhabitants were exposed to much Inconvenience and Imposition, I some time since framed a new Code of Regulations for the better Management of it, and the prevention of Impositions therein; and at the same time I chose a Situation, at once Central and Commodious for the Inhabitants, for the Site of the Market Place,* the old Market Place having been, both in Size and Situation, inadequate and inconvenient, and on the twenty-fifth day of last October the new Regulations and Market Place were established. The Consequence of this Establishment has been that the Market is now plentifully supplied with the Various Produce of the Country, whereby the Inhabitants are well accommodated on reasonable Terms, the Competition amongst the Settlers naturally bringing the price to its fair Level. I have the Honor now to transmit, for Your Lordship's Notice and Approval, a Copy of the Market Regulations here alluded to.

Public road
from Sydney
to the
Hawkesbury.

17. In the Seventh Paragraph of My Despatch, dated the twenty-seventh of October, 1810, I informed Your Lordship that I had it in Contemplation to form a regular Public Road between the Town of Sydney and the River Hawkesbury, leading thro' the Town of Parramatta, and the intermediate inhabited Parts of the Country, the Whole being a distance of nearly forty Miles. I have now the Honor to inform Your Lordship that this Road was completed, so far as the town of Parramatta, being a distance of Sixteen Miles, and opened as a Turnpike Road on the tenth of April last, two Toll Bars† having been previously erected

thereon, under the usual Regulations which were published by Proclamation on the thirtieth of last March, a Copy of which I now transmit for Your Lordship's Inspection and Approbation. The Road, so far as is yet finished, is a remarkably good one, and proves a very material accommodation and Benefit, both to the Inhabitants of Sydney and Parramatta, and to those of All the Surrounding Country, who were nearly secluded from All Intercourse by the almost impassable State of the old Road; the Continuation of this Line of Road from Parramatta to Windsor (the New Name which I have recently given to the principal Settlement on the Banks of the Hawkesbury) is now in Considerable Forwardness, and will be finished, I expect, in the Course of four or five Months from the present time. When completed, I mean to establish it as a Turnpike Road in the same Manner as I have already opened the Road between this Place and Parramatta. The Advantages to the Country at large from this ready Communication will be felt full as sensibly as they have been on the Line already opened, the old Road having been, if possible, worse than that between Sydney and Parramatta. The Rate of Toll established on the Parramatta Road has been on so moderate a Scale that no Murmur or Complaint has ever been raised against it, the people feeling much pleased and happy with the Accommodation thus afforded them, and the Facility with which they can now travel on foot or on horseback, in Carts or Carriages, from one part of the Country to another. When the Road to Windsor shall be finished, I purpose Commencing a Similar Road from Sydney to the New Town of Liverpool, being a Distance of about twenty Miles. In the Vicinity of this latter Town I have lately made a very Considerable Number of Grants of Land to Small Settlers, who prove very industrious, and I trust will be highly beneficial to the Country by the Clearing and Cultivating Forest Lands.

18. The Expence attending the Construction of these public Roads, which has been very considerable, has been paid out of the Colonial Police Fund; and this Fund arises principally from the Duty of three Shillings per Gallon which I have laid on all Spirits Imported into this Country. This Advance from the Police Fund may be properly Considered as a Loan from it, for it is to be repaid by the Amount of Tolls levied at the Turnpike Gates, after deducting the Salaries paid to the Gate Keepers, &c., which is regularly paid into the Hands of the Treasurer of the Police Fund, and is so considerable as not only to pay the Interest of the Money so advanced, but also to leave a considerable Surplus for the Reduction of the Principal itself.

19. I have the pleasure to report to Your Lordship the Safe Arrival at this Port of the four undermentioned Ships, Carrying

1811.
18 Oct.

Road from
Sydney to
Parramatta.

Road from
Parramatta
to Windsor.

Public
appreciation
of the roads.

Road to be
made from
Sydney to
Liverpool.

Roads paid for
by loans from
the police fund.

1811.
18 Oct.

Male and Female Convicts from Great Britain and Ireland, since the Date of my Despatch of the twenty-seventh of October, 1810:—

Arrival of the
ship Indian.

(1.) The Ship Indian, Mr. Andrew Barclay* Commander, arrived from England on the Sixteenth of December, having on board a Subaltern Officer and thirty Soldiers of the 73rd Regiment as a Guard, and one Hundred and Ninety-two Male Convicts. Seven Convicts died of Disease, and one was accidentally drowned on the passage, the total Number Embarked having been two Hundred Convicts.

Arrival of the
ship Providence.

(2.) The ship Providence, Mr. Andrew Barclay* Commander, arrived from Ireland on the Second of July last, having on board Major Geils, two Subaltern Officers, and thirty-six Soldiers of the 73rd Regiment, as a Guard, and one Hundred and thirty-six Male and thirty-Eight female Convicts—one female Convict died on the Passage.

Arrival of the
ship Admiral
Gambier.

(3.) The Ship Admiral Gambier, Mr. Edward Sindrey Commander, arrived from England on the twenty-Ninth of September last, having on board two Subaltern Officers and thirty-two Soldiers of the 73rd Regiment as a Guard, and One Hundred and Ninety-Seven Male Convicts—the original Number embarked having been two Hundred, three of whom died on the Passage.

Arrival of the
ship Friends.

(4.) The ship Friends, Mr. Jas. Ralph, Commander, arrived from England on the tenth instant, having on board one Hundred female Convicts, which was the entire Number originally embarked on board that Vessel, and Carrying some Provisions and Stores for Gov'tment.

Muster of
convicts taken
on arrival.

I have here to inform Your Lordship that I have, on all Arrivals of Convict Ships, Ordered a Muster to be immediately taken of the Convicts on Ship-board by My Secretary and the Acting-Commissary, and I afterwards take a Muster of them myself so soon as landed, in order to ascertain the Manner they have been treated during the Voyage, and Whether they have any Complaints to prefer against the Commander or Surgeon of the Ship in which they came. By the previous Muster I also acquire a Knowledge of the Trades or Professions of the Convicts, which enables me to appropriate them Afterwards in the most advantageous Way for Government, and at the same time most easy for themselves. I have much Satisfaction in reporting to Your Lordship that the Convicts arrived by these four Ships were in general in good Health, having been well treated on board, and had no Complaints to Make Against either the Commanders or the Surgeons. The Male Convicts arrived in those Ships proved a very Seasonable and acceptable Supply for the Colony. The Settlers in general having been in great Want of Labourers to Carry on their Agricultural and grazing Concerns.

* Note 123.

20. I herewith do Myself the Honor to transmit for Your Lordship's Information the following Returns and Reports, Namely:—

1811.
18 Oct.

Returns and reports transmitted.

(1.) A General Muster and Return of the Free Settlers and Convicts taken in February, 1811.

(2.) A General Statement of the Colony and of the Stock and Land under Cultivation.

(3.) A Return of Persons holding Civil and Military Offices under Government.

(4.) A Statement and Return of the Provisions now remaining in His Majesty's Stores.

(5.) A Demand and Return of Slops, Provisions, and Stores required for the Use of the Colony.

(6.) The Reports of the Naval Officer of the Arrivals and Departures of Ships and Vessels from the first of April, 1810, to the thirtieth of September, 1811, Inclusive.

(7.) Returns of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, from the first of January to the thirtieth of September, 1811.

(8.) Reports of Prisoners tried by the Criminal Court at Sydney, from the twelfth March, 1810, to the twelfth of October instant, inclusive.

(9.) Returns of Absolute and Conditional Pardons granted to Male and female Convicts from the first of January, 1810, to the fourteenth of October instant.

(10.) Return of Grants of Land and Leases made from the first of January, 1810, to the seventeenth of October, instant.

(11.) A Demand for Certain Tools or Implements required for the Use of the Government Manufactory at Parramatta, which being Absolutely Necessary, it is respectfully requested that they may be sent hither by the earliest opportunity.

(12.) A Demand for Certain Standard Scales, Weights, and Measures much required for the Use of the Public Market at Sydney, and which it is requested may also be sent out by the earliest opportunity.

21. I omitted in my former Despatch to report to Your Lordship that I had reinstated Mr. Leonard Fosbrook in the Situation of Deputy Commissary at the Settlement of Hobart Town, soon after the Decease of the late Lieutenant-Governor Collins. Mr. Fosbrooke, in Consequence of some dispute with the Lieutenant-Governor, had resigned that appointment; but on the Death of Lieutenant-Governor Collins, he applied to me to reinstate him, and as no reasonable objection appeared thereto, I reinstated him on the Ninth of June, 1810, and I have to hope that this Measure will meet Your Lordship's Approval.

Reinstatement of Fosbrook as dep. commissary at Hobart.

1811.
18 Oct.

Macquarie's
refusal of
sanction for
expenditure by
Lord and Collins
at Hobart.

22. I transmit herewith the Copy of a Letter which I addressed to Your Lordship, under date the twelfth of June last, and Committed to the Hands of Lieutenant Edward Lord, of the Royal Marines, who sailed from hence for England in the Ship *New Zealand*, on the twenty-Sixth day of September last; to this Letter I beg leave to refer Your Lordship on the Subject of that Officer's Public Accounts during the Period of his own Command of the Settlement of Hobart Town, and for some time previous to the Death of Lieutenant-Governor Collins; to both those Accounts I declined giving My Sanction, or taking any Responsibility on Myself for their Payment; but under the Circumstances of the Case I instructed Lieutenant Lord to draw Bills himself on the Lords of the Treasury for the Amount of the Expences incurred at that Settlement, and for which he should be held personally responsible, and he has accordingly drawn those Bills.

Lord's
indebtedness
for stores issued
for his private
use.

23. Some time after Lieutenant Lord arrived here from Hobart Town, I received a Letter from Captain Murray, the Commandant at that Settlement, which enclosed to me an Account of sundry articles furnished to Lieutenant Lord from the King's Stores for *his own private Use*, and certified by the Deputy Commissary. This Account Lieutenant Lord Neglected to discharge previous to his leaving Hobart Town, and I therefore directed the Acting Commissary here (Mr. Broughton) to demand Payment of it from Lieutenant Lord, it being of a private Nature and totally unconnected with his public Accounts whilst in the Command of that Settlement. Instead, however, of paying this Account, when thus Called on, he wrote some very petulant and impertinent Letters, which he addressed, not to the Commissary, who had written to him by my Direction, but immediately to myself. I did not, however, resort to any harsh Measure in Consequence of his very improper Conduct, lest my doing so should have prevented his Return to England at that time, when a good opportunity awaited him; but I conceive it my Duty to submit for Your Lordship's consideration Copies of the Correspondence above alluded to, together with the Copy of the Account itself, which enumerates the Articles drawn from His Majesty's Stores at Hobart Town by Lieutenant Lord for his own private Use and for which he still remains Indebted to the Crown, and submitting to Your Lordship's Consideration the Propriety of Lieutenant Lord's being called upon for payment of it by Your Lordship's Authority on his Arrival in England.

Death of George
Mealmaker.

24. Having made particular Enquiry respecting the Death of George Mealmaker, agreeable to the Orders Conveyed to me in Mr. Peel's Letter dated the fourth of July, 1810, I have now to

inform Your Lordship that that person died at Parramatta in this Colony in March, 1808, as will appear by the accompanying Report made to me by the Principal Superintendent of Convicts which I transmit herewith for the Information of the Family of the deceased.

1811.
18 Oct.

Death of George
Mealmaker.

25. I have also, agreeably to the Instructions Conveyed to me in Your Lordship's Letter of the fifteenth of June, 1810, made Enquiry into the Circumstances of Abraham Dalton's having received an Absolute Pardon, immediately on his Arrival here as a Convict per the Ship Admiral Gambier in 1808, and of his having returned to England by the same Vessel which Carried him hither, and I have now the Honor to report to Your Lordship that Abraham Dalton did Actually receive an absolute Pardon very soon after his Arrival in this Colony from the late Lieutenant Governor Paterson who then Administered the Government of this Country in Consequence of the Suspension of Governor Bligh, who was then at the Derwent, and Dalton was permitted by Lieutenant Governor Paterson to return to England in the same Vessel (the Admiral Gambier) by which he had so lately arrived. His Pardon was not registered in the Official Books here, whereby I have it not in my power to send Your Lordship a copy of it. I herewith transmit for Your Lordship's further Information the Report made to me by the Principal Superintendent of Convicts on the Subject of the foregoing Pardon which had been so injudiciously and improperly granted.

Circumstances
of pardon
issued to
Abraham
Dalton.

26. I do myself the Honor to transmit to Your Lordship a Memorial from Thomas Arndell, Esquire, some time ago, Senior Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, from whence it would appear that he had been permitted to retire and settle in this Colony on a Pension allowed him by Government in Consideration of his long Services and bodily Infirmities. Mr. Arndell continued to receive this Pension for several Years, but for some Reason, totally unknown to him, it was at length discontinued, and his Agent at home could never recover it for him. Mr. Arndell now solicits the Renewal of it, and I most strongly recommend the Prayer of his Memorial to Your Lordship's indulgent and favourable Consideration. This Gentleman is now far advanced in Years, and has a Wife and a Numerous Family of Children to provide for, whom he has brought up and educated in a most respectable way, but his Means of Support, arising altogether from the Produce of his Farm, are very inadequate to this object. I beg to assure Your Lordship that in point of Character he is an honest good Man, and a very loyal Subject, and I conceive in every Point of View fully deserving the Indulgence he now Solicits.

Memorial of
Arndell
soliciting a
continuance of
his pension.

1811.
18 Oct.

Memorial of
Nichols
soliciting an
increase of
salary.

27. I also take the Liberty to transmit for Your Lordship's favorable Consideration A Memorial presented to me by Mr. Isaac Nichols, Principal Superintendant of Convicts, soliciting an Augmentation of his Salary, the present one of Seventy-five pounds per Annum being very inadequate to his support and Maintenance in that responsible Situation. I therefore beg Leave to recommend the Prayer of Mr. Nichols's Memorial to Your Lordship's Notice and indulgent Consideration for such Augmentation to be made to his present Salary as Your Lordship may deem suitable; the Duties he has to perform are various and arduous, requiring great assiduity and personal Exertion; all which Circumstances induce Me to recommend that his Salary May be Augmented to at least One Hundred Pounds per Annum.

Memorial of
Inch soliciting
a passage for
his mother to
the colony.

28. Joseph Inch, a free Man, residing at present in Sydney, and who bears a very good Character for Honesty, Sobriety, and Industry, being extremely desirous to obtain Your Lordship's Permission for his Mother, now resident in London, to come out to him in this Country in one of the Convict Transport Ships, and having addressed a Memorial to me to this Effect, I take the liberty to transmit that Memorial herewith for Your Lordship's Notice, and I have to request that the favor he therein solicits, founded as it is in filial Duty and Attachment, may be granted him.

Informal
pardons granted
by Macquarie.

29. I am much Concerned to be under the Necessity of reporting to Your Lordship that I have lately, thro' Inadvertency, fallen into an Error by the Extension of His Majesty's Royal Mercy to two Culprits who were tried some time ago by the Criminal Court here and Convicted of Murder, in each of which Cases, certain favorable Circumstances having appeared in behalf of the Culprits, I was induced to grant them Conditional Pardons, or, in other Words, to remit the Infliction of the Sentence of Death on the Express Condition that they should remain Convicts for Life in this Territory, and be kept during their Lives at hard labour. On a Reference lately had to my Commission as Governor-in-Chief of this territory, I found that the power of extending Pardons to persons convicted of Murder had not been delegated to me, and that I only had the Power to *respite* until His Majesty's Pleasure should be known. Having thus overstepped the Bounds of My Authority, and trenched on Royal Prerogative, I must now solicit your Lordship to have the goodness to state this awkward occurrence to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and to intreat that His Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to confirm and renew the Conditional Pardons which I have thus granted to the two Culprits, John Shea and Thomas Clough. I transmit herewith for Your Lordship's Consideration the Counterparts of the Conditional Par-

dons themselves, and trust that Your Lordship will be kindly pleased to express My Sorrow to His Royal Highness for having fallen into so great a Mistake.

1811.
18 Oct.

30. The rapid Increase of the Population in this Colony within the last few Years, and the very Considerable Degree of Importance it has acquired by the Arrival of several free and respectable Settlers with their Families from England who have Come hither to Establish themselves in the farming Line, or as Merchants, have frequently suggested to My Mind the Propriety and Sound Policy of revising and amending the present Code of Civil and Criminal Law which was originally Established for the Government of this Territory on the first Formation of a British Colony on the Eastern Coast of New Holland under Governor Philip in the Year 1788.

Necessity for alteration of the charter of justice.

31. On the Subject of the Civil and Criminal Courts above-mentioned, I have had Several Serious Conversations and discussions with Mr. Bent, the Judge-Advocate, in whose sound Sense and professional Knowledge I have the fullest Confidence; and I am happy to add that his Opinion perfectly Coincides with mine, that in the greatly changed and highly improved State of the Colony at the present day, both in regard to its increased Population and its increasing Resources, it is highly expedient and Necessary that the present Code of Civil and Criminal Law which is Acted upon should undergo an Investigation and Revision at home for the better Government of this Territory.

Proposed revision of the code of civil and criminal law.

32. On the foregoing Grounds, I take the Liberty of Submitting for Your Lordship's Consideration the following Sketch of the Alterations proposed to be made in the Judicial Department of this Colony; and at the same time I beg to refer Your Lordship to a Letter* which Mr. Bent has promised to address to Your Lordship by the present opportunity on this very important and Interesting Subject, wherein he purposes entering into a Minute Detail for Your Lordship's more complete Information. If the Sketch† I now take the Liberty to submit to Your Lordship should prove Worthy of Your Notice, and be deemed worthy of being Acted Upon when the Subject shall be taken into Serious Consideration by His Majesty's Ministers, I shall feel highly gratified in having proposed an Alteration which His Majesty's Ministers shall approve.

Report by judge-advocate Bent.

Proposed alterations.

Criminal Department.

(1.) That Trial by Jury (as it prevails in England) should be established in this Colony.

The criminal court.
Trial by jury.

(2.) That Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery should be held Quarterly by Virtue of Commissions issued by the Governor under the Seal of the Territory.

Quarter sessions.

* Note 124. † Note 125.

(3.) That a person should be sent out from England (an Attorney if possible) in the Character of Clerk of the Peace, whose Duty it should be to draw up all Indictments of a public Nature, to attend the Sessions, to preserve All Records, &c., of a Criminal Nature, to receive Fines, to make out Precepts for the Appointment of Magistrates, to arraign Prisoners, and to record Verdicts, &c., &c., &c.

(4.) That the Sessions should be held by the Judge.

(5.) That the Court should Consist of a Judge, a grand Jury, a petty Jury, a Provost-Marshal or Sheriff, a Clerk of the Peace, two Barristers, two Attorneys, a Crier, and a Court Keeper.

(6.) That the Judge should have all such Powers as are Usually granted.

Civil Department—Law Side.

(1.) That in this Department there be also Trial by Jury.

(2.) That the Court shall meet at Certain regular Terms for the Trial of Causes, and also for the Hearing of Arguments in Cases where Special Verdicts may have been found, or where special Cases may have been reserved for the opinion of the Court.

(3.) That for the present the Judges of this Court should Consist of the Judge of the Colony, who shall be President, and two Magistrates, to sit by regular Rotation.

(4.) That the Practice of the Court shall be, as nearly as Circumstances will allow, governed by the Practice of the Court of King's Bench.

(5.) That the Court shall consist of the Judges, Jury, Provost-Marshal or Sheriff, one Registrar or Prothonotary to enter and keep the Records, &c., two Barristers, two Attornies, a Crier, and a Court Keeper.

Civil Department—Equity Side.

(1.) That the same Judges shall sit also as a Court of Equity, hearing and deciding Causes by Bill and Answer, and by Petition, according to the Rules of the Court of Chancery.

(2.) That there should be a Master, to whom Accounts might be referred, a Registrar, two Barristers, two Solicitors, a Crier, and a Court Keeper.

(3.) That the Fees in all the Courts should be regulated by those taken in India, or in other His Majesty's Colonies.

(4.) That the Judge of the Colony should act as ordinary in granting Probates of Wills, Letters of Administration, &c.

The same two Barristers and Attornies might practice in all the Courts; one of the Barristers might be King's Advocate, one of the Attornies King's Proctor; the same Person might hold

1811.
18 Oct.

Appointment
of a clerk
of the peace.

A judge to
preside.
Constitution
of the court.

Powers of
the judge.

The civil court.

Trial by jury.
Sittings of the
court.

Members of
the court.

Practice of
the court.

Constitution
of the court.

Equity court.

Officers of
the court.

Fees to be
levied.

Probate
jurisdiction.

the Situations of Clerk of the Peace, Registrar of the Civil Courts, Master in Equity, and Registrar of the Court of Admiralty.

1811.
18 Oct.

The only Persons I conceive necessary to be sent from England would be:—

Officers of the court to be sent from England.

	Salary per Annum.
1. A Judge	£1,500
2. A Barrister (King's Advocate)	500
3. One other Barrister	No Salary.
4. An Attorney (King's Proctor)	300
5. One other Attorney, without Salary, who might act as Public Notary.	
6. One Person as Clerk of the Peace	500

33. In case a Plan formed on the foregoing Basis should be adopted, appeals to the Governor might possibly be then dispensed with; but it might even in that Case be advisable to Authorize appeals to His Majesty-in-Council in all Cases where the Verdict of the Court should be for a Sum exceeding Six Thousand Pounds. At present appeals are allowed to be made to His Majesty-in-Council in all Cases where the Verdict of the Court is for a Sum exceeding three Hundred Pounds Sterling—A Circumstance which, Considering the Natural Tendency of the People of this Country to Litigation, is attended with the most ruinous and distressing Consequences to the honest Creditor, who is thus, by the very Laws which should secure his property, withheld from it during the tedious Process of an Appeal to the King-in-Council, which can seldom be brought to a final Issue in less than three Years.

Appeals to the privy council.

34. In the Event of the Adoption of the Plan now proposed for the Improvement of the Judicial Department of this Colony, I respectfully take the Liberty to recommend Mr. Bent, the present Judge-Advocate, for the Appointment of Judge, with a Salary of not less than Fifteen Hundred pounds per Annum, which will not be more than Adequate to his laborious and extensive Duties, and to the Support of the high and dignified Rank he will Necessarily have to maintain. So far as I am Capable of forming a due Estimate of the Necessary Qualifications, I do not know any Man more suitably qualified to Preside at the Head of the Judicial Department of this Colony than Mr. Bent, who has most happily blended the mildest and gentlest Disposition with the most Conciliating Manners, great good Sense, and accurate legal Knowledge.

Judge-advocate Bent recommended for appointment as judge.

35. I presume Your Lordship is aware that there is no distinct Patent for the holding Courts of Civil or Criminal Jurisdiction at the Settlements of Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple in Van Dieman's Land, and in Consequence thereof All Civil and Criminal Cases arising there must be brought before the Courts here, which is a Distance of not less than Seven Hundred Miles

Absence of local courts at Hobart and Port Dalrymple.

1811.
18 Oct.

from either of those Settlements. This will naturally appear to Your Lordship a very great Inconvenience and a most serious Grievance to the Inhabitants of those Settlements, as their being obliged to resort to the Courts of Justice at Sydney must be attended with very heavy Expence, great Loss of time, and no inconsiderable Degree of personal Risk. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that a Separate Patent should be granted for Van Dieman's Land, authorising the Holding of Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction at the principal Settlement of Hobart Town, in the same Manner as they are now held at Sydney for the Whole Territory of New South Wales. Should Your Lordship approve of such an Establishment at Van Dieman's Land, and obtain a Patent to that Effect, I beg to suggest that it would be necessary to send thither a well-qualified Lawyer to act as Judge-Advocate, in the Room of the present Acting one, Mr. Bates, who should be recalled, being totally unqualified from his Want of Legal Information, to fill so respectable and important a Situation.

A separate
charter of
justice required
for Tasmania.

Completion
of barracks.

36. I have the Honor to inform Your Lordship that a new Range of Barracks for the Accommodation of the Troops was completed in the latter part of the last Year; and as I deemed it indispensibly Necessary that All the Military Barracks and the Numerous Government Buildings Occupied by the Civil Officers should be under the Superintendance and Direction of some particular Officer, I have appointed Captain Archibald John Maclaine, of the 73rd Regiment, to Act as Barrack-Master, with a Salary of ten Shillings per diem, from the first day of January last, and I have to solicit Your Lordship's Approval of an Appointment here indispensibly Necessary.

Appointment
of a barrack
master.

Prospects of
the harvest.

37. I feel most sincere Pleasure in Communicating to Your Lordship that the very favorable Appearance at present of the Crops throughout this Country, and particularly of the Wheat, gives the most satisfactory Promise of an abundant Harvest; and should the Country be so fortunate this Season as to Escape the fatal Effects of the Inundations of the Rivers Hawkesbury and Nepean, the ensuing Harvest will probably supply a Sufficiency of Grain for the entire Consumption of the Colony without having Recourse as heretofore to Importations of Wheat from India.

Wheat to be
imported from
Bengal.

38. In order, however, not to leave the Country totally dependent on the precarious Events of the Season, I have deemed it expedient to direct the Import of a moderate Supply of Wheat from Bengal, which I expect will be delivered here in the Month of February next.

39. This Despatch will be delivered to Your Lordship by Captain John Piper, of the 102nd Regiment, whom I take the Liberty

to recommend to Your Lordship's Favour and Protection. Captain Piper Commanded for some Years at Norfolk Island, and is well Qualified to afford Your Lordship every Necessary Information respecting that Settlement, which he Commanded with great Credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the Governors-in-Chief of this Territory. His Salary, as Commandant was only five Shillings per day, which was far from being adequate to the defraying his Necessary Expences or to the supporting the Respectability of the Rank of Commandant; from these Considerations I am induced to Submit to Your Lordship's Liberality of Sentiment that he should receive at home some additional Remuneration for his Services during his Command of Norfolk Island. In furtherance of Captain Piper's Claims, I beg to add that he is an Officer of highly respectable Character, and that to him I am much indebted for Useful Information and Able Assistance in the Arrangements and Liquidation of the Claims of the Norfolk Island Settlers, who had been removed from thence on the partial Evacuation of that Country—some to this Place, and some to Van Diemen's Land.

1811.
18 Oct.

Recommendation of
captain Piper.

40. In drawing this Dispatch to a Conclusion, I cannot avoid expressing Some Anxiety to know whether the Line of Conduct which I pursued on My taking Charge of this Important Colony has been such as to meet the Approbation of My Sovereign and His Ministers. Your Lordship not having yet honored me with a Despatch in Acknowledgement of the one I had the Honor to send on that Occasion so Interesting to My Feelings, I indulge the Hope that I shall soon receive one, and that I shall have the inexpressible Gratification to find the Measures which I then deemed Necessary to adopt and pursue will have met My Sovereign's Approbation, and that Your Lordship will give My Administration of this Government Credit, at least for Rectitude and Integrity of Principle.

Macquarie's
request for
approval of his
administration.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDER.

Government House, Sydney,

Saturday, 15th December, 1810.

His Excellency the Governor, being now returned from his late Extensive Tour of Inspection* through the various Districts of this Colony, where Agriculture and the Breeding of Cattle have occupied the attention of the numerous Settlers, deems it expedient to express freely his Sentiments thereon. His Excellency has been much gratified by the Natural Fertility and Beauty of the Country in general, and having paid very minute attention to the progress of Husbandry in this widely extended Colony, feels that he has much to commend in the General Industry of

Macquarie's
tour of
inspection.

* Note 126.

1811.
18 Oct.

Prospects of
the harvest.

the Settlers, and in the Progress they have made in the clearing of their Lands and the preparing them for the Growth of Grain. His Excellency is also happy in observing that the very increased Extent of Land at present under Grain, providentially favoured by the fineness of the Season and the redundance of the Crops, give full promise of a most plentiful Harvest to crown the best wishes of the Industrious Husbandman; the Banks of the Rivers Hawkesbury and Nepean, in particular, hold forth the prospect of a most luxuriant Harvest.

Criticism of
settlers'
dwellings
and dress.

His Excellency, however, cannot forbear expressing his regret that the Settlers in general have not paid that attention to domestic Comfort which they ought to do, by erecting Commodious Residences for themselves and Suitable Housing for the reception of their Grain and Cattle, nor can he refrain from observing in the miserable Cloathing of many of the People, whose means of providing decent Apparel, at least, are sufficiently obvious to leave them without an Excuse for that Neglect. His Excellency, therefore, earnestly recommends and trusts that they will pay more attention to those very important Objects, and, by a strict regard to Economy and Temperance, that they will, on his next Annual Tour, enable him to give a more unqualified Approbation to their Exertions. His Excellency has been sorry to find that the Landholders of the lower Class are in general very inadequately supplied with Horned Cattle, Sheep, or Goats, and being anxious to render them every facility in his power towards their deriving the Advantages of Live Stock, is pleased to make known to them that such persons as do not already possess those Comforts and Advantages may be supplied from the Government Herds with one Cow each, on the following Terms, namely:—Payment to be made for the same in Grain or Money, as may be most convenient to the Purchaser, in Eighteen Months after receiving her; but none need apply for such Indulgence except those who can bring unquestionable Vouchers for their Honesty and Industry, and are ready to give good Security for their retaining such Cow and her Offspring in their own Possession for the course of three Years from the time of receiving her. They may be farther accommodated with a Proportion of Sheep from the Government Flocks under the same restrictions. With such assistance from Government, and the steady Exertion of Industry on the part of the Settlers themselves, the Governor is fully convinced that they may very shortly become as happy, thriving, and prosperous a People as any other throughout His Majesty's extensive Foreign Dominions.

Sale of
government
stock to settlers.

The frequent Inundations of the Rivers Hawkesbury and Nepean having been hitherto attended with the most Calamitous

Effects with regard to the Crops growing in their Vicinity, and of consequence of most serious injury to the necessary subsistence of the Colony, the Governor has deemed it expedient (in order to guard as far as Human Foresight can extend against the recurrence of such Calamities) to erect certain Townships* on the most contiguous and eligible high Grounds in the several Districts subjected to those Inundations for the purpose of rendering every possible Accommodation and Security to the Settlers whose Farms are exposed to the Floods. In pursuance of this Plan, and with a view to the Prosperity of the Country, he has already fixed on the most eligible Situations within the several Districts bordering on those Rivers, and marked out on the several Commons where the Townships are to be established, and each Settler will be assigned an Allotment of Ground for a Dwelling-House, Offices, Garden, Corn-Yard and Stock-Yard proportioned to the extent of the Farm he holds within the influence of the Floods; but it is to be clearly understood that the Allotments so given, being intended as places of Security for the Produce of the Lands on the Banks of the Hawkesbury and Nepean, cannot be sold or alienated in any manner whatever, but with the Farms to which they are from the Commencement to be annexed, and they are to be always considered as forming an inseparable part of the said Farms.

1811.
18 Oct.

Townships to be laid out on high lands.

Town allotments to form part of a farm.

The Governor has accordingly marked out Five Separate Townships,* namely, one for the District of the Green Hills, which he has called Windsor; one for Richmond Hill District, to be called Richmond; one for the Nelson District, to be called Pitt Town; one for the Phillip District, to be called Wilberforce; and one for the Nepean, or Evan District, to be called Castlereagh. Directions are already given to the several Constables within those Districts immediately to ascertain and to make a Return of the Names of all those Settlers whose Farms are subject to be flooded, together with the number of their respective Families, extent of their Farms, and number of their Flocks and Herds.

Towns formed in the Hawkesbury district.

Said Report on Return is, in the first instance, to be made to W^m Cox, Esq^r., Principal Magistrate at the Hawkesbury, and agreeably to a Form already prescribed, from whom it is to be transmitted to His Excellency, who will thereupon instruct his Acting Surveyor to mark out the several Allotments so as to enable the Settlers to commence with the least possible delay the business of erecting Houses and removing thither. The Dwelling Houses are to be either made of Brick or Weatherboarded, to have Brick Chimnies and Shingled Roofs, and no Dwelling House is to be less than Nine Feet High. A plan of a Dwelling

Allocation of allotments.

Type of houses to be erected.

* Note 127.

1811.
18 Oct.

House and Offices will be left with each District Constable, to which each Settler must conform in the erecting his Buildings.

Town of
Liverpool.
laid out.

His Excellency having extended his Views also to the situation of the Settlers on George's River, has deemed it expedient to mark out the situation for a Township on the west side (or left bank) of that River, in the District of Minto, to which he has given the Name of Liverpool.

Advantages
of the site.

The Situation of this Town is admirably calculated for Trade and Navigation, being immediately on the Bank of the River where the Depth of Water is sufficient to float Vessels of very considerable burthen. At this Town it is intended very soon to erect a Church, a School-House, a Gaol, a Guard-House, &c. Leases of Commodious and adequate Allotments for Houses and Gardens will be given to suit free Mechanics and Tradesmen as may feel disposed to form a permanent Residence there, on their giving regular and due security for their building comfortable and substantial Houses, conformably to a Plan that will be shewn them on application to Thomas Moore, Esq're, the Chief Magistrate in that District. Good Tradesmen and Mechanics settling at Liverpool will have the liberty of a large and contiguous Common for grazing Cattle, which is assigned for the Benefit of the Township, and those Persons who have not Milch Cows will be supplied with one Cow to each such person from the Government Herds for payment on advantageous conditions. All applications on these heads are to be made to Thomas Moore, Esq're, who will explain the terms on which Allotments may be obtained.

Buildings
to be erected.

A common
at Liverpool.

Selection and
naming of the
district of
Airds.

Many applications for small Grants of Land having been made to the Governor previous to his proceeding on his late Tour by various free persons, His Excellency has been at much pains during his Tour to seek out and select a suitable Tract of good Land for their accommodation. His Excellency has it now in his power to say that he has discovered and examined a very rich Tract of Land, situated between the Bunbury Curran Creek and George's River, abounding in excellent Pasturage, a good Soil for Cultivation, and well supplied with Water. This Tract of Land His Excellency means to form into a distinct District, and is in future to be called Airds.*

Applications for
land grants.

Such free Persons as are anxious to procure small Grants in that District are directed to make their Applications in writing to the Secretary at Sydney either on or before the 15th day of January next. These Applications are to describe the Applicants' present place of residence, together with their Trade or the Employment they follow, and they are also to produce a Certificate of Good Conduct signed by the Magistrate or Chief Constable

* Note 128.

of the Districts wherein they reside. Such Persons as cannot procure unquestionable vouchers to their Honesty, Industry, and Sobriety need not make any Application, as it is His Excellency's determination to extend such Indulgencies only to the truly deserving and industrious part of the Community.

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[Enclosures Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.]

[Copies of the commissary's accounts will be found in a volume in series II.]

[Enclosure No. 6.]

[A copy of the account of the commissary at Norfolk Island will be found amongst the Norfolk Island papers.]

[Enclosure No. 7.]

CONTRACT FOR ERECTION OF HOSPITAL* AT SYDNEY.

THIS INDENTURE, made the sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, BETWEEN William Broughton, Esquire, Acting Commissary of His Majesty's Territory called New South Wales (for and on account of Government) of the one part, and Garnham Blaxcell, Alexander Riley, and D'Arcy Wentworth, of Sydney, Esquires, of the other part. WHEREAS His Excellency the Governor of this Territory hath deemed it expedient that a General Hospital should be erected in the Town of Sydney, in conformity to a plan and Dimensions hereunto annexed, marked No. one; and the said Garnham Blaxcell, Alexander Riley, and D'Arcy Wentworth, being desirous of contracting for the erecting and perfecting the Same, within the period hereinafter particularly limited and expressed, have proposed to His Excellency the Governor as aforesaid, to undertake to erect, finish, and complete such General Hospital and appropriate Buildings, and wall round the same, for and in consideration of the several Remunerations and Allowances hereinafter mentioned and expressed (and part whereof hath already been received by them, the said contracting Parties, and which they hereby acknowledge), To which His Excellency the Governor, as aforesaid, hath conceded and agreed. Now these Presents Witness that they, the said Garnham Blaxcell, Alexander Riley, and D'Arcy Wentworth, for the considerations hereinafter mentioned, Do for themselves, and for their Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, severally covenant, contract, engage and agree to and with the said William Broughton, Esquire, his Successor or Successors in Office, to erect and compleat, or cause to be erected and completed, in an Effectual, Good, and Workmanlike manner, a General Hospital in the town of Sydney aforesaid; and that the same shall be commenced and begun on or before the first day of May, now next ensuing, and be compleated and finished according

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to the Specified Plan, Dimensions, and Statements annexed, marked No. one, and of materials to be found and provided by them, as hereinafter Specified and set forth, on or before the first of May, which will be in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; and the Contracting Parties herein and hereby promise, undertake, and engage that the Length of the Main Building of the said General Hospital shall be two hundred and eighty-seven feet and one half foot; the Breadth thereof, Twenty-eight feet; the Height, Thirty-eight feet; the thickness of the Walls, two feet; the partitions, eighteen inches; the Window openings, four feet by eight; outside Doors, six feet by eight, with Fanlights over them; that there shall be a Viranda round each Story of the Building ten feet wide; the Pillars of the lower Story to be of Stone, and the upper Story of Wood, and the bottom flagged with smooth stone, and the upper part boarded and lined with Cedar; that there shall be cut Stone from the Surface to the base; that there shall be a wall or Terrace under the viranda five feet high, to admit to the Entrances, a Flight of Steps of cut Stone, proportionately ten feet in length; that the Chimney Pieces and Chimnies shall be of Stone, and the whole of the Outside Walls cut ashler, with rustic coins; that the Heads and Cells to the Windows shall be uniform with the coins; the Partition walls of rough Stone to be Thirty-eight feet high, and the Inside of the Walls of the Building plaister'd throughout. The Barracks for the Principal Surgeon and Assistant Surgeons to be compleated with regard to Masons' Work in like manner as the main Building. The walls thereof to be thirty-six feet high, and to have cellars with Kitchens separate from the Buildings, according to the plan; that there shall be a Kitchen to the Hospital built with the like materials as the other Buildings, its length fifty-three feet, its width twenty-two feet, and Height Seventy feet, the floor to be flagged, and a sleeping room to be erected over it for Domestic; that there shall be Stables and Coach-Houses erected according to the plan; that there shall be a Wall with coping of Ashler Stone, eight feet high with pillars of Stone, and necessary Gates to surround the Grounds; that there shall be a seperate Sewer to be carried round each of the main Buildings, the Kitchen and necessaries leading from thence into main Sewers to the Rear of the Ground; that there shall be a flagged pathway made from the Hospital to the Kitchen and necessaries, intended for the Patients to prevent them getting wet feet, and a flagged pavement made round each of the Buildings two feet wide from the Wall; that a well shall be sunk in the most convenient spot for the use of the Hospital. And it is mutually understood, declared, and agreed

that the Carpenters' and Joiners' work necessarily comprise framed Roofs to the Buildings, with Rafters, Plates, and so forth, in one proportion to the Magnitude and Extent of the Span, the flooring joists twelve inches deep, three inches thick, the whole Buildings sounding-boarded and shingled, the Staircases of Mahogany with Rails and Square Bannisters, the Doors to be pannelled and of Cedar, the Sashes double hung, and the several and respective Rooms finished in a substantial, neat, and appropriate manner, correspondent with the Nature and Intention of the Edifice, and the whole conformable to the Plan, Dimensions, and Statements contained in certain Papers hereto annexed, marked No. one, and subscribed by the contracting parties, and by which they undertake and engage invariably to abide. In Consideration Whereof the said William Broughton, by and with the approbation and consent of His Excellency the Governor as aforesaid, hereby, for himself, his Successor or Successors in Office, Covenants, promises, and engages to and with the said Garnham Blaxcell, Alexander Riley, and D'Arcy Wentworth, Esquires, Contractors as aforesaid, and with their Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, that they, the said Contractors, shall be allowed and have permission to purchase or to import into this Colony the quantity of forty-five thousand Gallons of Spirits (of which quantity they have already received four thousand Gallons in part of the said forty-five thousand Gallons), and the residuary, forty-one thousand gallons they are to have and receive at such times as are hereinafter mentioned, at the same prices as are paid by Government for the proportion Government may engage on their account. And that the said Contractors shall be allowed Six Months from the day of such Spirits being landed for the payment of the regular Duty of three Shillings per Gallon thereon, as well as the same period of time for the payment of the like Duty of three Shillings per Gallon on the said four thousand Gallons already received from the day of their receiving the same. And further, that the said Contractors shall be allowed and have the use of Twenty Draught Bullocks from the Government Herds, which the said Contractors are to return to Government at the completion of the said Buildings—that is to say, on the first day of May, 1814, as aforesaid—or make good any Loss or Deficiency by reason of the Death or any accident happening to the said Bullocks within or during that Period; And further, that on the arrival of Male Convicts in this Colony from England the said Contractors shall be allowed to take off the Store, and Maintain and Cloath, twenty male Convicts free of any expence to the Crown until the said first of May, 1814, being the period limited for finishing and compleating the said General Hospital and

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Buildings as aforesaid. And that the said Contractors shall be permitted during the Erection and Progress of the said Buildings, and the Existence of the Contract, either to import from India, or to purchase in this Colony, the said residuary Quantity of forty-five thousand Gallons of Spirits (in addition to the four thousand Gallons which they have received as aforesaid), the Duties on which are to be paid at the period of six months from the landing of the same as aforesaid. And that the said Contractors shall be at liberty and allowed to vend and dispose of such Spirits to the best advantage from time to time as they may deem necessary or expedient for their Interest and Benefit. And further, that the said Contracting Parties shall receive from Government Herds Eighty Oxen fit for Slaughter, weighing not less than four hundred and fifty pounds each in proportions at the following stated periods of time, namely, thirty on the first day of May, 1811, thirty on the first day of May, 1812, and twenty on the first day of May, 1813. And in the event of the Arrival of Sixty-Seven thousand Gallons of Spirits, which are expected to be imported into this Colony by permission, the said Contracting Parties shall be at liberty to purchase a Quantity not less than twenty thousand Gallons thereof in part of the said residue of forty-one thousand Gallons, PROVIDED that those persons who have received permission to import that quantity chuse to sell it to them; but it is to be understood that they are not to be compelled or compellable so to do, nor is this Contract intended to interfere with or apply to such Quantities of Spirits as certain persons in this Colony have obtained permission from His Excellency to import for their own use and benefit respectively, according to the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked No. two. And His Excellency the Governor as aforesaid promises that during the existence of this Contract, and the progress of the Buildings to which it refers (save and except as hereinafter mentioned as to period thereof), His Excellency will grant no further permission for the Importation of Spirits other than such Quantities as the said contracting parties may Import in part of the said residuary quantity of forty-one thousand gallons; Excepting only what Government may deem it necessary to import for their own use and occasions, and without prejudice or reference to the Importation of any quantity of Spirits which may be brought into this Country by promiscuous Ships touching at or arriving in this Port, in which event, however, the Contracting Parties are to have the privilege of purchasing therefrom, at the price paid by Government, such quantity of Spirits in part of the said residuary Quantity of forty-one thousand Gallons as may remain after the exigencies or occasions of

Government are supplied, and after such proportions thereof are granted to the Officers, Civil and Military, to the licensed publicans, the Inhabitants, and free Settlers, as per Schedule annexed, marked No. Two, as His Excellency may deem proper to allow them. PROVIDED ALWAYS, and it is mutually understood and agreed, that as the Term or period for finishing and completing the General Hospital and Buildings hath been extended at the request of the said contracting parties to Six Months beyond the Term or period originally proposed by them, namely, to the first day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and fourteen, that His Excellency the Governor as aforesaid reserves to himself and Successor or Successors in the Government full power and privilege to grant Permission to such Persons as he may think proper to import Spirits into this Colony in any quantity from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. AND LASTLY, for the true performance of the several matters and things in these presents contained on the part of the said Contracting Parties, according to the true, fair, and equitable meaning and construction thereof, they, the said Garnham Blaxcell, Alexander Riley, and D'Arcy Wentworth, Esquires, for themselves, their Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, Bind themselves unto the said William Broughton, his Successor or Successors in Office, in the penal sum of Ten thousand Pounds Sterling, to be forfeited by the said contracting parties and levied by Warrant of Execution against their Goods, Chattels, Estates, and Effects, in case default is made on their parts in the several Matters and things in these Presents contained and set forth, or any of them, by which the tenor or obligation of this Contract is departed from or violated, without the Right of Appeal, or Assigning, or attempting to assign any Error or cause or causes of Error in the Premises.

In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their Hands and Seals the day and year first herein written.

WILLIAM BROUGHTON,
Act'g-Commissary.

G. BLAXCELL.

ALEXR. RILEY.

D. WENTWORTH.

Sealed and delivered (no stamps being used in this Settlement) in the presence of

H. C. ANTILL.

T. S. CLEAVELAND.

Approved:—L. MACQUARIE.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

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[Enclosure No. 8.]

[*This enclosure consisted of the ground plan and elevation of the hospital; copies of these will be found in the volume of charts and plans.*]

[Enclosure No. 9.]

Police
regulations
for the town
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POLICE REGULATIONS for the Town of Sydney, in New South Wales, to be established and take Effect, on and from the 1st of January, 1811.

Division of
Sydney into
districts.

Section 1st.

1. That the Town of Sydney shall henceforth be divided into *Five Districts*,* to each of which shall be attached a particular Name, and be described as follows, viz. :—

1st District.—From Dawe's Point on the North, to Surry Lane inclusive on the South; and extending from Sydney Cove on the East to Cockle Bay on the West.

2nd District.—From Surry Lane on the North, to the Military Barracks on the South, and extending from Sydney Cove on the East to Cockle Bay on the West.

3rd District.—From Macquarie-place on the North, to the North Side of King Street on the South, both inclusive; And extending from Hyde Park on the East to Cockle Bay on the West.

4th District.—From the South Side of King's-street on the North to Park-street on the South, both inclusive, and extending from Hyde Park on the East to Cockle Bay on the West.

5th District.—From Park-street and the Burying Ground on the North to the Southern Extremity of the Brickfields on the South, and extending from Hyde Park and Surry Hills Farm on the East to Cockle Bay on the West.

2. That in each District there shall be built a watch House for the reception of such persons as shall be found in the Streets after hours, *Idle, Disorderly, or Suspicious*.

3. That the Name of each Street or Lane shall be painted in Conspicuous parts thereof, and that each House therein shall be regularly numbered.

Section 2nd.

Duties of the
district
constable.

1. That in and over each and every of the above Named Districts, there shall be a Person called the *District Constable*.

2. That each District Constable shall have under him Six other Constables in ordinary.

3. That the District Constable shall every Night at Sunset, place in the watch-house a Constable, to be called the *Constable of the Night*, to receive such Delinquents, and enter such charges as may be brought in during the Night.

* Note 129.

4. That the District Constable shall appoint every Night two other Constables to patrol the Streets in their respective Districts.

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5. That the District Constable shall, at Certain hours during the Night, visit the Watch-house of his District, and see that the Constables under him are diligent in the performance of their Duties.

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Duties of the district constable.

6. That the District Constable shall report every Instance of Disobedience, Misconduct, or other Negligence in the Constables under him to the Chief Constable.

7. That, at 7 O'Clock every Morning, the District Constables shall receive the Reports of the Night Constables of their respective Districts, and carry the Same, Signed with their Several hands, to the Chief Constable as soon afterwards as possible.

8. That the District Constables shall attend the relief and stationing of the Constables respectively under them, and give them such Instructions as they may deem necessary, and shall obey such orders as they may from Time to Time receive from the Chief Constable.

9. That the District Constables shall, under the Orders of the Chief Constable, convey such prisoners as they may have in their respective custodies before the superintendant of the police, and follow his orders thereupon.

10. That each District Constable shall attend at a certain Hour every Afternoon at the House of the Chief Constable to hear and receive such other Instructions as the Chief Constable may give.

Section 3rd.

1. That the *Night Constable* shall repair at the hour appointed to the District Watch House, and shall there remain until 7 O'Clock the following Morning.

Duties of the night constable.

2. That the Night Constable shall receive and take down the Names and Places of Abode of such persons as may be brought into the Watch House during the night, and shall also take down the Charges upon which they shall respectively be brought in, and the name of the Constable or such other person who shall bring them in.

3. That such Night Constable shall duly make report of the same, and of all other occurrences as may fall within his knowledge during the Night, and shall deliver such report, signed with his Name, to the Constable of his District, by 7 O'Clock on the ensuing Morning.

4. That such Night Constable shall strictly keep in charge and Custody all such persons as may be brought to him in Charge during the Night, and deliver over the same to the District Constable the ensuing Morning; and for this purpose he shall be

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allowed to Secure, by such means as he thinks proper, all such persons so brought to him in Charge, should they be riotous, or attempt by any Means to Escape.

Section 4th.

1. That the *Ordinary Constables* shall come upon Duty precisely at the hour appointed, and remain thereon until previously relieved, and shall in all things be obedient to the District Constables under whom they act.

2. That they shall every half-hour during the Time they are on Duty Patrole the Streets in their respective Districts, and shall call the hour of the Night at such intervals.

3. That they shall each be armed with a Cutlass, and shall also carry a Rattle for the purpose of giving Alarm if Necessary.

4. That they shall strictly stop every prisoner or other suspicious person being about the Streets after the hour of Nine O' Clock at Night, and take them immediately to the Watch House of the District, where they shall leave them in Charge of the Constable of the Night.

5. That they shall have a discretionary power of Calling at the houses where prisoners reside, or at any other Suspicious Houses, at any Time during the Night, to see if such prisoners or other Suspicious Characters are within, and if not, they shall examine the Master or Mistress of the house thereupon, and report the same to the Constable of the Night.

6. That if at any Time during the Night any fray, Riot, or Disturbance shall take place, they shall do their utmost to restore the peace, and shall forthwith Commit the Offenders to the Watch-house.

7. That they shall be diligent in seeing that the houses and Skillings and Offices in the different Streets in their respective Districts are Secure, and if the Doors or Windows of the same are open that they shall apprize the Inhabitants thereof.

8. That in Cases of Emergency, or where additional assistance shall be required, the Constables shall *Spring their Rattles*; and all Constables on hearing the same shall immediately repair to the place from whence the Sound comes, and give all such assistance as may be necessary.

9. That every Constable shall report the Occurrences of the Night to the Constable of the Night in the respective Districts.

10. That they shall see that the Houses of all Persons licensed to sell Wine, or Spirituous Liquors, or Beer, are shut up by the Hour of *Nine O'Clock at Night*; and if after that Hour they shall hear any Riot or disturbance therein, they shall enter the Same and Commit such persons so rioting to the Charge of the Constable of the Night, and Summon the Master or Mistress of the

House to appear before the Superintendent of the Police on the following Morning.

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11. That they shall enter all Houses which they suspect to be Houses of ill-fame, or (being unlicensed) where Wine, Spirituous Liquors, or beer is retailed, and Commit all persons whom they may find Tippling or Drunken, or misconducting themselves therein, to the Charge of the Constable of the Night.

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Duties of ordinary constables.

12. That they shall be diligent in pursuing, searching for, and apprehending all Felons, Burglars, Housebreakers, Riotous and disorderly Persons, at all times, and in taking the same before the Superintendent of Police.

Section 5th.

1. That the Chief Constable shall do his utmost endeavour in seeing that the respective District and other Constables are diligent in the performance of their Duty, and that he shall strictly report every Instance of neglect or Misconduct on their parts to the Superintendent of Police.

Duties of the chief constable.

2. That he shall every Morning receive the reports of the Several District Constables, and present them to the Superintendent, and receive his orders thereupon, and Obey all such orders as he may receive from the Superintendent.

3. That he shall enquire after all Houses of *bad repute* and *all disorderly Houses*, and faithfully report the same to the Superintendent, that they may be respectively indicted as such.

4. That he shall apprehend and take before the Superintendent all Persons whom he shall see drunken, idle, or disorderly in the Streets, at any Time, and all persons who have no apparent Means of obtaining a livelihood, that they may be dealt with according to Law.

5. That he shall watch narrowly all prisoners and Suspected Persons, and make enquiry as to their different Modes of employing *their own hours*, that he may be the better able to Caution the different Constables respecting them.

6. That he shall make report to the Superintendent of all such persons as he shall know, or shall suspect, to retail Wine, Spirituous Liquors, or Beer, without License, or to encourage Vice or immorality in their Houses, or to receive therein any Women who seek to obtain a Livelihood by Prostitution, and that he shall in general do his utmost endeavour to preserve Publick Decorum, and to report every Breach thereof.

7. That he shall apprehend and Commit to Prison all Persons whom he shall find *breaking or profaning the Sabbath day*, and shall give particular orders to the different Constables under him to do the like.

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8. That the Chief Constable shall keep a Book, in which he shall enter the Name of every Prisoner resident in Sydney, and of the place of his residence, and the Name of the person or persons with whom such prisoners may reside, and that he shall Order the Constables in ordinary to visit the Houses of such prisoners at certain Times during the Night.

Section 6th.

Duties and powers of the superintendent of police.

1. That there shall be a particular Officer appointed to have the general Care, Superintendance, and inspection of every thing and person connected with the police of the Town of Sydney, to be called the Superintendant of Police.

2. That such person shall be a Magistrate of the Territory of New South Wales.

3. That he shall have the general Ordering and Controul over all Constables, and shall have the power of punishing any Neglect of Duty in them, by striking them off the List of Constables, or by indicting them for such Neglect before the Criminal Court.

4. That he shall upon every Day, at such Hour of the Forenoon as shall be most convenient to him, receive the Reports of the High Constable, and call before him all such persons as may have been apprehended by the Several Constables in the different Districts during the Night.

5. That he shall have the power of punishing every Prisoner duly convicted before him, upon the Oath of one or more Credible Persons, of Wilful Neglect of Work, of being abroad during the Night after the limited hours, or of being intoxicated in the publick Streets at any time, by publick Whipping, not exceeding Fifty Lashes, and also by confining such persons to Hard Labour for any time not exceeding Thirty Days.

6. That he shall have the power of punishing all persons whatsoever, duly Convicted as above of being *idle* and *disorderly Persons*, by publick Whipping and Confinement to hard Labour, as above.

7. That he shall have the power of punishing all persons Convicted on Oath before him of being *Rogues and Vagabonds*, by Publick Whipping, not exceeding Fifty Lashes, and by Confinement to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding Six Months.

8. That he shall have the power of punishing any persons who shall be duly Convicted before him of being *incorrigible Rogues*, by Confinement to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding Twelve nor less than Six Months, and during that Time of Correcting such persons by Whipping in such Manner, Times, and places as in his discretion he shall think fit.

9. That all poor persons not using proper means to get employment, or spending their money in Ale-houses or places of bad repute, or not applying a proper proportion to the maintenance of their families, or threatening to desert their families, or wilfully absenting themselves from their Work, or publicly breaking or profaning the Sabbath Day, or attempting to Commit any Felony or Misdemeanour, or to break any House, or shall refuse to assist any Constable in the execution of his Duty, or being out after hours at night without reasonable Cause, or being drunken or riotous in the streets during any time, shall upon due proof, upon Oath, be taken and deemed to be *idle and disorderly persons* and punished as such.

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10. That all persons having been once Convicted and punished as Idle and disorderly Persons, who shall again Commit the same Offence, or who shall actually desert their Families without leaving them a proper Maintenance, or who shall keep Houses of ill fame or bad repute for the reception of the lewd of either Sex, or who shall commonly keep houses for the Retail Sale of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, or Beer, without a Licence, or who shall keep a disorderly house of any kind, or who shall resist any Constable in the execution of his Duty, shall be deemed to be *Rogues and Vagabonds* and punished as such.

11. That all persons apprehended as Rogues and Vagabonds, and escaped from those who apprehended them, and all Rogues and Vagabonds who shall escape from Confinement, before the Expiration of the Term for which they were Committed, or who, having been once punished as Rogues and Vagabonds and discharged, shall Commit the like Offence, or striking or beating any Constable in the performance of his duty, shall be deemed to be *incorrigible Rogues* and punished as such.

12. That the Superintendant shall Carefully Keep a Book, in which he shall enter the Names of all Persons brought before him, of the Offences of which he shall have convicted them, and the punishments adjudged by him.

13. That the Superintendant of the Police shall keep a Register, in which he shall Enter the Names and places of Abode of every Housekeeper in the Town of Sydney, or within One Mile thereof, and of every person composing their respective families, and the situations which such persons fill therein.

14. That the Superintendant shall have power to examine all persons charged before him with any Felonies or Larcenies of a trifling Nature, and on Conviction of the same, upon due proof, shall have power to punish the Offender or Offenders with Corporal Punishment not exceeding Fifty Lashes, and by Imprisonment and hard Labour for the Space of Three Months.

15. That he shall examine all persons charged before him with Burglary, Highway Robbery, or other Felony of an Aggravated Nature; and in Case he shall be Satisfied of the Justice of such Charge, he shall Commit the Offender or Offenders to the Gaol at Sydney, to take their Trial at the next Criminal Court, and at the same Time he shall bind over the several Witnesses to appear and prosecute, and shall return such Examination and Depositions to the Judge-Advocate's Office as soon as possible.

Section 7th.

That any Person or Persons apprehending and prosecuting to Conviction any Felons that Commit Burglary or Highway Robbery, shall be entitled to the Sum of *Five Pounds Sterling* out of the Police Fund, to be paid by the Treasurer thereof, on the Certificate of the Judge-Advocate of the Apprehension and Conviction, within One Month after such Conviction.

Section 8th.

1. That all *prisoners* and *labouring persons* shall not be abroad or away from their houses between the hours of Nine O'Clock at Night and Daybreak in the Morning, under the penalty above-mentioned, Unless they can shew reasonable Cause for the same to the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

2. That all persons shall be aiding and assisting, on demand, to the different Constables in the Execution of their Duties.

3. That all *prisoners* in the Actual Employ of Government shall enter their Names, their places of Abode, and the Names of the Persons with whom they respectively lodge, with the Chief Constable at Sydney; and that such persons shall not Change their respective lodgings unless they shall give previous Notice of the same to the Chief Constable *Forty-Eight Hours* before *such Change*, that the same may be duly registered by him.

4. That any Prisoner refusing or neglecting to Enter their Names and places of Abode with the Chief Constable, or to give Notice of such Change of Residence to the same as aforesaid, shall, on Conviction before the Superintendent, be adjudged to be and punished as *an idle and disorderly Person*.

5. That every Housekeeper resident in Sydney, or within One Mile thereof, shall, on or before the 20th day of this present Month of January, enter or Cause to be entered with the Superintendent of the Police their respective names, places of abode, and the Names of their Children and Servants, and also the Names of such Strangers or other persons as shall be resident with them, or shall remain in their houses *beyond Twenty-four hours from their first Arrival*.

6. That any Housekeeper Neglecting or refusing to Comply with the above Regulation shall, upon Conviction before two

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Magistrates, be punished by Fine and Imprisonment at the discretion of such Magistrates.

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His Excellency the Governor, deeming the foregoing Police Regulations of the most Essential and greatest possible Importance, not only to the safety and Security of the Persons and property of Individuals, but also to the Welfare and Prosperity of the Inhabitants and the Colony at large, Commends and directs most implicit compliance and Strict Obedience from all descriptions of Persons residing within this Territory, to the several Orders and Regulations now published for their Observance and Guidance, as they shall answer to the Contrary at their Peril.

Police
regulations
for the town
of Sydney.

Given under my Hand, at Government House, Sydney, New South Wales, this 1st day of January, 1811.

L. MACQUARIE.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor:—

JOHN THOMAS CAMPBELL, Secretary.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS AND ORDERS.

Government House, Sydney,

Saturday, 20th October, 1810.

His Excellency the Governor having fixed upon and allotted a central and commodious place in the Town of Sydney for holding the Public Market in, naming the said Place "Market-square,"* and having also caused to be erected and prepared therein a Dwelling-House for the Clerk of the Market and his Assistants; a market House or Store for the reception of all kinds of Grain, Goods, Merchandise, or other Necessary Articles; Stalls for the Convenience of such persons as may bring any Articles for Sale there; and Pens for the Accommodation of such Horned Cattle, sheep, or swine as may be brought thither,— His Excellency commands and directs that the Market shall be Accordingly removed to the New Place thus appointed for it on Thursday Next, the 25th Instant, and that it shall continue to be held there in future. His Excellency the Governor has thought proper to frame and establish the following Rules and Regulations for the better Management and more regular Conducting of the Sales in the public Market in the Town of Sydney, and all persons are hereby Commanded and directed to pay due Obedience to, and be governed by the Several Regulations hereinafter Specified, as well as by the proclamation† issued and promulgated by His Excellency the Governor, under Date the 27th of last Month, and published in the three last *Sydney Gazettes*, for the prevention of Forestalling, Regrating, and Engrossing:—

Establishment
of a new market
at Sydney.

Regulations for
the management
of the market.

Art. 1st. That there shall be a competent person appointed to be Clerk of the Market, with a Suitable Salary, and with an

* Note 121. † Note 130.

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Assistant under him, both of whom shall be sworn in as Constables, and that they shall have the power of Settling and Arranging all Matters tending to the Order, Regularity, Peace, and Quietness of the Market.

2nd. That the Clerk of the Market shall have the Care of the Market House or Store, as well as of all Stalls and Pens that are now or may be hereafter erected in the Market-Place for the Convenience of such persons as may bring for Sale there any Grain, Meat, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Vegetables, or other Articles, for which Convenience the Occupiers of the same shall pay a Certain Sum for every day's Occupation before the Close of the Market on each respective Day.

3rd. That the proprietors of such Horned Cattle, Sheep, Goats, or Swine, as may be brought to the Market for Sale, shall pay a Certain Sum (hereinafter specified) for each Head of such Animals, to defray the Expences of erecting, repairing, and cleaning out the pens prepared for their reception; and that All Horned Cattle, Sheep, Goats, or Swine so brought to Market for Sale shall be secured in such Pens.

4th. That the Clerk shall have the general Superintendence of everything relative to the Market, and shall Collect and receive all Tolls, Dues, and Fees from the respective Persons liable to pay the same, and shall keep a Book in which he shall enter a regular Account thereof, a Copy of which he shall lay before the Bench of Magistrates every Quarter for their Inspection, which Accounts, after being examined and approved by the Bench of Magistrates, are to be submitted by the Clerk of the Market to His Excellency the Governor, who will thereupon direct the amount of such Tolls and Dues to be paid into the Hands of the Treasurer of the Police Fund, from which the Salary of the Clerk, and all the other ordinary and necessary Expenses of the Market are to be defrayed.

5th. That all persons shall be obliged to lodge in the Market House or Store all such Quantities of Corn, Maize, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Hops, Malt, or Potatoes, as they may bring to Market for Sale; that the Clerk shall receive the same, and, if required, shall immediately weigh and give a Receipt for the same to the Owners or Bringers thereof.

6th. That the Clerk of the Market shall keep a Book, in which he shall enter the Names of such Persons as shall lodge in the said Store any Corn, &c., with the respective Quantities of the Corn, &c., so by them respectively lodged, the Quantities sold, and the prices at which the same were sold, to which he shall put his name at the close of each Market Day, and shall give to the

respective Owners fair Samples of the different Articles they may lodge in the Store, in order that the same may be sold thereby.

7th. That the Clerk of the Market shall weigh all such Quantities of the different Articles lodged with him as may be sold, in the presence of the Buyer and the Seller thereof, and shall enter the same, with the prices for which they were sold, in the Book as aforesaid; and that he shall receive for such Weighing from the Buyer the Sum of One penny for each and every Hundred Weight, and so in proportion for any Quantity below or above a hundred Weight, and shall not be obliged to deliver the same until such Sum be paid.

8th. That all persons who may lodge any Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Hops, or Potatoes in the Store as aforesaid, shall, upon such lodging, pay for each and every Bushel of Wheat or Barley Three-pence; for Maize or Oats, Two-pence; and for Potatoes three-pence per Hundred Weight, and so in proportion for any Quantity below or above that Measure or Weight; and in Case the Articles so lodged in the said Store are not Sold on the Market Day, the Owner of such Articles shall be obliged to pay for Store-Room Rent for each and every Succeeding Market Day the said Articles remain lodged therein, and that the Clerk shall receive the said Store-Room Rent, and shall not deliver such Corn, &c., until such Sums as may be due thereon are paid.

9th. That the Clerk of the Market shall be provided with proper Scales, Weights, and Measures of the greatest possible Accuracy, and regularly stamped, and that all other Scales, Weights, and Measures shall be adjusted thereby.

10th. That he shall inspect, at such Times as he shall think proper, all such Scales, Weights, and Measures as may be in Use in the Town of Sydney; and that he shall seize all such as he shall find fraudulent or defective, and shall deliver over the same to the Chief Constable, who shall produce the same, and summon the Owners thereof to appear before a Bench of Magistrates, who shall proceed thereon according to Law.

11th. That Potatoes, and all other Articles usually sold by the Hundred Weight, shall Weigh One Hundred and twelve pounds.

12th. That the Clerk of the Market and his Assistant shall be vigilant in preventing all Forestalling, Regrating, and Engrossing, and shall give Information of all Forestallers, Regrators, and Engrossers to the Judge-Advocate, or to any magistrate, that they may be prosecuted according to Law.

13th. That the Samples of Wheat and other Grain shall be exposed in separate Divisions, and in the most conspicuous part of the Market, with the prices of each affixed by Labels, for the Inspection of Bakers and others wishing to become Purchasers.

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14th. In order to guard as much as possible against Forestalling, Re-grating, and Engrossing, the Clerk of the Market is not to suffer any Huxters or Dealers residing in Sydney to purchase, or Cause to be purchased, any Articles brought for Sale to the Said Market, until after the close of the Market on each respective Day.

15th. That Carts bringing Wheat, Maize, or other Grain, Potatoes, &c., &c., to Market, if not regularly lodged in the Store, shall be equally liable to pay the regulated Store Room Rent and Dues as if the said Articles of Grain, &c., were lodged therein.

16th. That the Clerk of the Market shall be entitled to demand, and receive from the Proprietors and Owners, or Sellers thereof, the following Dues or Tolls for Cattle, &c., lodged or secured in the Pens provided for their reception, viz.:—

For Horned Cattle, Two Shillings and Sixpence per head;

For Sheep, Goats, or Swine, One Shilling per head. He shall also be entitled to demand and receive from all persons hiring or selling their Goods, Wares, or Merchandise in the Stalls erected for their Convenience in the Market Place, the Sum of Two Shillings per Week for each Stall so hired or Used; and all other persons bringing any Articles for Sale to the Market, and who do not hire or use the said Stalls, shall be obliged to pay the Clerk immediately on being permitted to pitch their said Goods in the Market Place the Sum of One Shilling each Market Day.

17th. That all payment of Tolls, Dues, and Fees made to the Clerk of the Market for Store-Room Rent, Stalls, Pens, or Pitching of Goods, &c., &c., shall be collected by and paid to him in Copper Coin; and in default thereof he or his Assistant is authorised to Seize and Sell the Goods or Wares of such Defaulter or Defaulters to make good the said payments so due by such Defaulters.

18th. That no person on any account is to be permitted to reside permanently in, or make a dwelling of any of the Stalls, Sheds, or Pens erected in the Market-place, nor to vend or sell Spirituous Liquors, Ale, Beer, or Porter therein, nor to be engaged by any Person, excepting real vendors of Cattle, Goods, and other Articles brought regularly to Market for Sale.

19th. That the Market shall be held at the established place in the Town of Sydney every Saturday, and shall open regularly by the Ring of a Bell at Six O'Clock in the Morning during the Summer Months, and at Seven O'Clock in the Morning during the Winter Months or Short Days, and shall Close by the Ring of a Bell, both during Summer and Winter, at 12 O'Clock at noon of each Market Day.

20th. That a Bell shall be provided for the Use of the Market, and be hung up in it, which the Clerk of the Market or his Assistant is to ring precisely at the Hours directed for the Opening and Closing of the Market; No person is to be allowed to remain in any of the Stalls or Sheds, or in any other part of the Market Place, on any pretence whatever, after Sunset, at which Time the Clerk or his Assistant must take Care to lock up the Market for the Night.

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21st. That a Table of all the Tolls, Dues, and Fees payable in the Market shall be placed and hung up on a Board in some Conspicuous part of the Market that all persons may see and read the same.

22nd. That upon every Friday the Clerk of the Market shall give in a Return to the Magistrates of the Average Prices at which Corn, Wheat, Butchers' Meat, &c., &c., were sold on the preceding Saturday; and Also of the Quantities respectively sold of each Article.

23rd. That the Clerk and his Assistant, being both Sworn in as constables, shall have Authority to apprehend and Send immediately before a Magistrate any Person making Riot or Disturbance, or endeavouring to prevent a free Sale of the different Articles brought to the Market.

24th. That all persons refusing or Neglecting to comply with the foregoing Rules and Regulations, or insulting or resisting the Clerk of the Market or his Assistant, or either of them, in the performance of their Duties, upon Conviction thereof, on the Oath of One Witness, before a Bench of Magistrates, shall suffer such Fine and Imprisonment as to the said Magistrates shall seem reasonable.

Given under my Hand, at Government House, Sydney, this
20th Day of October, 1810. LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

By Command of His Excellency:—

JOHN THOMAS CAMPBELL, Secretary.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

PROCLAMATION.*

By His Excellency Lachlan Macquarie, Esquire, etc., etc.

WHEREAS the Construction and preservation of Safe and Commodious High Ways is a matter of great and general Importance, and tends greatly to increase Commerce and promote Civilization; And whereas large Sums of Money have been expended in order to render the Public High Ways between the Town of Sydney and the Town of Parramatta perfectly safe and Commodious, and still further sums will be occasionally required in order to keep and preserve such High Ways in a proper State of Repair; And Whereas it is highly reasonable and equitable that

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all Costs, Charges, and Expences attending the same should be equally borne by those who daily participate in the Numerous Advantages and Benefits resulting from the Establishment and preservation of such public Highways: It is, therefore, hereby ordered and declared by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, that from and after the Tenth Day of April, now next ensuing, the High Road between the Towns of Sydney and Parramatta shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a Turnpike Road, and all persons Riding, leading, or driving any Horses, Mares, Geldings, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Mules or Asses on the said Road, or using any Carriage, Gig, Chaise, Cart, or Waggon on the said Road, or through the Turnpike Gates now established on the said Road, or either of them, shall pay to the Gatekeeper thereof, or his Assistant, for the same, according to the following Rates, viz.:-

	£	s.	d.
For each and every Head of Horned Cattle, The Sum of	0	0	2
For each and every Score of Sheep or Swine	0	0	10
For every Single Horse	0	0	3
For every Cart drawn by a Single Horse or Bullock	0	0	4
For every Cart drawn by two Horses or Bullocks	0	0	6
For every Cart drawn by three Horses or Bullocks	0	0	9
For every Cart drawn by four Horses or Bullocks	0	0	10
For every Waggon drawn by two Horses or Bullocks	0	0	10
For every Waggon drawn by three Horses or Bullocks	0	1	0
For every Waggon drawn by four Horses or Bullocks	0	1	2
For every Single-horsed Chaise	0	1	0
For every Curricule with two Horses	0	1	6
For a four-Wheeled Carriage drawn by two Horses	0	2	0
For the same drawn by three Horses	0	2	6
For the same drawn by four Horses	0	3	0

But it is hereby provided, that no person shall be liable to pay toll at any Gate on the said Road for any Horse, Beast, or Carriage, more than once within the Twenty-four hours.

Provided also, that no person having paid the Toll at any One Gate on the Said Road shall be liable to pay Toll at any other Gate on the said Road on the same Day.

And it is hereby further declared, by the Authority aforesaid, that no Toll shall be paid at any Turnpike Gate on the Said Road in respect of Carriages Solely employed in Carrying Materials for the Repair of the Said Road, or for going to or returning from such Employment. And it is hereby further ordered and declared, by the Authority aforesaid, that no person shall be liable to pay Toll at any Turnpike Gate on the Said Road for or in respect of any Horses, Mares, Geldings, Horned Cattle, Sheep, Swine, or other Beasts going to or returning from Water or Pasture, provided they shall not pass upon such Road more than for the Space of three Miles in going to or in returning from Water or Pasture.

And it is hereby further ordered and declared, by the Authority aforesaid, that if the Owner, or Driver, or Rider of any Horse, Cart, or Carriage liable to pay Toll, shall turn out of the said Road in order to avoid the payment of such Toll, and shall afterwards return and proceed upon the said Road, he shall, upon Conviction before one Justice, by the Oath of One Witness, forfeit (if he be the Owner) A sum not exceeding Five pounds, nor less than Twenty Shillings; and if he be the Driver or Rider, and not the Owner, he shall forfeit any Sum not exceeding Fifty Shillings, nor less than ten Shillings.

And it is further Ordered and declared, by the Authority Aforesaid, that if any Person shall take off any Horse, or other Beast of Draught, from any Cart, Waggon, or other Carriage, with intention to avoid the payment of Toll for the same, he shall, upon Conviction in such Form as is above mentioned, forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds.

And it is hereby further ordered and declared, by the Authority aforesaid, that if any Person shall fraudulently or knowingly take, or attempt to take, the Benefit of any Exemptions from Toll herein Mentioned, not being legally entitled so to do, he shall, upon due Conviction in the Manner and form aforesaid, forfeit a Sum not exceeding Five Pounds, nor less than Forty Shillings.

And it is hereby further ordered and declared, by the Authority Aforesaid, that if any Person shall resist or make forcible Opposition against any Person employed in the due Execution of this Proclamation, or shall Assault any Collector of the Tolls in the execution of his Office, or shall pass through any Gate, Rail, Chain, or Fence without paying Toll, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue any Cattle, Carriage, or other Goods detained or distrained for the Non-payment of Toll, he shall forfeit a Sum not exceeding Ten Pounds nor less than Forty Shillings, upon being convicted in such Manner and form as is above-mentioned.

And it is hereby further ordered and declared, by the Authority Aforesaid, that if any Person liable to pay Toll on the said Road in respect of any Horses, Cattle, or Carriages passing thereon, shall neglect or refuse to pay Toll for the same to the Collector or Gate-keeper duly demanding the same, such Collector or Gate-keeper may hereby lawfully detain or distrain such Horses, Cattle, or Carriages, or such of the Goods contained upon or therein the same as he may deem adequate to the payment of such Toll, until the same shall have been paid.

And it is hereby further ordered and declared, by the Authority aforesaid, that if any Person shall either by Day or Night

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wilfully or Maliciously pull down, pluck up, throw down, level, or otherwise destroy any Turnpike Gate, Post, Rail, Wall, Chain, Bar, or other fence set up to prevent persons passing without paying Toll, or any House erected for the Use of such Turnpike Gate, or shall maim or otherwise violently beat or bruise any Person there employed in the Collecting of the Toll, or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, any person lawfully in Custody for any of the said Offences, he shall, upon Conviction thereof before Two or more Magistrates, be publicly Whipped, and Sentenced to Imprisonment and hard Labour for the Space of Three Years.

And it is hereby further Ordered and declared, by the Authority aforesaid, that all Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by this proclamation shall be levied by distress and Sale of the Goods of the Offender by Warrant of the Justice Convicting the Offender, and that the same shall be paid Half to the Informer and Half to the Trustees and Commissioners of the Road for Use of the said Road, and in Case such Distress cannot be found, and such penalties and forfeitures shall not be forthwith paid, such Justice shall Commit the Offender to the Common Gaol for the Space of Six Months, unless the said Penalty or Forfeiture shall be sooner paid: Provided, Nevertheless, that No Warrant of Distress shall be issued for levying any Penalty or Forfeiture incurred by this Proclamation until Six Days after the Offender shall have been Convicted, and an Order made and served upon him, or left at his Dwelling House or last place of Abode, for the Payment thereof: Provided also that every Forfeiture recovered on the Information of any Toll-Taker, or other Person employed therein, and receiving Reward or Salary for his or their Services, shall be wholly applied to the Use of the said Road.

And it is hereby further Ordered, by the Authority aforesaid, that all prosecutions Commenced for any Offence against this Proclamation shall be commenced within three Kalender Months after the Offence Committed.

And it is hereby further ordered and declared, by the Authority aforesaid, that no Toll or Duty shall be taken by Virtue of this proclamation for any Horses belonging to Officers or Soldiers upon their March or upon Duty, or for any Horses, Cattle, or Carriages actually and solely employed in the Service of Government, or in Carrying any Sick or wounded Soldiers.

Given under my Hand, at Government House, Sydney, the
30th day of March, 1811. LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

By Command of His Excellency:—

JOHN THOMAS CAMPBELL, Secretary.

God save the King!

[Enclosure No. 12.]

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants in His Majesty's Settlement on the Eastern Coast of New South Wales, with an Estimate on the Remains of Provisions in the Public Stores, 5th March, 1811.

	Civil Department Victualled.														Military Department Victualled.																			
	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Lieutenant-Governor.	Deputy Judge-Advocate.	Acting Commissary.	Acting Principal Surgeon.	Act'g Deputy Provost-Marshal.	Secretary to the Governor.	Clergymen.	Assistant Surgeons.	Acting Surveyor of Lands.	Act'g Dep'y Surveyr of Lands.	Deputy Commissaries.	Boat Builder.	Commissary's Clerks.	Sup'tdants and Storekeepers.	Women of the Civil Dept'mt.	Children above 2 years of age.	Children under 2 years of age.	Total of the Civil Department Victualled.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Paymaster.	Surgeon, Acting do., and Assistant do.	Serjeants and Corporals.	Drummers and Fifers.	Privates.	Women.	Children above 10 years.	Children above 2 years.	Children under 2 years.	Total of the Military Department Victualled.
At Sydney	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	8	13	26	7	70	2	2	6	7	3	3	3	2	71	16	649	219	150	70	1198
„ Parramatta . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	19	2	35	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	8	..	76	29	16	42	15	188
„ Hawkesbury . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	12	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	14	7	3	8	2	37
„ Newcastle	1	1	1	2	3	7	7	1	4	..	25	7	4	3	44	
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	16	24	60	11	132	2	2	6	9	4	3	2	86	16	764	262	19	204	90	1467

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[Enclosure No. 12]—*continued.*
GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants in His Majesty's Settlement, &c.—*continued.*

	Free Persons Victualled.						Persons Victualled from the Public Stores.						No. of different Rations.				Total No. of Persons Victualled from the Stores.		People not Victualled from the Public Stores.			Settlers not Victualled from the Public Stores.			Total No. of Souls in the Colony.				Weeks Provisions at the Established Rations.			
	Men.	Women.	Children above 10 years.	Children above 2 years.	Children under 2 years.	Total No. of Free Persons Victualled.	Men.	Women.	Children above 10 years.	Children above 2 years.	Children under 2 years.	Total Number of Persons Victualled.	At a Full.	At Two-thirds.	At a Half.	At a Quarter.	Total No. of Full Rations.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total Number.	Men.	Women.	Total No. of Settlers.	Salt Beef and Salt Pork.	Wheat and Maize.	Rice and Flour.	Sugar.				
At Sydney	74	25	18	36	6	9	168	734	126	90	18	963	1,598	401	302	101	2,043	710	772	852	2,334	153	4	157	4,895	..	..	..	..
„ Parramatta ..	59	54	26	78	12	229	231	94	34	8	367	383	226	173	37	630	819	560	347	380	1,287	175	8	183	2,289	..	..	..	..
„ Hawkesbury ..	37	20	11	26	3	4	101	88	3	..	91	150	46	46	7	206	249	981	407	602	1,990	469	9	478	2,717	..	..	..	..
„ Newcastle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	11	2	2	73	90	20	9	5	108	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	..	..
Total	170	99	55	140	21	13	498	1,111	234	126	28	1,499	2,221	693	530	150	2,987	3,596	2,251	1,526	1,884	5,611	797	21	818	10,025	43	263		

L. MACQUARIE, Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales.

[Enclosure No. 13.]

STATEMENT of the Land in Cultivation, &c., the Quantities of Stock, &c., as Accounted for at the General Muster in His Majesty's Settlement on the Eastern Coast of New South Wales between 5th February and 5 March, 1811, taken agreeable to the Order of His Excellency the Governor by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor O'Connell and Mr. William Broughton, Acting Commissary.

To whom belonging.	Number of Acres in -												Horses.			Horned Cattle.		
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas & Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Orchard.	Hemp & Flax.	Fallow.	Pasture.	Total held.	Male.	Female.	Bulls.	Cows.	Oxen.	
To the Crown	..	4436½	..	..	15½	123½	..	692½	10½	15061½	75609	960583	38	23	18	1967	1865
To Settlers, &c. at Sydney, Parramatta, Hawkesbury, and their Vicinities.	..	4436½	..	..	15½	123½	..	692½	10½	15061½	75609	960583	519	675	174	5809	3471
Total	..	4436½	..	..	15½	123½	..	692½	10½	15061½	75609	960583	557	698	192	7776	5336

To whom belonging.	Sheep.		Goats.		Hogs.		Wheat in hand.		Maize in hand.		Whether Victualled or not Victualled by Government.						Total No. in Family.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Proprietor.		Wife.		Children.		Convicts.		No. of Free Men employed.			
					Victd.	Not.	Victd.	Not.	Victd.	Not.	Victd.	Not.	Victd.	Not.				
To the Crown	228	606	592	1467	6196	5557	8213½	21250	109	797	72	568	221	1156	137	502	410	3975
To Settlers, &c. at Sydney, Parramatta, Hawkesbury, and their Vicinities.	12859	24681	592	1467	6196	5557	8213½	21250	109	797	72	568	224	1156	137	502	410	3975
Total	13087	25287	592	1467	6196	5557	8213½	21250	109	797	72	568	224	1156	137	502	410	3975

L. MACQUARIE, Govr.-in-Chief of New South Wales.

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Returns of agriculture and stock in N.S.W.

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Returns of agriculture and stock in Tasmania and Norfolk Island.

[Enclosure No. 13]—*continued.*

STATEMENT of the Land in Cultivation, &c., the Quantities of Stock, &c., as accounted for at the General Musters in His Majesty's Settlement at Hobart Town, River Derwent, and at Port Dalrymple, Van Dieman's Land, also at Norfolk Island between the 21st March and 6th Augt. 1811.

To whom belonging.	Number of Acres in—												Horses, Horned Cattle.														
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease & Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Orchard.	Hemp & Flax.	Fallow.	Pasture.	Total held.	Male.	Female.	Bulls.	Cows.	Oxen.										
																		Whether Victualled or not Victualled by Government.									
HOBART TOWN.																											
To Settlers, &c., as per Muster 21st March, 1811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	710½	6909½	7620	..	..	14	106	17
PORT DALRYMPLÉ.																											
To Settlers, &c., as per Muster 30th June, 1811	544	..	52½	..	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	613½	4	8	64	173	47					
NORFOLK ISLAND.																											
To Settlers, &c., as per Muster 6th August, 1811	124½	133½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131½	111½	500½	..	2	33	41	..			
Total	668½	133½	52½	..	3	14	..	..	..	841¾	7021½	8734	4	10	111	320	64							
To whom belonging.																											
Whether Victualled or not Victualled by Government.																											
Sheep.			Goats.		Hogs.		Maize in hand.			Wheat in hand.			Proprietor.			Wife.			Children.			Convicts.		No. of Free Men employed.		Total No. in Family.	
Male.			Male.		Male.				Victl.			Victl.			Not.			Victl.		Total No. in Family.			
Female.			Female.		Female.				
HOBART TOWN.																											
To Settlers, &c., as per Muster 21st March, 1811	35	1900	184	421	166	202	22	22	22	
PORT DALRYMPLÉ.																											
To Settlers, &c., as per Muster 30th June, 1811	19	1619	22	52	98	98	11	1	7	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	87
NORFOLK ISLAND.																											
To Settlers, &c., as per Muster 6th August, 1811	532	636	63	101	372	246	1128	1128	1128	167	167	1128
Total	586	4215	26½	574	636	546	167	1128	33	26	26	9	9	33	33	1	7	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	109	

L. MACQUARIE, Govr.-in-Chief of New South Wales.

[Enclosure No. 14.]

1811.
18 Oct.

RETURN OF PERSONS HOLDING CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICES.

Return of
persons holding
military and
civil
appointments.

The List of Persons holding Civil and Military Employments in New South Wales and its Dependencies for October 1st, 1811, is the same as that for the 30th April, 1810, except in the following particulars:—

In Sydney.

Bennett supersedes	Sutton	as	Commissary's Clerk
Sutton	„	Gowen	„ Storekeeper
Fitzgerald	„	Knight	„ Superintendent
Wall	„	Stroud	„ Storekeeper
J. Bolton	„	M. Bishop	

Military Appointments.

Durie supersedes	Murray	as	Commandt. at Parramatta
Scottowe	„	Purcell	„ „ „ New Castle
Ashton	„	Brammer	„ Private
Kempson	„	Clarke	„ „
Evans	„	Thomas	„ „

Hobart Town.

Murray supersedes	Collins	as	Lt. Governor
Fosbrook	„	Harris	„ Dy. Commissary
Gunning	„	Lord	„ Surveyor of Public Wks.

Port Dalrymple.

Massey supersedes	Hill	as	Actg. Superintendt. of Stock.
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Other appointments are *at Sydney*:—

Ward as Superintendent at a Salary of	£50	0	0	P. Annum
Maclaine as Actg. Barrack Master „	£182	10	0	„ „

At Port Dalrymple.

Smith as Asst. Surgeon at a Salary of	£136	17	6	P. Ann.
Cannison as Superintendt. of Mechanics at a Salary of	£50	0	0	per Annum
Robinson as Harbour Master at a Salary of	£50	0	0	„ „
Macqueen „ Schoolmaster.				

[Enclosures Nos. 15 and 16.]

[Copies of the return of provisions in store and the requisition for provisions and stores are not available.]

1811.
18 Oct.
Returns of
shipping.

[Enclosure No. 17.]
SHIPPING RETURN.

REPORT of Ships and Vessels entered Inwards at the Port of Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st day of April, 1810, to the 30th day of June, 1810.

Date of Entry.	Name of the Vessel.	Master.	Build.	No. of		Where Built.	Registered.	Name of the Owners.	From Whence.	General Cargo.	Duty and Fees of Entry.
				Tons.	Men.						
1810 28 June	Concord, Brig	Thos. Garbut..	British ...	150	818	Dartmouth	London ..	Alex. Birnie & Co.	London & Rio de Janeiro	See below.	£ s. d. 23 8 6

Cargo of Concord.—4 Casks of Tin Ware, 7 of Stops, 27 Casks of Ironmongery, 1 Cask of Brushes, 2 Casks of Glue, 4 Casks of Shoes, 9 Bales of Cloth, 6 Cases contg. Perfumery, Stationary and Sadlery, 2 Cases contg. Plated Ware and Hats, 4 Smith's Bellows, 3 Trunks of Shoes, 45 Bundles Spades, Frying Pans, and Saws. Rum—1 cask; 110 gallons.

REPORT of Ships and Vessels cleared Outwards from the Port of Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st day of April, 1810, to the 30th day of June, 1810.

When cleared.	Name of the Ship.	Master.	No. of		Build.	Where Built.	Regis-tered.	Owner's Name.	Where bound.	General Cargo.	Clearance fees.
			Tons.	Men.							
1810 7 Apl.	Mary Ann ..	Charles Bruce..	348	1040	Plantation.	Calcutta ..	Calcutta.	Scott, Wilson, & Co	Calcutta	10 Tons 1 Cwt. Sandal-wood, 39 Tons of Coals, and 39 of Oil.	£ s. d. 0 5 0
14 "	Venus	Joseph Leigh	340	260		Chittagong	London..	J. C. Burton	London..	Ballast,	0 5 0
14 "	Simon Cook..	Charles Penson	184	1017	British ...	Stock with.	"	Peter Kenning & Co.	Calcutta.	2,200 Seal Skins,	0 5 0
13 June	Anne	Chas. Clarke ..	627	2075	Foreign ..	Prize	"	John & Wm. Jacob.	Calcutta.	85 Tons of Coats and a Quantity of Spars.	1 0 0

Naval Office, Sydney, 30th June, 1810.

(Signed) H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

SHIPPING RETURN.
 Report of Ships and Vessels Entered Inwards at the Port of Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st Day of July to the 30th Day of September, 1810.

Date of entry.	Name of the Vessel.	Master.	Build.	No. of		Where Built.	Registered.	Names of the Owners.	From Whence.	General Cargo.	Duty and Fees of Entry.		
				Tons.	Men.						£	s.	d.
19 July	Aurora ..	O. F. Smith ..	American ..	180	617	Virginia ..	New York	Thomas Wolden and others.	New York and Rio Jan'o.	See Appendix A	4	10	6
30 "	Spring Grove	Wm. Mattinson	Foreign ..	256	1027	Spain ..	London	Wilson & Campbell	The Fishery ..	See Appendix B	2	5	6
18 Aug.	Diana ..	Wm. Parker ..	American ..	286	1025	Philadelphia	"	Daniel Bennett	"	See Appendix C	2	5	6
18 "	Unity ..	Dani. Cooper ..	"	160	1018	"	"	T. W. & J. Plummer	The Seal Fishery	See Appendix D	2	5	6
20 "	Hunter ..	Jas. Robson ..	Plantation	320	1066	Calcutta ..	Calcutta	John Gilmore & Co.	Calcutta ..	See Appendix E	237	5	7½
1 Sept.	Atalanta ..	Joseph Morris	Foreign ..	137	616	"	London	William Wilson	Derwent ..	See Appendix F	2	5	6
10 "	Canada ..	J. B. Ward ..	British ..	403	1226	North Shields	"	Reive & Green ..	London and Rio Janeiro.	See Appendix G	2	17	0
											254	15	1½

From the 1st Day of October, 1810, and ending 31st December, 1810.

Date of entry.	Name of the Vessel.	Master.	Build.	No. of		Where built.	Registered.	Name of the Owners.	From Whence.	General Cargo.	Duty and Fees of Entry.		
				Tons.	Men.						£	s.	d.
1 Oct.	New Zealander	William Elder ..	Foreign ..	258	823	"	London	Daniel Bennett	The Fishery ..	See Appendix A	2	5	6
9 "	Mary and Sally	Alfred Ambrose	Plantation	130	116	Pecu ..	Calcutta	Allen MacAskill	Calcutta ..	See Appendix B	150	15	0
22 "	Hibernia ..	Saml. Ashmore	"	200	627	Calcutta ..	"	Scott, Wilson, & Co.	London ..	See Appendix C	788	17	6
"	Fredrick ..	Alexander Bodie	Foreign ..	240	1630	Prize ..	London	Wilson and others.	"	See Appendix D	380	16	6
23 "	Hunter ..	Thomas Folger ..	"	208	17	New Bedford.	N Bedford.	Thomas Folger ..	Liverpool and Cape of Good Hope.	See Appendix E	147	8	6
18 Dec.	Indian ..	Andrew Barclay	British ..	522	1245	Durham ..	London	Munnings and others	London ..	See Appendix F	81	7	10½
											1,557	10	10½

Wines and Spirits received in the Colony of New South Wales from the 1st Day of October, 1810, and ending 31st December, 1810, viz. — Mary and Sally—Rum, 16 Casks, 813 Gallons. Hibernia—Rum, 33 Casks, 4,820 Gallons. Fredrick—Rum, 19 Casks, 2,029 Gallons; Gin, 3 Casks, 350 Gallons; Wine, 29 Casks, 278 Dozens, 720 Gallons. Hunter—Rum, 3 Casks, 300 Gallons; Brandy, 1 Cask, 150 Gallons; Wine, 21 Casks, 2,176 Gallons. Indian—Rum, 4 Casks, 318 Gallons; Brandy, 2 Casks, 80 Gallons; Gin, 7 Casks, 288 Gallons; Wine, 8 Casks—not landed.

Returns of shipping.
 1811.
 18 Oct.

APPENDIX TO RETURNS, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1810.

1811.
18 Oct.
Returns of
cargoes.

A.—*General Cargo of Ship Aurora*: Provisions and Trade for the North West Coast of America.

B.—*General Cargo of Ship Spring Grove*: 53 tons of Sperm Oil.

C.—*General Cargo of Ship Diana*: 115 tons of Sperm Oil.

D.—*General Cargo of Ship Unity*: 6,000 sealskins.

E.—*General Cargo of Ship Hunter*: 205 Bolts of Canvas, 9 Hogsheads and 9 Bundles of Twine, 6 Half Chests of Ironmongery, 14 Bales of Piece Goods, 4 Trunks of Bandannoes and Piece Goods, 7 Boxes of Wax Candles, 298 Bags of Sugar, 10 Bags of Salt Petre, 10 Bags of Pepper, 10 Bags of Ginger, 201 pieces of Iron, 70 Chests of Hyson Tea, 12 Coir Cables, 35 Coir Hawsers and Coils, 1 parcel of Steelyards and 23 Cows.

F.—*General Cargo of Ship Atalanta*: 125 tons of Black Oil.

G.—*General Cargo of Ship Canada*: Provisions and Convicts for Government, 5 Cases of Hats, 10 Trunks of Prints and 5 Crates of Earthenware.

APPENDIX TO RETURNS, OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1810.

A.—*General Cargo of Ship New Zealander*: 110 Tons of Sperm Oil for the London Market.

B.—*General Cargo of Ship Mary and Sally*: 207 Bags of Sugar, 300 Bags of Table and Cargo Rice, 119 Chests and Boxes of Tea, 24 Tubs of Sugar Candy, 1 Case of Nankin, 2 Boxes of China Hams, 1 Box of Silks, 49 Cases of Crockery Ware, 4 Boxes of Silk Hats, 4 Boxes of Sweet Meats, 2 Cases of Tea Caddies, 1 Box of Spice, 6 Bales of Patna Paper, Shirts, and Marmadoys, 6 Bags of Pepper, 40 Bales of Bacon, 30 Hogs Cheeks, 26 Casks and Kegs of Beef, Lard, Pork, and Sausages, 24 Maunds of Salt Petre.

C.—*General Cargo of Ship Hibernia*: 42 Bales of Indian Piece Goods, Cloth and Paper, 3 Trunks of Silk Goods and Spices, 1 Tin Box of Shawls, 400 Bags of Rice, 572 Bags of Sugar, 60 Tubs of Sugar Candy, 44 Chests of Tea, 13 Chests of Beer and Porter, 16 Boxes of Tallow Candles, 100 Roles of Gunny Bags, 20 Bundles of Sewing Twine, 30 Bags of Pepper, 5 Casks of Soogie and Flour, 100 hogsheads in Shookes, and 8 Casks of Salt Petre.

D.—*General Cargo of Ship Fredrick*: 25 Casks of Dutch Cheese, 7 Casks of Slops, 2 Bales of Do., 6 Casks of Porter and 60 Firkins of Butter.

E.—*General Cargo of Ship Hunter*: 44 Baskets of Tobacco, 3 Tons of Iron, and 1½ Tons of Cordage.

F.—*General Cargo of Ship Indian*: 30 Hogsheads and Casks of Porter, 4 Cases of Noyua, 12 Barrels of Tar, 3 Casks of Paint, 100 Jugs of Turpentine and Paint Oil, 4 Cases of Hats, 12 Cases of Pickles, 5 Cases of Stationary and Sadlery, 2 Boxes of Pins and Umbrellas, 3 Cases of Perfumery, &c., 2 Bales of Cloth, 3 Rolls of painted Floor Cloth, 19 Casks of Dutch Cheese and Nails, 10 Packages of Shoes and Hardware, 3 Chests of Hyson Tea, 12 Casks of Coffee, 3 Casks of Sugar, and 80 Rolls of Tobacco.

SHIPPING RETURN.
 REPORT of Ships and Vessels cleared Outwards from the Port of Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st Day of July to the 30th Day of September, 1810.

When cleared.	Name of the Vessel.	Master.	Build.	No. of Tons		Where Built.	Registered.	Names of the Owners.	Where bound.	General Cargo.	Clearance Fees.	
				Guns.	Men.						£ s. d.	24 12 2½
28 July	Antipode ..	Wm. Sawers ..	British ..	58	10	London ..	London	Messrs. Hulleys & Calcutta ..	..	8 Tons of Coals and 2,765 Feet of Cedar. Ballast ..	0 5 0	0 5 0
28 "	Concord ..	Thos. Garbut ..	" ..	150	6 17	Dartmouth..	"	Alexr. Birnie & Co. ..	Rio Janeiro & Cape of Good Hope.	..	0 5 0	0 5 0
15 Sept.	Diana ..	Wm. Parker ..	American ..	286	10 25	Philadelphia	"	Daniel Bennett ..	The Fishery ..	..	0 5 0	0 5 0
13 "	Aurora ..	S. R. Chace ..	" ..	180	6 36	Virginia ..	New York	Thomas Wolden and others.	The Seal Fishery ..	..	0 5 0	0 5 0
From the 1st Day of October to the 31st Day of December, 1810.												
2 Oct.	Star, Brig	John Wilkinson	Plantation	102	6 20	Pegu ..	London	J. T. & W. Plummer	Sealing Islands	..	£ s. d.	0 5 0
8 "	Unity, Sch.	Daniel Cooper ..	Foreign ..	160	24	Prize ..	"	"	The Fishery ..	..	0 5 0	
13 "	New Zealander	William Eldor ..	" ..	256	10 27	Spain ..	"	Daniel Bennet ..	"	See Appendix A	0 5 0	
20 "	Spring Grove	William Mathison	" ..	258	8 27	Prize ..	"	Wilson & Campbell	"	See Appendix B	0 5 0	
28 "	Atalanta ..	Joseph Morris	" ..	137	6 16	North Shields	"	William Wilson ..	London ..	See Appendix C	0 5 0	
12 Nov.	Canada ..	J. B. Ward ..	British ..	403	12 31	Calculta ..	Calculta	Reeve and Green ..	China ..	..	0 5 0	
"	Hunter ..	James Robson ..	Plantation	320	55	Calculta ..	N. Bed-	John Gilmore & Co.	Feejees & Chin-	..	0 5 0	
"	Hunter ..	Thomas Folger ..	Foreign ..	268	15	New Bedford.	ford.	Thomas Folger ..	River Derwent and Coast of Peru.	See Appendix D	0 5 0	
30 Nov.	Fredrick ..	E. Bunker ..	" ..	240	16 32	London ..	London	Wilson and Others	The Fishery ..	..	0 5 0	

APPENDIX.

- A.—General Cargo of Ship *New Zealander*: 110 tons of Sperm Oil for the London Market.
- B.—General Cargo of Ship *Spring Grove*: 56 tons of Sperm Oil for the London Market.
- C.—General Cargo of Ship *Atalanta*: 125 Tons of Black Whale Oil.
- D.—General Cargo of Ship *Hunter*: 2,000 Bushels of Maize & a quantity of Salt Provisions for Government.

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 31st Day of December, 1810. H. GLENTHOLME, Naval Officer.

Returns of shipping.
 1811.
 18 Oct.

SHIPPING RETURN.

REPORT of Ships and Vessels Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards at Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st Day of January to the 31st day of March, 1811.

Date of entry.	Name of the Vessel.	Master.	Build.	No. of		Where built.	Registered.	Name of the Owners.	From whence.	General Cargo.	Duty and Fees of Entry.	
				Tons.	Men.						£	s. d.
1 Jan.	Aurora	O. F. Smith . .	American	180	617	Virginia . .	New York	Thos. Woolden & Co.	Sea Fishery . .	See Appendix A	£	d.
1 "	Active	W. P. Richardson	"	206	4 18	Salem	Salem	Jas. Cook & Co. . . .	Bourbon	See Appendix B	110	10 6
8 Feb.	Santa Anna	William Dagg . .	Foreign	220	21	Prize	London	W. Dagg & Co. . . .	Fishery	See Appendix C	6	11 6
18 "	Eagle	John Mackey . .	Plantation	130	221	Calcutta . . .	Calcutta	Fairlie, Ferguson & Co. . .	Calcutta	See Appendix D	1,901	14 1
20 "	Concord . . .	Thos. Garbutt . .	British	150	8 18	Dartmouth . .	London	Alex'r Birnie & Co.	Rio and Cape of Good Hope.	See Appendix E	128	13 8
28 "	Union	John Nichols . .	Plantation	300	28	Pegu	Calcutta	Loane & Co.	Cape of Good Hope	See Appendix F	4	16 0
5 Mar.	Campbell Macquarie	Rich'd Siddons . .	"	248	50	"	"	Alexander & Co.	Calcutta	See Appendix G	312	17 10
12 "	Arabella . . .	Jos. Leigh	Foreign	240	36	America	"	Chas. Blayney	"	See Appendix H	738	6 0
											3,208	10 7
<p>Wines and Spirits received in the Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st Day of January to the 31st Day of March, 1811, vizt:—<i>Eagle</i>—Rum, 70 Casks, 10,010 Gallons; Wine, 8 Casks, 368 Gallons. <i>Concord</i>—Rum, 3 Casks, 300 Gallons; Brandy, 5 Casks, 376 Gallons; Gin, 1½ Case, 10½ Gallons; Wine, 1 Cask, 119 Gallons. <i>Campbell Macquarie</i>—Rum, 8 Casks, 1,159 Gallons; Gin, 24 Cases, 180 Gallons; Wine, 6 Casks, 319 Gallons. <i>Arabella</i>—Rum, 38 Casks, 2,957 Gallons; Gin, 8 Cases, 60 Gallons; Wine, 6 Casks, 250 Gallons.</p>												
<p>When cleared,</p>												
9 Feb.	Aurora	O. F. Smith . .	American	180	636	Philadelphia	New York	Thos. Woolden & Co.	Where bound.		Clearance Fees.	
13 "	Active	W. P. Richardson	"	206	4 18	Salem	Salem	James Cook & Co. . . .	River Derwent	See Appendix A	£	s. d.
24 "	Indian	And. Barclay . .	British	522	16 56	Durham	Durham	G. G. H. Munnings	Feejee Islands	Ballast	0	5 0
7 Mar.	Union	John Nichols . .	Plantation	300	28	Pegu	Calcutta	Loane & Co.	Calcutta	See Appendix B . .	4	19 6
8 "	Concord . . .	Thos. Garbutt . .	British	150	617	Dartmouth . .	London	Alexander Birnie & Co. . . .	Penang	Ballast	1	6 0
									Seal Fishery . . .	Ballast	7	0 6

(For Appendix see page 432.)

Naval Office, Sydney. New South Wales, 31st March, 1811.

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

SHIPPING RETURNS.
 REPORT of Ships and Vessels Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards at Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st Day of April to the 30th day of June, 1811.

Date of entry.	Name of the Vessel.	Master.	Build.	No. of		Where built.	Registered.	Name of the Owners.	From whence.	General Cargo.	Duty and Fees of Entry.	
				Tons	Men.						£	s. d.
13 Apr	Sydney Cove	C. McLaren	Foreign	282	816	Prize	London	John Bull	Sealing Islands	See Appendix A	2	0
26 "	Midwood	Elihu Smith	American	253	820	New York	N. York	B. Minturn	New York and Cape of Good Hope.	See Appendix B	2,412	7 6
1 May	Concord	Thos. Garbutt	British	150	818	Dartmouth	London	Alex'r Birnie & Co. Thomas Woodlen and others.	Seal Fishery	See Appendix C	2	0
19 "	Aurora	O. F. Smith	American	180	643	Virginia	N. York		"	See Appendix D	2	0
6 June	Cumberland	Wm. Swain	British	968	1023	Rotherhithe	London	Messrs. Enderbys	London	See Appendix E	7	0
19 "	Fredrick and Maria	T. McNeelance	Plantation	300	50	Chittagong	Calcutta	Alexander & Co.	Calcutta	See Appendix E	346	3 7
											2,771	1 7
Wines and Spirits received in the Colony of New South Wales from the 1st Day of April to the 30th Day of June, 1811, viz.:—Milwood—Rum, 139 Casks, 12,772 Gallons; Gin, 89 Casks, 3,181 Gallons; Wine, 58 Casks, 5,046 Gallons. Cumberland—Rum, 1 Cask, 25 Gallons.												
OUTWARDS.												
When cleared.	Santa Anna	Will'm Daqq	Foreign	220	21	Prize	London	Will'm Daqq & Co.	Where bound.	See Appendix A	0	5
5 Apr	Mary and Sally	Chas. Penn	Plantation	130	127	Pecu	Calcutta	Edward Willis	Fishery & London	Fallast	0	5
1 May	Campbell	Rich'd Siddons	"	248	50	Calcutta	"	Alexander & Co.	Calcutta	Ditto	0	5
	Macquarie		"				"		"	74 tons of coals	0	5
4 "	Eagle	P. C. Monstrop	"	130	221	"	"	Fairlie, Ferguson & Co.	"	Ditto	0	5
4 "	Hibernia	Sam'l Ashmore	"	200	627	"	"	Scott, Wilson & Co.	"	See Appendix B	4	9
14 June	Arabella	Joseph Leigh	"	240	1040	America	"	Cha's Blaney	"		5	14
											0	0

(For Appendix see page 432.)

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th Day of June, 1811.

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

1811.
 18 Oct.
 Returns of shipping.

APPENDIX TO RETURNS, JANUARY-MARCH, 1811.

1811.
18 Oct.Returns of
cargoes.*Inwards.*

A.—General Cargo of Ship Aurora: 100 Seal Skins and 140 Gall's Elephant Oil.

B.—General Cargo of Ship Active: 8 Kegs of Butter, 4 Hogsheds and Barrels of Bacon, 29 Casks of Nails, 2 Cases of Decanters, 910 Pair of Shoes, 394 Pair of Boots, 1,730 Sperm Candles, 4,313 Tallow Candles, 1 Case of Soap, 140 Kegs of Tobacco, 160 Kegs of Lard, 1 Bale of Shalloons, 70 Doz. Spades, 2 Cases of Medicines, 55 Bales of Coffee, and a quantity of Corks.

C.—General Cargo of Ship Santa Anna: 45 Tons of Sperm Oil for the London Market.

D.—General Cargo of Ship Eagle: 625 Bags of Sugar, 20 do. of Pepper, 10 Do. of Salt Petre, 166 do. of Soap, 160 Chests of Tea, 50 Tubs of Sugar Candy, 23 Boxes of Wax Candles, 33 Bales of ps. Goods, 1 Chest Bandannoes, 2,000 Empty Gunnies, 400 Bundles of Ratans, 800 Bull Staves and 40 Punphides.

E.—General Cargo of Ship Concord: 30 Baskets of Tobacco, 12 Bags of Coffee and 28 Bags of Sugar.

F.—General Cargo of Ship Union: Permitted to enter only to Wood and Water and not to trade.

G.—General Cargo of Ship Campbell Macquarie: 20 Bags of Soap, 6 do. of Pepper, 420 Bags of Wheat, 23 Boxes of Wax Candles, 86 Coils of Rope, 1 Bale and 6 Bundles Lines and Twines, 3 Bags of Sugar, 6 Chests of Tea, 24 Bags of Salt Petre, 2 Bales Cotton Thread and Fringe, 1 Case of Indigo, and 18 Bales of Piece Goods.

H.—General Cargo of Ship Arabella: 1,311 Bags of Wheat, 101 Do. of Sugar, 50 do. of Soap, 60 Chests and Caddies of Tea, 7 Bales of Chintz, 4 Trunks of Nankins, 5 Bales of Baftas and Shirts, 75 Bolts Canvas, 57 Bundles of Twine, 16 Boxes Wax Candles, 2 Bales of Paper, 2 Boxes of Window Glass, 2 Boxes China Ware and 1 Box Dresses.

Outwards.

A.—General Cargo of Ship Aurora: 2,000 bushels maize for Government.

B.—General Cargo of Ship Indian: 50 tons of coals and 45 tons of elephant oil.

APPENDIX TO RETURNS, APRIL-JUNE, 1811.

Inwards.

A.—General Cargo of Ship Sydney Cove: 1,000 Skins and 5 Ton Sperm Oil for the London Market.

B.—General Cargo of Ship Milwood: 607 Bars of Iron, 100 Barrels of Vinegar, 106 Casks of Salt, 160 Kegs and hhds. of Tobacco, 28 Hogs's of Loaf Sugar, 155 Barrels of Pork, 37 Hogs'ds of Ale, 91 Boxes of Sperm Candles, 38 Firkins of Butter, 60 Barrels of Flour, 60 Barrels of Beef, 49 Boxes of Sugar, 80 Kegs of Crackers, 50 Boxes of Raisins and 16 Bladders of Snuff.

C.—General Cargo of Ship Aurora: 60 Ton of Elephant Oil and 3,000 Hair Seal Skins.

D.—General Cargo of Ship Cumberland: 36 Hats and a few Slops.

E.—General Cargo of Ship Fredrick and Maria: 2,300 Bags of Wheat, 880 Do. of Sugar, 500 Do. of Rice, 100 Do. of Dhauil, 29 Boxes of Sugar Candy, 63 Chests of Tea, 13 Casks of Sago, 1 Parcel Combs, 429 Maunds of Iron, 1 Box of Snuff, 2 Cases of Shoes and Boots, A Quantity of Blocks, 2 Cases of Umbrellas and Leather Breeches, a Quantity of Saws, 70 Coils of Coir Rope, 1 Package of Corks, 1 Buggy and harness, 12 hawzers, 1 Box of Tobacco, 20 Chests of Beer, 24 Kegs of hogs Lard, 14 Boxes of Butter, 15 Bales of Piece Goods, 54 Boxes of Candles, and 2 Cases of Netts and Indigo.

Outwards.

A.—General Cargo of Ship Santa Anna: 45 tons of sperm oil for the London market.

B.—General Cargo of Ship Arabella: 40 tons of coals and 10 casks of oil.

Report of Ships and Vessels entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of September, 1811.

Date of entry.	Name of the Vessel.	Master.	Build.	No. of		Where Built.	Registered.	Names of the Owners.	From Whence.	General Cargo.	Duty and Fees of Entry.	
				Tons	Guns						£	s. d.
8 July	Providence..	And'w Barclay	Plantation	649	16	96		Hugh Reid	London	See Appendix A	183	1 10 ³ / ₄
17 "	Indispensable	Henry Best ..	Foreign ..	350	10	27		Daniel Bennett	Fishery	See Appendix B	4	5 6
26 "	New Zealander	William Elder	"	258	8	23		"	"	See Appendix C	3	5 6
3 Aug	Cato	James Lindsay	"	186	1	17		Alexander Birmie	London	See Appendix D	359	17 6
21 "	Fredrick ..	E. Bunker ..	"	240	16	30		Will. Wilson & Co.	Fishery	See Appendix E	41	15 6
26 "	Favourite, b.g.	A. Fisk	American ..	158	4	23		G. Blaxcell & Co.	China	See Appendix F	238	5 0
" "	Sally	R. M. Field ..	"	322	10	36		Peter Amndon & Co.	Boston and Isle de France.	See Appendix G	392	2 0
14 Sept.	Daphne	Jos. James ..	Plantation	127	1	23		Geo. Thomas	Cape of Good Hope.	See Appendix H	.....	.....
<p>Wines and Spirits received in the Colony of New South Wales from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of September, 1811, viz. — Providence—Rum, 2 Casks, 197 Gallons; Brandy, 1 Cask, 100 Gallons; Gin, 5 Casks, 700 Gallons; Wine, 6 Casks, 42 Casks, 216 Gallons. Cato—Rum, 27 Casks, 2,800 Gallons; Brandy, 4 Casks, 423 Gallons; Wine, 6 Casks, 37 Cases, 222 Dozen, 538 Gallons. Fredrick—Rum, 3 Casks, 250 Gallons. Sally—Rum, 30 Casks, 1,500 Gallons; Gin, 6 Casks, 715 Gallons; Wine, 4 Casks, 203 Gallons. Daphne—Brandy, 24 Casks; Wine, 241 Casks.</p>												
When cleared.	Cumberland	Will Swain ..	British ..	368	10	23		Messrs. Enderby's ..	Where Bound.		Clearance	
9 July	Millwood ...	Elihu Smith ..	American ..	253	8	23		B minturn	Fishery	Ballast	Fees	
9 "	Aurora	O. F. Smith ..	"	180	6	18		T. Wolden and others	Feejes and China.	"	0	5 0
9 Sept.	Indispassible.	Henry Best ..	Foreign ..	351	12	28		Dan'l Bennett	Calcutta	"	0	5 0
21 "	Sydney Cove	Chas's McLaren	"	282	8	16		John Bull	Fishery and London.	See Appendix A	0	5 0
21 "	New Zealander	Will. Elder ..	"	258	8	23		Dan'l Bennett	"	Ballast	0	5 0
27 "	Favourite ..	Arnold Fisk ..	American ..	158	1	16		G. Blaxcell & Co.	Derwent	See Appendix C	0	5 0

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th September, 1811.

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

1811.
18 Oct.
Returns of shipping.

1811.
18 Oct.

APPENDIX.

Inwards.

Returns of
cargoes.

A.—General Cargo of Ship Providence: 18 Trunks of Hosiery, &c., 37 Cases of Buttons, Medicines, &c., 65 Hog's Ale and Porter, 13 Casks of Shot, &c., 2 Organs, 10 Bales of Cloth, 343 Pack's of Corks, Paints and Ironmongery, 2 Hampers of Sund's, 40 Firkins of Butter, 4 Cases of Sugar, and 52 Baskets of Tobacco.

B.—General Cargo of Ship Indispensible: 175 tons of sperm oil for the London market.

C.—General Cargo of Ship New Zealander: 175 tons of sperm oil for the London Market.

D.—General Cargo of Ship Cato: 180 hog's and Casks of Porter, 4 Casks Shoes, &c., 2 Cases and 2 Casks Tin Ware, 1 Bag of Corks, 2 Casks and 3 Cases Haberdas'y, 1 Case Shrub, and 2 Casks Glue, 46 Pack's Sund's W. Broughton, Esq.

E.—General Cargo of Ship Fredrick: 55 tons of sperm oil for the London market.

F.—General Cargo of Brig Favourite: 471 Chests and Boxes of Tea, 38 Packages of Nankin, 2 Cases of Silk, &c., 1 Case of Glass, 7 Boxes Hats, 2 Cases Lack'd Ware, 551 Packages China, 3 do. Pict's, 3 B's of Shirts, 8 B's Wax Candles, 1 Case Anni Seed.

G.—General Cargo of Ship Sally: 603 Barrels of Beef and Pork, 40 Tons of Iron, 118 Bar's Vinegar, 306 Boxes Tallow and Sperm Candles, 18 Casks Nails, 193 Kegs Tobacco, 78 Boxes Chocolate, 100 Bags of Coffee, 411 Bags and 33 Hog's Sugar.

H.—General Cargo of Ship Daphne: 7 Casks Vinegar, 76 Casks Salt, 250 pac's dried Fruits, &c. N.B.—Cargo not yet landed.

Outwards.

A.—General Cargo of Ship Indispensible: 175 Tons of Sperm Oil for the London Market.

B.—General Cargo of Ship New Zealander: 175 Tons of Sperm Oil for the London Market.

C.—General Cargo of Ship Favourite: Sundry Merchandise for that Settlement.

[Enclosures Nos. 18, 19, and 20.]

[*These consisted of detailed returns of all births, deaths, and marriages, of all trials before the criminal court, and of pardons granted by Governor Macquarie, of which the following are summaries:—*]

[No. 18.]

Returns of
births, deaths,
and marriages.

The Number of Marriages solemnized at Sydney, New South Wales, from 1st January to 30th September, 1811, were . .	45
The Number of Baptisms solemnized at Sydney in the Quarter ending 31st March, 1811	40
Do. in the Quarter ending 30th June, 1811	35
Do. in the Quarter ending 30th September, 1811	40

The Number of Funerals at Sydney in the Quarter ending 31st March, 1811	51	1811. 18 Oct.
Do. in the Quarter ending 30th June, 1811	40	Returns of births, deaths, and marriages.
Do. in the Quarter ending 30th September, 1811	26	
The Number of Marriages solemnized at St. John's Church, Parramatta, in New South Wales, from 1st January to 30th September, 1811	41	
The Number of Baptisms at St. John's, Parramatta, from 1st January to 31st March, 1811	18	
Do. from 25th March to 25th June, 1811	20	
Do. from 25th June to 30th September, 1811	22	
At St. George's River on 19th May, 1811	2	
The Number of Burials at St. John's, Parramatta, from 1st January to 31st March, 1811	11	
Do. from 25th March to 25th June, 1811	12	
Do. from 25th June to 30th September, 1811	7	
Do. at George's River from 25th March to 25th June, 1811 ..	2	
The Number of Marriages solemnized at the Parish Church at Windsor, in New South Wales, from the 1st Jan'y to the 30th Sept'r, 1811	41	
Do. from 31st March to 30th June, 1811	13	
Do. from 30th June to 30th Sept'r, 1811	12	
The Number of Christenings at the Parish Church at Windsor, from 31st December, 1810, to 31st March, 1811	13	
Do. from 31st March to 30th June, 1811	16	
Do. from 30th June to 30th September, 1811	17	
The Number of Burials at the Parish Church at Windsor, from 31st December, 1810, to 31st March, 1811	10	
Do. from 31st March to 30th June, 1811	6	
Do. from 30th June to 30th Sept'r, 1811	4	

[No. 19.]

Number of Prisoners tried before a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, held at Sydney, in and for the Territory of New South Wales, on Monday, 28th May, 1810, and following days	16	Return of prisoners tried before criminal court.
Do. do. 22nd October, 1810, & do.	12	
Do. do. 11th February, 1811, & do.	9	
Do. do. 6th May, 1811, & do.	10	
Do. do. 27th May, 1811	1	
Do. do. 19th August, 1811	6	
Do. Friday, 13th December, 1811	3	
Do. do. October 11th, 1811	1	

[No. 20.]

Number of Free Pardons granted by His Excellency Governor Macquarie, from the 1st of January, 1810	111	Return of pardons granted by Macquarie.
Number of Conditional Pardons granted by His Excellency Governor Macquarie, from the 1st of January, 1810	70	

[Enclosure No. 21.]

1811.
13 Oct.
Return of lands
regranted by
Macquarie.

LIST of Grants of Land* given by His Excellency Governor Macquarie in the Territory of New South Wales.

No.	Name.	Number of Acres.	District.
	Andrew Thompson, Esqr.	1240	Minto
	Ditto	120	Scotland Island
	Ditto	1 43½ Rods	Mulgrave Place
	Ditto	1	Sydney
5	D'Arcy Wentworth, Esqr.	1800	Parramatta & Prospect
	Ditto	920	Liberty Plains.
	Ditto	130	Parramatta
	Ditto	12	Do
	Nich's Bayly, Esqre	1070	Cabramatta
10	Ditto	550	Do
	William Wall	200	Bringlyly
	William Roberts	200	Sydney
	George Hall	100	Castlercagh
	William Faithful	1000	Liberty Plains
15	Mr. Jas. Wilshire	570	Do
	Jemima Pitt	500	Do
	T. M. Pitt	300	Bringlyly
	Augustus Alt, Esqre.	280	Petersham
	John Reddington	110	Evan
20	Richard Cheers	100	North Harbour
	Richard Podmore	100	Botany Bay
	Samuel Foster	100	Cooke
	Rosetta Marsh	150	Evan
	Ditto	50	Do
25	William Thomas	38	Petersham
	Matthew Kearns	100	Minto
	John Kearns	100	Do
	Dorothy Sophia Tull	60	Do
	Henry Kable	300	Do
30	Ditto	200	Airds
	Thomas Bigger	100	Evan
	Mattw. Jno. Gibbon	200	Toongabbee
	Jesse Mulcock	110	Do
	Joseph Inch	200	Minto
35	Thomas Rose	100	Evan
	Isaac Nichols	380	Hunter's Hill
	Charles Thompson	50	Evan
	William Sherwin	400	Parramatta
	Richard Tuckwell	100	Botany Bay
40	Richard Guise	300	Minto
	Ditto	300	Airds
	William Baker	140	Evan
	James Underwood	200	Airds
	Gilbert Baker	30	North Harbour
45	Peter Honory	60	Minto
	John Pye	200	Cooke
	Obadiah Ikin	60	Evan
	William Foster	50	Botany Bay
	Edward Field	100	Evan
50	James Morris	120	Botany Bay
	Hariet Carr	30	Do
	Edward Edwards	100	Minto
	Mr. Chas. Throsby	950	Do
	James Lodar	30	Eastern Farms
55	Martin Burke	100	Cabramatta
	David Bevan	200	Cooke
	William Chapman	100	Banks-town
	James Harrex	200	Upper Minto
	William Mannix	60	Do
60	Ditto	30	Do
	Edward Cox	300	Mulgoa
	Thomas Hobby	640	Do
	John Jamieson	300	Cabramatta
	Edward Redmond	135	Sydney

* Note 131.

LIST of Grants of Land—*continued.*1811.
18 Oct.Return of lands
regranted by
Macquarie.

No.	Name.	Number of Acres.	District.
65	Thomas Chipp	100	Upper Minto
	Frederick Meredith.....	120	Botany Bay
	John Kenedy	100	Cabramatta
	G. Blaxland, Esqre.....	2000	Evan
	Ditto	2000	Do
70	Ditto	280	Do
	Dr. Robert Townson	75	Botany Bay
	Ditto	1605	Do
	Ditto	1000	Minto
	Edward Riley	30	Mulgrave Place
75	John Tarlington	95	Prospect Hill
	John Jones	60	Parramatta
	James Plunkett	30	Botany Bay
	Joseph Ward	300	Cooke
	Ditto	100	Minto
80	George Gambling	40	Petersham
	George Wm. Evans	140	Bankstown
	James Mileham	500	Upper Nelson
	Lucy Mileham.....	100	Do
	John Rowe	100	Parramatta
85	Bryan Riley.....	100	Minto
	Daniel Phillips	70	Richmond Hill
	Thomas Francis	44	Parramatta
	Hugh Devline	100	Bringelly
	William Keele	80	Minto
90	James Ruse	100	Bankstown
	Edward Powell.....	100	Bringelly
	Patrick Clarke	50	Richmond Hill
	Mary Redman	30	Botany Bay
	William Gaudry	100	Minto
95	Ditto	200	Richmond Hill
	Edward Gould.....	30	Parramatta
	Thomas Moxon	50	Botany Bay
	David Bevan	500	Cooke
	Thomas Moore, Esqre.	160	Bankstown
100	Ditto	160	Do
	Ditto	160	Do
	Ditto	160	Do
	Ditto	160	Do
	Ditto	50	Do
105	Ditto	300	Do
	Ditto	80	Do
	Ditto	200	Do
	Thomas Williams	127	Minto
	Isaac Cornwall	100	Evan
110	James Bull	90	Bankstown
	Sarah Lury	50	Parramatta
	David Batty	60	Botany Bay
	Edward Robinson	80	Upper Nelson
	James Lane	50	Botany Bay
115	William Packer	30	Do
	Ditto	30	Do
	Ditto	100	Do
	Ditto	50	Do
	Aaron Byrne	100	Minto
120	Serjt. Chas. Whalan	100	Do
	William Seals	30	Evan
	Edward Quin	50	Hunter's Hill
	John Harris.....	34	Botany Bay
	John Driver	200	Cabramatta
125	Charlotte Driver	100	Minto
	Henry Marr	30	Parramatta
	Simeon Lord, Esqre.	269	Cabramatta
	Ditto	200	Minto
	Ditto	200	Do

List of Grants of Land—*continued.*1811.
18 Oct.Return of lands
regranted by
Macquarie.

No.	Name.	Number of Acres.	District.
130	Simeon Lord, Esq.	200	Minto
	Ditto	1170	Evan
	John Burgess	80	Do
	Jane Trotter	30	Botany Bay
	Charles Dondale	30	Do
135	John Laurie	50	Airds
	Thomas Dunn	80	Bankstown
	George Loadar	100	Richmond Hill
	Jonas Bradley	200	Parramatta
	John Gowen	208	Do
140	Robert Fitz, Esqre.....	600	Upper Nelson
	Ditto	600	Do
	Ditto	500	Cooke
	Richard Palmer	100	Botany Bay
	James Larra	600	Evan
145	Thomas Saunders	100	Parramatta
	James Larra (in trust)	300	Cabramatta
	Samuel Hockley.....	50	Botany Bay
	Nathl. Lucas.....	500	Minto
	Thomas Andlezark.....	30	Bankstown
150	Charles Smith	10	Sydney
	Humphry Thorn.....	100	Parramatta
	Daniel Cubitt	200	Minto
	John Nichols	100	Parramatta
	Thomas Broadhurst	50	Minto
155	William Holness	50	Botany Bay
	Charles Beazely	80	Toongabbee
	Thomas Thornbury	33	Parramatta
	James Parrott.....	30	Botany Bay
	William Blady.....	70	Richmond Hill
160	Richd. Jno. Robinson	100	Botany Bay
	Richd. Dowling.....	50	Parramatta
	William Bond.....	50	Botany Bay
	John Curtis.....	80	Parramatta
	William Day	150	Minto
165	Arthur Devlin	100	Cabramatta
	John Lacy	85	Parramatta
	Edward Powell	19	Liberty Plains
	Elizabeth Graham	100	Toongabbee
	Henrietta Fletcher	30	Bankstown
170	Joseph Harper	30	Richmond Hill
	Edward Luttrell	125	Evan
	Edgar Luttrell.....	125	do
	Robert Luttrell	125	do
	Alfred Luttrell	125	do
175	Oscar Luttrell	125	Do
	Malvina Luttrell	125	Do
	Bertha Luttrell	125	Do
	Harriet Luttrell	125	Do
	Benjamin Carver	100	Do
180	Michael Hickson	60	Upper Nelson
	Gabriel Louis Marie Huon de Kerrillan.	100	Bankstown
	Do	400	Minto
	Eber Bunker, Esqre.....	500	Cabramatta
	Michael Robinson	60	Upper Nelson
185	John Moss	30	Parramatta
	Ditto	30	Upper Nelson
	Joseph Salmon	30	Botany Bay
	John Brennan	120	Mulgrave Place
	John Bolger	95	Parramatta
190	Hugh Byrne	100	Cabramatta
	Giles Willm. Moore.....	90	Castlereagh
	Richard Hammett	36	Parramatta
	Walter Emery	30	Botany Bay
	James Chamberlayne.....	30	Minto

List of Grants of Land—*continued.*1811.
18 Oct.Return of lands
regranted by
Macquarie.

No.	Name.	Number of Acres.	District.
195	Andrew Cunningham	100	Bankstown
	John Thos. Williams	100	Do
	John Miller	90	Botany Bay
	William Mason	50	Upper Nelson
	John Meinagh	100	Cabramatta
200	Michael Dwyer	100	Do
	Samuel Carr	30	Mulgrave Place
	Lewis Jones	100	Toongabbee
	John Apsey	100	Cooke
	John Alford	60	Botany Bay
205	Hannah Taylor	30	Parramatta
	Robert Lack	50	Botany Bay
	Patrick Hines	60	Do
	George Pashley	80	Do
	William Ward	30	Do
210	Andrew Murphy	60	Do
	John Liquorice	100	Bankstown
	James Connelly	90	Richmond Hill
	Thomas Mansfield	60	Botany Bay
	William Parrott	100	Upper Minto
215	Thomas Dargon	100	Richmond Hill
	Joseph Salmon	30	Do
	Rowland Edwards	80	Do
	Elizabeth Moore Hume	60	Parramatta
	Thomas Harrison	100	Bankstown
220	John Small	30	Parramatta
	George Grimes	235	Upper Minto
	James Ryan	36	Botany Bay
	Robert Williams	60	Evan
	Benjamin Barrow	30	Parramatta
225	William Mason	40	Upper Nelson
	Mary Lewin	30	Botany Bay
	Thomas Boulton, Senr.	100	Toongabbee
	Ditto Junr.	50	Do
	Edward Main	54	Parramatta
230	Alexander Ikin	30	Bankstown
	John Connell	100	Ditto
	James Connell	60	Ditto
	John Willm. Johns	80	Mulgoa
	Henry Lamb	80	Richmond Hill
235	John Griffiths	100	Botany Bay
	Andrew Byrne	30	Sydney
	Isaac Nelson	100	Bankstown
	John Hande	50	Ditto
	James Neale	80	Richmond Hill
240	Joseph Hobson	30	Ditto
	John Connell	520	Cabramatta
	James Meehan	1140	Minto & Airs
	Ditto	100	Bankstown
	William Davis	100	Cabramatta
245	Richard Calcot	60	.....
	John Jamison	700	.....
	Sophia East	50	.....
	John Driver	82 Rods	Sydney
	David Bevan	2 Roods & 27½ Rods	Do
250	Isaac Nichols	75¾ Do	Do
	Jno. McArthur, Esqr.	2 Acres 1 Rood & 10½ Rods.	Do
252	Mr. Simeon Lord	1 Acre 7 Rods	Do

The foregoing 252 Grants of Land were surrendered pursuant to His Excellency Governor Macquarie's Proclamation on His assuming the Government, and afterwards renewed by His Excellency under Date the 1st January, 1810.

1811.
18 Oct.GRANTS of Land given by His Excellency Governor Macquarie
since January 1st, 1810.Returns of lands
granted by
Macquarie.

No.	Name.	Number of Acres.	District.
255	Mrs. Elizh. Paterson.....	2000	Port Dalrymple
	Elizh. McKella	100	Do
	Thomas Kent, Esqr.	1230	Cooke District
	Walter Clapham Lewis.....	200	Mulgoa Do
	John Townson, Esqr.	1950	Botany Bay Do
260	Ditto	50	Do
	Ditto	250	Do
	Willm. Gore, Esqre.	150	Hunter's Hill Do
	Richard Atkins, Esqre.	500	Minto Do
	Martha Mary Noore	16	Petersham Do
265	Lieut. Jno. Oxley, R.N.	600	Cooke Do
	M. C. O'Connell, Esqr. (Lt. Gov.)	2500	.....
	Edward Lord, Esqr. (Lt. Roysl. Mares.)	500	Derwent, Van D.'s Land
	The Chaplain for the time being Van Dieman's Land.	400	Do
	Revd. Mr. Knopwood	100	Do
270	Ann Dry	50	Port Dalrymple
	Thomas Howard	50	Do
	Mrs. Mary O'Connel	1055	Evan District
	Isaac Knight	100	Bankstown Do
	John Smith, Esqre.	100	Port Dalrymple
275	Peter Mills, Esqre.	100	Do
	Joseph Edmonds	30	Do
	Willm. Keating	50	Do
	Edward Munday	30	Do
	Matt'w Morton	30	Do
280	Samuel Marsh	30	Do
	John Jubal Sutton.....	100	Do
	Mattw. Bowden, Esqre.	500	Derwent
	Wm. I. Anson, Esqr.	500	Do
	Thomas Clarke	100	Do
285	Josh. Edwd. Breedon, Esqr.	100	Do
	Ellis Bent, Esqre. (Judge Adv.)	1265	Bringelly District
	Mrs. Mary Birch	500	Do
	Jacob Mountgarret, Esqr.	600	Port Dalrymple
	Wm. Broughton, Esqr.	1000	Appin District
290	John Kennedy	200	Do
	Mr. Wm. Redfern	800	Airds Do
	Mr. Chas. Throsby	550	Upper Minto Do
	John Jackson	40	Do
	Owen Connor	60	Do
295	Mrs. Sarah Hadley	100	Parramatta.
	Jno. Thos. Campbell, Esqre.	1550	Bringelly.
	Hugh Piper.....	270	Petersham.
	John Piper.....	165	Do

Return of land
leases renewed
by Macquarie.LIST of Leases of Ground given by His Excellency Governor
Macquarie in the Territory of New South Wales.

No.	Name.	Allotment of Ground.			Term of Years.	Township.
		Acres	Roods	Rods		
5	Andw. Thompson, Esqre.	1	0	0	14	Hawkesbury
	Thos. Evestaff	0	0	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Sydney
	Wm. Henry Alcock	0	0	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do
	Mattw. Jn. Gibbons	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do
	Cath'e Johnston	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do
	Eber Bunker, Esqre.....	0	0	60	21	Do
	John Manning	0	0	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do
	Patrick Cullen.....	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do
	Sarah McAvoy	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do

LIST of Leases of Ground—*continued.*

1811.
18 Oct.

Return of land
leases renewed
by Macquarie.

No.	Name.	Allotment of Ground.		Term of Years.	Township.
		Acres	Roods Roods		
10	Lewis Jones	0	0 30 ³ / ₄	14	Sydney
	John Graham	0	0 29 ¹ / ₂	14	Do
	John Davis	0	0 53 ¹ / ₂	14	Do
	Richard Palmer	0	2 21 ¹ / ₂	14	Do
	Sarah Peake	0	0 37 ¹ / ₂	14	Parramatta
15	John Stephenson	0	0 20 ³ / ₄	14	Do
	Richard Jones.....	0	0 50 ³ / ₄	14	Do
	Francis Dalton	0	0 32	14	Do
	Elizh. Giles	0	0 13	14	Sydney
	Bridget Nowland	0	0 10	14	Do
20	William Miller	0	0 24 ¹ / ₂	21	Do
	William Roberts	0	3 4	21	Do
	Henry Marr	0	0 41 ¹ / ₂	14	Do
	Jesse Mulcock	0	0 59 ¹ / ₂	14	Do
	John Bolger.....	0	0 24	21	Do
25	Ditto	1	0 0	14	Parramatta
	Nathaniel Lucas.....	0	0 33 ¹ / ₂	21	Sydney
	James Bull	0	0 37 ¹ / ₂	14	Do
	J. & G. Blaxland, Esqrs.	4	0 0	21	Do
	Serjt. Jas. Chisholm	0	0 78	21	Do
30	Willm. Thomas	0	0 19	14	Do
	Wm. Pascoe Crook	0	0 23	14	Do
	J. & G. Blaxland, Esqrs.	0	0 45	21	Do
	Mr. David Bevan	0	3 22 ¹ / ₂	14	Do
	Thomas Rose.....	0	0 70	14	Do
35	Willm. Parrott	0	0 50	14	Parramatta
	Ann Bradley.....	0	0 11 ¹ / ₂	21	Sydney
	Robert Tomlinson	0	0 27	14	Parramatta
	Serjt. Chas. Whalen	0	0 51 ¹ / ₂	14	Sydney
	Ditto	0	0 11 ¹ / ₂	14	Do
40	William Hall	0	0 8	14	Do
	Edward Quin	0	0 16 ³ / ₄	14	Do
	Ditto	0	0 11	21	Do
	John Hawley Stroud	0	0 30 ¹ / ₂	21	Do
	Jno. A' Hearn & Jas. Dempsey ..	0	0 11 ¹ / ₂	14	Do
45	Mary Bishop	0	0 72	14	Parramatta
	Geo. Woodhead	0	0 4 ¹ / ₂	14	Sydney
	John Reddington	0	0 45 ¹ / ₂	21	Do
	Serjt. Jas. Chisholm	0	0 90 ¹ / ₂	21	Do
	John Apsey.....	0	0 45	14	Do
50	Serjt. Wm. Packer.....	0	0 64 ³ / ₄	21	Do
	Henry Lane	0	0 34	21	Do
	Serjt. Geo'e Lodar.....	0	0 35	14	Do
	John Redmond	0	0 18 ¹ / ₂	21	Do
	John Blakefield	0	0 39 ¹ / ₂	14	Parramatta
55	Mr. Michl. Robinson.....	0	0 53 ¹ / ₂	21	Sydney
	Mr. Charles Gray	0	0 23 ¹ / ₂	21	Sydney
	Willm. Wall.....	0	0 21	14	Do
	Richard Cheers	0	0 131 ³ / ₄	21	Do
	John Connell	0	0 43 ¹ / ₂	14	Do
60	Andrew Frazier	0	0 34	14	Do
	George Ruffe	0	0 34	14	Do
	Richard Calcutt	0	0 48 ¹ / ₂	14	Do
	Mary Skinner	0	0 41	21	Do
	Richard Tuckwell	0	0 65	21	Do
65	Anthony Landin	0	0 62	14	Do
	Ann Bennett	0	0 45	14	Do
	Simon McGuigan	0	0 39 ³ / ₄	14	Do
	John Laurie.....	0	0 44	14	Do
	Mary Mollett	0	0 48	14	Do
70	James Grady	0	0 35 ¹ / ₂	14	Do
	William Briggs	0	0 30	14	Do
	Owen Connor.....	0	0 44 ¹ / ₂	14	Do
	John James	0	0 48	14	Do
	Charles Thompson.....	0	0 19 ¹ / ₂	21	Do
75	Phœbe Waldron	0	0 43 ¹ / ₂	14	Do
	William Thorn	0	0 14	14	Do

LIST of Leases of Ground—*continued.*1811.
18 Oct.Return of land
leases renewed
by Macquarie.

No.	Name.	Allotment of Ground.			Term of Years.	Township.
		Acres	Roods	Rods		
	Farrel Cuffe	0	0	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Sydney
	James Morris	0	0	59	14	Do
	Ditto	0	0	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do
80	Simeon Lord, Esqr.	0	0	36	14	Do
	William O'Neale	0	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	Do
	Mary Moore	0	0	70	14	Do
	Thomas Massey	0	0	24	14	Do
	Patrick Moore	0	0	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do
85	Mary Ann Pierce	0	0	48	14	Parramatta
	Hugh McAvoy	0	0	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	Sydney
	James Lane	0	0	41	14	Do
	Mr. James Birnie	0	0	46	21	Do
	Thomas Abbott	0	0	25	14	Do
90	Joseph Davis	0	0	47	14	Do
	Mary Moran	0	0	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do
	George Beldon	0	0	68	14	Parramatta
	Edward Riley	0	0	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Sydney
	John Snowden	0	0	33	14	Do
95	Revd. Saml. Marsden	1	0	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Sydney
	George Howell	0	0	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	Parramatta
	Willm. Hibbard	0	0	63	14	Do
	Abigail Johnston	0	0	27	14	Do
	Andrew Snowden	0	0	76	14	Do
100	James Phelan	0	0	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Sydney
	Sarah Byrne	0	2	30	14	Parramatta
	Mary Gotham	0	0	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Sydney
	John Harris	0	0	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do
	Willm. Trigg	0	0	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	Do
105	John Wood	0	0	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do
	John Jeffreys	0	0	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	Do
	Mary Stafford	0	0	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do
	Serjt. Jonas Bradley	0	0	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do
	Will. Blady	0	0	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	Hawkesbury
110	Willm. Mannix	0	2	0	21	Sydney
	Thomas Bears	0	0	48	14	Do
	Elizabeth Young	0	0	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Parramatta
	Samuel Young	0	0	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Do

Surrendered Leases, renewed by His Excellency under Date the 1st January, 1810.

[Enclosures Nos. 22 and 23.]

[Copies of the requisitions for tools for the factory at Parramatta, and for standard scales, weights, and measures are not available.]

[Enclosure No. 24.]

[1] ACTING-COMMISSARY BROUGHTON TO LIEUTENANT LORD.

Sydney, New South Wales,

Sir, Commissary's Office, 1st July, 1811.

I am commanded by His Excellency to inclose you an Account of Sundries supplied you from His Majesty's Stores at Hobart Town, to the correctness of which he requests you will immediately Reply, as Mr. Deputy Commissary Fosbrook is on

the point of taking his departure from this place. A Messenger is dispatched for the express purpose of receiving your Answer.

1811.
18 Oct.

Correspondence with Lord re his indebtedness to government.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM BROUGHTON, Acting Commissary.

Lieut. Edward Lord, Dr. to Leon'd Fosbrook, on Government Account.		£	s.	d.
1803.				
Oct'r	30—To 19½ Gallons of Port Wine, @ 12/1	11	15	7
Dec'r	5—To 28 lb. Yellow Soap, @ 12½d.....	1	9	2
1804.				
Jan'y	14—To 8 Gallons of Port Wine, @ 12/1	4	16	8
March	12—To 9 do do do	5	8	9
	26—To 10 do Rum, 11/-.....	5	10	0
April	13—To 25 lb. Moist Sugar, 1/-.....	1	5	0
	21—To 2 Pair of Worsted Hose, @ per Doz. @ 48/9 ...	0	8	2
	21—To 10 do do do @ 31/6 ...	1	6	8
May	2—To 8 Gall's of Port Wine, @ 12/1	4	16	8
	21—To 5 do Rum, @ 11/-	2	15	0
July	23—To 4 do Port Wine, @ 12/1	2	8	4
Sept'r	8—To 9 do do @ 12/1	5	8	9
	28—To 10 do E.I. Rum, @ 13/-	6	10	0
Oct'r	23—To 10 do do	6	10	0
Nov.	17—To 10 do do	6	10	0
	20—To 12 do do	7	16	0
Dec'r	22—To 3 do do	1	19	0
1805.				
Jan'y	11—To 6 pair Cotton Stockings, @ 3/7½	1	1	9
	22—To 17 Gallons of E.I Rum, @ 12/-	10	4	0
Feb'y	8—To 17 do do	10	4	0
March	1—To 20 do do	12	0	0
Dec'r	24—To 1 piece Ferritting	0	5	6
	28—To 50 lb. Sugar, @ 1/-	2	10	0
	31—To 50 lb. Soap, @1/1	3	0	8
	31—To 1 lb. Pins.....	0	2	7
1806.				
Jany	27—To 1 Piece Ferritting.....	0	5	6
Feb'y	20—To 50 lb. Flour, @ 6d.....	1	5	0
March	7—To 12 Yards Check, @ 1/9	1	1	0
1809.				
March	29—To 10 Gall's of E.I. Rum, @ 12/-	6	0	0
May	—To 34 do do	20	8	0
		<hr/>		
Errors Excepted		145	1	2

LEONARD FOSBROOK, D'y Comm'y.

Hobart Town, River Derwent, Van Diemen's Land,
12th Feb'y, 1811.

[2] LIEUTENANT LORD TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir,

Parramatta, 2nd July, 1811.

In answer to Mr. Act'ng Commissary Broughton's Letter of yesterday's date (this moment received), containing your Excellency's Commands on the Subject of a demand made against

1811.
18 Oct.

Correspondence
with Lord *re* his
indebtedness to
government.

me by Mr. Act'g Dep'y Commiss'y Fosbrook, and requiring me to make an immediate Reply to the correctness of such Demand, as Mr. Fosbrook is on the point of departing for Van Dieman's Land,—I have to observe that as I am at a Loss to make out your Excellency's wish, I can only suppose you are desirous of knowing whether I received the various Items expressed in Mr. Act'g Dep'y Commiss'y's Account or no; and therefore, for the satisfaction of your Excellency, I must reply in the Affirmative.

But at the same time I cannot help observing, as Your Excellency declined interfering or taking any responsibility for the Acts of the late Lieut.-Governor Collins and my Administration over the Settlement at Hobart Town, and in the most pointed manner in which Your Excellency particularly expressed that you left it wholly for me to account to His Majesty's Ministers for the Acts of the late Lieut.-Governor and myself during such administration; and as I have, in consequence of such particularly pointed declaration on the part of Your Excell'y, held myself accountable to the British Government for all such public acts.

I have of course no Intention of Omitting (in the responsibility to His Majesty's Ministers) any Account in which I am myself concerned.

I have, &c.,

EDW'D LORD.

[3] ACTING-COMMISSARY BROUGHTON TO LIEUTENANT LORD.

Sir, Commissary's Office, Sydney, 3rd July, 1811.

His Excellency the Governor handed over your Letter addressed to him, in answer to mine of the first Instant, containing Mr D'y Commiss'y Fosbrook's Account of Sundries supplied you from His Majesty's Stores at Van Dieman's Land, the correctness of which you admit of. His Excellency the Governor has, therefore, directed me to demand the Payment thereof; but, at the same time, he has desired me observe that if the Payment of this Sum may be a matter of Inconvenience now, he has no objection, as you have Accounts of more Importance to settle with Government, to transmit the Account in question to His Majesty's Ministers.

I have, &c.,

WM. BROUGHTON,

A'g Comm'y.

[4] LIEUTENANT LORD TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir, Wentworth House, Parramatta, 9th July, 1811.

I have the Honor to reply to Your Excellency's Directions, Commands, and Demands, contained in Mr. Act'g Com'y Broughton's letter to me of the 3rd Instant, by observing that as Your

Excellency has at length thought it necessary to interfere, after having given me repeated Assurances you had no intention of doing so, and as on the other hand the Government are indebted to me, instead of me to them, it will be equally convenient on my part to receive the Balance from the Government here, should Your Excellency deem yourself authorized in discharging it.

Return Mr. A'g D'y Com'y Fosbrook's Account, agreeable to your wish.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD LORD.

1811.
18 Oct.

Correspondence with Lord *re* his indebtedness to government.

[Enclosures Nos. 25 and 26.]

[Copies of the reports relating to George Mealmaker and Abraham Dalton are not available.]

[Enclosure No. 27.]

THE MEMORIAL OF THOMAS ARNDELL.

To The Right Honorable Earl Liverpool, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c., &c.

THE Memorial of Thomas Arndell Esquire residing in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales,—

Humbly states,

That Memorialist came into this Colony on its first Establishment in 1788 bearing a Commission from His Majesty as Assistant Surgeon to the Territory.

That Memorialist performed the Duties of his Appointment thro' the difficult and arduous Stages of its first Establishment and continued so to do until the Arrival of Governor Hunter in the Year 1796 when Memorialist was permitted to retire on a Pension of £50 per Annum.

That Memorialist enjoyed the Pension until the Departure of Governor King from this Territory in 1806 when the same was discontinued, and Memorialist found that even the Arrears due to him were withheld.

That Memorialist is wholly unconscious of the Cause of this Privation, and humbly hopes he may be allowed to plead his Age and Infirmities and his long and faithful Services to Government, as a Recommendation to Your Lordship's Favor and Protection to intercede with His Sovereign to restore to Memorialist his Pension, or that he may receive such Relief in his present advanced State of Life, with a numerous Family to provide for, as in Your Lordship's Gracious Consideration may seem meet.

And Memorialist will ever pray, &c.

THOS. ARNDELL.

New South Wales, 17th August, 1811.

Memorial of Arndell soliciting a continuance of his pension.

1811.
18 Oct.

Memorial of
Isaac Nichols
soliciting an
increase of
salary.

[Enclosure No. 28.]

ISAAC NICHOLS'S MEMORIAL.

Sydney, 14th October, 1811.

THE humble Memorial of Isaac Nichols,—

Respectfully sets forth:—

That Memorialist is Principal Superintendent, to which situation is attached the charge of all the Gangs employed in the Public Works, the great diversity and extent of which occupy him in a constant state of Activity, not only during the hours of Public Labor, but during the whole of every Day in the Week, and not unfrequently at some Hours of the Night.

That Memorialist could not possibly encounter the fatigues of his Office, or attend with necessary Promptitude to its various Calls, on foot, and is, therefore, at the expence of keeping a Horse for the purpose, with the great prices of which Species of Annimals in this Colony, as also with the expence of Fodder, your Excellency is acquainted cannot be estimated at a less value than 45 Pounds or 50 per Annum.

That the Situation occupied by Memorialist is such as most indelibly to require his supporting a clean and respectable Appearance in his Habiliment, which, from the usual prices of the various Articles of Cloathing, cannot be accomplished but at a heavy additional Expence at least exceeding £100 per Cent. upon the British Prices.

That Memorialist has also to provide himself with a Dwelling House, not haveing any such allowed to him by Government, which, at the least calculation, cannot be estimated at a less Value than £35 or 40 per Annum, to meet all which is in the enjoyment of no further Salary than £75 per Annum, subject to £10 per Cent. income tax, whereby it is reduced to £64 per Annum only, which is not equivalent to the foregoing object, without consideration of his own and infant Family's support in a Colony where the Articles of necessity are seldom cheap, and at intervals are incalculably dear.

That his Predecessor, Mr. Nicholas Devine, enjoyed the former Salary without any deduction, in the primitive Institution of the Colony, to the time of Memorialist's succeeding him, nearly four Years since, during which latter interval, Your Excellency is aware, that from the vast encrease of the Public Works, the Labour and Responsibility of the Charge must have encreased in considerably more than a fourfold in proportion. That his said Predecessor was also allowed a Dwelling House and spacious Garden, adequate, as Memorialist conceives, to £50 per Annum, in addition to his other advantages, as also a Horse for many years; So that Memorialist, with so vast an additional exertion

and responsibility, varies considerably less than his Predecessor did receive, and finding upon a trial of several years that he sustains a serious loss to himself and Family, instead of benefiting by the Situation, he humbly presumes to claim Your Excellency's attention to the facts contained in this Memorial, and to solicit from Your Excellency such Augmentation to his said Salary as may compensate him for his necessary Expences, and his personal exertions, which he presumes to hope are equivalently advantageous to His Majesty's Government.

1811.
18 Oct.

Memorial of
Isaac Nichols
soliciting an
increase of
salary.

I have, &c.,

ISAAC NICHOLS,
Princ'l Super'tt.

[Enclosure No. 29.]

[A copy of the memorial of Joseph Inch is not available.]

[Enclosures Nos. 30 and 31.]

[Copies of the pardons issued to John Shea and Thomas Clough are not available.]

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

(Despatch per ship Providence.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 18th October, 1811.

I do myself the Honor to transmit for Your Lordship's Information herewith a regular Series of the *Sydney Gazettes* from the 20th of October 1810 (when last sent) to the 12th inst. Inclusive.

Transmission
of *Sydney
Gazettes*.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

(A private letter per ship Providence.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 18th Octr., 1811.

I have had the honor to receive lately your Letters* of dates, 9th July, 1810, and 16th Feby., and 14th March, 1811, recommending Mr. William Mitchell a Free Settler in the first, Thomas Richardson in the Second, and Ann Walter in the third, to my favor and good Offices.

Despatches
acknowledged.

All these Persons have arrived here Safe. To the former I shall give the indulgencies usually given to Free Settlers; but I am sorry to inform you that Mr. Mitchell is a very dissipated Character and much addicted to low Company.

Character of
Mitchell.

Thomas Richardson arrived lately in the Admiral Gambier Transport, and Ann Walter in the Ship Friends a few days since.

Arrival of
Richardson and
Ann Walter.

1811.
18 Oct.

To these two unfortunate Persons I shall shew every degree of indulgence consistent with their Situations, and shall endeavour to alleviate their Sufferings as much as I can with propriety.

I have, &c.,
L. MACQUARIE.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

(Despatch marked "No. 2 of 1811," per ship Friends; acknowledged by Earl of Liverpool, 19th May. 1812.)

Head-quarters, Sydney, New South Wales,

28 Oct.

My Lord,

28th October, 1811.

1. I had the Honor of Addressing Your Lordship at full Length on the Occurrences of this Government on the Eighteenth instant in a Despatch which I sent by the Ship Providence, *viâ* China, in Charge of Captain Piper of the 102nd Regiment.

Departure of the
ship Providence.

2. The Ship Providence sailed from hence on the twentieth instant, and I now Embrace the Opportunity of the Ship Friends, being about to sail Shortly for England, to transmit to Your Lordship the Duplicate of that Despatch.

Duplicates of
enclosures.

3. The pressure of Public Business at this time, however, renders it impossible for me to transmit to Your Lordship, by the present Occasion, Duplicates for All the Papers or Documents referred to in my Despatch. Your Lordship will perceive that the General Muster of Free Settlers and Convicts referred to in the 20th Paragraph, and the Elevation of the Hospital, referred to in the 14th Paragraph of that Despatch, are wanting in the present Duplicate; the former, Comprehending a great deal of Writing and demandjng Much Accuracy, will, I trust, induce Your Lordship to excuse its not accompanying the Despatch now sent in Duplicate, and I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity that may next occur to transmit it and the Elevation of the Hospital to Your Lordship.

Fees and
charges to be
levied in public
offices.

4. I have now the Honor to transmit, for Your Lordship's Examination, a List of the Fees and Charges which I have sanctioned in the Public Departments of this Government. Some of them are Inferior to what I found them, and some I have increased in a small Degree, so as to bring the whole upon a fair and equitable footing. I deemed it necessary that these Fees and Duties should be thus revised and Sanctioned by me, in order that the Public might know the full Extent of such Demands as could be made in the respective Offices to which they might be occasionally obliged to resort. I trust My Motives herein, and the Scale of Fees itself, will alike meet Your Lordship's Approval and Sanction.

5. A Memorial addressed to Your Lordship by Mr. Wentworth, the Senior Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, has been

put into my Hands by that Gentleman for Transmission to Your Lordship. As this Memorial States Facts perfectly within my own Knowledge, and feeling that some Remuneration is due to him for his Steady and respectable Discharge of the Duties of Principal Surgeon, which he has performed from the Period of Mr. Jamieson's Return to England, I transmit his Memorial, Confiding in your Lordship's taking the Circumstances into liberal Consideration.

1811.
28 Oct.Memorial of
D'Arcy
Wentworth.

6. In a former Despatch to Your Lordship, under date the thirtieth of April, 1810, I had occasion to observe that the widely extended and much increased Population of this Country rendered it an object of the Utmost Importance to provide suitable Clergymen to officiate in the several Districts. I then Suggested that three Additional Chaplains appeared to me as absolutely Necessary to be sent hither as soon as possible, and I also took an Opportunity to recommend Mr. George Plunket Kerr,* who had lately taken Orders, to Your Consideration. This young Gentleman was recommended to me by my Secretary, Mr. Campbell, and I am fully persuaded that he would not have asked me to recommend him to Your Lordship's Consideration if his Character and Acquirements had not been such as he represented them. In the Event of this Young Gentleman not meeting Your Lordship's Approval, or of his having obtained some Preferment at home (which Mr. Campbell has some Reason to think is the Case) that might induce him to decline a Chaplaincy to this Country, I beg to submit to Your Lordship's Consideration the Brother of my Secretary, who is at present Curate of Caledon in the North of Ireland; this Gentleman possesses a small private Fortune, was Educated in Dublin College, and stands well respected with his Rector, the Reverend Doctor Sturrock, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Armagh; and His Grace the Lord Primate of all Ireland, to whose Diocese he belongs, I am well assured by my Secretary will, if your Lordship should require it, bear Testimony to his Character, Learning, and Various Acquirements being such as to Qualify him eminently for the Sacred Duties of his Office in this Country, should he be so fortunate as to meet Your Lordship's Approbation. His Address I beg to add for Your Lordship's Information; it is, "The Reverend James Campbell, Caledon, Tynan, Ireland." On the fullest assurance that this Country would be materially benefitted by the appointment of such Men as Mr. Campbell to the Chaplaincies, I beg to recommend him in the fullest manner to Your Lordship's kind Consideration.

Necessity for
more chaplains.Recommendation of a
chaplain.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

1811.
28 Oct.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

GOVERNMENT PUBLIC NOTICE AND ORDER.

Government House, Sydney, Saturday, 12th October, 1811.

His Excellency the Governor, deeming it of Material importance that the Fees and Charges in all the Public Departments of the Government should be put on a clear and equitable footing, and confirmed by His Sanction, having Called for Returns from those Officers of the Fees and Charges therein usually demanded, and examined the same, and having maturely considered the several Duties annexed to those Departments, on the one hand, and the general Resources of the Colony on the other, has been pleased to direct that, in the several Departments of the Judge-Advocate, the Secretary, the Naval Officer, the Provost-Marshal, and the Deputy Provost-Marshal, the Jailor, and the Chief Constable, that the Fees and Charges as specified in the following Schedules shall be received in future; and he further directs that, as the said Fees and Charges are on a very moderate Scale, that they shall be paid in Sterling Money, Dollars, Store Receipts, or Paymaster's Notes, and that none of the base Colonial Currency shall be received in Payments to be made into any of the Offices herein mentioned:—

Fees in the
judge-
advocate's
office.

Fees to be received in the Judge-Advocate's Office.

	£	s.	d.
1. For each and every Writ, where the Sum Sued for is under £10—to the Clerk	0	2	6
2. For each and every Writ, where the Sum sued for is £10 and under £30—to the Judge-Advocate, 3s.; to the Clerk, 2s.	0	5	0
3. For each and every Writ, where the Sum sued for is £30 and upwards—to the Judge-Advocate, 5s.; to the Clerk, 2s. 6d.	0	7	6
4. For entering each Cause for Trial—to the Judge-Advocate, 5s.; to the Clerk, 1s. 8d.	0	6	8
5. For hearing of each Cause and Recording the Verdict—to the Judge-Advocate, 5s.; to the Clerk, 1s. 8d.	0	6	8
6. For calling each Cause—to the Crier	0	1	0
7. For each and every Writ of Execution—to the Judge-Advocate, 5s.; to the Clerk, 2s. 6d.	0	7	6
8. For each and every Affidavit sworn before the Judge-Advocate—to the Judge-Advocate	0	2	6
9. For every Bail Bond entered into before the Judge-Advocate	0	10	0
10. For each and every Attested Copy of Proceedings, for every folio containing 72 Words—to the Judge-Advocate, 1s.; to the Clerk, 4d.	0	1	4
11. For the Probate of every Will or Grant of Letters of Administration—to the Judge-Advocate	4	0	0

Fees to be received in the Notarial Department in the Judge-Advocate's Office.

	£	s.	d.	1811. 28 Oct.
For Noting every Promissory-Note or Bill of Exchange ..	0	2	6	Fees in the judge- advocate's office.
For Protesting every Promissory-Note or Bill of Exchange, exclusive of Noting	0	7	6	
For Ship's Protest of Occurrences at Sea, extracted from the Log-Book	3	3	0	
For all Attestations to Letters of Attorney, Affidavits, &c.	0	7	6	
For entering every Notice of Protest—to the Judge-Advocate's Clerk	0	5	0	

Secretary's Office.

Fees upon Grants of Land—extracted from the Royal Instructions, Dated 20th August, 1789.

Governor's Fees.

	£	s.	d.
For the Great Seal to every Grant not exceeding 1,000 Acres	0	5	0
For all Grants exceeding 1,000 Acres—for every 1,000 each Grant contains	0	2	6
For a Licence of Occupation	0	5	0

Secretary's Fees.

For every Grant, and passing the Seal of the Province, if under 100 Acres	0	5	0
Between 100 and 500 Acres	0	10	0
All above	0	15	0
In Grants of Land where the Number of Proprietors shall exceed Twenty—each Right	0	2	6
In Grants of Land where the Number of Proprietors shall not exceed Twenty—the same as for Grants in proportion to the quantity of Land.			
For every Licence of Occupation of Land	0	2	6
For every Grant of Land from 1,000 to 20,000 Acres—take for the first 1,000 Acres	0	15	0
And for every 1,000 Acres more	0	2	6

Fees to be taken by the Chief Surveyor of Land.

For every Lot under 100 Acres	0	2	6
From 100 to 500 Acres	0	5	0
Above 500 Acres	0	7	6
Every Township, if above Twenty Rights—each Right ...	0	2	6

Auditors' Fees.

For the Auditing of every Grant	0	3	4
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Registrar's Fees.

For Recording a Grant of Land for or under 500 Acres ...	0	1	3
For Recording a Grant of Land from 500 to 1,000 Acres ..	0	2	6
For every 1,000 Acres to the amount of 20,000	0	10	6
For Recording a Grant of a Township	1	0	0

1811. 28 Oct. Fees in the secretary's office.	Fees to be received in the Secretary's Office, sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor, Sydney, 19th February, 1811.	£ s. d.
	On all Special Licenses for Marriages, and Colonial Appointments, and Commissions of whatever kind, where the Official Seal is affixed	5 5 0
	On the Registering of Vessels exceeding Forty Tons—p'r Ton	0 1 0
	And to the Principal Clerk	0 10 0
	On affixing Official Seal to the Clearances of Vessels for Foreign Voyages or Fishing—p. Ton	0 0 6
	For every Person leaving the Colony, whereof 1s. goes to the Principal Clerk	0 2 6
	Transcripts of all Papers—p. Folio of 72 Words, 1s.; and transcribing Clerk, p. Do., 3d.	0 1 3
	Licenses for Colonial Vessels coastwise to the Coal River, Hawkesbury, or elsewhere, not extending to Van Diemen's Land or Basses Streights, as heretofore to Coal River	0 5 0

Fees to the Principal Clerk.

On Free or Conditional Pardons—each	0 5 6
On Certificates and Tickets-of-Leave—each	0 2 8

NOTE.—Sixpence on the Free and Conditional Pardons, and twopence on Certificates and Tickets-of-Leave are to be paid to the Government Printer as a remuneration for the Paper and Printing.

On Receiving Appeals.

If for the Sum of £50 or under, as heretofore	1 1 0
Upwards of £50 and not exceeding £100	2 2 0
Upwards of £100 and not exceeding £300	3 3 0
Any Sum exceeding £300	5 5 0
On all Appeals { to the Principal Clerk	0 10 0
{ to the Door-Keeper	0 5 0
Affixing Colonial Seal to Appeals to the King-in-Council ..	5 5 0
Principal Clerk	0 10 0
Transcripts of all Papers, p. Folio of 72 Words, 1s.; and transcribing Clerk, p. Do., 3d.	0 1 3

Fees and duties in naval officer's department.	Schedule of Duties, Fees, and Perquisites in the Naval Department.	Officer's £ s. d.
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Entry for a Ship with Articles for Sale and in Government Service	0 15 0
Do. Do. and not in Government Service	1 10 0
Do. with no articles Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	0 15 0
Do. for all Foreign Vessels	3 0 0

Permission to Wood and Water.

For every Vessel not exceeding 100 Tons, per Register	1 0 0
Do. upwards of 100 and not exceeding 200 Tons	2 0 0
Do. upwards of 200 and not exceeding 300 Tons	3 0 0
Do. upwards of 300 and not exceeding 400 Tons	4 0 0
Do. upwards of 400 and not exceeding 500 Tons	5 0 0
Do. upwards of 600 Tons	6 0 0

	£	s.	d.	1811. 28 Oct.
Permission to Trade	1	1	0	
Dues of each Bond	0	10	6	
Do. of Port Clearance	0	5	0	Fees and duties in naval officer's department.
Do. Do. to the Naval Officer's Clerk	0	2	6	
Do. to the Naval Officer's Clerk for each Permit to land Spirits or Wine, per Cask	0	0	6	
For Colonial Vessels.				
Deeds of Entry and Clearance to the Hawkesbury	0	4	0	
Do. to Norfolk Island and Newcastle	0	10	0	
Do. to the Fishery or Settlements at the Southward	0	10	0	
Do. to Naval Officer's Clerk	0	2	0	
King's Dues for Orphans.				
For each Ton of Coals for Home Consumption	0	2	6	
Do. exported	0	5	0	
For each 1,000 Square feet of timber for Home Consumption	3	0	0	
Do. do. do. exported	6	0	0	
Duties.				
Ships from any part of the World importing Cargo's (the Manufactures of Great Britain excepted) to pay a Duty of 5 per Cent. <i>ad valorem</i> on the amount of their respective Invoices.				
On every Gallon of Spirits landed	0	3	0	
Do. Wine Do.	0	0	9	
Wharfage on each Bale, Cask, or Package	0	0	6	
The Naval Officer to receive 5 per Cent. on all Duties collected at this Port.				
Wharfinger's Fees.				
On each Bale, Cask, or Package, landed or Shipped	0	0	3	
Metage per Ton on Coals—one half to be paid at the Coal River, and the other here	0	2	0	
Measure of Timber per 1,000 Feet	0	2	0	
Provost-Marshal's Office.				
For every Writ not exceeding £30	0	13	0	Fees in provost- marshal's office.
Do. above £30 and not exceeding £50	0	17	0	
Do. All Writs above £50	1	2	0	
For all Rules of Court the same Sums in proportion.				
For the Service of every Subpœna	0	1	0	
Upon every Bail Bond from the Defendant	0	10	0	
From every Debtor on his Discharge from Gaol	0	12	0	
Upon every Execution in the same proportion as upon Writs.				
To Levy Money at the rate of 5 p. Cent. from £100 downwards.				
Do. from £100 to £500, 4 p. Cent.				
Do. from £500 to £1,000, 3 p. Cent.				
Do. from £1,000 upwards, 2½ p. Cent.				
Upon Sales under Execution, 5 p. Cent.				
For a Man to take charge of Goods seized by execution— if victualled by the Persons levied upon	0	2	6	
If not	0	5	0	
Upon Bonds given to prosecute Appeals	1	1	0	

		Deputy Provost-Marshal's Fees.		
		£	s.	d.
1811. 28 Oct.		For the service of every Bailable Writ	0	2 6
Gaoler's fees.		Gaoler's Fees.		
		For every Debtor on his Discharge from each Action	0	1 0
		From every Sailor Confined for being Disorderly, for the first Night thereof	0	2 6
		For every following Night	0	1 0
		From every Free Person and Person having a Ticket-of-Leave taken up and confined for being Disorderly, on the Discharge of the same	0	3 0
		From every Person receiving a Certificate of his or her term of Transportation being expired (reference being always had to the Black-Book in his possession)	0	0 6
		Fees to be received by the Chief Constable.		
Chief constable's fees.		On the apprehending and lodging in Jail any Sailor who may be found riotous or disorderly	0	2 6
		Of which fee 1s. is to be paid to the Constable or Constables assisting in the Apprehension.		
		For each Night that Sailors so apprehended may be confined	0	2 6
		Which fee is to be divided as the foregoing.		
		For the Apprehending of Deserters or runaway Sailors, to be divided equally among the apprehending Constables and himself	2	0 0
		For Serving Summonses from the Judge-Advocate's Office for Debts under Forty Shillings, each Summons	0	1 0
		For the Seizure of Stills or other Articles prohibited by the Colonial Regulations, and ordered for Distribution among the Seizing Constables; the Chief Constable is to receive an equal proportion with them.		

Approved—

L. MACQUARIE.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor:—

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

MEMORIAL OF D'ARCY WENTWORTH.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Liverpool, etc., etc.

THE Memorial of D'Arcy Wentworth, Esq're, Acting Principal Surgeon in His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales,—

Most respectfully States:—

That on the departure of the late Thomas Jamison, Esq're, the Principal Surgeon on this Establishment, in the Month of February, 1809, the duty of that appointment devolved on Memorialist, as the Senior Assistant Surgeon in the Settlement.

That Memorialist hath continued to perform the arduous duties of that important and responsible Situation, to the Satisfaction

Memorial of
D'Arcy
Wentworth
re his salary
as acting
principal
surgeon.

of the Governor-in-Chief, and on all Occasions to the best of Memorialist's Abilities; And Memorialist was, therefore, led to hope that when his Services in that department were considered he should be entitled to some Remuneration, as had heretofore been the Case in this Colony when, in the Absence of former Surgeons-General, the Officer who performed the Duty was allowed one-half of the pay of the Surgeon-General.

That Memorialist, in a communication which has been made by Order of Your Lordship, from the Honorable Cecil Jenkinson to William Chinnery, Esq're, is given to understand that the Circumstance of Mr. Jamison being ordered home by the Governor entitles that Officer to the receipt of his full pay.

That Memorialist humbly hopes this will not be an Exclusion from the Consideration of the local Circumstances under which Memorialist has Acted, but that he may be permitted respectfully to submit to Your Lordship the Length of Time Memorialist has been in this Country, Comprehending a Period of Twenty-One Years and Upwards, together with his long and unremitting Services to the Colony during that time, in the faithful Exercise and Discharge of the Duties he has been engaged in, as a favourable Recommendation to Your Lordship to direct such Allowance to be made Memorialist for his Services as Acting Principal Surgeon from the Month of February, 1809, until the Period of Mr. Jamison's Decease, as in Your Lordship's Judgment he may be worthy of.

And Memorialist will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

D. WENTWORTH, Acting Principal Surgeon.

Sydney, New South Wales, 28th October, 1811.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular letter per ship Clarkson; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 5th December, 1811.

By Lord Liverpool's direction I transmit to you a *Gazette** Extraordinary Published on the 2nd Instant, announcing the important Success obtained in Portugal by a Division of the Allied Army under Lieutenant General Hill.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Clarkson; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

17th December, 1811.

[A copy of this despatch is not available.]

* Note 58.

1811.
28 Oct.

Memorial of
D'Arcy
Wentworth
re his salary
as acting
principal
surgeon.

5 Dec.

Military
operations in
Portugal.

17 Dec.

1812.
31 Jan.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

(A private despatch, per ship Ruby; acknowledged by Earl Bathurst, 20th March, 1813.)

Government House, Sydney,

My Lord, New South Wales, 31st Jany., 1812.

Macquarie's
request for a
land grant for
his brother.

My Brother, Lieut. Colonel Charles Macquarie of the 42d Regt., having lately been under the necessity of retiring from the Army on account of not feeling himself equal to active military Service in consequence of a most severe wound he received in his Head in Egypt, has expressed a wish to come out to this Country as a Settler, providing your Lordship would approve thereof and allow him Such indulgencies as have been heretofore granted to Gentlemen Settlers of the *first Class*.

I therefore take the liberty to recommend my Brother to your Lordship's favor and Protection, and to Solicit that he may be permitted to come out to this Colony as a Settler, with an Order for such Grant of Land and number of men and Cattle as your Lordship may deem reasonable and adequate to his Rank in life and long and meritorious Services as an Officer.

Recommendation of his
brother as
lieut.-governor.

In the event of the Lieutenant Governorship of this Territory, or of that of Van Diemen's Land, becoming vacant during the residence of my Brother in this Country, I take the liberty to recommend him as a fit Successor to either, and as a person who will not discredit your Lordship's patronage.

I respectfully submit that my Brother is eminently well qualified for either of the Situations alluded to, being a man of good Sound Sense, high honor, and integrity, conciliatory manners, and thoroughly acquainted with business in Civil, as well as in Military affairs. His late commanding Officer, the Marquis of Huntly, and many other officers of distinction and high rank, will bear testimony to my Brother's character, if required.

I therefore indulge the hope that Should the Lieut. Governorship of Van Diemen's Land not yet be disposed of, your Lordship will be kindly pleased to honor my Brother, Lieut. Colonel Macquarie, with that appointment.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 15, per ship Minstrel; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

10 March.

Sir, Downing Street, 10th March, 1812.

I herewith transmit to you the copy of a letter written by Order of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade in answer to a communication made to that Board upon the Subject of

Licences* to be granted by the Court of Directors of the East India Company for Supplying goods for New South Wales on board Vessels proceeding to the Southern Whale Fishery.

The opinion therein given that Spirits may be exported from this Country to New South Wales has been chiefly founded on the Suggestions contained in your Despatch No. 3,† respecting the policy of that measure and I am to desire that upon all Spirits thus imported into the Colony under your Command there be levied a Duty of *not less than four Shillings per gallon*.

You will consider the Duty of 4s. in this and all other Instances to be the minimum duty to be levied on the importation of Spirits into the Colony and you will regulate the increase of the duty above that Sum in proportion to the demand which exists for the Article and the profits derived from the Sale by the Importers. In my Dispatch of the 26th July, 1811, there is an error in supposing that Lord Castlereagh had proposed to fix the Duty at Sixteen Shillings as it appears on reference to his Dispatch that that Sum was intended to include both the duty and the Prime Cost of the Article in the Colony. I should fear that facilities of Indulgence should be too great if the price of the Article to the Consumer was not increased considerably beyond the Sum proposed in Lord Castlereagh's letter.

I have, &c.,
LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure.]

VISCOUNT CHETWYND TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 7th March, 1812.

Sir,

Having laid before The Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations Your Letter of the 24th Ult. with the Copy of Letter and its inclosures received from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, stating that applications have been made to them for Licences to Ship Goods to be landed in New South Wales by Vessels proceeding on the Southern Whale fishery and requesting to be informed of the Sentiments of Government as to the propriety of granting such Licences and their Lordships having taken also into their consideration the Extract of a Letter from Governor Macquarie to Lord Castlereagh of the 30th of April, 1810, on the Policy of sanctioning the free importation of good Spirits and other Articles into the Colony of New South Wales; I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Earl of Liverpool that the Lords of the Committee are of opinion that Spirits may be exported from

1812.
10 March.

Licenses to be granted by E.I. Company. Duty to be levied on spirits imported.

Minimum duty to be imposed.

Importation of spirits and merchandize to the colony.

* Note 134. † Note 135.

1812.
10 March.
Importation of
spirits and
merchandize
to the colony.

hence by Individuals for the Consumption of the Colony of Botany Bay, provided there be levied a Duty of not less than 4s. per Gallon on the importation of such Spirits. And their Lordships are further of Opinion that the exportation of other Articles of Merchandize to Botany Bay should not be discouraged provided such Articles are Confined to the Consumption of the Inhabitants of the said Colony.

I am, &c.,
CHETWYND.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

12 March.
Recommendation
of William
Hovell.

Sir, Downing Street, 12 March, 1812.

I am directed by the Earl of Liverpool to acquaint you that the Bearer of this Letter, Mr. Willm. Hovell, has been recommended to his Lordship as a proper person to proceed as a Settler to the Colony under Your Government.

You will perceive from the inclosed Memorial that he proposes to carry out Property with him to the amount of £500. And I am directed by his Lordship to desire that you will Grant to him an Allotment of Land corresponding to the amount of Capital which he is able to satisfy you he has the means of commanding for its cultivation, together with any other encouragement which has usually been given to deserving Free Settlers.

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL.

[Enclosure.]

Memorial of
William Hovell.

THE MEMORIAL OF WILLIAM HOVELL.

To the Right Honble. the Earl of Liverpool.

The Memorial of William Hovell

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Memorialist prays your Lordship to grant him the privileges of a Settler in the Colony of New South Wales; your Memorialist's Father-in-law (Mr. Arndell) has been many years in that Colony in the Situation of Government Surgeon.

Your Memorialist is desirous of taking out Merchandize to the amount of five hundred pounds.

Trusting your Lordship's compliance,

Your Memorialist will as in duty bound

Ever pray,
W. HOVELL.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

1812.
12 March.

(Despatch per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 12th March, 1812.

I have the directions of The Earl of Liverpool to acquaint you that His Lordship has, at the recommendation of Mr. Secretary Ryder, given Permission to Sophia Warner and Susannah Tindale, the Wives of two Convicts now in the Colony of New South Wales, to follow their Husbands to the Settlement; and they will accordingly Sail in the Ships now under Dispatch.

Permission
to proceed
to N.S.W.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 16, per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 13 March, 1812.

13 March.

I am to acquaint you that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the Name and on Behalf of His Majesty to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Davey to be Lieutenant Governor of the Settlements of Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple in Van Diemen's Land.

Thomas Davey
appointed
lieut.-governor
of Tasmania.

Colonel Davey will proceed to New South Wales by the Ships now under Dispatch.

In the Estimate for the current year now under the consideration of Parliament, the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor of Port Dalrymple has been discontinued, and an allowance of 10s. per day to the Officer, who may be in the Command of the Troops at that Settlement, has been inserted in lieu thereof.

Salary of
commandant
at Port
Dalrymple.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 18 March, 1812.

18 March.

I am directed by the Earl of Liverpool to acquaint you that his Lordship has given permission to Sophia Simpson, at the recommendation of Mr. Secretary Ryder, to follow her Husband, who is a Convict in the Settlement, to New South Wales, and that she will Sail in the *Minstrel*.

Permission
to proceed
to N.S.W.

I am, &c.,

R. PEEL.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

1812.
21 March.(A circular despatch per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 21st March, 1812.

I am desirous of calling your attention to the necessity which exists under present Circumstances of preventing as much as possible all Communication between the Colony under your Government and those parts of the Continent which are occupied by the Arms or are under the Controul of France.

In all Cases wherein Application has been made to me by Foreigners, arriving in England from France or other Countries under its immediate Influence, for Passports to proceed to any of the Colonial Possessions of His Majesty, I have for some time past refused the necessary Passports, excepting in those instances where there have been the strongest grounds on which an exception could be made from the General Rule. This Precaution will however be defeated unless there is an equal Circumspection on your part, in order to prevent the landing of Foreigners who have taken their Passage from the Continent of Europe or America in Neutral Vessels, or who have recourse to any other Measures in Order to obviate the necessity of procuring in this Country Permission to proceed to the Colonies.

I am to desire that this Suggestion may meet with every degree of attention from you, and that you will apprise me of the Regulations, which have been hitherto established and observed in the Colony under your Government, in regard to the Arrival of Foreigners from whatever part of the World without a Passport from this Country.

I have, &c.,
LIVERPOOL.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

26 March.

Sir, Downing Street, 26 March, 1812.

I am directed by the Earl of Liverpool to acquaint you that His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department having recommended that William Soames should be permitted to proceed to New South Wales, his Wife being a Convict on board one of the Ships now under Dispatch for the Colony, permission has been given accordingly and it is intended he should embark in the *Minstrel*.

I am, &c.,
ROBERT PEEL.Prohibition of
intercourse
with France.The issue of
passports to
foreigners
proceeding
to the colony.Permission
to proceed
to N.S.W.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

1812.
31 March.

Sir, Downing St., 31 March, 1812.

The House of Commons having voted the Sum of £11,701 5s. for the Civil Establishment of New South Wales from the 1st day of Jan'y. to the 31st day of Decr., 1812, I am directed by the Earl of Liverpool to inclose to you for your Information a Copy of the Estimate upon which the Grant is founded.

Parliamentary
vote for the civil
establishment
for 1812.

I have, &c.,

R. PEEL.

[Enclosure.]

New South Wales.

ESTIMATE* of the Charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of New South Wales from the 1st day of Jan'y. to the 31st day of Decr., 1812, £11,701 5s. Amount of Estimate voted by Parliament for the Year 1811, £13,308 15s.; Decrease in Estimate of this Year, £1,607 10s.

Civil estimates
for 1812.

Proposed distribution of the above Sum of £11,701 5s. on account of the Civil Establishment of New South Wales for the Year 1812.

	£	s.	d.
Salary of the Governor	2,000	0	0
„ „ Lieutenant Governor	250	0	0
„ „ Deputy Judge Advocate	800	0	0
„ „ Provost Marshal	91	5	0
„ „ Secretary to the Governor	182	10	0
Addl. Salary to Do.	100	0	0
Salary of Two Clerks in the Secretary's Office at £60 per Ann. each	120	0	0
Stationary	20	0	0
Clergyman	350	0	0
Schoolmaster of the Orphan School	100	0	0
Matron Do. Do.	40	0	0
Schoolmaster	60	0	0
Clergyman at Parramatta	260	0	0
„ at Hawkesbury	240	0	0
Surgeon	365	0	0
One Assistant Surgeon	182	10	0
Two Asst. Surgeons at £136 17s. 6d. per Ann. each	273	15	0
An Assistant	91	5	0
Surveyor of Lands	182	10	0
Addl. Salary to Do.	91	5	0
Boat Builder	91	5	0
Barrack Master	100	0	0
Printer	60	0	0
Mineralogist	91	5	0
Clerk to the Judge Advocate	80	0	0
Allowance to Govr. Phillip in consideration of his meritorious Services	500	0	0
Allowance to Govr. Hunter in consideration of his long Services	300	0	0

* Note 136.

1812. 31 March. Civil estimates for 1812.	ESTIMATE of the Charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of New South Wales— <i>continued.</i>	£ s. d.
	Allowance to Mr. Alt, late Surveyor General in consideration of his long Services and of his Infirmities	91 5 0
	Allowance to Mr. White late Surgeon	91 5 0
	Do. to Mrs. Thomson Widow of the late Surgeon Thomson in consequence of his long & meritorious Services	30 0 0
	One Superint't of Convicts	100 0 0
	Two Do. at £75 per Ann. each	150 0 0
	Six Do. at £50 per Ann. each	300 0 0
	Allowance to the Widow of the late Govr. King in consideration of the long & arduous Services of her Husband	200 0 0
	Arrears of Allowance of £50 per Ann. to Mr. Arndell late Assistant Surgeon granted since 1793, but for which no provision has been since made 1806 to 1811 Inclusive	300 0 0
	Allowance to Mr. Arndell for the present Year	50 0 0
	<i>Hobart Town.</i>	
	Lieut. Governor	800 0 0
	Deputy Judge Advocate	182 10 0
	Clergyman	182 10 0
	Surgeon	182 10 0
	1st Assistant Do.	136 17 6
	2nd Do. Do.	91 5 0
	Deputy Surveyor of Lands	91 5 0
	Two Superintend'ts of Convicts £50 p. Ann. each	100 0 0
	<i>Port Dalrymple.</i>	
	Allowance to the Officer in Command of the Troops	182 10 0
	Deputy Judge Advocate	182 10 0
	Clergyman	182 10 0
	Surgeon	182 10 0
	1st Assistant Surgeon	136 17 6
	2nd Do. Do.	91 5 0
	Deputy Surveyor of Lands	91 5 0
	Two Superintend'ts of Convicts at £50 p. Ann. each	100 0 0
	Allowance upon Account of Fees for receipt and Audit	300 0 0
	Agent	150 0 0
		£11,701 5 0

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 16 April, 1812.

I am directed by the Earl of Liverpool to acquaint you that at the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Home Department his Lordship has given permission to Mrs. Jemmott, the wife of a Convict embarked in the Ship "*Minstrel*" for New South Wales, to follow her husband to the Colony.

I have, &c.,

R. PEEL.

16 April.

Permission
to proceed
to N.S.W.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

1812.
22 April.(Despatch No. 17, per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 22d April, 1812.

The Lords Comm'rs of the Admiralty having applied to me to be informed whether Mr. Oxley, the Surveyor General of Lands in New South Wales, might be employed in making certain Surveys & observations under their direction with a due attention to his other duties, I have stated to their Lordships that I was not enabled positively to ascertain how far this might interfere with his Colonial duties, but that I was disposed to promote as much as possible the Views of the Admiralty.

Proposed
employment
of Oxley on
admiralty
surveys.

I am in consequence to desire that you will give every facility in your Power to Lieut. Oxley in making Surveys and Observations for the Lords Comm'rs of the Admiralty, which may be compatible with the discharge of his other duties as Surveyor General of Lands in the Colony.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS.

(Despatch per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 23rd April, 1812.

23 April.

I herewith transmit to you the Copy of a Circular Letter addressed by the Secretary at War to the General Officers Commanding Districts in Great Britain, dated 6th April, 1802, for regulating the Pay and Allowances to be granted to Officers acting as Deputy Judge Advocates upon Courts Martial: And I am to signify to you the Commands of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent that in all Cases of Courts Martial in your Command you do pay strict attention to the Regulations and directions therein Contained; and that you do issue your Warrant for paying out of the Army Extraordinaries the allowances to Officers acting as Deputy Judge Advocates at the same rates, and under the same restrictions as similar Allowances are made in this Country.

Allowances to
deputy judge-
advocates at
courts martial.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure.]

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY AT WAR.

Sir, War Office, 6th April, 1802.

Great difficulty having been constantly found in determining what Allowance should be made to the Officers or others who have occasionally Officiated as Deputy Judge Advocates and in judging how far it might be proper to comply with their demands for Contingent Expences; I have the honor to acquaint

1812.
23 April.
—
Allowances to
deputy judge-
advocates at
courts martial.

you, that in consequence thereof, His Majesty has thought fit to Order that a positive Regulation shall be formed in regard to the performance of the said Duty in future, limiting the Pay of every Person Officiating as a Deputy Judge Advocate to two Guineas for each day the Court Martial shall actually sit, and allowing the like Pay for the intervening Sundays, but not more than two days pay for the whole of any Adjournment which may take place during the Trial, whether for the sake of referring to the Public Departments or for any other purpose. The Deputy Judge Advocate's Account of Expences actually incurred on any Court Martial for Stationary, hire of rooms, Fire and Candles etc. is to be submitted (with Vouchers) to the President of such Court Martial, who is to decide on the Necessity, as well as the reasonableness of the Charges and to Certify to the Judge Advocate General the Sum proper to be admitted under each head.

In Communicating to you His Majesty's Orders for the future Arrangement of this Branch of the Service, I cannot, Sir, too strongly recommend that whenever a Court Martial is to be held in your District, you should exert your best endeavours to prevail on some Military Officer acquainted with this particular Duty, or at least well informed on the General Rules of the Service who may be stationed at or near the place of Trial to accept a Deputation from the Judge Advocate General, such mode being far more eligible than the employing of a Gentleman of the Law or other Person throughout a whole District by which means very heavy expences have in some instances been incurred for Travelling; this regulation respecting the Pay and Contingent Charges of Officiating Judge Advocates you will be Pleased on every occasion to cause to be Communicated to the Persons concerned previously to the assembling of the Court Martial in order that no question may arise on these points after the Duty shall have been performed.

I have, &c.,
C. YORKE.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

25 April.
Storming of
Badajos.

Sir, Downing Street, 25th April, 1812.

Lord Liverpool directs me to transmit to you an Extraordinary *Gazette*,* Published yesterday, containing the important intelligence of the taking of Badajos by Storm by the Army under The Earl of Wellington.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT PEEL.

* Note 58.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

1812.
28 April.

(A circular despatch per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 28th April, 1812.

I herewith transmit to you for your information and guidance a Printed Copy of an Order and Declaration of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent in Council issued on the 21st inst.

Transmission of
order-in-council.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of this order-in-council is not available.]

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 28th April, 1812.

I am directed by the Earl of Liverpool to acquaint you that his Lordship has given permission to Edward Roache, the Husband of a Convict, to follow his Wife to the Settlement of New South Wales.

Permission
to proceed
to N.S.W.

I have, &c.,

R. PEEL.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 28th April, 1812.

I am directed by The Earl of Liverpool to acquaint you that his Lordship has given permission to Mrs. McCoy, the Wife of a Convict, to follow her husband to the Settlement of New So. Wales.

Permission
to proceed
to N.S.W.

I have, &c.,

R. PEEL.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 28th April, 1812.

I am directed by The Earl of Liverpool to acquaint you that His Lordship has given Permission to John Robinson, the Husband of a Convict, to follow his Wife to the Settlement of New South Wales.

Permission
to proceed
to N.S.W.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

1812.
2 May.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 18, per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir, Downing Street, 2d May, 1812.

Allegations of
fraudulent
conduct against
dep.-commissary
Fosbrook.

I herewith transmit to you the Copy of a letter from Mr. Harrison to Mr. Peel, dated 17th Ult., inclosing one from the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, with a Copy of the Examination of Francis Shipman, respecting the alledged fraudulent Conduct of Deputy Commissary Fosbrook at Van Diemen's Land, together with the other Papers therein referred to.

I am to signify to you the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent that upon the arrival at Port Jackson of the Lt. Governor of Van Diemen's Land, who will deliver this Dispatch into your hands, you do, after consultation with the Judge Advocate, take Measures in concert with Lt. Col. Davey and Mr. Allan (who proceeds to the Colony as Commissary in Chief) for investigating without delay the particular abuses charged against Mr. Fosbrook; and for enquiring into the conduct of any other person who may appear to have been implicated with him in the alledged transactions.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

SECRETARY HARRISON TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 17 April, 1812.

Inquiry to be
held into
Fosbrook's
conduct.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration a Letter from the Commissioners of Audit with a Copy of the Examination of Francis Shipman respecting the alledged fraudulent Conduct of Depy. Commiss'y Genl. Fosbrook at Van Dieman's Land, I have it in command from their Lordships to transmit to you for the information of the Earl of Liverpool the accompanying Copies of the Papers relating to this transaction, and I am to acquaint you for his Lordship's farther information that My Lords have directed the Commissary in Chief to instruct Mr. Allan, who is about to proceed to that Colony, to concert with the Lieut. Governor, or Officer Commanding at Van Dieman's Land, the necessary measures for investigating as Early as possible the particular abuses charged against Mr. Fosbrook on his Trial, to proceed against him in that Country according to the Forms of Judicature there established instead of sending him home for Trial, and I am to request you will move Lord Liverpool to instruct the Governor of Port Jackson and the Lieut. Govr. of Van Dieman's Land to use their best Endeavours, in conjunction

with Mr. Allan, to promote a Speedy Enquiry into Mr. Fosbrook's Conduct and into that of any other person who may appear to have been implicated with him in the alledged transactions.

1812.
2 May.

I am, &c.,

GEO. HARRISON.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

THE COMMISSIONERS OF AUDIT TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY.

My Lords, Audit Office, Somerset Place, 2nd March, 1812.

We beg leave to acquaint your Lordships that subsequent to Our having submitted to the consideration of your Lordships the Account of Mr. Leonard Fosbrook, as Deputy Commissary General at Van Dieman's Land from 1st of Jany. to 31st Decr. 1806 (which has been returned to Us Warranted for Declaration), the Secretary of this Board received an anonymous Letter, dated 5th October, 1811, stating that the Writer "had it in his power to give some material information respecting a Deputy Commissary in His Majesty's Service, whose Account was composed of false Vouchers, whereby the Revenue had been defrauded to some Amount." This information led to a further letter (without date, but which was received on the 11th of the same Month) wherein the Writer declares himself to be Francis Shipman, formerly a Storekeeper in the Department of the said Leonard Fosbrook.

Charges made
by Shipman
against
Fosbrook.

Under the circumstance of this person avowing his name and former situation in a Public Department, he was required to attend at this Office, where he was examined on Oath regarding the abuses, which are generally stated in his anonymous Letter and particularly in the letter received from him on the 11th October.

Copies of the abovementioned Letters and of his Evidence are enclosed, and we beg leave to call the attention of your Lordships to such parts of the Evidence as may appear to deserve consideration. In the mean time, we have thought it Our Duty to suspend the presenting of Mr. Fosbrook's Account for 1806 for declaration, though Warranted on the 17th October, 1811, as some parts of the Evidence impeach that Account. We have also transmitted Copies of the same papers to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts for their information in the examination of Mr. Fosbrook's Store Accounts, and have formed Queries arising out of Mr. Shipman's Evidence on Mr. Fosbrook's Accounts 1806, 1807, 1808, and 1809, which were transmitted to him on the seventh of last month by the hand of Lieut. Col'l Davey, Lt. Govt. of Van Dieman's Land.

Suspension of
payment of
Fosbrook's
accounts.

We have, &c.,

WM. MACKWORTH PRAED.

RD. DAWKINS.

PH. DEARE.

1812.
2 May.

Examination
of Shipman re
fraudulent
conduct of
Fosbrook.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

EXAMINATION OF FRANCIS SHIPMAN.

QUESTIONS to Mr. Francis Shipman, who was examined upon Oath before the First Subdivision Board, on Monday, the 28th Oct., 1811.

1 Question. Did you write the anonymous Letter to the Secretary of this Board now Shewn you?—*Answer.* Yes, I did.

2d. You there Say that a certain Account in the Audit Office is made up of false Vouchers; whereby the Revenue is defrauded to some Amount. What particular Revenue do you mean? and what Account?—*A.* By Revenue, I mean the Public Treasury: the Accounts I allude to are the Accounts of Mr. Leonard Fosbrook as Deputy Commissary General of Stores and Provisions at Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, for the years 1808 and 1809.

3d. Are you the only Person (besides the Chief Party in such criminal Acts) who has any Knowledge of these transactions?—*A.* There is no Person, besides myself and Mr. Fosbrook, who has any Knowledge of these Acts, I made up all the Accounts under his Directions.

4th. Who was the Clerk employed by Mr. Fosbrook in forging the Receipts for Grain and Animal Food for the Amount of which Bills were obtained upon the Lords Commrs. of the Treasury?—*A.* John Broadhurst Boothman.

5th. How came you to know of these transactions?—*A.* By Mr. Boothman's Confession, made before the Revd. Mr. Knopwood, a Magistrate in the Colony.

6th. Did you knowing of them make any Discovery in the Colony of Practices so injurious to the Crown?—*A.* they were made public by the circumstance of Mr. Boothman's Confession.

7th Question. Did the forged receipts continue to Circulate in the Colony after such Forgery was discovered?—*A.* Yes, they did; until such time as they were taken up and paid by Bills on the Lords of the Treasury.

8th. You say that Boothman was advertized with a reward for his apprehension; was he ever apprehended? and if so what was done?—*A.* He was apprehended, and the reward paid; he was kept in prison for upwards of twenty months; and afterwards discharged by Mr. Fosbrook himself, who was become a Magistrate after the Death of Col. Collins; and who replaced him in his former Situation.

9th. Do you know, of your own positive knowledge, that Mr. Fosbrook paid the Amount of the forged Receipts or Checks, the same as if they had been Genuine?—*A.* He certainly did.

10th. How do you know it?—*A.* I know it by reason of the Situation I held as Clerk under Mr. Fosbrook.

11th. How do you know that Mr. Fosbrook interceded with the Governor for Boothman?—*A.* Mr. Fosbrook went to Port Jackson in April or May, 1810, for the purpose of obtaining Leave to resume the Duties of his Situation, which had been suspended under Govr. Collins; and on the next day after his return in July or August, Mr. Boothman was liberated, which Circumstance leads me to Suppose that he interceded for him with Lieut. Col. Macquarrie, the Governor General.

12th Question. Who was the Governor at that time?—*A.* The Officer then Commanding at Hobart Town was Captain John Murray of the 73d Regiment.

13th. What Proof have you that Spirits to the Amount of near 200 gals. were removed from His Majesty's Stores to the House of Mr. Fosbrook for his own private Use?—A. Upon making up the Store Accounts of Spirits there stood Charged against Mr. Fosbrook's private Account four receipts for 50 Gallons of Spirits each, which he desired should not be brought to account, but be inserted as Deficiencies; I am certain that the actual Deficiency upon upwards of 5,000 Gallons in Store did not amount to upwards of twenty Gallons.

14th. What means have you or had you of knowing, and what proof can you bring, of a Payment of £50 made to Mr. Fosbrook for Government Cattle never having been brought to Account?—A. I was present when this Sum was paid to Mr. Fosbrook by Mr. Willm. Collins of Hobart Town, on Account of a Captain Forrest, Mr. Fosbrook had entered this Sum to the Credit of Government in his rough Cash Book, but when I came to prepare the Accounts for the Treasury, he Struck it out and desired that it might be omitted, which was accordingly done.

15th. Can you ascertain the precise date of either of these alledged Transactions?—A. The Sum of £50 in Question was paid some time in May, 1809, the Transaction in Spirits was some time after August in the same Year.

16th. Who paid the Bribe of £100 to Mr. Fosbrook in 1806 for taking damaged Rice into Store?—A. Captain Forrest, Commander of a trading Vessel.

17th Question. How do you get the Knowledge of this Act?—A. I was told of it by Mr. Fawkner, Captain Forrest's Mate, who is now dead. I was Storekeeper, when the Rice was received, and it was not fit for any use whatever. I refused to take it into Store until Mr. Fosbrook gave me directions for that purpose.

18th. How soon after its Admission into Store did its Condemnation take place?—A. I believe nine or ten months, but the provision Account will shew the time of Receipt and Condemnation.

19th. By what Authority and by what Person was it condemned?—A. By an Application made to the Governor by Mr. Fosbrook, in Consequence of which two persons were appointed to survey it. This Transaction took place in 1806 and 1807.

20th. You have mentioned that there are abuses in the Colony in regard to Kangaroos caught and paid for by His Majesty's Government. You are desired to describe them.—A. the Practice is to receive and pay for all Kangaroos brought to the Government Stores at the price fixed by the Governor. I conceive that Kangaroos are thus often received and paid for to a much larger Amount than the Exigencies of the Commissariat require. This will appear upon Inspection of the Provision Accounts, in which mention is made of Kangaroos, Meat condemned; once I believe to the Amount of about 2,000 Weight at a time when the price of it was at eighteen Pence a Pound.

21st Question. Do you know of any Persons now in Great Britain who might be competent to confirm the Testimony you have given, or to afford Information as to any Frauds and Irregularities in the Public Accounts of the Colony?—A. there are two persons now in England one of the Name of Matthew Power and the other Jno. Benjamin Fell, who could corroborate some of the Circumstances mentioned in this Evidence.

1812.
2 May.

Examination
of Shipman re
fraudulent
conduct of
Fosbrook.

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of Shipman *re*
fraudulent
conduct of
Fosbrook.

22*d*. You are desired to state to what objects their Information would go, as far as You are able to judge; and to state their respective places of residence?—A. John Benjamin Fell was employed in the Store Department at the time the transactions took Place; and could therefore speak to the Business of the Rice and also to the Abuses with regard to Kangaroo Meat. Matthew Power could speak to the Circumstance of a Voucher having been forged in his name for the Sum of £108 10s. 0d., referred to in my Answers to the Questions put to me at this Office on the 17th October, 1811, upon Voucher No. 131 in Mr. Fosbrook's Accounts. I am not positively informed at present of the Residence of these two Persons; but I shall make Enquiries upon the Subject and inform the Board.

23*d*. Look over the paper of Questions now shewn You with Your Answers to which Your Signature is annexed; and Say whether the Substance of those Answers is true to the best of Your Knowledge and Belief?—A. These Answers are true to the best of my Knowledge and Belief.

24*th*. You say in Your Letter that false Vouchers were made up by Mr. Fosbrook's order to meet the fabricated Checks which had been paid; to what kind of Voucher do you allude?—A. Vouchers for Stores corresponding with the forged Checks paid.

25*th*. To whom did Mr. Fosbrook give the orders above alluded to?—A. to me.

26*th*. Were the Vouchers made accordingly?—A. Yes, they were.

27*th*. Is Captain Forrest now living; and if so do you know where he is?—A. Yes, he is living at Port Jackson.

FRANCIS SHIPMAN.

C. W. ROUSE BROUGHTON.
RICHD. DAWKINS.
PH. DEARE.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

Anonymous
letter written
by Shipman.

COPY of a Paper referred to in the Answer of Mr. Francis Shipman to Question No. 1 in his Examination upon Oath before the Commissioners of Audit taken on the 28th of October, 1811.

Sir,

The Writer of this has it in his power to give some material Information respecting the Accounts of a Deputy Commissary in his Majesty's Service, which I presume are now in your Office to be audited, and which are composed of false Vouchers whereby the Revenue is defrauded to some Amount. The Writer hereof is the only Person, who has any Knowledge of the transaction. If you should deem it worthy of Notice, a Line addressed to F. Shipman, at Mr. Thacker's, King's Arms, Poland Street, will be attended to, and the above information will be communicated to you either personally or in writing. Allow me to say, Sir, that Poverty causes this, and I shall expect some small pecuniary Aid, when you are satisfied that what I advance is correct.

J. L. Mallet, Esq.

London, 5th October, 1811.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

COPY of a Paper referred to in Mr. Francis Shipman's Answer to Question No. 23 on his Examination on Oath taken before the Commissioners of Audit on the 28th October, 1811.

1812.
2 May.Examination
of Shipman by
commissioners
of audit *re*
Fosbrook's
accounts.

Questions proposed to Mr. Francis Shipman respecting the Accounts of Leonard Fosbrook, Deputy Commissary at Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land for 1806, 7, 8 and 9.

What was your Situation in Van Dieman's Land?—Storekeeper; but not now in Employ. I was employed from 1803 to August, 1810; except from August, 1808, to Decr., 1809, during which time I was employed as Deputy Surveyor in the Interior.

What is the Name of the man guilty of the Forgery mentioned in your 2d Letter to Mr. Mallet?—John Broadhurst Boothman.

What is the Nature of the Receipts which he forged?—The Receipts given by the Storekeeper, countersigned by the Dep. Commiss'y on the delivery of Stores.

This circulating Medium has superseded the Colonial Notes. They are circulated for Value thro' the Colony, and are exchanged for a Bill on the Treasury whenever a sufficient Amount is collected in the Hands of one Individual. These Bills bear a Premium of £30 per Cent. of which Government thus is deprived of the Profit.

Boothman, the Man mentioned above, forged the above Receipts to the amount of £600, and circulated them. But when they came in for payment Mr. Fosbrook paid them *knowing them to be Forgeries*, and fabricated Transactions in his Store Accounts to correspond with his Cash Accounts.

Would the Production of the Cash Accounts enable you to throw any Light on the Subject of your Letters? I should not be able to identify many of the Items; the Forgeries being so intermixed with the correct Vouchers.

£50 was received for the sale of Cattle, which is not brought to account in 1809 when the transaction took place.

And £22 in 1806 for Stores to Captn. Barber, of the Merchant ship Myrtle, is likewise not accounted for.

ACCOUNT, 1808.

V. No. 4.—*Salary as Superintendent to 1¼th Jan.*:—£12 10s. 0d. Receipt signed "A. Hacking" who was unable to write; but the Money was actually paid.

V. No. 13.—*John Wade for 200 large Kangaroo Skins at ¼s.*:—£40 0s. 0d. 20 Gals. Oil Colours ¼s. £4 0s. 0d.—£44 0s. 0d. The Articles here paid for never came into the Store; and the Kangaroo Skins are charged at 4s. instead of 1s. or 1s. 6d. each.

V. No. 21.—*Mildred Rose, 2,400 lbs. Potatoes at ¼d. p. lb.*:—£40. The Articles were delivered, but the Signature is fictitious as the Woman could not write.

V. No. 35.—*W. S. Davidson for 3 lb. coarse thread.*:—£3 13s. 6d. Davidson's Signature was made by Mr. Shipman; but the Money was paid.

No. 43.—*H. Hacking's Salary as Superintend. to 1¼ April*:—£12 10s. This Signature is also fictitious; but the Money was paid.

No. 54.—*M. Sutton, ¼½ Bus. Wheat at 21s.*:—£4 1¼s. 6d. This Signature is also fictitious; but the Money was paid.

1812.
2 May.

Examination
of Shipman by
commissioners
of audit *re*
Fosbrook's
accounts.

No. 67.—*Wm. Moulton 192 lbs. Pork at 1s. 9d.* :—£16 16s. 0d. Is a Forgery altogether. Moulton, had he been alive, would have been unable to Write. This Voucher was the Cause of Boothman's discovery.

No. 68.—*J. Tillet's 146 lbs. Pork, 1s. 9d.* :—£12 15s. 6d. The Money was paid but the Signature is fictitious.

No. 73.—*Wm. Dempsey, 1 Bush. Wheat* :—£1 1s. 0d. The Money was paid but the Signature is fictitious.

No. 77.—*Wm. Hughes and J. Bruin punishing 51 Prisoners at 6d. ea. p. man* :—£2 11s. 0d. The Money was paid but the Signature is fictitious.

No. 95.—*Thos. Peters 3½ Bush. Wheat at 15s.* :—£2 10s. 0d. This Money may have been paid; but Mr. Shipman, who is represented as Witness to the payment, did not make the Signature purporting to be his.

No. 103.—*Campbell and Hook for 5,023 Gals. Bengal Rum at 9s.* :—£2,260 7s. 0d., 6. 6. 3. 1¼ Sugar at £7¼ 13s. ¼d. p. Ton—£473 13s. 0d. Total £2,734 0s. 0d. the 5,023 Gals., Part of this Voucher, are not brought regularly to account in the Store Accounts; the Deficiency of 200 Gals., stated in those Accounts, never existed; but the Spirits were appropriated principally to Mr. Fosbrook's Use.

No. 123.—*Sam Cockran in the Acct. Cur't 11¼ lbs. Pork at 1s. 9d., 3 Bush. Maize 10s.* :—£11 9s. 6d. The Money was perhaps paid; but there was no such person in the Colony as "John Corcona."

ACCOUNT, 1809.

No. 51.—*Thos. Lucas, 28¼ lbs. Pork at 1s. 9d.* :—£2¼ 17s. 0d. This Signature is fictitious, but the Money was paid for a Storekeeper's Receipt then in Circulation, which Boothman had forged.

Balance £197 1¼s. 6d. At the time of making up the Accounts, the Balance exceeded this Sum; but in Order to diminish it, Mr. Fosbrook forged the Signature of Matthew Power (now in London) for the Sum of £108 10s. 0d., Pt. of V. No. 66. Mr. Shipman alone is privy to this transaction, and States that Fosbrook repented afterwards that he did not by the same means do away the Balance altogether, as then he would have been able to make Shipman a present.

Are the Accounts for 1806 and 1807 as inaccurate as those for 1808 and 1809? I believe those Accounts to be tolerably accurate. The Payments there taken Credit for were bona fide made; but it is probable there are many fictitious Signatures.

Are the Prices charged in Mr. Fosbrook's Accounts tolerably Accurate? The Prices are generally charged as they were regulated by the Governor. It was usual to give about 1s. 6d. a lb. per Kangaroo to any Individual catching it and bringing it to the Public Stores; but in the present Instance it was caught by the Convicts, paid and Clothed by the Crown, who are allowed as Servants to the Officers and Settlers. In point of fact, almost every one in the Colony received rations from Governm't either as an Encouragement to settle, or for their actual services, 'till about Sept. 1808; and now ¾ of the Colony are supplied in the same Way.

It appears that the Amount of provisions and Stores purchased in 1806 is £5,319 18s. 3d.; in 1807, £11,819 18s. 7d.; in 1808, £13,492 8s. 9d.; and till ¼ Augt. 1809, £15,776 1¼s. ¼d.; how is this great Increase accounted for? The Evacuation of Norfolk Island began about Xmas, 1807; and most of the Population came to

Hobart Town, which was continually increased until the end of 1808, so that 430, the original population receiving rations in the beginning of 1808, was increased to 821 by the end of that Year. This is about the Number of Persons receiving regular Rations at present.

Is it your Opinion that the Stores sold are all carried to Account? I believe nearly all except as abovementioned; but it is the Duty of the Commissary either to receive ready Money or Security, which has seldom been done, and thence many Debts have been incurred by Individuals who are now either gone from the Colony or unable to pay.

You have stated in your Letter that some Rice was purchased in 1806, which does not appear by the Account for that Year to have been the Case? It is then a Mistake; perhaps it was in 1807; it will appear as so many pounds at so much a Ton.

Is there any Person in London who can corroborate any part of your Testimony? John Benjamin Fell is now in London, who assisted in the Store Department, and is privy to sev'l of the Circumstances mentioned above; his Mother, Mrs. Fell, resides in East Street, Lambeth. I am to see Mr. Fell in a few Days and shall then learn his address.

Mr. Powers is also in London. About 6 Weeks ago he resided in Upper Marylebone Street, which he has now left; but it is probable that he may be heard of there.

FRANCIS SHIPMAN.

17 October, 1811.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

COPY OF MR. SHIPMAN'S 2D LETTER TO MR. MALLET.

Sir,

I received Your Note and have now committed to writing what I wished to communicate, thinking you would better comprehend it than I could explain it personally. The Person I alluded to is a Mr. Leonard Fosbrook, Depy. Commissary at Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land; and the principal Part of what the Crown is defrauded of is contained in his Accounts from 1st Jany. to 31st December, 1808, and from 1st Jany. to 12th Augt. 1809, at which Period he declined acting in his Situation; The Way is this:—it was Customary for the Commissary to give Receipts for Grain and animal Food received into His Majesty's Stores and which Receipts are afterwards paid by Bills on the Lords Commiss'rs of His Majesty's Treasury. Mr. Fosbrook had a Clerk after I left him, who had been frequently confined for Frauds and Crimes committed by him, but who he constantly protected, and took again into his Service. It was discovered about September, 1808, that this Man had forged Receipts to the Amount of Upwards of £600; and re-issued Government Colonial Notes to an Amount unascertainable; he of course absconded and a reward of £50 was offered, and paid by the Crown for his Apprehension. The whole of those Checks were regularly paid by Mr. Fosbrook, same as good

1812.
2 May.

Examination
of Shipman by
commissioners
of audit *re*
Fosbrook's
accounts.

Charges made
by Shipman
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2 May.

Charges made
by Shipman
against
Fosbrook.

ones, and false Vouchers made up to meet the same by his orders; and after the above person had remained in prison upwards of 12 Months, Mr. Fosbrook interceded with the Governor in Chief and had him liberated, discharged me, and replaced this person in full charge of H. M. Stores, &c., from all which I presume, Mr. Fosbrook must have known of these Forgeries, from his Anxiety to cover them, when discovered.

You will also see by the same Accounts a Deficiency of Spirits amounting to near £200, which is also Erroneous; as the same Spirits were removed from H. M. Stores to his own House and converted to his own Use. There was also the same year, Sums of Money paid on Government Account, particularly one of £50 paid for Government Cattle, and never brought to Account, but appropriated to his own Use in direct Violation of his Affidavit at the Foot of his Accounts. There was also a Quantity of Rice purchased in the Year 1806, the whole of which was damaged and unmerchantable; but by a Bribe to Mr. Fosbrook of one hundred pounds, it was taken into Store and immediately after Condemned, and of course destroyed, as the accounts will shew; all of which are in my Hand Writing. There are also several other transactions, particularly respecting the Cattle belonging to the Crown, but no Accounts have ever been as yet transmitted or Ever Will.

I have now, Sir, pointed out a few of the Frauds committed with Impunity, thinking the Distance secures them from Detection; and any Questions you may wish to ask, I am ready to answer; and I trust when I inform You I am totally destitute if you think this of Moment, I may be assisted with ever so small a Trifle and am with due respect,

Sir, &c., &c.,
FR. SHIPMAN.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 19, per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

3 May.

Letter and
presents for
king of
Sandwich
islands.

Sir,

Downing Street, 3rd May, 1812.

You will receive with this Despatch a letter addressed by me to the King of the Sandwich Islands* by Command of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent, which you will take an early opportunity of forwarding together with the Articles therein mentioned as a Present to that Chief, which are on board the *Minstrel*.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

* Taamaahmah.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

1812.
3 May.

TO TAAMAHAHMAH, THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLES.

Sir, Downing Street, 30th April, 1812.

I have the honor of informing you by Command of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, that I received from Capt. Spence, Commander of the Ship Duke of Rutland, the Letter which you wrote to His Majesty from the Island Woaho, 3rd March, 1810, together with the Present to His Majesty of a Feathered Cloak of which Capt. Spence was the Bearer.

Despatch to
the king of the
Sandwich
islands.

You will hear with much regret that they have not been delivered to The King on account of the bad State of His Majesty's Health, which has continued Since Capt. Spence's arrival in this Country. Under these circumstances and in obedience to the Commands of His Royal Highness, The Prince of Wales, who has Succeeded the King, His Father, in the Government of this Empire, the Letter and the Feathered Cloak have been presented by me to His Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness commands me to assure you that he shall feel at all times most desirous to promote the welfare of the Sandwich Islands, and that he will give positive orders to the Commanders of His Ships to treat with proper respect all Trading Vessels belonging to you or to your Subjects.

His Royal Highness is confident that the complete Success which he has gained over His Enemies in every Quarter of the Globe will have the effect of Securing your Dominions from any attack or molestation on their part.

You cannot give a better proof in return of your Friendship and Good Will towards Great Britain, than by relieving the wants of Such British Subjects as may arrive at the Islands over which you govern and may stand in need of your assistance.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales entreats your Acceptance of the Presents, the list of which is contained in the enclosed Paper and which will be delivered to you by the Bearer of this Letter. A considerable Quantity of Bunting was Sent last year by His Royal Highness's directions to the Governor of New South Wales with orders that it should be forwarded to you with the least possible delay.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

INVOICE OF PRESENTS FOR THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Transport Office, Deptford, 7 April, 1812.

SHIPPED by Mr. John Bowen, Storekeeper to the Transport Board, the undermentioned Articles, on board the Minstrel, Convict Ship 351 Tons, Mr. John Reed Master, consigned to the care

Invoice of
presents for
the king of the
Sandwich
islands.

1812.
3 May.

Invoice of
presents for
the king of the
Sandwich
islands.

of the Governor of New South Wales for the King of the
Sandwich Islands by Order of Captain Young.

Viz.:

One Case (No. 1) containing a Gold Laced Cocked Hat and
Feathers and a New Red Coat and Uniform.

Spike Nails (9 Inch)	Twelve Pounds
" " (7 ")	Fifteen "
" " (6 ")	Twenty five "
Single Deck Nails	Twenty Six "
40 Penny Nails	Twenty two "
30 " "	Seventeen "
24 " "	Seventeen "
20 " "	Sixteen "
20 " "	Thirteen "
6 " "	Twelve "
4 " "	Eight "
3 " "	Eight "
2 " "	Eight "
2 Inch Brads	Eight "
1½ " "	Eight "
Hand Saws	Four No.
Hammers	Six "
Hatchets	Six "

In the Chest No. 2.

Gimlets from a weight nail to a 40 penny nail	Twelve Pounds
Augers 1½ inch	One "
" ½ "	One "
Brass Speaking Trumpets Ornamented ..	Two

Received the above Case and Chest Said to contain the Articles
mentioned against them, on board the Minstrel Female Convict
Ship under my Command. JOHN REED, Master.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 20, per ship Minstrel; acknowledged by Governor
Macquarie, 9th November, 1812.)

4 May.

Sir,

Downing Street, 4th May, 1812.

Macquarie to
explain the
increase in
expenditure.

I am Comanded by His Royal Highness The Prince
Regent to acquaint you that the Burden of the Colony of New
South Wales upon the Mother Country has been so much in-
creased Since the period of your assumption of the Government
of it, that it becomes necessary that you should transmit a more
Satisfactory explanation than any that has yet been received
of the Grounds upon which the unusual Expenditure has been
Sanctioned by you. The inclosed Paper contains an Account,
which has been Sent by my directions from the Treasury, of the
Amount of Bills drawn from New South Wales and Accepted
for 5 years previously to the 27th April, 1812.

You assumed the Government of the Colony on the 1st January,
1810, and it appears from the Inclosures in your Dispatches*

* Note 137.

No. 3 and No. 4 containing the Accounts of the Commissary with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that the Amount of Bills which had been drawn under your Authority in the three Quarters ending the 30th Sept., 1810, amount to no less a Sum than £47,014 6s. 10½d.

1812.
4 May.

Expenditure
from Jan. to
Sept., 1810.

Although Bills have been presented for payment, dated the 11th March, 1811, I have received from you no information in regard to any payments which have been made in the Colony Subsequently to the 30th Sept., 1810.

Advice of bills
not transmitted.

I should have expressed to you my Surprise at the amount of the Bills which had been drawn up to that period in much Stronger terms, if I had not concluded that a great proportion of the Expence had originated in causes which were not likely to occur again.

From that period (30th Sept., 1810) notwithstanding the accounts you then transmitted of the flourishing state of the colony the Expenditure has continued to increase.

Continued
increase of
expenditure.

In giving my opinion to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that the Bills which have been presented for Payment should be accepted I have been governed Solely by a consideration of the hardships which Individuals would Sustain, and the additional expence to which Government might be eventually liable had they been protested.

Reasons for
authorising
payments.

It is impossible for me to point out what Expences have been unnecessarily incurred, or in the Execution of what Services Retrenchments might have been made. The only ground upon which a judgment can be formed at Such a distance is upon a comparison of the total Amount of the Expence authorized by your Predecessors and yourself during corresponding periods and I regret that the only conclusion to be drawn from that comparison is not in your favor.

Criticism
unfavourable
to Macquarie.

You will receive by this opportunity directions to institute Judicial proceedings against one of the Public Servants who is accused of the grossest acts of Fraud and Peculation. If those charges should be proved, you will not consider yourself authorized to remit any part of the Punishment which the Law attaches to such criminality; and you will direct your utmost vigilance to the investigation of any other abuses in the Departments of the Government the existence of which there may be reason to suspect, and you will endeavour to take Measures which shall effectually prevent the possibility of their recurrence in future.

Orders for
prosecution
of Fosbrook.

I am to repeat to you the positive Commands of His Royal Highness that while you remain in charge of the Colony of New South Wales you use the most unremitting exertions to

Expenditure
to be reduced.

1812.

4 May.

Expenditure
to be reduced.

reduce the expence at least within its former limits, that you undertake no public buildings or Works of any description without having the previous Sanction of His Majesty's Government for their construction, or without being enabled to prove most clearly and Satisfactorily that the delay of reference would be productive of Serious Injury to the Public Service.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure.]

Comparative
annual
statements of
bills accepted.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of Bills drawn upon the Treasury from New South Wales, accepted previously to the 27th April, 1812, dated in the following Years:—

Amount dated in 1806	£13,873	1	6½
1807	31,110	0	6
1808	23,163	14	3¼
1809	49,514	14	2
1810	72,600	6	10¼
1811 including only Bills dated prior to the 12th March, 1811 ..	21,214	11	8¼

It is to be observed that the above Account is made up from the Bills presented at the Treasury and accepted previously to the 27th April, 1812, at which period no Bills dated Subsequently to 11th March, 1811, had appeared; some few Bills dated in the former Years, Chiefly in 1809 and 1810, are likewise outstanding, but of which no accurate return can be made at present in consequence of the regular Advice thereof not having been received.

ACCOUNT of the Amount of Bills of Exchange drawn on the Lords Commiss'rs of His Majesty's Treasury from New South Wales and presented for acceptance in the course of the last five years, distinguishing the amount due in each year.

due in 1807	£14,053	14	4½
1808	25,817	9	11
1809	16,738	7	10
1810	59,378	11	8
1811	71,085	13	5¼
presented between 1st Jany. and 25 April, 1812	30,869	17	4¼

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 21, per ship Minstrel; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 9th November, 1812.)

5 May.

Sir,

Downing Street, 5 May, 1812.

I acquainted you in my Dispatch No. 9 that objections had occurred to the plan of Establishing a Colonial Bank in New South Wales, and Stated the Measures that were in pro-

gress for sending you a Supply of specie. I am now to inform you that an arrangement has been made with the Court of Directors for the purchase of Dollars in India to the amount of £10,000, and that directions have been given to the Officer commanding His Majesty's Ships on that Station to forward the Same to you with as little delay as possible. I trust that before this letter reaches you, a part, if not the whole, of this Specie will have arrived at Port Jackson.

1812.
5 May.

Shipment
of specie
to the colony.

I need not press upon your attention the Importance of endeavouring by every means in your power to prevent the current specie of the Colony from being carried out of it.

Exportation of
specie from
the colony to
be prohibited.

I am not aware that there is any existing prohibition against the practice of taking Dollars from the Settlement, nor am I quite Sure how far Such a Prohibition might be expedient, altho' a Colonial Regulation of this Nature is in Strict force at the Cape of Good Hope. It has been Stated to me that at former periods American Vessels touching at Port Jackson were in the practice of taking Dollars from the Colony for the Chinese market, but it is to be hoped that the Supply of Goods, which you will receive in future from this Country, will be so large and regular as to do away the necessity of purchasing any articles whatever from American Vessels, and that the Trade with New South Wales will henceforth be retained in its natural and proper channel.

Former exports
of specie from
the colony.

The Trade between the Ports of the East India Company, and of the other Settlements to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, with Port Jackson, requires much consideration, and upon this Subject I propose to give you further Instructions at no distant Period. The ultimate decision upon this Point will greatly depend upon the measures that may be taken by His Majesty's Government with respect to the Charter of the East India Company.*

Problem of
colonial trade
and commerce.

In the mean time you will be able to form a more accurate Judgment as to the Dependence that may be placed upon the attempts of Merchants here for ensuring a regular Supply of Articles from the Mother Country, whether of necessity or luxury, for the consumption of the colonists.

Merchandise
from England.

I have referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and to the Board of Trade that paragraph of your Dispatch in which you suggest the expediency of sending out Copper Coin from this Country to be issued in the Colony at double its nominal value, and the Subject is now under their consideration. It Seems however that if the Suggestion is attended to, it will be necessary that the Pieces should be struck from a new Dye, for if the present copper coinage of this country were to be Sent

Proposed
shipment of
copper coin.

1812.

5 May.

Suggested
increased value
for copper coin.

cut and made current in New South Wales at double its Value, as you propose, it appears clear that an irresistible temptation would be held out to Individuals to Export from England further quantities of the Same Coin, which would be put into circulation without difficulty, at a profit of 100 per cent.

When you had this Subject under your consideration, it would have been very desirable that you had Stated to me the result of the Experiment* made during the Government of Captain King, when a quantity of Copper Coin was Sent out to New South Wales and circulated as you now propose at double its nominal value, and that you should have informed me whether it is intended by you that this Coin, after being thus put into circulation, should be again received into the Public Stores, or exchanged for Government Bills at the rate at which it was originally issued.

Proposed
settlement in
New Zealand.

The proposal of Mr. Lord to form a Settlement upon New Zealand has been Submitted for the Opinion of the Lords of the Committee for Trade, but I am not yet enabled to communicate to you their Lordships' Sentiments upon the expediency of granting to Mr. Lord the exclusive privileges which he Solicits.

Statements of
colonial revenue
to be
transmitted.

I observe that the Naval Officer at Port Jackson has made a return of the Sums received for Duties on the Importation of Goods into the Colony during the Quarter ending 31st March, 1810, and the Abstract thereof is enclosed in your Dispatch No. 3.† It would be very desirable that a Statement of every Branch of Colonial Revenue Should be regularly made up and transmitted to this Country, if not Quarterly, at least once a year, and that this Return should specify the Sum received upon each Source of Revenue Separately, with the purpose to which it is applied. I understand that these Sources have varied at different periods; and I do not find any Statement of them in any late Dispatches from the Colony. The following appear to be the chief Heads of revenue Viz. :—

Sources
of revenue.

- Duty *ad valorem* on all Goods imported in foreign Vessels.
- Duty *ad valorem* on all goods in British Vessels from Ports to the Eastward of the Cape.
- Duty on Spirits and Wine.
- Duty on Coals.
- Duty on Cedar and Sandal Wood.
- Duty on oil.
- Fines and Fees.
- Quit Rents.
- Licences.

Although I have Sanctioned the division of the Colonial Revenue into the two distinct Heads of the Police Fund, and the

* Note 138. † Note 135.

Orphan Fund, as proposed in the 39th Paragraph of your Dispatch No. 3, and authorized the application of this Revenue upon a Statement of the Receipt at that period to the particular purposes therein proposed, it is by no means to be understood that this appropriation is to be continued to an indefinite period; you must never lose sight of the necessity that exists of relieving the Mother Country of a proportion at least of that Expende which is incurred in Supporting the Colony, and His Majesty's Government hopes that the Period is not far distant when a very considerable part of the Expenditure of the Colony can be Defrayed out of the Colonial Revenue.

1812.
5 May.

Appropriations
of the police and
orphan funds.

If the Expende of erecting Quays, Wharfs and Bridges, and of making Streets and Roads cannot be borne by the Free Settlers and by those who are to receive the immediate Benefits from these Improvements, it may be presumed that the Colony is not yet in a State Sufficiently advanced to render the constitution of Such Works necessary. I am to desire therefore that your first object should be to make the Colonial Revenue applicable to that part of the Expenditure of the Colony which now falls so heavily upon the Treasury of this Country.

Expenditure on
public works.

Lieut. John Oxley having been appointed Surveyor General of Lands in New South Wales, he will proceed by the present opportunity in the Ship Minstrel. An addition of 5s. per Diem to the former Salary of this Officer has been Voted in the Estimate for the year 1812.

Oxley appointed
surveyor-
general.

In the Return of Persons holding Civil Offices enclosed in your Dispatch No. 3, I observe that Mr. G. W. Evans is stated as having been nominated by Col. Johnston to the appointment of Assistant Surveyor of Lands, and confirmed by you with a Salary of £91 5s. per annum, altho' no Such Office is inserted in the Estimate, nor do I find any mention of Mr. Evans in your Dispatches, or any representation of the necessity of Such an appointment; Upon the arrival in the Colony of Mr. Oxley, who is well qualified to discharge the duties of this Office, I have no doubt you will be enabled to dispense with the Services of Mr. Evans.

The
appointment
of Evans as
assistant
surveyor.

Upon this Subject I am to acquaint you that you are on no account to make any addition to the number of Officers Established and Provided for in the Estimate, which is annually Submitted to Parliament, as the payment of no Salary can be Sanctioned which had not been previously included therein, nor will you consider yourself authorized to appropriate out of the Colonial Funds any allowance in addition to that provided by Vote of Parliament.

No increase in
the civil staff to
be authorised.

1812.
5 May.

Purchase of
brigs for the
colonial service.

In consequence of your representations of the inconveniences experienced from the want of Vessels for the necessary purposes of communication with the Subordinate Settlements under your Government, two Brigs* nearly of the Tonnage, stated in your Dispatch No. 3, have been purchased for the use of the Colony.

Expenditure on
the colonial
brigs.

In giving my Sanction to this Measure, which is in the first attended with considerable Expence, I have been influenced Solely by your Assurance "that the whole expence of this Maritime Establishment will fall far Short of that of one Ship of War commissioned by the Admiralty," I confidently trust that I shall have no reason to regret my having relied implicitly on your authority in this respect, upon which you must be so well informed. In order, however, that the expence of these vessels may be correctly ascertained I am to desire that all the accounts respecting them may be kept Separately, and transmitted regularly to this Country.

These vessels will be ready to be dispatched for New South Wales in three or four months and I shall take that opportunity of communicating to you such further Instructions as I may have it in Command from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to transmit for your guidance, and I hope before they are ready to Sail I may receive further Accounts from the Settlement.

No despatches
received by
whalers.

The last Despatch from you, dated 27th Octr., 1810, was received here on the 27th April, 1811, Since which no public letters from New South Wales have reached His Majesty's Government, altho' Several Whalers have lately arrived in this country, who had touched at the Settlements.

Duty to be
levied on spirits.

In my Dispatch No. 15, I have given you Instructions as to the lowest rate of Duty which it may be expedient to levy on the Importation of Spirits. I have acquainted you that it is left to your discretion on the spot to determine on the propriety of increasing it above 4s. per Gallon, keeping in View on the one hand the prevention of the evils arising from the price to the consumer being too low, and on the other the Encouragement that will be given to illegal Distillation within the Colony if it is too high. A Short trial of the present System will not only enable you to form a more correct opinion as to the rate of Duty which is ultimately to be fixed, but will afford ground for ascertaining how far an uncontrouled Importation of Spirits permitting the price to find its own level may affect the morals and Industry of the Colonists; whilst there cannot be a doubt that it will add considerably to the Colonial Revenue.

Civil estimates.

The Estimate for the Charge for defraying the Civil Establishment of the Colony is transmitted by the present ship.

You will observe that the Establishment of Norfolk Island is wholly discontinued in this Estimate; this has been upon a Supposition that in consequence of the Instructions already given that the Island has been entirely evacuated.

Mr. Secretary Windham's Dispatch* upon this Subject states that with regard to "the Officers on the Civil Establishment of Norfolk Island whose Services shall no longer be necessary it is His Majesty's Pleasure that Such of them as you may judge duly qualified should be appointed to fill corresponding Situations in the Subordinate Settlements of Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town as vacancies may arise, and in the meantime that they shall continue upon half Pay."

I do not apprehend that you will find it necessary to continue the Half Pay (authorized by the above Instructions) to many of the Officers who composed the Establishment of Norfolk Island as you will have probably found the means of placing most of them in corresponding situations in the other Settlements. But it is proper to acquaint you that I am of opinion it was not intended by that Instruction that the Half Pay was to be extended to any Person merely acting pro-tempore, or appointed by the Governor for the time being, but that it was meant to apply only to Officers of the Establishment appointed from this Country under regular Commissions. And you will be guided by this View of the Subject in any applications that may be made to you for a continuance of the Half Pay.

In consequence of a new arrangement of the Commissariat Department of the Colony, formed under the directions of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the whole of the Establishment has been omitted in the Estimate for the Current year. You will receive in due time either from me or from their Lordships a communication upon this Subject with further Instructions thereupon.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to approve of your having commuted the Sentence of Death passed upon James Hutchinson and Thomas Gorman into Transportation for Life.

The Port Regulations which are stated to be inclosed in your Dispatch No. 4† do not appear among the Inclosures in that letter and I presume that they were omitted by mistake.

No Files of the *Sydney Gazette* having been received by the New Zealander which is just arrived from the Colony, I am not enabled to Supply the omission or to furnish Copies of them to the Ships now under Dispatch.

1812.
5 May.

Total reduction
of establishment
at Norfolk
Island.

Transfer of
officials from
Norfolk Island.

Half-pay not
intended for
officials holding
temporary
appointments.

Rearrangement
of commissariat
department.

Commutation of
death sentences.

Omission of
port
regulations.

Files of *Sydney
Gazettes*.

1812.
5 May.
Assignments
of convicts.

I have not received from the Home Department the Assignments of the Convicts embarked in the Ships* now proceeding to the Colony but they shall be forwarded to you by one of the Colonial Brigs.

I have, &c.,
LIVERPOOL.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 22, per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

12 May.
Application
from Hunter
re Speed.

Sir, Downing Street, 12th May, 1812.

I herewith transmit to you an application which has been made by Admiral Hunter, in favour of Mr. Speed, a Convict who has been for Three Years in New South Wales, and I am to request that such Indulgence may be shewn to him as the nature of his Situation and his Conduct since he has been in the Colony may appear to you to Warrant.

I have, &c.,
LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure.]

ADMIRAL HUNTER TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Sir, No. 4 Chester Place, Lambeth, 8th May, 1812.

I will not venture an apology for the trouble I am now giving you, because I believe you will admit the Motive which occasions it sufficient for that purpose.

Details of the
transportation
of Lieut.-colonel
Speed.

By the last Arrival from New South Wales, I receiv'd a letter from an unfortunate Man (Mr. W. J. Speed) who had been sent to that Country about three Years ago; he had been formerly an Officer in the Marines, and serv'd in the same Ship with me where I was a Lieut.; he afterwards quitted the Marine Service, but continued to follow a Military life untill he had arriv'd at the Rank of Lt. Colonel. His transportation to N. S. Wales was occasion'd by a difference between him and his Wife, with whom he had made a Mutual agreement to Separate; this Separation took place and had continued for a considerable Number of Years, When he imprudently conceiv'd himself at liberty to marry again; the Second Marriage, having taken place, had continued for some considerable time, when the friends of the first Lady resolv'd to prosecute him on a Charge of Bigamy, which being prov'd he receiv'd sentence of Transportation for Seven Years. Before he left this Country he applied to me as an Old Messmate to endeavour to lighten his affliction in such way as might be in my power; I recommended him to Col. M'Quarrie, the present Govr. of that Colony, who shew'd him such favor as he could fairly do to a perfect Stranger, but his

* *Marginal note.*—Archduke Charles, *Minstrel*, *Indefatigable*.

present Situation being such as to leave him expos'd to the Caprice of those holding situations of inferior Authority and who may have him within their Power, I am very desirous of having him so plac'd as to be more at his own disposal. If you will have the goodness when you see a fit opportunity to prevail on Lord Liverpool, when you have occasion to write to Govr. McQuarrie, to sanction your recommending this unfortunate Man to the Governor for a *Conditional* Emancipation and to be allow'd the Privileges of a free Settler in the Country, I shall feel much gratified; to recommend an Absolute Emancipation, however much I might wish it, is more than I can venture to Ask. Mr. Speed, I believe, has his Wife and family with him. If, Sir, you will take this trouble and excuse me for having given you so much, you will much oblige, &c.,

JNO. HUNTER, Vice-Admiral.

1812.
12 May.

Request for
conditional
emancipation
of Speed.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 23, per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 17th November, 1812.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 15 May, 1812.

15 May.

Herewith I transmit to you the Copy of a Letter from the Clerk of the Council in waiting stating the opinion of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade upon your communication of the proposal* made to you by certain Merchants of New So. Wales, to form a Settlement on New Zealand with a View to collect the Flax Plant and manufacture it into Cordage upon the Terms therein mentioned.

The proposal for
a settlement in
New Zealand.

You will perceive from this Letter that altho' their Lordships think that the proposal is deserving of Encouragement from His Majesty's Government, great doubts are entertained of the expediency of granting the monopoly demanded. I am therefore to desire that while you afford every reasonable assistance to the Gentlemen who are carrying on the Speculation, you do carefully guard against giving them any hope that the proposed Monopoly in their favor will be granted.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure.]

SECRETARY BULLER TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,

Sir,

Whitehall, 9th May, 1812.

Having laid before the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Plantations the Extract of Letter from Governor Macquarie, transmitted by you on the 27th March, with the

* Note 141.

1812.
15 May.
The proposal for
a settlement in
New Zealand.

proposal made to him by certain Merchants in New South Wales, to form a Settlement in New Zealand with a view to collect the Flax Plant and Manufacture it into Cordage on the terms stated in the said proposal; I am thereupon directed to acquaint You, for the information of the Earl of Liverpool, that it appears to the Lords of this Committee, that the Proposal of growing Hemp and Flax in the Colony of New Zealand deserves every encouragement from His Majesty's Government; I am however to add that Their Lordships entertain great Doubts of the expediency of granting the Monopoly proposed.

I am, &c.,

JOS. BULLER.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 24, per ship *Minstrel*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 9th November, 1812.)

19 May.
Despatches
acknowledged.

Sir,

Downing Street, 19 May, 1812.

The unexpected detention of the Ships under Dispatch for New South Wales afford me an opportunity of acknowledging the receipt, in Duplicate of your dispatch No. 1, dated 18th October, 1811; also of No. 2 and of your letter, dated 12 June last in original.

These Dispatches have been laid before His Royal Highness The Prince Regent, who has commanded me to express to you the Satisfaction with which His Royal Highness has received your Report of the increasing Prosperity of the Colony of New South Wales, and your assurances that Habits of Sobriety and attention to Religious duties are gaining ground among the Settlers.

I shall reserve for a future opportunity the communication of the Sentiments of His Majesty's Government on the points adverted to in your last Dispatches which do not appear to require immediate notice.

The contract for
building the
general
hospital.

The part of your Dispatch, to which my attention has been principally directed, is that in which you state that a Contract had been entered into under your Sanction with Messrs. Wentworth, Riley and Blaxcell for the Erection of a General Hospital at Sydney in Terms, which entitled them to the exclusive privilege for the period of three Years of purchasing Spirits to the amount of 45,000 Galls. at the Government price, no other Spirits being permitted to be imported within that time, except on Government account.

Adverse
criticism of
the contract.

Many objections might be urged to an Engagement of this nature under any circumstances; But I am Surprized that you did not foresee the Embarrassment which would inevitably be occasioned in the Execution of this Contract by the adoption

of the Suggestions contained in your Dispatch of the 30th of April, 1810. In the 26th Paragraph of that Dispatch you distinctly express your opinion that it would be "good and Sound Policy to Sanction the free importation of good Spirits under a high Duty of not less than 3s. or 4s. per Gallon" and that you are persuaded "That the adoption of this Measure would be attended with very good and beneficial Effects &c." and "That from all these circumstances I am decidedly of opinion that the free importation of Spirits ought to be Sanctioned, but I shall nevertheless still defer the doing So till I shall receive your Lordship's further directions upon this head."

1812.
19 May.

Adverse
criticism of
the contract.

I transmitted Such extracts from your Dispatches, as had any reference to this Subject, to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and their Lordships on the 7th of March last Signified their concurrence in the View which you had taken of it.

Licenses have in consequence been granted to Individuals on application from them for the Exportation of Several Articles of Merchandize from this Country to the Settlement under your Government in the number of which a considerable quantity of Spirits is included.

Licenses granted
for shipments
of merchandize.

The Merchants consider that even in the absence of all Restrictions on the Free importation of Spirits into New So. Wales, they incur considerable risk in importing them from this country in consequence of the length of the Voyage and the Danger that, on the arrival of the Vessel, the Colony may be overstocked with that Article from other Sources of Supply. But if the Contract, which you have entered into with Messrs. Wentworth, Riley and Blaxcell, has the effect of excluding them entirely from the Sale of that part of their Cargo, they will have great reason to complain that on undertaking So distant a Voyage, no intimation was given to them of the Existence of such Restrictions as those which appear to be in force or of the Probability of their being imposed.

Effect of the
contract on
shipments
of spirits.

The insertion of the following words may have been intended to provide against the embarrassment which would otherwise be occasioned "and His Excellency the Governor as aforesaid promises that during the Existence of this Contract and the Progress of the Buildings to which he refers (save and except as is hereinafter mentioned as to the period thereof) His Excellency will grant no further permission for the Importation of Spirits, other than such quantities as the said Contracting parties may import in part of the Said residuary Quantity of 41,000 Gallons, excepting only what Government may deem it necessary to import for their own use and occasions and without Prejudice

Clause in
contract
qualifying
importations
of spirits.

1812.
19 May.

or reference to the importation of Spirits which may be brought into this country by promiscuous Ships touching at or arriving in this Port."

Effect of clause
on contractors'
profits.

If under this clause the free importation of Spirits be allowed to Vessels coming from this country under Licence from the Directors of the East India Coy. and with the Sanction of His Majesty's Government, it must very materially lessen the advantages expected to be derived by the Contractors from the privilege which has been granted to them. It would have been adviseable that an Engagement of this kind had not been entered into, until you had an opportunity of learning the Sentiments of His Majesty's Government upon the Propriety of adopting the measures which you had proposed and had So Strongly recommended.

It must be left to your own discretion to take Such measures as may appear to you the best calculated under all circumstances to do justice to the several parties whose Interests are affected by the arrangements which have been made in New South Wales and in this Country.

The Plan of the Proposed Building is not enclosed in the Duplicate of your Dispatch. I am not aware of the necessity of providing Barracks for the Principal and Assistant Surgeons, still less for the Construction of Stables and Coach Houses; and I am to desire that you will take the earliest opportunity of informing me whether the latter are intended for the accommodation of Individuals. I am also desirous of being informed whether the Principal Surgeon of the Colony is one of the Contracting Parties for the erection of the Building.

Propriety of
erecting
surgeons'
barracks and
stables.

Principal
surgeon as a
contractor.

Ship
Indefatigable
ordered to
Hobart with
convicts.

The Ship "Indefatigable" with 200 male Convicts on board was on the point of sailing for Port Jackson on the receipt of your letter. But in pursuance of the recommendation therein given I have changed her destination, and ordered her to proceed direct to the River Derwent. I enclose for your information a copy of the letter which I have written to Captn. Murray intimating this arrangement to him and he will of course communicate to you the manner in which the convicts are disposed of by him.

Assignment of
convicts on the
Minstrel and
Indefatigable.

The Minstrel will proceed with 127 Female Convicts to Port Jackson, and I herewith transmit the original assignment of the Convicts embarked on both Ships, a copy of which, so far as relates to those on board the Indefatigable has been forwarded to Captain Murray by that Ship.

The General Demand for Stores which is enclosed in your Dispatch, being a Duplicate of that transmitted by you on the 30th April, 1810, and it having been fully complied with and the

Stores Shipped on board the Genl. Graham, Mary, and Clarkson, which vessels will I trust have arrived in Safety soon after the Date of your last Despatches. I do not apprehend that it is your wish that another Supply should be sent out at so recent a period. I have however given directions for providing the implements for the Manufactory at Parramatta, and the Scales, weights and Measures for the use of the Public Market at Sydney, demanded in your Separate requisition, and I hope they will be forwarded to you in the Colonial Brig Emu.

1812.
19 May.
Shipments
of stores.

Your suggestions* for re-modelling the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Colony require mature consideration, and they will not be overlooked when this Subject, upon which I have received a full communication† from the Judge Advocate, shall be brought before His Majesty's Government.

Proposed
alterations in
law courts.

I have transmitted to Mr. Secretary Ryder an Extract from that part of your Dispatch in which you advert to the Error, into which you had inadvertently fallen, in granting a pardon to two criminals under sentence of Death for Murder. In requesting that it might be Submitted to His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, I did not omit to represent the favorable circumstances which had induced you to consider them as fit objects of Clemency, and I have every confidence that His Royal Highness will also be induced to extend to them His Royal Mercy, in which case a Pardon under His Royal Sign Manual will be transmitted to you.

Convicts
pardoned in
error by
Macquarie.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO CAPTAIN MURRAY OR THE OFFICER
COMMANDING AT HOBART TOWN.

Sir, Downing Street, 19th May, 1812.

I herewith inclose to you an Extract of a Letter which has been received within these few days from Governor Macquarie, strongly recommending that a Ship with Convicts from England should proceed direct to Van Diemen's Land.

The Indefatigable, with Two hundred Male Convicts on Board being at the Moment of receiving of this Letter under Dispatch for Port Jackson, the Master of her has been directed to proceed to the Derwent, and to deliver these Convicts and the Stores on board to you.

The ship
Indefatigable
with convicts
ordered to
Hobart.

I trust that this arrangement will be of benefit to the Settlement under your Command as well as to Port Dalrymple.

I am to desire that as soon as the Indefatigable arrives in the Derwent you do immediately Order a Muster of the Convicts to be taken previous to their being disembarked, during the Course

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19 May.

of which you will endeavour to ascertain whether they have any Complaints against the Commander or Surgeon of the Ship, and you will satisfy yourself that they have been properly treated during the Voyage.

Assignment of
convicts on the
Indefatigable.

I transmit herewith a Copy of the Assignment of the Services of these Convicts the original of which has been forwarded to Governor Macquarie; And you will not fail to report to him the Manner in which you distribute them among the Settlers paying proper attention to the Claims of those from Norfolk Island.

I am, &c.,
LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

SECRETARY BECKETT TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Sir, Whitehall, 12th May, 1812.

Convicts on the
Minstrel and
Indefatigable.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Ryder to transmit to you the within assignment of Two Hundred Male and One hundred and twenty Seven Female convicts which have been embarked on Board the Ships Indefatigable and Minstrel in order to their being conveyed to New South Wales pursuant to their respective Sentences, and I am to desire that you will lay the Same before Lord Liverpool and move his Lordship to be pleased to forward the Same to the Governor of that Colony.

I am, &c.,
J. BECKETT.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

ASSIGNMENT OF CONVICTS ON THE SHIPS MINSTREL AND
INDEFATIGABLE.

Assignment
of convicts
on the ships
Minstrel and
Indefatigable.

To ALL to whom these presents shall come Arthur Oates Wilkinson of Kingston upon Hull in the County of York, Merchant, and James Atty of Whitby in the said County, Merchant, send greeting Whereas in and by certain Indentures bearing date the Ninth day of May instant made between Thomas Shelton of the Session House in the City of London, Esquire, of the one part, and the said Arthur Oates Wilkinson and James Atty of the other part, Reciting the Conviction Sentences and Orders of Transportation of the several Convicts named and contained in the list or Schedule hereunto annexed, And also reciting that His Royal Highness The Prince Regent in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty by His Royal Sign Manual bearing date the Eighth day of May instant had been pleased to give directions for the Transportation of the said Convicts and had graciously thought fit to Authorize and Empower the said Thomas Shelton to make a Contract or Contracts with any fit Person or Persons for the effectual Transportation of the said

Convicts and to take Security from the Person or Persons so Contracting for the effectual Transportation of them pursuant to the Sentences and Orders in the said Indentures recited concerning them respectively. IT IS WITNESSED that the said Thomas Shelton by virtue of such power and authority and in consideration of the Contracts and Agreements of the said Arthur Oates Wilkinson and James Atty therein mentioned and of the Securities given by them, the said Arthur Oates Wilkinson and James Atty, by Bonds or Writings Obligatory bearing even date with the said Indentures for the effectual performance thereof did Contract with the said Arthur Oates Wilkinson and James Atty (they being fit Persons) for the performance of the Transportation of the said Convicts. AND FURTHER RECITING that the said Arthur Oates Wilkinson and James Atty in consideration of the property which they the said Arthur Oates Wilkinson and James Atty, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, would have in the Service of the said Convicts for and during the remainder of the terms of their Transportation and for divers other good causes and valuable considerations them thereunto moving Did covenant, contract, and agree to and with the said Thomas Shelton that they the said Arthur Oates Wilkinson and James Atty, their Executors, Administrators or Assigns should and would forthwith take and receive the said Convicts and transport them or cause them to be transported effectually, as soon as conveniently might be to the Coast of New South Wales or some one or other of the Islands adjacent pursuant to the Sentences and Orders concerning them in the said Indentures mentioned, and should and would procure such evidence as the Nature of the case would admit of the landing there of the said Convicts (Death and Casualties by Sea excepted) and produce the same to whom it might concern when lawfully called upon AND should not nor would by the Wilful default of them the said Arthur Oates Wilkinson and James Atty their Executors Administrators or Assigns suffer the said Convicts or any or either of them to return to Great Britain or Ireland during the terms for which they were respectively Ordered to be transported the dates and terms of which said Sentences are mentioned and set forth against the Names of the said Convicts respectively in the said list or Schedule hereunto annexed. AND WHEREAS the said Arthur Oates Wilkinson and James Atty have taken and received part of the said Convicts (to wit) the male Convicts on board a certain Ship or Vessel, called the Indefatigable, of which John Cross is Master and Commander and the other part of the said Convicts (to wit) the female Convicts on board a certain Ship or Vessel called the Minstrel, of which

1812.
19 May.

Assignment
of convicts
on the ships
Minstrel and
Indefatigable.

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Assignment
of convicts
on the ships
Minstrel and
Indefatigable.

John Reed is Master and Commander, both of which said Ships are now lying at Portsmouth bound to New South Wales aforesaid in Order to Transport the said Convicts pursuant to their said respective Sentences and Orders. NOW KNOW YE THAT the said Arthur Oates Wilkinson and James Atty for and in consideration of the Sum of five Shillings in hand, paid at or before the Sealing and delivering of these presents the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge and for divers other good causes and valuable considerations them thereunto moving, Have bargained, sold, Assigned, transferred, and set over, And by these presents do bargain, sell, assign, transfer, and set over unto His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Lachlan Macquarie, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and Islands adjacent, All their right title and interest in and to the said Convicts and their respective Services for and during the remainder of the terms for which they were respectively Ordered to be Transported in as full ample and beneficial a manner to all intents and purposes as they the said Arthur Oates Wilkinson and James Atty might have and could and would be entitled unto if these presents had not been made. IN WITNESS whereof the said Arthur Oates Wilkinson and James Atty have hereunto set their hands and Seals the Ninth day of May in the fifty second year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, and Defender of the Faith, and in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and Twelve.

A. O. WILKINSON } (sealed)
JAMES ATTY }

Sealed and delivered being first duly
stamped in the presence of

THOMAS CLARK } Sessions Old Bailey
JOHN JAMES HOLLAND } Clerks to T. Shelton.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Minstrel; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl of Liverpool, 17th November, 1812.)

29 May.

Sir, Downing Street, 29 May, 1812.

Petition
received from
Robert
Townson.

I herewith transmit to you, by the direction of Lord Liverpool, the Copy of a Letter which his Lordship has received from Dr. Townson, a Gentleman settled in New So. Wales.

Mr. Townson's Statement, as far as regards his Communication with this Department, appears to be perfectly correct, and if the difficulties and disappointments, which, according to his representation, have occurred since his arrival in the Colony, can be remedied in the manner he suggests without material incon-

venience to the Public Service, I have no doubt you will be disposed to extend to him every reasonable degree of indulgence.

1812.
29 May.

I have, &c.,
R. PEEL.

[Enclosure.]

DR. TOWNSON TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

My Lord, Sydney, N.S.W., 22nd September, 1811.

Knowing that it was the wish of His Majesty's Ministers during several Administrations that a few respectable Characters would settle in New South Wales, and that Ministers were therefore willing to give them adequate encouragement, I offer'd myself to Mr. Secret'y Windham as a Colonist, and obtained without any difficulty a promise, with a Letter of assurance, of receiving Two thousand acres of Land, &c., on my arrival in this Colony.

Land grant
promised to
Robert
Townson.

Notwithstanding Mr. Secretary Windham and Sir George Shee seemed pleased that I was going out, and in consequence of my having devoted a great part of my life to Scientific pursuits, allowed me a Hundred pounds to purchase Books and a Laboratory for the use of the Colony, yet on my arrival in New South Wales I received a very unfriendly reception from Governor Bligh. Though I showed him the Letter I had received from Sir G. Shee, of which there is a Copy in your Lordship's Office, he refused to give a Grant of my Land, alleging he had received no instructions* of the Kind from His Majesty's Ministers. Upon the arrest of Governor Bligh, Colonel Johnston offered me my Land; but when I had fixed upon a thousand Acres near Emu Island he refused it, and immediately made a grant of it to one of his Natural Children by a Convict Woman; at last, under Col. Foveaux and Patterson, I obtained my Grants; but in a few Months Governor McQuarie arrived, and annulled all the Grants made since the Arrest of Governor Bligh. I lost no time; I explained to him the nature of my claims—that it was not by the favour of those who had usurped the Government of the Colony that I had got my Land, but that I had a just and even *legal* claim through the promises of His Maj.'s Ministers, and the sacrifices I had made to obtain it. At last, after several applications and waiting near a Year and a half, he ordered the Grants to be made out, but not according to the usage and custom of the Colony, but with such clauses† (unknown to all former Governors) as will render my Land liable to confiscation.

Encouragement
received in
England.

Reception
by Bligh.

Land offered
by Johnston.

Lands granted
by Foveaux
and Paterson.

Action taken
by Macquarie.

Having now lost so many Years in endeavouring to settle in the Colony, still finding the Gov't here unfriendly to me, and beginning to get on in Years, I requested to be allowed to sell my Land and return to England. This request was refused. I

Townson's
desire to return
to England.

1812.
29 May.
Request for
permission to
sell land.

therefore now appeal to Your Lordship, and beg that in your first dispatches your Lordship will give orders that I may be allowed to dispose of my Land and return to England. I have already lost above five Years of my Life. This request is so reasonable and so agreeable to the Laws and customs of the Colony that under no former Governor should I have been compelled to trouble your Lordship on this subject, for at the Expiration of five Years I should have been entitled to alienate my Land without asking permission, and no Governor would have refused it, as a favour, if good reasons could be assigned before this time was expired.

Uniform
treatment
desired.

If your Lordship will order that my Grants shall have *no other clauses* inserted in them than what are in my *Brother's Grants*, which grants were made out only a twelve Month ago, and by order of the present Governor, I shall be satisfied. I shall then return to England or continue here, as I may think will most contribute to my own Happiness.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT TOWNSON, LL.D.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 25, per ship Spring Grove; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th June, 1813.)

30 May.
Bill drawn
for salary of
Gordon.

Sir, Downing Street, 30th May, 1812.

A Bill for the Sum of £146 7s. 11d. has been drawn on the Agents for New South Wales by Commissary Broughton under your authority for Salary due to Major Gordon as Commandant at the Settlement of Port Dalrymple.

Special
consideration of
Gordon's claims.

On a consideration of the Circumstances under which you directed this Officer to proceed to administer the Government at Port Dalrymple I have been induced to recommend that he should be allowed to draw the Salary voted in the Estimates for the Lt. Governor of that Settlement until the 1st day of Sept., 1811, on which day the Commission of Lt. Governor Davey bears date. From this period to the 1st Jany., 1812, the Officer commanding at Port Dalrymple can only be permitted to draw one half of the Lt. Governor's Salary.

Salary for
commandant
at Port
Dalrymple.

In a former Dispatch I have acquainted you that in conformity with your recommendation, the Government of the two Subordinate Settlements in Van Diemen's Land had been consolidated and that an allowance of £182 10s. had been voted in the Estimate to the Officer Commanding the Troops Stationed at Port Dalrymple. You will therefore apprise Major Gordon, or the Officer acting as Commandant, that from the 1st of January, 1812, he will not be entitled to draw for a higher rate of allowance than £182 10s. per Annum.

It being intended to apply the Same Rule of Decision to the Case of the Officer who may be in the Administration of the Civil Government at Hobart Town, you will acquaint Captain Murray that he will be allowed to receive the whole Salary Voted for the Lt. Governor at the Derwent from the time he assumed the Command of that Settlement to the 1st Sept., 1811, and from this last period to the arrival of the Lt. Governor, one moiety only thereof, or at the rate of £225 per annum.

1812.
30 May.

Salary for the
commandant
at Hobart.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 26, per ship Spring Grove; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 31st May, 1812.

31 May.

I herewith enclose to you the Copy of a Letter written by Mr. Harrison to my Under Secretary calling upon you by Command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for an Explanation of the Grounds upon which you authorized the Payment of Rent of a House for the Judge Advocate of the Colony of New South Wales; and I am to desire that you take an early opportunity of Stating the grounds upon which this Charge has been made.

Explanation
required for
payment of rent
of house for
judge-advocate.

Upon a perusal of the first five Quarterly Accounts Since your arrival in the Colony, it occurs to me that there are Some other Expences therein Charged of an unusual nature, and upon which the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will require Explanations when these accounts come to be in course of Audit, and I shall take this opportunity of pointing them out to you.

Explanations
of expenditure
required.

The unauthorized Charge of £551 10s. 7d. for Camp Equipage &c. is certainly one of this kind. It appears from the Bill drawn for this Sum that the Expence has been incurred for Tents &c. purchased in India for your accommodation during your Tour into the Interior of the Country.

Charge for
camp equipage.

The allowance of £300 made to Mr. Bent, the Judge Advocate, in part payment for his house is also a charge which requires explanation.

The rent of
Bent's house.

There are several Sums Stated in the accounts to have been paid for the Freight of Grain &c. from the Hawkesbury upon which I have only to observe that it is to be wished this Service could be performed by the Colonial Vessels in the pay of Government.

Freight for
grain from the
Hawkesbury.

After the Statement contained in the latter part of the 74th Paragraph of your Dispatch, dated 30th April, 1810, that as the men of the Governor's Body Guard "are borne on the Strength

Expenditure on
the governor's
bodyguard.

1812.
31 May.
Expenditure on
the governor's
bodyguard.

of the 73rd Regiment, no additional expence is incurred to Government on account of this Establishment, except the cost of their appointments," I did not expect to find any Charge for this Establishment in the Commissary's Accounts. It appears, however, that an Expence of about £25 is charged Quarterly for this Body Guard.

Authority to
be obtained
for unusual
expenditure.

Before you incur any Expence of an unusual nature, it is desirable that you should receive a previous authority for it, and if the delay of reference to this Country cannot be admitted of, that you should explain, in the most detailed manner, your reasons for taking upon yourself the responsibility of Sanctioning it; I should thereby be prepared in giving my opinion upon the payment of Bills drawn from the Colony to state more fully to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury the nature of those expences which require particular explanation.

I have, &c.,
LIVERPOOL.

[Enclosure.]

SECRETARY HARRISON TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 23rd May, 1812.

Bill drawn for
the rent of
house for the
judge-advocate.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having had under their Consideration your letter of the 12th Inst. relative to two unadvised Bills drawn by Commissary Broughton at New South Wales I have it in command to acquaint you for the Information of the Earl of Liverpool that my Lords have directed a Copy of your letter to be transmitted to the Commissary in Chief and have desired him to call upon Mr. Broughton for an explanation of the Grounds and Authority under which the charge for the Rent of a House for the Judge Advocate was incurred and I am to request you will move his Lordship to call upon the Governor for an explanation of the Grounds upon which he authorized the Charge in case the same was authorized by him.

I am, &c.,
GEO. HARRISON.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch marked "Separate," per ship Spring Grove.)

9 June.

Sir, Downing Street, 9 June, 1812.

Testimony
in favour of
McCoy.

I have received from Lord Henry Fitzgerald an earnest representation of the Case of — McCoy, a Convict embarked for New So. Wales in the Ship "Indefatigable," whose Conduct his Lordship states to have been blameless until the Commission of the Crime for which he is transported. I am therefore induced

to request that you will extend to him and his family such favour and indulgence as may be applicable to the Situation and as his future Conduct may merit.

His Wife has received permission to accompany him to the Colony.

I have, &c.,

LIVERPOOL.

1812.
9 June.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship Spring Grove; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 11th June, 1812.

11 June.

His Royal Highness The Prince Regent having been Pleased to honor me with the Seals of the Colonial and War Department in the room of the Earl of Liverpool, I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you therewith.

Appointment of Bathurst to department of war and colonies.

It will give me great satisfaction to be able to fulfil His Royal Highness's Gracious intentions in this Appointment and as it is His Royal Highness's Pleasure that your Despatches should for the future be addressed to me I shall not fail immediately to lay them before His Royal Highness and transmit to you such Orders as His Royal Highness shall think fit to give thereupon.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Spring Grove; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 22nd June, 1812.

22 June.

I am directed by Earl Bathurst to transmit to you the Copy of a Letter from Mr. Becket inclosing two Pardons under the Royal Sign Manual granted to John Shea and Thomas Clough, two Culprits convicted of Murder in the Settlement of New South Wales; And I am to desire that you will take care the Prisoners may receive the Benefit thereof.

Pardons for two convicts.

I have, &c.,

R. PEEL.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

UNDER SECRETARY BECKETT TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Sir,

Whitehall, 9th June, 1812.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Ryder to transmit to you the within Pardons which His Royal Highness The Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the Behalf of His Majesty to grant to John Shea and Thomas Clough, the Culprits

Convicts pardoned in error by Macquarie.

1812.
22 June.

whom Governor Macquarie states* that he had through inadvertency fallen into Error by Pardoning them contrary to the Powers vested in him as Governor of the Settlement of New South Wales.

I am, &c.,
J. BECKETT.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

WARRANT OF PARDON FOR JOHN SHEA.

In the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty George R.

WHEREAS John Shea was at a Court of Criminal Judicature holden at Sydney in and for the Territory of New South Wales on the 27th day of May, 1811, tried and Convicted of Murder and had Sentence of Death passed upon him for the same. We in consideration of some favorable circumstances humbly represented unto Us in his behalf are Graciously pleased to extend our Grace and Mercy unto him and to Grant him Our Pardon for his said Crime on condition of his continuing to reside as a Convict in the said Territory of New South Wales during the term of his Natural Life and be kept at hard labor. 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 at Carlton House, the Twenty-Eighth day of May, 1812, in the Fifty Second Year of Our Reign.

To Our trusty and Well beloved Lachlan Macquarie, Esqre., Cap- tain General, Governor and Com- mander in Chief in and over Our Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies.	}	By the Command of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent in the Name and on Behalf of His Majesty.
		R. RYDER.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

WARRANT OF PARDON FOR THOMAS CLOUGH.

In the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty George R.

WHEREAS Thomas Clough was at a Court of Criminal Judicature holden at Sydney in and for the Territory of New South Wales on the Eighth day of May, 1811, tried and Convicted of Murder and had Sentence of Death passed upon him for the same. We in Consideration of some favorable Circumstances humbly represented unto Us in his behalf are Graciously pleased to extend Our Grace and Mercy unto him and to Grant him Our Pardon for his said Crime on condition of his continuing to reside as a Convict in Our said Territory of New South Wales during the term of his Natural Life and be kept at hard labor.

Warrant of
pardon for
Thomas Clough.

* Note 145.

Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that you give the necessary directions accordingly and for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

1812.
22 June.

Warrant of
pardon for
Thomas Clough.

Given at Our Court at Carlton House, the Twenty-Eighth day of May, 1812, in the Fifty Second Year of Our Reign.

To Our trusty and Well beloved Lachlan Macquarie, Esqre., Cap- tain General, Governor and Com- mander in Chief in and over Our Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies.	}	By the Command of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent in the Name and on Behalf of His Majesty.
		R. RYDER.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 1. per ship Spring Grove; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie. 28th June. 1813.)

Sir, Downing Street, 13th July, 1812.

13 July.

I herewith transmit to you for your Information the Copy of a Letter written by Command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to my Under Secretary stating certain Irregularities in the mode of drawing Bills from New South Wales for the Salaries of Officers upon the Establishment; And I am to desire that in future you will be guided by the Suggestions of their Lordships as to the Form in which Bills for the Salary of Civil Officers are to be drawn.

Irregularities in
drawing bills
for salaries of
civil officers.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

[Enclosure.]

SECRETARY HARRISON TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 4th July, 1812.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration a Letter from Mr. Addington, Agent for New South Wales, with respect to the acceptance of various Bills, which have been presented to him for the Salaries of several Officers upon the Establishment of that Colony, and which are drawn in an irregular manner, I have it in command from their Lordships to acquaint you for the information of Earl Bathurst that the Bills in question purport to be for the Salaries of such Officers, but are not drawn in favor of the Individuals Entitled thereto, and being on that Account irregular and such as the Agent would not be warranted in accepting without a special authority, My Lords, in order to avoid the Expence and inconvenience to the Parties which would attend the non-payment thereof, have however authorized him to pay them, and have directed the Commissioners of Audit to charge the Amount against the drawers of the Bills, until the Vouchers of the Officers for whose Salaries they purport to be drawn shall

Methods adopted
in drawing bills
for salaries of
officers.

1812.
13 July.
Methods adopted
in drawing bills
for salaries of
officers.

be produced, and I am to desire you will move his Lordship to convey the necessary instructions to the Govr. and Lieut. Governor in New South Wales, that all Bills drawn upon the Agent for Salaries of Officers upon the Establishment voted by Parliament should be drawn in favor of the Officer Entitled to receive the Salary and not in favor of any other person.

I am, Sir, &c.,
GEO. HARRISON.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 2, per ship Spring Grove; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th June, 1813.)

14 July.

Sir,

Downing Street, 14th July, 1812.

Application for
permission to
call at the
Derwent.

I herewith transmit to you Copies of a Correspondence which has taken place between this Department and the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, on the application of Mr. Wilson, a Merchant of London, to receive permission from His Majesty's Government for the Ship "Spring Grove" to touch at the Derwent previous to her proceeding to Port Jackson, which he apprehends he cannot do without their direct sanction, in consequence of the 33rd Article of the Port Regulations* promulgated by you.

Reasons
unknown for the
prohibition of
vessels calling
at the Derwent.

You have not reported to me your reasons for the adoption of such a Regulation, nor indeed at all adverted to it, and upon a reference to Governor Bligh's Correspondence (during whose administration of the Government it is understood to have been first established) I do not find any ground assigned by him for the measure.

Refusal of
application.

The Committee of Privy Council have nevertheless declined to accede to Mr. Wilson's request, although the policy and justice of the Regulation, from which he desires to be exempt, appears very questionable.

Regulation to be
reconsidered.

I do not foresee the objection which can be made to extend to the Inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, the same freedom of commercial Intercourse with Vessels touching at the Ports of that Island which has been granted to the Inhabitants of Port Jackson; and I am to Signify to you the Commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent that, unless there are other and much Stronger grounds for continuing this Restriction in force, than Supposed Expediency of making Van Diemen's Land completely dependent upon the Principal Settlement, the Regulation in question be without loss of time rescinded, and immediate notice thereof given to the Lieutenant Governor Of Van Diemen's Land.

I have, &c.,
BATHURST.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

1812.
14 July.

[1] SECRETARY RAMSAY TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Sir,

East India House, 6th May, 1812.

I am ordered by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to transmit to you for the information of the Earl of Liverpool the accompanying Copy of an application from Mr. Wm. Wilson, that a License may be granted for the Ship Spring Grove of 256 Tons measurement to proceed with a Cargo to New South Wales, and afterwards on the Southern Whale Fishery, and request you will please to inform me whether his Lordship sees any objection to the Court's compliance therewith.

Application
for license
for the ship
Spring Grove.

I am, &c.,

R. RAMSAY, Secy.

[2] MR. WILLIAM WILSON TO SECRETARY RAMSAY.

Sir,

150 Fenchurch Street, 17th April, 1812.

As I am on the eve of dispatching a Ship called the Spring Grove, with Goods to New South Wales, and being informed, that the Affairs of that Colony are at present under the Consideration of His Majesty's Government, I take the liberty of humbly submitting my request to know (if you think such request proper) what footing the Trade is to be put upon, and what the encouragement, or discouragements are that British Merchants may expect, particularly in sending Spirits to the Colony, whether that Article will be admitted to Entry, and free Sale, or otherwise. I beg leave to say that the Voyage of this Vessel will afford to Government one opportunity of early communication, to, and from, the Colony; and will I humbly hope, on that Account, as well as the encouragement and preference of British Trade, induce you to put a favorable construction on the liberty I now take, and to direct the information directed to be given.

Information
requested
re trade
permitted with
the colony.

I have, &c.,

WM. WILSON.

[3] MR. WILLIAM WILSON TO THE HONORABLE DIRECTORS OF THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Honorable Sirs, 150 Fenchurch Street, 30th April, 1812.

I am desirous of dispatching the Ship Spring Grove of 256 Tons Measurement, William Duglass, Master, to New South Wales with a Cargo of Wine, Spirits, Porter, British manufactured Goods and Colonial Stores, afterwards to proceed on the Southern Whale Fishery, and request of Your Honors the favor of the usual Licence for this Voyage.

Application
for license
for the ship
Spring Grove.

I am, &c.,

WM. WILSON.

1812.
14 July.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO SECRETARY RAMSAY.

Sir, Downing St., 8th May, 1812.

No objections to
license for
the ship
Spring Grove.

I have laid before the Earl Liverpool your letter of the 6th Instant requesting by Order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to be informed whether his Lordship Sees any objection to the Courts complying with the application of Mr. Wm. Wilson for a Licence for his Ship, the Spring Grove, to proceed with a Cargo to New South Wales and afterwards to the Southern Fishery, and I am directed to acquaint you for the Information of the Court of Directors that his Lordship is not aware of any objection thereto.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

MR. WILSON'S REMARKS ON TRADE TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

William
Wilson's
remarks on
trade to
N.S.W.

THE Colony of New South Wales, lying at a very remote distance from England and far from the nearest civilized Countries, renders its settlement, its progress, and its probable future destiny peculiarly interesting to every contemplative Mind and particularly to those of the Parent State. Settled among as rude a People as any on the face of the earth, and all around them for many thousands of Miles, Nations of Savages only are scattered beyond whom they must look for intercourse on the one side to Peru, Chili, etc., etc., on the other side to the Cape of Good Hope, India, China and the Settlements on the Indian Islands. But as there is not the smallest prospect of the Colonist ever being able to export to these places any thing but what they possess in abundance, it may therefore be worthy of the British Government to consider, particularly at a time when our Commerce is so restricted, the propriety of restraining the Residents in India from trading to the Colony, and in what manner the Colonists would be affected by such restraint, also how far it would tend to encourage and promote the Shipping and Manufacturing interests of the Mother Country. The Residents of India certainly possess their Share of the protection and indulgence of the British Government, through the Medium of the East India Company; as a field for their industry, they have the whole range of Hindostan, of China and numberless extensive Islands within the Company's limits, therefore for them to be prohibited trading to this Colony could not be made ground of just Complaint. *Besides their trading to it is a real injury to the advancement of the Colony in Agriculture and general prosperity.* To support this Assertion, it is necessary to consider what the present circumstances of this Colony are,

what they are like to be, and in what it differs from others that have risen to importance. The whole of its population, at present 12,000 or 13,000 in number, have up to this time directly or indirectly derived their necessaries, their luxuries, and the whole of their support, and some of their wealth, from Government; for, except the proceeds of some Oil, Seal Skins, and Sandal Wood, to no great Amount, and a little that has been drawn by individuals on their friends, all the imports into the Colony have been paid by Bills on Government, Treasury Bills, Paymasters' Bills, and the pay of Civilians. But notwithstanding the great expence which the Colony must have cost Government, few of the Colonists, and perhaps not five Merchants in Britain made richer by it, there is no room to praise plans which cannot be persevered in, because of their injurious effects and pernicious tendency. The most striking of these was the discouragement often given to Agriculture by refusing to receive Grain into the Public Store, where at the time there was very little, thus driving the poor Settler to despair; he considered his little Corn Stack no longer worth his care, or perhaps was too poor to have it placed in safety, 'till a Land flood came and swept his and all that was in the open Fields away; and then with little in the Public Store, it became absolutely necessary to dispatch a ship to India to invite Adventurers, who came laden half with Rice and half bad Spirits;—large Bills are drawn on Government for these Cargoes, but it is clear the Colonists could not be benefited by these transactions. This Money went to India and the Adventurers were thus encouraged to repeat their Voyages, to the exclusion of Adventurers from England, of the British Manufacturer and of the Colonial Agriculturist. And this injury they were receiving entirely through the encouragement given Indian Residents and American Citizens, neither of whom were paying in any manner to the Support of the Government that was enriching them. Had the Colonists received the favor shewn to these intruders, there can be no doubt of the Colony long ago being independent of Foreign Supplies of Grain and Animal Food, and its Population in a Condition to pay such imposts as might have been deemed necessary to relieve the expense of it to Government. It would also place them in a condition of withstanding the pressure of an increasing population. Many born in the Colony are now Adults, so that it may be presumed that in the next five Years there will be more births than there were during the first Twenty Years of its Settlement when there were none but mere Children and worn out vicious Characters in it, except a few Officers and Civilians. Within the next Thirty Years in a Climate so genial and Salubrious, a Population of

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—
William
Wilson's
remarks on
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upwards of One Hundred Thousand may be counted there. Yet from wise measures the present aid of Government may be rather lessened than increased. With this in prospect it may be deemed right so to nurse this Colony that every Father in it shall be able (say Thirty Years hence) to provide for his Family without trouble to Government or asking assistance. The seed we sow, the same shall we reap; too much care cannot be taken to encourage principles of virtue and respect for Religion on the minds of the rising generation, and with this sentiment strongly impressed on my Mind, and well knowing that Virtue and Poverty are seldom united, I shall be glad to know that every Child in the Colony can on a Sunday appear in a dress that it may not be ashamed to go to Church in.

This Colony differs much from others that have risen to importance, not only its Geographical relative situation to other Countries is against it, but its paucity of Articles of export must, I think, for ever (without there should be some fortunate discovery) operate to its disadvantage. Some Colonies have been planted with the advantages of depôt and transitu, so much in their favor that they have prospered; of this Class are perhaps Manilla, Barbados and Jamaica exclusive of their Produce. Some have their advantages almost entirely of a Political Nature, either for Safety or Annoyance in War; And of this Class may be reckoned St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope and the Isle of France. The last that I shall notice are those Colonies, which, after suffering great hardships at their commencement, in due time found their resources in the produce of their Soil and in being situated within a reasonable distance of Civilized Nations who were in want of their Goods; of this Class were the British Colonies, now the United States. Unfortunately New South Wales falls under none of these Classes except for safety or annoyance in War; but even this could never benefit its Inhabitants as at the Isle of France.

Its want of Exports forbids any Import that may interfere with the Articles which can be raised within itself. Jamaica imports from the Americans Flour, Salt Provisions, etc., without injury to the Mother Country that cannot spare the Flour or to itself as it wants all its labor to raise Canes and make Sugar. If New South Wales were so circumstanced Flour and Rice from India would be an advantage to it, at present it is the contrary.

Considerable importations must however be made into the Colony, and the question may fairly be put, to whom shall the preference be given. To Americans, to Indians and Hindoo Manufacturers and Chinese, or to the British Trader, the British Manufacturer and the British West India Colonist. I presume

that at a time when Government are evincing such anxiety to relieve the Country, even New South Wales might be made to contribute its mite towards that relief.

Our Woolens and Linens are better suited for them than any thing from India, and even our Cottons are now so low that in that respect the Colonists can be as well served from home. Our Porter is always very acceptable to them. Coffee, Sugar and Rum, the Produce of our own Islands could be sold to them as cheap as they buy those Articles from the India Ships, or nearly so, and the encouragement given to our Shipping and our Manufactures would be very considerable and satisfactory. I have heard a Maximum on certain Articles spoken of, but the injustice of such a thing appears to me such that I cannot believe it will take place. Trade left to itself will find its level. In such a long Voyage, the Trader runs great risks; perhaps when he arrives, the Market is glutted, or the Demand is for part of his Cargo only, and on this the Maximum prevents his remuneration. The risk that he runs from Bad Bills in payment renders the Maximum unjust and could hardly in any case be otherwise, where the length of the Voyage exposes to so many Contingencies. In a voyage round the World, an immediate Sale on arrival, and to the best Advantage, should be allowed; in this way the returns can seldom be in the Adventurer's hands in less than fourteen or fifteen Months. But if part of the Cargo is Bonded, he may be kept two Years or more out of his Money, and in the interim be ruined. Tea, being considered at the Custom House as an Article of the growth of New South Wales, because beyond the Cape of Good Hope, cannot be allowed the Drawback, is therefore not exported from hence; probably in a new regulation this obstacle may be removed.

By encouraging the Trade from this Country, Government will obtain the means of frequent communication with the Colony, an object which may in some circumstances that may occur be of importance, arrivals from it have become fewer and the intervals longer than before, it being exactly one Year on the 17th of this Month since the last direct arrival from the Colony and that was a Vessel of my Own.

150 Fenchurch Street, 9th April, 1812.

W. M. WILSON.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO THE CLERK OF THE COUNCIL IN
WAITING.

Sir,

Downing Street, 23d May, 1812.

I am directed by the Earl of Liverpool to transmit to you for the Information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy

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William
Wilson's
remarks on
trade to
N.S.W.

1812.
14 July.

Protest against
Macquarie's
prohibition of
vessels calling
first at
dependent
settlements.

Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations a Letter from Mr. Wilson, dated this day, representing the difficulties to which he is exposed in consequence of certain Regulations which have been promulgated by Govr. Macquarie, prohibiting Vessels from Landing any part of their Cargoes in the out Settlements of New So. Wales without first touching at Port Jackson and obtaining the special Authority of the Governor for doing so.

Inclosed are Copies of the General Order* issued on this Subject, and of the 33d and 34 Articles of the Port Regulations relative thereto.

The Spring
Grove laden
with freight
for Hobart.

It appears that the Ship "Spring Grove" has on board, on freight, Goods which are the Property of Settlers at the Derwent, and that her owners do not intend that she should touch at Port Jackson previous to her proceeding on the Whale Fishery:— and they will therefore be exposed to considerable inconvenience and loss, if, in consequence of the Regulations above adverted to, they are not permitted to land any part of their Cargo for Sale at the Derwent. In transmitting the Port Regulations to His Majesty's Government, Col. Macquarie has not adverted to the Circumstances which rendered it necessary to prevent the purchase of any Articles at the out-settlements from Vessels arriving there unless under the previous Sanction of the Governor in Chief.

Advice
requested from
committee for
trade and
plantations.

Lord Liverpool has further directed me to state that it would be important to have the opinion of their Lordships on the general Expediency of these Regulations and on the Propriety of excepting the owners of The Spring Grove from their operation for the Reasons stated in the Letter addressed to me by Mr. Wilson in order that Instructions may be sent out to Govr. Macquarie by the Ships now under Dispatch for New So. Wales.

I am, &c., &c.,

ROBERT PEEL.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

MR. WILLIAM WILSON TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Sir, 150 Fenchurch Street, 23rd May, 1812.

A few Weeks ago I took the liberty of addressing a few remarks on the Agriculture and Trade of New South Wales expressing my opinion that the large Importations of Grain from India operated injuriously to the Settler and that the Spirits and Piece Goods introduced into the Colony by those Indian Ships frustrates the Plans and ruins the Adventures of the Traders direct from England.

Having reason to hope that some alteration in the regulations for Trade would be made more favorable for the British Trader and that there would be no restrictions to landing our Produce

Objections to
Indian trade
with N.S.W.

* Note 147.

and Manufactures either at Port Jackson or the Out Settlements I fitted a Ship called the Spring Grove, William Duglass Master, to proceed on a Voyage to the River Derwent and Port Jackson and advertized for Goods on Freight, this Vessel is now almost fully laden with Goods of various persons and some of my own and would shortly depart for the Colony, but for the perplexity and derangement which myself and all the Shippers of Goods are thrown into by the Information just received by the arrival of Lieutenant Lord, Viz. That by the 33rd Article of the Port Regulations a Ship arriving from England is not allowed to Land any part of her Cargo but at Port Jackson only. No time appears to be given for the British Trader to be apprized of this regulation. I therefore humbly trust that as so many Months have elapsed since an arrival previous to the late one, and that myself and the Shippers of Goods on the Spring Grove have unavoidably been acting in ignorance of these restrictive regulations, And as the Master of the Vessel is bound by the Bills of Lading which he has signed to land certain Goods at the Derwent, or subject his Owners to heavy expences and Law Suits, That a Permit, addressed to His Excellency the Governor at Hobart Town granting leave to Land such part of the Cargo of the Spring Grove as may be necessary there, may be furnished to me before the said Vessel sails from hence—And that as the Shippers on the Spring Grove were equally ignorant of the excluding Contracts* made in the Colony by which a Monopoly injurious to their and my own Interest is created, I further humbly request that an Order addressed to His Excellency the Governor at Sydney may be granted me directing Permission to land the Spirits and other Articles composing the Cargo of the Spring Grove without which that Vessel must proceed on a most ruinous Voyage.

I have, &c.,

WM. WILSON.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

SECRETARY BULLER TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Office of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade,

Sir,

Whitehall, 25th May, 1812.

The Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations having had under Consideration the Letter from Mr. Wilson (received from you this day) representing the difficulties to which he is exposed in consequence of certain regulations, which have been promulgated by Governor Macquarie prohibiting Vessels from landing any part of their Cargoes at the Out Settlements of New South Wales without having first touched at Port Jackson and obtained the special Authority of the Governor for so doing. Their Lordships having

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The Spring
Grove freighted
for the colony.

Ships ordered to
land cargo at
Port Jackson
only.

Ignorance of
restrictive
regulations.

Request for
special permit
to land cargo
and spirits.

Consideration
of Wilson's
request.

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Ignorance of
reasons for
regulation.

also had under Consideration the General Orders issued by Command of the Governor on this Subject, and likewise the 33d and 34th Articles of the Port Regulations relative thereto, I am thereupon directed to acquaint You for the information of the Earl of Liverpool, that the Lords of the Committee are not aware of the Reasons which may have rendered the adoption of the said Regulations expedient, and cannot therefore judge of the Necessity of enforcing them. Their Lordships however adverting to that part of the Governor's Orders, which describes the Regulations as having been long established that no person can well plead ignorance of their existence, are of opinion that Mr. Wilson should be called upon to state what has prevented him from being acquainted with the System under which (as it appears by the said Order) the Trade has for a length of time been carried on in the Settlement of New South Wales.

Wilson to be
called on for
an explanation.

I am, &c.,

JAS. BULLER.

P.S.—Agreeably to your request the Inclosures in Your said Letter are herewith returned.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

MR. WILLIAM WILSON TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Sir, 150 Fenchurch Street, 30th May, 1812.

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 26th Instant enclosing one from their Lordships of the Privy Council for Trade to the Earl of Liverpool in which their Lordships appear to be of opinion, that the Governor of New South Wales might have had such just and proper reasons for adopting the 33rd and 34th Articles of the Port Regulations, as to render it unnecessary for their Lordships to interrupt or interfere with their operation, And that as Governor McQuarrie has described the said regulations, as being so long established that no person can well plead ignorance of their existence, and that I should be called on to state what has prevented me from being acquainted with the System under which (as it appears by the said Order) the Trade has for a length of time been carried on in the Settlement of New South Wales. In reply to the latter part of their Lordships' Letter, I can declare that until within this last Month, since the arrival of Lieutenant Lord by the New Zealand Whaler, I was unacquainted with the Order of 1807 which forms the 33rd Article of the Port Regulations, and to this fact I have annexed my Affidavit. I have had many of the *Sydney Gazettes* sent to me but not all of them, and amongst those I have the said Order is not inserted, nor have I seen them published in any manner in this Country for the Information and guidance of the British Merchant—I farther had no reason to suppose that

Wilson's
explanations.

Wilson ignorant
of former
restrictions.

such a prohibitory Order existed from the knowledge I possessed of several Ships having landed part of their Cargoes at the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, down to a very late period, and as it appears long after the Issuing of that Order by Governor Bligh in 1807, besides many others, the following landed Goods at the above places viz. :—

The City of Edinburgh from the Cape of Good Hope in 1808	
Rose (myself part Owner) From London	..... 1808
Mary Ann	..... do. 1809
Albion (myself part Owner)	..... do. do.
Frederick do.	..... do. 1810
Simon Cock	..... do. do.

The Ships Hunter, Lady Barlow, and several others from India ;

knowing of these several Arrivals at the Derwent, and having an interest myself in three of the above Vessels that landed part of their Cargoes there, I did not even suspect the existance of such an Order as the 33rd Article and it is evident (I suppose from its oppressive nature) that until very lately it never had been put into force. And I am of opinion that, by misrepresentation only, the just mind of Governor McQuarrie could be induced to continue or enforce that Article. To shew how greatly the Settlers at the Derwent must suffer by its operation, I annex a genuine Document marked A transmitted me by the Supercargo of the Albion, being a statement of Freight which he was obliged to pay from the Derwent to Port Jackson, And permit me to observe that £10 Freight for a Pipe of Wine for that short distance only is more by £2 or £3 than is given for taking a Pipe from England to Port Jackson. If to this high Freight is added at least 50 p. Cent. profit by dealers at Port Jackson to the Derwent, with Insurance on the whole Amount, and the uncertainty of getting the Supplies at any rate, I presume the hardships are obvious which are inflicted by the 33rd and 34th Articles on the Inhabitants of the Derwent and Port Dalrymple. Their Case will I have no doubt be duly considered in the proper departments of his Majesty's Government. And as I hope this Letter and the annexed Affidavit will fully satisfy The Lords of His Majesty's Honorable Privy Council for Trade that I was not only unacquainted with the said regulations (except those of the Printed Paper Annexed) but that from Circumstances had no reason to suspect their existence.

I therefore humbly hope that in consideration of the difficulties of my situation having received Goods on board the Spring Grove on Freight for the Settlers at the Derwent, and under all the Circumstances the requests of my Letter of the 23rd Instant may be complied with—And in Gratitude for such indulgence, I shall be very happy in facilitating any Object of Government,

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14 July.

Cargoes landed at the Derwent or Port Dalrymple.

No suspicion of existence of restrictions on vessels.

Adverse effects on settlers at the Derwent.

Wilson's ignorance of restrictions.

Special permit for the Spring Grove again solicited.

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14 July.

by the Voyage of the Spring Grove, Should Ship room for Lt. Colonel Davey and his Family be deemed one, I shall with much pleasure comply with it. As the Ship is now on the eve of Sailing allow me to request the favor of an early answer.

I have, &c.,

WM. WILSON.

[Sub-enclosure.]

Wilson's
affidavit re
ignorance
of port
regulations.

WILLIAM WILSON, of Fenchurch Street in the City of London, Merchant and part Owner of the Ship or Vessel called the Spring Grove, whereof William Duglass is Master now lying in the London Dock and loading Goods Wares and Merchandize for the River Derwent and Port Jackson in New South Wales, maketh Oath and Saith that he was totally ignorant and unacquainted with the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Articles of the Port Regulations of Port Jackson in New South Wales, until he received a Copy of them on or about the Fifteenth day of May Instant, and which he is given to understand came by the Whaling Ship or Vessel called the New Zealander. And this Deponent further saith that the List of Vessels specified in the Letter hereunto annexed is a just and true Account of the Vessels which have discharged part of their Cargoes at the River Derwent, And lastly this Deponent saith that the Freight Note hereunto annexed marked A was transmitted to him by William Cox, the Super Cargo of the Ship or Vessel called the Albion, and is an authentic and true Document.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Sworn at the Mansion House, London, the 30th May, 1812.
before me A. C. HUNTER, Mayor.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

SECRETARY BULLER TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,

Sir, Whitehall, 6th June, 1812.

Having laid before the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Plantations Your Letter of the 30th Ult. transmitting a Letter and Papers thereunto annexed, containing a further Statement from Mr. Wilson on the Subject of Vessels landing their Cargoes at the Derwent in New South Wales, I am thereupon directed to desire that You will be pleased to acquaint me for their Lordships' information, whether any and what reasons have been assigned to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department by the Governor of New South Wales, who originally issued the General Orders and Port Regulations alluded to by Mr. Wilson, or by the Governor for now enforcing them.

I am, &c.,

JAS. BULLER.

Request for
governor's
reasons for
enforcing
restrictions.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

UNDER SECRETARY PEELE TO SECRETARY BULLER.

1812.
14 July.

Sir, Downing Street, 8th June, 1812.

I am directed by the Earl of Liverpool to acquaint you, in answer to your Letter of the 6th Instant, for the Information of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Plantations, that upon reference to the Documents in this Office, it appears that the General Order alluded to by Mr. Wilson was promulgated for the first time in the Colony by Governor Bligh in the Month of March, 1807, that he transmitted to this Country the files of the *Gazettes* printed at Sydney in which it is published, but no reasons were assigned by him for making such an Order, nor does he in any of his Dispatches notice that such an Order was made.

No knowledge
available of
reasons for
imposing
restrictions.

Governor Macquarie has transmitted the Port Regulations established by him in which is contained the same Order without at all adverting to it or assigning any reasons whatever for enforcing it, except stating the case of the "Union" mentioned in the Government Advertisement of 16th March, 1811, as having cleared out improperly for the Derwent from the Cape of Good Hope and Penang.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT PEELE.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

SECRETARY BULLER TO UNDER SECRETARY PEELE.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,

Sir, Whitehall, 15th June, 1812.

Having laid before the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade Your Letter of the 8th Instant on the Subject of the Regulations originally published by Governor Bligh and lately renewed by Governor Macquarie, requiring Vessels arriving in New South Wales to enter at Port Jackson, I am directed to acquaint you for the information of Earl Bathurst that, as the Lords of this Committee are uninformed of the Reasons which led to the Adoption of these Regulations in the first Instance or to the subsequent Renewal of them by Governor Macquarie, they cannot venture to recommend a Departure from them in Favour of Mr. Wilson who is about to Dispatch a Vessel to New South Wales.

Refusal of a
special permit
for the
Spring Grove.

I am, Sir, &c.,

JAS. BULLER.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 3. per ship Spring Grove; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir, Downing Street, 15th July, 1812.

15 July.

I herewith transmit to you the Copy of a letter from Mr. Beckett to my Under Secretary, dated the 7th Inst. inclosing, by Command of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the

1812.
15 July.
—
Permission for
Tracey to return
to Ireland.

Home Department, a letter from Sir Chas. Saxton relative to a Man of the Name of Wm. Tracey who was Transported from Ireland to New South Wales in the Ship Atlas, And I am to desire that this Person may be permitted to return to Ireland, it appearing from the Communication of the Irish Government that his Term of Transportation has expired.

I have, &c.,
BATHURST.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

UNDER SECRETARY BECKETT TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Sir, Whitehall, 7th July, 1812.

I am directed by Lord Sidmouth to transmit to you the within Copy of a Letter which has been received from Sir Charles Saxton relative to a Man of the Name of William Tracey who was transported from Ireland to New South Wales in the Ship Atlas; And to desire that you will lay the same before Lord Bathurst and move His Lordship to be Pleased to give directions to the Governor of New South Wales to permit the Person in question to return to Ireland by the first Opportunity.

I am, &c.,
J. BECKETT.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

SIR CHARLES SAXTON TO UNDER SECRETARY BECKETT.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 25th June, 1812.

In May, 1802, a Man of the Name of William Tracey was transported from Ireland to New South Wales in the Ship Atlas Musgrove, Master:—in the Warrant transferring the Services of the Convicts Transported by that Vessel to the Governor of New South Wales the Sentence of Transportation *for Life* is marked against the Name of William Tracey, agreeably to a return of the Sentences made at that time, and remaining in the Chief Secretary's Office here; But an inquiry having been lately made into this Man's case, it appears in reference to the Minutes of his trial, which were not lodged with the Government until after William Tracey's Transportation, that he was tried before a Court Martial at Clonmell, Convicted of being a Principal in a Mob that attacked a Party of the Army escorting a Prisoner of the Road and Sentenced to suffer Death, but recommended by the Court as an Object of Mercy, and that it was the intention of Earl Cornwallis then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that he should be Pardoned on Condition of transportation for Seven Years.

I am therefore directed by the Lord Lieutenant to desire you will lay this Case before Lord Sidmouth with His Grace's request that Instructions may be transmitted by the first

Error in
assignment of
services of
Wm. Tracey.

opportunity to the Governor of New South Wales to permit the said William Tracey, who it appears is now at Sydney, to return to Ireland, the time for which it was Lord Cornwallis's intention he should have been transported having expired.

1812.
15 July.
Tracey to
return to
Ireland.

I am, &c.,

CHAS. SANTON.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 4, per ship Spring Grove; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 25th June, 1813.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 31st July, 1812.

31 July.

I transmit to you herewith for your information and Guidance the Copy of a Letter addressed to My Under Secretary by Command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury dated 15th inst. inclosing the Copy of a Report from the Commissioners of Taxes and Form of an Affidavit therein referred to with respect to the mode of Assessment of the Salaries of Civil Officers in the Colony under your Government.

Assessment
on salaries of
civil officers.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

SECRETARY HARRISON TO UNDER SECRETARY PEEL.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 15th July, 1812.

I have it in Command from the Lords Commissioners of H. M.'s Treasury to transmit to you for the information of Earl Bathurst the accompanying Copy of a report and Affidavit from the Commissioners of Taxes with respect to the Assessment of the Salaries of Officers in the different Colonies and Settlements abroad. And I am to request that you will Move His Lordship to cause the same to be Communicated for the information of the Governors of the several Colonies and Settlements for the Civil Establishments of which Provision is made by Parliament.

I am, &c.,

GEO. HARRISON.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF
H. M. TREASURY.

May it Please Your Lordships,

In Obedience to Your Lordships' directions signified by Mr. Harrison's Letter of 24th February inclosing Letters from Sir J. T. Duckworth and Messrs. Railton and Rankin requesting that the Officers of the Courts of Newfoundland may not be obliged to Pay the Property Tax* on their Salaries and desiring

Request for
abatement of
property tax.

1812.
31 July.

that We should report to Your Lordships in what manner those Persons should claim exemption from the Property Duty or from Proportions thereof in case they derive a less income from this Country than £150 per Annum.

Exemptions to be granted on certain colonial incomes.

We beg to report to Your Lordships that Persons residing abroad under the Circumstances stated in Mr. Harrison's Letter at the time they draw for any Salary due after 5th April in each year should make an Affidavit of the whole Net Annual amount of their Income stating the particulars in the Form marked in the enclosed Paper and transmit the same to the Agent of the Colony with the Bill for the Salary (after deducting the Proportion of Duty payable and Net, covered by the Claim and Affidavit) to enable him to produce it to the Commissioners of the Department of the Exchequer which Affidavit will be a sufficient Authority for the Receiver of that Department to allow such Persons the Amount of Abatement they may be entitled to.

WILLM. LOUNDES. T. D. LAMB.
BARNE BARNES. G. T. STEWARD.

Office for Taxes, 18th May, 1812.

[Sub-enclosure.]

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.

Form of affidavit to secure exemption.

I ————— do Swear that the whole of my Income derived from every Source whatever in Great Britain does not exceed the Sum of £ ————— per Annum.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

(Despatch marked "Private," per ship Mary; acknowledged by Earl Bathurst, 19th May, 1813.)

My Lord, Sydney, N. South Wales, 31st July, 1812.

Macquarie's reasons for infrequent despatches.

As I am apprehensive of incurring censure for not more frequently addressing your Lordship on the affairs of this Colony, I must in justice to myself beg leave to apprise your Lordship, that I am precluded from so doing, from direct conveyances for Letters very rarely or seldom occurring from this Country to England—perhaps not oftener than once in twelve months; and although opportunities now and then occur of sending letters to England by way of India and China, I am unwilling to trust Public Dispatches of any importance by such very precarious and circuitous routes. But should it be your Lordship's pleasure that I should in future forward my Public Dispatches through Such channels when opportunities for those Countries occur, I shall not fail to embrace them after receiving your Lordship's approval thereof, in reply to this letter.

I am at present induced to address your Lordship by the circuitous route of India under this private form, in order to explain a circumstance connected with an order conveyed to me in your Lordship's last Dispatch, dated the 26th of July, 1811, and received here on the 18th of January last per the Guildford Transport Ship; namely, directing Mr. John Hartley* now resident in this colony to take upon himself the discharge of Naval Officer of this Port.

1812.
31 July.

Despatch transmitted *via* India.

Orders received *re* John Hartley.

Nothing can be further from my thoughts and inclination, than to presume, in the most remote degree, to disobey or question the orders of my Superiors in either a Civil or Military point of View; but I fondly hope and trust when your Lordship is once made acquainted with the character of Mr. Hartley, I shall escape the pain and mortification of incurring your Lordship's displeasure for suspending carrying into effect your Lordship's Order for the present, in not appointing Mr. Hartley to the Situation of Naval Officer of this Port, until I am honored with your Lordship's further commands respecting him after your receipt of this Letter.

Macquarie's disinclination to disobey orders.

Hartley's appointment to be deferred.

Mr. John Hartley (formerly a Master in the Royal Navy) came out to this Colony some months before my arrival in it in the year 1809. He then called himself the Naval Officer; but having brought out no document, Order, or Letter, announcing him as such, he was considered, by the persons then administering the Government *as an Imposter*, and reported to me *as such*, on my arrival here in Decr. 1809.

Arrival of John Hartley.

On making enquiry into the character of this Man, I was informed that he was very much addicted to Drunkenness and Low Company. Mr. Hartley and his wife came as passengers to this Colony in the same ship with the Revd. Mr. Cowper, Assistant Chaplain, a man of most respectable irreproachable good character, and from whom I learned that Mr. Hartley and his wife conducted themselves in a very indecent, offensive and improper manner during the Voyage. Their dissipated irregular conduct and low Habits have been too notorious, since their arrival here, to escape notice, and of which Sufficient proofs could be adduced if necessary.

Character of Hartley.

The Situation of Naval Officer here is a most important and responsible one, the whole of the Port Duties being collected by him and remaining in his hands during three months, till paid at the end of each Quarter to the Treasurers of the Police and Female Orphan Institution funds respectively. These Duties on an average amount to about Two Thousand Pounds Sterling every Quarter, and may be expected to increase every year as the Colony becomes richer and more populous. The Naval

Importance of the post of naval officer.

* Note 110.

1812.
31 July.

Commission
allowed to
naval officer.

Officer, for himself and his Deputy, receives *Five Per Cent.* on all the Port Duties Collected by him; which, perhaps, is not more than what may be deemed a fair remuneration for their trouble and responsibility. It is consequently highly necessary that the Person at the Head of this Office should be not only a Man of Honor and integrity, but also of a sober and respectable character.

Impropriety of
appointing
Hartley.

Under all these Circumstances, I trust it will appear to your Lordship, that I could not, consistently with my Sense of Public Duty appoint such a Person, as I have described Mr. Hartley to be, to take charge of so important an Office as that of Naval Officer of this Port under the present constitution of it; and that my conduct in this instance will meet with your Lordship's approbation, my motives on this occasion, being influenced Solely by a consideration of the Public good—and not by any personal dislike of Mr. Hartley.

Hartley
informed by
Macquarie of
his action.

As Soon as I received your Lordship's Dispatch already adverted to, I sent for Mr. Hartley (whom till then I had all along considered as an Imposter) and informed him that the appointment of Naval Officer had been intended for him, and that I was directed by Your Lordship to place him in that Situation accordingly; but that I found myself under the painful necessity of Suspending that Order for the present, and until I should hear again from your Lordship on account of his propensity to Drunkenness and low Company, which rendered him a very unfit Person for so high and important an Office, and disqualified him for discharging the Duties thereof with either credit to himself or safety to the Public.

Compensation
given to
Hartley.

In consideration, however, of Mr. Hartley having been sent out to hold this Office, and his consequent disappointment in not Succeeding to it according to his expectation, I offered to victual himself and his Family from the King's Store, to allow him a Government Man as a Servant, also victualled from the Store, and likewise a Farm with the usual indulgences of a *Free Settler* in case he felt inclined to become one. This last offer of a Farm &c. he declined but accepted of the former indulgences, until Such time as an Answer is received from your Lordship respecting his future disposal.

Proposed
monetary
compensation
for Hartley.

As I conclude your Lordship will not order me to place Mr. Hartley at the Head of the Office originally intended for him by Lord Castlereagh, I respectfully Submit that I may be authorized as a compensation to Mr. Hartley for his disappointments, and to defray his expences Since his arrival in this Colony, to pay him from the Colonial Police Fund, at the rate of Five Shillings Per day, from the period of his arrival in it up to that of my receiving your Lordship's further commands

respecting him. In case your Lordship should deem Mr. Hartley entitled to any further remuneration or compensation for his disappointment and loss of time, I request I may be honored with your Lordship's Commands on that head.

1812.
31 July.

On a mature consideration of the Subject, I am Strongly inclined to think that it would be good policy and likewise prove advantageous to the Public to Separate entirely the Collecting of the Port Duties from the Office of Naval Officer, and for this purpose to appoint a proper and well qualified respectable Person as *Collector of the Customs* at Sydney with a Suitable Salary.

Proposal to appoint a collector of customs.

The Five Per Cent. at present allowed to the Naval Officer and his Assistant would be a sufficient remuneration for both the Collector of Customs and the Naval Officer, the former receiving *two-thirds*, and the latter (as having comparatively much less trouble and responsibility) *one third* thereof.

Proposed division of naval officer's commission.

I therefore respectfully Submit for your Lordship's consideration that I may be authorized to separate entirely those two Offices, on the Principal above adverted to, which I am persuaded will be attended with good and beneficial consequences to the Public, and prove a salutary check in preventing collusion and Peculation in either of the two Offices thus established.

Advantages of division of offices.

I took the liberty of addressing a Private Letter to your Lordship, under date the 31st of January last, on the Subject of my brother Lieut. Colonel Chas. Macquarie, late of the 42nd Regiment, being permitted to come out as a Settler to this Country; and recommending him for the Vacant Lieut. Government of Van Diemen's Land, or eventually for that of the Colony, in case the former should already have been filled up. I now respectfully beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to, and favorable consideration of, the requests contained in that Letter in behalf of my Brother. In case your Lordship may not deem it adviseable to nominate him for either of the Lieut. Governments of Van Diemen's Land or the Colony, I take the liberty to submit and request that your Lordship would be kindly pleased to appoint my Brother *Collector of Customs* at this Port in the event of your Lordship's approving of such an Office being established here.

Macquarie's requests in favour of his brother.

I can Safely Venture to affirm that no Person can be better qualified for discharging the Duties of that Office with credit to himself and advantage to the Public than my Brother is, being a man of high honor and integrity, a most excellent accountant, and thoroughly well acquainted with Business. In the event of your Lordship being pleased to honor my Brother with this last mentioned appointment, he will be ready to embark for this Colony on the Shortest notice.

Recommendation of Macquarie's brother.

1812.
31 July.

Public
despatches to
be transmitted.

I hope to have a direct opportunity for England of transmitting a Public Dispatch for your Lordship in about three months hence with a full and detailed account of the affairs of the Colony Since the date of my last Public Dispatch of 18th October, 1811 (in Duplicate), transmitting Per Ships Providence and Friends.

General
condition of
the colony.

In the meantime I have the Satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that this Colony, with its Several Dependencies, are in a flourishing and improving State, the country being perfectly tranquil, and the Inhabitants both Europeans and Natives apparently happy and contented.

Economy to
be practised.

I am using every means in my power to lessen the expences of the Colony to the Mother Country, and they are certainly still very great, yet I fondly hope I shall be able to prove to your Lordship's Satisfaction that none are incurred that are not essentially and indispensably necessary. I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

UNDER SECRETARY PEEL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per brig James Hay.)

17 Aug.

Sir,

Downing Street, 17th August, 1812.

Defeat of
French forces
at Salamanca.

I am directed by Earl Bathurst to transmit to you an Extraordinary *Gazette** and Supplement containing the intelligence of a most important and Complete Victory over the French Army at Salamanca on the 22d Ulto. by the Allied Forces under the Command of Marquis Wellington. I am, &c.,

R. PEEL.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per brig James Hay; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th June, 1813.)

25 Sept.

Sir,

Downing Street, 25th September, 1812.

Memorial of
William
Campbell
soliciting a
land grant.

Mr. William Campbell, late Master of The "Harrington," Brig, and now Commander of the Ship "James Hay" which is proceeding to New So. Wales, having applied to Earl Bathurst by Memorial, of which a Copy is inclosed, for permission to become a Settler and for a Grant of Land in the Colony, in Consideration of his Losses arising from the Seizure of "The Harrington" in Sydney Harbour in the Year 1807—I am directed by his Lordship to state to you that having no means of judging of the Claim of Mr. Campbell to the favour of Government on account of the Losses sustained by him in the transaction adverted to, it is his Wish that you should inform yourself of the whole of the Circumstances of it, and if the Result of your Enquiry should satisfy you that Mr. Campbell's

* Note 58.

Conduct therein, together with his Losses, were such as to entitle him to Consideration, and that from his Character and Intelligence he is likely to become an Useful Settler, you are to consider yourself authorized to allocate to him a Grant of Land and also to afford him a proportionate Assistance in Stock, provided the State of the Public Herds may permit you to do so.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

[Enclosure.]

THE PETITION OF WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

To the Right Honorable the Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE humble Petition of William Campbell, Master Mariner and late Owner of the Brig Harrington Trading between India and New South Wales.

Shewing

That your Petitioner has sustained a very considerable and to him a very serious loss on the 5th May, 1807 (during the assumed Government) at Port Jackson, New South Wales, by the forcible seizure and running away with his vessel, the Harrington of 182 Tons coppered and Armed, and Cargo by a party of about 50 of the Convicts headed by a Man of the name of Stuart formerly a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Service but transported to that Colony.

The Vessel was boarded in the Night of the 5 May, 1807, he being on Shore at the time; the Mate and Crew to the number of 23 Men made Prisoners, the Vessels Cables cut, when the Convicts succeeded in getting clear off to Sea with it, passing the Fort in the Night; the Mate and Crew were then put in Boats and sent off to the Shore again.

The Government of Port Jackson the next day sent out the Ship Pegasus in pursuit of the Convicts and his Vessel, but which returned after an unsuccessful Cruize of nine Weeks. It was afterwards captured near Manilla by H.M.S. Dedaig-neuse, drove on Shore, and totally destroyed, the Ringleader and most of the Convicts making their escape and are as he has heard still at large in some part of India.

His Vessel was completely equipped for Sea and cost him about £2,260, the investments, stores, &c. about £1,750, making a total loss of above £4,000, of all which amount he has not received one halfpenny to this day, reduced by this misfortune to seek his bread from the employment of others, and his prospects in Life entirely blasted—unless relieved by Your Lordship's interference in his behalf.

1812.
25 Sept.

Land grant left
to Macquarie's
discretion.

Petition of
William
Campbell
soliciting
land grant as
compensation
for loss of
the brig
Harrington.

1812.
25 Sept.

Petition of
William
Campbell
soliciting
land grant as
compensation
for loss of
the brig
Harrington.

He had been previously many years engaged in useful pursuits to the Colony of Port Jackson—he arrived there first in the brig Deptford from the East Indies in the Year 1797 when John Hunter Esqre., Captain of the Royal Navy, was Governor of the Colony; in the Ship Rebecca in 1799, and in the Harrington in 1800, when P. G. King Esqre. was Governor and was during that time employed in Mercantile Speculations in Basses Streights, discovered King's Island, and made other usefull discoveries in those Seas; carrying also Provisions, Prisoners and Stores for the Governor to Norfolk Island and its dependencies, returned from India in the same Vessel 1803, when he remained in the Colony carrying on Trade to the Fagee Islands for Sandell Wood to which place he made two Voyages after a return from China in 1807. He also lately discovered a groupe of Islands called by the Natives Pamootoes about 600 Miles to the North East of Otaheite and a Pearl Fishery likewise promising to be productive of much benefit to Trade from that Colony.

Your Petitioner came over from Port Jackson for the purpose of laying the extreme hardship of his case before your Lordship in the hopes of obtaining some remuneration for the Loss of his property by the Convicts.

Humbly praying that Your Lordship will be pleased to make such representation of his case to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent that he may obtain from the Governor of New South Wales a compensation for his Losses by a grant of Land and Stock in the Colony, where he means to return for the purpose of cultivating the newly discovered Pearl Fishery, or in any way that may be judged expedient.

Your Petitioner begs leave to state that the justice of his Claim for his Losses are well known to the Governors of the Colonies, who he has no doubt will verify the truth of his statement.

And Your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

11 Bearbinder Lane, 5 Sept., 1812.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Fortune: acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir, Downing Street, 26th September, 1812.

I am directed by Earl Bathurst to acquaint you that his Lordship has given permission to the Bearer, to work his passage out to New So. Wales in the ship "Fortune."

The Wife* of this Person is a Convict, and sailed in the Minstrel, and he having been bred a Carpenter, and served in the

* *Marginal note.*—Catherine Harvey.

26 Sept.

Permission to
proceed to
New South
Wales.

Royal Navy, there is a reasonable Expectation that he will be able to support himself in the Colony without becoming a Burthen upon the Public.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

1812.
26 Sept.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 5, per ship Fortune; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 10th October, 1812.

10 Oct.

I transmit to you herewith for your information and guidance the Copy of a letter addressed to My Under Secretary by Command of the Lords Comrs. of His Majesty's Treasury dated the 15th Ult., stating their Lordships' Arrangements for paying the Bills drawn by you for the Payment of the Salaries of certain Officers in the Colony of New South Wales.

Payment of bills drawn for official salaries.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

[Enclosure.]

SECRETARY WHARTON TO UNDER SECRETARY BUNBURY.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 15th September, 1812.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having had under their Consideration a Report from the Commissioners of Audit of the 21st ult. on a letter from Mr. Addington, Agent for New South Wales, requesting Instructions with respect to paying Bills drawn upon him which though approved and signed by the Governor are not accompanied by the proper Vouchers, I have it in command to acquaint you for the Information of Earl Bathurst that, with a view to prevent the inconvenience likely to result from refusing payment of any Government Bill, my Lords will cause those drawn on the Agent of New South Wales, which are now lying for Acceptance, to be accepted and paid, notwithstanding they are unaccompanied by Certificates under the hand of the Governor of that Colony that the Parties, whose Salaries the Proceeds were applied to pay, were in actual Service, on the ground that the Approbation of the Governor expressed on the face of such Bills must be construed to imply the fact of their being so in Service, and my Lords request Earl Bathurst will cause intimation to be conveyed to the said Governor that my Lords so understand the expression of his approving the said Bills upon the present occasion and desire to have regular Certificates transmitted with all Bills in future.

Reasons for accepting bills drawn for salaries.

I am, &c.,

R. WHARTON.

1812.
12 Oct.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 6, per ship Fortune; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir, Downing Street, 12th October, 1812.

I herewith transmit to you the Copy of a letter from Mr. Addington to My Under Secretary, dated the 17th Ult., inclosing by Command of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, a letter from Mr. Peel, Chief Secretary of Ireland, respecting a Man of the Name of Andrew Clarke, who was transported from that Country to New So. Wales in the Year 1800 by the ship "Anne"; And I am to desire that this Person may be permitted to return to Europe, it appearing from the Communication of the Irish Government that his term of Transportation has expired.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

UNDER SECRETARY ADDINGTON TO UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN.

Sir, Whitehall, 17th Sept., 1812.

I am directed by Lord Sidmouth to transmit to you the inclosed Copy of a Letter which has been received from the Chief Secretary of Ireland respecting a Man named Andrew Clarke who was transported from that Country to New South Wales in the Year 1800 by the Ship Anne. And I am to desire that you will lay the same before Lord Bathurst and move His Lordship, to be Pleased to give directions to the Governor of New South Wales for permitting the Person in question to return to Ireland by the first Opportunity.

I am, &c.,

J. H. ADDINGTON.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

SECRETARY PEEL TO UNDER SECRETARY BECKETT.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 5th September, 1812.

In the Year 1800 the Ship Anne sailed from the Harbour of Waterford with Convicts on board for New South Wales. They were mostly Persons who had been concerned in the Rebellion of 1798 and had their Punishment of Death commuted for Transportation for Life. On Board the same Vessel was embarked a Man of the Name of Andrew Clarke who had been Convicted at the Assizes of the County of Fermanagh of Stealing Linen and Sentenced to be transported for Seven Years but no return was made of the Sentence at the time that the Vessel sailed and the Man is still detained in New South Wales. I now inclose a Certificate from the Clerk of the Crown for the County

Permission for
Andrew Clarke
to return to
Europe.

Rebels
transported in
the ship Anne.

Conviction and
sentence of
Andrew Clarke.

of Fermanagh of the Conviction and Sentence of the said Andrew Clarke; and as the time for which he was Sentenced to be transported has long since expired I am Commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to request you will lay this matter before Lord Sidmouth with His Grace's request that Orders may be sent to the Governor of New South Wales to permit the said Andrew Clarke to return to Ireland.

I have, &c.,

ROBT. PEEL.

1812.
12 Oct.

Expiration of
sentence on
Andrew Clarke.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

CERTIFICATE OF THE SENTENCE OF ANDREW CLARK.

UPON Search being made amongst the Records of the Crown for the Co. of Fermanagh I find that at a General Assizes and General Gaol Delivery held at Enniskillen in and for the said County the 15th day of July 1799—That Andrew Clark was in lawful Manner indicted tried and found Guilty of feloniously taking 15 yards of twilled Linen Value 9s. Stg. the Goods of Alexr. Graydon whereupon it was awarded by the Court that he the said Andrew Clark should be transported for 7 years pursuant to the Statute.

Certificate of
the sentence on
Andrew Clarke.

All which I Certify this 13th Day of August 1812.

Enniskillen.

JOHN FOX, D.C.C.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch, per ship Fortune; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 13th October, 1812.

13 Oct.

His Royal Highness The Prince Regent acting in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, having been Pleased, by an Order in Council dated this day, to Order that General Reprisals be granted against the Ships, Goods, and Citizens, of the United States of America and others Inhabiting within the Territories thereof, I herewith transmit to you a Copy of the said Order; And I am to Signify to you the Commands of His Royal Highness, that you do make the same as Public as possible within your Government, in order that His Majesty's Subjects may do their utmost in their several Stations, to make Capture of the Ships and Vessels belonging to Citizens of the United States, and to destroy their Commerce; for which purpose His Royal Highness has been Pleased to direct Letters of Marque, and Commissions of Privateers, to be granted in the usual Manner.

Reprisals
ordered against
United States
of America.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the order-in-council is not available.]

1812.
19 Oct.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.
(Despatch per ship Fortune; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir, Downing Street, 19 Octr., 1812.

Female convicts
to be sent to
the Derwent.

I am directed by Earl Bathurst to transmit to you, for your information, the Copy of a letter which has been written to Lt. Govr. Davey apprizing him of your Recommendation that a few Female Convicts should be sent to the Settlements on Van Dieman's Land.

In Conformity therewith 40 Female Convicts have been embarked on board The Colonial Brig "Emu," and Directions have been given that they should be landed in the Derwent.

Report of select
committee on
transportation.

I avail myself of this opportunity to send you a Printed Copy of the Report* of the Select Committee on Transportation, and to acquaint you that Lord Bathurst will take an early Opportunity of communicating with you upon several important Points contained in that Report.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

[Enclosure.]

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DAVEY.

Sir, Downing Street, 19th Octr., 1812.

Female convicts
sent to the
Derwent.

I am directed by Earl Bathurst to acquaint You that, in Conformity with the Suggestion of Govr. Macquarie, 40 female Convicts have been embarked on Board The Colonial Brig "Emu," and the Commander, Lt. Bissett, has received Instructions to proceed to the Derwent, and to deliver them with the Stores appropriated for their Use to you, or to the officer who may be in the Command of the Settlement at Hobart Town.

As you may not be apprized of Govr. McQuarie's Recommendation of the Expediency of sending Female Convicts to the Derwent, Lord Bathurst thinks it proper that you should be in Possession of the Measures, which he has adopted at Port Jackson for the disposal of those unfortunate Women. I therefore inclose to you Extracts of the Correspondence† between him and this Department upon the Subject: And I am to acquaint you that Lord Bathurst strongly recommends that the Female Convicts, when landed from "The Emu," be as much as possible kept separate until they can be properly distributed among the Settlers, and that their Services shall not be allotted to any Person, who does not enter into a written Agreement to receive them for at least three years, and who does not become bound under a Penalty to treat them well during their Period of Servitude.

Disposal of
female convicts.

* Note 150.

† *Marginal note.*—Ext. from Ld. Castlereagh's letter, 14 May, 1809; Par. 33, Govr. McQuarie's Despatch, 30 Sep., 1810; Par. 3, Do. 27 Oct., 1810.

Herewith is inclosed a List of the Convicts embarked on board "The Emu," specifying the Age, the Time and Place of the Conviction of each, and the Term for which they have respectively received Sentence for Transportation.

1812.
19 Oct.
Register of convicts.

You will not fail to report to Govr. Macquarie, by the earliest opportunity, the arrival of "The Emu" and the manner in which you dispose of the Convicts.

Reports to be made to Macquarie.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 7, per brig James Hay; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir, Downing Street, 21 Oct., 1812. 21 Oct.

An Application for a Grant of Land in New South Wales having been made to me by Mr. Edward Lord, who is on the Eve of proceeding to the Colony, I am to desire that you will direct a Grant of Three thousand Acres to be made out to him in such Situation as he may fix upon, subject to your approbation and to the usual Reservations.

Land grant ordered for Edward Lord.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Fortune; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 30th June, 1813.)

22nd October, 1812. 22 Oct.

[A copy of this despatch is not available.]

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

(Despatch No. 1 of 1812, per ship Isabella; acknowledged by Earl Bathurst, 3rd February, 1814.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 9th November, 1812. 9 Nov.

1. By the recent arrival of the Minstrel Transport, on the 25th Ulto., I have the honor to receive your Lordship's Several Dispatches of dates the 4th, 5th and 19th of May last.

Dispatches acknowledged.

2. I cannot express to your Lordship the Sincere Sorrow and mortification I feel on account of the severe censure and Strong Animadversions on my conduct conveyed to me in these Dispatches by your Lordship on account of the great increase of the burthen of this Colony on the Mother Country, Since the commencement of my administration of it.

Macquarie's regret for censure.

3. In these Dispatches Your Lordship calls upon me to transmit you a more Satisfactory explanation than any that has yet been received of the grounds upon which this unusual expenditure has been sanctioned by me; and this I enter upon the more willingly as I am most anxious and ardently Solicitous to have

Explanation of expenditure.

1812.
9 Nov.

Macquarie's
desire to acquit
himself of the
charge of
extravagance.

so favourable an opportunity of acquitting myself, to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's and Your Lordship's entire satisfaction, of having increased the expences of this Colony to the Mother Country one shilling beyond what was absolutely and indispensably necessary to the Support welfare and prosperity of the Colony, and the honor and credit of the Empire to which it belongs; and I can safely affirm, without the least apprehension or fear of contradiction, that no Governor has ever yet been here, or in any other of His Majesty's Colonies, who has been more rigidly vigilant and watchful in the public expenditure of money, provisions, and Stores belonging to the Crown, nor a greater economist in every branch of public Expenditure than myself. Conscious therefore of my own integrity and rectitude and of the honourable purity of my motives, I shall now proceed to give your Lordship such full and clear explanations of the Grounds upon which this unusual Expenditure has been Sanctioned by me, that I indulge a confident hope your Lordship will be pleased to admit that the apparent great increase of expense has been unavoidable, and that the Sanctioning of it by me was imposed by an imperious necessity.

Embarrassments
at the beginning
of his
administration.

4. In the first place I must beg to recall to your Lordship's Memory, that I was sent to assume the Government of this Colony under very peculiar circumstances, and that my arrival happening immediately after two Successive severe and most destructive Inundations of the River Hawkesbury (the extended Plains on the banks of which then constituted what may be justly termed the principal granary of this Country) occasioned a famine, and consequently left the public Stores without a Single Bushel of Wheat or any other grain, to victual the very great number of people then dependent on and necessarily subsisted by the Crown. The Stores were also on my arrival totally unprovided with Salt provisions, or clothing, and had been completely emptied by the usurped Government of all other useful and necessary Articles. In this deplorable state of things I arrived with a Regiment of nearly 800 men, accompanied by an unusually great proportion of women and children (in number nearly 500), all of whom were to be victualled at the expence of the Crown. Under these circumstances I was laid under the indispensable necessity of purchasing grain and Salted Provisions at very high prices from such Ships as happened, fortunately for the Colony, to arrive from India and America, during the first 18 Months after my arrival; and I was for the same reasons and for the same period obliged to give high prices for such grain and animal food as could be provided from the principal Farmers and Graziers in the Colony. During

Necessity for
the purchase
of grain and
provisions at
high prices.

four months and a half I had to victual the 102nd Regiment with the women and children belonging to it, in addition to the 73rd Regt. and to procure *six months provisions and spirits* for the former for their Voyage home, at the increased expence arising out of the exhausted State of the Stores and of the Colony. The Government Artificers and Labourers and the other male and female Convicts in the immediate Service of Government, or who were assigned in the usual way for a limited period to Settlers, and who were consequently entitled to be clothed as well as victualled, were entirely destitute and unprovided with clothing at the time of my arrival, which circumstance imposed on me the necessity of purchasing Slop clothing, or cloth to be wrought up for that purpose, from such Ships as touched here either from England or India during the first 18 months after my arrival; as no regular supplies were received earlier from England for the use of the Colony, whilst to increase the difficulty the Population, and consequently the expence, were necessarily enlarged by the arrivals of several Ships with male and female Convicts from the Mother Country, all of whom were to be victualled and clothed at the expence of the Crown.

5. From the necessity for cultivating the Forest Lands so as not to be dependent on Foreign Aid, or the very precarious resources to be derived from the rich Lands on the Banks of the Hawkesbury for the Subsistence of the greatly increased population of the Colony, I deemed it a measure of the greatest importance to give Grants of Land in various parts of the Colony out of the reach of these calamitous inundations to such free people, or well behaved convicts who had obtained their freedom by Pardon or Servitude, as appeared deserving of that indulgence, and whose habits of industry gave fair promise for their improving the internal resources of the Colony. The unavoidable consequence of this measure has been, that all those new Settlers and their families were to be victualled and clothed for 18 months from the time of their Settlement, in conformity with the King's Instructions on that head, and also were to be furnished during the Same period with one Government man each, victualled and clothed in like manner at the expence of the Crown. In pursuance of this highly necessary and important measure, I have made grants of Land to about 300 Persons in the Settlement surrounding Port Jackson since the period of my arrival to the present time, independent of those I have made at the Dependencies at the Derwent and Port Dalrymple. These arrangements have of course been attended with very great increased expence to the Crown, but in my humble opinion this will be most amply repaid or compensated for by the important result

1812.
9 Nov.

Victualling of
two regiments.

Destitution
of convicts.

Necessity for
purchase
of clothing.

Land grants
given in lands
free from floods.

Allowances to
the new settlers.

Number of
persons settled
on the land.

1812.
9 Nov.

Advantages
derived by
the colonists.

already begun to be felt, namely, the securing the numerous Inhabitants of the Colony for ever, from risk of want or famine, so far as those have been hitherto arisen from the floods of the Hawkesbury; and the fertility of these Forest Lands has fully answered the expectations I had formed of them on my assigning of them to the new Settlers.

Condition of
public buildings
on Macquarie's
arrival.

6. On my arrival in this Colony, the whole of the Old Public Buildings were in a most ruinous state of decay, and the greater number of them in such a state of dilapidation as to render them incapable of bearing repairs. The General Hospital, Warehouses, Civil Officers' Barracks, and the greater part of the Military Barracks were of this latter description, with the exception of one very good range of Barracks fit to contain about 240 Soldiers recently built by Colonel Foveaux. This Officer had also nearly completed a very good Substantial Granary and Provision Store at Parramatta, and he had commenced a Granary and Provision Store* on a very large Scale (four Stories high) and judicious plan, at Sydney at the margin of the Cove so as to enable large Vessels to discharge their cargoes alongside of it. Approving entirely of the Plan and usefulness of the Building, I continued the work until it was finally complete, little more than the foundation having been laid at the time of my Arrival. Another large Store and Custom House having been also found absolutely necessary for the Security of the Public property, I recommended the building of one immediately on the Store being finished, and I have now the pleasure to inform your Lordship that this building is so far in progress that it is roofed in, and will be entirely completed for the reception of Stores &c. in the course of a few weeks.

Buildings
erected by
Foveaux.

Store
commenced
at Sydney.

Instructions
to provide
quarters for
the military.

7. If your Lordship will have the goodness to refer to Lord Castlereagh's Instructions† to me, under date the 14th of May, 1809, previous to my embarking for this Country, you will then find that I was authorized by Him to take such measures as might be deemed necessary for the providing the 73rd Regiment with Sufficient accommodation. And I am fully persuaded your Lordship would feel equally inclined to make the situation of officers and Soldiers as comfortable here in regard to Quarters, as they are in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions. I should therefore feel conscious that I deserved to incur your highest displeasure and censure had I omitted to render them so, as far as I felt myself enabled, with the slender means I possessed, the more especially as I was authorized to do so by my Instructions herein referred to.

8. With the exception of the New Barrack built by Colonel Foveaux, the rest, both for Officers and men, were in a most

* Note 2. † Note 151.

ruinous decayed state and almost incapable of bearing repairs, having been originally built in a hurry with bad materials and as far back as Governor Phillip's Administration. But if they all had been in a perfect state of repair they were far from being sufficient to accommodate the whole of the 73rd Regiment with the Drafts from the 102nd Regt. to which must be also added the Veteran Company formed from the latter Regiment. At the present time the 73rd consists of 1,128 Men independent of their women and children, and the Veteran Company consists of 106 men with their proportion of women and children in addition. The Total being 1,234 Soldiers to be accommodated in Barracks, exclusive of their women and children; but there being generally above 300 of these men on Detachments at the different Subordinate Settlements, there will remain consequently about 900 men at Head Quarters to be provided with Barracks, and adding to this, the limited number of women *now* allowed, namely 100, it becomes necessary to erect Barracks adequate to the accommodation of 1,000 men, and for Officers in the Same proportion.

1812.
9 Nov.

Barrack
accommodation.

Numbers of the
military to be
quartered.

9. It was from these considerations my intention to erect Barracks with as little delay as possible for the accommodation of the foregoing number of men and officers. The urgent necessity for this Measure I trust will be so very apparent, as to be admitted in the fullest extent by your Lordship, when I inform you that nearly the one half of the 73rd Regiment and Veteran Company are at present quartered in Houses and Huts in different dispersed and distant parts of this populous town, which is altogether owing to there not being yet a sufficiency of Barracks to accommodate them; a circumstance attended with great present inconvenience and much prejudice to the Public Service, as well as to the discipline, morals and sobriety of the Soldiery and occasionally to the disturbance of the Peace and tranquility of the Inhabitants.

Urgent
necessity for
erecting
barracks.

10. In pursuance therefore of the above intention on my part, and for the reasons now advanced, I have already completed a new Range of excellent Barracks capable of containing 250 Soldiers and this number is now comfortably lodged in them. It being further my decided opinion, that it is absolutely necessary the whole of the Troops should be equally well lodged, not only for the sake of their health and discipline, but also for the peace and tranquility of the town of Sydney, and I shall still take upon myself the high and serious responsibility of completing new Barracks for 1,000 men and the usual proportion of Officers attached to that number of men—the old Barracks of both Officers and Soldiers yet remaining and occupied by them being in such a state of ruinous decay as to require almost daily

Completion
of barracks.

New barracks
to be erected.

1812.
9 Nov.

Report on
the military
hospital.

repairs to prevent their falling to the ground; and I can safely assert that the pulling of them down entirely, and erecting new ones in their stead, will eventually prove a very great saving to the Crown. The present Regimental Hospital* being also in a state of rapid decay, on much too small a scale, and also very ill situated and ill aired, it is also very necessary for the comfort and recovery of the Sick to erect a new one in a more airy place and better Situation near to the Barracks.

Proposed
erection of a
wall around
the barracks.

It was my original intention to have surrounded the whole of the Barracks of both the Officers and Soldiers with a Stone wall to prevent the men from leaving them and going into town at their pleasure; and thereby preclude the constant intercourse which at present subsists between them and the Inhabitants, which measure cannot be otherwise effected than by surrounding the Barracks with a high wall.

Residence and
offices for the
judge-advocate.

11. The house or Barrack formerly allotted for the accommodation of the Judge Advocate being scarcely habitable from its decayed state at the time of my arrival, and Mr. Bent, the present Judge Advocate, being in every point of view entitled to have comfortable and respectable Quarters found him by Government, I deemed it advisable to erect a good respectable and commodious dwelling house† with offices for Him by Contract on very reasonable terms. They are now nearly completed and will be ready for his entering on his possession of them in about Six weeks from the present time. Mr. Bent and his family have hitherto lived in a house, which I was under the necessity of hiring for him at the rate of One hundred pounds per Annum.

Quarters
for certain
civil officers.

12. The Barrack houses† of the Chaplain at Sydney, the Commissary, the Secretary and Provost Marshal are also in a most ruinous state of decay, constantly requiring repairs, and after all that can be done are scarcely habitable. These Officers ever since the original Establishment of the Colony have been allowed Barracks or Quarters from Government, and indeed the smallness of their Salaries in this expensive Country rendered this indulgence absolutely necessary to enable them to live and maintain themselves at all like gentlemen. If they have not Barracks, they must be allowed House rent, or Lodging money, and such allowances would soon consume as much money as would build them comfortable, neat Barracks. I therefore hope your Lordship will Sanction my erecting Barracks for these four Civil Officers, without further delay, in order to the rendering their Situations comfortable, and at the Same time, to save the Government from the expence of hiring houses for them, or paying them Lodging money to which they are entitled by the constant usage of the Colony.

* Note 152. † Note 153.

13. In respect to the Military Barracks and the Regimental Hospital and the Surrounding the whole with a high wall; the erection of them appear so indispensably necessary that I indulge a confident hope that your Lordship will, on further mature consideration of their great importance, be pleased to approve of my carrying these measures into effect as soon as possible, without waiting for a further reference home, notwithstanding your Lordship's prohibitory Orders on the Subject of erecting buildings, conveyed to me in your Dispatch of the 4th of May last, being impressed with a thorough conviction of the propriety and necessity for my taking this heavy responsibility upon myself, in order to guard against a most serious injury to the public Service. I have therefore a most earnest and Sanguine hope that the measures I have thus in contemplation to adopt and carry into execution will meet with the fullest approbation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as well as with that of your Lordship. At the same time your Lordship may rest assured, that in carrying these highly important measures into effect, I shall feel myself bound in honor as I do from inclination and a sense of public duty, to observe the most rigid and scrupulous economy in the prevention of every unnecessary Expence. I have no doubt of being enabled to complete all these public buildings including the Barracks for the Civil Officers (in case your Lordship should be pleased to sanction the latter) in two years and half from the present date at the furthest.

1812.
9 Nov.

Approval of erection of military barracks and hospital to be anticipated.

Probable date of completion of proposed public buildings.

I shall then be enabled to reduce the present expences of the Colony in a very considerable degree by discharging by far the greater part of the Artificers and Labourers (who are all Convicts) now employed by Government in carrying on the several public Works, either by assigning them as Indented Servants to Settlers or allowing them to go off the Stores on their own hands; either of which alternatives will relieve Government from the expence of maintaining them.

Anticipated reduction in expenditure.

14. In the comparative Statement* transmitted me by your Lordship, of the amount of Bills drawn by my Predecessors, from the year 1806 to 1809 inclusive, when contrasted with the great amount of those drawn by me from the first of January, 1810, to the present time, the *conclusion*, as your Lordship observes (in the Dispatch which enclosed that Statement) "*is not in my favour*"; I willingly admit that appearances, on a slight or superficial view of the Subject, and without due allowance for the change of circumstances and for the various items of expenditure the necessity for which I have already dwelt on, are indeed very much *against me*, and greatly *in favour of my predecessors*. But I fully trust and hope that the full and explicit

Comparative annual statements of expenditure.

* Note 154.

1812.
9 Nov.

explanation I have herein submitted to your Lordship, of the grounds of this expenditure will prove satisfactory, and that I shall be thereby secured from your Lordship's further censure and displeasure on that head.

Macquarie's
defence of his
expenditure.

I may safely assert that no Governor since Governor Phillip first established the Colony, ever arrived here under such inauspicious and untoward circumstances and difficulties as I have done and had to labor through and overcome; and I believe I may also without vanity and with great truth assert that I have already done more for the general amelioration of this colony, the improvement of the manners, morals, industry, and religion of its Inhabitants, than my three last predecessors, during the Several years they governed it. I may likewise observe in addition, that there could be no good reason for their drawing Bills for a greater amount than they did as no works or Public Buildings of the least consequence, except the Church at Sydney (which was not entirely completed at the time of my arrival, and of course was finished by me) were ever undertaken or erected since the departure of Governor Phillip, who to do him justice did a great deal with small means.

Report by
Broughton on
the cause of
the increased
expenditure.

15. As Mr. Broughton the Acting Commissary General has uniformly conducted the various important duties of that Department to my entire satisfaction, and with unremitting zeal and integrity to His great credit and honor, I have thought it necessary to call on him officially to furnish me with a written statement of facts detailing the nature and causes of the very great increase in the Public Expenditure of the Colony from the period of my assuming the Government of it; I herewith transmit for your Lordship's information His letter to me on this Subject accompanied with a Statement of the various articles of provisions, Spirits, Stores, and Slop Clothing purchased by him on account of Government under my sanction and authority during the whole of the time he has acted under me as Commissary General. This statement I can vouch for being correct, and in my mind it is as conclusive as it is clear and satisfactory in every respect Mr. Broughton being a man of strict integrity and honor of long established fair reputation, and a very clever correct accountant; His Statements may consequently be safely and confidently relied on, as they will stand the test of the most minute investigation, should such be deemed necessary at any future period in the event of the present explanations not proving fully satisfactory. To this document therefore I attach very great importance, resting chiefly my justification with your Lordship upon it, combined with what I have herein already stated.

16. Permit me, my Lord, before I conclude this letter to recall, with all due deference and respect to your Lordship's reconsideration what I informed you of in a former Dispatch, namely, that in order to simplify the General Accounts of the Colony, and bring the whole of the expences of it *under one view*, and also for the desirable object of forming a strong check and controul over the Accounts of the Subordinate Settlements; I had, soon after my arrival in this Colony, ordered the Commandants of those Settlements to draw on the Commissary General at Head Quarters, for the Amounts of their respective Disbursements, in order that He might consolidate them with the expenditure here, and draw on the Lords of the Treasury for the Total Expenditure of the Territory at once. This System was accordingly adopted and has since continued to be pursued; and, as I am persuaded, with very considerable advantages to the Public. I would fain hope that this circumstance had escaped your Lordship's recollection, when forming your judgment of the apparent great expences of this Colony, which would not, I trust, have appeared so very disproportionate to the Drafts of former times, had this circumstance, together with the heavy claims of the Norfolk Island Settlers, as liquidated by me, entered fully into your Lordship's contemplation.

1812.
9 Nov.

Amalgamation
of expenditure
at subordinate
settlements
with that at
Sydney.

Your Lordship was perfectly right in concluding that a very great proportion of the expences necessarily incurred during the first eighteen months of my Government had originated in causes which are not likely again to occur; and I have much Satisfaction in assuring your Lordship that from the present period the expences of the Colony will gradually and annually decrease, as I shall study to make every practicable retrenchment in all the branches of the Public Expenditure.

Anticipated
annual decrease
of expenditure.

17. I have thought it most adviseable to confine myself in this letter exclusively to the justification of my conduct respecting the apparent great increase of the Expences of the Colony since my assuming the Government of it, and have not adverted to any other Colonial Affairs therein, which I mean to reserve for a more general and detailed dispatch.

Despatch
confined to
details of
expenditure.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO ACTING-COMMISSARY BROUGHTON.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 2 November, 1812.

The Earl of Liverpool, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, having signified to me in his last Dispatch per Ship *Minstrel*, his great Surprize and high displeasure at the extraordinary increase of the Expences of this

Liverpool's
displeasure at
increase in
expenditure.

1812.
9 Nov.
Broughton to
report on the
increase of
expenditure.

Colony, Since the period of my having assumed the Command of it, on the first of January 1810, compared with former years, I have to request you will be pleased to state to me in writing, as far as comes within your knowledge as acting Commissary of this Territory, the causes that principally led to and occasioned this great increase of expence, in order that I may be enabled to Submit the same to His Lordship in corroboration of my own explanation and Statement of Facts, which I intend transmitting him in justification of my Conduct on this occasion.

I am, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

ACTING-COMMISSARY BROUGHTON TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Commissary's Office, Sydney,

Sir, New South Wales, 3rd November, 1812.

In answer to your Excellency's Letter of Yesterday, wherein you have been pleased to call upon me to state to you in writing, as far as comes within my knowledge as Acting Commissary of this Territory, the cause that principally occasioned the great increase of Expense between the period of your assuming the command 1st January 1810, compared with former periods.

Causes of
increased
expenditure
reported
previously.

I beg leave to observe to your Excellency that in my correspondence with the Secretaries of His Majesty's Treasury, under date of the 30th October, 1811, I have communicated to them some of the leading causes which contributed to the augmentation of the Public Expense, since your taking the Command of the Colony.

Depletion of the
public stores.

In explaining the reasons of Such additional expense, I am under the necessity of adverting to the exhausted state of the public Stores at the time of your arrival and although it is unpleasant for me to make any reference to the intervening Government between that of your Excellency and the late Governor Bligh, yet I feel compelled to do so with a view to show the System upon which they acted, whereby they evaded the necessity of drawing Bills on His Majesty's Treasury to cover the expenses during that period.

Methods of
administration
after the arrest
of Bligh.

When the late Governor Bligh was placed under arrest, and Lieut. Col. Johnston assumed the Command, I have the most positive assurance that the dry Stores were tolerably well Supplied, and the wet Stores contained a moderate quantity of provisions for the numbers victualled. The Public Buildings then carrying on in the Settlement were trifling, and the numbers victualled at the Public Expense comparatively few, when contrasted with the numbers that have been Supported since. The

labor of many of the Convicts were then dispensed with and themselves struck off the Stores. In fact every artificial means was resorted to to give their measures the most rigid economy, quantities of the Public Cattle were slaughtered to supply the place of Salted meat,—others were sold by Public Auction and the amount applied to defray the expenses of Victualling the people. About the same time the Lady Sinclair arrived bringing with her a valuable and extensive investment, Shipped by Government for the use of the Colony, the greater part of which was sold to individuals, and the amount appropriated in like manner.

1812.
9 Nov.

Methods of
administration
after the arrest
of Bligh.

It is to be observed that this System, dictated as it was by imperious necessity, could only exist but for a limited period, and the succeeding Government had to combat with the difficulties which the forced means of Supplies had left behind. The Public Stores were emptied of almost every useful article. The salted provisions nearly exhausted, and not a bushel of wheat remaining therein. It was from resources like this that they were enabled to carry on the Government without an apparent expense, and which imposed on your Excellency the necessity of purchasing such stores and necessaries, as the existing wants of the Colony demanded.

Exhaustion
of the
public stores.

Supplies
purchased by
Macquarie.

The Victualling of Two Regiments, viz. 73rd and 102nd, for nearly five months as well as laying in Six months provisions and Spirits for the 102d for the Voyage home, and victualling so great a number of women and children belonging to the 73d beyond all former numbers, was also a necessity imposed on your Excellency which no former Government experienced. The Settlers and their Families from Norfolk Island, who formerly were off the Stores, but from their removal from that place to the Derwent, added very considerably to the expense of Provisions &c. to say nothing of the vast Sum drawn for to pay off their claims for Stock, Crops and Buildings.

Increased cost
of victualling
the military.

Expenditure
on settlers from
Norfolk Island.

In taking a comparative view of the numbers now maintained at the public Expense with the numbers supported during the former Governments, viz. Governors Hunter, King and Bligh, there must be found a striking difference in remarking upon which I cannot but observe that at various periods, such was the impoverished state of the Colony, that frequently it obliged them to reduce the ration from full to two thirds of the established allowance, and from that to one half, a reference to Governors King and Hunter's Orders will sufficiently prove the justice of the remark.

Increase in
numbers
victualled.

Savings effected
by reductions
in rations.

On this occasion I must lay particular Stress, as it applies as a reason why the Expenses at these periods appear to have been less than they are at the present time; nor must I omit another

1812.
9 Nov.

Grain obtained
by barter.

essential reason, I mean the very extensive investments shipped by Government for Barter, from which alone the necessity of drawing Bills on the Treasury was obviated, as it afforded the means of supplying the Stores with Grain nearly to the necessary amount required.

No reduction
of rations or
bartering of
grain under
Macquarie.

Since your Excellency took the Command, no reduction of the Rations at any period has taken place, no Investments have been Shipped whereby the necessity of drawing Bills could have been obviated, but on the contrary those necessarily Victualled at the Public Expense have been fed from the internal resources of the Colony or nearly so.

Former
shipments of
provisions.

During the Governments of which I have spoken, immense Shipments of provisions were made by Government at home, and which of consequence were paid for on the Spot. The quantity of provisions sent to this Colony since the arrival of the Dromedary does not exceed eighteen months full rations of salt meat for the numbers victualled, of which there now remains nearly one half in the King's Stores.

Comparison of
Macquarie's
expenditure
with that of
former
governors.

I flatter myself could a statement be made of the expense incurred at home for the provisions sent out to the Colony, together with the amount of the Investments sent out for Barter, to which let the Bills drawn in the Colony be added during the periods above stated, that it would be found taking every contingent and collateral circumstance into consideration, that the expenses during your government have not exceeded those of any former, and that they have been dictated by unavoidable necessity.

Concentration
of all expenses
in one account.

I beg leave to draw your Excellency's attention to another object, which in all probability might have escaped notice, and given the appearance of an Extraordinary expense. I allude to your Excellency having made me the exclusive accountant for the whole of the expenses for the Several out-settlements, namely, the Derwent, Port Dalrymple, and Norfolk Island; whereas it was formerly the practice of the Lieutenant Governor and Commandants of these respective Settlements to draw for the expenses connected therewith directly on the Lords of the Treasury; but Since your having taken the Command, I have become the exclusive drawer of all Bills, and the Expenses of the whole Colony have been concentrated into one account.

Advantage of
receiving fresh
meat into store.

In receiving Fresh Meat into the Public Stores, a number of advantages appear to result. In the first place it enabled your Excellency to hold in reserve a quantity of Salted Meat, a measure which operates as a check against an advantage that would not fail to be taken of Government in the event of the provisions being all expended. The destitute state of the Stores

would then afford the Graziers and others a favourable opportunity of withholding the necessary Supplies until they had exacted a price agreeable to their own views, however exorbitant. From such a reservation your Excellency has been enabled to reduce the price of animal food to eight pence per pound in this Settlement, and I hope it will further enable you to reduce it to seven pence, a price which will greatly diminish the present expences. And although I am not qualified to say at what price His Majesty's Victualling Office in England is supplied at, I cannot but think, when charge of freight is added to the price paid for Salted provisions sent to this Colony, that a Saving will accrue on the side of Government by substituting the one for the other.

1812.
9 Nov.

Reduction in
price of meat
effected by
Macquarie.

In thus entering into a detail of circumstances, I beg solemnly to assure your Excellency that I have invariably adhered to facts, and that in no instance have I asserted any matter which I will not pledge myself to prove. That I have paid a strict regard to the fair Expenditure of the Stores and Provisions and that the most rigid economy has been observed throughout the whole of the Commissariat over which I had the controul and superintendence.

Rigid economy
practised.

For the better elucidating the foregoing statement, I have here enclosed your Excellency a comparative view of the expences attending the several Settlements, with the numbers supported at the respective places, and here I must beg to draw your particular attention to the vast expense of Animal Food (or fresh provisions) a circumstance altogether unknown in former Governments, and which form a prominent feature in the public Accounts since you assumed the Command, the amount being no less than Seventy three thousand pounds and upwards. The Sum paid for Grain purchased I do not feel necessitated to make any particular comments upon, as I am persuaded the expense of former years will bear a comparative proportion.

Comparative
statement of
expenditure
at different
settlements.

In remarking upon the Column under the head of contingent expenses, I feel myself called upon to point out to your Excellency that it embraces every expense that has been incurred since I have had the honor of acting as Commissary under your Command, viz. The purchase of Slop Clothing to supply the exigences of the Colony, and every other article for carrying on the necessary Public Buildings, as the whole of the Public Stores and Barracks were in a state of dilapidation on your arrival. But I refer you to the Statement enclosed herewith for the particulars.

Contingent
expenses.

And I have, &c.,
WILLIAM BROUGHTON, Actg. Comm'y.

1812.
9 Nov.
Comparative
statement of
expenditure.

[Sub-enclosure.]

Sydney, New South Wales.
STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred at His Majesty's Settlement Port Jackson, Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, Port Dalrymple, and Norfolk Island by the purchase of Grain, Animal Food, Stores, and other contingent Expenses from the 1st of April, 1810, to the 30th of April, 1812. With a comparative view of the net Expense of each Settlement between the above Periods and for which Bills have been drawn by Mr. William Broughton, Acting Commissary, by order of His Excellency Governor Macquarie.

Date.	Settlement.	Grain, Flour, Rice, Sugar and Pease.	Animal Food.	Stores, Slop Clothing, and Con- tingent Expenses.	Total Amount at Port Jackson.	Total Amount at Hobart Town.	Total Amount at Port Dal- rymple.	Total Amount at Norfolk Island.	General Total.	Comparative View of the No. of Persons Victd. at each Settlement.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1810. April 1st to December 31.	Port Jackson Hobart Town Port Dalrymple Norfolk Island	13911 0 0 1683 11 1 225 12 0	7361 9 10 3825 19 4 943 6 6	9247 17 4 229 5 4 99 5 7	30520 7 2	5738 15 9	1268 4 1		30520 7 2 5738 15 9 1268 4 1	
		Total for the Year 1810								
1811. January 1st to December 31.	Port Jackson Hobart Town Port Dalrymple Norfolk Island	26366 1 10 7838 6 4 1917 0 3 489 0 0	26006 3 10 3762 8 9 978 5 9 182 3 6	15534 15 0½ 513 5 0 655 19 0	67907 0 8½	12114 0 1	3351 5 0	671 3 6	67907 0 8½ 12114 0 1 3351 5 0 671 3 6	
		Total for the Year 1811								
1812. January 1st to September 30th.	Port Jackson Hobart Town Port Dalrymple Norfolk Island	22615 15 0 3396 16 8½ 2988 6 0 852 2 6	24144 17 9 4079 17 3 1402 1 0 433 19 6	6590 11 4½ 440 17 5	53351 7 1½	7476 13 11½	4831 4 5	1286 2 0	53351 7 1½ 7476 13 11½ 4831 4 5 1286 2 0	2498 1104 1141 650 270 209 192 57 70 105 25 36
		Total for the Year 1812								
Total of the different Periods		82283 14 8½	73120 13 0	3331 16 1½	151778 5 0½	25327 9 8½	9650 13 6	1857 5 6	188716 3 9½	3443 1454 1456

WILLIAM BROUGHTON, Actg. Commry.

Under the Head of Contingent Expenses, is included the Purchase of Stores, Slop Clothing and other necessary Articles for carrying on the Public Works. The Salaries of such Superintendants and other persons as are not provided for in the Estimates of the Colony. Payment for Freight of Provisions sent from hence to the Out Settlements, of freight of private Colonial Vessels employed bringing Coals, Cedar and Lime from Newcastle for the use of this Settlement. The pay of the Crews of Public Colonial Vessels in the service of Government and the purchase of Spirits with all other incidental expenses which are particularized in my Account Current and for which Vouchers have been transmitted to the Secretaries of the Treasury.

1812.
9 Nov.
Items included
in contingent
expenses.

In addition to the expenses for the Out Settlements which merely Cover the amount of Bills drawn on me for purchases made on the Spot occasional supplies of Stores, Provisions and Slop Clothing are sent from this place according to their exigencies, and the State of the Public Stores will admit of.

WILLIAM BROUGHTON, Actg. Comm'y.

N.B.—In comparing this statement with accompanying Accounts Current for the above Periods it may at the first View appear that there is a difference of £2,436 5s. 2d. and that instead of £188,716 3s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. it ought to have been £194,152 8s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The above statement is however correct and the cause which gives rise to the apparent difference is occasioned by the following circumstance, Vizt., at the end of the Year 1810 the above amount £2,436 5s. 2d. stood as a balance due to me on account of Receipts given in payment for Grain, Animal Food, &c. and which were not then brought in for consolidation but is carried to the Debit of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in my Account Current of 1811.

Explanation
of difference
in accounts.

W. B., A.C.

Sydney, N. S. Wales, 3d Novr., 1812.

Approved:—L. MACQUARIE.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 8. per ship Fortune; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 10th November, 1812.

10 Nov.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Transportation having recommended that further facility should be given to the Wives of Convicts to follow their husbands to New South Wales, I am to acquaint you that about ten Women of this description will be embarked in the Brig "Kangaroo," which is now fitting for the Colonial Service of New South Wales.

Wives of
convicts to
embark in the
brig Kangaroo.

1812.
10 Nov.

Women to
support
themselves.

Applications of this kind have been hitherto rather discouraged from an apprehension of increasing the number of Rations issued in the Colony at the public expence. But the women now about to embark having been recommended as of good character and industrious, it is hoped that few or none of them will become a Burthen on the Public Stores, but on the contrary that their own Labour, added to that of their husbands at extra hours, will be sufficient to procure them the means of Subsistence; and they have all been informed that they are not to be victualled at the public expence after their arrival in the Colony.

Reports to be
made by
Macquarie.

You are not to consider yourself precluded from continuing the Issue of Rations to these Women if it should be absolutely necessary, but I am to desire you will take an early opportunity of acquainting me how far the expectation entertained here, as to the possibility of their being able to subsist themselves without assistance is well founded, as the further extension of this measure will depend on the result of the present experiment.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 9, per ship Fortune: acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th June, 1813, and 30th April, 1814.)

12 Nov.

Sir, Downing Street, 12 November, 1812.

Investigation
to be made
in colonial
natural
products.

An application has been made from the Society of Arts to H. M.'s Government, the object of which is to procure an accurate account of some of the Natural Products of New So. Wales, particularly of the different Species of the Woods growing in the Colony represented to be capable of producing Dyes of an excellent Colour, equal to the best foreign Shumach; and the Society have recommended that John Hutchison, a Convict transported to New South Wales in the Ship "Guildford" last year, should be employed in making this Investigation, being a person whose Researches in the Art of Dyeing have been attended with uncommon Success.

Macquarie to
encourage the
research and
experiments.

I avail myself of the first Ship sailing for New So. Wales to enclose for your information copies of the papers on this subject which have been transmitted to this Office by Command of H. M.'s Secretary of State for the Home Department, and I am to signify to you the Pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent that you do give every assistance in your Power towards promoting the Researches and Experiments proposed in the letter from the Secretary of the Society of Arts, and in Mr. Ireland's Paper addressed to the Society, and that you do report from time to time the progress which has been made in the Experiments.

It is not altogether improbable that Mr. Hutchinson may have already been employed in making some experiments, which his former discovery of the Nature of the Dyeing Woods of the Colony would naturally suggest to him; and it will be doubly gratifying to me to learn that a Commencement of a series of Experiments has already taken place upon a Subject, which promises to become hereafter of much Benefit not only to the Colony over which you preside, but also to the Mother Country.

1812.
12 Nov.
Possible
experiments by
Hutchinson.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

P.S.—This Person appears to be the Same recommended to you in Mr. Peel's letter of the 20th May, 1811.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

UNDER SECRETARY ADDINGTON TO UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN.

Sir, Whitehall, 17th September, 1812.

I am directed by Lord Sidmouth to transmit to You the within Papers which have been received from the Society of Arts, on Behalf of John Hutchinson, a Convict who was transported to New South Wales in the Ship Guildford. As the object of this application appears to be, for the purpose of furnishing particular Accounts of the Natural Products of New South Wales, and as the Society of Arts represent that such Information would greatly tend, both to the Advantage of that Colony, and the general Interests of this Country, I am to desire that you will lay the same before Lord Bathurst, and move his Lordship to give such Directions to the Governor of New South Wales, as may appear to him to be proper for accomplishing the Object of the Application, and to suggest that Governor MacQuarrie should from time to time report the Progress which is made in the Experiments.

Investigation
into the natural
products of New
South Wales.

I am, Sir, &c.,

J. H. ADDINGTON.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

THE MEMORIAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

THE Memorial of the Society instituted at London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, addressed to the Right Honorable N. Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer &c. &c. on Behalf of John Hutchinson, late of the County of York, now a Convict at Botany Bay,

Memorial of the
society of arts
re investigation
of natural
products of
N.S.W.

Respectfully sheweth,

That from various Specimens of Dyes on Woollen and Cotton Goods by vegetable Substances, the Growth of New South Wales, produced to this Society from the said John

1812.
12 Nov.

Memorial of the
society of arts
re investigation
of natural
products of
N.S.W.

Hutchinson, previous to his Transportation for Life in the Year 1811 from the City of York, for Forgery, it appears that the said John Hutchinson is capable from his general Abilities and chemical Knowledge to furnish particular Accounts of an infinite Variety of the natural products of New South Wales hitherto little known, and that such Information would greatly tend both to the Advantage of that Colony and the general Interest of the united Empire.

That for the Attainment of this Object very little Expense would be necessary, the principal point being to allow the said John Hutchinson the Liberty of procuring in the Neighbourhood of Botany Bay, the Articles proper for his Experiments, under such Regulations as the Governor of the said Settlement should think proper, and transmitting the Result thereof through the Medium of the said Governor either to such Board as you may appoint, or to this Society for the Determination of the Merits of such Discoveries and the Benefits which would arise therefrom to this Kingdom.

Your Memorialists beg Leave to observe that independent of the particular Circumstances for which the said John Hutchinson is now suffering the Sentence of the Law, he was generally respected and regarded in the County of York as a Man of Integrity and extraordinary Abilities, in so much that he has been represented to Your Memorialists as superior to almost any other person for the desired purpose, and is extremely anxious by his future Diligence and Endeavours to make some Reparation to his Country for his late Misconduct and Breach of the Law.

Your Memorialists therefore respectfully hope, on your consideration of the Circumstances mentioned, that you will favor this Request of procuring to John Hutchinson through such Channel as you may think best for the purpose, the Means of his attaining and furnishing to this Country the best Accounts in his power of the products of New South Wales.

Signed and presented this 30th Day of June, 1812, agreeably to the Instructions of the Society of Arts, &c., by,
Sir, Your very obed't Servt.,
CHARLES TAYLOR, M.D., Secy.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

PAPER BY MR. W. H. IRELAND.

Gentlemen,

It will be necessary ere I enter upon the following subject of great public utility that I proceed to detail as briefly as possible some melancholy facts connected with the fate of the ingenious but unfortunate applicant.

Paper by
W. H. Ireland.

Mr. John Hutchinson, formerly a Wool-stapler of Halifax in Yorkshire to whom this discovery is due, from losses in Trade and other misfortunes was prompted in an unguarded moment to subject himself to the Penal Laws of the Land, and was in consequence arraigned and tried at York Assizes in August last, 1810,—when he was found guilty of Forgery and received Sentence of Death, but in consequence of the most strenuous and extraordinary Petitions as to Character &c. &c. forwarded to the Judge (Baron Graham) from Halifax, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and Ayrshire (his native Country) signed by nearly 5,000 persons comprizing Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Magistracy, Merchants, and Bankers, a mitigation of the Sentence took place and his punishment is now commuted to transportation for life to Botany Bay for which Colony it is supposed Mr. Hutchinson will sail in less than a Month from the present period.

1812.
12 Nov.

Trial and
conviction of
Hutchison.

Having thus laconically described the calamitous situation of Mr. Hutchinson, I have now to state that as a strong natural Mechanical Genius he ranks inferior to none in the United Kingdoms, he is esteemed one of the most experienced Bleachers and his researches in the Art of Dying have been attended with uncommon success. The foregoing statements are not confined to bare assertion, as Mr. Hutchinson has given many proofs of his extraordinary acquirements. I shall now proceed to state nearly in his own words what is connected with the *patterns of Dyes* accompanying the present, after premising that Dyers, who have inspected them, affirm that the *colours* are excellent.

Hutchison's
knowledge
of dyeing.

Mr. John Hutchison's Statement.

“In the routine of my *Dying* avocations, I met with a particular kind of Wood which for some time awakened my curiosity, but after further investigation excited my most particular attention, and upon enquiry I found this wood to be the *Botany Bay Oak*. It therefore affords me unspeakable pleasure to be enabled to say that it possesses qualities of the very first moment to this Country. The astringent principle, which I first thought it to possess in an eminent degree, far surpasses my most sanguine expectations and in its present weak'ned state from constant exposure to the weather in this country for upwards of seven years, and its being also unknown how long it was cut and exposed before importation, it is even now in every respect equal to the best *Sicily Sumach* ever imported into Great Britain, while the colours prove just as productive on the *Animal* as well as *Vegetable* substance, which the accompanying patterns on woollen and cotton will testify, being the result of my experiments performed under a multitude of inconveniences not to be removed in a place of this description; for when it is

Hutchison's
account of his
discovery of
colonial dyes.

1812.
12 Nov.

Hutchison's
account of his
discovery of
colonial dyes.

considered that they were produced on board the *Captivity*, Hulk, Portsmouth, and that the liquids were prepared in common saucepans used for culinary purposes without the cleanliness &c. &c., which characterizes a regular Dying House, it may therefore be naturally conjectured what vast improvements would result from the labours of an experienced workman in a clean well regulated Dye House, yet even in their present state they cannot fail to carry conviction home to the mind of the Dyer as to the wonderful merits of this new Astringent Substitute.

“ We may therefore reasonably calculate that if this Wood was felled at a proper Season, and used in a reasonable time, that it would go at least four times farther and the result must consequently prove proportionably superior. This Oak is of a *close hard texture* and will sink very fast in water, *that* upon which my experiments were tried required a considerable deal of Boiling to extract its operative powers, but if it was *rasped* and *ground* as our other *Dye-woods* are, it would require little, if any more than the *Fustick*. In my humble opinion therefore the following circumstances render this discovery of the most important consideration for the interests of this Country. First the very precarious situation in which we are placed with those powers from whence we derive all our Supplies; Sicily threatened with an invading army, Spain and Portugal the unfortunate Scenes of warfare, and America on the point of shutting the Doors of intercourse and Commerce against us; consequently should these events unfortunately turn against our hopes and expectations, that most valuable of Arts, *The Art of Dying*, would receive a blow (had no substitute been discovered) which could never be retrieved; as the astringent principle is so absolutely essential to the preservation of the *Art of Dying*. In short I regard the *Botany Bay Oak* as one of the most valuable woods in the British Empire or its dependancies.

Advantages of
the discovery.

“ Lastly a very important consideration for the country and which renders this discovery doubly valuable, is the article in question being the produce of one of our own Colonies; and that Colony established at an enormous expence without having hitherto produced any return; I therefore hope, that this will not be considered unworthy the attention of His Majesty's Government or the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences; if therefore you will have the goodness to lay this Statement before the one or the other as may appear most expedient, I shall for ever consider myself indebted for the obligation conferred.

“ As I have had recourse to no secrecy on this subject, I sincerely trust that considering my destitute situation, some

pecuniary recompense will be awarded to me for this discovery, and I have still further to petition that through the means of Government or the Society in question, I may have liberty granted me to investigate the Vegetable world of that almost unexplored Colony, for if any credit be attachable to the accounts already extant respecting New South Wales, both from Writers and persons who have made some research, I am fully convinced that there exists Wood doubly valuable even to the Oak in question, which, if discovered and placed to practical use, would render that Colony a source of incalculable wealth to the mother Country at no very remote epoch.

1812.
12 Nov.

Request for permission to make investigations in N.S.W.

“I am, Sir, &c.,

“To W. H. Ireland, Esqr., York.”

“JOHN HUTCHISON.

Gentlemen,

I have only further to state that as the period of Mr. Hutchison's departure is near at hand, should you be prompted to afford him assistance or wish to ascertain the extent of his powers by appointing any gentleman to converse with him on board Cap. Thomson's Hulk, the Captivity, now lying at Portsmouth, such a measure might not only prove of infinite utility to the unfortunate applicant, but from my knowledge of his extensive powers be also rendered of incalculable benefit to Great Britain; I cannot close this present without stating, that Mr. Hutchison's correspondence with me originates in the strenuous endeavours I have uniformly made to forward his interest, since I became acquainted with his unhappy fate and the great talents which were thereby likely to be lost to his native Country. Being wholly unacquainted with the forms necessary to be adopted in presenting a Document of this description and as the lapse even of *one Day* may prove of infinite consequence I humbly trust that the present step will meet forgiveness in which hope I beg to subscribe myself,

Ireland's desire to assist Hutchison.

Gentlemen, &c.,

W. H. IRELAND.

June 27th, 1811, Post Office, York.

P.S.—Mr. Hutchison, among other mechanical discoveries, constructed a Machine for *Carding Cotton* with expedition, the model of which he presented to a friend of his who has I believe since procured a Patent for the Invention; indeed his powers as a Mechanist almost surpass belief, and were it not for the fatal dereliction of principle which has disgraced him, I do not hesitate to affirm that he must have proved of essential benefit to his Country; Mr. Hutchison has petitioned for a mitigation of punishment, to be transported for 14 or 21 Years in lieu of Life, but no decision has yet transpired.

Invention of machine for carding cotton by Hutchison.

Petition for mitigation of sentence.

1812.
12 Nov.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

(Despatch marked "No. 2 of 1812," per ship Isabella; acknowledged by Earl Bathurst, 3rd February, 1814.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 12 November, 1812.

Report on the purchase of Sladden's house at Hobart.

I have been honored with a letter from Mr. Secretary Peel, under date the 15th of January, 1811, with two accompanying Documents on the Subject of a House and Grounds purchased by the late Lieutenant Governor Collins from Captain Sladden of the Royal Marines at Hobart Town in Van Diemen's Land for £800 Sterg. for which Sum he ordered the Deputy Commissary to draw a Bill on the Lords of the Treasury: And Mr. Peel having instructed me to make enquiry into the particulars of that transaction and report thereon I have now the honor to report to your Lordship, that, when at the Derwent in November last, I made very particular enquiry into the nature of the transaction, and personally viewed and examined the House and Premises in question, the result of which inspection is, that according to the best of my judgment, the House and Premises including the Ground attached and offices ought not to have been valued originally at more than Four hundred pounds Sterling.

There does not however appear any evidence that the Grounds were cleared, and the Buildings erected by public labourers subsisted at the expence of the Crown or with Government materials.

Present condition of the house.

The house, though purchased for an Orphan School, was never occupied as such, and is now in a state of rapid and ruinous decay; but in my opinion the House and Grounds might have been worth £400 at the time they were purchased for Government by the late Lieutenant Governor Collins.

Herewith I enclose for your Lordship's further information the copy of a Correspondence I had on the Subject of this transaction with Deputy Commissary Fosbrook when at Hobart Town in November last.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO DEPUTY-COMMISSARY FOSBROOK.

Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land,

Sir,

Monday, 29th Novr., 1811.

Fosbrook to report on purchase of Sladden's house.

I herewith enclose for your Information and Reply, a Letter addressed to me, under date 15th Jany. last, from Mr. Peel, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, with its two accompaniments on the Subject of a Bill drawn by you on the Treasury by direction of the late Lieut. Gen'l Collins for £800 Sterg., said to be the price of a House purchased from Captn. Sladden of the Royal Marines for the use of Government. You

will observe from the perusal of the Papers I now send you herewith, that the Lords of the Treasury have declined paying the Bill in question, until they are made more fully acquainted with the particulars respecting the House thus purchased. I have therefore to desire that you will state to me for the information of their Lordships and the Secretary of State, as far as you are able the circumstances attending the purchase of Captn. Sladden's House.

1812.
12 Nov.

Bill withheld
from payment.

I am, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE, Govr. in Chief.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

DEPUTY-COMMISSARY FOSBROOK TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land,

Sir, 30th November, 1811.

I have been honored by the Receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date, and now have for your Inspection an attested Copy of Lieut. Governor Collins's Order to me to draw on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury a Bill for £800, in favor of Captn. William Sladden, for the purchase of his House and 100 acres of Land in the Vicinity of Hobart Town, the House in Question was in the then infant state of the Colony a comfortable Residence, its Dimensions as follows:—

Fosbrook's
account of the
purchase of
Sladden's house.

Two Sitting Rooms	13 by 12	Built of lath and plaster
One Hall	8 by 9	white washed. Floored
A Study	8 by 8	throughout, and thatched.
A Bedroom	14 by 12	and in a tolerable state
A Kitchen	14 by 12	of Repair.

A Weather boarded Barn, the Garden well paled in, and some of the Land in a state of Cultivation; on the departure of Captn. Sladden the Premises were rented by Lieutenant Johnson, and afterwards occupied by Lieut. Lord; the house was some time since shingled and lofted by Governor Collins for an Orphan School, but never occupied as such.

I beg leave to inform your Excellency that I never conceived the Premises purchased from Captn. Sladden, as adequate to the Sum drawn for them, as payment; but the order to me was peremptory, and consequently received obedience.

I have, &c.,

LEONARD FOSBROOK, Dy. Commissary.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

WARRANT FOR THE PURCHASE OF CAPTAIN SLADDEN'S HOUSE.

BY His Honor David Collins, Esqr., Lieutenant-Governor of His Majesty's Settlement at Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Marine Forces.

Collins' warrant
for the
purchase of
Sladden's house.

WHEREAS I deem it expedient to purchase upon account of Government the Dwelling House and Allotment of One Hundred

1812.
12 Nov.
Collins' warrant
for the
purchase of
Sladden's house.

acres known by the name of Cottage Farm, laying and situate in the vicinity of Hobart Town, and now in the possession of Captain Sladden of the Royal Marine Forces returning to England.

You are hereby required and directed to draw a Set of Bills at Ninety days' Sight on the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the Sum of Eight hundred pounds Sterling, which you will deliver to the said Captain William Sladden as payment for the aforesaid Dwelling House and Allotment of One hundred acres, taking five receipts for the same and transmitting one thereof with a copy of this Order to their Lordships, as your voucher for what you shall have done herein.

For which this shall be your Order.

Given under my Hand at Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, this 1st day of September, 1806.

DAVID COLLINS, Lt.-Govr.

Mr. Leonard Fosbrook,

Dy. Commissary of Stores and Provisions.

A true Copy—Sworn before me this 30th day of November, 1811.

REVD. ROBERT KNOPWOOD, J.P.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

(Despatch marked "No. 3 of 1812." per ship Isabella; acknowledged by Earl Bathurst, 3rd February, 1814.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 13th Novr., 1812.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter under date the 26th July, 1811, enclosing Memorials addressed to your Lordship by Captains Lewis and Kemp, and Lieut. Bell of the 102nd Regt., Officers serving here in that Corps at the period of Governor Bligh's Suspension. Soliciting your Lordship to order the grants of Land they had received under the usurped Government to be confirmed.

2. Your Lordship, having been pleased to refer these Memorials to my consideration and decision, I take the liberty of Submitting the following observations on the claims of those Officers, from which your Lordship will be enabled to judge how far they are entitled to the indulgences they solicit, and whether I am correct in the decisions I have deemed it my duty to make on their respective claims. The plea, they set up of being entitled to Grants of Land on *account of past Services*, is a very incorrect and ridiculous one, as it equally applies to all other

13 Nov.
Memorials
from officers
submitted to
Macquarie.

Incorrectness
of plea.

Officers now serving, or may hereafter serve in this Country; and your Lordship must be fully aware how dangerous it would be to admit such a principle in the Army, being highly prejudicial to the public Service and Subversive of all Military discipline; for it is now evident that in the very unmilitary system of granting Lands to Officers in this Colony originated all those Disorders that disgraced the 102nd Regiment.

1812.
13 Nov.

Impropriety of
granting lands
to officers.

3. The late Colonel Paterson was such an easy good natured thoughtless man that he latterly granted Lands to almost every person who asked them, without regard to their Merits or pretensions. The grants made to Captains Lewis and Kemp were pretty much of this description, as I have never learned that they had any claims to such indulgences than what arose out of the good natured, misguided partiality of Col. Paterson.

Method adopted
by Paterson in
granting lands.

To Captain Lewis he granted 300 acres of Land, which I believe he never took possession of, and I am certain never went to any expence upon. He also received a Town Allotment in Sydney, which he enclosed for the purpose of converting into a garden, but he removed the paling before his departure from the Colony. Captain Lewis having obtained this Grant and Lease merely through the partiality of Colonel Paterson, I am decidedly of opinion that they ought not to be renewed to him. Having stated in his Memorial that I had confirmed a Grant given by Colonel Paterson to Paymaster Mell of the 102nd Regt., I feel myself called upon to give a direct contradiction to that assertion, it being totally unfounded.

Grant of land
to Lewis.

Renewal of
grant to be
referred.

4. Captain Kemp had a farm granted to him by Colonel Foveaux, on which he erected a House and Stock yards and felled a considerable proportion of timber. He afterwards received from Colonel Paterson 300 acres for himself and 559 acres for each of his two children; but on these three last mentioned grants he never went to any expence whatever, either in the falling of timber or the erecting of Houses and Stock yards; and as I am totally unacquainted with any just claim that he had on the Crown for such extraordinary indulgences, I am equally decided in my opinion in his case, as in that of Capt. Lewis, that these three last mentioned should not be renewed to him; but as he was certainly at some expence on the first mentioned farm of 500 acres granted to him by Colonel Foveaux, I think it reasonable and fair that he should have it renewed or confirmed to him; and under this consideration I have signified to Mr. Riley his Agent here, that I would renew that grant. There was a piece of ground in the Town of Parramatta also granted to Captain Kemp during the usurpation of this Government, and while he was Commandant there, which he enclosed for a

Grants made
to Kemp and
his children.

One grant
only to be
confirmed.

1812.
13 Nov.

Kemp
compensated
for his
improvements.

Kemp's
statements
untrue.

Renewal of
grant to
Mrs. Paterson.

Renewal of
grants to Bell.

Renewal of
grants to Abbott
and Mell
referred to
England.

Sale of land
by Abbott.

Grant to Abbott
by Paterson.

garden; conceiving this an eligible situation for the present Lieutenant Governor to build a house on for his personal accommodation, I have given Lieutenant Governor O'Connell a promise of it for that purpose on lease. The improvements made on it by Captn. Kemp were some time since valued by my Orders by a competent Committee of Survey, and the amount of this valuation has been paid by Lieutenant Governor O'Connell to Captain Kemp's Agent. I must now advert to a statement made by Captn. Kemp in his Memorial to your Lordship, namely that I had confirmed the Grants of many Officers of the 102nd Regt. This assertion is totally unfounded in fact, as no one Officer of the 102nd Regt. has received a confirmation of his grant from me. It is however, true that I did renew the grant of 2,000 acres given to Mrs. Colonel Paterson at Port Dalrymple by Colonel Foveaux, and I did this entirely out of consideration for the long and faithful Services of her Husband and of the great length of time she had resided with him in the Colony.

5. Lieutenant Bell received a Grant of 500 acres from Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, agreeably to Orders from Home, and on this land he settled his family and made some very expensive improvements. He afterwards received a Grant of 1,000 acres from Colonel Johnston, in consideration of his having a very large family to Support. On Lieut. Bell's return to the Colony lately to rejoin his family, and as one of the Officers of the Veteran Company, I renewed those two grants to him, there being no reasonable objection to my doing so, and his numerous family rendering such assistance necessary to their support.

6. I have lately received letters from Major Abbott and Paymaster Mell of the 102nd Regt. calling upon me to confirm certain Grants of Land which had been made to them by Colonel Paterson during his usurpation of this Government; but as on the most minute enquiry, it does not appear to me that either of those Officers has any just or well-founded pretensions to the indulgences they solicit, I shall certainly not confirm their Grants unless directed to do so by His Majesty's Government.

7. During the administration of the late Governor King, Major (then Captain) Abbott received a Grant of 1,300 Acres of Land, which with 700 Acres he had purchased from different persons, he subsequently sold. Colonel Paterson afterwards, during the usurped Government, gave him a Grant of 1,550 acres, without any apparent title to such indulgence, and he never having been at any expence whatever on those Lands, I should not feel myself warranted in confirming them to him; the more especially as he had a large Grant formerly given him by Governor King which he made sale of.

8. Paymaster Mell has no better claim to the renewal of his Grants than his having been an Officer in the 102nd Regt., most of whom received Grants during the usurpation of this Government without the Slightest pretensions or claim to such favor.

1812.
13 Nov.

Mell's claims
to renewal
of grant.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

(Despatch marked "No. 4 of 1812," per ship *Isabella*; acknowledged by Earl Bathurst, 3rd February, 1814.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 14th November, 1812.

14 Nov.

By the arrival of the *Minstrel* on the 25th Ult. I have been honored with a communication* from your Lordship through Mr. Secretary Peel on the Subject of certain alleged grievances stated in a letter from Doctor Townson, a Settler in this Country, to your Lordship, a copy of which I am also honored with.

R. Townson's
alleged
grievances.

That part of Dr. Townson's letter, which refers to the restrictions inserted in the Grants made to him, contains a most unfounded and malicious charge against me, which I beg leave to explain to your Lordship, and trust you will see Dr. Townson's conduct in the same point of view in which I now describe it.

On my arrival here, I called in and cancelled All the Grants made by the persons exercising the Government during the arrest of Governor Bligh, deeming them illegal, and of course not to be sanctioned. Those of Dr. Townson were in consequence surrendered with some hundreds of others; and as I had much reason to believe that very many of the persons, who had obtained Grants during the usurpation of this Government, were actually Convicts under the Sentence of the Law, whilst others received Emancipation or Free Pardons from the same Authority in order to qualify them to hold lands as Settlers, it required some time on my part to inform myself of the characters of the Several Individuals in order to my coming to a final determination on the number of those Grants which it would be expedient to renew.

Cancellation
of all insurrec-
tionary grants.

Surrender of
R. Townson's
grant.
Inquiries *re*
propriety of
grants.

Having made my arrangements on this Subject, I ordered the Grants of Dr. Townson to be renewed on the same terms in every respect with those to other persons in similar predicaments; And it is here necessary to advert to the Clauses themselves, a copy of which I transmit on this occasion to your Lordship with my general Dispatch, the object of one of which was to guard against what I found a very prevalent practice here, namely the obtaining Grants for the sole purpose of selling them, whereby

Renewal
of grants.

Conditions
inserted
in grants.

* Note 155.

1812.
14 Nov.

Conditions
inserted
in grants.

the Lands were transferred from one to another in the rude uncultivated state in which they had been originally granted, and continued unproductive to the general Interests and Supplies of the Colony; to avoid this evil I had the clause prohibiting the sale or alienation of them for five years inserted universally in the Grants made by me, and in order to the securing a constant and full supply of Grain for the general consumption, I had the other clause introduced whereby each Grantee was bound to cultivate annually a certain quantity of ground, proportional to the general extent of his grant, which, with the preceding, is comprehended in the document labelled No. 5* in my General dispatch, to which I request to refer your Lordship, and I have to add that both these clauses have been here considered as tending to the most salutary effects; I believe Dr. Townson is the only person in the Colony of New South Wales who has affected to consider himself aggrieved thereby.

Impropriety
of granting
R. Townson
special
concessions.

Possessing a large extent of most fertile soil in the country, it is a fact that Dr. Townson in five years occupancy of it has not contributed five acres of wheat or other grain towards the general consumption of the Colony, and I must certainly consider such a man ill-entitled to expect such a Special concession in his favor of points, which, if granted to him, would of course be claimed in 99 cases out of 100 by persons much more deserving of it, who in that event would have just cause for complaining of partiality and injustice, if refused.

Macquarie's
refusal of
R. Townson's
correspondence.

Having thus explained these circumstances, I trust my general motives and conduct therein will alike meet your Lordship's concurrence and approbation, and that your Lordship will rest assured that I have no personal motive, influencing my conduct in the mode of making out the Grants to him; altho' on this Subject I may add that the frequent, unreasonable, and importunate demands of Dr. Townson, couched in terms highly disrespectful and insulting to me, become so troublesome that I found it necessary finally to close further correspondence with him by returning his Letters unanswered.

Circumstances
of grant made
to John
Townson.

The uncandid manner in which Dr. Townson represents the circumstance of his brother having obtained a renewal of his grants under similar circumstances, but without the restrictions which he complains of, requires my explaining them to your Lordship. In the 3rd or early in the fourth month after my assuming this Government, Dr. Townson addressed a letter to me on behalf of his brother, Captn. Townson, formerly of the 102nd Regt., an Old and respected Officer, stating that then he was so very ill that all hopes of his recovery were at an end, and his dissolution daily looked for, and entreating under those

circumstances that the renewal of the Grants to him should be made out with the least possible delay, as until he should have those documents in his possession he could neither bequeath them nor his legal heir recover them. The severe Indisposition of Captn. Townson, a worthy and deserving man, was also made known to me by the physician in attendance on him, and considering the case as one of real urgency and distress, I was induced thereby, and at the earnest solicitation of Dr. Townson, to order the Grants to be made out in terms of those he had surrendered; but I have here further to observe that at the period of my doing so, I had come to no fixed determination on the expediency of the clauses which I subsequently adopted upon mature reflection.

1812.
14 Nov.
Circumstances
of grant made
to John
Townson.

Dr. Townson's disingenuousness and illiberal allusion to the more favorable terms of his brother's Grants, by stating the mere point of fact, and suppressing the peculiar and distressing circumstances which influenced me therein, is perfectly in unison with the conduct he has pursued in every intercourse I have had with him, and certainly tends to convince me that he is totally undeserving of the exemptions from the general rule, which he has thus under false statements solicited from your Lordship, and I trust your Lordship will view it in this light.

Robert
Townson's
suppression
of facts.

I have, &c.,
L. MACQUARIE.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 10, per ship Fortune; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 15th Novr., 1812.

15 Nov.

I have found in this Office more than one Memorial addressed to my Predecessor, the Earl of Liverpool, from the Medical Officers on the Civil establishment of N. S. Wales on the Subject of their Rank, and I have lately received another, of which a copy is enclosed from Mr. Luttrell, who appears to be an Assistant Surgeon with a Salary of £91 5s. per annum.

Memorials re
seniority of
medical officers.

The ground of claim, set up by all these Gentlemen to succeed by Seniority upon the List of Medical Officers of the Establishment, seems to be founded upon the paragraph of a Letter* addressed by Mr. Secy. Dundas (the late Viscount Melville) to Major Grose, and dated 15 Novr., 1793, in which he states "That it was intended that the Assistant Surgeons shall succeed to the Office of Chief Surgeon by Rotation and according to their Seniority from the dates of their Commissions."

Reason for
claim made by
medical officers.

* Note 157.

1812.
15 Nov.

As the inconveniences to which a very broad Interpretation of this paragraph may lead appear to me to be of a serious nature, I think it right to state to you my opinion upon the Subject.

Interpretation
of Dundas'
instructions.

I apprehend that the intention of Mr. Secy. Dundas in giving the assurance, above quoted, to the medical Officers was to encourage a hope that those, who were appointed from home for the distant Service of the then newly established Colony at Port Jackson, should have some prospect of rising in their profession, and of attaining in course of time to higher Salaries. But I cannot suppose it to have been in the contemplation of the Secretary of State that Persons in the Colony selected by the Governor provisionally to fill vacant situations in the Medical Department (at a time when perhaps the assistance of Professional men of sufficient ability could not be procured), should be entitled to claim the Benefit of the Regulation thus laid down, by which they might soon attain the rank of Chief Surgeon of the Colony with abilities or character very little adapted to this important situation.

Assist. surgeons
possibly unfit to
be principal.

Your own Experience will enable you duly to appreciate the observations I have made, and you will readily perceive that, even where the appointment has been made from home, a medical officer who is well qualified to fill the Station of an Assist. Surgeon may from circumstances be equally unfit for that of the Surgeon in Chief.

Status of the
medical staff.

Mr. Wentworth has received His Majesty's Commission of Chief Surgeon to the Colony, and Mr. Mileham has risen by Rotation to the rank of First Assistant. But the other Medical Gentlemen, Mr. Redfern and Mr. Luttrell, have, I understand, been nominated to their Situations in the Colony.

Abilities of
Redfern and
Luttrell
unknown.

Of the professional talents of Messrs. Redfern and Luttrell, or at least of their qualifications to fill the higher Departments of the Medical Establishment of New So. Wales, to which probably they look forward, I can find nothing in this Department which enables me to form a Judgement.

I am therefore to recommend this Subject to your serious consideration, and to request to have your Sentiments upon it at an early opportunity.

Luttrell's
previous
career.

You will observe that Mr. Luttrell claims seniority to Mr. Redfern. Upon this part of his Memorial I have only to observe that it appears that Mr. Luttrell originally proceeded to New So. Wales in 1804, as a favoured Agricultural Settler, and that it was recommended to Govr. King to give him the Appointment of Ass't Surgeon, if the Situation was vacant, in order to assist him in bringing up a very large family. On examining the

Estimate of the Colony, it appears that there is at present a vacancy of an Ass't Surgeon with the pay of 7s. 6d. per diem, even supposing that Mr. Redfern is to be held the Senior Officer, and to this additional pay, Mr. Luttrell may succeed if you are of opinion that he is competent to do the duty of the Situation.

1812.
15 Nov.

Vacancy for an
assist. surgeon.

But you will take care that in future every Person within the Colony, who is appointed provisionally to the Medical Department should clearly understand that he will by no means have any claim to be considered on the permanent Establishment, or to be promoted in rotation, until he has received a regular Commission from home.

The status of
provisional
appointments.

There is another claim likely to arise nearly connected with the foregoing, on which I shall also be glad to receive your opinion. It is that of the Ass't Surgeons of the Subordinate Settlements to be considered as entitled to rise by Seniority to the Office of Chief Surgeon of the Colony, and of the Junior Assistants in these Settlements to take their turn of promotion not according to vacancies that may happen in the places where they are serving, but according to rotation generally among the whole Medical Officers of the Colony by the date of their first Commissions.

The status of
surgeons at the
dependent
settlements.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

[Enclosure.]

THE MEMORIAL OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON LUTTRELL.

The Right Honorable The Earl of Liverpool one of His Majesty's
Principal Secretaries of State, etc.

THE humble Memorial of Edward Luttrell, Assistant Colonial
Surgeon, N. S. Wales,

Respectfully Sheweth,

That your Memorialist came to this Colony in the Year 1804, with the Sanction and approbation of Lord Hobart, then Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, etc.; that having then a numerous Family of ten Children, he was by the goodness of Lord Hobart strongly recommended to Capt. King, Governor of the Colony, to have the first medical vacancy that occurred; accordingly he received an appointment of Assist. Col. Surgeon on June 19th, 1805, in the room of Mr. Savage, who went to England suspended by the sentence of a Court Martial. That your Memorialist continued to do the duty of Ass't Surgeon until His Majesty's Ship, the Porpoise, was in want of a Surgeon, her surgeon Mr. Pineo going home with the other Officers of the Ship, as Evidences, on a trial to be held on Captn. Short, Commander of the Porpoise, for Charges prefer'd against Him by Governor Bligh; that no Naval Surg'n being in the Colony to take the duty of Surg'n to the Porpoise, Your Memorialist was

Memorial of
assist.-surgeon
Luttrell *re* his
seniority on the
medical staff.

1812.
 15 Nov.
 Memorial of
 assist.-surgeon
 Luttrell *re* his
 seniority on the
 medical staff.

solicited by Mr. McMillan, Surg'n of His Majesty's Ship the Buffalo, to perform the duty on board of the Porpoise, which for the good of His Majesty's Service your Memorialist readily acceded to, although unused to a Sea life and being upwards of Fifty Years of Age; he accordingly received a Warrant from Govr. Bligh to act as Surgeon to the Porpoise, which duty he continued to do, having gone five Voyages in her, until he was superseded by the arrival of Mr. McMillan, late Surgeon of the Buffalo, in Novr. 1808, the Person who had solicited him to undertake the duty of the Porpoise.

On being superseded, Your Memorialist applied to Lt. Governor Patterson to be reinstated in his former Situation, but having exchanged his Situation that His Majesty's ship should not be without a Surgeon, and at an advanced Age borne the uneasiness of a Sea life, from which Your Memorialist suffered considerably in his Health. He was by Lt. Governor Patterson appointed to act as Assistant Surgeon bearing Date of Feby. 24, 1809, until His Majesty's pleasure should be known.

But Your Memorialist was placed subordinate to the Situation he before held, and a Mr. Redfern, formerly an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy and who came to this Colony for Mutiny at the Nore and who was at the time of his appointment by the Lt. Governor a single Man, was placed before your Memorialist, the date of his appointment being one day previous to that of Your Memorialist, viz. Feby. 23, 1809, by which Mr. Redfern is entitled to receive seven Shillings and sixpence per day, and Your Memorialist's appointment being of a day's later date is only entitled to receive five Shillings per day as subordinate to the appointment of Mr. Redfern.

Your Memorialist, from the great hardship and Injustice of his Case, from the largeness of his still existing Family, from the high price of every necessary Article and Comfort of Life in the Colony, and the difficulty of obtaining them without a competent annual Income,

Humbly prays that Your Lordship will place Your Memorialist in his former Situation, and if possible to receive an increase of pay, for even at 7s. 6d. per day it is totally inadequate to the support of a Family.

Your Memorialist having a Son grown to Manhood, prays Your Lordship to desire the Governor to give Him a Grant of Land, Stock and Men to settle Him as Farmer in the Colony, as it is not in your Memorialist's power to settle Him from his little Fortune.

For which in Duty bound Your Memorialist will for ever pray,

EDWD. LUTTRELL, Ass't Col. Surgeon.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

1812.
16 Nov.(A circular despatch, per ship *Fortune*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir, Downing Street, 16th November, 1812.

In reference to my Circular of 12th September* containing directions for the disposal of Coin or Bullion, which might be found on Board American Vessels detained or Captured in consequence of the present Hostilities, I am now to acquaint you that The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have expressed it to be their wish that such Coin or Bullion should be delivered over not to the Deputy Paymaster General, as was before directed, but to the Senior Officer of the Commissariat, who is to deposit his Bills on their Lordships for the same.

Disposal of coin or bullion captured from American vessels.

I am therefore to desire that you will make the necessary Communications for carrying the Measure now proposed into effect.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

(Despatch marked "No. 5 of 1812." per ship *Isabella*; acknowledged by Earl Bathurst, 3rd February, 1814.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 17 Novr., 1812.

17 Nov.

1. In pursuance of your Lordship's Instructions respecting the claims of Mr. John Blaxland on the Government, conveyed to me in your Lordship's Letter of the 26th of July, 1811, which I had the honor to receive on the 4th of May last, I have now to inform your Lordship that I have exerted all means within my power to ascertain the nature and extent of the property originally brought to this Country by him, or now in his possession, in order to my rendering the fullest compliance with your Lordship's instructions.

Inquiries into claims of John Blaxland.

2. The accounts and documents, which I called on Mr. Blaxland to furnish me with, were rendered in so detached, irregular and confused a State that I found it totally impossible to devise any, the least information whatever from them, On the two points of the property *originally* brought to, or at *this time* possessed by him in this Country. Copies of the letters, which passed on this Subject between Mr. Blaxland and my Secretary, I transmit herewith for your Lordship's perusal. The documents referred to in them are too vague and irrelevant to the Subject to trouble your Lordship with their cumbrous bulk.

Confused statements made by J. Blaxland.

3. Disappointed in this mode of arriving at a knowledge of Mr. Blaxland's property in this Country, and thereby debarred from following up Your Lordship's farther instruction of fulfilling the original Agreement on the part of Government in

* Note 158.

1812.
17 Nov.

J. Blaxland
requested to
make an
affidavit *re*
his property.

whole, or in part, according to circumstances, and feeling that Mr. Blaxland's state of suspense as to what would be granted, or what withheld, should be removed on the part of the Government as far as the documents he might be enabled to furnish would warrant, I submitted a form of affidavit to him for his consideration, which, with a simple statement of the various property he could enumerate as belonging to him, either amounting to the whole of the original engagement of £6,000 or for any other inferior amount, when duly attested before the Judge Advocate, should be considered sufficient grounds for my gratifying the terms of Government under your Lordship's instructions.

Claims settled
on production
of affidavit.

4. The result of this proposition has been that Mr. Blaxland, under date the 8th of September last, transmitted me in Triplicate a brief statement and valuation of his property in this Country, accompanied by his Affidavit that he is worth upwards of £6,000. This being the only way in which I could obtain the necessary information respecting his property, I have notified to him that I shall consider this document *sufficient*, and proceed to make good all the terms on the part of Government. The Statement and Affidavit are transmitted herewith for your Lordship's information, and I trust your Lordship will perceive from the communications between Mr. Blaxland and my Secretary that every effort has been made on my part to carry your Lordship's instructions into effect according to their real spirit and intention.

Claims of
Gregory
Blaxland.

5. Having thus arranged with Mr. John Blaxland, I have since called upon his brother, Mr. Gregory Blaxland, who was under similar engagements to Government, but for the smaller expenditure of £3,000, for which he was to receive only half the extent of land and other indulgences. The communications which took place between him and my Secretary, transmitted herewith, were productive of no further advantage than those with his brother, his statements being, if possible, still more confused and obscure. In consequence I have resorted to the same measure of submitting a form of Affidavit to him, which is the counterpart of his brother's, only with an alteration in the amount of capital, conformably to the terms of the original agreement. This Affidavit he has likewise made, accompanied by a Statement and valuation of his property in this Country; and it being to the full extent of what he stipulated for with Government, it is now my intention to ratify on the part of Government the terms it stands pledged for. For your Lordship's satisfaction, I transmit herewith the Schedule and affidavit of Mr. Gregory Blaxland.

Communications
made by
G. Blaxland.

Claims to be
settled on
affidavit.

6. The claims of the Messrs. Blaxland being finally arranged, and the pledge of Government fully redeemed, I trust your Lordship will not consider unworthy your notice and serious attention the observations which my sense of duty impels me to make on the occasion.

1812.
17 Nov.

Settlement of
both claims.

7. These two Gentlemen Settlers, possessed (as they have stated and deposed) of large capital, and also furnished by the liberality of Government with an allowance of Men, Cattle and Lands to an extent far beyond what any other persons have been ever indulged with, have certainly rendered all these advantages of the least possible benefit to the Colony. Coming hither, as they did, in the professed character of *Agriculturalists*, it would have been most naturally expected that they should have applied their personal and great acquired means of husbandry to the cultivation of Grain on a proportionately enlarged Scale, whereby the quantity required by Government would have been the more easily supplied, the general price in the Market reduced, and the risk of Scarcity materially guarded against. These, my Lord, are the consequences which might have been reasonably expected from the liberal means with which the Messrs. Blaxland have been furnished by this Government, and such, I believe, in strictness, they were bound to perform by a tie still stronger with them than a sense of the public good or of gratitude for the donations of Government.

Adverse
criticism of
J. and G.
Blaxland.

8. Instead of contributing thus to the general welfare of the country, and setting a good example of an improved stile of farming and agriculture, they have turned their whole attention to the lazy object of rearing of cattle, which they have increased (principally from the large Drafts obtained from the Government Herds) to a very considerable degree, and have been thus enabled to put into the Government Stores a quantity of fresh meat to the enormous amount of 88,396 lbs. within the space of two years and nine months, between the 23rd of December, 1809. and the 30th of September, 1812. and for which they have drawn no less a sum than £3,287 0s. 0d. This fact is fully vouched in the accompanying document from the Acting Commissary, which also shows that within the same period they have not put into the Stores one single bushel of Grain of any kind whatever. With the Services of 120 men from Government, and the command of a still more unlimited extent of soil than even that number of men could cultivate, the Messrs. Blaxland have continued a burthen on the Government, restless and dissatisfied notwithstanding all they have derived from its liberality. I shall only trouble your Lordship with one further document procured also from the Acting Commissary. It is an estimate of the expense

Grazing carried
on by J. and
G. Blaxland.

Meat supplied
to government.

Messrs.
Blaxland a
burden to
government.

1812.
17 Nov.

Government
expenditure on
agreement with
the Messrs.
Blaxland.

Gentleman
settlers
undesirable.

incurred by Government in the sundry articles of victuals, slops, etc. for the 120 men supplied the Messrs. Blaxland for 18 months. The various items are put on the most moderate terms, and from hence it appears that no less than £4,521 10s. 0d. has been expended for the exclusive benefit of those Gentlemen.

9. I have dwelt on these circumstances and entered into this minuteness of detail in order to express my opinion the more fully and demonstratively to your Lordship that the encouragement of this description of persons called *Gentlemen Settlers* by extraordinary concessions in their favor has not heretofore contributed to the advancement of Agriculture in this Colony, whilst on the other hand, a heavy charge is thereby settled on the Government; and I am sorry to add, from experience, that the Individuals thus benefitted, so far from showing a disposition to be grateful, are the most discontented unreasonable and troublesome persons in the whole country. I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.*]

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. JOHN BLAXLAND.

[1] *Secretary Campbell to Mr. John Blaxland.*

Sir, Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23 May, 1812.

1. I have it in Command from His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 20th Inst. on the Subject of Your Agreement with His Majesty's Ministers.

2. His Excellency desires to inform you that He is prepared and anxious to fulfil the terms of your Agreement with Government so far as he feels himself authorized conformably to the tenor and Spirit of certain instructions which He has recently received on that Subject from His Majesty's Ministers. A Copy of these Instructions is now transmitted you herewith for your information and observance.

3. In pursuance of these Instructions His Excellency now requires you to render him a full and correct Statement or Account as well of the Amount of Property in Money and Goods originally brought out to this Country by you, as also of that now possessed by you in it. These Accounts will of course require to be Supported by Such Vouchers and Documents as will prove to His Excellency's Satisfaction that you have completely fulfilled your part of the Agreement with Government.

4. Should His Excellency find on the receipt of your Statement that you have fully complied with the Terms required by Government and Stipulated by you in Said Agreement, He will cause the Terms on the part of Government to be finally made good to you with the least possible delay. And in the event

Terms of
J. Blaxland's
agreement to
be fulfilled.

J. Blaxland
to submit
statements
of property.

J. Blaxland's
compliance
with terms of
agreement.

of it appearing that you have only made good in part the Terms to which you pledged yourself, His Excellency will in that case in conformity with the Instructions of Lord Liverpool make good such proportion of the Terms on the part of Government as you may appear entitled to from the extent of your present means.

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17 Nov.

5. The protection and Security of the Wild Cattle belonging to the Crown requiring that all that tract of Country called the Cow Pastures wherein they graze should be kept exclusively for their Use, His Excellency has deemed it a matter of absolute expediency not to make any Grant of Land to Individuals in that part of the Country, or for the Same reasons of any of the Lands Situated Westward of the River Nepean, and of course your application for Lands in the Cow Pastures cannot be complied with.

No lands to be granted west of Nepean river.

6. His Excellency, being however desirous that you should be accommodated with as good Lands as the Country affords for grazing and agriculture, gives you the liberty to make choice of whatever quantity you may be eventually entitled to in any other part of the Colony where you may chuse to Select it, provided Such Selection should not interfere with Lands otherwise appropriated or assigned for the Pasturage of the Tame Herds and Flocks belonging to the Crown.

J. Blaxland to select his land.

I have, &c.,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[2] *Mr. John Blaxland to Governor Macquarie.*

Sir,

Sydney, 30th May, 1812.

Understanding that Mr. Maihan,* the Surveyor, is going to the Southward, where he will remain some time, induces me to request the favor of your Excellency's entering on the subject of my Agreement with His Majesty's Ministers, copies of which I was informed had been sent for your information.

J. Blaxland's request for confirmation of a land grant.

Having, Sir, met with much difficulty and expence in selecting a tract of land that would suit the purposes of Agriculture and grazing, and also having sustained considerable losses in its not being confirmed to me by Grant, I hope and trust that you will not object to my taking that which was marked out by Mr. Maihan, previous to my leaving the Colony, for which I applied when in England, and was informed it was left for your Excellency's determination.

I have the boundary marks which the Surveyor gave me at the time; if you wish, I will submit them to you for your Inspection.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAXLAND.

1812.
17 Nov.

[3] *Mr. John Blaxland to Governor Macquarie.*

Sir,

Sydney, 1st June, 1812.

Land selected
by J. Blaxland.

In the course of my excursion up the country, I have seen some Land which appears unappropriated, lying at a place called Cobbotty, and a further tract at Mulgowe and Stony range,* at which place I hope your Excellency will not object to my taking what remains due to me, having already expended £15,000 in this Colony.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAXLAND.

[4] *Mr. John Blaxland to Governor Macquarie.*

Sir,

Sydney, 20th June, 1812.

Statement of
capital and
accounts
submitted by
J. Blaxland.

Since I last addressed your Excellency I have arranged my Accounts, and submit the enclosed for your information, it being a Statement of the Capital brought by me into this Colony, and likewise an Account of the number of Bills drawn, being part of the Expenditure, which last Sum was increased to so large an amount in consequence of my not having my Agreement with His Majesty's Ministers carried into effect, being compelled to purchase Land and Cattle and to hire free men at a very heavy expence. I have the Vouchers by me for the Sums advanced, as well as expended, should your Excellency wish to see them.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAXLAND.

[5] *Secretary Campbell to Mr. John Blaxland.*

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23rd June, 1812.

1. I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 20th Inst. with its inclosure entitled "A Statement of Capital" and a Statement of Bills drawn &c. &c. &c.

2. In affairs of so much importance as those referred to in the foregoing Statement or Account, you will no doubt on reflection see the necessity for such a Statement having the formality of your Signature to render it in any degree a regular Document, and that being omitted, as well as several explanations necessary to render the whole Satisfactory, I am directed to return it to you as a defective Voucher which His Excellency cannot act upon.

3. The items marked by His Excellency (x) all require to be particularly explained, and will also require the proper Vouchers to establish the fact that those Sums were actually brought by you to and expended in this Colony in the purchase or improvement of lands Houses or Live Stock. The property brought in the Vessel, called the Brothers, requires likewise to be speci-

Return of
statement for
signature.

Further details
required.

* Note 161.

fically defined, for which purpose you will be so good as to furnish His Excellency with a Separate account or Schedule of it.

1812.
17 Nov.

4. In the Statement of the Bills drawn and negociated by you to a very large amount you have omitted to Shew how the various Sums which you must have received for them have been expended, either in Houses, Lands, Cattle, or Agriculture in this Colony, and to this Circumstance your attention is particularly called as without such explanation the Statement is of no importance. You will therefore See the necessity for your furnishing Vouchers for the expenditure having taken place.

Vouchers
required to
explain
expenditure.

5. When the amended Statement with the various Vouchers required shall have been furnished, His Excellency will be enabled to form a correct and final Judgement on the nature and extent of your Claims on this Government, and He will feel great pleasure in liquidating them So far as He shall feel Himself authorized under the Instructions He has received from His Majesty's Ministers.

Claims to be
settled on
amended
statement.

I have, &c.,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[6] *Mr. John Blaxland to Governor Macquarie.*

Sir,

Sydney, 15th July, 1812.

A considerable length of time has elapsed since I was honor'd with your Excellency's directions requiring an explanation of the Capital expended in my undertakings in this Colony, which I hope will be sufficiently satisfactory when you peruse the accounts now sent, the Clerk having been constantly employed in taking them from the Books since that period, and should they not in their present shape be thought sufficiently clear, the Books and Vouchers with the Clerk, who has been privy to all the transactions, can be brought forward whenever your Excellency will give the Orders to that effect.

Amended
statement
submitted.

The Letter of Credit on James Amos, Esquire, for £7,225 was for Bills and a Mortgage Bond left in his hands, the Bond bearing Interest for which he gave me Credit in the Sum of £308 4s. 4d. paid by Mr. Sturt, a copy of which I now enclose.

Particulars of
letter of credit.

The property brought to this Colony in the Ship Brothers to the amount of £3,952, I have likewise enclosed a copy, shewing the different items forming that sum, with the amount that was sold, and what part was kept for the Business and my household purposes.

Property
imported in
the Brothers.

The Sum of £1,363 19s. was advanced to me by my mother, and the further Sum of £929 9s. 6d. by Mrs. Andrews mother to Mrs. Blaxland, the receipt of which can be proved to your Excellency by my Books during the time I was in England.

Advances
of money.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAXLAND.

1812.
17 Nov.

[7] *Secretary Campbell to Mr. John Blaxland.*

Sir, Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21st July, 1812.

Statement
considered
irrelevant and
insufficient.

I have it in Command from His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated 15th Inst. accompanied by certain Papers meant to explain the nature and extent of the Capital brought by you into this country in consequence of your engagement with His Majesty's Ministers in England.

After a minute inspection of these Papers, His Excellency has not been enabled by any means to ascertain the point at issue, and reposing confidence in my knowledge of accounts, He has instructed me to inform you that I shall be ready to explain to you in a personal conference at such early day as you may please to appoint for meeting me at my Office those points in your present statements which appear irrelevant or not sufficiently explanatory in their present shape, and also Suggest to you such mode of arrangement as may appear to me best suited to throw the Statement into a clear and satisfactory point of View for His Excellency's information.

I have, &c.,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[8] *Mr. John Blaxland to Secretary Campbell.*

Sir, Sydney, 22nd July, 1812.

I was favor'd with your Letter of yesterday's date, and am sorry the accounts are not made out to the satisfaction of the Governor.

Conference
arranged.

Being a Member of the Civil Court now Sitting, I cannot fix an earlier day than Saturday, when, if it is convenient to you, I will attend at your Office at Ten o'clock to receive your instructions on the alterations required.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAXLAND.

[9] *Mr. John Blaxland to Secretary Campbell.*

Sir, Sydney, 30th July, 1812.

Additional
statements
submitted.

I have enclosed you a Statement of the different items you gave me, which I hope will be sufficiently satisfactory in explanation to the different accounts sent in.

I have not had it in my power to value the several Farms, Houses and Lands purchased, with the dead and growing Crops, and Implements employed in husbandry, and other things of value, have therefore only sent you the Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, etc., etc., which I hope will satisfy His Excellency that I have more than Six Thousand Pounds still in the Colony.

Those entries you mentioned to me in the account sent in of Capital and Expenditure, as appearing under the head of house-keeping expenses and bearing the same dates, arises from the different modes under which those accounts were kept, the Meat and other Articles being Separate. I have, &c.,

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—
Explanation
of entries.

J. BLANLAND.

[10] *Secretary Campbell to Mr. John Blaxland.*

Sir, Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3rd August, 1812.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 30th Ult. accompanied by a Paper termed in your Letter "A Statement in explanation to the different accounts Sent in."

Having submitted this Letter and Statement to His Excellency the Governor I am directed to inform you that His Excellency does not find any light whatever thrown upon the unarranged accounts before transmitted by you from this Statement, and has in consequence directed me to return it to you to amend and arrange in a more Systematic form.

Statements
transmitted
unsatisfactory.

In the conversation I had the pleasure of holding with you on the 25th Ult. I suggested to you the propriety of furnishing certain accounts complete (among others that with Mr. Amos) for His Excellency's information, but that and the four others which you have transmitted have not anything of the arrangement necessary in Affairs of the Importance of those now pending. You will please also to observe that the brief Abstracts now returned have no Denomination of Dr. and Cr. at top or signature underneath to give them the Validity of accounts duly Vouched. I have, &c.,

Accounts to
be signed.

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[11] *Mr. John Blaxland to Secretary Campbell.*

Sir, Sydney, 4th Augt., 1812.

I was favoured with your Letter of yesterday's date, with a paper returned as not being satisfactory to His Excellency the Governor.

I have added the Dr. and Cr. with my Signature in which you pointed out it was deficient, and have copied Mr. Amos' account both of which I have now enclosed.

Additions
to accounts
supplied.

The Shipping Account is blended with so many others that I cannot furnish you with one in the regular form in which I have sent Mr. Amos, the receipts and payments going through different persons, part of which was transacted in this Colony, and part in England, but have sent you Messrs. Hulletts.

Shipping
account.

The issue of Bills I have not a correct account of, but have sent you the Sum in circulation as near as I can judge.

Issue of bills
unknown.

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The amount of Capital I will send if His Excellency requires it, as soon as the different Valuations are made.

I have, &c.,
J. BLAXLAND.

[12] *Mr. John Blaxland to Secretary Campbell.*

Sir, Sydney, 20th Augt., 1812.

Statement of
stock, lands,
and property.

I am at length enabled to enclose for His Excellency's information a Statement of Stock, Lands and other Property at this time in New South Wales, which is the fifth and last account you required of me, and which I hope will be sufficiently satisfactory to enable the Governor to comply with the Agreement I entered into with His Majesty's Ministers.

I have, &c.,
J. BLAXLAND.

[13] *Mr. John Blaxland to Governor Macquarie.*

Sir, Sydney, 3rd Sept., 1812.

Accounts and
papers
submitted by
J. Blaxland.

On the 20th of June last, I enclosed for your Excellency a Statement of Capital advanced and expended in my concerns in this Colony, which was not thought satisfactory and returned for amendment, and further Vouchers required. In conformity to your request, on the 16th of the following month, I sent your Excellency a Copy from the Books of an expenditure of £14,074 7s. 0d., with other Sums and Goods brought with me, making in the whole £22,531 18s. 6d., and a Copy of a Letter of Credit from James Amos and Co. for £7,225, which accounts were sent to Mr. Campbell your Secretary, and further explanations required by him.

Additional
papers sent to
Campbell.

In consequence of a letter from Mr. Campbell, I waited on him with the original Letter of Credit from James Amos and Co. with their account current, shewing the expenditure of that Sum, and on the 30th of the same month sent him several papers he required as explanatory to the same.

On the 3rd of Augt. I received another from the same Gentleman, requiring still further documents, which I transmitted to him as far as I was able the following day, and on the 20th I was enabled to make up the whole of the returns from the different Farms, of the Stock, Implements used in Husbandry, and other property making £12,627 9s. 6d., which I consider my portion of the property left out of the original Sum brought by me, and actually expended in this Colony.

Request for a
decision to be
made.

I saw Mr. Campbell last week, who informed me the whole of the Papers had been some time before your Excellency, and being short of Feed for my Stock, and wishing to improve the land,

shall esteem it a favor to know whether I may proceed, as from the Documents in your possession, I trust your Excellency will allow I have fulfilled my part of the Agreement entered into with His Majesty's Ministers.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAXLAND.

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[14] *Secretary Campbell to Mr. John Blaxland.*

Sir, Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 Septr., 1812.

1. I have it in Command from His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and having submitted your Letter to me of the 20th Ult. with the Document which accompanied it, and the various other Documents from time to time received from you in elucidation of your claims upon Government to His Excellency, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency does not deem those Documents and Accounts by any means Satisfactorily clear, several items therein not being properly explained.

Documents considered unsatisfactory.

2. The Cattle mentioned in your last Statement being principally of those you formerly received from the Government Herds, and for which you only paid in Kind, His Excellency does not consider as coming under the denomination of property brought by you to this Country, and therefore it is inadmissible according to the Terms of your original engagement with His Majesty's Ministers.

Cattle from government herds not to be included.

3. His Excellency however observing that by your last Statement (deficient in Date) which accompanied your letter of the 20th Ult. there appears a Capital of upwards of £6,000 to your credit in the Colony, exclusive of the Cattle, and at your disposal, He will fulfil the Agreement on the part of Government on your furnishing Him with your Affidavit in triplicate to the foregoing effect and in terms of the Draft which I now transmit for your consideration herewith.

Claims to be settled on making affidavit re capital.

I have, &c.,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[15] *Mr. John Blaxland to Governor Macquarie.*

Sir, Sydney, 5th Sept., 1812.

I take the earliest opportunity of thanking your Excellency for your answer to my letter of the 3rd Inst., as well for the promise therein contained of your intention of fulfilling the Agreements entered into between me and His Majesty's Ministers; they, having been so long withheld, has proved a serious loss.

J. Blaxland's acceptance of Macquarie's proposal.

I am ready to comply with your Excellency's desire respecting the Oath, whenever called upon so to do, and as your Excellency

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Method of
paying for
government
cattle.

on all occasions decides with the strictest impartiality, may I request your attention to Mr. Windham's letter to Govr. Bligh, dated the 31st of July, 1806, wherein he directs that the Cattle I should be furnished with should be paid for by Instalments in Produce, instead of paying for such Stock in Bills of Exchange on England as a remuneration for my having relinquished the advantages of Rations for myself and family, and the accomodation which would have been provided at the public expence according to the Terms of my Agreement.

J. Blaxland's
claim for
government
cattle.

I must beg leave to state to your Excellency that my Brother came to this Colony under a similar agreement, excepting that he engaged to employ only half the Capital, which entitled him to half the Number of Men, and half the quantity of Land; that on his arrival, which was twelve months before me, and during the time Governor King held the Government, he obtained of him Seventy head of Cows, consequently I considered myself entitled to one hundred and forty. Governor Bligh would not permit me to have but Sixty, and construed the word *Produce* (made use of in Mr. Windham's letter) to mean their *female increase*, which was contrary to the application I made that I might be permitted to pay for them in seven years by Instalments in Grain, which circumstance I mentioned but without any avail, and was therefore compelled to take them on the Terms he proposed, being perfectly assured I should have redress upon stating my Grievances to the Secretary at State.

I have a letter in my possession from Mr. Chapman to the Hon. Cecil Jenkinson, who knew all the circumstances attending my application, wherein he remarks he thinks it superfluous to say that no reading will show the word *produce* to mean *Cow Calves*, which letter I should be happy to show your Excellency.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAXLAND.

[16] *Secretary Campbell to Mr. John Blaxland.*

Sir, Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7th Sept., 1812.

In acknowledgement of your Letter of the 5th Inst. to His Excellency the Governor, I have it in Command from Him to inform you that His Excellency will proceed to the fulfilment of the Agreement on the part of Government with you so soon as you shall furnish Him with the account and affidavit in TriPLICATE which were required by His Excellency in my letter of the 4th Inst. to you. For this purpose I transmit you herewith three fair Copies of your Account as furnished to me, leaving a blank for the Date which you will be pleased to fill up and

Agreement to
be fulfilled by
Macquarie on
completion of
affidavit.

affix your Signature to, and also three Copies of the Affidavit required, which you will be so good as to make before Mr. Judge Advocate Bent, and deliver them to His Excellency the Governor.

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His Excellency having frequently and with very particular attention perused the Letter of the 31st July, 1806, from Mr. Secretary Windham to Governor Bligh alluded to in your Letter of the 5th Inst., and not being disposed to enter into any discussion with regard to the Construction put on the word "Produce," mentioned in that letter by Governor Bligh, is decidedly of opinion that the Terms granted to you by Governor Bligh, in allowing you to pay for the Cattle received from Government in Kind by instalments in the Course of four Years were liberal, and contained as great an Indulgence as from the tenor and Spirit of Mr. Windham's Letter you ought to have expected, that letter not having presented any Specific terms or times for the payment of the Cattle alluded to.

Interpretation
of the
agreement.

In the Agreement made by His Majesty's Ministers with you there is no mention whatever made of Horned Cattle and consequently it must have been entirely discretionary with Governor Bligh what number of cattle He should assign to you, and His Excellency conceives that you received as many as you had any right to expect.

Horned cattle
not included in
the agreement.

The circumstance of Mr. Gregory Blaxland having received a greater number of Cattle than he had any claim to from Governor King is not considered by His Excellency as a just Argument in favor of your obtaining more from Governor Bligh than He deemed fair and reasonable to extend to you.

Concessions to
G. Blaxland not
considered
a precedent.

His Excellency under these Circumstances does not feel a necessity for entering into a further discussion of these points being determined to confine himself solely to the performance of that part of your Agreement with Government which has reference to Lands and Servants which may still appear due to you from Government.

Refusal of
further
discussion.

I have, &c.,
JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. JOHN BLAXLAND.

New South Wales } JOHN BLAXLAND, of Sydney in the Territory
Sydney to Wit { of New South Wales, Esquire, being duly
Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty
God, maketh Oath and Saith, that the Paper Writing hereunto
annexed is a just, true, and perfect account of the Property

Affidavit of
John Blaxland
re his property.

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17 Nov.Affidavit of
John Blaxland
re his property.

belonging to him this Deponent in the Said Territory, and that the Articles mentioned and enumerated in the Said Account are the Sole Separate and exclusive property of him this Deponent. And this Deponent further Saith that the Words "J. Blaxland" Subscribed to the Said Account are of the proper Handwriting of this Deponent. And this Deponent further Saith, that he this Deponent is now lawfully possessed of a disposeable Capital in the Said Territory to the Amount of Six Thousand Pounds and upwards of lawful money of Great Britain, which he this Deponent is able and willing to apply to the purposes of an Agreement heretofore entered into between His Majesty's Government and this Deponent.

JOHN BLAXLAND.

Sworn at Sydney in the Territory aforesaid, this eighth day of September, in the year 1812, before

ELLIS BENT, Judge-Advocate.

Statement of
property
belonging to
John Blaxland.

A STATEMENT of Stock, Lands and other Property at this time in New South Wales belonging to J. Blaxland.

	£	s.	d.
281 Head of Horned Cattle at £15 pr. Head	4,215	0	0
1,590 Sheep at 30s. „	2,385	0	0
35 Horses at £50 „	1,750	0	0
88 Hogs at 30s. „	132	0	0
8 Goats at 15s. „	6	0	0
Lands, Houses, Corn, Lands Sown with Corn, and Implements of Husbandry &c.	3,760	11	6
Implements of Husbandry, Goods, &c. &c. by Ship Clarkson	378	18	0
Household Furniture &c. &c. Part of a Schooner ...	.....	
	<u>£12,627</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>

Given under my Hand this 20th Day of Augt., 1812.

JOHN BLAXLAND.

[Enclosures Nos. 4 and 5.*]

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. GREGORY BLAXLAND.

[1] *Secretary Campbell to Mr. G. Blaxland.*

Sir, Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26th Octr., 1812.

I have it in command from His Excellency the Governor to inform you that being extremely anxious to arrange and finally settle, as soon as possible, all claims which Individuals here may have on the Crown, and conceiving that the Instructions, which He some time since received from His Majesty's

Claims of
G. Blaxland
to be settled.

Ministers respecting the Demands of your Brother, Mr. John Blaxland, may equally apply to your Situation as to His, although no mention is therein made of you, His Excellency is pleased to say that He will apply the same Standard to the regulating your claims as He has already done to those of Mr. John Blaxland, your Brother.

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Claims of
G. Blaxland
to be settled.

For your Guidance herein, I transmit you by the present opportunity an attested Copy of the Earl of Liverpool's letter to His Excellency the Governor, Dated 26th July, 1811, and I am instructed to request that you will as soon as possible furnish His Excellency with a full and correct Statement or account, as well of the amount of Property in money and Goods originally brought here by you, as also of that now possessed by you in this Country. It will be necessary on your part to support such important accounts, as those now required, by such Vouchers and Documents as will prove to His Excellency's Satisfaction that you have completely fulfilled your part of the Agreement with Government.

G. Blaxland
to furnish
accounts.

Should His Excellency find by such Statement, when furnished, that you have fully complied with the Terms stipulated between you and the British Government in said Agreement, He will cause the Terms on the part of Government to be finally made Good with the least possible Delay, and in the event of it appearing that you have only made good those Terms in part, His Excellency, in conformity with his Instructions from Lord Liverpool in the Affairs of your Brother, will in like manner make good to you such proportion of the Terms on the part of Government, as you may appear entitled to from the extent of your present means.

Claims to be
settled on
production
of accounts.

I have now only to add that it being His Excellency the Governor's wish to transmit the final arrangements in your affairs and those of your brother to His Majesty's Ministers by the Ship *Isabella*, which is to sail for England fourteen Days after the present Date. His Excellency will expect that you will furnish the Documents herein called for on an early Day, so as to enable Him to advert to them in His intended Dispatch.

Request for
prompt
submission
of statements.

I have, &c.,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

[2] *Mr. G. Blaxland to Secretary Campbell.*

Sir,

Sydney, 28th Octr, 1812.

Agreeably to His Excellency's directions, I have enclosed a document from my Brother, stating the Sum of Money he has

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received on my account and brought into the present partnership concern, which amounts to the Sum of Fourteen Hundred and eight pounds.

G. Blaxland's
expenditure
in the colony.

When I first came into the Colony, I paid to Government in one Bill, I think, the Sum of One Thousand and Fifty Pounds for Cattle, and expended in the purchase of Horses and Mares of Mr. Fleming, Mr. Sherrard, and Mr. Hobby, the Sum of Six Hundred and Eighty Seven Pounds, Ten Shillings, and the rest of my Capital, which I estimated about the same Sum that is Fifteen Hundred Pounds, I expended in paying an excessive high Price for the Provisions of myself and family during the Voyage, in repairing and fencing a Farm belonging to Captn. Waterhouse, when I first landed, in getting into Cultivation during the great Scarcity a cleared Farm I hired belonging to Mr. Balmain's children, in clearing a large piece of land and putting up Yards and house over Lane Cove, which Grant is since cancelled, and in getting into cultivation the Brush Farm, before I entered into the present Partnership. Since which my Brother's and my property has been Blended in the proportion of two parts to him and one to myself, by which means as His Excellency has admitted him to be worth Six Thousand Pounds, by the same rule I am worth Three; and when his Statement of Stock was made out, mine was deducted in the same proportion, which statement, referring to my Brother's documents, I hope will be sufficient, as I did not keep a correct account before the Partnership began.

Sir, I have, &c.,

G. BLAXLAND.

Share in
partnership
with
J. Blaxland.

[Sub-enclosure.]

Mr. J. Blaxland to Mr. G. Blaxland.

Dear Brother,

Sydney, 28th Octr., 1812.

In reply to your Note of yesterday, I inform you for the information of His Excellency the Governor that I received on your Account, when last in England, the Sum of One Thousand, Four Hundred and four Pounds, which Sum has been expended in the concerns in this Colony.

Yours truly,

J. BLAXLAND.

[3] *Secretary Campbell to Mr. G. Blaxland.*

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Sydney, 29th Octr., 1812.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of yesterday's date in reply to one I had addressed to you on the Subject of your Claims on this Government bearing Date, the 26th Instant.

Having submitted your answer to His Excellency the Governor, I have it now in Command to inform you that there is no

Money received
by J. Blaxland
for his brother.

Letter
acknowledged.

part of that letter satisfactory to any of the points dwelt on in mine of the 26th Inst., nor in any way admissible even as matter of explanation, much less is it to be considered as evidence to the point at issue.

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I called upon you to furnish a full and correct Statement of the various property brought by you originally into this Country, and also of that under its various denominations of which you may be at this present time possessed, and to furnish such accounts, vouchers and Documents as the importance and necessity of the Case alike demanded for the guidance of His Excellency in the measures he shall adopt thereon.

Accounts and
vouchers
required.

Instead, Sir, of rendering a direct compliance with this Instruction, you transmit a loose and totally unsubstantiated description of expenditure, and wind up the whole by inferring from the circumstance of your Brother having stated himself as being worth £6,000, that of course you must be worth £3,000, a mode of reasoning which is not on the present occasion at all admissible. Neither, Sir, is your Property to be in any way inferred from that of your brother, the nature of your connexion with him being totally foreign to the enquiry now on hand.

Statements
submitted
unsatisfactory.

The Certificate of Mr. J. Blaxland, with every deference to him and you, must be also considered as nugatory, unless the money itself or the property wherein it is vested, shall be clearly and distinctly pointed out.

Certificate of
J. Blaxland
of no value.

It is required of you to shew by clear Documents, such as in a Court of Justice would be deemed Satisfactory, that you brought to this Country £3,000 Sterling, and that you have expended it in Agricultural and farming pursuits, agreeably to the tenor of Your Engagement with His Majesty's Ministers, and that this Sum continued to be so invested, or in failure thereof you are called upon to shew what property you are actually and *bona fide* possessed of at this time in New South Wales, and in what that property consists. In making this Estimate, which you are again called upon to support by regular Vouchers and Documents, you will be pleased to exempt the Cattle which you received from Government on former occasions, and for which you were bound to pay in kind.

Explicit
statements to
be submitted.

I have again to repeat that His Excellency is extremely desirous to bring these affairs to a conclusion, and therefore expects that you will furnish the necessary details, as repeated in the foregoing paragraph, with all possible expedition.

I have, &c.,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

Gregory Blaxland, Esq.,
Counting House, Cockle Bay, Sydney.

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[4] *Mr. G. Blaxland to Secretary Campbell.*

Sir, Brush Farm, 2nd Novr., 1812.

Flattering myself that I could perceive in your Letter, of the 26th Octr., an intention on the part of His Excellency the Governor, which bordered on an inclination to serve me and my family, and as it expressed so forcibly His Excellency's wish that I should not delay in finishing it, as the first letter passed me on the road, I requested the rest of my Correspondence might be left at my Counting-house at Sydney that no further unnecessary delay might be occasioned. Since which I have to acknowledge your letter of the 29th of October, which appears so urgent and so much to vary from the tenor of the Letter of the 26th Inst.,* that I considered it necessary to come down to Sydney with all possible dispatch to meet His Excellency's wishes, but which I am prevented doing this Morning having hurt my leg. Before I can proceed further, I must beg an explanation of that part of your Letter, wherein you state I am to exempt the Cattle I have received from Government, for which I am to pay in kind, as they have been already paid for in Money, and I have further to entreat that my Letter of the 28th of October may be received by His Excellency in part as explanation in the Business.

I have, &c.,

G. BLAXLAND.

[5] *Secretary Campbell to Mr. G. Blaxland.*

Sir, Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7th Novr., 1812.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 2nd Inst., on the Subject of your Claims on this Government.

This letter contains no one circumstance in elucidation of the points which you were called upon for by my letters of the 26th and 29th of the last month, and refers to your former letter of the 28th Ult. requesting that it should be considered as evidence of your possessing the Property, which you stand pledged to the British Government to invest in Agricultural and farming Concerns in this Country.

Having, in my letter of the 29th Ult., told you that your property was in no manner ascertained by the vague matter of that Letter, and that it certainly could not be rested upon the inference that as your Brother has represented himself worth £6,000, that of course you must be worth £3,000, it now appears rather too much like trifling to re-urge the acceptance of that Letter, as evidence of the property brought by you into this Country.

Unsatisfactory
nature of
G. Blaxland's
letters.

G. Blaxland
considered to
be trifling.

I have now to repeat that His Excellency the Governor again calls upon you to furnish Him in due time for his transmission thereof to His Majesty's Ministers by the approaching opportunity of the Ship, *Isabella*, full and circumstantial Documents to prove the Property actually brought into this Country and vested in Agricultural and farming pursuits by you, and also of the property at this time possessed by you of whatever denomination, exclusive of the Cattle you had obtained from this Government.

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Full and circumstantial accounts to be submitted.

I am, &c.,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

[6] *Mr. G. Blaxland to Secretary Campbell.*

Sir,

Sydney, 11th Nov., 1812.

I have enclosed a Copy of an expenditure principally for labour and provisions for the Men, which I have taken from the only account I can find, which does not appear to have been kept very regular, and only during the time I lived at the Brush Farm before I entered into the present partnership, which leaves out entirely the Men's Expences for Nine Months preceding. Before my Brother went to England and I had the entire management of the present Business, I never kept a regular account, which is too often the case in the Farming Business, I believe in all parts of the World; I do not find any documents to make out a Statement of the different Goods I brought with me, most of which I sold or paid away to prevent their becoming a Dead Capital. Two of my principal accounts are deficient; one of which I have lost, the Account Current with my Attorney, who received the Money I sold the Lease of a Farm for before I left England, and the amount of the Stock and Implements as taken by valuation; the other I have not yet received, which is an account current with my Agent, who received the proceeds of the Crop the year I gave up the Farm. The two other Accounts enclosed, I only received by the last Ship, by which His Excellency will see that the Cattle paid for in Money for which reason I have not left them out, as it cannot be His Excellency's intention to compel me to make a Statement which will be incorrect and so highly injurious to myself and family. I have also enclosed a Statement of the Property I am possessed of in the Colony, taken from the Accounts as made up when my Brother made his Statement; as Harvest is now begun and the Stock increased, if made up at the present time it would be

Incomplete account of expenditure.

No regular accounts available.

Two accounts submitted.

Statement of property.

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higher, but I have not gone through it again, because it would have been impossible to have finished it before the Ship Sails.

I remain, &c.,

G. BLAXLAND.

[7] *Secretary Campbell to Mr. G. Blaxland.*

Sir, Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16th Novr., 1812.

Misdating
of letter.

On the 14th Inst. I was favoured with your Letter dated the 11th, but which from the circumstance of a conversation I had with you early on the 13th Inst., I presume should have been dated the 14th Inst.

Accounts
submitted
of no value.

Having minutely examined the several papers of Accounts transmitted by you therewith, I am sorry to be obliged to add that, so far from throwing any new light on the State of your Affairs in this Colony, they seem principally to have reference to transactions which took place in England previous to your embarking from thence. They are of course of no avail whatever on the present occasion, and as from your Letter of the 11th Inst. I may conclude that satisfactory documents cannot be furnished by you, I am directed to say that you will not be further called upon for such documents.

G. Blaxland
to make an
affidavit and
supply a
statement.

I transmit you a Copy of the Account and Affidavit made by your brother, Mr. John Blaxland, in the final arrangement of his claims under similar circumstances with yourself, both as to unintelligible Accounts and claims on this Government, and if you can perfect such a Document in your affairs, you will be pleased to transmit it in triplicate by an early hour to-morrow morning to enable His Excellency the Governor to make a report thereon to His Majesty's Ministers, otherwise His Excellency will feel it incumbent on him to represent to them the present unsatisfactory and nugatory statement which you have already sent in and learned his sentiments on. The Affidavit is required to be attested before the Judge Advocate, and it with the Statement required to accompany it will require to be dated and have your Signature, Circumstances which you have not attended to in the Papers already furnished. I am, &c.,

J. T. CAMPBELL, Secy.

Paper
returned.

P.S.—I return you a Paper received from you with your Letter of the 11th Inst. termed "Statement of Stock, etc." which perhaps may assist you in furnishing the account required to be attached to the proposed Deposition.

J.T.C., Secy.

Form of
affidavit.

2nd P.S.—Your Affidavit will of course from the difference of Capital, stipulated originally, have the Sum of "Three Thousand Pounds Sterling and upwards" inserted instead of £6,000.

J.T.C., Secy.

[8] *Mr. G. Blaxland to Secretary Campbell.*

1812.
17 Nov.

Sir,

Sydney, 17th Novr., 1812.

I have enclosed the three Papers attested by the Judge Advocate of the Colony, as directed by His Excellency, which I hope will prove satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

G. BLAXLAND.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

AFFIDAVIT OF GREGORY BLAXLAND.

New South Wales } GREGORY BLAXLAND, of Sydney in the Terri- Affidavit of
Sydney to Wit. } tory of New South Wales, Esquire, being Gregory
duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Al- Blaxland re
mighty God, maketh Oath and Saith that the Paper writing property.
hereunto annexed is a just, true, and perfect Account of the Property belonging to him, this Deponent, in the said Territory, and that the Articles mentioned and enumerated in the said account are the sole separate and exclusive property of him, this Deponent, and this Deponent further saith the words "Gregory Blaxland" subscribed to the said account are of the proper Handwriting of this Deponent, and this Deponent further saith that he this Deponent is now lawfully possessed of a disposeable property in the said Territory to the Amount of Three Thousand Pounds and upwards of lawful Money of Great Britain, which he this Deponent is able and willing to apply to the purposes of an Agreement heretofore entered into between His Majesty's Government and this Deponent.

GREGORY BLAXLAND.

Sworn at Sydney in the Territory Aforesaid, this 17th day of November in the year 1812 before

ELLIS BENT, J.-A.

A STATEMENT of Stock, Lands and other Property at this time in New South Wales belonging to Gregory Blaxland.			Statement of property belonging to Gregory Blaxland.
140 Head of Horned Cattle at £15 p. Head	.....	£2,100	0 0
795 Sheep	£1 10s. 0d. ditto	.....	1,192 10 0
17 Horses	£50 ditto	.....	850 0 0
44 Hogs	£1 10s. 0d. ditto	.....	66 0 0
4 Goats	15s. ditto	.....	3 0 0
Lands, Houses, Corn, Lands sown with Corn, and Implements of Husbandry etc. etc. by Ship Clarkson	.....	126	6 0
Household Furniture	.....	.....	.....
Part of Schooner	.....	.....	.....
			£6,217 16 0

Given under my Hand this 17th day of November, 1812.

GREGORY BLAXLAND.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

1812.
17 Nov.
Return of
animal food
lodged in
public stores by
J. and G.
Blaxland.

EXTRACT from the General Vouchers of the Quantity of Animal Food, Wheat etc. turned in by Messrs. Blaxland from the 23rd December, 1809, to 30th September, 1812.

		Animal Food.		Animal Food.			
		lbs.		lbs.			
1809.	Decr. 23d Messrs.	Blaxlands	1,909	1810.	Augt. 13 Mr. Gregory Blaxland	496	
1810.	Mar. 15	Mr. John	Do.	18	Do.	199	
	" 22	" "	Do.	28	Do.	196	
	" 24	" Gregory	Do.	3	Do.	302	
	" 27	" "	Do.	12	Do.	168	
	" 29	" "	Do.	15	Do.	114	
	" 31	" "	Do.	24	Do.	2,987	
Apl.	3	" "	Do.	25	Do.	523	
	" 5	" "	Do.	30	Do.	532	
	" 10	" "	Do.	31	Do.	1,117	
	" 12	" "	Do.	1811.			
	" 14	Mrs. J. Blaxland	109	Jan. 5	" "	Do.	257
	" 17	" "	Do.	Feb. 12	" "	Do.	232
	" 19	" "	Do.	" 14	" "	Do.	249
	" 21	" "	Do.	Mar. 2	" "	Do.	1,442
	" 24	Mr. John Blaxland	272	" 30	" "	Do.	6,214
	" 26	" "	Do.	Apl. 27	" "	Do.	1,949
May	1	" "	Do.	June 5	" "	Do.	2,439
	" 3	" "	Do.	July 6	" "	Do.	1,661
	" 5	Gregory	Do.	Augt. 17	" "	Do.	2,245
	" 8	" "	Do.	Sept. 16	" "	Do.	1,481
	" 10	" "	Do.	" 28	" "	Do.	362
	" 12	" "	Do.	" 30	" "	Do.	1,083
	" 15	" "	Do.	Novr. 18	" "	Do.	1,477
	" 19	" "	Do.	" 30	" "	Do.	1,312
	" 22	" "	Do.	Decr. 2	" "	Do.	445
	" 23	" "	Do.	" 28	" "	Do.	2,314
	" 26	" "	Do.	" "	" "	Do.	2,777
June	1	" "	Do.	1812.			
	" "	" "	Do.	Jan. 21	" "	Do.	414
	" "	" "	Do.	" 25	" "	Do.	431
	" 2	" "	Do.	" 27	" "	Do.	378
	" "	" "	Do.	Feb. 7	" "	Do.	1,035 at 9d.
	" 5	" "	Do.	" 8	" "	Do.	1,155
	" 9	" "	Do.	" 14	" "	Do.	332
	" 12	" "	Do.	Mar. 2	" "	Do.	666
	" 16	" "	Do.	" 7	" "	Do.	2,316
	" 19	" "	Do.	" 12	" "	Do.	3,063
	" 23	" "	Do.	" 16	" "	Do.	3,875
	" 29	" "	Do.	" 17	" "	Do.	842
July	7	" "	Do.	" 27	" "	Do.	6,592
	" 8	" "	Do.	Apl. 4	" "	Do.	797
	" 9	" "	Do.	" 6	" "	Do.	1,380
	" 20	" "	Do.	" 9	" "	Do.	1,036
	" 21	" "	Do.	" 13	" "	Do.	1,081
	" 30	" "	Do.	June 12	" "	Do.	525
Augt.	2	" "	Do.	" 13	" "	Do.	4,322 at 9d.
				July 28	" "	Do.	904
				Sept. 28	" "	Do.	5,154
				" 29	" "	Do.	518 at 8d.
	Total	6,576 lbs. @	Sd.			£219	4 0
		81,820 .. @	9d.			3,068	9 0
		88,396 lbs.				£3,287	9 0

WILLIAM BROUGHTON, A.C.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

1812.
17 Nov.

AN ESTIMATE of the Expense of victualling 120 Male Convicts, being the number of men assigned to Messrs. Gregory and John Blaxlands, conformable to an Order received from His Majesty's Secretary of State, and agreeable to certain propositions made by Messrs. Blaxlands, and acceded to by Lord Castlereagh: Viz.

Estimated expense of victualling convicts assigned to J. and G. Blaxland.

Proportion of Slop Clothing for One Man for 12 months. Viz.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 Blue Cloth Jacket	0	4	8½			
1 do. pair of Trowsers	0	4	7			
1 duck Pair of do.	0	3	10			
1 duck Frock	0	4	7			
2 Pair of Shoes @ 5/6	0	11	0			
2 Shirts @ 3/7	0	7	2			
2 Leather Caps @ 1/8½	0	3	5			
¼ lb. Sewing	0	1	3			
Amount at Prime Cost				2	0	6½
Fifty per Cent. advance to cover expence of Freight, Package, Lighterage, Duty, etc.				1	0	3¼
				<u>£3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9¾</u>

Proportion of Provisions for one Man 12 Months. Viz.

12 Bushels of Wheat @ 12/-	7	4	0			
365 lbs. Fresh Meat @ 9d.	13	13	9			
				<u>£20</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>9</u>
Amount of Provisions and Clothing for One Man, 12 Months				23	18	6¾
Amount of do. for One man for 6 Months ...				11	19	3¼
Amount of Provisions and Clothing for One man, 18 Months				35	17	10

Proportion of Bedding for 18 Months. Viz.

1 Rug	0	5	5			
1 Blanket	0	8	9			
1 Bed Tick	0	9	8			
				<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>
50 P. Ct. advance to cover expence of freight, etc.				0	11	11
				<u>1</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>
Total Expense for One Man for 18 Months				37	13	9

Total Expense for Provisions, Clothing and Bedding for 120 men, 18 Months, £4,521 10s. 0d.

WILLIAM BROUGHTON, Actg. Commy.

Sydney, New So. Wales, 6th November, 1812.

I certify this Statement to be true and correct.

L. MACQUARIE.

1812.
17 Nov.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

(Despatch marked "No. 6 of 1812," per ship *Isabella*; acknowledged by Earl Bathurst, 3rd February, 1814.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 17th November, 1812.

Despatches
acknowledged.

Since my last Public Despatch under Date 28th October, 1811, transmitted per ship *Friends*, Via Rio-de-Janeiro, I have been honored with Your Lordship's Several Despatches, Under dates 26th July, 1811, and 4th, 5th, and 19th May, 1812; and also the several other Letters, with their respective Enclosures and Accompanying Documents from Your Lordship or the Under Secretary of State, as Noted in the Margin.*

Want of
opportunity for
transmission
of despatches.

2. I regret that it has not been in my Power to Address Your Lordship sooner to acknowledge the Receipt of the Despatches and Letters Above adverted to, No direct Conveyance for England having Offered Since the Sailing of the Ship, *Friends*, and of Course I have been precluded from transmitting regular Despatches with a detailed Account of my Proceedings since that Period, Which renders it highly necessary that I should Now discharge that Duty to Your Lordship by embracing the present Opportunity per the private Ship, *Isabella*, Which proceeds direct to England in a few Days.

Means of
conveyance
for despatches.

3. The Circuitous Mode of transmitting My public Despatches by Way of India, or by South Sea Whalers, which Occasionally touch here for Repairs and Refreshments, is so distant and precarious, that I have not hitherto deemed it Safe or Advisable to trust my Despatches to such Conveyances; the Passages of Ships to India being Generally Very long, and the Whalers hardly ever going home direct from hence, but on the Contrary, remaining Generally Six or even Twelve Months on the Fishing Stations in the South Sea After they leave Port Jackson, before they prosecute their Voyage to England. But, as I Observe, Your Lordship expresses Some Surprise at Not receiving a regular Despatch† from Me by the *New Zealander*, Whaler (which Ship, however, did Not go home direct from hence) I shall in future transmit Despatches to Your Lordship by such Whalers as touch here for Refreshments, and are likely to prosecute their Voyages from their Fishing Stations to England, Within a reasonable time After leaving Port Jackson.

General
condition of
the colony.

4. It is with peculiar Pleasure and Satisfaction that I now report to Your Lordship for the Information of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the Colony I have the Honor to Govern is in a State of perfect Peace and Tranquillity at

* 15th & 17th Janry.; 21st Feby.; 14th March; 6th April; 2d, 14th, 20th and 28th May; 22d & 30th June; 29th August; 25th Sept.; 5th & 17th December, 1811; 10th, 12th, 13th, 18th, 21st, 26th and 31st March; 16th, 22nd, 23d, 25th & 28th April; 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 12th, 15th, 19th & 29th May, 1812.

† Note 163.

present, and has been so, ever Since my taking Charge of it. The subordinate Settlements of Norfolk Island, and of Hobart Town, and Port Dalrymple in Van Diemen's Land, Were in the same happy State of Peace and Tranquillity at the date of the latest Advices received from the Commandants of those respective Places. It also Affords Me heart-felt Satisfaction to be enabled to report to Your Lordship that this Colony has never Yet been in such a flourishing Condition as it is at present; and that the Great Improvement it has Undergone within the last two Years and ten Months far exceeds My own Most Sanguine Hopes and Expectations, as well as those of the Oldest and Most respectable Inhabitants. The Colonists take greater pleasure than heretofore in honest Industry and Labor, in Cultivating their Lands in a Very Superior Manner, and are becoming daily more regular in their Conduct, More temperate in their Habits, and infinitely More Moral and religious than they Were on my Arrival in the Country.

1812.
17 Nov.
Reports from
subordinate
settlements.

Flourishing
condition of
the colony.

5. This Country has had the good fortune, through the Blessing of Providence, to escape for three Years past from the Usual frequent Calamitous and destructive Floods and Inundations of the River Hawkesbury. This Interval from Floods has been productive of the most happy Effects, in restoring the Unfortunate Sufferers, Who had by former Inundations lost their all, to a Now Comparative state of Affluence and Comfort; the Quantity of Wheat and other Grains produced last Harvest Was greater than Was ever known before, and has filled the Colony with More than Ample Supplies for the Subsistence of All its Inhabitants; the Settlers having Now, After Supplying His Majesty's Stores with What Was required, large Quantities on hand, which they Cannot dispose of; there is at present, I am happy to inform Your Lordship, every flattering Appearance that Can be Wished for of A Most abundant Harvest this Year, and in All human Probability it will be fully equal to the last.

Freedom
from floods.

Abundance
of grain.

Prospects of
the harvest.

6. Deeming it essentially Necessary to make Myself thoroughly Well acquainted with every Inhabited part of the Territory, and with the Resources which the Subordinate Settlements are Capable of producing for their Own Support, I determined on Making a Tour of Inspection, immediately After the date of my last Despatch, to the Settlements on Van Diemen's Land, A distance of Nearly Seven Hundred Miles by Sea from Port Jackson. In pursuance of this Resolution I Embarked and Set out from Sydney on board The Colonial Brig, Lady Nelson, on the 4th of November, 1811, being Accompanied by the Acting Surveyor General and my own Family, and entrusting the Carry- ing on of the Public Duties at Head Quarters during My

Macquarie's
tour of
inspection to
Tasmania,
Newcastle, and
Port Stephens.

1812.
17 Nov.

Macquarie's
tour of
inspection to
Tasmania,
Newcastle, and
Port Stephens.

Absence from it to Lieutenant Governor O'Connell. After a Most interesting Tour of two Months, in which time I visited and explored Jarvis's Bay, All the Settlements on Van Diemen's Land, Bass's Straits (which Separate that Island from the Continent of New Holland), Newcastle in Hunter's River, and Port Stephens to the Northward of that Settlement, I returned again to, and Landed at Sydney on the 6th of January last; the Result of this Tour Will not be unacceptable to Your Lordship, and I therefore take the Liberty of transmitting herewith for Your Lordship's Information, A Summary of the Remarks and Observations which I Was led to Make during My Progress thro' the different places I visited, Which Summary I issued under the Head of "Government & General Orders" on the 11th of January, 1812, soon after My Return to Sydney.

Character
of soil in
Tasmania.

Prospects of the
settlement at
Port Dalrymple.

Disadvantages
of the town of
Launceston.

Difficulties of
navigating the
river Tamar.

7. The Soil, in general, throughout Van Diemen's Land is of the Very best Quality, and Very far Superior to that on the Continent of New South Wales. That of Port Dalrymple is particularly Good, both for the purposes of Agriculture and Grazing; and When that part of the Country becomes Inhabited by industrious Settlers, the Soil is Capable of producing immense Quantities of Grain, and the finest Cattle in the World. At present, the Country is Very thinly Inhabited and labours under Many Disadvantages. The Situation of the Chief Settlement, or Town at Port Dalrymple, Was Most injudiciously Chosen, the Town of Launceston* being Situated in a low Marshy Flat, Surrounded by high Hills, and wholly destitute of fresh Water, which the Inhabitants have to bring from a Considerable Distance in Boats from One of the fresh Water Rivers in the Neighbourhood, Which is attended with great Trouble and Inconvenience, Expence and Loss of Time, and of which the Inhabitants Complain Most bitterly. But what is Still a greater Loss and Disadvantage to them is the extreme Difficulty and Danger of the Navigation of the River Tamer, at the Head of Which stands the Town of Launceston, and Which is forty Miles distant from the Sea of Bass's Straits. The Intricacy and Danger of the Navigation of this River Consequently prevent Merchant and Trading Vessels, with Some Very few Exceptions, from Attempting it to supply the Inhabitants with such Articles of Merchandize and Necessary Comforts as their Wants require, and which they Complain of as a Severe Privation. The Want also of a Good Port or Harbour in Bass's Straits for Ships and Vessels to touch at for Repairs or Refreshments, on passing through or Navigating those Straits, is Most severely felt. I therefore deemed it My Duty to explore the Whole of the River Tamer, in order to find out a better and more Commodious

* Note 164.

Situation for a Town Nearer the Straits, and After four Days Search I could find none that Combined so Many Advantages as a Place hitherto Called Outer Cove, and which I have Named *York Cove*. This Cove is Small, but a Secure Harbour for a few Vessels and has Plenty of Safe, Good Anchorage for the largest Ships, Close in the Neighbourhood of it, possessing the Great Advantage of being in the immediate Vicinity of Bass's Straits, and at the Entrance of the River Tamer; this Place is sufficiently Supplied with fresh Water, beautiful to look at, and admirably well situated for Trade. From the Description I have given of *York Cove*, I trust Your Lordship will Approve of, and Authorize Me to remove the Chief Settlement* of Port Dalrymple thither, without farther Delay, the Inhabitants themselves being Most anxious to do so. The few public Buildings at Launceston are of No real Value being in a Most ruinous decayed State at present, so that the Expence of removing the Chief Settlement from thence to *York Cove* would not be Considerable to the Crown, Barracks, and an Hospital for a Company of Soldiers, and a few Houses for the Civil and Military Officers, together with a public Store House and Granary, and a few Huts for Convicts being All the Public Buildings that would be required at this New Establishment. I marked out the Ground eventually for a Town, Which I named *George Town*,* in Honor of His Majesty, on a most beautiful Neck, or Peninsula of Land, from Whence there is an extensive fine View of Bass's Straits, and of the Heads forming them. I beg leave Strongly to recommend that I may be permitted to establish the New Settlement at this Place, as I conceive the Measure will be attended with incalculable Advantages to the Inhabitants of Port Dalrymple in particular, and the Public in General, trading in these Seas. Before I quit this Subject, it is proper I should Inform Your Lordship that the late Colonel Paterson, when sent from hence by Governor King to establish a Settlement at Port Dalrymple, first chose *York* (or *Outer*) Cove as the Most eligible Situation, and Actually took up his Position there for a few Weeks; but from a groundless Fear, during the Very dry Season of his Arrival there, of Not having a Sufficiency of fresh Water, he removed from it in a great Hurry to a Much Worse Place, Which he named *York Town*, and subsequently to Launceston, Where he finally established himself. I took particular Pains, being Accompanied by the Acting Surveyor General, to ascertain the fact, Whether there Was a Sufficiency of fresh Water to be procured at *York Cove*, and the Result of my Researches and Examinations proved highly Satisfactory, there being Abundance of fresh Water to be found there for every purpose.

1812.
17 Nov.

Proposed
removal of
chief settlement
to *York Cove*.

Public buildings
required at
York Cove.

Town to be
called
George Town.

Paterson's
settlement at
York Cove.

Water supply
at *York Cove*.

* Note 165.

1812.
17 Nov.

Overland
journey from
Hobart to
Launceston.

8. In travelling Over-land across from the Derwent to Port Dalrymple, a distance of about One Hundred and twenty four Miles, I passed through Very fine, extensive Tracks of Land, Well-Watered, and extremely well Calculated for both Grazing and Agriculture. The Numerous Natives in this Tract of Country are however Sometimes hostile, so as to render it dangerous for single Persons to travel without an Escort; it therefore Occurred to Me that it Would be highly Necessary and adviseable, for the Security of Travellers, as well as for the purpose of facilitating the Quick Conveyance of Dispatches from the Derwent to Port Dalrymple, to establish three or four intermediate small Military Parties or Posts between the two Settlements, which would Keep the Communication Open and Secure at all Seasons. I now therefore beg leave to Submit the Propriety of this Measure to Your Lordship's Consideration, and hope to be honored with Your Approbation and Sanction for Carrying it into Effect.

Proposed
military posts
on overland
route.

Necessity for
establishing
civil and
criminal courts
in Tasmania.

9. Whilst on the Subject of Van Diemen's Land, the nearest part of which Island (as I have already Mentioned) is about Seven Hundred Miles by Sea from Port Jackson, I cannot avoid again reminding Your Lordship of the Very great Hardship, Inconveniency, Expence and Loss of Time, the Inhabitants of that Country are exposed to in being under the necessity in Coming such a Distance to Attend the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature at *Sydney*. The people Complain of it as a Very great Grievance, and I doubt not Your Lordship will agree with me in admitting that they have great Reason to do so. I therefore take the Liberty to recall Your Lordship's Attention to the 35th Paragraph of My Despatch of date 18th October, 1811, in which I have Written fully on this Subject, and I trust Your Lordship will see the Necessity of losing no time in Obtaining and Sending Out a Separate Patent for Van Diemen's Land, Authorizing the Holding of Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction at the Principal Settlement of Hobart Town for the Whole Island. In the Event of Your Lordship Approving of this Measure, and ordering it to be Carried into Effect, it will be indispensably Necessary, Along with the Patent, to send out a Gentleman, who has been regularly bred up to the Law, to Officiate as Judge Advocate of Van Diemen's Land; the Person now holding that situation at Hobart Town being totally disqualified for, and incapable of discharging the Duties of it. The Name of this Person is *Bate*,* and I am sorry to say he is totally unworthy of holding any longer the Situation of Deputy Judge Advocate any Where, being much addicted to Drunkenness and low Company, totally Ignorant of Law, and a Very

Judge-advocate
required.

Character
of deputy
judge-advocate
Bate.

* Note 26.

troublesome, ill-tempered Man. The Commandant at Hobart Town derives No Assistance from him at all, and I should have thought it my Duty to have suspended him long ago from receiving Pay and Rations, were it not for the Circumstance of the poor unfortunate Man having a Wife and Family to Maintain. I beg leave however to submit to Your Lordship that Mr. Bate should be recalled by Your own Authority, and superseded from Home, by sending out some respectable Person to replace him.

1812.
17 Nov.

Recall of Bate
proposed.

10. I did myself the Honor some time ago to report to Your Lordship the Death of Mr. George P. Harris, Deputy Surveyor of Lands at the Derwent, which Event took place on the 16th of October, 1810, and the Situation of Deputy Surveyor of Lands has remained ever since Vacant 'till very lately, When I appointed Mr. George William Evans to act as Deputy Surveyor of Lands at that Settlement 'till the pleasure of His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, and Your Lordship shall be known; and I have now to request the Confirmation of this Appointment. I am sorry to find I omitted in my former Despatches to report to Your Lordship that having on My Arrival here found Mr. George Wm. Evans acting as Deputy Surveyor of Lands, and being Strongly recommended to Me by Colonel Paterson, I Continued him in the Same Office on finding that his Services were essentially Useful, and that the Surveying Duties Could Not effectually be Carried on, and executed in so Very extensive a Colony as this is, without a Deputy to Assist the Acting Surveyor General, and Mr. Evans's Services have been Very Useful in this Line. I do therefore hope that this Explanation will form a Sufficient Ground for Your Lordship's Sanctioning the Payment of Mr. Evans' Salary as Acting Deputy Surveyor of the Colony for the time past.

Death of
G. P. Harris.

Appointment of
G. W. Evans as
dep.-surveyor.

Salary of Evans.

11. Some few days previous to My Arrival at the Derwent in November last, Mr. William P'Anson, the Surgeon of that Settlement, died After a Short Illness; and I have Appointed Senior Assistant Matthew Bowden to Act as Surgeon in Room of Mr. P'Anson, deceased, Until the Pleasure of His Royal Highness shall be known; and I have Accordingly to Solicit the Confirmation of this Appointment.

Death of
surgeon P'Anson
and
appointment
of a successor.

12. I have also to report to Your Lordship the Death of Mr. John Jubal Sutton, Whom I had long since appointed to act as Deputy Commissary at the Settlement of Port Dalrymple, and which took place on the 14th of February last. In Room of Mr. Sutton, I have appointed Mr. George Williams to act as Deputy Commissary at Port Dalrymple on the Usual Salary, Until His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Pleasure shall be

Death of
Sutton.

Appointment of
Williams as
deputy
commissary.

1812.
17 Nov.

known. Mr. Williams Came out from England some time Since with some strong Recommendations, and I believe him to be a very deserving Young Man; I therefore solicit the Confirmation of his Appointment. Mr. Williams left his Wife in England, and being Most anxious that she should Come out to join him in this Country, has made lately an Application to Me to solicit Your Lordship to be kindly pleased to grant Mrs. Williams an order for a free Passage from England to this Country in One of the Convict Ships. I have accordingly to request Your Lordship will be pleased to give the Necessary Orders to this Effect, On Mrs. Williams making an Application for a Passage; the Address of Mrs. S. Williams is at Messrs. Davis and Morris's, Long-Lane, Borough, London.

Proposed free
passage for
Mrs. Williams.

Officials
required at
settlements of
Hobart and
Port Dalrymple.

13. On my Visit to Van Diemen's Land, I had an Opportunity of Ascertaining what Officers were really Necessary at the two Settlements of Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple, to be Continued or discontinued. At each of them I Conceived One Surgeon and One Assistant Surgeon quite Sufficient. At each, a Naval Officer, and Superintendant of Government Stock are essentially Necessary; and at Hobart Town, where some public Works are always going forward, and some now in Progress, it is equally necessary to have an Inspector of Public Works; the late Lieutenant Governor Collins had always an Officer of the latter Description, besides a Naval Officer, and Superintendant of Government Stock; and I have deemed it adviseable to authorize the succeeding Commandants to Continue the same Descriptions of Officers, both at the Derwent and at Port Dalrymple. At the former Settlement, I have Appointed *Lieutenant Gunning of the 73d Regiment to Act as Inspector of Public Works*, and Lieutenant Campbell to act as Naval Officer, each receiving a Salary of five Shillings per Diem from the Colonial Revenue. At Port Dalrymple I have Appointed Lieutenant Rose to act as Superintendant of Government Stock and Lieutenant Lyttelton to Act as Naval Officer, Allowing each a Salary of five Shillings per diem, to be also paid from the Colonial Revenue. These Appointments I conceive to be indispensably necessary for Conducting the Public Duties at the two Settlements of the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, and I therefore Indulge a Hope they will meet with Your Lordship's Sanction, and the Approval of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. I have taken upon Myself to abolish the Office of the Deputy Judge Advocate at Port Dalrymple as an Useless Expence to the Crown, from the 30th of June last, an Officer of that Description not being required. I have also Abolished the Office of Deputy Surveyor of Lands at that Settlement from the same Period, and for the

Appointment
of officers
at Hobart
and at
Port Dalrymple.

Offices abolished
at Port
Dalrymple.

same Reasons as above Assigned respecting the Deputy Judge Advocate, Conceiving that one Deputy Surveyor can now, as the two Settlements are blended, execute All the necessary Duties at both places. Mr. Humphrey, the Mineralogist, who has for some Years past resided at the Derwent, having been Called Upon by Me to Make Me a Monthly Report of his Discoveries, Researches and Remarks in that Branch of Science, he stated to me his Inability, from Continued ill-Health, to Carry on any longer the Duties of his Situation, expressing his Wish to resign it, provided he was permitted to become a Settler at the Derwent to both of which Requests I agreed; he has accordingly sent in his Resignation as Mineralogist, which I have accepted, restricting him from drawing any more Pay After the 30th of June last. Herewith I enclose Your Lordship a Copy of Mr. Humphrey's Letter of Resignation addressed to Me. As, however, an Officer of this Description, who has real Scientific Knowledge as a Mineralogist, Might be very Useful, and Make Very important Discoveries in Various parts of this Widely extended Colony, I respectfully submit to Your Lordship's Consideration, that a Gentleman of this Description, who enjoys good bodily Health and a robust Constitution, should be sent out to the Colony as Soon as possible. Mr. Humphrey, being Naturally an indolent Man, and of a Weakly and Sickly Constitution has never made any Discoveries in this Country that are Worthy of Notice.

14. When at the Derwent, I had the Opportunity of Witnessing the Additional Duties of late Imposed on the Reverend-Mr. Knopwood, the Chaplain of that Settlement, in Consequence of his having to go a Considerable Distance from Hobart Town occasionally to preach, and perform his Various other Clerical Duties. He has also been obliged to travel across, over-land from the Derwent to Port Dalrymple, to perform occasionally clerical Duties at the latter Settlement, Which exposes him to Considerable additional Expences, as well as a good deal of bodily Fatigue. Mr. Knopwood has lately transmitted to me a Letter, Stating these Circumstances, A Copy of which I now do myself the Honor to enclose herewith, recommending the Application of Mr. Knopwood for an Increase of Salary to Your Lordship's Most indulgent and favorable Consideration, his present Salary being Much too Small to support himself in a decent and respectable manner as a Clergyman.

15. Captain Murray of the 73rd Regiment, Whom I had appointed Commandant of the Derwent soon after the Decease of the late Lieutenant Governor Collins, having made some very Injudicious Purchases for Government from Ships touching at

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Report called
for from
mineralogist.

Resignation of
A. W. H.
Humphrey.

Advantages of
appointment of
mineralogist.

Duties of
chaplain in
Tasmania.

Proposed
increase of
salary to
Knopwood.

Purchases made
by Murray.

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Murray
superseded
by Geils in
command at
Hobart.

Convicts and
stores sent to
Hobart.

Settlement at
Port Dalrymple
made dependent
on that of
Hobart.

Salary of
commandant at
Port Dalrymple.

Ritchie
appointed
commandant.

The Lady
Nelson sent to
Port Dalrymple.

that Settlement, and having in some other Respects evinced an Incapacity for that Command, I deemed it adviseable to Superseede him soon after my Return from Van Diemen's Land. I accordingly appointed Major Andrew Geils of the 73d Regiment to be Commandant of the Settlement of the Derwent on the 31st of January last, and that Officer set out from hence on board The Ship, Ruby, to assume his Command on the 11th of February arriving at Hobart Town on the 19th of the same Month. By the Ruby I sent Eighty Male Convicts for the Norfolk Island Settlers and likewise a Considerable Supply of Provisions, Stores and Slop Clothing for the Use of the Settlement at Hobart Town, and which were at that time very much Wanted. Major Geils has Since the Period adverted to Continued in the Command of the Derwent, and I have every Reason to be perfectly satisfied with his Conduct, and with his Manner of Carrying on the Several Public Duties at that Settlement.

16. In Consequence of the Instructions Conveyed to me in Your Lordship's Despatch, Under date the 26th of July, 1811, I issued a General Order on the 25th of May, 1812, Announcing that the two Settlements of the Derwent and Port Dalrymple Were to be United Under the General Control of the Lieutenant Governor, or Commandant of the former, and placing Port Dalrymple as a Dependency on the Settlement of the Derwent from the 30th of June last, from which Period I directed the former Salary of £450 per Annum, allowed to the Commandant of Port Dalrymple, to Cease, and from that Period that the Officer Commanding there should only draw ten Shillings per diem in Addition to his Regimental Pay. As I did not deem it regular that two Field Officers should be absent from the Head Quarters of the Regiment on detached Duties of this Nature, I recalled Major Gordon from Port Dalrymple, directing him to join his Regiment forthwith, and to deliver over the Command of that Settlement to Captain John Ritchie, of the 73d Regiment, Whom I sent thither to relieve him. I do myself the Honor to transmit for Your Lordship's Information a Copy of the General Order I issued on the Occasion of Incorporating those two Settlements. The Colonial Brig, Lady Nelson, sailed from hence for Port Dalrymple on the 4th of September last, having Captain Ritchie, Mr. Meehan, Acting Surveyor General, and Mr. Evans, Deputy Surveyor of Lands, together with some few Male and Female Convicts, Provisions, Stores and Slop Clothing on board for the Use of that Settlement. I have received Accounts of the safe Arrival of the Brig, Lady Nelson, at Port Dalrymple some time since; but Major Gordon is not yet returned from thence, Which I apprehend is owing to Con-

trary Winds. I promised Major Geils (who has a Wife and large Family) that at whatever time he was Superseded by the Arrival from England of a regularly-Appointed Lieutenant Governor for Van Diemen's Land, he should be removed from the Derwent to the Command of Port Dalrymple, Which he prefers to returning to the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Sydney. I also promised him that the Usual Salary of £450 per Annum should be continued to be drawn and received by him up to the Day of his being relieved or Superseded by the Arrival of the intended Lieutenant Governor at Hobart Town to take upon himself the Command of the United Settlements; and I trust Your Lordship Will Sanction and Approve of these several Arrangements and Appointments I have already Made and intend Making in Van Diemen's Land.

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17 Nov.

Arrangement
made with
major Geils.

17. Whilst performing my Tour in Van Diemen's Land and inspecting the several Farms at the two Settlements of the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, I received almost daily Complaints from the Settlers of one another, on account of Disputes respecting the Boundaries of their several Farms; these Disputes had been Carried to great Lengths, and had been the Source of a great deal of bitter Animosity and Litigation between the Parties; the late Deputy Surveyor (Mr. Harris) at Hobart Town was a very Indolent and dissipated Man, and besides knew very little of his Duty as a Surveyor. Mr. Mills, who 'till lately acted as Deputy Surveyor at Port Dalrymple, was still more ignorant of his Duty as a Surveyor of Lands. The Natural Consequence, resulting from the Incapacity of these two Officers, was incorrect Measurements and Delineations of Farms, Which afterwards occasioned All these Disputes between the Settlers. In Order at once to remedy these Abuses and Mistakes Committed by the two Surveyors, and to settle and adjust finally the real and proper Boundaries of the several Farms, I deemed it expedient to send down Mr. Meehan, the acting Surveyor General, Accompanied by Mr. Evans the acting Deputy Surveyor of Lands on board the Lady Nelson to Van Diemen's Land on the 4th of September last, for the purpose of re-Measuring the Whole of the Farms hitherto granted by former Governors, and Myself, at both the Settlements of the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, adjusting their respective Boundaries, and giving Me in New Delineations, so as to enable Me to make out and issue fresh Grants of the Several Farms to their respective present Owners. It will probably take Mr. Meehan, and his Deputy, about five or Six Months to perform this Duty, but I feel Confident he will execute it most Completely and accurately, as he understands his Duty as a Surveyor of Lands thoroughly, and is, besides, a Man of good Sense and Strict Honor and Integrity.

Disputes *re*
boundaries of
land grants.

Causes of
inaccuracies.

Land grants
in Tasmania to
be re-surveyed.

New grants
to be issued.

18. In conformity with Your Lordship's Instructions, Conveyed to Me in Your Lordship's Despatch of Date, 26th July, 1811, I made known to the Detachment of Royal Marines, for some time past stationed at Hobart Town, the orders I had received respecting them from Your Lordship and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and I have now the Honor to report to Your Lordship that out of forty two Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, now alive of this Detachment, twenty Eight married or Well-behaved Men have made their Election to remain in the Country and become Settlers; the remaining fourteen prefer returning to England. I have accordingly engaged a Passage for these last mentioned fourteen Marines and two Married Women belonging to them on the Private Ship, Isabella, now under despatch for England, referring the Commander of that Ship for Payment of the usual Allowance of Passage Money for these 14 Marines and two Women to the Commissioners of the Transport Board, to Whom I shall Write by this Opportunity on the Subject, Not being Myself acquainted With What is the fair and proper Allowance for the Passage home of Soldiers sent from this distant Country. I have laid in Six Months Provisions and Spirits, With the Usual Allowance of Water for the 14 Men and 2 Women, and sufficiently roomy and Comfortable Accommodation has been reserved for them on board The Isabella. I have also provided them with Hammocks and Bedding at the Expence of the Crown, these Men being Well entitled to every reasonable Indulgence from Government on Account of their long and faithful Services at the Derwent, Where they have Often experienced Many severe Privations, Without ever Uttering a Murmur or Complaint. I have ordered the Usual Indulgences, formerly granted to the Individuals of this Corps Who were allowed to remain and Settle in this Country, to be extended to the twenty-Eight Marines Who have made their Election to become Settlers at the Derwent, and Where I Have no Doubt they will set a good Example of Sobriety and Industry.

I am sorry to report to Your Lordship the Death of Lieutenant Breedon of the Royal Marines, which Event took place at Hobart Town on the 7th of July last. Lieutenant Breedon was a very promising Officer, a Young Man of Most Excellent Character, and Consequently much regretted. In Consequence of his Death I have placed the small Detachment of the Royal Marines going home in the Isabella under the Charge of Captain Durie of the 73rd Regiment, Who goes home in the same Ship, with Orders to deliver them over to the Division of Marines, Stationed at Whatever Port the Isabella may happen first to touch at on

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17 Nov.

Instructions
re marines at
Hobart.

Marines to
become settlers.

Marines to
return in the
ship Isabella.

Arrangements
for their voyage.

Indulgences
granted to
marine settlers.

Death of
Lieutenant
Breedon.

Marines in
charge of
captain Durie.

her Arrival in England. Captain Durie will receive charge of the Accounts and Pay Lists of the Marines now going home, and will have my Instructions to deliver them to the Pay Master General of the Royal Marines. I shall also Write myself to the Secretary of the Admiralty, transmitting him the Returns of the Marines, and a Memorial I have received from them for the purpose of being submitted to the favorable Consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

19. I am sorry to report to Your Lordship that I have not yet had it in my Power to Carry Your Lordship's Orders into Execution respecting the entire Evacuation of Norfolk Island, owing to My Not being able to procure Shipping here for that purpose on anything like What Could be Considered reasonable Terms, the Common Colonial Craft being much too small for the purpose. The Ships, Arriving from India and other places, demand Most Exorbitant Sums for going to perform this Service, the Coast and Navigation in the immediate Vicinity of Norfolk Island being reckoned extremely Intricate and dangerous at all Seasons of the Year. I entertained great Hopes that these Difficulties of Supplying proper Shipping here would 'ere now have been removed by the Arrival from England of the two Colonial Brigs I took the Liberty of requesting, in My Despatch of 1st May, 1810, might be sent out here as Soon as possible for the Service of the Colony. Finding however that they are not yet likely to Arrive here for two or three Months longer, it is My Intention to hire Shipping here at the lowest Rate I can possibly procure them for the purpose of Carrying Your Lordship's Orders into Effect in removing the Whole of the Inhabitants with their Effects from Norfolk Island, as soon as possible, and I am in hopes of being Able to Charter the Ship *Minstrel* (lately Arrived here from England with Female Convicts) for this Service on Moderate Conditions, the Commander of her having a few days ago expressed a Wish to be employed by Government. The Delay that has taken place, as Yet, in the Evacuation of Norfolk Island has not been productive of any Actual additional Expence to the Crown, that Settlement having been entirely supported by its own Resources for the last twelve Months, and the Civil and Military Establishment of it is so very trifling that it is hardly Worthy of Notice. I have long since Officially Apprized Lieutenant Crane, the Commandant of Norfolk Island, that that Settlement was (by orders from Home) to be immediately Evacuated, and that I intended to Carry these Orders into Execution as Soon as I Could procure proper Shipping for that purpose, at the same time Strictly prohibiting him from Erecting any New Buildings, or repairing Old Ones,

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17 Nov.

Accounts and
returns of
marines.

Reasons for
delay in
completing
evacuation of
Norfolk Island.

Expenditure at
Norfolk Island.

Instructions to
commandant at
Norfolk Island.

1812.
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Instructions to
commandant at
Norfolk Island.

Settlers
prepared for
removal from
Norfolk Island.

Settlers to be
removed to
Port Dalrymple.

Cattle, sheep,
and hogs at
Norfolk Island
to be killed
and salted.

Horses and asses
to be removed.

on Account of Government, or Incurring any other Expence Whatever that could possibly be Avoided, and to Caution the Inhabitants in like Manner to abstain from Making any more expensive Improvements either on their Lands or Houses. In my last Despatch to Lieutenant Crane, I apprized him of the Probability of the Evacuation taking place early in January next and to be prepared Accordingly for that Event. This gives the Settlers sufficient time to reap and gather in the Crops of Wheat, &c., now in the Ground, which will supply them for the ensuing Voyage to their respective Destinations. They are now, I understand from Lieutenant Crane, thoroughly reconciled to the Entire Evacuation, and to be removed to Van Diemen's Land in preference to Port Jackson. It is accordingly My Intention to remove the Whole of the Inhabitants now on Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple, the Soil of that Settlement being very far Superior to that of the Derwent, with the Additional Advantage of having Plenty of Government Cattle there to be given in lieu of those to be left by the Settlers on Norfolk Island and of Course to be received by Government. The Expence of removing the Whole of the Horned Cattle and Sheep now on Norfolk Island from thence would be very great, and far exceeding the real Value of the Cattle to either the Crown or the Settlers themselves. I have therefore determined to have All the Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Killed and Salted down on Account of Government. For this purpose it is My Intention to despatch the Colonial Brig, Lady Nelson, as soon as she returns from Port Dalrymple, to Norfolk Island with Casks and Salt for Curing and packing up the Salted Meat to be derived from the killing of the Cattle. I have no doubt of being able to Carry the Evacuation of Norfolk Island into Complete Effect in the Course of January Next; and in the Execution of this very important and expensive Duty, I shall not fail to pay the Most respectful Deference and Attentions to Your Lordship's Commands and Suggestions Contained in Your Lordship's Despatches under dates 26th July, 1811, and 5th May, 1812. There are a Considerable number of very good Horses and Asses now in Norfolk Island belonging to the Crown and Individuals, and the Whole of this Description of Stock must be removed, as they Will be Most Useful at the other Settlements, and as it would be a great pity to kill or destroy such valuable Animals.

20. I am now about to recommend a Measure to Your Lordship which I Consider as so Essential to the Interests and Prosperity of this Colony that I shall be much disappointed if it does Not Meet With Your Lordship's Approbation. What I mean

to propose is, that Permission may be granted by Government for Establishing a Distillery in this Country as soon as possible on an extensive Scale, in order to provide a Consumption for the Overplus Grain, Which at this time there is No Means of getting disposed of. If no Accident Occurs to the Crop now about to be reaped, the Quantity of Grain in the Colony Will so far exceed the Wants of the Inhabitants, that I am Not Without Fear the Farmers will be Apt to decline the Next Season from their present Industry, from finding the Produce of their Labour an Unsaleable Article. A Distillery Would at all times Afford a Consumption and Market for the Overplus Grain; it would by that Means induce the Farmers to Cultivate their Grounds on so Extensive a Plan, as to render the Danger of a Famine from Floods or other Accidents very little to be apprehended, and the Distillery Would return a Revenue so Considerable as to relieve the Mother Country of a very great part of the Expence of this Colony. Another Very great Advantage Would be the Detention by that means of the greatest part of the Money in the Colony. The Nature of the Inhabitants of this Country is such that Spirits Must be had. Spirits is the grand Article by Which a Certain Return is to be Made to the Merchant; by this Means the Greatest part of the real Property of the Country is drawn Out of it to pay for the Imports of Spirits from India, Rio-de-Janeiro, and the Cape of Good Hope. The many Advantages to be Obtained on this Account must be too obvious to require any farther Explanation from Me. I recommend that the Duties, levied on the Spirits to be Distilled here, should Amount to fully as Much as they do in England; that Government should have no Concern in the Distillery, excepting in the Collection of the Duties, and that the Licence for the Distillery should be Made out with the Special Condition that, at all times When a Scarcity was likely to be Apprehended, the Distillery should be immediately Stopped. In Order to guard still more Effectually against any unforeseen Calamity, it Occurs to Me that there Ought to be always a Certain Quantity of good Grain Kept in Reserve in the Hands of the Distillers, ready to meet the Exigencies of the Country When required, and that a Special Condition to that Effect should be Inserted in the Licence. It will be Necessary in Case Your Lordship should be pleased to Sanction this Measure that the Mode of Levying the Excise Duties in England Should be sent out to this Country, as I am perfectly uninformed on and unacquainted with the Subject. I should indeed be glad that the Matter should be entirely Arranged at Home, and Instructions Sent out to Me regarding every part of this important Undertaking. It will also be Necessary that Your

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17 Nov.

Proposal to
establish a
distillery.

Advantages of
a distillery.

Proposed duties
on spirits.

Conditions to
be inserted
in license
for distillery.

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Distillery to be owned by colonists.

Lordship should grant Permission to Merchants to Ship the Necessary Implements from England for the Use of the Distillery now proposed to be Established in this Country. I beg Leave also to recommend that the Distillery, in Case Allowed to be established, should be Conducted by Opulent and respectable Persons, already settled in the Colony: as Persons, Newly Arrived, have many Difficulties to Struggle with, and would find much opposition thrown in their Way by the Monied People here, Who Would Naturally Consider them as *Intruders*, running away with a profitable Branch of Business Which they might Consider themselves exclusively entitled to.

Progress of pastoral industry.

21. Your Lordship will perceive by the Accompanying Returns that the Increase of Sheep in the Colony, in this last Year, is no less than twenty thousand Head. The Wool, which has already been sent Home, is proved to be equal to the finest Spanish. I have therefore to request that Your Lordship will be so good as to send out Licences for the Exportation to England of Wool grown in this Colony, as often as Opportunities May Occur of sending it. The Wool Growers are labouring at present under great Inconvenience and Difficulty, as to the Security of exporting it Without regular Licences, on which Subject they have More than once requested of Me to Write to Your Lordship to solicit that Licences may be granted for this purpose.

Freedom of export for wool.

Results of former distribution of government live stock.

22. The Liberality of Government to the Settlers in the Colony has perhaps never been equalled in any Country. The Crown, being Almost Exclusively possessed of All the Black Cattle in the Country Originally, by liberal Donations to Settlers sent out from England and other Places, requiring only a Single Animal in Return for a Cow given two or three Years before, have so Impoverished and reduced their own Stock as to be under the Necessity of purchasing the Produce of this Stock, originally their own, for the Use of those Numerous Persons Victualled at the Expence of the Crown. In this Manner, the Principal Settlers in this Colony have made very large Fortunes without any Trouble to themselves, the laborious parts of Husbandry being entirely left to the poor Emancipated Convicts, or free Persons of Inferior Order, who, 'till My Command, were never Indulged with Donations of black Cattle from Government, with Very few Exceptions. In Order to raise the poor and lower Orders of the People from the State of Poverty and Depression in which I found them, as Also to render the Possession of Stock more general and thus to lower the Price of Animal Food, not only to the Crown, but likewise in the Public Market, Where it Still Sells for One Shilling per pound, I distributed a great

Distribution of live stock by Macquarie.

Proportion of the Government Stock I found in the possession of the Crown among the poor Settlers and Persons in the Service of Government; this, I have done so generally that I think it is now full time for Government to provide for supplying their own Wants, Which will do away the Most expensive Demand. We have to attain this, and in the Most Speedy Manner possible; I beg leave to propose to Your Lordship that an Attempt should be made towards taming the Wild Cattle, which I think may be done by Erecting Fences and Extensive Stock Yards in the Cow Pasture Plains, and by thus Enclosing them to bring them by Degrees to Submit to being Driven to Sydney for Slaughter. The tame Herds ought Also to be permitted to Increase to such an Amount as to Supply the Wants of Government, as the Ex- pence of Attending them is Very trifling in Comparison to the Advantage to be derived from them. I am Not prepared to State What Expen- ce may eventually attend the taming of the Wild Cattle, but it Must be Considerable at first, as it will require Many Hands to Form the Enclosures of the Magnitude required; if this Plan succeeds, of Which I think there Can be little Doubt, the Quantity of Beef Obtained thereby will save the Crown a great Sum of Money expended at present for that Article. The Tract of Country now Occupied by the Wild Cattle will be required in a few Years more for the purpose of Agriculture and Settling People on; as the Serviceable Land for Settlers on this side of the Nepean River is already becoming Scarce: So that independent of the Advantage to be derived from Slaughtering the Wild Cattle, it is now Necessary to Come to a Determination in what Manner they are to be disposed of.

23. The Contract, which I entered into with Messrs. Wentworth, Riley and Blaxcell, Was so advantageous to Government, that I Conceived it impossible but that it must have met with Your Lordship's fullest Approbation. From this Conviction. When the Proposal was Made to Me, I was happy to avail Myself of it without that Loss of time Which Must have Attended a Reference to Your Lordship on the Subject. The State of the present Hospital* (part of which was brought out from England, in Frame, by Governor Phillip) is such as not to admit of any possible Delay Which Can be Avoided in the Erection of a New One. All the Artificers Whose Services belong to Government were then and are Still Employed in Erecting Public Buildings which Were also immediately required. Thus it became absolutely Necessary to build a General Hospital by Contract, and I must Confess that When a Plan was proposed to Me for the Erection of one of the finest Public Buildings in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Not only free of Expen- ce to the

1812.
17 Nov.

Proposal to
reclaim the
wild cattle.

Expenditure
in taming the
wild cattle.

Macquarie's
reply to
criticism of
contract for
erecting
hospital.

* Note 166.

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Macquarie's
reply to
criticism of
contract for
erecting
hospital.

Crown, but in itself producing a Revenue of Six thousand Seven Hundred and fifty Pounds in three Years, being the Duty paid by the Contractors for the Quantities of Spirits they are entitled to purchase, I expected Nothing Short of Your Lordship's highest Commendations on the Subject. The Governors of this Territory have hitherto had the Privilege of Opening the Port to the free Importation of Spirits when they Conceived it good Policy so to do.

When I recommended that Measure to Your Lordship I had no Idea of the Restriction being taken off by the Government at Home. I expected Instructions from Your Lordship, Authorizing Me to open the Port here when I conceived it best so to do; but in the Event of the Restrictions being taken off at Home, the Clause to Which Your Lordship refers Was Inserted in the Contract Which binds the Contractors to purchase All the Spirits His Majesty's Government at Home Might Sanction the Importation of at a fair Price to be fixed by the Governor. It must Certainly have Appeared to Your Lordship that my Sentiments on this Head Were not Very decided, When after recommending *an open Trade*, I myself laid it under Restrictions for three Years; but Your Lordship will be pleased to recollect that one half of that Period Must have nearly expired before I Could expect an Answer from Your Lordship, besides Concluding that it would be left to me, if Permission was given, to Make Use of it as I saw best and Most Conducive to the Welfare of the Colony. But even admitting that my Sentiments Varied on this Subject, I shall always willingly Submit to that Imputation When the Good of the Service, in Which I am engaged, is promoted by a Deviation from a former Opinion. Since, however, this Contract, Which I did, and do still Conceive to be so highly Advantageous to the Crown, has Met with Your Lordship's Disapprobation, I shall Carefully avoid framing any New ones of any Importance without a previous Communication with You on the Subject.

All Officers, Whether Civil or Military, have hitherto been provided in this Colony with Quarters or Barracks by the Crown; the Salaries they received Would hardly pay for the Rents of their Houses here if hired by themselves, so that if they Were not provided with Quarters, which is I believe the Universal Custom in All His Majesty's Colonies, it will be necessary to raise the Salaries of all the Civil Servants of this Government. The Quarters of the Principal Surgeon and two Assistant Surgeons belonging to the General Hospital Were Consequently Erected Within the Wall Which Surrounds the Whole Establishment.

Reasons for
erecting
surgeons'
barracks.

The Extensive Practice these Medical Officers have to attend to on the part of Government, besides their private Practice and their own Comfort in so hot a Climate, requires that they should not only keep Horses but also Carriages for their More easy and quick Conveyance. It would have made so small a Difference in the Contract, Whether the Stables were Erected or Not, that if even it had not been Necessary for a Medical Officer to keep a Horse, I should not have thought of depriving them of the use of Stables, which they have Attached to their present Old Quarters, bad as they are. The Quarters and Stables, now Erecting for the Medical Officers, are exclusively Intended for their own Residence and Convenience, and not for that of any other Individual whatever.

1812.
17 Nov.

Reasons for erecting stables for surgeons.

When the Offer was made to Me by Messrs. Riley and Blaxcell for Erecting a General Hospital, Mr. Wentworth, the Principal Surgeon, had no Concern in it; but before the Contract was made out the two original Contractors requested of him to become one of the Number, Which he Agreed to; and, being An Opulent Man, I was Much pleased at his being Concerned in this important Undertaking, as it gave a much greater Security for the Contract's being Well executed; but independent of the advantages to be derived from Mr. Wentworth's possessing a Considerable Command of Money in Carrying through this Undertaking, I felt gratified in having the Additional Security of Mr. Wentworth's Exertions, added to those of the other two Gentlemen, being a Man on Whose Rectitude of Conduct and Zealous Attention to the due and faithful Execution of the Contract, I could safely rely. Mr. Wentworth is not only the Principal Surgeon, but is also a Magistrate and Superintendent of the Police of the Town of Sydney; His unremitting and Zealous Attention to these Several Duties have been highly Satisfactory to Me. Useful to the Public, and very Creditable and honorable to himself.

Reasons for participation of Wentworth in contract.

24. As it is Your Lordship's Wish to lessen the Expences of this Colony, I must beg Leave to recommend that the Number of Free Settlers sent out from England May be limited to as small a Number as possible. Every Settler, Who Obtains Permission to Come out to this Colony, Incurs a very Serious Expence to the Crown, Which Your Lordship will perceive from a Perusal of the Statement* I have transmitted respecting the Messrs. Blaxlands. Permission is also often given to Persons for a Passage to this Country, Who, tho' Unaccompanied by any orders from Your Lordship for Indulgences, arrive here in so destitute a State, with perhaps Very high Recommendations in their favor, that I am Necessitated to Extend the Assistance of

Restriction of immigration.

Expenditure on settlers.

* Note 167.

1812.
17 Nov.

Settlers sent to
the colony by
their relations.

Government towards them, for I cannot See His Majesty's Subjects Starve or Perish from Want of a House on the Shores of New Holland; to find them A Passage back to England would Cost Government a larger Sum than it does to Support them here for twelve or Eighteen Months. I find it is now becoming almost a Constant Practice for Persons, who Wish to get rid of some troublesome Connections, to Obtain Permission at the Secretary of State's Office for their being Allowed to Come out here. By this Means they relieve themselves, and throw the Weight of a Most troublesome and Useless Set of Persons on the Government of this Country.

Discontent
shown by
free settlers.

I must also inform Your Lordship that these Free Settlers in general, not excepting the Messrs. Blaxlands, Who are sent out from England, are by far the most discontented Persons in the Colony. They imagine that they have done His Majesty's Government so very great a favor by Coming to New South Wales, that No Expence on the part of the Crown Can repay the Obligation; and the many great Donations, they receive from the Crown, Meet With no other Return than Discontent and Ingratitude on their part.

Preference for
settlers from
emancipist and
expirée classes.

The best Description of Settlers for this Country are Emancipated Convicts, or Persons become free by Servitude, who have been Convicts. The Indulgences Extended to those Persons by Government, Who by good Conduct here deserve it, are Attended with the best Effects. The Grant of Land, which is bestowed *on One Gentleman Settler from England*, Would be Sufficient for Six Families of the former Description, who Cultivate the Ground in Gratitude and Thankfulness for the favors bestowed on them. Many impositions have been and are still practised by these Gentlemen Settlers, Who, after receiving All the favors and Indulgences they bring out Orders for from Home, in Many Instances set up as Merchants without ever Cultivating any part of, or Settling on the Lands bestowed on them by the Crown. Another Imposition, which was Common, was Obtaining large Grants of Land for the purpose of making Money by the immediate Sale of them, without ever Cultivating a Single Acre of these Lands; this very Shameful and disgraceful Practice I have put a Complete Stop to by the Clauses I have had Inserted in the Grants of Lands made by me; And this is One of the great Grievances Complained of by Doctor Townson, being much disappointed at not being Allowed to Sell Lands, which he has never Yet Cultivated one single acre of. Herewith I do myself the Honor to transmit Your Lordship a Schedule of the Clauses I have deemed it expedient to Insert in All Grants of Lands and Leases of Town Allotments for Erecting Buildings

Impositions
practised by
"gentlemen"
settlers.

Special clauses
inserted in
land grants.

on, and indulge a Confident Hope Your Lordship will Approve of my Conduct in this instance.

1812.
17 Nov.

25. I herewith transmit for Your Lordship's Information A List and Account of the Names of Settlers and Others, to Whom I have Ordered Horned Cattle and Sheep to be issued from the Government Herds, from the Period of my Assuming the Government of this Colony up to the present Time, for Payment, and on Credit for different Periods, according to their respective Claims for Indulgences from the Crown. The Cattle, thus issued, are Chiefly to be paid for either in Kind or in Grain, but principally by the latter Mode, which will furnish the King's Stores with a Considerable Quantity of that Article this Ensuing Harvest.

Distribution
of live stock
amongst
settlers.

26. I also do myself the Honor to transmit herewith for Your Lordship's Information, A List of Debts still due to Government, Chiefly Contracted during the Period that Mr. Robert Fitz acted as Commissary in this Colony, but which, owing to a Most unpardonable Neglect of Duty on the part of Commissary Palmer, the present acting Commissary has hitherto been Unable to Collect from the Individuals thus Indebted to the Crown. On Commissary Palmer's return to England in May, 1810, along with Governor Bligh, he asked and Obtained my Permission to Carry Home with him his Office Books in Order to Afford him a greater Facility in Adjusting and Settling his public Accounts with the Lords of the Treasury, and with the Audit Office at Home. This Permission however was granted by me to Mr. Palmer on the express Condition of his leaving with his Successor, Mr. Broughton, Correct Copies of All such Books and Papers as might be Necessary to enable the latter to Carry on the Duties of the Office, and to Collect the Debts due to the Crown. Mr. Palmer had my positive orders to this Effect, and Which he disobeyed, but which I did not know until some time After he had Sailed, and expecting that Mr. Palmer would have returned again to the Colony with his Books in a short time, I have hitherto deferred Making any Communication to Your Lordship on this Subject. I must now however request that Mr. Palmer may be immediately Called Upon to return the Office Books, I allowed him to Carry home with him, or at least that he may be Ordered to Send out hither Certified Copies of All Debts due to the Crown which stand debited to Individuals in his Books. In the Meantime I have Called Upon All those Persons, who Contracted Debts to the Crown during the Period of the Usurped Government, and Whilst Mr. Fitz acted as Commissary, to pay them forthwith to the present Acting Commissary in Money, Kind, or Grain, as may best suit their

Return of
debts due to
government.

Difficulties in
collecting
debts.

Commissariat
books removed
by Palmer.

Demand for
the payment
of debts.

1812.
17 Nov.

Conveniency; and I am in great Hopes I shall be able to recover Payment of Most of those Debts in the Course of the ensuing, Apparently abundant Harvest, which of Course Will Considerably reduce the Expences of the Colony for the Ensuing Year.

27. Your Lordship will herewith receive Copies of the Accounts Current of the Expences of this Colony in the Civil and Military Departments of General Expenditure, made up from the First of April 1810 to the thirtieth of September last inclusive, Wishing that Your Lordship should be enabled to See at one View What the aggregate Amount of the Expences of the Colony has been for the time, these Accounts being made up, Separately for the Years 1810, 1811, and 1812, and the Vouchers referred to in them in Support of the Several Charges have been transmitted with the Originals of the said Accounts to the Lords of the Treasury, to Whom a Reference Can be made respecting them, in Case Your Lordship should deem it Necessary. I most sincerely lament that I should have been Compelled by an imperious Necessity to give my Sanction to Drawing so largely on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the Payment of the Expences of this Colony, unavoidably Incurred, I am aware they far exceed the Expences of former Years; but in forming any Comparison between the Expences of My Administration and those of former Governors, great and liberal Allowances ought to be made, and I doubt not however Much displeased and Surprized your Lordship May have been on the first View of the Subject, You will, on perusing the Accounts, Statements and other Documents I have now the Honor to transmit You with this, and my Despatch, No. 1,* acquit me of having Wilfully Incurred on the part of the Crown any Considerable Expence that Could possibly have been Avoided under the peculiar Circumstances of My Administration during the first two Years of it.

28. Your Lordship may however rest assured that I am most anxious and desirous to lessen the Expences of this Colony to the Mother Country, and that I shall make every possible Saving and Retrenchment in every Branch of the public Expenditure. In prosecution of this Intention, I have lately reduced the Price of Butcher's Meat required for the King's Stores from nine pence to Eight pence per pound, and I hope Next Year to be able to reduce it to Seven pence per Pound. I intend reducing the price of Wheat this ensuing Harvest (having good Reason to think it will be a Most Abundant one) from ten (the present Price paid for it) to Eight Shillings per Bushel for such Quantities as may be required for the King's Stores. I had a Considerable time ago reduced the Price of Kangaroo Flesh from Eighteen pence to four pence per pound at the Settlements of

Accounts
current of civil
and military
expenditure.

Macquarie's
regret for
increased
expenditure.

Economy to
be practised.

Reduction
in price of
fresh meat;

in the price
of wheat;

and in the price
of kangaroo
flesh.

* Note 168.

the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, at both which Places great Impositions in this and in Many other Respects had been practised previous to My Assuming the Command of this Territory. The Reduction in price in these Articles Will Considerably lessen the public Expences. Hitherto the Whole of the Women and Children, Who Came out to this Country with the 73d Regiment, Consisting of about two Hundred and thirty Women and two Hundred and Seventy Children, have been Victualled at the Expence of the Crown, but nearly one half of those have lately been Struck off the Victualling Books in Consequence of recent orders, received by Me from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, to that Effect, The Number of Women Victualled being now limited to twelve per Company. I shall also be enabled in the Course of a few Months more to Strike off the Victualling Books a Number of Male Convicts assigned as Government Servants to New Settlers for Eighteen Months, which will Expire in March next. Thus every practicable Retrenchment shall be made in the Expenditure of the Public Money, that is possible, without Impeding or Obstructing the Public Service, or trenching on the Usual Indulgences hitherto granted to Settlers and other Individuals. Whilst addressing Your Lordship on the Score of Retrenchments, I beg to Submit for Your Lordship's Consideration and Decision the Abolition of Certain Allowances and Indulgences hitherto granted to Civil and Military Officers, namely Rations for the Civil Officers and their respective Families, and one Government Male Servant to each Civil Officer, Victualled and Clothed at the Public Expence, and the Civil Officers are, besides, Supplied with Fuel at the Expence of the Crown. All the Military Officers Are of Course from the regular Practice of the British Service Always provided with Fuel at the Expence of Government, but they have also hitherto been indulged in this Colony with One Government Man (as a Servant) Clothed and Victualled at the Public Expence; which last Practice does not, I believe, prevail in any other of His Majesty's Colonies. I therefore respectfully submit to Your Lordship that I may be Sanctioned with Your Authority for immediately Abolishing the Allowances of Rations, Fuel, and Government Servants hitherto Allowed to the Civil Officers, and the Discontinuance of Government Men Servants to the Military Officers. These Allowances and Indulgences Granted to Civil and Military Officers Amount Annually to a very large Sum of Money and form a Considerable Article in the public Expences of the Colony. The Article of Fire Wood alone is a very expensive One, employing a great Number of Government Men and Cattle that might otherwise Be Much More Usefully

1812.
17 Nov.

Victualling of
soldiers' wives
and families.

Convicts to be
struck off
victualling
lists.

Proposed
abolition of
allowances to
civil officers.

Proposal to
discontinue
servants allowed
to military
officers.

Value of these
allowances.

1812.
17 Nov.

Effects of
abolition of
allowances.

employed by Assigning them to Settlers, and thus relieving the Government of a Very heavy Expence in feeding these Men and Cattle. There Can be no real Hardship to the Civil Officers in abolishing these Indulgences, as Provisions Can now be purchased within the Colony in Any Quantity And at Very reasonable Rates; the Price of Labour will also gradually decrease, as Provisions become Cheaper and the Expence of providing themselves with Fuel will be but trifling to them Individually, tho' in the Aggregate a very heavy Expence to the Crown.

Appropriation
of colonial
revenue.

29. I shall not fail to pay the Strictest Attentions to Your Lordship's Commands respecting the future Appropriation of the Colonial Revenue, and the regularly transmitting to Your Lordship Quarterly Accounts thereof, applying it, principally, to defray in part the Expences of the Colony, by paying out of it the Salaries of Such Civil and Military Officers and Colonial Appointments as are not provided for in the Annual Parliamentary Estimate. It may here be Necessary to remark that it is quite impossible to execute and Carry on, regularly, and with Energy, the various Public Duties at this and the Subordinate Settlements, without keeping in pay and employing a Considerable Number of Subordinate Officers over and above those borne on the Parliamentary Estimate. The public Business of the Colony will be totally at a Stand and Neglected, in Case these additional Subordinate Officers and Offices are not Allowed. The Number of Officers, borne on the Parliamentary Estimate, Might have been quite adequate to the Discharge of the Various Public Duties at the first Establishment and during the Infancy of the Colony; but the public Duties have been very greatly Increased since, in proportion to the Increase of the Trade and Population of the Colony. I therefore Indulge a Hope that Your Lordship will be Kindly pleased to Sanction the Several Colonial Appointments I have already Made, as Contained in the preceding part of this Despatch, at Head Quarters and at the Subordinate Settlements, and as specified in the Return of Persons holding Civil and Military Offices under this Government, which Accompanies this Despatch, trusting Your Lordship will Approve of these Subordinate Officers having their Salaries paid out of the Colonial Revenue.

The necessity
for an increase
in the civil
staff.

Request for
confirmation of
appointments.

Salary for
acting-
commissary
Broughton.

30. On my Appointing Mr. Broughton to Act as Chief-Commissary of this Territory on Mr. Palmer's Departure for England, I engaged to pay him from the Colonial Revenue the Same Annual Salary, Namely £365 *Per Annum* from the Period of his taking charge of the Office, on the first of April, 1810, up to the time of his being relieved by Mr. Palmer or Some other Officer who Might be Appointed the Head of this Department; and this

I Conceived I was perfectly justified in doing, in Consideration of the great Increase of Duty and Responsibility Attached to the Chief Commissary's Office, in Consequence of his having the Whole of the Accounts of the Subordinate Settlements passing thro' his Hands since My Assuming the Command of the Colony. I have accordingly paid Mr. Broughton his Salary as above Mentioned from the Colonial Police Fund; not having drawn for any part of his Salary as Deputy Commissary on the Lords of the Treasury or Colonial Agent since my Appointment of him as Acting Chief Commissary. The unremitting Zeal, Vigilance, Honor and Integrity, and great Accuracy in Accounts, Manifested by Mr. Broughton during the time he has Acted under Me as Chief Commissary, entitle him to my Warmest and best Commendations and unqualified Approbation.

1812.
17 Nov.Salary for
acting-
commissary
Broughton.

31. I take the Liberty to remind Your Lordship that in the 15th Paragraph of my Despatch No. 1 of 1811, I recommend Mr. D'Arey Wentworth, whom I had appointed Superintendent of Police, for an Annual Salary of Two Hundred Pounds to be paid out of the Police Fund, as a Remuneration for his Very Useful and Active Services at the Head of that Department, in Which he has given great and Universal Satisfaction to the public, as Well as to Me ever since his first Appointment to it. I therefore trust Your Lordship will Authorize Me to pay Mr. Wentworth the Salary I have recommended him for. I have not yet paid him any part of this proposed Salary, Waiting for Your Lordship's Authority so to do. I also respectfully beg Leave to Call Your Lordship's Attention to a Memorial to Your Lordship's Address, Which I had the Honor to transmit You in My Despatch No. 2 of 1811 from Mr. Wentworth, then Acting as Principal Surgeon, Soliciting a Remuneration for his Services, Whilst he performed the Duties of Principal Surgeon here previous to his being permanently Appointed by Commission to that Situation, and Which Memorial I recommended to Your Lordship's liberal Consideration; and beg now to express a Hope that Your Lordship will be kindly pleased to grant the Prayer of that Memorial.

Salary for
Wentworth as
superintendent
of police.Wentworth's
petition for
additional
remuneration.

32. The Returns of every Branch of Colonial Revenue shall in future be made up regularly every Quarter, and transmitted to Your Lordship as Opportunities May Occur, agreeably to the Orders Conveyed to Me in Your Lordship's Despatch, under date the 5th of May last, Which Returns shall specify each Source of Revenue, Separately, With the Purposes to which it is Applied. Along With the Usual Quarterly Returns of the Naval Officer for the last twelve Months, herewith sent, Your Lordship will receive an Estimate of the Duties Collected by the Naval

Returns of
colonial
revenue to be
transmitted.

1812.
17 Nov.

Returns of
duties collected.

Collection of
quit rents.

Publication of
accounts in the
Sydney Gazette.

Macquarie's
reply to
criticism on
making road
from Sydney
to Windsor.

Officer during the last Quarter ending the 30th of September, distinguishing each Article Separately. There being as Yet no regular Collection of the Customs here, the Treasurer of the Police Fund Collects and receives the Amount of All Fines and Licences. No Quit Rents* have Yet been Collected, since My Arrival in the Colony, for the Crown, Owing to My Not being Able to Ascertain to what Period they had been Collected by the Usurped Government. Having Now however Ascertained that a partial Collection took place during Colonel Paterson's Administration, I shall set about Collecting Such Quit Rents as are now due to the Crown, as soon as an Accurate Account of them Can be Made Up from the Old Registers of Grants and Leases. The Series of *Sydney Gazettes*, Which Your Lordship will receive herewith, Contain the Quarterly Accounts of the Police and Orphan Fund Institutions, and to which I must take the Liberty of referring Your Lordship as I am at present too much pressed for time to admit of my transmitting these Accounts in *Manuscript* to Your Lordship; but in future they shall be sent home, made out in that Manner regularly with every Succeeding Despatch.

33. I am very Much Concerned to find that Your Lordship does Not entirely approve of My having Commenced and opened a good Turnpike Road from Sydney to Windsor on the Banks of the Hawkesbury, a Distance of about Forty Miles, and Which is now entirely Completed with the Exception of one Bridge; which being once finished, Toll-Bars will then be Erected between Parramatta and Windsor. The Traffic Now Carried on in this Colony is such as to require greater Facility of Communication than in former times, principally on Account of the Great Increase of Population of the Town of Sydney (containing now above Five thousand Souls) and the much greater Resort of Shipping to this Port than heretofore. Altho' there are many opulent Settlers in this Colony, still the great Bulk of the People are poor, and as Yet totally unable to bear any heavy Taxes or Burthens of any Description; Consequently permanent Roads through this Wide Extended Colony Cannot be Constructed at the Entire Expence of the Inhabitants for many Years to Come, and they imagine (and I must Confess, I think, with Justice) they have a Right to Expect that at least a part of the Colonial Revenue, particularly that part of it Collected on the Very Spirits which they drink such Quantities of, ought to be laid out and Appropriated to the Construction of permanent Roads and Bridges, and Streets and Wharfs, Wherever they are essentially Necessary for the Improvement of the Country or Towns, and the Comfort and great Accomodation

* Note 169.

of the Public. The Road already Made to the Hawkesbury has been productive of the greatest Benefit, in Affording the Settlers along that Line of Road a greater Facility in transporting their Produce to the Markets at Sydney, and it has also Wonderfully Improved the general Face and Appearance of the Country. The Money advanced from the Police Fund of the Colony for the Construction of these Roads and Bridges Can only be Considered in the Light of a Loan, as the Amount of the Toll-Rates are paid back to the Police Fund, Which Not only pays the Interest of the Sum advanced, but will in a few Years repay the Principal, Originally advanced. Under these Circumstances I confidently hope Your Lordship will approve of my Continuing to Construct public permanent Roads and Bridges through the principal Inhabited parts of the Colony, two more great Turnpike-Roads being Yet essentially Necessary between the Town of Sydney and Liverpool and between the former and the River Nepean. From the great Advantages already derived to the people from the Construction of the Turnpike Road to Windsor, I can safely Venture to Assure Your Lordship that the Making of the two others, now proposed, to the Town of Liverpool and the River Nepean, will essentially Contribute to the internal Prosperity and General Welfare of this Colony.

1812.
17 Nov.

Expenditure on roads met by advance from police fund.

Authority requested for construction of additional roads.

34. The ten thousand Pounds in Dollars, by Your Lordship to be purchased by the East India Company in India for the Use of this Colony, have Not yet been received here,* Nor have I as Yet received any Communication from any of the Governments in India on this important Subject. When this Specie is received, it Certainly will be of very great Use in the Colony, as a Circulating Medium; And Your Lordship may rest assured that I shall Use every possible Precaution, and Adopt the most likely Measures to prevent the Current Specie of the Colony from being Carried out of it. At present there is No existing Colonial Law or Regulation prohibiting Dollars from being taken away from the Colony, but it will be absolutely Necessary to Make a very Strong Colonial Law to that Effect, and Which, on a Consultation With the Judge Advocate, I intend to frame and publish by Proclamation the Moment the Specie Arrives in this Country.

Importation of dollars from India.

Exportation of specie to be restricted.

35. The Copper Coin which Your Lordship intends Sending out to this Colony, Agreeably to the Requisition made by Me on that Head in a former Despatch, Will prove of great Benefit to the Colony as a Small Circulating Medium, and I am Very happy to find that Your Lordship intends that the pieces shall be Struck from a new Dye, which will in All probability prevent Individuals from Exporting Copper Coin to this Colony. The Experiment made during the Government of the late Captain

Proposed shipment of copper coin.

* Marginal note.—They have arrived.

1812.
17 Nov.

Current values
of copper coin.

King in respect to the Copper Coin sent to be Circulated, then, in this Colony, I find has Answered Very Well. Some, but not much of it has been taken away from the Colony by Individuals. The Copper Coin, thus sent out for the Use of the Colony during the Administration of Governor King, has always been issued at double its real Value, and After being thus put into Circulation, it has been again received into the public Offices or Exchanged for Government Bills at the Same Rate at Which it was originally issued, Consequently the same Practice Must be Continued After the Arrival of the New Copper Coin in the Colony.

Duty proposed
on spirits.

36. I shall pay particular Attention to Your Lordship's Commands in regard to the Increase You direct to be made to the Duty at present Levied here on Spirits, namely, One Shilling additional Duty per Gallon—thus raising the Duty to four Shillings per Gallon, and which I think it Can very Well bear even at present; and I am of Opinion the Duty ought to be increased to five Shillings per Gallon as soon as the Contract of the General Hospital Contractors expires, Which it Will on the first of May, 1814. Your Lordship will be pleased to recollect that they are only bound by their Contract to pay three Shillings per Gallon for the Quantity of Spirits they are privileged to purchase, so that the additional Shilling of Duty, now Ordered to be Laid on, Can only be Collected on such Spirits as Government has reserved to itself the Power of Importing and purchasing for the Use of the Civil and Military Officers and Licensed Publicans. I therefore trust Your Lordship will not grant Your Sanction to English Merchants exporting any Considerable Quantity of Spirits from that Country to this Colony during the Existence of the General Hospital Contract, as they Certainly would not find a Market for it here at present in any large Quantities.

Duty to be paid
by contractors
for building
hospital.

Macquarie's
reputation of
statements *re*
bartering of
spirits by
himself.

37. Whilst on the Subject of Spirits, I take the Liberty of bringing to Your Lordship's Notice that, on the late Trial of Lieutenant Colonel Johnston of the 102d Regiment in England, some of the Persons from this Country, who gave Evidence on that Trial, Stated that I still Sanctioned and Countenanced the old Practice of bartering of Spirits for the produce of the Country, and that I had even purchased Lands and Houses (Meaning for Myself) with Spirits. To these Assertions, I must here give a decided and positive Negative, as being both of them Utterly false and Unfounded. I never did, nor ever thought of purchasing Lands, Houses, or Stock, either with Money, or with Spirits in this Country *for myself*. To this the Whole Colony Can bear Witness, and I therefore trust Your Lordship will do Me the Justice not to give any Credit to such infamous and

unfounded Calumnies. The only purchases I ever Made on Account of the Crown, and which were paid for in Spirits at the most earnest Request of the Parties themselves, Were for a piece of Garden Ground from Lieutenant Minchin of the 102d Regiment which lay Contiguous to the Lieutenant Governor's Barrack, and Which that Officer required as a Garden; For a Small House, belonging to Serjeant Major Whittle of the 102d Regiment, for the Accommodation of the present Provost Marshal; for another Small House belonging to Captain Moore of the 102d Regiment, which I was under the Necessity of purchasing for the Residence of the Surgeon of the 73d Regiment; and for a third Small House belonging to Mr. Simeon Lord, which I was under the Necessity of purchasing from him for the Accomodation of One of the Assistant Surgeons of the 73rd Regiment. By paying for these Houses, and piece of Garden Ground, Which were at that particular Moment indispensably Necessary, in Spirits from the King's Stores, I afforded a great Accomodation to the persons Who sold them, Whilst at the Same time it was a great Saving of Expencc to the Crown.

1812.
17 Nov.

Houses
purchased for
government
with spirits.

38. I have the Pleasure to report to Your Lordship the safe Arrival at this Port from England of the five under-mentioned Ships Since the Date of My last Despatch of the 28th of October, 1811, Conveying Male and Female Convicts and Provisions and Stores for the Use of this Colony, Vizt. :—

Shipping
arrivals.

1st. The Ship Guildford, Mr. Magnus Johnson, Commander, Arrived on the 18th of January, 1812, having Captain Coane and a Detachment of the 73rd Regiment as a Guard, and One Hundred and Ninety Nine Male Convicts on board, All in good Health, One only having died during the passage from England.

The Guildford
with military
and convicts.

2d. The Ship General Graham, Mr. William Watson, Commander, arrived on the 28th of January, 1812, with Provisions, Stores, and Slop Clothing on board, All in good Condition.

The General
Graham with
provisions
and stores.

3d. The Ship Mary, Mr. David Lachlan Commander. Arrived on the 4th of May, 1812, with Provisions and Stores, all in good Condition.

The Mary with
provisions
and stores.

4th. The Ship Clarkson, Mr. John Clarkson, Commander. Arrived on the 7th of May, 1812, with Provisions and Stores. all in good Condition.

The Clarkson
with provisions
and stores.

5th. The Ship Minstrel, Mr. John Reed, Commander Arrived on the 25th of October, 1812, having One Hundred and twenty five Female Convicts on board, All in good Health, one female Convict only having died during the Voyage from England.

The Minstrel
with female
convicts.

1812.
17 Nov.
Arrival of civil
officers and
free settlers.

By the latter Ship, *Minstrel*, Lieutenant Colonel Davey, the recently appointed Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and Lieutenant John Oxley of the Royal Navy, recently Appointed Surveyor General of Lands, Came Passengers, and by the former four Ships the Reverend Mr. Fulton, Assistant Chaplain, Mr. Gore, Provost Marshal, Mr. John Blaxland, Mr. Archer, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Lang, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Mathew, Free Settlers, Came passengers. Your Lordship's Orders respecting All these Gentlemen Settlers have been duly Attended to, and some few of them have Commenced their Agricultural and Grazing Pursuits on the Lands that have been Alloted to them.

Archer
appointed dep.
commissary.

39. Mr. Archer having been sent out in the Commissariat Department, I have Appointed him to Act as a Deputy Commissary at Sydney in the Room of Mr. Wilshire, some time since resigned, Until I receive Your Lordship's Commands respecting him. Mr. Allen, the lately Appointed Commissary in Chief for this Colony, is not yet Arrived here. As soon as he does, I shall lose no time in Instituting Judicial Proceedings against Mr. Fosbrook, the present Deputy Commissary at the Derwent, agreeably to Your Lordship's Instructions Conveyed to Me in Your Lordship's Separate Despatch (No. 18), under date 2d May, 1812, and shall not fail to direct My Utmost Attention and Vigilance to the Investigation of any other Abuses in the Several Departments of this Government, the Existence of Which there may be Reason to Suspect. But at present I am uninformed and unconscious of any, except so far as relates to Mr. Fosbrook, now Communicated to Me by Your Lordship's Despatch above Adverted to.

Proceedings
to be taken
against
Fosbrook.

Non-arrival of
the ship
Archduke
Charles.

The Ship, *Arch Duke Charles*, with Male and Female Convicts, and which left Rio-Janeiro on the same Day with the *Minstrel*, has not Yet Arrived, and Fears are now Apprehended respecting her Safety. Neither have I Yet heard of the Arrival of the Ship, *Indefatigable*, with two Hundred Male Convicts at the Derwent, the place of her Destination; but have Reason to hope she must have Arrived there, ere now, as she also Sailed from Rio Janeiro on the same day with the *Minstrel*, Transport.

Absence of
news of the
Indefatigable.

Foreign
intercourse.

40. In Acknowledging the Receipt of Your Lordship's separate Despatch (Circular) of date 21st March, 1812, I have to inform Your Lordship that this Colony has no Communication Whatever with Countries Which are Occupied by the Arms or under the Control of France, and that I never permit any Foreigner to Land here without producing an Order from Your Lordship, or some other regular Authority for that purpose. I have not, Consequently, deemed it at All Necessary to frame any Regulations as Yet on this Subject.

Prohibition
of landing
of foreigners
without permits.

41. I have been honored with Your Lordship's separate Despatch (No. 19) of date 3d May last, enclosing a Letter from Your Lordship addressed by Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to the King of the Sandwich Islands, and Accompanied with Certain Presents for that Chief, Which are all Come safe to Hand. I shall avail Myself of the Very earliest Opportunity that may offer, of forwarding Your Lordship's Letter together with the Presents to the Chief of the Sandwich Islands. For I take it for granted that Your Lordship did not intend that I should send a Vessel from hence on purpose with this Letter and Presents to the Sandwich Islands, the Distance they are at from this Country being so very great and the Expence of so long a Voyage being so Considerable.

1812.
17 Nov.

Despatch and presents for king of Sandwich islands.

42. I shall not fail in Compliance with Your Lordship's Commands, as Conveyed to me in Your Lordship's Despatch (No. 7) of date 22d April, 1812, to Afford every possible Facility in my Power to Lieutenant Oxley, the Surveyor General of Lands, in the prosecution of his Nautical Surveys on these Coasts, According to his Instructions from the Lords of the Admiralty and which Surveys, I doubt not, will prove a Very important Benefit to this Colony in particular, and to Navigation in general; Many parts of the Coast of New Holland being Yet Unexplored, and Consequently very little known. But as this Duty Must Necessarily Occupy a great part of Mr. Oxley's Time, and must unavoidably often Clash and interfere with his Duties, as Land Surveyor of this Colony, I beg leave to Submit to Your Lordship the Propriety, and I may add, Necessity of Continuing Mr. James Meehan the present Acting Surveyor General, as Deputy Surveyor General of Lands under Mr. Oxley, with an established Salary of Seven Shillings and Sixpence per diem. Mr. Meehan is eminently well qualified for this Situation being a Most excellent Land Surveyor, active, diligent and Correct in his Surveys, perfectly well acquainted from long Residence and Constant practice in his Profession with every part of the Colony, and is besides a Man of strict Honor and Integrity. I have derived a great deal of Very Useful local knowledge from this Gentleman since my first Arrival in the Colony, and I have always found his Information perfectly Correct and his Conduct altogether that of an honest, upright, Well principled Man. Notwithstanding I received from Mr. Grimes the late Surveyor General of Lands of this Colony, previous to My leaving England, a very different Character of Mr. Meehan from that I have now given of him to Your Lordship; but I have since had Many incontestible Proofs of Mr. Grimes's Character of Mr. Meehan being as Unfounded as it was revengeful and Malicious. I

Nautical surveys to be made by Oxley.

Proposal to appoint Meehan as assistant to Oxley.

Testimony in favour of Meehan.

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17 Nov.

therefore Indulge a Hope Your Lordship will be pleased to have Mr. Meehan Confirmed as Deputy Surveyor General on the Salary recommended herein for him, and that Your Lordship will in the Meantime sanction my paying him that Salary from the Colonial Revenue or Police Fund.

Appointment of
J. W. Lewin as
coroner.

43. I omitted in My last Despatch to report to Your Lordship that I had appointed Mr. J. W. Lewin* to be Coroner at Sydney on a Salary of Forty pounds per Annum and himself and Family Victualled from the King's Stores; this Appointment was found Absolutely Necessary and I have now to request Your Lordship's Confirmation of it. Mr. Lewin's Salary is paid from the Police Fund, and in Case he is deprived of the Benefit of Rations in Common with the other Civil Officers, it will be Absolutely Necessary to increase his Salary to Sixty or Seventy pounds per Annum.

Application of
O'Connell for
increase in
salary.

44. I have lately received a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel O'Connell, of the 73d Regiment, the Lieutenant Governor of this Territory by regular Commission from His Majesty, Stating to me the Inadequacy of his present Salary as Lieutenant Governor, for supporting his Rank as such, being only two Hundred and fifty pounds per Annum. I take the Liberty of transmitting herewith for Your Lordship's Information and most favorable Consideration Lieutenant Colonel O'Connell's own Letter addressed to Me, and I can Safely Confirm every thing therein Stated. The Appointment of a Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land does not at All lessen the Duties Usually Attached to Lieutenant Governor O'Connell's Situation, as he never Went to perform any Duty on Van Diemen's Land, which is a Distance of Near Seven Hundred Miles from hence by Water. Lieutenant Governor O'Connell's Civil Duties are principally Confined to Visiting Occasionally the Interior parts of the Colony, Mustering the Whole of the Inhabitants annually, and Carrying on the Current daily Civil Duties at Sydney during My Occasional Absence from Head Quarters, when Visiting the Out-Settlements and the Interior parts of the Colony in person. I certainly think that the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor of the Territory is much too Small and not at all adequate to the Support of his Rank; I therefore Most earnestly recommend that it should be increased to Eight Hundred Pounds Stirling per Annum, as to place the Lieutenant Governor of the Territory on a footing with the Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and I also beg to recommend that this proposed Increase should take place and have Effect from the first of January last.

Duties of the
lieut.-governor
of the colony.

45. I do Myself the Honor to transmit Your Lordship, herewith, two Memorials from two Very old Servants of the Crown,

Namely, Mr. Nicholas Divine, late Principal Superintendent of Convicts at Sydney, a Very good old Man and now Completely Superannuated from ill-Health and Deafness, and Mr. John Drummond, now Beach Master at Norfolk Island, a very honest, Well-behaved good Man, and now Also Very infirm from Age and long hard Service. I take the Liberty to recommend the Prayers of both those Memorialists to Your Lordship's most favorable Consideration, trusting You will be pleased to Assign them such Annuities for Life as Your Lordship may deem their long and faithful Services deserving of. Mr. Divine's Memorial is Addressed to Your Lordship, and Mr. Drummond's to Me.

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Memorial- of
Divine and
Drummond
soliciting
pensions.

46. Mr. Isaac Nichols, Principal Superintendent of Convicts at Sydney, being extremely Anxious to Obtain Your Lordship's Permission for his two Brothers, Thomas and Benjamin Nichols, with their Wives, Now residing in Wilshire, to come out to him in this Country in One of the Convict Transport Ships, as free Settlers, and having Addressed a Memorial to Me to this Effect. I take the Liberty to transmit it herewith for Your Lordship's Notice, and I have to request that the Favor he therein Solicits, founded on fraternal Affection, May be Granted him.

Request of
Nichols for
permission for
his brothers to
become settlers.

47. The free and Conditional Pardons Your Lordship has been pleased to order to be given by Me to Sir Henry Brown Hayes and some other Convicts in this Country have been granted to them, and those ordered by Your Lordship to be granted to Mark Smith and John Saunders at the Expiration of twelve Months will be then given Them.

Pardons for
Hayes and
other convicts.

48. In Your Lordship's Despatch of date 26 July, 1811, You direct Me to appoint a Mr. John Hartley,* now in this Country, to the Office of Naval Officer of this Port, he being sent out hither to fill that Situation by order of Your Lordship's Predecessor, Lord Castlereagh. I am sorry that I have been Under the disagreeable and painful Necessity of Suspending the Carrying Your Lordship's orders into Effect in this instance, Mr. Hartley being totally unfit and disqualified for holding so important and responsible a Situation being Very much given to Drunkenness and low Company, and being besides a Man of Most Violent and disagreeable, repulsive Temper. I could not therefore without Very great Injury to the public Service Appoint Mr. Hartley to execute the important and responsible Duties of Naval Officer, through Whose Hands and With Whom are deposited for a Considerable time All the Duties and Customs Collected at this Port. I therefore Indulge a fond Hope my Conduct, in this instance in not appointing Mr. Hartley to so Very important an Office, Will Meet with Your Lordship's entire Approbation.

Non-fulfilment
of appointment
of Hartley as
naval officer.

* Note 110.

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I did Myself the Honor of addressing Your Lordship Very fully on this Subject in a private Letter under date the 31st of July last, Which I transmitted by Way of India, and to Which Letter I now beg leave to refer Your Lordship for further particulars respecting him.

49. I cannot refrain from expressing my Sincere Regret that Your Lordship should have deemed it Necessary to disapprove in so Marked and Strong a Manner of the Establishment, Usually denominated the Governor's Body-Guard. This Guard was established by the late Governor King, as far back as November, 1800, and I believe approved of by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies; at least, I conclude it Must, from the Circumstance of the Guard being Annually Supplied from England at the Expence of the Crown with both Clothing and Appointments, which form the greatest part of the Expence of this Establishment, the Men being on the Strength of the Regiment Stationed here as Infantry Soldiers, and in addition only receiving the Difference between that and the Pay of Dragoons. That it is a very useful Establishment in this Country I can Safely Venture to Affirm; they are ready at a Moment's Call to send as Expresses to distant parts of the Country on any sudden or pressing Emergency; they are also extremely Necessary as a Guard of Protection to the Governor, When he has Occasion to Visit distant Interior parts of the Colony, or penetrate into the Wild Jungles and Forests of it, inhabited by Savages, Who probably Might be induced to take a treacherous Advantage of his Unprotected Situation, Were he to go Amongst them Without a Guard. In Most of the other British Colonies, there are generally Dragoon Regiments Stationed or Colonial Mounted Militia, from which the Governors Usually take a Guard or Escort as their Occasions may require. In India, the East India Company's Governors have All Body Guards to Attend them, so that the Establishment of the one here was by no means a Novel Circumstance; at all Events it has been so long established and is so very Useful an Institution here, that I must own I felt very much hurt that I should have been the only Governor singled out as Undeserving this Honor, After Continuing it to my Predecessors for twelve Years past; and this I feel the more poignantly as I am the first Military Governor ever regularly Appointed to this Colony, and the first General Officer that ever Commanded in New South Wales. Under the Restrictions Contained in Your Lordship's Despatch, already Adverted to on this Subject, I shall Continue this Establishment as I found it Without any further Augmentation of it, Until such time as I receive Your Lordship's further Com-

Macquarie's
reply to
criticism *re*
governor's
bodyguard.

Employment of
the bodyguard.

Previous
colonial
precedents.

mands respecting it; at the same time Indulging a Hope that on a Reconsideration of the Subject, and of what I have herein Stated in favor of the Expediency and Importance of such an Establishment, Your Lordship will Still be pleased to Sanction not only the permanent Continuance but also the Increase of it to One Serjeant, One Corporal and twelve Dragoons; there are plenty of Government Horses to Mount them, and the Expence of feeding Horses in this Country is Very trifling.

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Authority for
establishment
requested.

50. The Duplicate Book of the General Muster of the free Inhabitants and Male and Female Convicts taken in February and March, 1811, the Duplicate of the Plan and Elevation of the General Hospital, the original Plan and Elevation of the Grand New Store and Granary, the Original Plan and Elevation of the additional New Store and Custom House, together with a Printed Copy of the present Port Regulations are herewith transmitted for Your Lordship's Notice and Information.

Enclosures
transmitted.

51. I have also the Honor of transmitting herewith for Your Lordship's Information the following Returns and Reports, Namely,

Returns and
reports
transmitted.

1st. A General Statement of the Colony and of the Stock and Land in Cultivation at the time of the General Muster, taken in September, 1812, together with the Result of said Muster.

2d. A Return of Persons holding Civil and Military Offices under Government in 1812.

3d. A Statement and Return of the Provisions now remaining in His Majesty's Stores, 1812.

4th. The Reports of the Naval Officer of the Arrivals and Departures of Ships and Vessels from the 1st of October, 1811, to the 30th of September, 1812, inclusive, together with an Estimate of the Several Duties Collected at Port Jackson during the last Quarter ending the 30th of September, 1812.

5th. A Demand and Return of Stores and Slop Clothing required for the Use of the Colony in 1812.

6th. Reports of Prisoners tried by the Criminal Court at Sydney from 1st November, 1811, to 9th November, 1812, Inclusive.

7th. Returns of Absolute and Conditional Pardons granted to Male and Female Convicts from the 14th of October, 1811, to the 30th of September, 1812, inclusive.

8th. Return of Grants of Land and Leases made from the 18th of October, 1811, to 3rd of September, 1812, Inclusive.

9th. Returns of Marriages, Births and Deaths, from the 1st October, 1811, to the 30th of September, 1812, at Sydney,

1812.
17 Nov.

Returns and
reports
transmitted.

Parramatta, and Windsor; and from the 1st of January, 1810, to 3rd of May, 1812, at Hobart Town on Van Diemen's Land.

10th. A Demand of Medicines and Hospital Stores required for the Use of the General Hospital at Sydney in 1812.

11th. A Printed Copy of the Port Regulations.

12th. Return of the Names of Convicts Arrived since the General Muster in February, 1811, and from thence up to 30th September, 1812.

52. The female Convicts sent out to this Colony are very burthensome in point of Expencc, and difficult of Appropriation. I always Assign as Many of them to Married Settlers, as Servants, as Can be disposed of in that Way; but great Numbers still remain on the Hands of Government; the only Mode of Advantageously employing that Description of Persons, that I know of at present, is in the Government Factory at Parramatta, which Establishment, I think, Might be turned to good Account in providing Slop Clothing for the Convicts. By this Means, the Coarse Wool grown in the Colony could be Used, instead of Allowing it to rot on the Ground as is the Case at present; the Slop Clothing thus procured Would Cost the Crown Much less Money than those sent out from England, and thus the Labour of the Women Convicts Might be turned to great public Benefit.

In Case Your Lordship should be pleased to approve of the Factory being Carried on to any Extent, and on a larger Scale than it is at present, it Will be Necessary to enlarge the Buildings Very Considerably, and to enclose the Whole with a high Stone Wall, the principal part of the former Buildings and Enclosure having been destroyed by Fire, some time before My Arrival in the Colony.

It would be desirable that a proper Plan of suitable Buildings providing Accomodation for at least One Hundred Women, as Well as of the Necessary Apartments required for Carrying on the different Branches of Linen and Woollen Cloth, as well as for dying and Milling the same, accompanied with the Machinery and Implements necessary for these purposes, should be sent out from England. But Whether Your Lordship Approves of an Extension of the Factory or not, I have earnestly to request You will be so good as to order a proper and well qualified respectable Person as a Superintendant of the Factory to be sent out from England by the earliest Conveyance. This Person ought to be a *Married Man* of good Moral Character, and thoroughly Well acquainted with the different Branches of the Manufacturing, &c., of Linen and Woollen Cloths. He should

The problem of
employment
for female
convicts.

Additions
necessary to
the factory.

Plans and
specifications
necessary.

Superintendent
of the factory
required.

be made to understand that it is his indispensable Duty to be present With the Working People during the Hours of Labour. I am greatly at a Loss for a person of this Description, the present Superintendant being in every respect unqualified for his Situation.

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53. Until the Factory at Parramatta shall be put on such a Footing as to be enabled to supply an adequate Quantity of Slop Clothing for the Government Demands, it will be Necessary that a Quantity equal to that Specified in the accompanying List, Marked No. 5,* Should be sent out by Government, as heretofore from England, the precariousness of the Supply and the Expence of purchasing it from the Merchants here being Objects of Serious Consideration.

Requisitions
for clothing.

54. The Muster of Convicts Arrived since the last Return, and marked No. 25 in the List of Papers now transmitted, is made out in Terms of Your Lordship's Instructions, namely from those taken on Ship Board by My Secretary and the Acting Commissary, but I have here to Observe that as they have been taken heretofore Merely for the purposes of ascertaining the Number of Convicts Arrived, the Casualties Which may have Occurred, their State of Health, Trades, or Callings of those Arrived, as a Guide for their future Appropriation, these Objects being effected, the Musters do not stand as Authentic Documents for the other Circumstances of "Time and place of Trial" or "Term of Transportation," which, being taken merely on the personal Reports of the Convicts themselves, Cannot be fully relied on; whilst on the other Hand, Misrepresentations, if Made, Could not be always Corrected, as Reference Could not be had to the regular Indents, which frequently do not arrive until long after the Landing of the Convicts.

Musters of
convicts taken
on arrival.

55. With Respect to the Departures and Deaths of Convicts and Settlers, I have to Inform Your Lordship that no regular Account of these Circumstances has been ever deemed Necessary to be kept here in a Separate or distinct Form. The Departures are only registered in the Musters of Ship's Companies, taken by My Secretary When they are about to Sail, and then they are entered Correctly by Reference being frequently had to the Original Indents, When Persons, who ever had been Convicts, offer themselves as Passengers About to leave the Colony; and All the Circumstances of their Cases, whether free, by Servitude or Free Pardon, are entered in the List accompanying the Ship's Clearance from hence, and the further precaution is Used of Ascertaining that such Persons thus about to depart are Actually possessed of the Certificates or Free Pardons, which the Books referred to may express. This

Records of
deaths and
departures of
convicts and
settlers.

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Protection of
emancipists
and expiirees.

Precaution is chiefly for the Sake of the Persons themselves, Who, Altho' as *free Men*, Cannot be restrained from leaving the Colony, Yet on their Arrival in England might be recognised as Persons once Convicts, and be thereby subjected to personal Detention until such time as the Circumstances of their Servitude having expired, or of their having Obtained *Free Pardons*, could be fully ascertained. The Possession of the Certificates or Free Pardons, Wherein the Times and Places of Trial and Terms of Transportation are fully expressed so far as the Indents relate them, Will guard against such Occurrences.

Records of
departures of
free men.

56. Settlers and All other Persons, Who Originally Arrived *Free* in this Country, When about to leave it, are Inserted in the Ship's Musters Attached to the Clearances, under the General Head of *Free Persons*. In Cases of Sailors, Who had Absconded from the Ships in Which they Arrived, and afterwards Embark in Others, they are described as *Run* from such or such a Vessel; Young Persons Who have been born in this Country, or on the passage of their Mothers (Whether free or Convict Women), are Inserted in the Clearance of Ships, either as "free by Birth in the Territory," or "by Arrival." In future I shall have a Correct Register kept of the Departures of all Persons, Who at any time had been Convicts here, Wherein their Times and Places of Trial, Terms of Transportation, and by What Ships Arrived, and Whether departing by Virtue of their Servitude having expired or of having Obtained Free Pardons, shall be duly Inserted, and Copies of this I shall transmit from time to time to Your Lordship. The Deaths Can only be Collected from the Reports of the Chaplains, and until After My Arrival Many of the Interments took place Without the Attendance of the Chaplains, or even the Decency of Carrying the Bodies to the regular prescribed Burial Grounds Which were at the time of My Arrival, only three in Number, vizt. Sydney, Parramatta and Windsor; the Consequence is that No Registration of these Events Could possibly take place, and even now the Returns made by the Chaplains are not Sufficient to Account for All the Deaths, Neither Can their Reports be looked upon as Correct in regard to the Description of Times and places of Trial etc. in the Cases of Convicts, as they Can only Acquire that Information on Hear-Say from some of the persons attending the Funerals.

Register of
departures
to be kept.

Registration
of deaths.

Macquarie's
encouragement
of emancipists
and expiirees.

57. In the first Despatch I had the Honor of addressing to Lord Castlereagh (Your Lordship's immediate Predecessor in Office) under date the 30th of April, 1810, I stated my Reasons for restoring those Persons, *who had been Convicts*, to that Rank in Society Which they had lost, but Which, by long Habits of Rectitude and Meritorious Conduct in this Colony, they were

fully entitled to be restored to. I have found the greatest Benefit to result from the Adoption of this System of Policy. Some Men Who had been Convicts have been Appointed Magistrates by Me; Some of the Same Description of Men have been honored with His Majesty's Commission,* which in My Mind is alone a sufficient Proof of the Eligibility of these Persons for any Society. On All Occasions I have found and Experienced very great Assistance from those Persons in the faithful and Zealous Discharge of the Several Duties attached to their respective Situations; and they Act at All Times as if they Conceived it to be their Indispensable and first Duty to Assist the Government of the Country. Altho' the principal Leaders, Who headed the Faction Which Occasioned so much Mischief and Anarchy in this Country (previous to My Arrival), have left it, Yet the Seeds of it Were so deeply Sown, that a Considerable part of that factious Spirit Still exists among some discontented and disaffected Persons in this Colony, Whose restless and Vicious Minds Cannot endure Any Control or legitimate Form of Government. The only Measure of Mine, Which to my knowledge they have dared to Attempt to Counteract, is this Extension of just and humane Indulgence to those Persons (Who had formerly been Convicts), Whom I have brought forward and patronized by Admitting them to My Society, but whom the factious Persons herein Alluded to found it Advantageous to their Interests and illiberal Prejudices to Consider as Outcasts beneath their Notice and for ever doomed to Oblivion and Neglect. It would therefore be highly Gratifying and Satisfactory to Me, if Your Lordship Would have the Goodness to honor Me with a Communication of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Sentiments on this Subject, Which I consider as one of the greatest possible Interest and Importance to the Welfare, Prosperity, and Happiness of this rising Colony; which, as it was Originally Settled for the Reception, Punishment and eventual Improvement of Convicts, appears to Me to require that their Improvement, Welfare, and Happiness should form the first and Chief Object of Attention in the important Duties Entrusted to the Governor of it.

58. This Despatch Will be delivered to Your Lordship by Lieutenant Richard Lundin of the 73d Regiment, to Whom I take the Liberty of referring Your Lordship for any particulars relative to the Colony that may have escaped my Recollection in My Public Despatches; and I further beg Leave to recommend him to Your Lordship's Favor and Protection.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

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Macquarie's encouragement of emancipists and expires.

Continuance of party spirit.

Opposition to policy re emancipists.

Macquarie's request for instructions.

Despatch to be carried by lieutenant Lundin.

* Note 171.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS.

Government House, Sydney, Saturday, 11th Jany., 1812.

Macquarie's
tour of
inspection to
Tasmania and
Newcastle.

His Excellency the Governor anxious to promote the welfare and prosperity of all under His Government, and deeming it of essential importance to the effecting those measures, that He should be personally acquainted with all the local circumstances of the Country, having lately undertaken and effected His Tour of Inspection through Van Dieman's Land, Newcastle, and the principal Harbours to the South and North of Port Jackson, takes the earliest opportunity to convey to the Public the observations he has been enabled to make in His Progress.

These Observations* when combined with those† He made in His Tour through this Country as layed before the Public in December, 1810, may prove Documents of importance to refer to at some future period, when by the increasing Population, Industry, and good moral and religious Conduct of the Inhabitants, the Aspect of the Country may be much improved, and the Condition of the People themselves proportionably ameliorated.

Departure in the
Lady Nelson.

Governor Macquarie having departed from Sydney on board the Government Brig Lady Nelson on Monday, the 4th of November, with the intention of visiting the Settlements of Van Diemen's Land, and those on the Continent at a distance from the Seat of Government, which He had not yet seen, found it necessary to go into Jarvis's Bay on the 5th, owing to the severity of the weather and contrary Winds. Here he had the Satisfaction to find a safe and very extensive Harbour, not less than twenty Miles in Circumference, which promises fairly at some future period to become of importance to the Colony. After employing two days in the Survey of Port Jarvis, he proceeded on the Morning of the 7th in the prosecution of His Voyage, which was protracted to the 23d of November by very severe and unfavourable Weather, at which time He arrived at Hobart Town on the River Derwent. The Governor was highly gratified on viewing this noble river bounded by Mountains of beautiful appearances, and also with the situation of the town which is very good; but He regretted much the irregularity of the buildings and the inattention to any established Plan in the formation of the town. To amend this defect so far as it can be now done (without destroying many of those buildings already erected) the Governor has caused a regular plan to be made, by which He hopes that in a short time the Convenience and beauty of the place will be greatly improved.

Visit to
Jervis Bay.

Arrival at
Hobart.

Plan for town
of Hobart.

* Note 172. † Note 173.

The Governor was surprized to find that in a Port, now Seven Years established, No signal Post have been erected for the purpose of announcing the approach of Ships in the Offing, and of enabling them to apply for the assistance of a Pilot, so very necessary in the extensive and intricate Navigation of the River Derwent, where, if Ships do not find the proper Station to wait for a Wind to bring them to the town they may be detained for a length of time. In Order to obviate any detention from this Cause, the Governor has fixed on a Hill commanding a most extensive view of the river, from whence ships can be seen at a considerable distance beyond the Heads as well as in most of the extensive bays within them. On this Hill, which he has Named *Mount Nelson*, a signal Post is to be immediately erected, whereby Vessels may obtain the Assistance of a Pilot if required.

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Signal station
for shipping to
be erected at
Mount Nelson.

From Hobart town the Governor made several excursions into the Country, where Settlements have been formed, and was much pleased in viewing the quantity of Ground in a state of Cultivation extending from *Newtown* to the most distant part of the District of *New Norfolk*; and here, He must declare with gratification that the advancement made in Agriculture in this part of the Colony far exceeded his expectations, and does great Credit to the People, as well as to those by whom they were directed; And he hopes by continued exertions that those Inhabitants, denominated *Norfolk Island Settlers*, will shortly become independent of the Support, which He has thought fit to extend to them by continuing them on His Majesty's Stores for twelve Months longer; which indulgence has been granted in consideration of the promise, which had been made to them on the part of Government, to allow them Government Labourers, which the resource of the Country have not yet permitted to be carried into effect. The Governor hopes the Settlers will in the future pay more attention to the manner of erecting their Houses, Stock yards, and the enclosures of their grounds than they have hitherto done, which will add greatly to their personal comfort as well as increase the Value of their Lands, which it is His intention to Confirm to the present possessors by regular Grants, as soon as the Necessary Measurements can be made out; And it is also the Governor's intention that all those deserving industrious Settlers, who have not hitherto been assisted with Government Cattle, shall receive that indulgence on the same terms as those already granted to the Settlers on the Continent of New South Wales. The Governor has been induced from the eligibility of the situation to fix on the site of a township to be called *Elizabeth town* in the District of New Norfolk, for the convenience of the Inhabitants by affording them a more ready Mart for the

Approval of
agriculture
near Hobart.

Assistance
granted settlers
from Norfolk
Island.

Settlers'
improvements.

Cattle to be
allowed to
settlers.

Site of town
chosen at
New Norfolk.

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Site of town
chosen at
New Norfolk.

disposal of the produce of their farms, and the advantage of education for their Children. The Situation fixed on for the Town is on the South side of the River Derwent, and at the highest part of it which is navigable being about a Mile below the first fall. It commands every advantage which can be desired, combining beauty of Situation with fertility of Soil, a fine rivulet of Fresh Water on the rear, and with water Carriage on the front. Here the river forms a very fine Reach, at the distance of twenty Miles from Hobart town.

Description
of country
between Hobart
and Launceston.

On Monday the 2nd of December the Governor took his Departure from Hobart Town on His Route across Van Diemen's Land to Port Dalrymple; the Country through which he passed excited his Wonder and Admiration, almost every part of it being in such a State, such as in other Countries is only to be acquired by the Labour of Man for Successive Generations. The track for travellers leads along a vast Number of Noble Plains, generally well watered and at this time covered with abundance of the finest grass. Trees are interspersed in the low and rising grounds, which have the appearance of fine Parks adorned with Plantations; the Soil throughout is also well calculated both for the purpose of grazing and of Agriculture, particularly the former, with the exception only of *Salt-Pan-Plains*, which like the others extend several Miles. In these last mentioned Plains are many Ponds of Salt-water; Thus in the interior of the Country is produced without trouble one of the greatest necessities of Life, and in the utmost perfection, the Salt being found of an excellent and pure quality. The Soil in these Plains appears however to be unfit for the purposes of Husbandry.

Arrival at
Launceston.

On Sunday, the 8th of December, the Governor arrived at Launceston, Port Dalrymple, having no difficulty or obstruction in travelling the distance of 124 Miles, thro' a Country where no attempt has ever been made to form a road. It is the Governor's intention, for the protection of Travellers, as well as to keep the Communication between the two Settlements open at all Seasons of the Year, to establish 3 or 4 Military Posts, which will also furnish protection to such persons as may be induced to Settle in the Interior. On Arriving at the rising Ground above the town of Launceston it is impossible to avoid being struck with the beauties of the Situation, which commands an extensive view of the *river Tamar* as also of the *rivers North and South Esk*, winding thro' a Country at this particular place of wonderful fertility. But the extreme difficulty of the Navigation of the river Tamar, and the great inconvenience which the Inhabitants experience from the want of fresh water with

Military posts to
be established
on overland
route.

Situation of
Launceston.

which they are supplied from the Cataract river only, by Boats, owing to the tide flowing up the rivers beyond the Settlement; this Circumstance combined with the low and damp situation of the town (which is situated at the confluence of these three rivers) have induced the Governor to determine on removing the Chief Settlement of Port Dalrymple to a situation which can afford His Majesty's Ships and trading Vessels a ready and easy place of refreshment on their Passage through Bass's Straits—an Object quite out of the reach of Shipping where the Settlement now is.

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Chief settlement
to be removed
from
Launceston.

With the view of finding out a desirable Situation, Combining Utility to the Country with an easy access from the Straits the Governor employed four days exploring every part of the river, which does not, in the course of forty Miles, afford a Situation where the necessary requisites of safe Anchorage and fresh water are combined, until reaching *Outer-Cove* now named "*York Cove*" (in honor of His Royal Highness the Duke of York) which the Governor has fixed on for a Town to be called *Georgetown* in honor of our most gracious Sovereign. To those persons who are not likely to see this enchanting Situation an adequate description cannot be given of it, but those who have seen Mount Edgcumbe in Cornwall may form to themselves some idea of it, the resemblance between those places being very striking. The Cove tho' small affords safe Anchorage, and the distance from Lagoon-beach, which is immediately within the Heads, being only two Miles, will enable Vessels to supply themselves with all necessary refreshments from the town by means of their Boats. The rapidity of the Current encountered after passing Lagoon-beach rendering this perhaps the best Situation which Port Dalrymple affords for Ships wishing for a secure Anchorage when detained by contrary Winds in the Straits, and from whence they may with facility take advantage of a change of Wind.

Examination
of the river
Tamar.

Site for town
selected at
Outer Cove.

Anchorage
for shipping.

On Friday, the 20th of December, the Governor proceeded from Lagoon-beach on His return to Sydney, with the intention of previously informing himself regarding the extent and Value of Port Stephens, with a view to the forming a Settlement to the Northward of Newcastle at some future period. The Harbour He found very good although a Bar runs across the entrance of it, but this Bar has at all times four and a half fathoms of Water upon it, so that a Vessel of any size may enter this Port with Security assured of a safe Anchorage well Sheltered from all Winds. Port Stephens is formed into two Capacious basins. The inner Basin is however unsafe from its numerous shoals for any Vessel to enter. From the head of this Basin the Governor proceeded five Miles up a large river in the North

Departure from
Port Dalrymple.

Examination of
Port Stephens.

1812.
17 Nov.

Description of
country near
Port Stephens.

West Quarter of the Bay where He landed, and from the summit of a Hill obtained a view of the interior of the Country to a considerable distance, and was much disappointed in finding that neither here nor on the other side of the Bay any inducement offered for a more minute Survey being made of it, the ground appearing throughout of an unproductive and barren nature.

Visit to
Newcastle
and district.

From Port Stephens, the Governor proceeded to Newcastle, where he viewed the Coal Mines, and those parts of the river where Lime is made. Proceeding to the first branch at the distance of Twenty Miles from the town, He was much gratified to find that this useful Settlement already furnishing the Colony with Cedar, Coals and Lime, also promises from the fertility of the Soil higher up the river, to provide for the increasing Population of the Country, being fit for the Purposes of Agriculture and grazing.

Return to
Sydney.

On Sunday, the 5th of January, 1812, The Governor departed from Newcastle on His return to Sydney and arrived here on the following day, highly gratified with His Tour, and with the hope of deriving considerable advantage from the local knowledge He has obtained of the different Subordinate Settlements since His departure from the Seat of Government.

By Command of His Excellency The Governor.

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

MR. A. W. H. HUMPHREY TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir, Hobart Town, 27th April, 1812.

Allow me to return Your Excellency my sincere Thanks for Your Confirmation of two Hundred Acres of Land, politely communicated to me by Major Geils.

It is with much Regret I am under the Necessity of stating to Your Excellency that since Your Departure from hence I have been unable to make any Researches, from having been attacked by a serious Indisposition, from which, altho' recovering, I am not perfectly free. At various times since I have been in this Country, I have had after much Exertion, a Vomiting of Blood, and have at other times suffered much from Rheumatism and indeed my continued ill State of Health appears to have made such Inroads on my Constitution (never a Strong one) that I feel myself Compelled, however reluctantly, to request Your Excellency will allow me to retire from the Service, and that you will be further pleased to lay before His Majesty my Desire to resign my Commission of Mineralogist for these Settlements.

Land granted to
Humphrey.

Resignation of
Humphrey on
account of
ill-health.

I beg leave further to State to Your Excellency that I have had the Honor to hold His Majesty's Commission for the Situation from which I have requested Permission to retire, and which from ill Health I am no longer able to fill, since the 14th of January, 1803, and I trust that taking this long Service into Your Consideration, You will allow me to retire in this Island, and Also be pleased to extend My Grant of Land at Pitt-Water, and afford me such other Indulgences as is usually granted to Gentlemen, under similar Circumstances, or as Your Excellency may think fit.

I have, &c.,

A. W. H. HUMPHREY, Mineralogist.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

1812.
17 Nov.
Services of
Humphrey.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

REVEREND ROBERT KNOPWOOD TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir,

Hobart Town, 28 April, 1812.

Your perfect Knowledge of the Clerical Duties devolving on Me as Chaplain at this extensive Settlement, emboldens me to solicit your Excellency's Interference.

Duties
performed by
Knopwood.

On my appointment by Lord Hobart, and for some time after our Arrival on Van Diemen's Land My Duties were fixed and limited; but now, this Settlement advancing in Extent and Population, Divine Service must necessarily be performed at the several Districts, which is a peculiarly severe duty, involving me in Expences which my Pay is inadequate to Support.

My Pay is £182 10s. 0d. per Annum, far short of what the 2d Assistant at Port Jackson receives, who has an Assigned and fixed Incumbency, being Attached to one Settlement. My Services places me in the Next Degree to the Revd. Mr. Marsden, and I therefore beg Leave, with every Deference, to request your Excellency's Attention to my peculiar Case, and that Your Excellency be pleased to make Such Representations to the Secretary of State as you may consider my Services deserving of. The Testimonials I had the Honor to send to Your Excellency at a Former period, I beg leave to hope will have much Weight from Your Excellency's personal knowledge, both of the Inhabitants and the Extent of His Majesty's Settlement on Van Dieman's Land; and with every Respect,

Request for
increase in
salary.

I have, &c.,

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

ROBERT KNOPWOOD.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Sydney, Monday, 25th May, 1812.

His Excellency the Governor has recently received Instructions from His Majesty's Ministers to Make the Necessary Arrange-

1812.
17 Nov.

The settlement
at Port
Dalrymple to
be a dependency
on that of
Hobart.

ments for placing the Settlement of Port Dalrymple as a Dependency on that of Hobart Town, on the River Derwent, in Van Dieman's Land, that the Officer Commanding at the former Settlement Should be Subject to the Orders, Superintendance, and general Controul of the Commandant of Hobart Town; And that all unnecessary Officers and Appointments now existing at the former Settlement Should be abolished in Order to lessen the Expences thereof as much as possible to the Crown.

Offices
abolished at
Port Dalrymple.

In pursuance of these Instructions His Excellency now Commands and directs that the Settlement of Port Dalrymple shall Accordingly become a Dependency on that of Hobart Town from and After the 30th Day of the Next Month of June; And that in Consequence thereof the Offices of Deputy Judge Advocate, and Deputy Surveyor of Lands at Port Dalrymple shall be abolished; And that the Officers now holding them shall Cease to do Duty, And no longer receive the pay as Such, from and After the 30th Day of the Month of June Next.

Salary of
commandant at
Port Dalrymple.

It is also Ordered and directed in the Instructions received from His Majesty's Ministers above adverted to, that the Officer who shall in future Command at Port Dalrymple, whatever his Military Rank may happen to be, shall only receive a Salary of Ten Shillings per Day Over and above his Regimental Pay.

Gordon to close
his accounts
and return to
headquarters.

Major Gordon, the present Commandant at Port Dalrymple is hereby directed to make up and Close all his public Accounts of every description, including those of the Commissariat Department up to the 30th day of June Next inclusive, with as little Delay as possible after that Date; and having done So, he will deliver Over Charge of the Settlement to the Next Senior Officer then present And Embrace the Earliest Opportunity that may Offer Afterwards of returning to Join his Regiment at Head Quarters at Sydney.

Ritchie to be
commandant at
Port Dalrymple.

Captain John Ritchie, of the 73rd Regiment, is directed to hold himself in readiness to Embark by the first Opportunity for Port Dalrymple, for the purpose of relieving Major Gordon, And taking the Command and Charge of that Settlement till further Orders after the Departure of Major Gordon from thence.

Captain Ritchie will receive written Instructions from the Governor for his Guidance, previous to his Embarkation for Port Dalrymple.

Kenny to return
to headquarters.

Captain William Kenny of the 73rd Regiment has permission to return from Port Dalrymple, and to Join and do Duty with his Corps at Head Quarters, as soon as he has delivered Over Charge of the Accounts of his Company to Captain Ritchie.

Mountgarrett to
visit Sydney.

Mr. Mountgarrett, Surgeon on the Civil Establishment of Port Dalrymple, has the Governor's permission to Come to Sydney by

the first Opportunity for the Settlement of his private Affairs with leave to be Absent from His Station and Duty for Three Months.

1812.
17 Nov.

Mr. James Meehan, Acting Surveyor, and Mr. George William Evans, Acting Deputy Surveyor, are to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on the Surveying Duty to Van Dieman's Land by the first Opportunity that offers.

Meehan and
Evans to
proceed to
Tasmania.

His Majesty's Colonial Brig Lady Nelson will be dispatched on the Service of Government for Port Dalrymple the Beginning of Next Month: And by which Opportunity Captain Ritchie and the Two Officers last Mentioned will hold themselves in readiness to proceed thither.

The Lady
Nelson to
sail for
Port Dalrymple.

LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

By Command of His Excellency.

H. C. ANTILL, Major of Brigade.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

Head Quarters, Sydney, Friday, 31st Jany., 1812.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Major Andrew Geils of the 73d Regiment to be Commandant of the Settlement of Hobart town, on the River Derwent in Van Diemen's Land till further orders: He will accordingly hold himself in readiness to embark for that Settlement on the Shortest notice, on board the Ship Ruby Chartered by Government for Carrying Troops, Convicts, Provisions and Stores to Hobart town.

Geils appointed
commandant
at Hobart.

Major Geil's Salary, as Commandant, will only Commence from the Day of his receiving Charge of the Settlement from Captain Murray the present Commandant of Hobart town.

Salary of Geils.

His Excellency the Governor is also pleased to appoint Major Geils to be Justice of Peace and Magistrate for the Settlement of Hobart town in the County of Buckingham in Van Diemen's Land and he is to be obeyed and respected as such accordingly.

Geils appointed
a magistrate.

Lieutenant Colonel O'Connell will be pleased to order two Ensigns of the 73d Regiment to hold themselves in readiness to embark on board the Ship Ruby to join the two Companies of that Corps Stationed at Hobart town, and Port Dalrymple in Van Diemen's Land.

Ensigns to be
detached for
Tasmania.

Lieut. Colonel O'Connell will also be pleased to direct 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal and 12 Privates from the 73d Regiment, to be held in readiness to embark on board the Ship Ruby, as a Guard for the Convicts intended to be Sent in that Ship to the Derwent.

Military to sail
in the Ruby.

By Command of His Excellency The Governor.

H. C. ANTILL, Major of Brigade.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

1812.
17 Nov.
Regulations
controlling
land grants.

REGULATIONS FOR AND CLAUSES TO BE INSERTED IN LAND GRANTS.
MEMO. of the Quantity of Land which Persons obtaining Grants shall be obliged to Clear and Cultivate within Five Years from the Date of Such Grant.

If the Quantity be	30	Acres to clear	10	Acres
_____	40	_____	12	''
_____	50	_____	15	''
_____	60	_____	16	''
_____	70	_____	17	''
_____	80	_____	18	''
_____	90	_____	19	''
_____	100	_____	20	''
_____	120	_____	22	''
_____	140	_____	24	''
_____	150	_____	25	''
_____	160	_____	26	''
_____	180	_____	28	''
_____	200	_____	30	''
_____	250	_____	35	''
_____	300	_____	38	''
_____	350	_____	42	''
_____	400	_____	45	''
_____	450	_____	48	''
_____	500	_____	50	''
_____	600	_____	55	''
_____	700	_____	60	''
_____	800	_____	65	''
_____	900	_____	70	''
_____	1,000	_____	75	''
_____	2,000	_____	100	''

Clauses
inserted in
land grants.

COPY of Clauses inserted in all Grants of Land made by His Excellency Governor Macquarie in New South Wales.

“PROVIDED always, and it is hereby expressly to be understood that the said.....the Grantee in these Presents named, shall in no wise either directly or indirectly Sell Alienate or Transfer any part or parcel of the Land hereby Granted within the said Term of Five Years; And also, provided always that the said.....shall Clear and Cultivate, or Cause to be Cleared and Cultivated within the said Term of Five Years, the quantity of.....Acres of the said Land hereby Granted: Otherwise the Whole of the said Land shall revert to the Crown, and the Grant hereby made thereof shall be held and deemed Null and Void; and saving and reserving to Government the Right of making a Public Road through such part of the said Land, as may at any time be required.”

L. MACQUARIE,

Govr. in Chief of N. S. Wales.

Clauses
inserted in
town grants.

COPY of Clauses inserted in all Town Grants made by His Excellency Governor Macquarie in New South Wales.

“PROVIDED Always, and it is hereby expressly to be understood, that the said.....the Grantee in these Presents Named, shall in no wise either directly or indirectly Sell, Alienate

or Transfer any Part or Parcel of the Land hereby Granted within the Space of Five years from the Date hereof; And also, provided always that the said.....shall build or Cause to be built a good and sufficient Dwelling House thereon, of Brick or Stone, within the Space of Five years from the Date hereof; which House shall not be less than Fifty feet in length from Out to Out, nor less than sixteen feet in width, in the Clear; and Two Stories high; and Reserving at all Times the Right of appropriating such part thereof as may be deemed necessary by the Governor for the Time being for the Making and Improving the Streets; and paying to the Crown an Annual Quit Rent of.....Sterling from the Date hereof, Or in Default thereof the Whole of the said Lot or Tenement shall revert to the Crown, and the Grant hereby made shall be held and deemed Null and Void."

1812.
17 Nov.

Clauses
inserted in
town grants.

N.B.—The Quit Rent on Sydney Town Grants is 2s. 6d. per Rod, but not in any Case to exceed £15 per Annum; and in the Towns of Parramatta and Windsor 1s. 6d. per Rod but not to exceed £9 per Annum.

L. MACQUARIE,
Govr. in Chief of N. S. Wales.

COPY of Clause inserted in all Town Leases made by His Excellency Governor Macquarie in New South Wales.

Clause inserted
in all town
leases.

"PROVIDED Always that the said.....shall build or cause to be built a good and sufficient Dwelling House thereon, of Brick or Stone, within the Space of.....Years from the Date hereof, which House shall be not less than Thirty six feet in Length, from Out to Out, and not less than Fourteen feet in Width in the Clear: Reserving at all Times the Right of appropriating such part thereof as may be deemed necessary by the Governor for the Time being for the Making and Improving the Streets; and yielding and Paying to the Crown an Annual Quit Rent of.....Sterling; or in Default thereof the Whole of the said Land shall revert to the Crown, and the Lease hereby made shall be deemed Null and Void."

N.B.—The Quit Rent on all Town Leases is 10s. per Annum for the first 20 Rods, and 2d. per Rod for all beyond 20 Rods.

In such Leases as had been made by the Usurped Government and were afterwards renewed by His Excellency Governor Macquarie bearing Date the 1st January 1810 Five Years were allowed for building; and Three Years in all Leases subsequent to that Date.

L. MACQUARIE,
Govr. in Chief of N. S. Wales.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

1812.
17 Nov.
Account of
stock issued
from the
government
herds to settlers.

EXTRACT from Account of Stock Issued to Individuals (to be paid for or returned in Kind) Pursuant to His Excellency Governor Macquarie's Order, from the Stock belonging to The Crown from the 1st day of April, 1810, to the 13th day of November, 1812, and for which they have respectively Entered into specific Bonds.

Date of Bond.	No. and kind of Stock.				To whom delivered.	Date when paym't is to be made.	Amount.	
	Bulls.	Cows.	Oxen.	Sheep.			£	s. d.
1810.								
July 28	...	12	...	20	Lt. Govr. O'Connell....	28 July, 1814	376	0 0
Augt. 3	...	6	...	3	John Jamieson	3 Augt., 1813	168	0 0
Sept. 26	...	8	4	25	Mrs. O'Connell	26 Sept., 1813	386	0 0
Oct. —	...	8	...	...	Wm. Broughton, Esqr.	— Oct., 1813	224	0 0
1811.								
Jan. 2	...	6	...	...	And. McDougal	2 Jan. 1813	168	0 0
" 5	...	12	2	...	Ellis Bent, Esqr.....	5 Jan. 1814	392	0 0
Feb. 23	...	4	...	...	Jno. and Jane Kennedy	23 Feb. 1814	112	0 0
Mar. 15	...	6	...	...	Rev. Wm. Cowper.....	15 Mar. 1814	168	0 0
May 23	...	2	2	8	Wm. Baker, Senr.....	23d Nov. 1812	128	0 0
" "	...	4	...	...	John Howe	Do	112	0 0
" 29	...	4	2	...	Richd. Rouse.....	29 Do	168	0 0
" "	...	4	...	...	Isaac Knight	Do	112	0 0
June 3	...	4	...	...	John Smith	3 Decr. 1812	112	0 0
" 11	...	8	...	...	Wm. Redfern	11 do. 1814	224	0 0
" "	...	5	...	...	Jas. Meehan.....	do.	140	0 0
" "	...	4	2	...	G. W. Evans.....	do.	168	0 0
July 13	...	4	2	...	Alexr. McDonald	13 Jan. 1813	168	0 0
" 19	...	4	...	...	Robt. Cartwright	19 July, 1814	112	0 0
Sept. 12	...	4	...	...	James Cox	12 Sept. 1814	112	0 0
" "	...	4	...	...	George Cox	do.	112	0 0
Oct. 10	...	6	...	...	Robt. Tip and Josh. Rig	10 Oct. 1814	168	0 0
" 28	...	4	...	...	Revd. Wm. Cowper.....	28 do "	112	0 0
" "	...	4	1	...	Reuben Uther	" do 1813	140	0 0
" "	...	6	...	...	G. T. Palmer, Esqr. ...	" do 1814	168	0 0
" "	...	4	...	...	Wm. Jamieson	" do "	112	0 0
" "	...	4	...	...	Jas. Mileham	" do "	112	0 0
" "	...	6	...	...	W. C. Wentworth	" do "	168	0 0
" "	...	4	...	...	E. S. Hall.....	" do "	112	0 0
1812.								
Jan. 28	1	12	2	...	J. T. Campbell	28 Jan. 1815	420	0 0
Feb. 19	...	4	...	...	John Purcell	19 Feb. 1815	112	0 0
June 18	...	8	3	...	Robert Love	18 June, 1814	308	0 0
" "	...	6	3	...	Walter Lang	do	252	0 0
" "	...	4	1	...	Saml. Fowler	do	140	0 0
" 22	...	6	...	...	Thos. Archer.....	22 do 1815	168	0 0
Augt. 26	...	4	...	...	James Wilshire.....	26 Feb. 1814	112	0 0
" "	...	4	...	...	Francis Oakes.....	do	112	0 0

WILLIAM BROUGHTON, Actg. Commy.

N.B.—The Collection of the several Debts will be proceeded upon immediately after the present Harvest is got in and the Proceeds will be applied to cover the Expences of the ensuing Year, 1813.

L. MACQUARIE, GOVr. in Chief of New South Wales.

Sydney, 13 NOV., 1812.

(NOTE.—Extracts have been taken from the Account of Stock only of those, whose Debts amounted to £100 and upwards. The Total Amount of Debts was—£16,634.)

[Enclosure No. 7.]

1812.
17 Nov.

ACCOUNTS of DEBTS said to be due to the Crown from Individuals, collected from Documents, signed by Mr. Robert Fitz, late Deputy Commissary, Dated 18th June, 1812.

Account of debts due to the crown during administration of Fitz.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Total Amount.</i>		
	£	s.	d.
Mr. John Dight	18	4	8½
.. Simeon Lord	15	3	4
.. Jas. Mileham	7	4	4
.. do.	56	0	0
.. do.	4	10	0
.. James Larra	9	13	0
.. John Benn	10	6	10
.. Jas. Williamson	2	14	9½
.. Jas. Meehan	12	11	6
.. do.	56	0	0
.. Willm. Broughton	10	19	5½
.. (decd.) Thos. Laycock	9	14	8
.. Wm. Hibbard	6	13	4
.. J. Yates	7	13	6
.. B. Barrow	9	14	0
.. Hobby	18	12	8
.. do.	168	0	0
.. Jno. Coberaft	2	0	0
Mrs. Elizth. Bradley	2	14	6
Serjt. Bradley	10	7	6
Mr. P. Schaffer	1	17	10
.. C. Carty	1	10	6
.. Thos. Dargen	2	0	0
.. Do.	56	0	0
.. John Mayo	4	0	0
.. Geo. Moor	2	7	3
.. Jas. Dogherty	28	0	0
.. Jas. Badgery for I. Hamilton	28	0	0
.. Do.	4	0	1½
.. Do.	84	0	0
.. Wm. Kentwell	28	0	0
.. „ Mell	84	0	0
Mrs. Jesse Mulcock (a Bal'ce)	10	18	9
Mr. Bell (a Balance)	5	0	0
.. Do.	264	0	0
.. Throsby	84	0	0
.. Do. for Mr. Keating	62	0	0
.. Do. Wrather and Emmett	224	0	0
.. Moore	84	0	0
Mrs. Evans (a Balance)	2	17	6
.. Roger Twyfield	56	0	0
.. Crook	44	10	0
Richd. Atkins Esqr.	15	0	0
Lieut. Brabyn	3	10	0
.. Do.	168	0	0

1812. 17 Nov.		ACCOUNTS of DEBTS said to be due to the Crown, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	
Account of debts due to the crown during administration of Fitz.	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Total Amount.</i>	
		£	s. d.
	Mr. Michl. Byrne	57	10 0
	„ Owen Martin	5	10 0
	„ Jones and Craft	17	0 0
	„ Thos. Biggers	56	0 0
	„ Rowd. Hassal	16	0 0
	„ David Horton	2	0 0
	„ Wm. Hubbard	56	0 0
	„ John Curtis	28	0 0
	Dr. Townson	420	0 0
	Capt. Townson	112	0 0
	Mr. Bunker	448	0 0
	„ Fitz	392	0 0
	„ Luttrell	168	0 0
	„ Geo. Louis	192	0 0
	„ Jas. Thompson	56	0 0
	„ Hanson	84	0 0
	Mrs. Merchant	56	0 0
	Mr. Matt. Kearns	60	5 0
	Do.	26	15 0
	Serjt. Johns	28	0 0
	„ Hugh Berne	28	0 0
	Debts contracted at Hawkesbury and credited as per Returns	83	19 11
	Balance due by Hawkesbury Store as per Acct. after crediting Mr. Baker with all payments made by him to Mr. Fitz and charging him with the Stores according to his returns and with which Stores Mr. Fitz has debited himself according to such returns in his Expenditure Acct. and Acct. Current	53	4 7
		£4,232 14 7	

WILLIAM BROUGHTON, A. Commy.

On the 29 August 1809 Mr. Bayley received three working Oxen one of which he paid for the others were returned to Government subsequent to the 7th November 1809.

R. FITZ.

18 June, 1812.

N.B.—The Collection of the several Debts will be proceeded upon immediately after the present Harvest is got in and the proceeds will be applied to cover the Expences of the ensuing Year 1813.

L. MACQUARIE,

Govr. in Chief of New South Wales.

Sydney, 13 Novr., 1812.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

1812.
17 Nov.

[*This enclosure consisted of a detailed statement of the financial administration of the colony from the 1st of April, 1810, to the 30th of September, 1812; copies of these accounts will be found in a volume in series II.*]

[Enclosure No. 9.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR O'CONNELL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 4th Novr., 1812.

I beg leave to return to Your Excellency my unfeigned thanks for the exertions you have made to procure an increase of my Salary as Lt. Govr. of this Territory, and am sorry to find from the extract you were kind enough to communicate to me of the Earl of Liverpool's dispatch, that His Lordship expresses a hope that the Appointment of a Lt. Govr. to Van Diemen's Land, with a Salary of £800, will preclude the necessity of any augmentation to that of the Lt. Governor of the Territory.

Proposed
increase of
lieut.-governor's
salary.

Without arrogating to myself any merit for any exertions of mine, I may, I trust, safely say that I have at least as much to do as the Lt. Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and most happy should I be to promote, to the utmost of my abilities, the welfare of the Colony without any remuneration whatever, did my private fortune enable me to support the expence of an Establishment without a salary; but Your Excellency knows that this is not the case, and I am sorry to say that I have already injured the property of my family to support the rank in which His Majesty was graciously pleased to place me in this Colony, the expences of which have very far exceeded the salary affixed to the situation.

Reasons for
granting an
increase.

The insufficiency of the Salary did not press so hard on any of my predecessors as it does on me. The settlements in the Colony are very much extended within the period of Your Excellency's government. The necessity of going to visit the Settlers frequently to encourage them to habits of Industry and morality is greater and more felt, and this will necessarily entail additional expence; besides, my Predecessor had the Salary as Lt. Governor of Port Dalrymple in addition to his own, and Your Excellency knows that, when I might have had the same indulgence, a sense of duty impelled me to stay with my Regt., because I knew the Regt. wanted my presence, being newly recruited, and requiring great exertions to bring it to a proper state of discipline and steadiness.

Under all these circumstances I beg to submit my earnest request that Your Excellency will again recommend an augmen-

1812.
17 Nov.

Request for
increase
repeated.

tation of the Lt. Governor's Salary, so as to place him at least on an equal footing with the Lt. Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and that in consideration of the heavy expence I have been at for the three years I have already been in the Colony, the augmentation be granted for as much of the past period as shall appear to you to be due to my services.

I have, &c.,

M. C. O'CONNELL, Lt. GOV.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

THE MEMORIAL OF NICHOLAS DIVINE.

To The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

THE Humble Memorial of Nicholas Divine late Principal Superintendent of Convicts in New South Wales,

Humbly Sheweth,

That Your Memorialist is upwards of 73 Years of Age— That for 9 Years previous to the Year 1789 Your Memorialist was in the employ of Government as Superintendent over the Convicts at the Hulks, and in the Year 1789 Your Memorialist was appointed by Your Lordships as Superintendent of Convicts in New South Wales, and sailed with your Lordships' Orders to fill that Office in New South Wales in His Majesty's Ship, the Guardian, where your Memorialist suffered great Distress and danger of Shipwreck in that Voyage; but on her return to the Cape, Your Memorialist got on board another Ship and arrived in Port Jackson, and on his Arrival was Appointed by Governor Phillip Principal Superintendent of Convicts in that Colony on the 25th June, 1790, and continued to execute that Office there to the Satisfaction of every Governor by the Certificates of Governor Phillip, Governor Hunter, Governor King and Governor Bligh will appear up to the 1st day of August, 1808.

On which day, Your Memorialist was dismissed from the Office without any trial or reason by Colonel Foveaux, who had then previously assumed the Government of the Settlement, Governor Bligh being then under Arrest and so continued by Colonel Foveaux, And Your Memorialist being as was called attached to the Governor.

That no Cause was assigned for Your Memorialist being so dismissed other than a Verbal Command of the said Colonel Foveaux, then acting as Governor, that Your Memorialist should not interfere with any of the Public Works in future.

Memorial of
Nicholas
Divine.

Services of
Divine.

Dismissal of
Divine by
Foveaux.

That Your Memorialist having been so dismissed from his Office, Your Memorialist was not reinstated by Governor Macquarie as was alledged by reason of his Age, Nor was any Provision made altho' Your Memorialist had on all occasions filled his Office to the entire Satisfaction of every Governor.

1812.
17 Nov.

That on the 24th of August, 1811, Your Memorialist presented his Memorial to the Earl of Liverpool, wherein after Stating these Facts and his Doubts of being restored to his Office, his 29 Years Service 22 of which was Principal Superintendent of Convicts in New South Wales, Your Memorialist prayed His Lordship to Order Memorialist to be reinstated in the Office of Principal Superintendent of Convicts on Memorialist's Arrival in Port Jackson, or to be Superannuated, that Your Memorialist might have some Support during the remainder of his Old Age, And Your Memorialist had hopes in Case it had met his Lordship's Approbation to make him such Allowance that he might have continued in England.

Petition to
Liverpool for
reinstatement or
superannuation.

That on the 24th of August, 1811, being then about to Sail for Port Jackson, Memorialist in Answer received a Letter from Robert Peel, Esquire, dated Downing Street, 24th August, 1811, Stating he was directed by the Earl of Liverpool to acquaint Your Memorialist that it appeared Governor Macquarie had removed all persons who had been appointed to public Offices by the usurped Government and reinstated those who had been removed by it, And that if Your Memorialist was compelled by Lieutenant Colonel Foveaux to resign Your Memorialist's Office there could be no doubt that Governor Macquarie would consider Your Memorialist entitled to resume the duties of Memorialist's Situation upon Memorialist's return.

That after an Application to Mr. Peel on the Subject, and from what passed conceiving this direction of the Earl of Liverpool a Sufficient Authority, Your Memorialist Sailed from England in the Ship Mary and arrived in Port Jackson on the 4th May, 1812.

Return of
Divine to
the colony.

That on the 11th May, 1812, Seven days after Arrival, Your Memorialist addressed a Memorial to His Excellency Governor Macquarie praying amongst other things to be reinstated in his Office of Principal Superintendent at Sydney and transmitting therewith the Copy of the Memorial presented to the Right Honorable the Earl of Liverpool with the Letter of His Lordship's Secretary, Robert Peel, Esquire, thereto, and also the Certificate of Governor Phillip, Governor Hunter, the Copy of that of Governor King, with Mr. Commissary Palmer's Certificate thereon indorsed as to the Copy of Governor King's Certificate being a just and true Copy, and a Certificate of Governor Bligh, all which certify Your Memorialist's faithful and diligent

Petition to
Macquarie for
reinstatement.

1812.
17 Nov.

performance of the duties of his Office to the Satisfaction of those Governors a Copy of which several Certificates is contained in the Schedule annexed.

Request for a
pension.

Your Memorialist most humbly prays Your Lordships to take his case into Consideration and allow Your Memorialist such Remuneration or Support as to Your Lordship shall seem meet.

And Your Memorialist will ever Pray, &c.,

N. DIVINE.

Sydney, 2nd September, 1812.

Macquarie's re-
commendation.

I confirm the statement herein made by Mr. Divine, and recommend the prayer of his petition to the favorable and liberal consideration of the Earl of Liverpool.

L. MACQUARIE,
Govr. in Chief of N. S. Wales.

Sydney, 4 Novr., 1812.

SCHEDULE of PAPERS referred to in the annexed Memorial of Mr. Nicholas Divine.

Duplicate.

Certificates in
favour of
Nicholas
Divine.

THESE are to Certify that Mr. Nicholas Divine has been employed as Principal Superintendant at Sydney in the Settlement of New South Wales from the 25th of June, 1790, to the day of my resigning the Administration of the Government of that Colony, and during which time he faithfully and diligently executed the Duties of his Office to my Satisfaction.

Bath, April the 7th, 1811.

A. PHILLIP.

THESE are to Certify that Mr. Nicholas Divine was employed as Principal Superintendant at Sydney in the Settlement of New South Wales during my Administration of the Government of that Colony, and during which time he faithfully and diligently performed the Duties of His Office to my Satisfaction.

Given under my hand in London, this 5th day of April, 1811.

JNO. HUNTER.

I do Certify that Nicholas Divine being appointed by the Lords of the Treasury in England has been employed as Principal Superintendant of the Colony of New South Wales from the 25th day of June, 1790, to the date hereof, and he has been actually employed in disembarkation and Embarkation of all Public Stores from and to the Ships that have arrived in and Sailed out of this Port; And in mustering and directing the Works of Prisoners in building and repairing of the bridges and making and repairing the Roads and Public Works in and about Sydney; And his Salary is only £50 a year, which Salary

is the same as allowed to the Superintendants that are under him and are appointed in this Port. That from the Increase of the Colony, the Duty of Principal Superintendant is very heavy and I consider the Salary by no means adequate to the Labour and recommend him to such Increase of Salary and Patronage as Your Lordships may think proper.

1812.
17 Nov.
Certificates in
favour of
Nicholas
Divine.

That his Conduct has been such as to meet my Approbation having always Manifested a Promptitude and Attention to his Duty.

Given under my hand at Government House, Sydney, this
14th day of May, 1803. PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

I HEREBY Certify to the best of my knowledge and belief the within to be a just and true Copy of an Original Certificate given by the late Governor King to Mr. Nicholas Divine in the Month of May, 1803, and which was annexed to a Memorial of the said Nicholas Divine sent to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury the Year 1803, praying an Increase of Salary, As I have seen the Original when I gave one at the same time to the same Effect.

Given under my hand, No. 16 Walcot Place, Lambeth, the
16th April, 1811. JOHN PALMER, Commissary.

THESE are to Certify that Mr. Nicholas Divine was employed as Principal Superintendant at Sydney in the Settlement of New South Wales during my Administration of the Government of that Colony, and during which time he faithfully and diligently performed the Duties of his Office to my Satisfaction.

Given under my hand in London, this 22nd day of August,
1811. WM. BLIGH.

Sydney, N. S. Wales, 31 Octr., 1812, True Copies of Originals
seen by me JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

THE MEMORIAL OF JOHN DRUMMOND.

To His Excellency Governor Macquarie, &c., &c., &c.

THE Memorial of John Drummond, Beach Master and Pilot of
Norfolk Island,

Memorial of
John
Drummond.

Most respectfully States,

That Memorialist has been Upwards of thirty two Years in the Service of His Sovereign in the Royal Navy, and as Beach Master and Pilot at Norfolk Island.

Services of
Drummond.

That Memorialist begs leave to observe that his Conduct during the Period of his Service in the Navy was not only irreproachable, but exemplary. A Reference to the Concomitant

1812.
17 Nov.

Letters from Admiral John Hunter and Captain Wm. Bradley will incontestibly prove that he Merited the Confidence and Recommendations of his Naval Commanders.

Testimony in
favour of
Drummond.

That his Conduct has been equally Correct, his Continuing to hold the Situation of Beach Master and Pilot for so great a Length of Time under the Administrations of the various Lieutenant Governors and Commandants of Norfolk Island will also attest, added to which he is in possession of Certificates of Commendation from every Officer under whose Command he has been placed and he begs permission to refer Your Excellency to those Gentlemen here, who knew him during his Residence on Norfolk Island.

Request to be
placed on
half-pay list.

That Memorialist being far advanced in Life having seen nearly Sixty Years, and Decrepitude, Deafness and Debility now rendering him incapable of his former Exertions in the Discharge of the Duties of his Situation, he most respectfully and Earnestly Solicits Your Excellency will be pleased under these Circumstances to place him on the Superannuated Half Pay List. And that as the final Evacuation of Norfolk Island is likely to take place he humbly trusts Your Excellency will leave it optional with himself to become a Settler, either at Hobart Town, Port Dalrymple, or Port Jackson as he may conceive the most eligible.

JOHN DRUMMOND.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

Macquarie's re-
commendation.

I beg leave to recommend the Memorialist John Drummond, as an old and faithful Servant of the Crown, to the favorable and liberal Consideration of the Earl of Liverpool for Half Pay, or a small annuity during Life.

Sydney, 4 Novr., 1812.

L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 12.]

[*A copy of the memorial of Isaac Nichols is not available.*]

[Enclosure No. 13.]

[*This enclosure consisted of the following papers:—*

- [1] Result of the general muster taken in February and March, 1811.
- [2] Plan and elevation of the general hospital.
- [3] Plan and elevation of the store house and granary.
- [4] Plan and elevation of the store and custom house.

A copy of number 1 was also forwarded as enclosure No. 12 (see page 421) to Governor Macquarie's despatch, dated 18th October, 1811. Copies of numbers 2, 3, and 4 will be found in the volume of charts and plans.]

[Enclosure No. 14.]

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Inhabitants in His Majesty's Settlement on the Eastern Coast of New South Wales with an Estimate on the Provisions Remaining in the Public Stores, 30th September, 1812.

District.	Civil Department Victualled.																	Military Department Victualled.																	
	Governor and Commander in Chief.	Lieutenant Governor.	Deputy Judge Advocate.	Acting Commissary.	Principal Surgeon.	Provost Marshal.	Secretary to the Governor.	Clergymen.	Assistant Surgeons.	Acting Surveyor of Lands.	Acting Deputy Surveyor of Lands.	Acting Deputy Commissaries.	Storekeepers.	Boat Builders.	Superintendants.	Commissaries Clerks.	Women of the Civil Department.	Children above 2 years.	Children under 2 years.	Total of the Civil Department Victualled.	Colonel.	Lieutenant Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant, Paymaster and Quarter-master.	Surgeon and Assistant Do.	Serjeants and Corporals.	Drummers and Fifers.	Privates.	Women.	Children above 10 years.	Children above 2 years.	Children under 2 years.	Total of Military Department Victualled.
At Sydney.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	14	27	9	71	1	1	1	7	9	1	3	2	13	700	200	29	175	88	1301	
„ Parramatta.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	12	15	4	38	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	12	1	104	51	70	16	257
„ Hawkesbury .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	10	2	19	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	18	10	9	15	4	61
„ Newcastle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	41	..	..	..	47
Total.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	12	2	30	53	133	1	1	1	7	14	1	3	2	92	15	863	261	38	260	108	1666

1812.
17 Nov.
General statement of inhabitants.

[Enclosure No. 14]—continued.

STATEMENT of the Land in Cultivation, etc., the Quantities of Stock, etc., as accounted for at the General Muster, in His Majesty's Settlement on the Eastern Coast of New South Wales between 1st and 30th September, 1812, agreeable to the Order of His Excellency The Governor by His Honor Lieut. Governor O'Connell and William Broughton, Esquire, Acting Commissary.

To whom belonging.	Number of Acres in												Total Held		Horses.		Asses.		Horned Cattle.	
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Pears and Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Orchard.	Hemp and Flax.	Fallow.	Pasture.	Total Held.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Bulls.	Cows.	Oxen.	
To the Crown	40	26	18	1850	1794	
To Settlers, etc. at Sydney, Parramatta, Windsor, and their vicinities.....	9428½	4783	448½	211	891	211½	22½	516	133	6654	127136	149633	740	812	1	3	180	8764	5072	
Total.....	9428½	4783	448½	211	891	211½	22½	516	133	6654	127136	149633	780	838	1	3	198	10614	6866	
To whom belonging.													Whether Vict'd or not Vict'd by Government.		No. of Free Men emp'd.		Total No. in Farm.			
	Sheep.		Goats.		Hogs.		Wheat in hand.		Maize in hand.		Whether Vict'd or not Vict'd by Government.		No. of Free Men emp'd.		Total No. in Farm.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Wheat in hand.	Maize in hand.	Vict'd.	Not.	Vict'd.	Not.	Vict'd.	Not.	Vict'd.	Not.	Men emp'd.	Total No. in Farm.		
To the Crown	607	1035	..	..	..	..	Bushels.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
To Settlers, etc. at Sydney, Parramatta, Windsor, and their vicinities	18004	39703	829	1854	8092	7618	81523	51797	138	762	107	572	197	1394	157	569	625	4521		
Total.....	19211	40738	829	1854	8092	7618	81523	51797	138	762	107	572	197	1394	157	569	625	4521		

L. MACQUARIE, Govt. in Chief of N. S. Wales.

1812.
17 Nov.
Returns of agriculture and live stock.

1812.
17 Nov.
Return of civil
and military
appointments.

[Enclosure No. 15.]

A List of Persons holding Civil and Military Employments in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, Sydney, 10th November, 1812.

Names.	Appointments.	By whom appointed.	Yearly Salaries.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.	
Lachlan Macquarie, Esq.	Governor	The Crown	2000 0 0	
M. C. O'Connell	Lieut. Governor	"	250 0 0	
Ellis Bent	Judge Advocate	"	800 0 0	
Willm. Broughton	Acq. Commissary	"	91 5 0	
Thos. Archer	Acq. Deputy	"	91 5 0	
Wm. Gore	Provost Marshal	"	91 5 0	
J. T. Campbell	Secretary to the Governor	Govr. Macquarie	282 10 0	Receive 5 p. Cent. on duties collected.
Henry Glenholme	Naval Officer	"	365 0 0	
D'Arcy Wentworth	Principal Surgeon	The Crown	182 10 0	
James Mileham	Assist.	"	136 17 6	
Willm. Redfern	"	Lt. Govr. Foveaux	136 17 6	
Edwd. Luttrell	"	"	273 15 0	
John Oxley	Surveyor General	The Crown	136 17 6	
James Mehan	Assist.	Col. Johnson	260 0 0	
Revd. Wm. Cowper	Chaplain	The Crown	240 0 0	
" H. Fulton	"	Govr. King	240 0 0	
" Cartwright	"	The Crown	350 0 0	
" S. Marsden	"	"	60 0 0	
Jno. Yates	Commissary's Clerk	Lt. Govr. Foveaux	60 0 0	
Jno. Flood	"	Govr. Macquarie	91 5 0	
F. W. Middleton	"	"	91 5 0	
Augustus Alt	Late Surveyor of Land	The Crown	50 0 0	
Willm. Cossar	Boat Builder	Govr. Macquarie	50 0 0	
Ric'd Fitzgerald	Storekeeper	Govr.	50 0 0	
Jno. Tucker	"	" King	100 0 0	
Jno. Jamieson	Superintendent	"	75 0 0	
Isaac Nichols	"	Lt. Governor Foveaux	50 0 0	
Ric'd Rouse	"	Gov. Bligh	50 0 0	
David Langley	"	"	50 0 0	

{ Receiving the Salary in lieu of Mr. Wm. Bennett resigned by order of the Governor.

[Enclosure No. 15]—continued.
A List of Persons holding Civil and Military Employments in His Majesty's Colony, &c.—continued.

Names.	Appointments.	By whom appointed.	Yearly Salaries.	Remarks.	
			£ s. d.		
Will'm Sherwin	Superintendent Stores	Col. Johnson	50 0 0	Extra Superintendants and Storekeepers not provided for in the Parliamentary Estimates for the Colony, but whose Salaries are drawn for on the Treasury.	
Wm. Watt	"	Gov. Macquarie	50 0 0		
Rich'd Robinson	"	Col. Johnson	50 0 0		
Will'm Sutton	of Stores	Gov. Macquarie	75 0 0		
Benjamin Barrow	"	Col. Patterson	50 0 0		
Nathan'l Lucas	"	" Johnson	50 0 0		
Thomas Legg	"	Gov. Macquarie	50 0 0		
Richard Fitzgerald	"	" King	50 0 0		
Francis Oakes	"	" Macquarie	60 0 0		
George Howe	Government Printer	"	91 5 0		
Wm. Henry Alcock	Inspector of Public Roads	"	40 0 0	paid by Colonial Fund,	
J. W. Lewin	Coroner	"	50 0 0		
Samuel Larkin	Extra Clerk, Commissariat	Gov. Macquarie	50 0 0		
Mich'l Robinson	Pl. Clk. Secretary's Office	"	50 0 0		
Chas. Gray	2nd do	"	50 0 0		
Robt. Jones	Ass't Supt. of Police	"	60 0 0		
Dan'l Cubit	Jailor for the County	"	60 0 0		
Willm. Davidson	Turnkey to do	"	20 0 0		
Jno. Redman	Chief Constable	"	50 0 0		
Willm. Thorn	Asst. to do	"	10 0 0		paid from Colonial Fund.
Five District Constables		"	50 0 0		
R. Wade	in charge of Church and Bellry	"	10 0 0		
James Sheers	Ass't at Public Dispensary	"	25 0 0		
Sophia Syme	Midwife at Genl. Hospital	"	40 0 0		
Jemima Fisher	Govt. Housekeeper, Parramatta	"	20 0 0		
Ann Blady	"	"	20 0 0		
M. J. Gibbons	Clerk of the Market	"	60 0 0		
MILITARY EMPLOYMENTS.					
Capt. H. C. Antill	Actg. Major of Brigade	Govt. Macquarie	182 10 0		
Lieut. Jno. Macleane	Aid-de-Camp	"	182 10 0		
Capt. A. J. Macleane	Barrack Master	"	100 0 0		

1812.
17 Nov.

Return of civil and military appointments.

[Enclosure No. 15]—*continued.*
 A List of Persons holding Civil and Military Employments in His Majesty's Colony, &c.—*continued.*

Names.	Appointments.	By whom appointed.	Yearly Salaries.	Remarks.
HOBART TOWN— <i>continued.</i>				
Leon'd Fosbrook	Depy. Commissary	The Crown	£ 91 5 0	Resigned.
A. W. H. Humphreys	Mineralogist	"	s. 5 0	
G. W. Evans	Actg. Depy. Surveyor of Lands	Gov. Macquarie	91 5 0	
Lieut. Duncan Campbell	Naval Officer	"	91 5 0	
"	Surveyor of Public Works	"	91 5 0	
Jno. B. Boothman	Storekeeper	The Commandant	70 0 0	
Dennis McCarthy	Supt. of Stock	"	50 0 0	
Saml. Wariner	Superintendent	"	50 0 0	
Henry Haeking	"	"	50 0 0	
Jno. Clark	"	"	50 0 0	
Oliver Smith	Overseer	"	25 0 0	
Jno. Concliff	"	"	25 0 0	
Saml. Lightfoot	"	"	25 0 0	
Jno. Manby	"	"	25 0 0	
Edwd. Barus	"	"	25 0 0	
PORT DALRYMPLE.				
Capt. Jno. Ritchie	Commandant	Govt. Macquarie	182 10 0	} not provided for in the Estimates of the Colony.
Jacob Mountgarra	Sargeon	Govt. King	182 10 0	
Lieut. Rose	Supt. Govt. Stock	Govt. Macquarie	91 5 0	} not provided for in the Estimate for the Colony.
" Lyttleton	Naval Officer	"	91 5 0	
Jno. Smith	Ass't Sargeon	"	91 5 0	
Geo. Williams	Actg. Depy. Commy	"	91 5 0	
Rie'd Dry	Storekeeper	"	50 0 0	
Thomas Massey	Superintendent	"	50 0 0	} not provided for in the Estimates of the Colony.
Walter Cornison	Mechanics	"	50 0 0	
Henry Robinson	Harbour Master	"	50 0 0	
Thos. McQueen	Schoolmaster	"	20 0 0	

L. MACQUARIE, Govr. in Chief of N. S. Wales.

[Enclosure No. 16.]

[A copy of the return of provisions remaining in store is not available.]

1812.
 17 Nov.

Return of civil and military appointments.

1812.
17 Nov.
Return of
shipping.

[Enclosure No. 17.]

SHIPPING RETURN.

REPORT of Ships and Vessels Entered Inwards at Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st day of October to the 31st December, 1811.

Date of entry.	Name of the Vessel.	Master.	Build.	No. of			Where built.	Registered.	Name of the Owners.	From whence.	General Cargo.	Duty and Fees of Entry.		
				Tons.	Guns.	Men.						£	s.	d.
1 Oct.	Concord	Thos. Garbutt	British	150	8	18	Dartmouth	London	Alex'r Birnie	Seal Fishery	None	2	0	0
1 "	Argo	Rich'd Brooks	Plantation	200	28		Fegue	Calcutta	Hogue, Davidson, & Co.	Calcutta	See Appendix	288	12	3
1 "	Ruby	Thos. Cripps	"	240	40		Calcutta	"	Thos. Cripps	"	See Appendix	944	18	6
2 "	Admiral Gambier.	E. Sindrey	British	501	16	39	River Thames.	London	Buckle & Co.	London	See Appendix	503	9	11½
16 "	Friends	J. Ralph	"	329	14	24	"	"	John Howell	"	See Appendix	94	13	6
2 Nov.	Mangalore	T. Patrick	Plantation	336	10	50	Prize	Calcutta	Earl and Patrick	Calcutta	See Appendix	678	2	0
29 "	Sally and Mary.	C. Feen	"	130	1	18	Calcutta	"	S. Wills	Macquarie Island.	None	.....	.....	.....
10 Dec.	Favorite	A. Fisk	American	158	4	16	America	"	G. Blaxcell & Co	Derwent	"	.....	.....	.....
												2,605	16	2½

Wines and Spirits received in the Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st day of October to the 31st December, 1811, viz.:—*Argo*—Rum (bonded), 14 Casks, 1,765½ Gallons; Wine, 4 Casks, 492 Gallons. *Ruby*—Rum, 254 Casks, 30,242 Gallons. *Admiral Gambier*—Rum, 7 Casks, 706 Gallons; Gin, 13 Casks, 2,800 Gallons. *Friends*—Rum, 5 Casks, 481 Gallons; Wine, 6 Casks, 530 Gallons. *Mangalore*—Rum, 54 Casks, 7,209 Gallons; Wine, 4 Casks.

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 31st December, 1811.

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

[Enclosure No. 17]—continued.

APPENDIX OF CARGO.

Argo.—3 Bales of ps. Goods, 40 Bolts of Canvas, 30 Boxes and 103 Bags of Soap, 1,805 Bags of Sugar, 60 Boxes of Tallow Candles, 1 Box of Indigo, 201 Chests of Tea, 14 Packages of Window Glass, and 3 Chests of Gun Powder Tea.
Ruby.—927 Bags of Sugar, 1 Chest of Palempores, 2 Boxes of Wax Capulles, 100 Bolts of Canvas, 6 Shawls, 10 ps. Madras handkerchiefs, 2,000 Gummies, 27 Bags of Soap, 58 Mannuds of Twine and Coir, 40 Chests of Tea, 300 Blocks and 72 Bales Ps. Goods.
Admiral Gambier.—3 Bales Slops, 2 Cases of Cheese, 2 Do. of Sundry, 20 Coils of Rope, 13 Cases of Haberdashery, 10 Barrs. Pilehards, 8 Tierces Beef, 8 Barrels of Porter, 3 Casks of Twine, 1 Case of Blacking, 2 Pipes Stums, 36 Cases of Soap, 20 Kegs of Peas, 5 Cases of Mustard, 53 Barrels of Paint, 6 Pipes of Earthen Ware, 3 Bales of Slops, 30 Barrels of Gun Powder, 10 Box Candles, 14 Cas's Sugar, and 220 Rolls Tobacco.
Friends.—15 Packages Smd's landed, but afterwards re-shipped.
Mangalore.—1,200 Bags of Sugar, 92 Chests of Tea, 38 Boxes of Wax Candles, 31 Bales of Piece Goods, 27 Boxes of Indigo, Soap, and Sugar Candy, 7 Bags of Spices, 1 Box of Window Glass, 13 Bales of Bags, 70 Bags of Salt Petre and Rice.

SHIPPING RETURN.

REPORT of Ships and Vessels Cleared Outwards from Port Jackson, in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st day of October to the 31st day of December, 1811, viz. :—

When cleared.	Name of the Ship.	Master.	No. of		Build.	Where built.	Where registered.	Owners' Names.	Where bound.	General Cargo.	Clearance Fees.		
			Tons.	Men.							£	s.	d.
7 Oct.	Fredrick..	Alex'r Bodie..	240	13	30	Foreign ..	London	Wilson & Co.	Fishery	Ballast	0	5	0
18 "	Providence	A. Barclay ..	649	16	96	Plantation	"	Hugh Reid	China & London	"	4	9	0
21 "	Sally	R. M. Field ..	322	10	36	American ..	Boston ..	P. Amidon & Co ..	Feezees & China	"	0	5	0
21 "	Cato	J. Lindsay ..	186	17		Foreign ..	London	Alex'r Birnie & Co ..	Fishery	"	0	5	0
21 "	Fredrick and Maria	J. McNeelance	360	50		Plantation	Calcutta	Alexander & Co.	Calcutta	"	0	5	0
26 "	Argo	J. Graham ..	200	28		"	"	Hogue, Davidson, & Co.	"	"	0	5	0
12 Nov.	Concord ..	T. Garbutt ..	150	8	18	British ..	London	Alex'r Birnie & Co. ..	Macquarie Island	"	4	19	6
28 "	Admiral	E. Sundry ..	501	16	39	"	"	Buckle & Co.	Rio Janeiro and London.	42,000 Seal			
28 "	Gambier.	J. Ralph ..	329	14	24	"	Thames.	John Howell	"	Ballast	0	5	0
14 Dec.	Mangalore	T. Patrick ..	336	10	50	Foreign ..	Calcutta	Earl and Patrick	Calcutta	"	0	5	0
											11	8	6

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 31st December, 1811.

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

1812.
17 Nov.
Return of shipping.

1812.
17 Nov.
Return of
shipping.

[Enclosure No. 17]—*continued.*

REPORT of Ships and Vessels entered Inwards at Port Jackson in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of March, 1812.

Date of Entry.	Name of the Vessel.	Master.	Build.	Number of		Where Built.	Regis-tered.	Name of Owners.	From Whence.	General Cargo.	Duty and Fees of Entry.	
				Tons	Men						£	s. d.
1812. January 20th	Campbell Macquarie	R. Siddons	Plantation	248	50	Calcutta ..	Calcutta	Alexander & Co.	Calcutta	See Appendix	365	9 1½
" 21st	Guildford	M. Johnston	British ..	521	16 41	River Thames	London	James Mangtes	London	See Appendix	117	8 0
" 29th	General Graham	W. Watson	Do ..	430	14 31	Hull	Do	Buckle & Co ..	Do	See Appendix	167	9 6
February 14th	Active	R. Mason	Plantation	120	24	Calcutta ..	Calcutta	J. B. McHugo	Calcutta	See Appendix	227	0 0
March 13 ..	Peggy	R. Murray ..	Do ..	175	24	American ..	Do ..	Wm. Hammond	Cape of Good Hope	See Appendix	6	1 6
25 ..	Cato	J. Lindsay ..	Foreign ..	186	24	Prize	London	Alex'r Birnie ..	Sperm Fishery	See Appendix	2	0 0

Spirits imported.—Campbell Macquarie: Rum (Bonded) 7 Casks, 1,055 Gallons. Guildford: Rum 4 Casks 637 Gallons. General Graham: Rum, 5 Casks, 600 Gallons; Gin, 4 Casks 465 Gallons. Active: Rum, 12 Casks (Bonded). Peggy: Brandy, 19 Casks, 2,775 Gallons.

Wine imported.—Guildford: 100 Cases, 320 Gallons. Active: 4 Hogsheads, 84 Cases, 480 Gallons. Peggy: 246 Cases.

APPENDIX OF CARGO.

Campbell Macquarie.—50 Bales of piece Goods, 9 Boxes of Do., 120 Chests of Tea, 50 Coils of Rope, 20 Maunds Lines and Twines, 321 Boxes Candles and Soap, 10 Casks Molasses, 6 Jars of Preserves, 1 New Curricie, and 1,557 Bags of Sugar.

Guildford.—29 Tees. and Hhds. of Porter, 3 Firkins Butter, 2 Packages Hams, 7 Boxes Cheese, 3 Chests Tea, 2 Trunks Linen Drapery, 12 Barrels Tar, 4 Barrels Pitch, 276 Packages Paints and Oils, and 30 Rolls Tobacco.

General Graham.—16 Casks of Earthenware.

Active.—23 Bales of piece Goods, 6 Boxes Nankeen 45 Packages of Canvass, 97 Boxes Tea, 50 Maunds Iron, 68 Boxes Candles, 104 Bags Soap, 50 Bags Rice, 2 Trunks Shawls, &c., and 800 Bags of Sugar.

Peggy.—Cargo not landed.

Cato.—55 Tons Sperm Oil for the London Market.

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 31st March, 1812.

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

[Enclosure No. 17]—*continued*.
REPORT of Ships and Vessels clear'd Outwards at Port Jackson in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of March, 1812.

When Cleared.	Name of the Ship.	Master.	Number of		Build.	Where Built.	Regis-tered.	Owners Name.	Where Bound.	General Cargo.	Clearance Fees.
			Tons.	Men.							
1812. February 8th	Ruby	A. Ambrose	240	40	Plantation	Calcutta	Calcutta	Thomas Cripps	Derwent & Calcutta	Ballast ..	£ s. d. 0 5 0
March 23d ..	Campbell Macquarie	K. Siddons	248	50	Do	Do	Do	Alexander & Co.	Macquarie Island ..	Do ..	0 5 0
" 28th ..	Guldford	M. Johnston	521	164	British ..	River Thames	London	James Mangles	Calcutta	Do ..	9 14 0
" "	General Graham	W. Watson	430	143	Do	Hull	Do	Buckle & Co. ..	Canton	Do ..	0 5 0

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 31st March, 1812.

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

REPORT of Ships and Vessels entered Inwards at Port Jackson in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of June, 1812.

Date of Entry.	Name of Vessel.	Master.	Build.	Number of		Where built.	Regis-tered.	Name of Owners.	From whence.	General Cargo.	Duty and Fees of Entry.
				Tons.	Men.						
May 4	Eagle	P. McLardie	Plantation	130	230	Calcutta ..	Calcutta	Fairlie & Co. ..	Calcutta	See Appendix	£ s. d. 243 17 10½
" 5	Mary	D. Laughlan	British ..	..	..	River Thames	London	M. Boyd	London	See Appendix	8 14 6
" 9	Clarkson ..	J. Clarkson	Ditto ..	301	..	Yorkshire	London	J. Clarkson & Co.	London	See Appendix	6 6 6
" 9	Margaret ..	J. Higgins ..	Plantation	100	16	Calcutta ..	Calcutta	W. Lang	Calcutta & Bass's Straits	See Appendix	68 3 0
" 20	Atalanta ..	J. Morris ..	Foreign ..	137	616	Prize	London	Wilson & Co. ..	London	See Appendix	17 9 6
(For Appendix, see page 649).											£ 344 11 4½

Spirits imported.—Mary: Rm, 7 Casks. 840 Gallons. *Wine imported.*—Atalanta: 14 Casks.

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th day of June, 1812. E.E. H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

1812.
17 Nov.
Return of shipping.

1812.
17 Nov.
Return of
shipping.

[Enclosure No. 17]—*continued*.
REPORT of Ships and Vessels cleared Outwards from Port Jackson in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of June, 1812, vizt:—

When Cleared.	Name of Vessel.	Master.	Number of		Build.	Where built.	Regis-tered.	Owners Name.	Where bound.	General Cargo	Clear-ance Fees.
			Tons	Men							
April 10	Favorite	A. Fisk	158	18	Plantation	America	Calcutta	Garnham Blaxcell & Co.	Feejees & China	Ballast	£ 8 0
May 21	Cato	Ja's, Lindsay	187	622	Foreign	Prize	London	Alexander Birnie & Co.	Fishery	Ditto	0 5 0
June 1	Active	Robt. Leslie	120	16	Plantation	Calcutta	Calcutta	Charles Hook & Co.	Derwent & New Zealand	See Appendix	0 5 0
" 20	Margaret	J. Higgins	100	16	Do	Do	Do	William Lang	New castle & Calcutta	Ballast	0 5 0
" "	Eagle	P. McLardie	130	230	Do	Do	Do	Fairlie, Ferguson & Co.	Derwent & Port Dalrymple	See Appendix	0 5 0
(For Appendix, see page 649.)											£ 1 5 0

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 30 day of June, 1812. E.E. H. GLENHOLME, N.O.

REPORT of Ships and Vessels entered Inwards at Port Jackson in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales from the 1st day of July, to the 30th day of September, 1812.

Date of Entry.	Name of Vessel.	Master.	Build.	Number of		Where Built.	Regis-tered.	Name of Owners.	From whence.	General Cargo.	Duty and Fees of Entry.
				Tons	Men						
July 1	Phenix	W. Parker	Foreign	338	828	Prize	London	Dan'l Bennett	London	Ballast	£ 4 5 6
" 15	Hunter	J. Robson	Plantation	320	844	Java	Calcutta	J. Gilmore & Co.	Calcutta	See Appendix	178 13 9
Aug. 1	Anne	J. Gwyn	American	288	297	New Exeter	Milford	B. Roche	Fishery	See Appendix	4 5 6
" 13	Mary Anne	J. Moore	British	313	1619	Lancaster	London	Birnie & Co.	London	See Appendix	490 4 3
" 21	Isabella	Geo. Highton	Foreign	193	1016	Prize	London	Keir & Co.	London, Madeira and Rio Janeiro.	See Appendix	1115 10 9
Sept. 21	Eagle	P. McLardie	Plantation	130	230	Calcutta	Calcutta	Fairlie & Co.	River Derwent	Ballast	.....
" "	Mary and Sally	C. Feen	Do	130	127	Pegne	Do	Sarah Willis	Do	See Appendix	.....
(For Appendix, see page 649.)											£1796 19 9

Spirits imported.—Mary Anne: Rum, 49 Casks, 5,787 Galls. Bonded; Brandy, 1 Cask, 124 Galls. *Isabella*: Rum, 28 Casks, 3,160 Galls. Bonded; Brandy, 1 Cask, 124 galls. *Wine imported*.—Mary Anne: 63 Casks, 171 Cases, 10,381 Galls. *Isabella*: 346 Casks, 23,252 Galls. Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th day of September, 1812. H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

APPENDIX TO RETURNS, APRIL-JUNE, 1812.

1812.
17 Nov.Returns of
cargoes.*Inwards.*

Eagle.—1,150 Bags of Sugar, 231 Chests of Tea, 100 Bags of Coffee, 44 Casks of Soap, 37 Bales of Piece Goods, 1 Trunk of Shoes and 1,000 Empty Gunnies.

Mary.—5 Anchors, 2 Cables, 24 Kegs of Gunpowder, 13 Barrels of Tar and Pitch, 22 Empty Butts, 12 Bags of Coffee, 10 Chests of Sugar, 24 Rolls of Tobacco, 1 Pianoforte, 1 Organ, 3 Trunks Jewellery, &c., 8 Crates E. Ware and Glass, 4 Bales Slops and Broadcloth.

Clarkson.—80 Dozen of Porter, 1 Trunk of Shoes and 7 Cases Hardware.

Margaret.—34 Tierces of Beef, 6 Bales of Punjuims and Shawls, 107 Chests of Tea, 76 Bags of Sugar, 10 Casks of Raisins, 2 Tons of Oil and 960 Skins.

Atalanta.—10 Casks of Porter, 10 do. of Slops and 12 Cases of Oilman's Stores, &c.

Outwards.

Active.—4,000 Gallons of Wine and Sundry Merchandise.

Eagle.—Sundry Merchandise.

APPENDIX TO RETURN, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1812.

Inwards.

Hunter.—26 Bales and Trunks of piece Goods, 78 Chests of Tea, 600 Bags of Sugar, 265 Bolts of Canvas, 35 Hogshds. of Soap, Twine, &c., 6 Cases of Castor Oil, 61 Bags Demur, 125 Tierces of Beef and Pork, 64 empty Casks, 50 Maunds Coir, 625 Coir Cables, &c., and 1,300 Bags of Rice.

Anne.—140 Tons of Sperm Oil for the London Market.

Mary Anne.—170 Pack. of Ironmongery, 12 Cases and Trunks of Sadlery and leather, 1 Box pistols, 4 fowling pieces, 5 Casks Candle Wick and Rushes, 33 Boxes and Trunks of Haberdashery, Silks, &c., 10 Bales of Broad Cloth and Slops, 112 Casks and Kegs of Paints and Oil, 18 Casks of Vinegar, 10 Cases of Window glass, 17 Crates and Casks of Glass ware and Crockery, 24 Cases of Perfumery, 1 Case Stationary, 21 Cases of Hats, 265 Casks of Porter, 40 Barrels Tar and Pitch, 60 Tierces Beef and Pork, 23 Packs. dried fruits and 5 Boxes of Tea.

Isabella.—11 Cases of Window Glass, 102 Kegs and Cases of Paint, 50 Jugs of Pt. Oil and Turpent., 14 Casks Nails, 15 Boxes Tin Plates, 14½ Tons Iron, Steel and Iron hoops, 1 Keg of Rivets, 4 Rolls of Sheet lead, 140 Cases firkins and Boxes of Soap, Butter, Cheese and Candles, 5 Casks of glass ware, 9 Cases Stationary, 37 Trunks and Cases of Haberdashery, 3 Cases of fine hats, 12 Bales of Cloth, 83 Ash Oars, 3 Cases Sugar, 20 Bales Tallow and 17 Rolls Tobacco.

Mary and Sally.—80 Tons of Black Oil.

1812.
17 Nov.
Return of
shipping.

[Enclosure No. 17]—*continued.*

REPORT of Ships and Vessels cleared Outwards from Port Jackson in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of September.

When Cleared.	Name of the Vessel.	Master.	Number of		Build.	Where Built.	Regis-tered.	Owner's Name.	Where bound.	General Cargo.	Clearance Fees.
			Tons.	Guns. Men.							
July 18	Atalanta	J. Morris.....	137	616	Foreign ..	Prize.....	London	Wilson & Co.	Fishery	Ballast	£ s. d. 0 5 0
" 27	Phoenix	W. Parker	320	834	Do ..	Do	Do	Dan'l Bennett ..	Do	Do	0 5 0
August 1	Clarkson	J. Clarkson....	301	1021	British ..	Yorkshire ..	Do	J. Clarkson & Co.	Calcutta	100 Tons Coals....	6 11 0
" 1	Mary....	D. Laughlan ..	360	1029	Do ..	River Thames	Do	Mathew Boyd....	Do	140 Do	0 5 0
" 17	Peggy ..	R. Murray	175	26	Plantation	America	Calcutta	Willm. Hammond	Do	Ballast	0 5 0
Sept. 5	Cyclops	W. F. Richards	90	14	Do	Calcutta	Do	G. Blaxcell & Co.	Do	Do	0 5 0
" 19	Daphne	Mich'l Fodger	127	16	Do	Do	Do	Geo. Thomas	Society Islands and Calcutta.	Do	0 5 0
" 19	Anne....	J. Gwyn	288	227	American	New Exeter	Milford	B. Roche	Fishery	140 Tons Sperm Oil	0 5 0

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th day of September, 1812.

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

ESTIMATE of Duties collected by the Naval Officer from the 1st day of July, to the 30th day of September, 1812.

1812.
17 Nov.

Returns of
duties collected
by naval officer.

	£	s.	d.
Phoenix	4	10	6
Hunter	178	13	9
Anne	4	10	6
Mary Anne	490	4	3
Isabella	1,115	10	9
Eagle	2	0	0
Mary and Sally	2	0	0
Atalanta	0	5	0
Clarkson	6	11	0
Mary	0	5	0
Peggy	51	9	4½
Cyclops	0	5	0
Daphne	0	5	0
Entry of Colonial Vessels p. Abstract	5	8	0
Clearance of do. do.	5	18	0
Duties on Coals and Cedar do.	103	17	6
	<hr/>		
	1,971	13	7½
Deduct Naval Officer's Commiss. 5 p. Ct. ..	98	11	7¼
	<hr/>		
Balance due Govt.	£1,873	2	0¼

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

Naval Office, Sydney, 30th September, 1812.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

EXPLANATION of the within Estimate of Duties.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Phoenix</i> —						
Entry &c. ....	.....			4	10	6
<i>Hunter</i> —						
Entry &c.	6	2	6			
Wharfage on 826 Pack'ges at 6d.	20	13	0			
Ad Val. on £3,038 5s. at 5 p. Cent.	151	18	3			
	<hr/>			178	13	9
<i>Anne</i> —						
Entry &c. ....	.....			4	10	6
<i>Mary Anne</i> —						
Entry &c.	6	2	6			
Wharfage on 922 Pack at 6d.	23	1	0			
Duty on 10,381 Galls. Wine at 9d.	389	5	9			
Ad Val. on £1,435 at 5 p. Cent.	71	15	0			
	<hr/>			490	4	3
<i>Isabella</i> —						
Entry &c.	4	2	6			
Wharfage on 811 Pack'ges	20	5	6			
Duty on 22,207 Galls. Wine	832	15	3			
Do. 124 „ Brandy	18	12	0			
Ad Val. on £4,795 10s. 4d. at 5 P.C. ..	239	15	6			
	<hr/>			1,115	10	9

1812.

17 Nov.

EXPLANATION of the within Estimate of Duties—*continued.*Returns of
duties collected
by naval officer.

<i>Eagle</i> —		£	s.	d.	
Entry as a Whaler .....	.....	2	0	0	
<i>Mary and Sally</i> —					
Entry as a Whaler .....	.....	2	0	0	
<i>Clarkson</i> —		£	s.	d.	
Clearance fee .....	.....	0	5	0	
6 Weeks Mooring Chain .....	.....	6	6	0	
					6 11 0
<i>Peggy</i> —					
Clearance fee .....	.....	0	5	0	
Ad Val. on £256 at 5 p. Cent. ....	.....	12	16	0	
Duty on 1,024 Galls. Wine at 9d. ....	.....	38	8	4½	
					51 9 4½

[Enclosure No. 18.]

[A copy of the requisitions for stores and slop clothing for 1812 is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 19.]

[A copy of the return of prisoners tried at Sydney between November, 1811, and November, 1812, will be found in a volume in series IV.]

[Enclosure No. 20.]

[A copy of the return of pardons is not available.]

[Enclosure No. 21.]

Return of
lands granted
and leased.

LIST of GRANTS of LAND, and TOWN GRANTS and LEASES, since the last Return made up to 17th October, 1811, and Continued to 30th Sept., 1812.

No.	Name.	No. of Acres.	Where Situate.	When Granted.
1	G. L. M. H. De Kerrillan	30	George's River ...	25 August, 1812
2	George Marriott Woodhouse	200	Airds	Do Do
3	John Brown	30	Cooke	Do Do
4	Daniel Bryan	30	Airds	Do Do
5	Thomas Gilbert	50	Upper Minto	Do Do
6	John William Lewin	200	Airds	Do Do
7	George Thomas Palmer	700	Bringelly	Do Do
8	John Redmond	100	Botany Bay	Do Do
9	Edward Johnston	80	Upper Minto	Do Do
10	Patrick Moore	60	Botany Bay	Do Do
11	Mary Reiby	200	Airds	Do Do
12	William Shelley	400	Cabramatta	Do Do
13	John Hosking	200	Do	Do Do
14	William Hall	80	Airds	Do Do
15	Robert Campbell	80	Do	Do Do
16	W. C. Wentworth	1750	Cooke	Do Do
17	Thos. Moore, Esqre.	87	Do	Do Do
18	Willm. Mannix	400	Upper Minto	Do Do
19	Alexr. Riley, Esqr.	1250	Appin	Do Do
20	Do	500	Cooke	Do Do

LIST of GRANTS of LAND, and TOWN GRANTS and LEASES, since
the last Return, &c.—*continued.*

1812.
17 Nov.

Return of
lands granted
and leased.

No.	Name.	No. of Acres.	Where Situate.	When Granted.
21	Michl. Hayes	120	Airds	25 August, 1912
22	Revd. Saml. Marsden.....	36	Parramatta	Do Do
23	Revd. Wm. Cowper	600	Cooke	Do Do
24	Reuben Uther	400	Appin.....	Do Do
25	Rowland Hassall.....	400	Cooke	Do Do
26	Rowland Hassall.....	200	Bringelly	Do Do
27	Charles Hook, Esqre.....	1100	Cooke	Do Do
28	Nicholas Bayly, Esqre.....	200	Bringelly	Do Do
29	Francis Williams.....	800	Cooke	Do Do
30	Gregory Blaxland, Esqr.....	500	Cooke	Do Do
31	James Badgery	640	Bringelly	Do Do
32	Thomas Gilberthorp.....	130	Upper Nelson	Do Do
33	John Purcell.....	600	Cooke	Do Do
34	Robert Lowe	1000	Bringelly	Do Do
35	Charles Gray.....	104	Airds	Do Do
36	Michael Duggin.....	50	Parramatta	Do Do
37	William Hayes	50	Cabramatta	Do Do
38	James Mein	50	Upper Nelson	Do Do
39	John Johnston	50	Do	Do Do
40	Thomas Trotter	95	Upper Minto	Do Do
41	Edward Lamb	68	Do	Do Do
42	Daniel McLucas	100	Do	Do Do
43	James Byrne	40	Cooke	Do Do
44	Joshua Alliot	80	Airds	Do Do
45	Robert Higgins	50	Upper Minto	Do Do
46	John Condron	100	Do	Do Do
47	Thomas Tabor.....	60	Airds	Do Do
48	Revd. Robt. Cartwright	600	Evan	Do Do
49	Mary Bishop	30	Bringelly	Do Do
50	Roger Connor	66	Upper Minto	Do Do
51	James Blackman	40	Cooke	Do Do
52	Isaac Knight	100	Upper Minto	Do Do
53	William Constable	30	Cooke	Do Do
54	George Barnett	40	Do	Do Do
55	Thomas Bates	80	Airds	Do Do
56	Roger Doyle	40	Do	Do Do
57	John Henson	30	Do	Do Do
58	William Tyson	40	Do	Do Do
59	John Hoare	45	Do	Do Do
60	Robert Chapman	40	Do	Do Do
61	Edward Smith Hall	700	Bringelly	Do Do
62	Mrs. Hanh. Laycock	120	Botany Bay	Do Do
63	William Laycock	500	Upper Minto	Do Do
64	Samuel Breakwell.....	60	Sydney	Do Do
65	John Love.....	45	Upper Minto	Do Do
66	James Kelly	30	Airds	Do Do
67	William Neale	90	Do	Do Do
68	John Armstrong	30	Do	Do Do
69	Edward Woodham	30	Do	Do Do
70	Thomas Jones	35	Upper Minto	Do Do
71	Barrow Jackson	34	Do	Do Do
72	Michael Geary	40	Do	Do Do
73	William Wells	40	Do	Do Do
74	John Herbert	100	Do	Do Do
75	Timothy Loughlin	80	Airds	Do Do
76	Samuel Blackman	50	Cooke	Do Do
77	James Dogherty	100	Airds	Do Do
78	Thomas Byrne	40	Do	Do Do
79	Daniel Hanchard	40	Do	Do Do
80	Henry Asser	30	Airds	Do Do
81	George Best	60	Appin.....	Do Do
82	John Bowman	100	Parramatta	Do Do
83	James Anlkin	30	Cooke	Do Do
84	John Andrews	40	Evan	Do Do
85	Donald Kenedy	50	Do	Do Do

LIST of GRANTS of LAND, and TOWN GRANTS and LEASES, since the last Return, &c.—*continued.*1812.
17 Nov.Return of
lands granted
and leased.

No.	Name.	No. of Acres.	Where Situate.	When Granted
86	Joseph Baylis	44	Evan	25 August, 1812
87	William Bennett	100	Botany Bay	Do Do
88	Samuel Fowler	550	Bringelly	Do Do
89	Michael Glynn	40	Do	Do Do
90	Richard Martin	80	Do	Do Do
91	Andrew Hamilton Hume	100	Appin	Do Do
92	William Charker	60	Bringelly	Do Do
93	Laurence Brady	50	Do	Do Do
94	William Cosgrove	60	Do	Do Do
95	Thomas Sylvester	100	Botany Bay	Do Do
96	Michael Dowdell	40	Cooke	Do Do
97	John Reeves	100	Bringelly	Do Do
98	Patrick Purcell	60	Upper Minto	Do Do
TOWN GRANTS.				
1	Mary Rciby	45 Rods	Sydney	25th Augt. 1812
2	Thomas Moore, Esqre.	68 $\frac{3}{4}$ Do	Do	Do Do

TOWN LEASES.

No.	Name.	Allotment of Ground.	Where Situate.	When Leased.	Term of Years.
1	Charles Grey	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rods	York Street, Sydney	18 March, 1812	21
2	Michael Robinson	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ Do	Castlereagh St. Do	Do Do	21
3	D'Arcy Wentworth, Esq.	127 Do	George Street Do	Do Do	14
4	James Meehan	49 Do	O'Connell Street Do	Do Do	14
5	Daniel McKay	42 Do	George Street Do	Do Do	14
6	Richard Cheers	131 $\frac{3}{4}$ Do	Do Do	25th Augt. Do	21
7	John Connell	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ Do	Pitt Street Do	Do Do	14
8	Edward Robinson	172 Do	York Street Do	Do Do	14
9	William Wall	21 Do	Do Do	Do Do	14
10	John Reddington	21 Do	Pitt Street Do	Do Do	21
11	William Shelly	165 Do	Cockle Bay Do	Do Do	21
12	Mary White	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ Do	..... Do	Do Do	14
13	George Marriot Woodhouse.	30 $\frac{1}{4}$ Do	..... Do	Do Do	14
14	Thomas Boulton	34 Do	..... Do	Do Do	14
15	William Davis	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Do	..... Do	Do Do	14

L. MACQUARIE,
Govr. in Chief of N. S. Wales.

[Enclosure No. 22.]

Extracts from
returns of
baptisms,
funerals, and
marriages.

EXTRACT from Returns of Baptisms, Churchings, Funerals and Marriages in New South Wales.

SYDNEY.

Baptisms.	No.
For Quarter ending 31st Decr., 1811	55
" " " 31st March, 1812	42
" " " 30th June, 1812	50
" " " 30th Sept., 1812	44

EXTRACT from Returns of Baptisms, Churchings, &c.—*continued.*1812.
17 Nov.

<i>Churchings.</i>			No.
For Quarter ending	31st Decr.,	1811	.... 27
" "	31st March,	1812	.... 7
" "	30th June,	1812	.... 26
" "	30th Sept.,	1812	.... 22

Extracts from
returns of
baptisms,
funerals, and
marriages.

<i>Funerals.</i>			No.
For Quarter ending	31st Decr.,	1811	.... 29
" "	31st March,	1812	.... 34
" "	30th June,	1812	.... 32
" "	30th Sept.,	1812	.... 21

<i>Marriages.</i>			No.
For Quarter ending	31st Decr.,	1811	.... 11
" "	31st March,	1812	.... 7
" "	30th June,	1812	.... 14
" "	30th Sept.,	1812	.... 8

WILLIAM COWPER, Ass't Chaplain.

PARISH ST. JOHN, PARRAMATTA.

<i>Marriages.</i>			No.
For Quarter ending	31st Decr.,	1811	.... 9
" "	31st March,	1812	.... 13
" "	30th June,	1812	.... 17
" "	30th Sept.,	1812	.... 13

<i>Christnings.</i>			No.
For Quarter ending	31st Decr.,	1811	.... 9
" "	31st March,	1812	.... 12
" "	30th June,	1812	.... 24
" "	30th Sept.,	1812	.... 29

<i>Burials.</i>			No.
For Quarter ending	31st Decr.,	1811	.... 8
" "	31st March,	1812	.... 4, 2 at George's
" "	30th June,	1812	.... 6 River.
" "	30th Sept.,	1812	.... 4

SAMUEL MARSDEN, Principal Chaplain.

PARISH CHURCH, WINDSOR.

<i>Marriages.</i>			No.
For Quarter ending	31st Decr.,	1811	.... 7
" "	31st March,	1812	.... 8
" "	30th June,	1812	.... 7
" "	30th Sept.,	1812	.... 10

<i>Baptisms.</i>			No.
For Quarter ending	31st Decr.,	1811	.... 13
" "	31st March,	1812	.... 26
" "	30th June,	1812	.... 9
" "	30th Sept.,	1812	.... 13

<i>Burials.</i>			No.
For Quarter ending	31st Decr.,	1811	.... 11
" "	31st March,	1812	.... 12
" "	30th June,	1812	.... 10
" "	30th Sept.,	1812	.... 9

ROBT. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Chaplain.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

Person is to be permitted to go on Board except the Naval Officer or his Assistant, without the special Sanction of His Excel'y the Governor, until after the Master or Commander has reported and entered his Cargo, and perfected the Bonds required by these Regulations.

1812.
17 Nov.

Port
regulations.
Boarding
vessels.

II.—Each Vessel on Arrival at Sydney Cove is to receive a Military guard. Military Guard on board, in order to prevent any Articles or Merchandize being landed without regular Permission, and to perform such other Duties as the Naval Officer may direct; said Guard is to be as comfortably lodged as the Circumstances of the Vessel will admit, and is on no account whatever to be interrupted in the Execution of its Duty, or otherwise insulted or treated improperly.

III.—Foreign Vessels are to proceed no further than Neutral Bay until Permission is obtained from the Naval Officer for their coming into Sydney Cove; and the Pilots are required to attend strictly to this Order.

Foreign vessels.

IV.—Masters or Commanders of Vessels, on arrival, are to furnish the Naval Officer with their Muster Roll, Articles of Agreement with the Ship's or Vessel's Company, the Names of Passengers, the Clearance from the Port originally sailed from, and all other Papers necessary to prove the Legality of the Cargo, whether from the original Port from whence she sailed, or from any other at which she may have touched during her Voyage, together with the Log-book and Manifest of the Cargo, agreeable to which the Ship's Entry is to be made, specifying the different Articles meant to be disposed of at Port Jackson, whether belonging to the Master, his Officers, or any other Individual on board, and distinguishing what is to be retained for the Ship's or Vessel's own Use.

Ship's papers
to be given to
naval officer.

V.—The Master or Commander of every Vessel, on his arrival, is to pass a Bond to the Naval Officer in the Penalty of Two Hundred Pounds Sterling that neither he or any other person will send from the Vessel to which he belongs any Articles of Merchandize whatever, without permission first received for that purpose.

Bond to be
given by master.

VI.—No Wine, Beer, Spirits, or other strong Liquors is to be sent on Shore, even though a general landing Order may have been obtained, without a special Permission from His Excellency the Governor, or, by his direction, from his Secretary (which Permit is also to be countersigned by the Naval Officer), on pain of forfeiting the aforesaid Bond of Two Hundred Pounds.

Landing of
spirits.

VII.—And any Boat or Vessel found conveying any Article of Merchandize, Wine, Spirits, Beer, or other strong Liquor, as specified in the two foregoing Regulations, from any Ship or

1812.
17 Nov.

Port
regulations.

No arms or
ammunition
to be sold
without
permission.

All goods to be
landed at the
hospital wharf.

No persons to
be embarked
without
permits.

No colonists to
be landed in
India without
permits.

Restrictions
on persons
intending to
sail.

Vessel without a regular Permit, will be seized and forfeited to the Crown; and every Article so attempted to be smuggled will likewise be forfeited, and the Persons concerned in it corporally punished, at the discretion of a Bench of Magistrates.

VIII.—No Arms, Ammunition, Military or Naval Stores, are to be sold or delivered to any Person without a special permission, as above, on pain of Forfeiture of the Bond of Two Hundred Pounds, together with the Charter-party, if in the service of Government; and Boats, and persons concerned therein, will be seized and punished, and the Articles forfeited, agreeable to the 7th Regulation.

IX.—The Hospital Wharf is the only place where Packages or Articles of Trade are to be landed; and any Articles landed at any other place will be considered as smuggled, and will, of course, be seized and confiscated, and the Master or Commander will be held responsible to the Naval Officer for the amount of his Bond of Two Hundred Pounds thus forfeited.

X.—Every Master or Commander of a Vessel, whether British or Foreign Property, is to give Security, by Bond to the Naval Officer, himself in the Penalty of Eight Hundred Pounds sterling, and two sufficient Sureties, in each the sum of Fifty Pounds sterling, that he will not carry off from the Colony any Free Settler, Convict, Free, Pardoned, or Emancipated person, without first obtaining a written permission for so doing from His Excellency the Governor, or, by his Command, from his Secretary, and that he will not himself depart without a similar Authority.

XI.—Owners and Masters of Colonial Vessels are to enter into the same Securities as in the preceding Regulation once in each Year, viz., on the first day of January, or on the next ensuing Day of Business, if the first should happen to be a Holiday.

XII.—Masters or Commanders bound to India or China, previous to clearing out are to give Bonds to the amount of Five Hundred Pounds sterling each for their not landing any Free Person, Convict, or other from hence in any part of the Territories of the East India Company without first obtaining permission from the Governor-General of India, or from the Governor of the Settlement where their Ships or Vessels may arrive.

XIII.—Persons wishing to obtain Permission to leave this Colony are to give public Notice thereof twice in the *Sydney Gazette*; the first Notice to be inserted at least ten days previous to their embarking, and to mention the Ship or Vessel by which they mean to depart. They are further to procure Certificates from the Judge-Advocate that no Detainers are lodged against them for Debts, Securities, Bail Bonds, Breaches of the Peace, &c.,

and such Certificates are required to be dated at least eight days subsequent to the first Public Notice, whereon permission (when deemed expedient) will be granted, but not until within two days of the time specified for their Embarking. This Colonial Regulation is here inserted for the Information of Masters or Commanders of Vessels in order to guard them against Imposition, and at the same time to prevent their pleading Ignorance of it, if discovered to have taken or received any person on board, contrary to the Spirit of the 10th Regulation.

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Port regulations.
Restrictions on persons intending to sail.

XIV.—Masters or Commanders of Vessels are required to give Public Notice of the time at which they mean to sail hence, in the same manner as prescribed in the foregoing Regulation.

Notice of intending departure.

XV.—Persons harbouring or retaining any Officers belonging to Vessels inferior to the Masters or Commanders in their Houses, or Vessels to which they do not belong, or inveigling any Seamen from their regular Employers, will not be entitled to recover any Debts which the said Officers or Sailors may have contracted with them, and will be further proceeded against according to Law. And whoever shall entertain in their Houses, or lodge, Officers or Seamen who have absented themselves or deserted from their Duty will, on conviction, forfeit for every Day and Night they so lodge or entertain them, the sum of Five Pounds sterling for each person; and even if it should appear that the person so harbouring such Officers and Seamen did not know that they were Deserters, or Runaways from their duty, they will, on conviction, forfeit Ten Shillings per Day and Night for each Officer or Seaman belonging to any Ship or Vessel in the Harbour of Port Jackson.

Penalties for harbouring deserters.

XVI.—Masters or Commanders or Inferior Officers of Vessels, on being convicted before one or more Justices of the Peace of having inveigled away or hired any Sailor or Sailors from on board any other Vessel, or of having received on board any Sailor or Sailors not having regular discharges, or not having complied with the 13th Article of these Regulations, will be fined for each person so inveigled or taken on board the sum of Fifteen Pounds sterling, the one-half to be paid to the person or persons who shall prove said Offence, and the other half to the Treasurer of the Police Fund; and the Sailors so inveigled will be taken from them, and restored to their proper Duty.

Penalties for inveigling sailors to other ships.

XVII.—Any Seaman who deserts the Ship or Vessel to which he belongs, and is found in any part of this Colony after the Departure of said Vessel, if he cannot produce a regular Discharge from said Vessel, with His Excellency the Governor's approbation inserted thereon, subjects himself to the receiving

Deserters to be flogged.

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17 Nov.

Port
regulations.

Thirty-One Lashes, by the direction of any Justice of the Peace, and will be put to Government Labour with the Convicts until he can be reshipped on board the Vessel to which he had belonged, or be shipped on board of whatever other Vessel may be deemed most convenient.

No immigrants
to land without
permission.

XVIII.—Masters or Commanders of Vessels are strictly forbid to land any Persons whatever in this Territory, without first obtaining His Excellency the Governor's permission so to do. Any Breach of this Order will be punished by forfeiture of the Bond mentioned in the 5th Article of these Regulations; and any person landing in this Territory without His Excellency's permission will be taken up, and set to labour as a Convict during pleasure.

Penalties for
sailors
remaining
in colony.

XIX.—Any Master or Commander of a Vessel who shall voluntarily leave any of the Sailors belonging to his Vessel in this Territory without a written permission from His Excellency the Governor, will, on his next Arrival in this Port, be held responsible for all the reasonable Expences of such persons so left, and be also fined Fifteen Pounds sterling for each person; and, as this Responsibility and Fine is personal, it will be levied off him in whatever Ship or Vessel he may arrive in the Harbour.

Landing places
in Sydney Cove.

XX.—No Persons are to land in any part of the Cove but the Hospital Wharf, except from Government Boats or Boats belonging to King's Ships, unless they have previously obtained His Excellency the Governor's permission so to do; and any Boats landing any Person or Persons contrary to this Order will be confiscated, and the Person or Persons in charge of them will be punished according to the 7th Article of these Regulations.

Landing at
Garden Island,
Farm Cove, and
Darling
Harbour.

XXI.—Boats landing any Person on Garden Island without the Governor's permission, or after Sunset in Cockle Bay or Farm Cove, will be confiscated, and all persons on board them punished in same manner as for a Breach of the 7th Article.

Punishment
of absconders.

XXII.—When Sailors abscond from their Vessels, or absent themselves from their Duties on board, or are taken up at improper hours, the Masters of the Vessels to which they belong may have them confined in the Gaol as a punishment; but they are to supply them with food from on board, and Sailors so detained will be wrought in the Gaol Gang, if their Masters wish it.

Masters to pay
all fees.

XXIII.—Masters or Commanders are to be responsible for all Gaol and incidental Fees on such occasions as specified in the foregoing Article. The Constable and Gaoler's Fee, which they are entitled to demand and receive, is Two Shillings and Sixpence per night for each Sailor so confined.

XXIV.—Masters and Supercargoes of Merchant Vessels who happen to be on Shore after Taptoo-Beating, are required when passing through the Streets to carry a Lantern, and to make themselves known to Centinels when Challenged; and Boats belonging to Merchant Vessels, when challenged by Centinels on the shore, or hailed by other Vessels, are to answer such Challenge and hail, under pain of being detained, and the Persons on board punished conformably to the 7th Article.

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Port regulations.
Masters and supercargoes on shore at night.

XXV.—Masters of Vessels requiring to Wood or Water at the Springs or Tanks, on the North Shore and adjoining Grounds, are to pay the Naval Officer for the same in the following proportions, viz.:

Fees to be paid for obtaining wood and water.

	£	s.	d.
For every Vessel not exceeding 100 Tons per Register	1	0	0
For every Vessel upwards of 100 and not exceeding 200 Tons	2	0	0
For every Vessel upwards of 200 and not exceeding 300 Ditto	3	0	0
For every Vessel upwards of 300 and not exceeding 400 Ditto	4	0	0
For every Vessel upwards of 400 and not exceeding 500 Ditto	5	0	0
For every Vessel upwards of 500 tons	6	0	0

Which Sums are to be handed over by him to the Treasurer of the Police Fund, and Boats landing any persons for the above purposes without permission, and the persons manning them, will be treated in every respect as prescribed in the 7th Article of these Regulations.

XXVI.—It being a standing Colonial Order that no person shall purchase or otherwise possess themselves of Soldiers' Necessaries or Bedding, or of any Slop Cloathing issued to Convicts, or any other description of Government Stores, all those Articles being the property of the Crown as well after being issued as before it, Sailors are cautioned not to purchase or otherwise possess themselves of such Articles, as they will be rigorously prosecuted for illegally possessing such Stores.

Soldiers' and convicts' clothes not to be acquired by sailors.

XXVII.—The Natives of this Territory are to be treated in every respect as Europeans; and any Injury or Violence done or offered to the Men or Women Natives will be punished according to Law in the same manner and in equal degree as if done to any of His Majesty's Subjects or Foreigners residing here; and no Spirits, Wine, Beer, or other Intoxicating Liquor is to be sold or given from on board any Vessel to a Native.

Treatment of natives.

XXVIII.—Persons dying on board Ship in the Harbour are to be interred in a Coffin at the regular Burial Place on Shore.

Burial of deceased seamen.

XXIX.—Every Ship or Vessel lying in the Harbour from whence Iron Hoops, Stones, Gravel, or other Ballast is thrown

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Port regulations.
Penalty for throwing refuse into the harbour.

Routine to be adopted in departure of ships.

overboard below High-Water Mark, incurs a Penalty for each offence of Five Pounds sterling, two-thirds to be paid to the Informer, and the remaining one-third to the Police Fund; and no Clearance will be granted until such Fine or Fines are paid to the Naval Officer.

XXX.—No Ship or Vessel is to leave the Cove until she is perfectly ready to go to Sea and has obtained a regular Clearance; and no Vessel after clearing out and sailing is again to come to Anchor within the Heads at Port Jackson, unless in case of some unforeseen Accident, or being prevented by Wind or Weather; nor is any Boat to be permitted to go alongside of her, except she has a Government Officer on board, under pain of forfeiting Fifty Pounds sterling; and any Boat going alongside or boarding a Vessel after quitting the Cove will be forfeited to the Crown, and the Persons on board her punished in the same Degree as for a breach of the 7th Article.

XXXI.—Any Vessel anchoring within the Heads contrary to the foregoing Regulation is not again to weigh Anchor without obtaining a fresh Clearance and Permission, under pain of being for ever excluded from entering this Harbour again, and the Master or Commander being excluded from future Intercourse with the Colony.

XXXII.—If the Governor should consider it necessary to detain a Vessel for the purpose of sending a Mail or Dispatches on board of her, or for other reasons, even after she may have obtained a Clearance, the Master or Commander is to consider a Verbal Message on that head, if delivered by any Civil, Military, or Naval Officer, as a regular Communication of the Governor's desire, and he is not then to proceed to Sea until he has renewed Authority for so doing, under pain of being excluded from entering or trading to this Port in future, and his Vessel fired on from the Batteries or any Armed Vessels in the Harbour.

XXXIII.—No Ship or Vessel, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, after arrival in this Country from England, the Fisheries, or elsewhere, is to discharge any part of her Cargo in any part of this Territory or its Dependencies but Port Jackson, unless by the special Authority of the Governor, except the wants of the Out-Settlers should require the Commandants to take the responsibility on themselves, in which case an early Intimation is to be made to the Governor-in-Chief.

XXXIV.—When a clear and faithful Entry is made here of the Cargo of any Vessel whose Master or Supercargo wishes to

Detention of ships to carry mails.

No cargoes to be landed at out-settlements without permission.

land it at any of the Out-Ports, a regular Clearance will be granted for that purpose; but if any Vessel carries her Cargo, or a part of it, hence to an Out-Port without such Clearance, contrary to this and the foregoing Article, the Ship or Vessel will be seized and condemned on the fact being proved before a Bench of Magistrates.

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17 Nov.

Port
regulations.

XXXV.—All Vessels lying at Anchor within the Harbour of Port Jackson are required to keep Watch and Guard on board both by night and day. Every Vessel under 100 Tons register is to keep two Men on said Watch; and every Vessel of 100 Tons register and upwards is to keep four Men on said Watch. Masters or Commanders of Vessels will be held responsible for the sufficiency of the Guard or watch so kept, as also for the Conduct of his Officers and Crew, so far as respects the said Vessel in her Mercantile concerns, and to the full extent of the Bonds that he will be required to enter into. The same Responsibility and Penalty attaches to the Secreting, or knowing or permitting to be secreted, on board any Convict or Convicts, agreeable to the 16th of George the Second, Chap. 31.

Watches to be
kept on ships
in harbour.

XXXVI.—Mooring Chains and Buoys having been laid down at a very considerable Expence to Government for the accommodation of such Vessels as come into Sydney Cove, all Vessels which use them are to pay for the same at the rate of Ten Shillings and Sixpence per Week.

Fees for use of
mooring chains.

XXXVII.—A Heaving-down place being also in readiness for the use of Vessels, the Charges thereon are Five Guineas for the first week, and One Guinea per day for every day beyond the first Week that any Vessel may occupy it.

Fees for
heaving down.

XXXVIII.—All Letters, Dispatches, or Parcels addressed to the Governor, or Public Letters addressed to the Officers of Government, are to be delivered to the Naval Officer on his first going on board; and all other Letters or Parcels of Letters are to be delivered to the Postmaster, who is authorised to go on board and demand them, giving a Receipt to the Master or Officer of the Vessel from whom he receives them, which Receipt is to specify the number of Letters and Parcels he may receive; and if any Master of a Vessel or other Officer shall, contrary to this direction, deliver Letters or Parcels to any other Person than the Postmaster, he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, forfeit Ten Shillings for each Letter or Parcel so delivered.

Delivery of
letters and
parcels brought
in any ship.

XXXIX.—The Postmaster is to make out a List of all Letters he may receive, agreeably to the foregoing Regulation, and to deliver them at his Office to those persons to whom they are addressed, on being paid the regular Postage.

Delivery of
letters by
postmaster.

1812.
17 Nov.

Port
regulations.
Naval officer to
report arrivals.
Penalties for
smuggling.

XL.—Immediately on the Anchoring of any Ship or Vessel from a distant Port, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, a written Report, according to the prescribed Form, is to be made by the Naval Officer to His Excellency the Governor, or in his absence, the Lieutenant-Governor.

XLI.—On proof before a Bench of Magistrates, if it shall appear that any Goods or Merchandize, not specified in the Ship or Vessel's Manifest, and in the Entry of said Vessel with the Naval Officer, shall be landed, the Act will be deemed an intent to smuggle, and the Ship or Vessel will be forfeited to the Crown, and the Goods, where or whenever secured, will in like manner be forfeited; and if Neglect of Duty is proved against the Wharfinger or other Officer appointed to guard against smuggling, he will be dismissed from his Office and sentenced to Twelve Months Imprisonment. Any Carman, Porter, or other Assistant in said smuggling will be set to work with the Gaol Gang for Six Months, and Horses and Cars or Carts so employed will be confiscated.

Payment
of duties.

XLII.—All Duties to be collected on Spirits, Goods, Wares, or other Merchandize on Entry at Sydney, are to be paid either in Sterling Money, Dollars at Five Shillings, Storekeepers' Receipts, or Paymaster's Notes.

Deputies of
naval officer.

XLIII.—It is to be understood that whatever Duties are prescribed in these Regulations for the Naval Officer to perform may in like manner be performed by his Deputy or Assistant in his absence; and all Masters or Commanders of Vessels are to respect him accordingly.

Regulations to
be given to
masters.

XLIV.—These Regulations and Orders, as far as they can be procured, are to be given by the Naval Officer, or his Deputy or Assistant, to all Masters or Commanders of Vessels on their arrival in this Port; but if the contrary should happen, it is hereby directed that it shall be no excuse for any Disobedience of them, as they will be hung up in a Public Situation in the Office of the Naval Officer, or his Deputy, where all Persons may read or have a Copy of them.

Table of fees,
duties, etc.

A Table of the Fees, Assessments, Duties, &c., to which Masters of Vessels and Cargoes are liable is hung up in the Office of the Secretary and of the Naval Officer.

Given under my hand, at Government House, Sydney, this
1st day of October, 1810.

LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 25.]

[A copy of the return of convicts arrived in the colony is not available.]

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

1812.
22 Nov.(Despatch No. 11, per ship *Fortune*; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir, Downing Street, 22nd November, 1812.

A Bill has been drawn from New South Wales upon the Colonial Agent for the Sum of £21 16s. 0d. for Salary to Mr. Horner, as Ass't Surgeon at Newcastle from 1st Jan. to 6th April, 1811. Salary of assist. surgeon at Newcastle.

This Bill having been approved by you I have given directions that it should be paid, altho' I observe from a Government Order, inserted in the *Sydney Gazette*, that Mr. Horner resigned that Situation on the 16th day of March preceeding, and that Mr. Evans was appointed to succeed him with a Salary of 5s. per day from that date; you will take care that double Salary is not drawn for the intervening period.

Bills have also been presented for Salary due to Major Gordon, Acting Lt. Governor at Port Dalrymple, up to the 31st day of December, 1811, and to Captn. Murray, retiring Lt. Governor at Hobart Town, to the 8th October, 1811. Salaries of lieut.-governors at Hobart and Port Dalrymple.

These Officers are entitled to draw only one moiety of the Salary appropriated for the respective Lt. Governors of the Settlements on Van Dieman's Land. But I find that my predecessor in Office, The Earl of Liverpool, upon a consideration of the Circumstances under which they were directed to assume the Command, was induced to recommend in his Dispatch to you, No. 25,* that Major Gordon should be permitted to draw the full Salary of Lt. Governor of Port Dalrymple to the 1st Sept., 1811; one moiety thereof from that date to the 1st Jan., 1812, and from this last period at the rate of £182 10s. 0d. per ann., and Captn. Murray was, by the same Despatch, permitted to draw the full Salary of the Lt. Governor of Hobartston to the 1st day of Ap., 1811, and one moiety thereof from that date to the arrival of Lt. Govr. Davey.

The Bills, thus drawn by Mr. Commy. Broughton under your authority for full Salary to these two Officers, are for periods subsequent to the 1st Sept., 1811. But as you could not have been aware of Lord Liverpool's Intention at the date when they were drawn, I have in the meantime directed that they should be paid. I am, however, to desire that the Sums thus overdrawn may be deducted from future payments to be made to those officers upon account of Salaries or otherwise.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

* Note 175.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

1812.
23 Nov.

(Despatch No. 12, per ship Fortune; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 23 Novr., 1812.

Despatches
acknowledged.

I am now to Notice some Points in your dispatches, Nos. 1 and 2 of the year 1811 addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, which were received by his Lordship a short time previous to his quitting this Department.

Criticism
of police
regulations.

It affords me considerable pleasure to learn from the first of these letters, that the Police of the Town of Sydney has been so much improved by the Regulations* which you have thought it adviseable to institute, and that the disturbances which had hitherto too frequently prevailed had become, since the Establishment, of very rare occurrence. Of the general tenor of these Regulations I have no difficulty in expressing my approval; but there are nevertheless some which require considerable modification. I allude to the 5th and following paragraphs of the 6th Section relating to the Superintendent of Police, and which authorize a single Magistrate to inflict upon any Person convicted before him, as idle and disorderly, a heavy corporal punishment. The Class of Persons, to which this infliction of Punishment extends, is so very generally worded that a Magistrate, who might be inclined to subject any particular Person, either Settler or Convict, to severe chastisement, would have but little difficulty in bringing him within the Regulation; But in addition to this objection in itself decisive against the Regulation, I have great doubts as to the propriety of inflicting any punishment, beyond hard labor, upon free persons who may come under the description of Idle, disorderly, and of Rogues or Vagabonds; And I have therefore to desire that you would by an alteration in the Paragraphs, to which I have referred, limit the Sentence of the Superintendent to confinement and hard labour alone. Some limitation also is necessary in the Paragraph which refers to incorrigible Rogues, in order to remove all possibility of abuse in the exercise of that unlimited Authority which it gives to the Superintendent.

Powers of
superintendent
of police and
a single
magistrate
to be limited.Salary proposed
for Wentworth.

With respect to the Salary which you propose for Mr. Wentworth, I must decline expressing any opinion, untill I receive such information on the state of the Colonial Revenue as may enable me to decide its power of bearing this additional charge.

Approval of
market and
turnpike road
regulations.

To the Market and Turnpike Road Regulations,* I am not aware of any objection, as they appear in every respect well calculated to promote the general Welfare of the Colony and the convenience of the Inhabitants.

* Note 176.

His Majesty's Government, having had under their consideration that part of your Dispatch* No. 1 relating to the Wild Cattle of the Colony, are deeply impressed with the great Importance not only of preserving the present Stock unimpaired, but of encouraging their increase by every possible means. And in order to secure this object, care will be taken not to authorize any Grant of Lands in the Cow Pastures or on the Nepean River in their neighbourhood.

1812.
23 Nov.

Preservation
of wild cattle.

I have also doubts whether it might not be expedient to introduce, into future Grants of Land, a special Clause for forfeiting them in case of any Transgression of this nature.

Proposed new
clause in
land grants.

On a reference to the correspondence which took place on the occasion of making the Grants to Mr. McArthur and Mr. Davidson on the Nepean, I find that the former of these Gentlemen entered into an engagement to do everything in his power for the preservation of the Wild Cattle, and to take no cattle across the Nepean except such as are intended for Labor, and I enclose to you a copy of his letter to Governor King upon the Subject with his answer.

Agreement
made by
Macarthur for
preservation
of wild cattle.

If the Servants of Mr. McArthur and Mr. Davidson are in the practice of killing the Wild Cattle, I shall be very ready to sanction any measures you may recommend for preventing these practices in future, either by punishing the servants themselves for the Offence, or, if it can be proved to have been committed by the authority of Mr. McArthur, to enquire whether such a violation of the original Engagement does not vitiate altogether the Grant in his favor.

I shall be glad to receive from you the further report which you promise upon the Subject of the Wild Cattle, when the Country in that quarter is more explored and the extent of Pasture, capable of affording them subsistence, is better ascertained.

Upon the Memorial† of the Principal Superintendent of Convicts for an Increase of Salary, I am to observe to you that it appears from the annual Estimate of the Colony that a Salary of £100 per annum has been for many years voted for this Office; and I am at a loss to understand why Mr. Nicholls only receives £75. In the return transmitted in your Despatch No. 1 of the persons holding Offices in the Settlement, it is stated that a Mr. Jamieson, who is therein designated Superintendent of Government Herds, draws a Salary of £100. There is however no such appointment in the Estimate, nor am I aware of any circumstance which renders it necessary.

Salary of
principal
superintendent
of convicts.

Whilst I am upon the Subject of the Superintendants, I think it right to call your attention to the number of people of this

* Note 177. † Note 178.

1812.
23 Nov.

Superintendents
provided for in
civil estimates.

description, who appear, from the return before mentioned, to be employed independant of the number allowed in the Estimate, and whose Salaries formerly paid out of funds raised in the Colony are now drawn for by Bills on the Treasury. If there exists a greater number of Superintendants than that borne on the Establishment voted by the House of Commons, I am to request information as to the grounds upon which you have thought an increase necessary.

Returns of
convicts at
government
labour to be
transmitted.

Not having any return of the number of Convicts employed in the Services of Government separate from those allowed to Individuals, by which I might be enabled to form some Judgment of the number of Superintendants that may be required, I am to desire that, in addition to the General Return, you do transmit for the information of His Majesty's Government a return of the Convicts of all descriptions employed at Public labour in the Colony, according to the form which is herewith enclosed.

Fees on
marriage
licenses to
be reduced.

I am to signify to you my approbation of the Scale of Fees* established in the Colony, upon which one observation only appears necessary, viz., upon the amount of the Fee directed to be taken on Licenses for Marriage. I am of opinion that this Fee should not exceed the Sum payable for a License in this Country; and I am therefore to desire that it may be limited to £4 4s. 0d., instead of £5 5s. 0d. which is charged in the Scale transmitted in your Despatch No. 2.

Appropriation
of fees.

I am also to request that you will report to me whether these Fees are appropriated to the emolument of the Individuals executing the Duties of the Several Public Departments in which they are levied, or applied to Public Purposes. In the Naval Officer's Department, in particular, it would seem that the charge of 5 per cent. on all Duties collected is a sufficient remuneration for any trouble which this officer can have in the execution of his Duty, and that the Fees on Entries, &c., of Vessels collected by him should be carried to the Credit of the Public.

Convicts for
service at
Hobart.

Directions have been given for paying the Bills drawn for liquidating the Claims of the Norfolk Island Settlers on Van Dieman's Land; and in order to enable you to afford them the Assistance of Convict Labour which was promised them on their removal, I am to acquaint you that besides the 200 Male Convicts, which are now on their passage to Hobartston in the Indefatigable, 40 female Convicts have been embarked for the same place in the Brig Emu, which sailed on the 11th Instant, and a further number will be sent out as opportunity may offer.

Your demands for Tools for the use of the Manufactory at Parramatta, and for the Standard Weights and Measures for the

* Note 179.

Public Market at Sydney, have been complied with, and these Articles have been Shipped in the Emu.

1812.
23 Nov.

You will have seen from the Estimate for the year 1812, transmitted by the Ship "Minstrel," that, previous to the receipt of your Dispatch, a provision had been made for defraying the arrears of Mr. Arndell's pension and for paying it regularly in future.

Payment of Arndell's pension.

It has been intimated to Mrs. Inch that, if she chuses to proceed to the Colony, a passage would be provided for her on the terms mentioned in her Son's Memorial, but she had not hitherto shewn any inclination to avail herself of the offer thus made to her.

Passage to be provided for Mrs. Inch.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

[Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.]

[These were copies of letters from Mr. John Macarthur to Governor King, and vice versa, dated 12th and 13th October, 1805, respectively; they will be found on pages 577 and 578, volume V.]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

RETURN OF CONVICTS.

Form to be used for return of convicts.

Male Convicts at Government Labour of any kind.	Female Ditto.	Male convicts assigned to Individuals Victualled from the Stores.	Female Ditto.	Male Convicts assigned to Individuals not Victualled from the Stores.	Female Ditto.	Male Convicts permitted to work for themselves, but Victualled from the Stores.	Female Ditto.	Male Convicts permitted to work for themselves, but not Victualled from the Stores.	Female Ditto.	Total.	Children of Convicts Victualled from the Stores.	Children of Ditto not Victualled.

N.B.—If there are any Convicts not falling under any of the above Heads, they are to be included under a Separate Head.

The same return to be made for the Settlements in Daman's Land.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 13, per ship Fortune; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 23 Nov., 1812.

I have the honor of transmitting to you herewith the report* of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Transportation.

Select committee's report on transportation.

* Note 150.

1812.
23 Nov.

Consideration
of the report.

As the course of their enquiries has been principally directed to ascertain the State of New South Wales and the alterations, which might be made with most advantage in its existing laws and regulations, it cannot fail to obtain, as it deserves, your most Serious consideration.

On perusing the report you will observe that many of the regulations, which the Committee has pointed out as peculiarly objectionable, have either been already abolished or are now in a train of modification and amendment.

Reforms already
effected.

Of this description are the traffic of the Civil and Military Officers in Spirituous Liquors, the restriction of the power of granting Leases, and the maximum on the price of grain, meat and merchandize; the two former of which have long Since ceased to exist, and the latter has been removed since your accession to the Government. To these I trust may also be added that commercial regulation by which every Vessel is compelled to touch at Port Jackson previous to discharging any part of her Cargo in Van Diemen's Land, a measure on the expediency of which I have already sufficiently animadverted in my Letter of the 14th July last.

Adverse
criticism of
regulations for
spirit traffic
and of hospital
contract.

The regulations, which you have established with respect to the importation of Spirituous Liquors, have not met with the same approbation from the Committee which they had already received from His Majesty's Government. But the Committee equally express their regret at the Contract which in contradiction to the principles originally laid down by you, you had been led to Sanction with Messrs. Wentworth, Riley, and Blaxcell.

Proposed
distillation
of spirits in
the colony.

The propriety of allowing distillation of Spirits within the Colony is one of the points most strongly recommended by the Committee, and is that in consequence to which I shall most particularly advert. The Contract, to which I have just alluded, places it out of the power of His Majesty's Government to sanction the immediate adoption of any measure by which it might be indirectly violated. But even if this difficulty did not exist, they would be but little disposed to authorize so entire a change in the principles upon which the Spirit Trade of the Colony has hitherto been conducted without a full communication with the Governor and a previous knowledge of his opinion on the Subject. My object therefore at present is merely to lay before you some few considerations, by which a decision as to the propriety of authorizing distillation ought in my opinion to be influenced.

The principal benefits, which are expected to result from this measure, are the extension of agricultural Speculation, and a

consequent resource in times of Scarcity, and the production of a better Spirit than the Rum hitherto imported into the Colony. Among the minor advantages are stated the prevention of illicit distillation, and the consumption of that redundancy of the Corn Crop, which is assumed upon the evidence of Mr. Johnstone to have occasionally existed in the interior of the Colony; if, by encouraging the distillation of Spirits from Grain within the Settlements, it is proposed only so to apply the grain which is more than equal to the consumption, it must be intended also to suspend the distilleries whenever the crop is less productive than usual, and the Settlement will be, by its situation, placed under great difficulties by the uncertainty that will exist whether Foreign importation of Spirits will or will not be required.

By a reference to Mr. Campbell's evidence it will appear, and indeed you must be aware from your own experience that the Colony does not produce Grain more than sufficient for its own consumption, and consequently that whatever proportion of the Corn Crop were now applied to distillation must be withdrawn from the subsistence of the Inhabitants. From the avidity with which Spirits have uniformly been sought after, there is some reason to suspect that the eagerness on the part of the distillers to meet the demand might therefore produce so improvident a consumption of grain as to lay the foundation of a scarcity the ensuing year; whether the deficiency of grain arises from a want of proper encouragement to agriculture, or from an inability on the part of the Colony in its present state of advancement to raise an adequate supply, it is most material to ascertain. It appears from statements that have been made by Merchants at Calcutta that wheat may be imported into New South Wales at the rate of 7s. or 8s. pr. Bushel, while upon a reference to the prices which are paid for wheat grown in the Colony, they appear to vary from 10s. to 12s., a price, which, considering that the grower has his land rent free, together with other advantages, seems to hold out very great encouragement to its proper cultivation. The Settlers however have stated that the Price is much too low, but if it is to be raised considerably, the Government, which already feels very severely the annual expence of the Colony, can no longer be expected to continue its purchases within the Colony, when Corn can be procured at so much lower rate in the markets of India. It will therefore be a matter of calculation, in considering the advantages to be derived from distillation, whether the quantity of Corn required for the Distillery will be such as to compensate the grower for the loss of that demand for his crop, which is created by the large purchases of Government.

1812.
23 Nov.

Advantages of allowing colonial distillation.

Effect of distillery on consumption of grain.

The price of wheat.

Government purchases of grain to be discontinued in the colony.

1812.
23 Nov.

Whether the quantity of Spirit made in the Colony will be superior to that now imported from Bengal or America is a point on which I possess no very adequate means of deciding.

Effects on
illicit
distillation.

I confess myself in some degree at a loss to comprehend the effect, which the proposed measure is intended to produce upon illicit distillation, unless it be understood that the distillation of Spirits should henceforth be generally permitted without any restriction or limitation whatever; For, if duties are to be imposed, they will be met by the same desire of evading them; and if they are altogether withdrawn, there is too much reason to apprehend the consequences which may result from the reduced price of an Article, the injurious effect of which upon the morals and health of the inhabitants is only equalled by the avidity with which it is required.

Necessity for
reforms in legal
administration.

The next important point referred to by the Committee are the Judicial Establishments of the Colony. The construction of the Courts of Judicature, and their incompetence satisfactorily to discharge the duties imposed upon them, have engaged the serious attention of His Majesty's Government. Their Establishment, when they were originally introduced, were perhaps as good as any which could have been at that time recommended; But the Settlement appears now to have out grown them; and the inconveniences, which possibly are at present not very Severely felt, are likely to increase and occasion serious embarrassments.

Bent's report on
the necessity
for reform.

The Judge Advocate, Mr. Bent, in his letter* addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, bearing date the 19th Octr., 1811, has stated strongly and very much at large the objections which exist with regard to the present Establishment. With the growing prosperity of the Colony, the number of the Causes has rapidly increased to an embarrassing extent. The Civil Cases now involve property to a considerable amount. They are in many instances complicated, and require more elucidation than what the parties, as they have no professional assistance, are able to produce. Under these circumstances therefore the decisions upon them are unavoidably given when the Questions at issue are but imperfectly stated; while these Decisions are frequently too Summary, they are at the same time not sufficiently conclusive, and from most of them an Appeal to His Majesty in Council is allowed, but it rarely happens that a Creditor will not be happy to compound on any terms rather than be exposed to the Expences of the Appeal.

Two courts to
be established.

In order to obviate the embarrassment arising from the number of causes, it will be expedient to divide the Labour. It is therefore intended that there should be established two Courts

* Note 124.

in the Settlement, one the Supreme Court, the other the Governor's Court, to be constituted as hereafter will be stated.

1812.
23 Nov.

In the Governor's Court,* the Judge Advocate shall preside. The Court shall be constituted, as the Civil Court of Judicature now appears to be, but it is not to take cognizance of any Suits the amount of which shall be above the Value of fifty pounds. From the decisions of that Court no appeal is to be allowed; causes of this description will generally speaking be most Satisfactorily decided by a Summary or final Proceeding. The Judge Advocate will be called upon to establish such Regulations respecting its proceedings, as may to him appear requisite, and they shall be published as the Rules of the Court. It is further intended that a Court of the same description shall be established in Van Dieman's Land, to which a Deputy Judge Advocate will be regularly attached. This will relieve these Settlements from the embarrassments under which they labor, by not having any Court of Judicature established within themselves. There must however be the same limitation as to the amount of the actions which this Court is to try, and all above that amount must be brought before the Supreme Court of Judicature in Sydney.

Constitution and jurisdiction of governor's court.

Court to be established in Tasmania.

This Supreme Court† is to consist of a Chief Justice, and two persons to be chosen by the Governor in rotation from among the Magistrates of the Territory. Solicitors are to be employed on either side, and for that purpose proper encouragement will be given to a sufficient number to go out; but it does not appear that there exists at present the same necessity for advocates.

Constitution of supreme court.

Of the Solicitors one will receive a Salary of £300 a year, and fill the situation of King's Proctor, while the other may be appointed Coroner of the Territory in the manner recommended by Mr. Bent.

Solicitors to be appointed king's proctor and coroner.

In actions, where the amount of the Suit exceeds Three thousand pounds, an appeal may be made to His Majesty in Council, but the appellants, if the debt is due to him, or he has possession of the property claimed, must first pay the amount of his debt into Court, or Surrender the property in question to Trustees to be named by the Court.

Appeals to the privy council.

Real Estate, such as Lands, Houses &c. in the Settlement must be rendered liable to all just debts and demands, and to be Seized or let by virtue of the process in the Supreme Court in the same manner as Personal Chattels. This provision should however not extend to debts under fifty pounds, which are to fall under the jurisdiction of the inferior Court.

Liability of real estate.

In cases where the opinion of the Judges shall not concur, the opinion of the majority shall be considered as binding; but if

Majority verdict to be binding.

1812.
23 Nov.
Appeals to
governor in
certain cases.

Clerk of peace
to be appointed.

Criminal and
equity
jurisdiction.

Proposed trial
by jury in
criminal cases.

Questions for
consideration.

Alterations
to be made
gradually.

Proposed
restrictions
on powers of
governor.

on any consultation the Chief Justice shall be in the Minority, if he protests against the decision, upon such protest being duly recorded, the Party may in all such Cases at once appeal to the Governor, who shall be assisted by the Judge Advocate; from his decision, an appeal will be allowed to His Majesty in Council in all Suits which exceed in Value Three thousand pounds, subject to the aforesaid regulation with regard to appeals. A Clerk of the Peace to be appointed to act agreeably to Mr. Bent's suggestion as a Public Notary and as a Register.

The Supreme Court, constituted in all respects, as already described, shall take cognizance of all criminal Cases, and shall act also as a Court of Equity.

It is however a Question, worthy of consideration, how far in criminal cases the Trial by Jury may not be advantageously introduced. It is not necessary to dilate on the beneficial effects to be derived by that System of dispensing Justice, but before it is adopted in New So. Wales it is very necessary gravely to consider how far the peculiar constitution of that Society of men will allow of the application of the British Constitution. Are there Settlers in number Sufficient, capable, and willing, to undertake the duties? In a Society so restricted, is there not reason to apprehend that they may unavoidably bring with them passions and prejudices which will ill dispose them to discharge the functions of Jurymen? The great principal of that excellent Institution is that men should be tried by their Peers. Would that principal be fairly acted upon, if Free Settlers were to sit in Judgement on Convicts, and that too in cases where Free Settlers might be a Party? Would it be prudent to allow Convicts to act as Jurymen? Would their admission satisfy free Settlers? Would not their exclusion, &c., be considered as an invidious mark placed upon the Convicts, and be at variance with the great Principle upon which the institution itself is founded?

These are Questions, which it will be very desirable should be well weighed, and on which I shall be happy to have your opinion.

The proposed alterations in the Court of Judicature need not wait for this solution. On the Contrary it may be perhaps desirable that alterations in so important a part of the internal policy should be gradually introduced.

The attention of His Majesty's Government has in the next place been directed to those restrictions which it may be proper to impose upon the Authority of the Governor, and on this point they so far concur with the opinion expressed by the Committee as to consider the powers with which he is at present

invested of granting real or conditional pardons as unnecessary and in some instances extremely inconvenient. The manner, in which you have exercised this branch of your authority, Sufficiently evinces your opinion of the very great discretion with which it should be used; and I have therefore the less hesitation in discontinuing a power which, at the Same time that it is liable to Great abuse, is not necessary to the good Government of the Colony. It is however by no means intended to withhold altogether this mode of encouraging the Convicts to endeavour by good conduct to ameliorate their condition. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent will always be ready to listen to the recommendations of the Governor, and to extend the Royal Mercy to deserving objects; and as it is not proposed to interfere with the power of granting Tickets of leave, the Governor will still possess the means of affording immediate relief from the pressure of their original Sentence to those who may have entitled themselves to this favour; you will I am sure also not fail to have observed the propriety of that Suggestion of the Committee, which recommends that there should annually be transmitted to this Office a return of all the Tickets of Leave which you may have thought it expedient to grant with a statement of the Prisoner's original sentence, and of the circumstances which have led to its alleviation.

1812.
23 Nov.

Governor's
power to grant
pardons.

Governor
to make
recommendations for
pardons.

Returns to be
transmitted.

To the recommendation which the Committee have made of Assisting the Governor by a Council, His Majesty's Government feel no disposition to accede. The difficulty of selecting proper persons for the Situation of Members of the Council; the dissensions and disputes to which their opposition to the Governor, or their protest against his conduct, must give rise; the parties which would thence arise in the Colony, the length of time during which the public tranquility would be interrupted before a Communication could be received from home; the danger of weakening the higher authorities in a Society composed of such discordant materials, are all causes which have more or less influenced the determination of His Majesty's Government to leave the Governor unfettered by a Council.

Objections to
advisory council
for governor.

The Committee appear to be sufficiently aware of the anxiety which His Majesty's Government have always evinced to encourage a religious feeling in the Colony. Nor have I neglected the mode which I consider best calculated to promote this desirable object by endeavouring to procure persons properly qualified for the Situation of Clergymen in the Colony.

Encouragement
of religion.

You will be sorry to learn that Mr. Kerr and Mr. Campbell, to whom in consequence of your recommendation* I had applied, have both declined accepting the Situation of Chaplain.

* Note 183.

1812.
23 Nov.

Transportation
of convicts.

I forbear to make any observations on that part of the Report, which relates to the transportation of offenders as it does not fall in any degree within your jurisdiction. Measures however shall be taken to give effect to that part of the Report, which relates to the return of female Convicts to their Native Country at the expiration of the period of their Sentences, as soon as I shall receive from you a return of the number of Such females for which the Government may annually be required to provide. Having thus adverted Separately to all the principal Subjects embraced in this report, I have only in conclusion again to recommend the whole to your most attentive consideration, and to request that you will at the earliest opportunity furnish me with your opinion upon the expediency of the proposed alterations. I need not I am convinced impress upon you the earnest wish of His Majesty's Government to adopt the Measures best calculated for the advancement of the Colony, or assure you that whatever difference of opinion may, upon some topics, exist between them and the Committee, the object, which they both have in view, is to promote the prosperity of the Settlement, to advance its civilization, and to raise its character.

Macquarie to
advise on
proposed
alterations.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

[Enclosure.]

[This was a copy of the report of the committee of the House of Commons on transportation, which sat from February to July, 1812, under the chairmanship of the Hon. George Eden.]*

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Fortune; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 23d Nov., 1812.

Assignment of
convicts on the
ship Fortune.

I have the directions of The Earl Bathurst to transmit to you herewith the Copy of a letter from Mr. Beckett, The Under Secretary of State for Home Department, dated the 19th Inst., together with the List and Assignment therein inclosed, in original, of 200 Male Convicts embarked on board the Ship Fortune now under Dispatch for New South Wales.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

[Enclosure.]

UNDER SECRETARY BECKETT TO UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN.

Sir,

Whitehall, 19 November, 1812.

I am directed by Lord Sidmouth to transmit to you the within assignment of Two Hundred Male Convicts, which have been Embarked on board the Ship Fortune, in order to their

* Note 150.

being conveyed to New South Wales pursuant to their respective Sentences, and I am to desire that you will lay the same before Lord Bathurst and move his Lordship to be pleased to forward the same to the Governor of that Colony.

1812.
23 Nov.
Assignment of convicts on the ship Fortune.

I have, &c.,
J. BECKETT.

[Sub-enclosure.]

[A copy of the assignment of the convicts is not available.]

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Fortune; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th June, 1813.)

Sir, Downing Street, 23rd Novr., 1812.

Mr. Dickson, a respectable Settler, who is to proceed to New So. Wales in the Colonial Brig "Kangaroo," has obtained Lord Bathurst's permission to ship some Articles on board "The Fortune," among which is part of the Machinery of a Saw Mill, which he intends to erect in the Colony; And I am directed by his Lordship to inclose to you an Invoice of these Articles, and to recommend that they may be lodged in one of the Public Stores until Mr. Dickson arrives, if this can be done without inconvenience to the Public Service, as he has no Agent in the Settlement.

Dickson to sail in the Kangaroo.

Machinery for saw-mill.

The Kangaroo is now fitting in the River, and, I trust, will arrive at Port Jackson very soon after The Fortune.

I have, &c.,
HENRY GOULBURN.

[Enclosure.]

INVOICE OF MACHINERY FOR A SAW MILL.

SHIPPED by the Grace of God in good Order and well conditioned by John Dickson, Iron and Steel in Bars and Sundry wrought and Cast Iron being part of a Saw Mill in and upon the good Ship called the Fortune whereof is Master, under God, for this present Voyage, Thomas Walker, and now riding at Anchor in the River Thames and by God's Grace bound for Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, New South Wales, to say Three Hundred and Seventy Seven Bars of Iron, Ten Bundles of Steel, Forty two Packages of wrought and Cast Iron and two Cases containing Iron and brass Work being part of a Saw Mill being marked and Numbered as in the Margin* and are to be delivered in the like good Order and well Conditioned at the aforesaid Port of

Invoice of machinery for saw-mill.

* 377 Bars of Iron marked S.C.; 10 Bundles of Steel marked $\exists D$; 42 Packages of Iron, marked $\exists D$; 2 Cases marked Jno. D. Nos. 1 & 2.

1812.
23 Nov.

Invoice of
machinery for
saw-mill.

Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, New South Wales (the Act of God, the King's Enemies, Fire, and all and every other Dangers and Accidents of the Seas, Rivers, and Navigation, of whatever Nature and kind soever save Risk of Boats, so far as Ships are liable thereto, excepted), Unto His Excellency Lachlan Macquarie Governor of New South Wales or to his Assigns Freight free.

In Witness Whereof the Master or Purser of the said Ship hath affirmed to four Bills of Lading all of this Tenor and Date; the One of which four Bills being accomplished, the other three to stand void. And so God send the good Ship to her desired Port in safety. Amen.

Dated in London this Nineteenth day of September, 1812.

GEORGE KNOX, Purser.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship Fortune; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th June, 1813.)

24 Nov.

Returns of
American
property
captured.

Sir, Downing Street, 24th November, 1812.

Herewith I transmit to you the Copy of a Letter from Mr. Harrison, Secretary to the Treasury, dated the 24th Instant, together with Copies of the Inclosures therein referred to respecting the Returns of American Property Captured on Foreign Stations, And I am to desire that you will pay attention to the Instructions therein contained.

I have, &c.,
BATHURST.

[Enclosures.]

[Copies of these papers are not available.]

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO SECRETARY CROKER.

(Despatch per ship Isabella.)

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 24th Novemr., 1812.

Orders for recall
of marines
from Hobart.

In consequence of Orders* some time since received by me from the Earl of Liverpool, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to send Home such of the Men of the Detachment of Royal Marines, Stationed at the Settlement of Hobart Town in Van Diemen's Land for some time past, as were so disposed, and to permit the rest of them, that might be so inclined, to become Settlers there; I have now to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, in pursuance of Lord Liverpool's instructions, I have permitted Twenty Eight Married and well-behaved Men of the

Settlers from
marines.

* Note 184.

Detachment of Royal Marines to remain in the Colony and become Settlers at the Derwent. The remaining Fourteen Men, who made their election to return to England, go home now as Passengers on board the Private Ship *Isabella*, which Sails from hence in the Course of a few days. Six Months Provisions and Water, with a full Naval Allowance of Spirits for that time, together with Bedding and Hammocks and a proper Allowance of Coals, have been Shipped here by the Acting Commissary for their use. I have referred the Master of the *Isabella* to the Commissioners of the Transport Board for the usual Allowance of Passage Money for these 14 Marines, and two of their Wives who accompany them, not knowing what was the proper allowance to be paid him here.

1812.
24 Nov.

Marines
returning in the
ship *Isabella*.

Passage money
for the marines.

I herewith have the honor to transmit you a Memorial, with its accompanying Enclosures, addressed to me by the Detachment of Marines, which I request you will be pleased to submit for the favorable and liberal Consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with my Strongest recommendation in Support thereof. The Marine Detachment have always been remarkable for their Steady Discipline and exemplary good Conduct, under the most severe Trials and privations, during upwards of Eight Years Service in this Country, and have a just claim on the British Government for a full and liberal Liquidation of the Arrears of Pay and Clothing due to them up to the present time. Along with their Memorial you will receive a List of the Names of those Men who have remained in the Country, as well as of those now going home in the *Isabella* under the charge of Captain Durie of the 73d Regt.

Memorial from
the marines.

Validity of
the claims
for arrears.

Herewith you will receive a Packet to the address of the Paymaster General of the Marine Forces, Containing the Pay Lists of the Detachment of Marines made up to the period of their Departure from the Derwent. The Paymaster of the 73d Regt. has advanced, by my orders, three Months Sea Pay to the 14 Marines now going home in the *Isabella*, which pays them up to the 6th of January next. I have directed the Paymaster of the 73d Regiment to send home the Pay Lists &c. of this advance, with the Men's Receipts, by the present opportunity to the Paymaster General of the Marine Forces.

Pay lists
of marines.

Advance of pay
to marines.

You will receive herewith the Petition of the Widow of Lieut. Breedon of the Royal Marines lately deceased at the Derwent, which I request you will submit to the favorable Consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with my strong Recommendation in Support of the Prayer thereof being granted.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE, Govr. in Chief of N. S. Wales.

1812.
24 Nov.

Memorial from
detachment
of marines
stationed at
Hobart.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

MEMORIAL OF MARINES TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

To His Excellency Lachlan Macquarie, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

THE Memorial of the Detachment of Royal Marines doing Duty at Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land,

Most humbly Sheweth,

That Your Excellency's Memorialists, impressed with the most profound veneration and respect for Your Excellency as the Representative of their most Gracious Sovereign, beg leave to lay before you a statement of their Services and Privations in this Country, in full persuasion of their not failing to arrest in a powerful degree Your Excellency's humane consideration.

That Your Memorialists volunteered to come to this Country with their late respected Commander, Colonel Collins, under the encouragement held out to them in Enclosure No. 1; that they arrived at their destination Port Philip on the 16th of October, 1803, only 45 in number, in charge of more than 300 Prisoners; that after a short residence there, they were removed and arrived in this Settlement on the 20th of February, 1804, and have thus undergone the fatigue of assisting in the formation of Two Settlements; that they have now been near Nine Years engaged in active and arduous duties, mounting Guard five days in a week, frequently destitute of Bedding, Shoes, Shirts and other Military Appointments, as will appear to Your Excellency from the Enclosure No. 2; that they have seldom experienced the enjoyment of a full ration, and were for near Five Months without Vegetables, Bread, or any Substitute, with only Two Pounds of Pork, and a precarious supply of Kangaroo per week; yet they can with all the solemnity of Truth assure Your Excellency that even these sufferings never damped their attention to duty, or drew from them the breath of murmur, or discontent; that prior to this, most of them have faced the Enemies of their King and Country in the sharpest Actions in the East and West Indies, Egypt, &c., but are now nearly worn down in the Service.

That as the period of Your Excellency's Memorialists being discharged has at length arrived, they humbly presume to solicit your recommendation to His Majesty's Ministers at Home of their strong yet humble claims on the generosity of Government, in sure confidence of receiving a remuneration for their Clothing, Back-pay due, and other privations, with, also, to those who intend to settle in the Country as per Enclosure No. 3,

such indulgencies as were granted to the Detachment of the same Corps* who first did duty in New South Wales, or any extension thereof as His Majesty may be graciously pleased to consider them deserving of.

And Your Memorialists will ever pray, &c., &c.,

In the name of the Detachment,

JAMES McCAULEY, Serjt. R.M.

M. GANGELL, Serjt. R.M.

W. DAVIS, Serjt. R. Marine.

GEO. WESTON GUNNING, Lieut., 73rd Regt.,

Commanding the Detachment.

I beg leave to recommend, in the Strongest Manner to the favorable and liberal Consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Prayer contained in the foregoing Memorial.

L. MACQUARIE.

(*Endorsed on back.*)

Govt. House, 11th Sepr., 1812.

I beg leave strongly to recommend, to His Excellency Governor Macquarie's particular notice and favorable attention, the faithful and Laborious Services of this Meritorious De'h't of Royal Marines, as deserving of his kind protection and support.

A. GEILS, Majr., 73d Regt., Comdt., Van D. Land.

Approved and Confirmed:—L. MACQUARIE.

[*The enclosures to this memorial are not available.*]

[Enclosure No. 2.]

[*A copy of the return of marines is not available.*]

[Enclosure No. 3.]

[*A copy of the petition of lieutenant Breedon's widow is not available.*]

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

(Despatch marked "No. 7 of 1812." per ship Isabella; acknowledged by Earl Bathurst, 3rd February, 1814.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 24th November, 1812.

Herewith I do myself the honor to transmit your Lordship the Monthly Returns of the Troops serving in this Colony from the 25th Octr., 1811, to 25th Octr., 1812, and also the Series of *Sydney Gazettes* from the 12th of October, 1811 (when last transmitted) to the 21st Instant inclusive.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosures.]

[*Copies of the monthly return of troops are not available.*]

1812.
24 Nov.
Memorial from detachment of marines stationed at Hobart.

Recommendation of memorial by Geils.

Monthly returns of troops.
Transmission of Sydney Gazettes.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

1812.
28 Nov.

(Despatch marked "No. 8 of 1812," per ship Isabella; acknowledged by Earl Bathurst, 3rd February, 1814.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 28th November, 1812.

Return of
Gordon from
Port Dalrymple.

1. I have the Honor to inform you that since closing my Despatch No. 6, by the present opportunity, the Government Colonial Brig, Lady Nelson, has arrived here from Port Dalrymple with Major Gordon of the 73rd Regt. on board, now returned from the Command of that Settlement, in which he has been relieved by Captain Ritchie of the same Regiment. By this arrival I am enabled to convey to your Lordship the satisfactory Intelligence that the Male Convict Ship, Indefatigable, has arrived at the Derwent; further particulars respecting her have not yet reached me. I feel distressed to add that the other Transport, the Archduke Charles, which sailed in Company with the Indefatigable and Minstrel from Rio Janeiro, with Male and Female Convicts on board, has not yet arrived, nor have I received any Intelligence of her since that period.

Arrival of the
Indefatigable
at Hobart.

No news of the
Archduke
Charles.

Arrangements
for evacuation
of Norfolk
Island.

2. It is my intention to despatch the Government Vessel, Lady Nelson, in a few days for Norfolk Island with Salt and Casks for the curing and packing the Flesh of the Cattle, which are to be slaughtered there previous to the General Evacuation of that Island, or as soon as the State of the Weather will admit of it, and in pursuance of my Intention to that Effect, which I have on this occasion already communicated to your Lordship. The Lady Nelson is to proceed from thence to Port Dalrymple, conveying with her as many of the people of Norfolk Island as she will be enabled to accommodate.

The Minstrel
to complete
the evacuation.

The Ship Minstrel, which I mean to engage for the purpose, will I trust be equal to the Removal of all the remainder of the People in one Trip, and at the same time to remove a number of Horses and Asses.

Oxley's request
for increase
of salary.

3. I have the honor to transmit your Lordship a letter from Lieutenant Oxley, Surveyor General of Lands, soliciting an Increase of Salary, and making a demand for surveying Instruments, which latter part I request your Lordship's Compliance with.

Detention of
the Isabella.

4. In consequence of its being necessary to hold two general Courts Martial* here at this time, I have been obliged to detain the private Ship, Isabella, for eleven days, in order to transmit by her the Proceedings of these Courts, which I deem of considerable Interest and Importance. The last of these Courts only closes its proceedings this day, and the Isabella will be at liberty to proceed to-morrow on her Voyage for England. I have given the Master of this Vessel a Certificate of her detention for eleven days, after being ready for Sea, for the purpose of sending

* Note 186.

my Despatches and those Proceedings by her; but have not made any promise of Remuneration for that Delay, not knowing whether it be customary or regular for the Governors to do so; and have therefore only referred him to the Transport Board for whatever Compensation may be usual on such occasions.

5. I have the Satisfaction and Honor now to report to Your Lordship that His Majesty's Sloop of War, Samarang, Captain Case, Commander, arrived safe here on the 26th Instant from Madras, with Treasure for this Government to the Amount of Ten Thousand Pounds in Dollars, and I beg to offer your Lordship my best thanks for your kind attention to the Interests of this Colony in sending so seasonable a Supply of Specie. In my next Dispatch, I shall apprise your Lordship of the Measures I shall adopt to prevent the Exportation of this Specie from the Colony.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OXLEY TO EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

My Lord, Sydney, New S. Wales, 13 Novr., 1812.

I most respectfully intreat your Lordship's pardon for intruding on your Lordship's attention the following statement of Circumstances relative to the Salary of Surveyor General of Lands in New South Wales, and which my sudden departure for this Colony prevented me from laying before your Lordship, previous to my quitting England.

On being informed that, in the Estimates for the present Year, the Salary of the Surveyor was stated at 15s. per diem, instead of the usual allowance of 20s., I did myself the Honor of addressing Mr. Peel on the Subject, and was informed by your Lordship's Commands, that the Salary for the present Year had been settled at 15s. In June, 1805, the Salary was raised from 10s. to 15s. per diem, with an increased allowance of 5s. for increased services, making in the whole 20s., which Salary Mr. Grimes continued to receive up to the period of his resignation. Mr. Grimes afterwards applied for the extra 5s. per diem to be continued to him, as having been granted for his long and Meritorious Services. This application, I am informed was refused by Your Lordship on the Ground that the additional 10s. per diem, granted in 1805, was granted to the Officer, and that this addition was made, as well in consideration of the increased Duties of the Office, as of his Meritorious Services, and that under any circumstances it could not be considered to have been intended to continue to him any part of the additional Salary, after he had ceased to execute the duties of the Office in Question.

1812.
28 Nov.

Detention of
the Isabella.

Arrival of the
Samarang
with specie.

The salary of
surveyor-
general.

1812.
28 Nov.

Request for
increase in
present salary.

I beg most respectfully to observe that, since 1805, the population of the Colony has more than doubled, and that the duties of Surveyor General have increased in a proportionate degree, and that the Salary of every other Officer, at the Head of a Public department in this Colony, has been considerably increased since the above period, with the exception of the Surveyor General who was considered as being paid at the rate of 20s. per day.

I humbly and respectfully hope, that, upon a consideration of Circumstances, Your Lordship will be pleased to allow the salary to be the same as received by the former Surveyor General, a Favour which will ever be most Gratefully acknowledged by Your Lordship's, &c.,

J. OXLEY, Surveyor General of Lands in N. S. Wales.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Requisition for
surveying
instruments.

REQUISITION FOR SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

Sydney, New South Wales, 13th November, 1812.

A LIST of Instruments required for the Use of the Department of Surveyor General of Lands; Viz.

- One common Measuring Wheel.
- One Circumferentor with direct Telescope.
- One Sextant divided to 15" to determine Stations Inland.
- One False Horizon for Do.
- A Case of Pocket Instruments.
- A Set of Scales of equal Parts.
- Large Parallel Rulers.
- Drawing Paper for Charts and Plans.

J. OXLEY, Surveyor General.

Approved:—L. MACQUARIE.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A private letter per ship Fortune; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th June, 1813.)

10 Dec.

Petition in
favour of
John Daragh.

Sir, Downing Street, 10th Decr., 1812.

The Inclosed Petition has been received from the Dutchess of Richmond, who interests herself in the fate of the unfortunate Person (John Daragh) to whom it refers. And I am directed by Lord Bathurst to request that if you should find the Conduct of this Man such as to entitle him to any Indulgence, his Lordship sees no Objection to your extending it to him in such a way as you may deem most proper. I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the petition is not available.]

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

1813.
11 Jan.

Sir, Downing Street, 11th January, 1813.

I am directed by Earl Bathurst to enclose to you a Copy of the Declaration which His Royal Highness The Prince Regent has been Pleased to issue on the Causes and origin of the War in which the Government of the United States has Compelled him to engage.

Causes and
origin of
war with
United States.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of this paper is not available.]

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 31st Jany., 1813.

31 Jan.

I am directed by Lord Bathurst to acquaint you that in conformity to the Request contained in a Letter from Rear Admiral Bligh, of which a Copy is herein inclosed, his Lordship has been pleased to order that the Bearer of this Letter, James Belbin, should have a free Passage to Van Diemen's Land, where he has been settled, having originally been one of the Norfolk Island Settlers.

Free passage
granted to
Belbin.

It is his Lordship's wish that he should be sent from Port Jackson to the Derwent free of Expence, and if he has not already received the Grant of Land and other advantages promised to the Settlers removing from Norfolk Island, you will see the propriety of giving directions that he should be put upon the same footing with the other Persons, who were brought from that Island.

Concessions
ordered for
Belbin.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

[Enclosure.]

ADMIRAL BLIGH TO UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN.

Sir, Durham Place, Lambeth, 19th December, 1812.

Permit me to solicit your indulgence to a James Belbin, a settler of Norfolk Island, who left that Place agreeable to orders from His Majesty's Secretary of State on the evacuation, and proceeded to the Derwent in Van Dieman's Land. On the rebellion of the Troops in New South Wales he stood a firm and loyal subject to Government, on account of which he suffered a deprivation of his Rights, imprisonment and Corporal Punishment.

Recommen-
dation of Belbin
by Bligh.

1813.
31 Jan.
Recommen-
dation of Belbin
by Bligh.

He came over here expecting to have got redress, but, the Trials being over, he became indigent, and is now in real want with a son of nine Years old.

The prayer of his Petition is to be allowed a passage out, and to have an order for the Governor to give him the proportion of land which Government promised to the settlers of his Class.

He possessed thirty two Acres by purchase in Norfolk Island, and as he had the Character of an industrious Man, I beg leave to request that himself and Son may be allowed their passage to New South Wales in the Kangaroo, preparing to sail for that Colony, and that he may be allowed to embark on board the Vessel as soon as possible in order to give him a place of shelter while he remains in this kingdom, for he is in a deplorable situation.

He states that he has nearly 67 Weeks rations of Provisions due to him and five children, besides Slop Clothing; a proportion of the latter he humbly solicits may be allowed to him to shelter himself and child from the Weather, and to be deducted from what is due to him when he arrives in the Colony.

I have taken the liberty of addressing you on this subject knowing the Man's great loyalty under my Government, and

Am, Sir, &c.,

WM. BLIGH.

[Sub-enclosure.]

PETITION OF JAMES BELBIN.

To The Right Hon'ble Lord Bathurst, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, &c., &c.

THE Most Humble Petition of James Belbin, late Settler in Norfolk Island in the South Pacific Ocean.

This Petition most humbly Sheweth That Pet'r was a resident Inhabitant and Settler on Norfolk Island upwards of 18 Years, and till he was removed (with Five Motherless Children) from thence to Hobart Town, one of His Majesty's Settlements on Van Die Mans Land, in consequence of the order'd evacuation of the said Island.

That Pet'r, shortly after his arrival at Hobart Town, was most unjustly and illegally Persecuted and Imprisoned on account of his adherence and firm support to His Majesty's legal Representative, W. Bligh, Esqr. (our late much abused) Govr. in Chief of His Majesty's Settlements in New South Wales, whilst lying in the River Derwent off the said Town in his Majesty's Ship Porpoise.

That Pet'r was most unjustly and illegally twice torn from Amidst of his family (Five Motherless children), lodged in Confinement in the Guardhouse of Hobart Town for Ten Weeks,

Petition of
James Belbin
for assistance.

deprived of all Communication with his Friends (surrounded by all the Systems of Terror) sentenced to an unjust, Cruel, and illegal punishment of 500 Lashes, without a legal Tryal of any sort, part of which sentence was inflicted on Pet'r, as far as his state of Mind and health would admit of, and whose Constitution from his long and close Confinement was greatly impaired and injured on his liberation the 15th of Jany., 1810.

1813.
31 Jan.

Petition of
James Belbin
for assistance.

That Pet'r after a struggle of upwards of 3 Years to return to his Native Country to seek a redress or a Remuneration for those injuries he and his family has Rec'd both in Mind and Body (and to prevent which many obstacles have been thrown in his way) has at length Arriv'd in England after a tedious and long passage of 7 Months from Port Jackson, and from whence Pet'r was compelled to work his passage home without emolument but his provisions.

That Pet'r, since his Arrival in England (with his Son aged 9 Years), his driven to great Distress to support himself and Son, as during his long absence of upwards of 21 Years from his Native land those respectable friends that could have assisted him being all dead, and Pet'r not being able to procure any Employment to do, from being a Stranger and no friends to recommend him.

Pet'r has therefore most humbly to request that some Assistance or Support may be rendered to him to enable him to Support himself and Son till he can be enabled to return to his family at Hobart Town, and also that Pet'r may be restored to his family and to the Rights and immunities of a Settler on the above Settlement, of which he was deprived off for supporting and rendering assistance to His Majesty's legal Representative, W. Bligh, Esqr., whoes Certificate of recommendation Pet'r has from his own hand, and who will come forward and prove the facts contained in this petition.

That Pet'r has ever born an honest and respectable Character during his residence in the Colonies can be fully proved by the Certificates now in possession of Pet'r; and who can call on Capt. Jno. Piper, our late Comdt. at Norfolk Island, Lt. Col. Fovaux, or any of the Officers or Gentlemen that have resided on Norfolk Island, and who can prove that he has ever considered it his Duty to support the Crown, having served officially under Capt. Jno. Townson and Lt. Col. Fovaux on the sd. Island. Pet. has therefore most humbly to hope that his unfortunate case may be taken into consideration and present Relief be granted Pet'r and Petitioner as in

Duty bound will ever pray,

JAMES BELBIN.

1813.
15 Feb.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.
(Despatch per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 15 Feb., 1813.

Martin's family
to sail in the
Kangaroo.

I am directed by Earl Bathurst to acquaint you that permission has been given to Mr. Martin, Mate of the Colonial Brig Kangaroo, to take his Wife and Family with him to New South Wales.

To receive a
grant of land.

His Lordship, having received a favorable Character of this Family, directs me to desire that they may be admitted to the Privileges of free Settlers, and that a Grant of Land should be allotted to them with the usual Encouragement given to Persons of this description.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.
(Despatch per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 15 Feb., 1813.

Recommendation of
W. Hovell.

I am directed by Earl Bathurst to acquaint you that the Bearer of this Letter, Mr. W. Hovell, has been recommended as a proper Person to proceed as a Settler to New South Wales, And to desire that you will grant to him an Allotment of Land corresponding to the means which he may be able to satisfy you he commands for its cultivation, together with any other Encouragement usually given to Settlers of this Class.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.
(Despatch per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 15 Feb., 1813.

Recommendation of
S. Bradley.

I am directed by Earl Bathurst to acquaint you that the Bearer of this Letter, Mr. S. Bradley, has been recommended to His Lordship as a proper Person to proceed to the Colony under your Command, and as possessing some Capital.

He is by profession a Carpenter, Mast, and Blockmaker, and it is hoped may be useful in the Settlement.

It is his Lordship's desire that you will grant to him an Allotment of Land, corresponding to the Amount of Capital which he is able to satisfy you he has the means of commanding for its cultivation, together with any other Encouragement usually given to deserving Settlers.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

1813.
12 March.

(Despatch per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 12 March, 1813.

The House of Commons having voted the Sum of £13,295 0s. 10d. for the Civil Establishment of New South Wales from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1813, I am directed by Lord Bathurst to inclose to you for your Information, a Copy of the Estimate upon which the Grant is founded.

Parliamentary
vote for civil
establishment.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

[Enclosure.]

CIVIL ESTIMATES.

ESTIMATE of the Charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of New South Wales from 1st day of January to 31st day of December, 1813, £13,295 0s. 10d. Estimates for the civil establishment.

Amount of Estimate Voted by Parliament for the year 1812	£11,701 5 0
Increase in Estimate this Year	1,593 15 10

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION of the above Sum of £13,295 0s. 10d. on Account of the Civil Establishment of New South Wales for the Year 1813.

	£	s.	d.
Salary of the Governor	2,000	0	0
" Lieutenant Governor	250	0	0
" Judge Advocate	800	0	0
Additional Salary to Do.	400	0	0
Salary of the Judge	800	0	0
" Provost Marshal	91	5	0
" Secretary to the Governor	282	10	0
Salary of two Clerks in Secretary's Office, £60 per an. ea.	120	0	0
Stationary	20	0	0
Clergyman	350	0	0
Schoolmaster of the Orphan School	100	0	0
Matron of the Orphan School	40	0	0
Schoolmaster	60	0	0
Clergyman at Parramatta	260	0	0
" at Hawkesbury	240	0	0
Another Clergyman	182	10	0
Surgeon	365	0	0
One Assistant Surgeon	182	10	0
Two Do. at 7s. 6d. per diem each	273	15	0
One Do. at 5s. per diem	91	5	0
One Do. at 5s. per diem at Newcastle	91	5	0
Surveyor of Lands	273	15	0
Boat Builder	91	5	0
Barrack Master	100	0	0

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION of the above Sum, &c.—*continued.*

1813.
12 March.
Estimates for
the civil
establishment.

	£	s.	d.
Printer	60	0	0
Mineralogist	91	5	0
Clerk to the Judge Advocate	80	0	0
One Superintendent of Convicts	100	0	0
Two Do. at £75 per Annum each	150	0	0
Six Do. at £50 per Annum each	300	0	0
Allowance to Govr. Phillip in Consideration of his meritorious Services	500	0	0
Allowance to Govr. Hunter in Consideration of his long Services	300	0	0
Allowance to Mr. Alt, late Surveyor General, in Consideration of his long Services and infirmities	91	5	0
Allowance to Mr. White, late Surgeon	91	5	0
Do. to Mrs. Thomson, Widow of the late Surgeon Thomson, in consequence of his long and meritorious Services	30	0	0
Allowance to the Widow of the late Govr. King in Consideration of the long and arduous Services of her husband	200	0	0
Allowance to Mr. Arndell, late Ass't Surgeon	50	0	0
Allowance to Mrs. Collins, Widow of the late Lt. Col. Collins, in Consideration of her husband's Services in superintending the Commencement of the Settlement at Hobart's Town, and Commanding there from 1803 to 1810, with an Arrear from the 1st of Jany., 1812, at £120 per annum	240	0	0
Allowance to Mrs. Jamieson, Widow of the late Surgeon Jamieson to commence from the 27 Jan., 1811, at £40 per annum	117	0	10

HOBART TOWN.

Lieut. Governor	800	0	0
Deputy Judge Advocate	182	10	0
Clergyman	182	10	0
Surgeon	182	10	0
First Ass't Surgeon	136	17	6
Second Do.	91	5	0
Deputy Surveyor of Lands	91	5	0
Two Superintendants of Convicts at £50 per an. ea.	100	0	0

PORT DALRYMPLE.

Allow'ce to the Officer in Command of the Settlement ..	182	10	0
Deputy Judge Advocate	182	10	0
Clergyman	182	10	0
Surgeon	182	10	0
First Ass't Surgeon	136	17	6
Second Do.	91	5	0
Deputy Surveyor of Lands	91	5	0
Two Superintendants of Convicts at £50 per an. ea.	100	0	0
Agent	150	0	0
Allow'ce on Acct. of Fees for the Receipt and Audit ...	363	0	0

£13,295 0 10

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

1813.
12 March.

Sir, Downing Street, 12 March, 1813.

Lt. Jeffreys, of the Royal Navy, having been appointed to the Command of the Colonial Brig, "Kangaroo," and having received Lord Bathurst's permission to take his family with him to New South Wales, I am directed by his Lordship to desire that a Grant of Land should be made to him, and that he should be admitted to the Privileges and Indulgences allowed to free Settlers.

Order for
land grant to
lieutenant
Jeffreys.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 12 March, 1813.

I have received the directions of Earl Bathurst to acquaint you that the Bearer of this letter, Mr. Nicholas, having been recommended as a proper person to proceed to New South Wales with the View of becoming a Settler, and his Lordship having received satisfactory Answers to his references made with respect to his Character and Circumstances, permission has been given to him to embark on board "The Earl Spencer."

Recommen-
dation of
Nicholas.

I am therefore commanded to request that an Allotment of land may be granted to him, together with any other Encouragement usually given to Settlers of the Class to which I have no doubt Mr. Nicholas will be found to belong.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 12 March, 1813.

Mr. Kendall having applied for permission to go out to New So. Wales with the intention of establishing a School in the Colony, and having been recommended to Lord Bathurst as a proper Person for this purpose, he will take his passage in the "Earl Spencer" with his family; And I am directed by his Lordship to desire that you will give him an Allotment of Land, with the other Indulgences which have usually been granted to deserving Settlers.

Recommen-
dation of
Kendall.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

1813.
12 March.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 12 March, 1813.

Recommendation of Miller.

I am directed by Earl Bathurst to acquaint you that the Bearer of this letter, Mr. Miller, has been recommended as a proper Person to proceed as a Settler to New So. Wales, and will embark in the "Earl Spencer": He is by profession a Plumber, and I trust will become an useful Settler.

It is his Lordship's desire that you will grant him an Allotment of Land corresponding to the means he possesses of cultivating it, together with the other Encouragements usually given to deserving Settlers.

I have, &c.,
HENRY GOULBURN.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 12 March, 1813.

Recommendation of M. Pear.

I am directed by Earl Bathurst to acquaint you that the Bearer of this Letter, Mr. M. Pear, has been recommended as a proper Person to proceed as a Settler to New So. Wales, and to desire that you will grant him an Allotment of Land, corresponding to the Means he possesses of cultivating it, together with the other Encouragement and Indulgences usually given to deserving Settlers.

I have, &c.,
HENRY GOULBURN.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 12 March, 1813.

Appointment of St. John Younge as assist. surgeon.

Mr. Henry St. John Younge having been appointed an Asst. Surgeon on the Civil Establishment of the Colony of New So. Wales, and Lord Bathurst having received a favourable report of this Gentleman's Character and Professional Talents, his Lordship has directed me to introduce him to your Notice and to request that the same Indulgences, which have usually been given to the other Medical Officers of the Establishment, may be allowed to Mr. Younge.

I have, &c.,
HENRY GOULBURN.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

1813.
15 March.

(Despatch No. 14, per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 15th March, 1813.

Having received a very favorable Report of the Character of Mr. John Dickson, permission has been given him to proceed to New South Wales as a Settler, and he will take his Passage in the Earl Spencer.

Permission for John Dickson to become a settler.

Mr. Dickson is possessed of considerable Property and is an excellent Engineer and Millwright.

He takes out with him the Machinery of a Steam Engine,* it being his intention to erect Saw Mills in the Neighbourhood of Sydney; and as an undertaking of this kind cannot fail to be attended with beneficial consequences to the Settlement at large. I am to desire that for this purpose he may be put in possession of a convenient Lot of Freehold Ground in the Town of Sydney, or in its Neighbourhood, and that you will give him every assistance in the Erection of this Work.

Saw-mill to be erected near Sydney.

You will also allot to him a Grant of Land in the Interior of the Colony proportionate to his Capital; and allow him all the Privileges and Encouragement which have usually been given to Settlers of a Superior Class. And you will also permit him to purchase from the Government Herds, such a number of Cows, towards stocking his Farm, as has been usually allowed to Settlers of this description and as the State of the Herds may afford, upon his paying for the same at the usual price.

Land grant for Dickson.

Mr. Dickson having had much experience in the Smelting of Iron, he will explain to you his Plan of attempting to manufacture this Article, provided the Ore discovered in the Country shall, upon trial, be found of the rich quality that has been represented.

Proposed smelting of iron.

If he succeeds in this Attempt, the Colony will have to congratulate itself upon the possession of a Staple Article of Export, and it is scarcely necessary for me to recommend to you to afford Mr. Dickson every possible assistance in the prosecution of an Undertaking in which the Prosperity of New South Wales is so deeply interested.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

 UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 15th March, 1813.

Lord Bathurst, observing that thro' inadvertency, no Copy of the Commission appointing Colonel Davey Lieut. Governor

Commission of lieut.-governor Davey.

* Note 187.

1813.
15 March.

of Van Diemen's Land has been transmitted to you, altho' he presumes that that Officer would, on his Arrival at Port Jackson, communicate to you the tenor of this Instrument, directs me to inclose a Copy of it for your Information.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

[Enclosure.]

LIUTENANT-GOVERNOR DAVEY'S COMMISSION.

Commission of
lieut.-governor
Davey.

In the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, George, P.R. George the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, To Our Trusty and Well-beloved Thomas Davey, Esquire,—
Greeting:—

We, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage, and Experience, do by these Presents constitute and appoint you to be Lieutenant-Governor of Our Settlements in Van Dieman's Land, on the Southern Coast of New South Wales. You are therefore, as Lieutenant-Governor, to take the said Settlements into your Care and Charge, and carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of Lieutenant-Governor thereof, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do hereby strictly charge and require all Our Officers and Soldiers who shall be in Our said Settlements, and all others whom it may concern, to obey you as Our Lieutenant-Governor thereof. And You are to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions from time to time as You shall receive from Us, Our Governor of Our Territory of New South Wales and the Islands adjacent for the time being, or any other your superior Officer according to the Rules and discipline of War, in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, the First day of September, 1811, In the Fifty-first Year of Our Reign.

By the Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, In the Name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

LIVERPOOL.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 15, per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th April, 1814.)

17 March.

Appointment
of Jeffreys to
the Kangaroo.

Sir,

Downing Street, 17th March, 1813.

Lieutenant Charles Jeffreys having been appointed to the command of the Brig Kangaroo, now fitting for the Colonial Service of New South Wales, I am to acquaint you therewith,

and to desire that as this Officer is Senior in the Navy to Lieutenant Bissett who has lately sailed for the Colony in the Brig Emu, he should be authorised under your sanction to issue Orders for the Benefit of the Service to Lieutenant Bissett or any other Junior Naval Officer who may be on the Station.

I have, &c.,
BATHURST.

1813.
17 March.
—
Seniority of
Jeffreys to
Bissett.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 16, per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 18th March, 1813. 18 March.

Viscount Sidmouth, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, having stated to me that the Chief Justice of Chester had made a Representation in favor of Henry Richardson, who was convicted of Burglary at Chester in 1810, and transported to New South Wales for Life on board the Ship Admiral Gambier in the year 1811, and His Lordship having desired that you should be authorised to issue a Pardon to the said Henry Richardson, and allow him to return to this Country, I am to signify to you the Command of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent accordingly.

I have, &c.,
BATHURST.

Pardon to be
granted to
Henry
Richardson.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch marked "Private," per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 20th March, 1813. 20 March.

The Earl of Liverpool has put into my hands your Letter to him of the 31st Jany., 1812, recommending to his Lordship's notice your Brother Lieut. Col. Macquarie as a Candidate for the Lieut. Government of Van Diemen's Land.

You will have been long ago apprized that this Appointment has been given to Lieut. Col. Davey.

It would have afforded me great pleasure to forward any views Lieut. Colonel Macquarie might have entertained of becoming a Settler in New South Wales, and I directed an intimation to that Effect to be made to him; But I have since been given to understand that he declines proceeding to the Colony, and that he has written to you upon the Subject.

I have, &c.,
BATHURST.

Macquarie's
proposals re
his brother.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

1813.
22 March.

(Despatch No. 17, per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 22d March, 1813.

Wives of
convicts
embarked
on the brig
Kangaroo.

Referring you to my Dispatch No. 8, dated 10th November, 1812, a Duplicate of which accompanies this Letter, I inclose to you a List of Women (the Wives of Convicts) who with their Families have been permitted to follow their Husbands to New South Wales, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons on Transportation; These Women are embarked on board the Colonial Brig Kangaroo, And I am to desire that those whose Husbands may have been sent down to Van Diemen's Land, may be conveyed to the Settlements there by the first opportunity.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of this list is not available.]

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th April, 1814.)

26 March.

Sir, Downing Street, 26th March, 1813.

Death of
H.R.H.
Duchess of
Brunswick.

It is with infinite Concern that I Communicate to you the Intelligence of the Decease of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick, which Melancholy Event took place on Tuesday last between Nine and ten O'Clock in the Evening.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(A circular despatch per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 26th March, 1813.

Prayer for the
Prince Regent.

I transmit to you the Copy of an Order of The Prince Regent in Council dated the 20th Ulto. Containing a Prayer for His Royal Highness. And I am to desire that you will cause the directions of the said Order to be duly observed in the Colony under your Government.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of this prayer is not available.]

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

1813.
2 April.

(Despatch No. 18, per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 2d April, 1813.

With this Dispatch you will receive a Copy of the Estimate which has been voted by Parliament for defraying the Expences of the Civil Establishment of New So. Wales for the Current Year: And I also transmit to you the Copy of a Minute of the Lords Comm'rs of H. M.'s Treasury dated the 15th Decr. 1812 regulating the mode in which the Salaries of the Civil Officers of the Colony are to be paid subsequent to Christmas next 1813.

Civil estimates.

Method to be adopted in paying salaries.

I am to desire that the Instructions of their Lordships in this respect may be carried into effect, and that you do instruct the Commissary to act in strict Conformity thereto in drawing Bills for the Salaries of the officers.

In communicating to you the new Arrangement which has been adopted by the Treasury for the payment of the Civil Servants, and which cannot fail to be attended with Benefit and Convenience to them, it only remains for me to give you a special Instruction with respect to the Amount of Salary to be drawn by Persons acting pro tempore, or in provisional Appointments by the Governor, in the room of officers who had been nominated to appointments in the Colony by Commissions or otherwise at home.

Salaries of temporary officers.

In all such cases you are to understand that the Person doing the duty is entitled to draw one Moiety only of the Salary in the Estimate, and it will remain for the future Consideration of this Department, and of the Treasury, in what manner the other Moiety is to be disposed of.

It is not however meant to apply this Restriction to the Appointment of Superintendants, and other lesser officers, the Nomination of which has hitherto been left to the Governor of the Settlement.

Salaries of minor officers.

I may take this opportunity of observing to you that Inconvenience has frequently been experienced at home in consequence of Junior officers of the Medical Establishment laying claim to the unappropriated Moiety of Salary of their Seniors (who have occasionally had leave to return for a time to Europe) on the Ground of having a heavier duty to perform.

Salaries of medical officers.

The General Practice of the army, and of the Medical Staff, is in direct Opposition to such Claim, and as the Medical officers of the Colony are in every View to be considered as on the same footing, I can see no good reason why an Ass't Surgeon should

1813.
2 April.

be entitled to draw a higher Rate of Pay for his attention to a Tour of Duty, which the Governor at any time may order him to perform.

Movements
of shipping.

The Colonial Brig "Emu" and the Convict Ship "Fortune" sailed for New So. Wales in the Month of November last, and I avail myself of the Departure of "The Kangaroo" Brig, and Earl Spencer Convict Ship to forward to you Duplicates of my Dispatches by the former Vessels.

I trust that the Services of these two Colonial Vessels will answer every purpose you expect from them.

Non-receipt of
official letters.

Since the Date of your Dispatch of the 28th October, 1811, which was received here on the 17th April, 1812, no official letters from New So. Wales have reached the office. But as you were about to proceed at the date of that Dispatch upon your Inspection of the subordinate Settlements, I expect to receive your report upon the State of Van Dieman's Land by the homeward bound East India fleet, the arrival of which is now daily looked for. It is not however intended upon this Account to delay the Sailing of the Ships now under Dispatch.

I have, &c.,
BATHURST.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

SECRETARY HARRISON TO UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 30th Decr., 1812.

Method to be
adopted in
payment of
salaries.

I have it in Command from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of Earl Bathurst, the Accompanying Copy of their Lordships' Minute with respect to the future mode to be adopted in regard to the payment of the Salaries of the several Officers upon the Civil Establishment of New South Wales, and I am to request You will move His Lordship to convey the necessary Instructions to the Governor of that Colony for carrying the arrangement into effect, and that My Lords apprehend will afford every relief to the Officers in the receipt of their Salaries that could be desired.

I am, &c.,
GEO. HARRISON.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

COPY OF THE TREASURY MINUTE OF 15TH DECR., 1812.

Treasury minute
re payment
of salaries.

READ a Report from the Comm'rs of Audit, dated the 27th ulto., submitting in obedience to their Lordships' orders that they see no objection to the new Arrangement proposed by the Minute of this Board of the 20th Octr. for the payment of the Salaries of the Civil Officers at New South Wales.

My Lords resume the consideration of the Report of the Commrs. of Audit of the 14th August last on Mr. Goulburn's letter of the 29th Sept. last upon this subject, and read their Minute of the 20th Octr. last stating their Lordships' opinion as to the manner in which it might be proper to pay the Salaries of the several Officers borne upon the Civil Establishment of New South Wales in future, vizt.

1813.
2 April.

Treasury minute
re payment
of salaries.

“That no Salaries whatever becoming due subsequent to Christmas, 1813, should be paid in this Country upon Certificates. But that the Commissary in New South Wales should half Yearly draw separate Bills upon the Agent in favor of each Individual entitled to a Salary upon the Civil Establishment for the amount of that Salary, after making the proper Deductions for Property Tax and for any other Taxes to which the same may be liable, and specifying in the Bill the Office in respect of which the Salary is payable, and the period for which the same is drawn, and that each Bill shall also be approved by the signature of the Governor. The Bill so drawn will then be delivered to the Person in whose favor the Sum is drawn, who after endorsing it may either negotiate it in New South Wales, or remit it to an agent in this Country, as he may think most advantageous, and the Bill so endorsed will be a sufficient Receipt from the Party for the Salary specified in it, and when paid will be a Voucher in the Account of the Agent who will see that the Bills are drawn for the proper periods and amounts. The Commissary drawing the Bills should also from time to time transmit to the Agent in this Country letters of advice specifying the particulars of the Bills drawn by him.

“And the Agent of the Colony should annually, as soon as the Estimate of the Service shall have received the sanction of Parliament, transmit a copy thereof to the Commissary of New South Wales thro' the Commissary in Chief, and should specify thereon the Deductions for Property or other Taxes to which such Salaries are liable.”

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 6th April, 1813.

6 April.

Mr. Dickson, who has been recommended to you, in Lord Bathurst's Dispatch No. 14, as a Settler of a superior Class, has represented to me that he may be exposed to difficulty in procuring Warehouse Room, on his arrival in the Colony, for the very bulky Machinery &c. of his Steam Engine which is shipped in the Earl Spencer; And his Lordship has therefore directed me

Warehouse
space for
Dickson's
machinery.

1813.
6 April.
Warehouse
space for
Dickson's
machinery.

to request, that, if any spare room in the Public Storehouses can be appropriated without injury to other Services to receive Mr. Dickson's Property, until he can erect the Steam Engine, or find some other place wherein to deposit it, you should give him such accomodation in this respect as you may think reasonable.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 19, per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 19th January, 1814.)

30 April.

Sir,

Downing Street, 30 April, 1813.

Arrangements
for removal of
73rd regiment
to Ceylon.

You will receive from H.R.H. The Comr. in Chief the Details of the Arrangement that has been made for the Removal of the 73rd Regt. from New South Wales to Ceylon: It is therefore only necessary that I should transmit to you the Copy of an Agreement, that has been entered into with the owners of the Ship "Earl Spencer," for the Conveyance to Ceylon of as many Men of the 73rd as can be properly accomodated in that Vessel. And I am further to desire that you will make every Exertion in your Power to prevent her being detained at Port Jackson beyond the period fixed by the Agreement in question.

Further Tonnage is in preparation and will soon proceed to New So. Wales with the Regiment which has been ordered to relieve the 73d.

Capture of the
brig Emu.

I am sorry to acquaint you that an Account has been received of the Capture* of the Colonial Brig "Emu" on her Passage to Port Jackson by an American Privateer. I shall give directions that the Stores, which were on board "The Emu," shall be replaced and embarked on board the Convict Ship "Three Bees," which has been chartered to convey Irish Convicts from Cork to the Colony.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the agreement, dated 13th April, 1813, relating to the ship Earl Spencer, is not available.]

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 20, per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 30th April, 1814.)

8 May.

Sir,

Downing Street, 8 May, 1813.

I transmit to you herewith the Copy of letter addressed to My Under Secretary, dated 14th Ult., by Command of the Lords Com'rs of the Treasury, inclosing a Report with its Inclosure.

of the Com'rs of Audit respecting the accounts of Mr. Fitz, late Commissary of Stores and Provisions at New So. Wales, with their representation of the 15 Decr. last thereupon, and desiring that the same might be forwarded to you with Instructions to make the Enquiry, and to transmit to me the information required by the said Commissioners. And I am to signify to you the Commands of H.R.H. The Prince Regent that you do take such Measures, as you may judge best calculated, for carrying into Effect the Suggestions of the Board of Audit.

I have, &c.,
BATHURST.

1813.
8 May.
Inquiry to be held into the accounts of commissary Fitz.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

SECRETARY HARRISON TO UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 14th April, 1813.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration a Report from the Commissioners of Audit, Dated 13 ulto., respecting the Accounts of Mr. Fitz, late Commiss'y of Stores and Provisions at New South Wales, together with their Representation of the 15th Decr. last thereon, I have it in command from their Lordships to transmit the Enclosures contained in the Said Report together with a Copy of it and of their Representation to you, and to desire you will move Lord Bathurst to transmit the same to the Governor of New South Wales with Instructions to make the Enquiries, and transmit the information suggested by the Said Commissioners.

I am, &c.,
GEO. HARRISON.

Report on accounts of Fitz.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

THE COMMISSIONERS OF AUDIT TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY.

My Lords, Audit Office, Somerset Place, 16 March, 1813.

In pursuance of our Suggestion concerning the examination of the Accounts of Mr. Robt. Fitz, late Commy. of Stores and Provisions in New South Wales, from 2d Sepr. 1808 to 7 Novr. 1809, which was submitted to your Lordships in our representation of the 15 Decr. 1812, and the directions you were pleased to signify to us thereupon, by Mr. Harrison's Letter of the 30th of the Same Month, we have caused the proceedings on this account to be revised, and have now the honor to transmit enclosed a Paper of Queries and Observations arising upon the examination of Mr. Fitz' accounts in this Office for the Purpose of being forwarded to His Majesty's Governor of the Colony of New South Wales, who may be instructed to obtain distinct answers in writing from the Accountant, together with such

Queries to be answered.

1813.
8 May.

explanatory documents as may be found necessary; and when the result of the present measure may be transmitted to Great Britain, it would be desirable to have it ascertained, by such Information as His Excellency may be able to obtain, what is the real situation of Mr. Fitz, which has been variously represented, and whether he is in a state of competency to make good to the Public any Balance that might eventually be declared against him.

We have, &c.,

W. M. MACKWORTH PRAED.
C. W. ROUSE BROUGHTON.
J. WISHAW.

Financial
position of Fitz.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

THE COMMISSIONERS OF AUDIT TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY.

My Lords, Audit Office, Somerset Place, 15 December, 1812.

We beg leave to submit to your Lordships' consideration certain circumstances relating to the Accounts of Mr. Robert Fitz, late Acting Commissary of Stores and Provisions at Sydney, in New South Wales, from 2d Sepr. 1808 to the 7th November, 1809.

The whole amount, with which Mr. Fitz has charged himself in these Accounts, is Thirty four Thousand Seven hundred and thirty three pounds and three pence one farthing; they are regularly attested before the Judge Advocate of the Colony, and the Accountant, by his own Statement, is Even and Quit.

When the examination of these Accounts was entered upon in this Office, and Queries prepared for transmission to the Accountant, information was received that he had been dismissed the Service for misconduct, and was in reduced circumstances. At the time a communication being had with Colonel Foveaux, who appears to have acted as Governor during a part of the above period, and to have Signed Some of Mr. Fitz's accounts, he offered to furnish in writing such explanation, as might be in his power, on the Subject of the Queries and Observations which had been prepared; and the transmission of them to New South Wales was deferred. We have since been informed thro' another Channel, that Mr. Fitz is settled in the Colony of New South Wales, and is a proprietor of Land and Stock.

From such view as we have been able to take of these accounts and their Vouchers, assisted by the information received from Colonel Foveaux, we have reason to presume that they underwent a considerable degree of examination before they were signed by him, and by Col. Paterson, who appears to have acted as Governor during the latter part of the period to which they relate; and

Examination
of accounts of
Fitz.

Total amount
of accounts.

Suspension
of Fitz.

Foveaux to
furnish
explanations.

Accounts
examined by
Foveaux and
Paterson.

we should observe upon the whole, that altho' they are not vouched so completely as would enable this Officer to pass them, according to its ordinary rule of proceeding, yet they have not on the face of them the appearance of being grossly defective. We must remark however that Mr. Fitz is charged, in the paper delivered by Col. Foveaux, with very corrupt practices in regard to the re-issuing of Paper Currency, which ought to have been cancelled.

1813.
8 May.

Fitz charged
with corrupt
practices.

Considering all the circumstances above stated, and the uncertainty which seems to prevail with regard to the present situation of the Accountant, We submit to your Lordships whether the most advisable course would not be to transmit, under the Authority of His Majesty's Secretary of State, Such instructions to the Governor of New South Wales, as may enable him to call upon Mr. Fitz, if he be still within his jurisdiction, for the necessary explanation on the Subject of his Accounts; and to ascertain, by such enquiries as he shall judge expedient, what prospect there may be of prosecuting the examination of them with effect, or of recovering any balance that might eventually be established against him. If your Lordships should think proper to approve this Suggestion, We will, on knowing your Lordships' Pleasure thereon, transmit such Documents as shall appear necessary to assist the Governor in his proceedings upon the business in Question.

Further
inquiries
to be made.

We are, &c.,

WM. MACKWORTH PRAED.
C. W. ROUSE BROUGHTON.
J. WISHAW.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Earl Spencer.)

Sir,

Downing Street, 10 May, 1813.

10 May.

In consequence of the Capture of The Brig "Emu" by the Enemy, destined for the Colonial Service of New So. Wales, Lord Bathurst thinks it proper that Copies of the Dispatches addressed to you by his Predecessor in office (of which the Duplicates were on Board "The Emu") should be transmitted to you by the present opportunity, and I have the honor to inclose them, as in the Margin.*

Transmission
of duplicates
of despatches.

Triplicates of his Lordship's Dispatches, Nos. 3 and 4, are also herein inclosed.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

* Nos. 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. Mr. Peel, 29 May, 1812.

1813.
10 May.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship Earl Spencer.)

Sir, Downing Street, 10 May, 1813.

Assignment of
convicts on the
Earl Spencer.

I have the directions of Earl Bathurst to transmit to you herewith the Copy of a letter from Mr. Beckett, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated the 8th Inst., together with the List and Assignment therein enclosed, in original, of 200 Male Convicts embarked on Board the Ship "Earl Spencer" now under Dispatch for New South Wales.

I have, &c.,
HENRY GOULBURN.

[Enclosure.]

UNDER SECRETARY BECKETT TO UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN.

Sir, Whitehall, 8th May, 1813.

I am directed by Lord Sidmouth to transmit to You the within Assignment of 200 Male Convicts, which have been Embarked on board the Ship Earl Spencer, in order to their being conveyed to New South Wales pursuant to their respective Sentences; and I am to desire that you will lay the same before Lord Bathurst, and move his Lordship to be pleased to forward the same to the Governor of that Colony.

I have, &c.,
J. BECKETT.

[Sub-enclosure.]

[A copy of the assignment of convicts is not available.]

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch No. 21, per ship Earl Spencer; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th April, 1814.)

19 May.

Sir, Downing Street, 19 May, 1813.

Despatch
acknowledged.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 31st July last, marked Private, and addressed to Lord Liverpool, and as an East India Fleet is on the Point of Sailing I lose no time in communicating to you such Instructions as the Information contained in it appears peculiarly to require.

Want of reports
from the colony.

I learn with considerable Regret that you have not thought it safe to trust your Public Dispatches to the same Conveyance,* to which I owe the receipt of your private letter; not having received any Information from the Colony for above 15 Months, I am anxious to learn more in detail an account of its Progress and Prosperity, which you state to be still uninterrupted, and in

* Note 189.

order to prevent the inconvenience which results from so infrequent a Communication between the Colony and the Mother Country, I have to request that for the future you will avail yourself of any opportunity, which may offer, of forwarding your Dispatches to India to be sent home by the first Company's Ship which may be about to proceed to England.

1813.
19 May.
Despatches to
be forwarded
via India.

I am confident that Lord Liverpool was not aware at the time that he directed the Appointment of Mr. Hartley* either of the Badness of his Character or the Impropriety of his Conduct; And I have equal reason to believe that in recommending him for the Situation of Naval Officer, Lord Castlereagh did not conceive the Emoluments or Duty of that Office to be as important as they are now represented; Under the peculiar Circumstances of the Case, I cannot but acquiesce in the Propriety of suspending Mr. Hartley's appointment until further intelligence respecting it could be received from home. I concur entirely in your opinion as to his unfitness to fill an Office of so much Trust and Responsibility in a Colony, where Propriety of Conduct is more particularly required.

Impropriety of
Hartley's
appointment as
naval officer.

I should have felt much satisfaction in attending to your Recommendation on behalf of your Brother, if he had not already expressed his determination of not proceeding to the Colony, and I have therefore appointed to that office Captain Piper, who will proceed to the Colony the first opportunity.

Macquarie's re-
commendation
of his brother.

Piper appointed
naval officer.

I can have no hesitation in sanctioning the arrangement, which you have made, for remunerating Mr. Hartley for the disappointment, which he had experienced, by making him an Allowance of 5s. per diem out of the Police fund, until his Case shall be decided at home; after the Receipt of this Dispatch, however, the Allowance can be no longer continued, but you are authorized to make him a Grant of Land with such indulgences as are given to the most favoured Settlers. You will, however, at the same time clearly explain to him that this is considered as a full Compensation for all his Disappointments, and that no further Indulgence will or can be shewn him.

Compensation
given to
Hartley.

Land grant
for Hartley.

I have forborne to accede to your Recommendation of separating the offices of Collector of the Customs and Naval Officer, being anxious at all times to avoid an unnecessary Multiplication of offices and seeing at present no very sufficient Grounds for supposing that the duties may not be adequately performed by one Efficient officer, as I have reason to suppose Mr. Piper will prove.

Disapproval of
appointment
of a collector
of customs.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

1813.
25 May.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship General Hewitt; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

Sir, Downing Street, 25th May, 1813.

Order for
land grant to
Bourdillon.

Mr. Bourdillon, a Person now in the Territory of New So. Wales, having been recommended to Lord Bathurst for a Grant of Land in the Colony, I am directed by his Lordship to request that, provided you see no objection thereto, such appropriation of Land may be given to Mr. Bourdillon, as he possesses the means of cultivating, together with any other Encouragement usually allowed to Settlers of his Class.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

(Despatch per ship General Hewitt; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, 28th April, 1814.)

26 May.

Sir, Downing Street, 26th May, 1813.

Wives of
convicts
embarked on
the Kangaroo.

Referring to Lord Bathurst's Dispatch to you No. 17, I have his Lordship's directions to acquaint you that in addition to the List of Convicts' Wives, inclosed in that Letter, who are embarked for New South Wales in the Kangaroo Brig, the following Women also, Wives of Convicts, have been permitted to take their Passage in the same Vessel, Vizt:—

Mrs. Middleton and 4 Children, Wife of a Convict in the Earl Spencer

Mrs. Dawkins, Wife of a Convict in the Earl Spencer.

Mrs. Jennings, Wife of a Convict already in the Colony.

I have, &c.,

HENRY GOULBURN.

EARL BATHURST TO GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(A circular despatch per ship General Hewitt; acknowledged by Governor Macquarie, 28th April, 1814.)

18 June.

Sir, Downing Street, 18 June, 1813.

Pensions to
be given to
missionaries and
their widows.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts having proposed an alteration with respect to the provision to be made to retired Missionaries as communicated to you in the Earl of Liverpool's Circular Letter of the 22d June, 1811, I am to acquaint you that, instead of the Arrangement which you were thereby authorized to make known, it has now been determined that the pension of £100 per ann. to retired Missionaries shall be restrained to those who, after a Residence of ten years, shall be considered by the Society as disabled by Age

or Infirmary, and that a Pension of £50 per annum will be allowed to the Widows of those Missionaries who die in the Service of the Society.

You will make such Notification on this Subject as you shall judge necessary.

I have, &c.,

BATHURST.

1813.
18 June.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL BATHURST.

(Despatch marked "No. 1 of 1813," per ship *Minstrel*.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 28th June, 1813.

28 June.

1. I did myself the Honor of addressing my last Dispatch to the Earl of Liverpool, Your Lordship's Predecessor in Office, on the 17th of November, 1812, per the private Ship *Isabella*, which sailed for England on the 4th of December following; and of which Dispatch with its several Accompaniments, I now do myself the Honor of transmitting the Duplicates to Your Lordship.

Previous
despatch.

2. Since my last Dispatch above mentioned, I have been honored with your Lordship's, and the Under Secretary of State's several Dispatches and Letters, with their respective Enclosures and Accompaniments, as noted in the Margin,* to all of which due respect and Attention shall be paid by Me in Carrying Your Lordship's Orders and Directions into Effect. I have also the Honor to Acknowledge the Receipt of two Letters from your Lordship's Predecessor, the Earl of Liverpool, under dates the 30th and 31st May, 1812, relative to a Charge for House Rent for the Judge Advocate, and Retrenchments ordered to be made from the Salaries of the late Commandants of the Settlements of the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, to which two last mentioned Letters, I shall reply, in their proper Order, in my present Dispatch.

Dispatches
acknowledged.

3. I am happy to have it in my Power to report to Your Lordship that this Colony and its several Dependencies are at present in a State of profound Peace and Tranquility, and in a progressive State of Improvement. The Colonists are daily improving in their Manners and Morals; are more regular in their attendance at Divine Worship on Sundays, at those Settlements where there are Churches and Clergymen; are becoming more temperate, and attend with more Spirit and Industry to the Cultivation of their Lands in every Quarter of the Country, than they have ever done before, the Benefits of which they now fully Appreciate. This last Harvest has been a most abundant one in every part of the Territory, including the Subordinate Settle-

General
condition of
the colony.

Abundant
harvest.

* 11th, 22d June; 14, 31st July; 25th, 26th Sept.; 13th, 21st, 22d Oct.; 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 22d, 23d, 24th Novr.; and 10th December, 1812.

1813.
28 June.
Dissatisfaction
of settlers at
want of market.

ments in Van Diemen's Land; much more Wheat and Maize having been raised than is required for the Subsistence of the Population of the Country. Consequently the Settlers in General have now a Considerable Quantity of Wheat on Hand for which there is no Market, and this makes a few of them very discontented and Clamorous, threatening not to give themselves the Trouble of raising any more Grain, since they Can get no Sale for it. There is, however, now very little Danger of the Colony being short of Grain, as the Wiser and more industrious Class of Settlers, from the Encouragement I hold out to them, will Still persevere in Cultivating their Lands and raising a Sufficient Quantity of Grain for the Subsistence of the Whole of the Population of the Country, including the Military, and all other Persons who are Victualled at the Expence of the Crown.

No probable
shortage of
grain.

Cultivation of
forest lands.

The Forest Lands, which I settled soon after my arrival in the Colony, now produce very fine and abundant Crops of Wheat, and very far superior in Quality to that raised on the Banks of the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers.

Reduction in
price of wheat.

In Consequence of the great and abundant Crops of this last Harvest, I have been enabled to reduce the Price of the Wheat received into His Majesty's Stores from Ten to Eight Shillings per Bushel; and I am in great Hopes there never will be a necessity of raising it beyond that Price in future. From every Information I can collect from those best qualified to give a true and Candid opinion on this Subject, as well as from my own personal Knowledge and observation, it does not appear that the Farmer here can afford to raise Wheat at a lower price than Eight Shillings per Bushel, so as to repay the Expence of labor and allow himself a reasonable Profit; so that it will not be in my power to reduce the price of Wheat below that now Allowed for it, for perhaps some Years to Come.

Legitimate
value of wheat.

Increase of
live stock.

The Increase of Horned Cattle, Sheep and Swine has also been very great within the last three Years and far beyond Calculation. I have Consequently been enabled to reduce the Price of Animal Food, required for His Majesty's Stores last Year, from Nine pence to Eight pence, and this Year to *Seven pence per Pound*, which is the price at present given for it but which I hope to be able to reduce to Sixpence per pound in less than two Years hence. These Reductions in Grain and Animal Food will form the best Criterion perhaps to judge by, of the present flourishing and improved State of this Colony.

Reductions in
price of fresh
meat.

Arrival of
Thomas Davey.

4. Lieutenant Governor Davey, who arrived here from England on board The Minstrel Transport on the 25th of October 1812, proceeded from hence on the 10th of February last to take Charge of the Settlements on Van Diemen's Land, and on the

20th of the same Month Arrived at Hobart Town, when he assumed the Government of the United Settlements of the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, detaching Major Geils (formerly Commandant of the Derwent) to command at Port Dalrymple, agreeably to my Instructions. The last Account from Lieutenant Governor Davey, which Come down only to the 7th of April, announced these Settlements to be in a very flourishing State, and the People quiet, happy and Contented.

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28 June.

Administration
of Tasmania
assumed by
Davey.

Previous to Lieutenant Governor Davey's Departure from hence to assume the administration of the Settlements on Van Diemen's Land, I deemed it necessary to furnish him full and particular Instructions for his Guidance in the Government of those Settlements—a Copy of which Instructions I now do myself the Honor to transmit herewith for Your Lordship's Notice and Information, and Solliciting Your Lordship's Approval thereof. For, if I am to be held Accountable by His Majesty's Ministers for the General Control, Improvements and Expences of those Settlements, it is equally Necessary that Lieutenant Governor Davey should be tied down by Rules, and held Accountable to me for his Conduct and Measures in the immediate Administration of them, and therefore I have been the more pointed and Strict in my Instructions to him. I Conceive there cannot be too many Checks imposed on an Officer situated at so great a Distance from Head Quarters, in respect to his public Measures, and Expenditure of the Public Money. I am also of opinion that the Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land, as long at least as he Continues under the General Control of the Governor in Chief of this Territory, ought not to have the Power Vested in him of Granting Lands or Government Cattle in those Settlements to any Person Whatever, and that this Authority ought to be exclusively Vested in the Governor in Chief. Your Lordship will observe my Instructions to Lieutenant Governor Davey prohibit him from Granting Lands or Cattle, which part of them I hope Your Lordship will approve. I herewith forward to Your Lordship the Copy of a Letter I received some time since from Lieutenant Governor Davey, Stating that he would require the Assistance of a Secretary to Enable him to Carry on the Duties of His Situation with the greater Ease and Regularity. Since the blending of the two Settlements on Van Diemen's Land, a considerable additional Duty devolves on the Lieut. Governor, which Certainly requires his having some further Assistance beyond what a Common Clerk can afford him. I therefore beg leave to recommend that Lieutenant Governor Davey should be Allowed a Secretary to Assist him, with a Salary of Seven Shillings and Sixpence per Diem.

Macquarie's
instructions
to Davey.

Proposed
appointment
of a secretary
to Davey.

5. In a Letter from the Earl of Liverpool, dated 30th May, 1812, and received here only on the 3rd of January last, per The Spring Grove Whaler, His Lordship directs Certain Retrenchments to be made from Major Gordon and Captain Murray, the late Commandants of the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, on Account of Amount of Salaries, overdrawn by them, beyond What His Lordship directed they should be paid as Commandants of those Settlements. I have accordingly Called upon those Officers to refund the Sums they have thus over-drawn, but they state their total Inability to do so, and I do not well know how the Money can be recovered, without Stopping it from their Regimental Pay, Which I do not possess the power of doing, and which can only be done by an order from the Secretary of War for that Express purpose. When I appointed those two Officers to be Commandants of the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, and subsequently Major Geils to the former (in Room of Captain Murray), I authorized them to Draw the Whole of the Salary Voted in the Parliamentary Estimate, annually, for the Lieutenant Governors and Commandants of these two Settlements respectively, namely Four Hundred and fifty Pounds per Annum, and they accordingly Continued to Draw these Salaries until the 30th June last, When the two Settlements were Consolidated, as Your Lordship will observe from the General Order Issued by me on that Head under date 25th of May, 1812, a Copy of which order I herewith have the Honor of transmitting for Your Lordship's further Information. I Consolidated those two Settlements in Consequence of orders to that Effect, received here some little time before in a Dispatch from the Earl of Liverpool, dated 26th July, 1811.

From the date of the Consolidation of the two Settlements, the Officer, Commanding at Port Dalrymple, only received and drew Ten Shillings per diem conformably to the Earl of Liverpool's Commands. But as His Lordship did not direct the Salary of the Officer, *Commanding at the Derwent*, to be reduced, I Concluded he was to Continue to draw the former Salary of four Hundred and fifty Pounds per Annum until such time as the regularly appointed Lieutenant Governor should arrive at the Derwent. I accordingly sanctioned Major Geils Continuing to draw the former Salary, Voted in the parliamentary Estimate for the Derwent, after the Consolidation of the two Settlements took place which I Considered I was further warranted to do from the Circumstance of additional Duties devolving on Major Geils, as the Commandant of the two Settlements, after the Consolidation has taken place, and having received no orders to the Contrary 'till long after Lieutenant Governor Davey's Arrival

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28 June.

Salaries of
the late
commandants
at Hobart and
Port Dalrymple.

Reasons for
payment of
salaries.

Reduction of
commandant's
salary at Port
Dalrymple.

Salary drawn
by Geils at
Hobart.

in this Country. Under these Circumstances I respectfully submit to Your Lordship the Propriety of removing the Checks on the Bills drawn by Acting Commissary Broughton for the Salaries of Major Gordon, Captain Murray, and his immediate Successor, Major Geils, and that the Retrenchments in Question may be entirely remitted.

1813.
28 June.

Request for remission of retrenchments.

6. The Earl of Liverpool in his other Letter, dated 31st May, 1812, Calls upon Me for Explanations of several Charges made by the Acting Commissary, Mr. Broughton, in his Public Accounts of the Year 1811, by My Authority; namely, House Rent for the Judge Advocate of the Colony of New South Wales; £551 10s. 7d. for Camp Equipage for the Use of the Governor; an Allowance in Money of £300 made to Mr. Bent, the Judge Advocate, in part payment of his House; Freight of grain from the Hawkesbury and of Coals, Lime and Cedar from Newcastle; and a Charge of £25 per Quarter for the Governor's Body Guard.

Explanations required for certain payments.

In Explanation of the first of these Charges, namely, House Rent for the Judge Advocate, I have only to observe that there being no Government House fit for the Accommodation of Mr. Bent and his Family, and having been promised a good House to live in here, previous to his leaving England, I considered myself fully authorized to Rent a House for him at the Expence of the Crown, until a good Government House could be built for his Residence. I accordingly directed a good House to be hired for him, which could not possibly be procured at a lower Rent than one Hundred Pounds per Annum. Mr. Bent continued to occupy that House until lately, when he removed into his own new House, which he Contracted with Government to build himself—the Whole Expence of which to Government does not exceed £1,450, part of which was paid in Cash, and the rest in Spirits and other Articles from the King's Store. The Three Hundred Pounds, mentioned by the Earl of Liverpool in his Letter already alluded to, was part of the Money advanced him in part payment of his Contract; but he afterwards received £550 in Cash on the same Account. The Charge of £551 10s. 7d. was incurred by my Authority for a Set of Bengal Tents, which I commissioned from that Country for my own Use and Accommodation during my Tours of Inspection into the several interior parts of this Colony, where there are no Houses to be met with. It is certainly essentially necessary towards my own Comfort, and that of the other Persons who attend me on these Excursions on Public Duty intended solely for the Benefit and Improvement of the Colony, that I should be provided with Tents on such Occasions. The Price of them, I admit is much higher than I expected it would have been when I commissioned them from India. But I trust,

Charge for house rent for judge-advocate.

House built for Bent.

The purchase of camp equipage.

1813.
28 June.

The purchase of
camp equipage.

nevertheless, Your Lordship will be pleased to Sanction the payment at the Treasury for the Amount of these Tents, as they were purchased for the public Service alone, and not to gratify any private View or Caprice of Mine. If however Your Lordship should not think proper to sanction the Payment of them *on the Public Account* I shall cheerfully submit to pay back the Amount to Government from my Salary, as Governor, small as it is.

Payments for
the governor's
bodyguard.

The Quarterly Charge of £25, made in the public Accounts for the Governor's Body Guard, is the Amount of Difference between their Subsistence as Soldiers in the 73rd Regiment, and the Pay allowed to them as Dragoons, and which they have received ever since the Body Guard was first Established by Governor King in the Year 1800. This, and many other Extra Expences, however, were heretofore paid by all former Governors out of the Amount of the Investments formerly sent out by Government for Barter in this Colony. But as I wished that the Whole Expences of the Colony, of whatsoever Kind or Description, should appear in the public Accounts, I have directed, ever since My Assuming the Administration of it, that every Expenditure of a Public Nature incurred, should be charged in the Public Accounts, and that the Amount of Articles sent out for Barter and issued for Payment from the King's Store here to Individuals, should be Credited in like Manner in the Public Accounts of the Commissary transmitted Quarterly to England.

Payments
for freight.

From the want of Government Vessels for that purpose, I have been under the necessity of Hiring private ones, to bring Grain round from the River Hawkesbury, and Coals, Lime and Cedar for the Use of Government from Newcastle.

Evacuation of
Norfolk Island
completed.

7. I have much pleasure in now reporting to your Lordship that, agreeably to the order I received some time since from the Earl of Liverpool, the final evacuation of Norfolk Island has at length been carried into Effect, without Loss or accident, in the Months of February and March last, by the Government Brig, Lady Nelson, and hired Transport Ship Minstrel. This measure was postponed for several Months, in Hopes of My being able to Carry it into Execution with the Government Vessels Exclusively, being then in daily Expectation of the Arrival of the Government Brigs, Emu, and Kangaroo, from England. But being disappointed of their Arrival at the time expected, I deemed it advisable to hire the Ship Minstrel for this Service, agreeing to pay her Commander (Captain Reed) the Sum of Twelve Hundred Pounds for the Trip, having previously ascertained that one Trip of the Minstrel, with the Assistance of the Lady Nelson, Government Brig, would be quite sufficient to effect the

Chartering of
the Minstrel.

Evacuation in removing all the People with their Baggage from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple; it being agreed upon that the whole of the Live Stock, Grain, Agricultural Tools, Furniture, and Houses, were to be received by Government from the Settlers, and paid for at a fair Valuation, partly in kind, and partly in Money, as it would have required a great deal of Tonnage to remove the whole of the Live Stock and other Property belonging to the Inhabitants of Norfolk Island, which would have amounted to a greater expence than the Valued Amount of all the Live Stock and other Property belonging to the Settlers. The Sum, I agreed to pay to the Commander of the Minstrel for Freight, was reckoned by every one here exceedingly reasonable and fell very far short of what some of the Ship Owners here Demand for the Hire of Colonial Vessels of not much more than Half the Tonnage of the Minstrel. I therefore Conclude Your Lordship will readily approve of my having hired her on the Terms already mentioned. Early in the Month of December last, I dispatched the Government Brig Lady Nelson to Norfolk Island, with orders to the Officer Commanding there, to prepare for the immediate Evacuation of that place. The Minstrel was dispatched from hence on this Service on the 14th of January, arrived at Norfolk Island on the 2d of February, and having taken the People, and some Horses and Asses, with a Considerable Quantity of Salted Provisions on board. Sailed thence again on the 17th of the same Month for Port Dalrymple, where She Arrived and Landed the People, Provisions and Live Stock on the 4th of March last, without experiencing any Loss or Accident in the Embarkation or Disembarkation. The Lady Nelson had arrived at Port Dalrymple only a few days before the Minstrel with as large a proportion of the Norfolk Island Settlers and their Baggage as she Could Conveniently Carry from thence. The Horses and Asses were received by Government from the Settlers at Norfolk Island, and I deemed it adviseable to remove them from thence to Port Dalrymple on finding that there was sufficient Room for them in the Minstrel. The whole of the Norfolk Island Settlers immediately on being landed at Port Dalrymple proceeded to take possession of their Farms there, which I had previously ordered to be Located for them in a beautiful rich Tract of Country. Situated within about Eight Miles of Launceston on the Banks of a fine fresh Water River Called The South Esk. The Tract of Land, thus assigned to the Norfolk Island Settlers, I have named "*Norfolk Plains*" and I understand the People are now highly pleased and contented with their Change of Situation. The greater part of their Claims on Government for their Cattle, Grain, Houses and Furniture, have been already liquidated either

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28 June.

Compensation
for settlers
removed.

Moderate
charges for
the Minstrel.

The Lady
Nelson sent to
Norfolk Island.

Voyage of
Minstrel to
Norfolk Island
and Port
Dalrymple.

Arrival of the
Lady Nelson at
Port Dalrymple.

Removal of
horses and asses
from Norfolk
Island.

Settlement of
Norfolk
Islanders near
Launceston.

1813.
28 June.

Liquidation of
settlers' claims.

Live stock at
Norfolk Island
to be killed
and salted.

here or at Port Dalrymple, and the payment of their remaining Claims is now in progress, the Accounts of which, I hope, the Commissary will be able to Close and to transmit Home by the present Conveyance.

As it would have been attended with an immense Expence to Government to have removed the whole of the Live Stock from Norfolk Island, I determined to have all the Horned Cattle, Sheep and Hogs slaughtered there and salted down on Account of Government; but it being the Summer Season when the Evacuation took place, and the Weather Consequently not admitting then of killing the Cattle and Salting down the Meat, this Measure was necessarily delayed 'till the Cold Season which Commences about the Middle of May. I accordingly directed the Commandant to leave the principal Superintendent (a Mr. Hutchinson) with a Gang of thirty of the best behaved Convicts, and a small Guard of four Soldiers, to execute this Service, as soon as the Return of the Cold Weather would admit thereof; and I have every Reason to hope that the Slaughtering of the Whole of the Cattle and Salting down of the Meat will be completed in about two Months hence, when I shall immediately dispatch a Government Vessel to bring away the Superintendent and his Party, together with all the Salted Meat they have Cured, which will prove a very Useful, and, I trust, a large Supply of Provisions for the Stores at the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, to which two Settlements I intend sending it. On the 25th of last Month I dispatched the Government Brig Lady Nelson, with Casks and Salt for Norfolk Island, to Enable the Superintendent to Carry my orders into Effect with the least possible Delay; and I have directed the Lady Nelson to be employed in Conveying the Salt Provisions as fast as Sufficient Cargoes Can be prepared for her, to the Settlements on Van Diemen's Land, until the whole shall be removed thither. The Provisions, thus procured for Government, will I hope be equal in Value to the Amount paid for the Horned Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, to the Settlers, and other Inhabitants lately removed from Norfolk Island. The Number of Persons removed from Norfolk Island to Port Dalrymple, and to Sydney, including the Military Detachment by the Minstrel, and Lady Nelson, amounted to One Hundred and Forty-five.

The Lady
Nelson to
carry salted
meat to
Tasmania.

Number of
settlers
removed from
Norfolk Island.

Salaries of civil
officers of
Norfolk Island.

I took particular Care to apprise the Civil Officers of Norfolk Island, that they were not to receive any Pension or Half Pay, unless their Appointments had been Confirmed by His Majesty's Government at Home, and that their present Pay and Salaries were Entirely to Cease from the Date of the Return of the Minstrel to Port Jackson, which has accordingly taken place,

None of them having been Confirmed from Home. The Minstrel returned from Port Dalrymple to Sydney on the 4th of April last, after effecting the Evacuation of Norfolk Island.

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28 June.

One of these last Civil Officers on the Establishment of Norfolk Island, named Tims, has presented a Memorial to me, a Copy of which I now take the Liberty of transmitting herewith to Your Lordship, and beg to recommend the Prayer of it to Your Lordship's favorable Consideration. Mr. Tims bears an excellent Character and having been long in the Service of Government is, I conceive, entitled to some Remuneration for his Services. I some time since forwarded to Lord Liverpool a Memorial from another Civil Officer of Norfolk Island, named Drummond, and recommended him in like manner to His Lordship for some Remuneration on Account of his long and faithful Services as Beach Master of that Island.

Memorial of
Tims endorsed
by Macquarie.

8. It is with Considerable Regret that I have to inform Your Lordship that some Months since a deep and daring System of Plunder and Robbery of the Government Tame Herds was discovered to have been long practised by the Overseers and Stockmen employed in taking Care of the Cattle. They had Stolen and Sold great Numbers of the Government Horned Cattle to Settlers and other persons; and had Slaughtered also a Considerable Number for their own Use. Through the active Exertions of the Reverend Mr. Marsden, the Magistrate at Parramatta, and Mr. Cox, Magistrate at Windsor, these Robberies and Depredations were first discovered and brought to light. Seventy-one Head of Horned Cattle were recovered from Persons who had stolen, received or purchased them at various times from the Government overseers and Stockmen. The parties, discovered to be principally Concerned in these daring Robberies, were all Committed for Trial before a Criminal Court,* and were Convicted on the Clearest Evidence of the Offences with which they were severally Charged. Some of the Parties concerned in these Depredations Came forward and were admitted as King's Evidence, which of Course rendered them very obnoxious to the other Thieves, Plunderers and Receivers of the Stolen Cattle. Amongst this latter Class was a Notorious bad Character and Receiver of the greater part of the Stolen Cattle, named Matthew Kearns, a Settler, Who from Motives of Revenge, Cruelly and barbarously Conspired (Aided therein by his own Son and Brother) to Murder one of those Men who had been admitted as an Evidence for the Crown. Their dire Scheme of Revenge proved but too successful against this unhappy Man, who was Murdered at Night in one of the Streets in the Town of Parramatta by two Assassins hired for that purpose by Matthew Kearns, his Son

Robberies of
government
cattle.

Recovery of
stolen cattle.

Trial of persons
concerned.

Murder of
an informer.

* Note 190.

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28 June.

Trial and
execution of
Kearns and
fellow-
conspirators.

Cattle-stealers
rerieved and
sent to the
coal-mines.

John Jamieson
dismissed for
incompetence.

Character of
Jamieson.

Orders for
branding
government
cattle.

and Brother. This Atrocious Act was Committed only two or three days previous to the day appointed for the Trial of Matthew Kearns for Stealing and receiving the Government Cattle. Instead however of trying the Elder Kearns for that Crime, He, his Son, and his Brother were tried for Conspiring the Murder of the deceased, and the two Assassins having been discovered they were also tried for the Murder, along with the three Kearns's. The Crime was Clearly proved, Conviction followed, and they were all Sentenced to be Hanged. The three Kearns were accordingly Executed at Sydney, and the two Assassins were hanged at Parramatta on the very Spot where the Murder was Committed. Several Persons concerned in Stealing the Government Cattle were Condemned to be hanged, but only two of the Most Notorious Characters amongst them were Executed. I deemed that Number a Sufficient Sacrifice to make to Public Justice, and to the offended Laws of their Country. The rest of those Persons, Condemned to be Executed for Cattle Stealing, were rerieved and transported to work in the Coal Mines at Newcastle. Altho' this was to me a most painful Task I Considered it to be my indispensable Duty to make these dreadful Examples, in hopes of preventing a Recurrence of the same System of Depredation and Robbery, which had reached to a most alarming Length before it was discovered.

9. Altho' it did not appear that these Depredations and Robberies of the Government Cattle were Committed with the Knowledge or Connivance of Mr. Jamieson, the Superintendant of Government Stock, Yet, his gross Neglect of Duty and Want of Capacity in the Care and Management of the Cattle entrusted to his Charge, and his extreme Ignorance of their real Numbers, State and Condition, were so apparent, that I deemed it my Duty to remove him entirely from his Situation of Superintendant of Government Stock, and to appoint a more Competent Person to succeed him in that Office. Mr. Jamieson is, I believe, a very honest Man, but extremely ignorant and obstinate, and is too Conceited of his own Knowledge to receive or take Advice from any one respecting the Management of the Government Herds and Flocks, to the Charge of which he was originally appointed a great many Years ago by the late Governor King. I, more than once, gave Mr. Jamieson orders, both Verbally and in writing, to brand and mark the Whole of the Government Cattle, but he only obeyed this order partially, and thereby afforded the greater Facility to his overseers and Stockmen to Steal and Sell them. Under all these Circumstances I did not think myself justified to Continue Mr. Jamieson any longer in his Situation, and I accordingly dismissed him from it on the

first of May last, appointing Mr. George Thomas Palmer to succeed him as Superintendent of Government Stock. I herewith take the Liberty of transmitting for your Lordship's further Information on this Head a Copy of the Letter I directed My Secretary to address to Mr. Jamieson, on the occasion of his being removed from his Office.

1813.
28 June.

G. T. Palmer
appointed
superintendent
of stock.

Along with Mr. Jamieson, I have deemed it Necessary to discharge entirely from that Service, all the old Overseers and Stockmen formerly in Charge of the Government Flocks and Herds, and have replaced them with new ones, in order to break up the Chain of Connexion formed by the old Stockmen with the People of the Country.

Dismissal of
all former
stockmen.

10. Mr. George Thomas Palmer, whom I have appointed Superintendent of Government Stock in the Room of Mr. Jamieson, is a Young Man, of good Education, high Honor and Integrity, active, diligent, and intelligent. He is well acquainted with the Management of Stock and I doubt not will give every Satisfaction in the important Office to which I have appointed him. I have furnished him with very full and particular Instructions for his Guidance, a Copy of which Instructions I beg leave to transmit herewith for Your Lordship's Notice and Information. The Government Herds were very much Neglected by Mr. Jamieson, who never had adopted any regular System of Management of them by Classing them according to Ages and Sexes, and Consequently they were generally in a low Weakly Condition, owing to the Old, the Young, and the Strong Cattle being all mixed together. They will very soon however be recovered from the low Condition they are now in by the System of Management I have directed Mr. Palmer to pursue in my Instructions to him.

Qualifications
of G. T. Palmer.

Instructions
given to
Palmer.

Want of system
in management
of cattle.

The Salary, hitherto allowed to the Superintendent of Government Stock, is only One Hundred pounds per Annum, out of which the Income Tax is deducted. This Salary was originally intended (and is still so assigned in the Annual Parliamentary Estimate) for the Principal Superintendent of Convicts, in which Situation Mr. Jamieson acted for some time; and when afterwards appointed Superintendent of Stock by Governor King, Mr. Jamieson continued to receive the Same Salary under his new Denomination. It is by no means an adequate Salary for so important an office, there being very great Responsibility and Trouble Attached to it, in Case the Officer who holds it does his Duty properly and with Energy.

Salary of the
superintendent
of stock.

I therefore respectfully submit my opinion to Your Lordship that the Salary for the Superintendent of Government Stock should not be less in future than ten Shillings per Day, and that

1813.
28 June.

Value and
numbers of
government
stock.

this new Rate of Pay for this officer should Commence from the first of May last, on which Day I appointed Mr. Palmer to take Charge of this office. The Duties of which I am well persuaded, he will Execute with Credit to himself and Advantage to Government. The Value of the Property belonging to the Crown, thus placed under the direction of Mr. Palmer, cannot be reckoned as less than Forty thousand pounds Sterling, The tame Government Herds Consisting at present of Three thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Head of Horned Cattle besides Sheep and Horses. The person therefore having Charge of such property, and to which so great a Responsibility is attached, ought to have an adequate and respectable Salary allowed him.

Preservation of
the wild cattle.

11. In my Dispatch, No. 6, under date 17th of November last addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, I submitted my Sentiments at Considerable Length on the Subject of the Wild Cattle, with such Suggestions as occurred to Me as expedient to be adopted respecting them. I therefore have only now to add that Your Lordship's Commands, as signified to me in your Dispatch No. 12 under date 23rd November last, shall be punctually attended to, and rigidly Enforced, as far as relates to the preservation of this Important and valuable Branch of Property belonging to the Crown; referring Your Lordship to the Dispatch above adverted to for such other particulars as your Lordship may wish to be made acquainted with in respect to the present State of the Wild Herds.

The number of
superintendents
employed.

12. Your Lordship expresses some Surprize in your Dispatch, dated 23rd November last, at the Number of Superintendants employed by Government in this Colony for whom Salaries are drawn on the Treasury, and Calling for an Explanation on this point. The Number of Superintendants, at first View, Certainly Appears great; but not one is employed or paid beyond what is actually Necessary to Conduct and Superintend the Several Gangs of Artificers and Labourers employed by Government in Carrying on the Several Public Works. I have not increased the Number of Superintendants, having found exactly the same Number employed here on my Arrival in the Colony as there is now. I herewith do myself the Honor to transmit to Your Lordship a Nominal Return of the Several Gangs of Free Men and Convicts employed by Government at Sydney in Carrying on the Public Works, in the several Public Offices, or in the Police Department, amounting in the Whole to Five Hundred and Seventy-five Men, including Superintendants, Head Clerks, and Chief Constables. By referring to this Return, Your Lordship will perceive the necessity there exists of having so many Superintendants, each large Gang of Artificers having only one,

Return of
government
gangs.

and the smaller Gangs having only Overseers to command them. The whole of the Gangs specified in the accompanying Return are victualled at the Expence of the Crown, but none of them receive any Salaries or Wages from Government, excepting the Superintendants, Head Clerks and Chief Constables. Besides those employed immediately at Sydney, there is one Superintendant, and one Chief Constable at each of the Subordinate Settlements of Parramatta, Windsor, Newcastle, Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple. Thus, I hope, I have satisfactorily accounted to Your Lordship for the apparent great number of Superintendants for whom Salaries are drawn in the Accounts of the Commissary.

1813.
28 June.

Superintendants
at subordinate
settlements.

As soon, however, as the Necessary Public Works now in progress are Completed, it will not be necessary then to retain so many Superintendants in the Service of Government, and the Strength of the Gangs of Artificers and Labourers will then also admit of being greatly reduced, which will Considerably lessen the Expences of Government.

Superintendants
and public
gangs to be
reduced.

In the Event of Your Lordship's being pleased to approve and grant the Salary I have recommended to be allowed to Mr. Palmer, the newly appointed Superintendant of Stock, I request Your Lordship will in that Case sanction my paying the Principal Superintendant of Convicts the Salary of one Hundred Pounds per Annum, hitherto paid to the Superintendant of Stock.

Salary of
principal
superintendent
of convicts.

13. It affords me peculiar Satisfaction to find that Your Lordship approves, generally, of the several Regulations I have deemed it expedient to make in this Country respecting the Improvement of the Police, the Public Markets, Turnpike Roads, and Fees in the public offices; and that the only Exceptions, made by Your Lordship in Your Approval thereof, are confined to the Power Vested in the Superintendant of Police to inflict Corporal Punishment on Offenders, and to the Fee on Marriage Licences. The latter, in Conformity with Your Lordship's Commands, I have reduced from Five Guineas to Four Guineas; with respect to the power, Vested by my Police Regulations in the Superintendant of Police, of inflicting Corporal Punishment to the Extent of Fifty Lashes, it was and is still Considered both by the Judge Advocate (whom I consulted on the occasion) and myself as Essentially Necessary towards the preservation of Peace and good order, that he, as well as all other Magistrates, should be vested with that power. No one can be more averse to Corporal Punishments than I am, and I never sanction them when they Can be dispensed with. At the same time I am decidedly of opinion that, in this Country in particualar, it is

Approval of
regulations for
police, markets,
turnpike roads,
and fees.

Reduction of
fee for marriage
license.
The powers
vested in the
superintendent
of police.

1813.
28 June.

The powers
vested in the
superintendent
of police.

Necessity for
inflicting
corporal
punishment.

Authority of
superintendent
of police and
magistrates to
be maintained.

Appropriation
of fees collected
in public offices.

absolutely necessary to resort to this Mode of Punishment occasionally; and that to Weaken the Authority of the Magistrates, more particularly the Superintendent of Police in the Town of Sydney, by withdrawing from them the Power of occasionally inflicting Corporal Punishment, would be attended with very serious and injurious Consequences to the good order, Peace and Tranquility of this Country, where the Bulk of the population is composed of such discordant Materials. No Free Man is ever Corporally punished by the Sentence of the Superintendent of Police, or any Single Magistrate. *Free Men*, whatever their offences may be, are always brought before and tried by a Bench of Magistrates, whose Sentences must be approved by me before they are Carried into Execution. It is only Convicts that can be punished in this summary Manner by the Sentence of the Superintendent of Police, or a single Magistrate, and this Sentence never exceeds Fifty Lashes. There are many of these Convicts, of such Vicious, hardened, and callous Dispositions, and Vagrant Habits, that Sentencing them to hard Labor or Solitary Confinement is Considered as no Punishment at all, and many of them turn it into Ridicule. Hence it becomes absolutely necessary to resort occasionally to more Severe Punishments; and it has been found from long Experience, that Nothing is so Effectual in preventing those very hardened Characters from the Commission of Crimes as the Dread of public Whipping. The present Superintendent of Police is a most humane Man, and I can with Confidence assure Your Lordship that he never will abuse the power he is thus legally Invested with. Neither will any of the other Magistrates, I am equally Confident, abuse the power they are Authorized to Exercise in respect to Inflicting Summary Punishments on Convicts, when Necessary. From the observations I have thus taken the Liberty to Submit to Your Lordship on this very important Subject, I indulge a Confident Hope Your Lordship will Concur with me in opinion on the Expediency of not abridging the Authority of the Superintendent of Police and other Magistrates in this Colony, but that their Authority may be Continued to them, as at present Established.

14. In respect to the Fees Collected at the Several public offices and Sanctioned by me, I beg to inform Your Lordship that they are appropriated to the Emolument of the Individuals executing the Duties of the Several public Departments, and are not applied to the purposes of Government; with the Exception, however, of those Fees Collected in the Office of the Naval Office, which are exclusively appropriated to public purposes, and Credited, Quarterly, by that Officer in his Accounts of Duties

Collected and then Carried to the Credit of the Colonial Police Fund. In short, the Naval Officer receives no other Fee or Emolument, except 5 per Cent. on all Duties Collected by him.

1813.
28 June.

I have lately deemed it adviseable to affix Duties on Certain Articles of Trade and Merchandize, the produce of this Colony and Islands adjacent in the South Sea, on which Duties had only been levied here, partially, in former Years, and which Articles of Merchandize can, in my Opinion very easily bear the Small Duties I have fixed on them; these new Duties are only to Commence from the First of next Month, and herewith I have the Honor to transmit Your Lordship a Schedule of them as published in a General Order bearing date the 26th instant. I was the more strongly induced to fix Duties on these articles from some of them being particularly mentioned in a Dispatch (No. 21) I received from Lord Liverpool, under date 5th May, 1812; in which Dispatch His Lordship directed that a Statement of every Branch of Colonial Revenue should be made up and transmitted Home, Annually, with the purposes to which the said Revenue is Applied. I shall accordingly pay particular Attention to His Lordship's Commands on this Head, by transmitting to Your Lordship the Annual Statements thus required by the Earl of Liverpool. I beg to solicit Your Lordship's approval of the Schedule of the New Duties herewith transmitted, in Case Your Lordship should Concur in Opinion with me in Respect to the Expediency and Propriety of Collecting them.

Duties imposed
on colonial
products.

Statements of
colonial
revenue.

15. I herewith do myself the Honor to transmit for Your Lordship's Information a Copy of the last Quarterly Account of the Police Fund of the Colony, ending the 31st of March last, from which Your Lordship will observe, how and in what manner the Colonial Revenue is appropriated at present. The Colonial Revenue from the present New Duties, laid on various articles of Merchandize, must increase very Considerably; and I hope the period is not now far distant, when I shall be enabled to defray a Considerable proportion of the Expences of the Colony out of the Revenue Collected here, and thereby relieve the Mother Country of a great part of the Burthen of supporting this distant Establishment. In the mean time a great part of the Colonial Revenue is appropriated to the Improvement of the Country, in Constructing High Roads and Bridges, and Making Streets in the Towns of Sydney and Parramatta. All which improvements are essentially necessary for the Welfare and Prosperity of the Country at large and the Comfort of the Inhabitants in particular, who are not yet sufficiently opulent to Afford to be taxed for making such Extensive Improvements without the fostering

Quarterly
account of
police fund.

Anticipated
increase of
revenue.

Appropriations
from revenue.

1813.
25 Junc.

Aid of Government. I therefore indulge a fond Hope Your Lordship will see the propriety of giving your Sanction to a part of the Colonial Revenue being appropriated to this purpose for about two Years longer from this Date; by which time I have no Doubt I shall be Able to finish all the public Roads and Bridges necessary to be made in this Colony for many Years to Come.

Proposed
salary for
superintendent
of police.

Before I Close this Article of Expences, I beg leave to remind your Lordship of my former Recommendation in behalf of Mr. Wentworth, Superintendant of Police, Soliciting that he might be allowed a Salary of Two Hundred Pounds per Annum in that Capacity. I can with truth assure Your Lordship that this Gentleman is highly deserving of this Remuneration for his Services and very great Trouble in this Situation, being indefatigable in his Exertions in preserving the Peace and Tranquility of the Town; which I can safely venture to Affirm is now under as good and regular a System of Police, as any Town in England. I therefore respectfully renew my application in behalf of Mr. Wentworth's being Allowed the Salary I formerly recommended him for.

Arrival of the
Samarang
with specie.

16. In my Dispatch (No. 8) addressed to the Earl of Liverpool under date 28th November, 1812, I reported to His Lordship that the Samarang, Sloop of War, had Arrived here from India on the 26th of last Month with Ten thousand Pounds in Dollars on board for the Use of this Government; and I have now the Honor to inform Your Lordship that the Whole of that Treasure was safely Landed and received by me here on the 5th of the following Month, when the whole of the Specie was Counted, and found perfectly Correct. Having deemed it essentially necessary to adopt every possible precaution to prevent this Useful Supply of Dollars from being Exported, or Carried out of the Colony, I gave immediate Direction for Constructing a Machine here for the purpose of Stamping, Milling and Cutting a piece out of the Center of each Dollar,* previous to my circulating this Specie in the Colony, Intending that each Dollar, and the small piece Cut out of the Center of each, should have the Value thereof, respectively, and Name of the Colony stamped on it. The Value I determined on giving to the Dollar was Five Shillings Sterling, and fifteen pence to the small piece Cut out of the Center of each Dollar*—thus making the Value of the two pieces together Six Shillings and three pence, which is adding twenty five per Cent. only to the original Cost, supposing that to be five Shillings for each Dollar. From the Difficulty of making the Machine alluded to for Cutting and Stamping the Dollars in the manner proposed and its having failed more than once after its being finished and tried, I have hitherto been prevented from

Machine for
making holey
dollars and
dumps.

Values fixed
for dollars
and dumps.

* Note 191.

sending these Dollars into Circulation. I have at length however succeeded in getting a proper machine finished, which is found now to answer exactly the purpose for which it was intended, from a few experiments already made with it in Cutting and Stamping a few of the Dollars as patterns. The Process of regularly Cutting and Stamping the Dollars will accordingly now Commence in a few days, and the Man, engaged to do them, promises to have the Whole Cut, Stamped, and Milled, in less than three Months from the Day of his Commencing this Process; so that I expect to send them into Circulation by the 30th of September. I shall accordingly in a few days announce to the public my Intentions so to do, and the Terms on which they are to be issued from the King's Treasury. This I intend doing under the Form of a Proclamation, of which I now do myself the Honor to transmit herewith a Copy for your Lordship's Information, and I trust it will meet with your Lordship's entire Approbation. I also herewith Enclose to Your Lordship one of the Pattern Dollars, and one of the Pattern fifteen pence Pieces for your Lordship's Notice and further Information, trusting your Lordship will approve of the Manner in which I have had them Cut and Stamped. There is every Reason to hope and expect that the Precautions and Penalties, held out in the accompanying Proclamation, will Ensure the desired Effect of preventing this Specie from being Carried out of the Colony; and there being only twenty Five per Cent. added to the supposed original Cost of the Dollars will, I think, prevent any person from forging and Importing Similar Coins from England. I found it necessary to Engage to receive these Coins back again into the Treasury here at their Current Value at the Expiration of Every two Years, and to grant then Bills for them on England, having ascertained that the People here in general would not be Satisfied to receive them in payment at the Value I have put upon them without my giving this assurance of granting them Bills for any Amount of these Dollars, they might hold, at the Expiration of every two years. I therefore trust Your Lordship will approve of my having Entered into this Engagement.

17. I have the Honor to report to Your Lordship that Mr. David Allan, Deputy Commissary General of this Colony, together with three other Officers (Messrs. Hogan, Brodie and Hobson) of the Commissariat Department, arrived here from England on the 11th instant on board the Fortune, Male Convict Ship. Mr. Allan assumed the Charge of the Commissariat Department of this Colony on the 25th instant, and Mr. Broughton, the late Acting Commissary having received an appointment as

1813.
28 June.

All dollars to be cut and stamped.

Proclamation *re* new coinage.

Pattern pieces transmitted to England.

Coins to be received by government at proclaimed value.

Arrival of officers for commissariat department.

1813.
28 June.

Recommendation of Broughton for promotion.

Deputy Assistant Commissary-General on the New Establishment, will Continue to act here in that Capacity under Mr. Allan; Mr. Broughton having at all times Conducted himself with great Propriety, and discharged his Duty as acting Commissary for upwards of three Years past entirely to my Satisfaction, I should feel much Gratified to see him placed in a higher Situation in the Commissariat Department than that he now holds. I therefore take the liberty of recommending him Strongly to your Lordship's Favor and Protection, and to Solicit that he may be appointed Assistant Commissary General on this new Establishment, that Situation being Still vacant in the Commissariat of New South Wales.

Fosbrook to return to Sydney for investigation of his accounts.

As soon as Mr. Allan makes his final arrangements respecting the Commissariat Department, and his Distribution of the Officers thereof, I shall direct him to send one of them to relieve Deputy Commissary Fosbrook at the Derwent; from whence he will then be immediately ordered up to Head Quarters in order that his Conduct may Undergo a public Investigation, agreeably to orders Conveyed to me some time since by the Earl of Liverpool, in consequence of Charges Exhibited against him in England for Peculation and fraudulent Conduct as Deputy Commissary at the Derwent some years ago.

Arrival of Thomas Archer.

A Gentleman, named Mr. Thomas Archer, came out to this Country in January, 1812, on board the Guildford, Male Convict Ship, with a Letter from the Earl of Liverpool addressed to me under date 25th of July, 1811, stating that Mr. Archer had been appointed at Home to the Commissariat of this Colony; and in Consequence of which Communication I appointed Mr. Archer to act as a Deputy Commissary here on the old Establishment. It would appear, however, that this Gentleman had been entirely forgotten and overlooked by the Commissary in Chief in his general Arrangements for this Colony, no mention being made of him in the List Mr. Allan was furnished with in England. Mr. Allan has however admitted Mr. Archer on his List, as *Junior Clerk*, but the latter Claims Rank according to his original Appointment, and has made Application to me to that Effect. I therefore now submit the same to Your Lordship, requesting that the Commissary in Chief may be Instructed to place Mr. Archer in his proper place in the Commissariat of this Colony according to his original Appointment.

Status of Archer.

18. I beg leave to remind your Lordship of an application I made to the Earl of Liverpool a long time since for additional Clergymen and School Masters to be sent out for the Use of this Colony. Three Clergymen are very much required, namely, one as a Second Assistant in the Town of Sydney, one for the new

Clergymen required.

Township and District of Liverpool, and one for the Subordinate Settlement of Port Dalrymple on Van Diemen's Land. This number would complete the Clerical Establishment of the Colony, and are very much wanted. The same Number of School Masters are also very much required for teaching the Youth of the Colony; and I therefore respectfully request that Your Lordship will be pleased to send out the Number of Clergymen and School Masters, I have mentioned, at as early a Period as Your Lordship can conveniently procure them. More Clerical Aid, with proper Teachers, being Essentially Necessary for the Improvement of the Morals of the People in general and for the Instruction and Improvement of the rising Generation in particular of this Colony.

1813.
28 June.

Necessity for
schoolmasters.

19. Mr. Alexander Noble, at present Surgeon of the Minstrel Transport, having applied to me by Letter to recommend him to Your Lordship for a permanent Situation on the Medical Staff of this Colony, and there being one now vacant thereon, I beg leave to recommend him for it accordingly. I have had a very good Character of Mr. Noble from those who know him best, and from whose Testimony there Can be no Doubt of his Medical Skill and Abilities.

Recommendation of Noble
for vacancy on
medical staff.

I herewith transmit to your Lordship a Copy of the Letter Mr. Noble addressed to me, and I have taken the Liberty to desire him to apply to Your Lordship, on his arrival in England, for the Appointment in Question; and in the Event of its having been previously given away, I request Your Lordship will be pleased to permit Mr. Noble to return to this Colony as a Settler, Medical Men being much Wanted in it, and I have every Reason to believe that Mr. Noble would be an Acquisition to it in this Respect.

20. Mr. Edward Lord, formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Detachment stationed at the Derwent on Van Diemen's Land, arrived here from England on board The Brig, James Hay, on the 30th of March last, and delivered to me Your Lordship's Letter, under date the 21st of October, directing a Grant of three thousand Acres of Land to be Located to him, which shall accordingly be done, as soon as Mr. Meehan the Acting Deputy Surveyor General returns to Sydney from Van Diemen's Land, Where he is at present on the Surveying Duty; Mr. Oxley, the Surveyor General, not being yet sufficiently acquainted with the Country to measure out Grants of this Magnitude.

Land grant for
Edward Lord.

Your Lordship does not direct any other Indulgences to be given to Mr. Lord, besides his Grant of Land. I have however taken upon myself the Responsibility of putting himself and his

1813.
28 June.

Assistance granted to Lord.

Dissatisfaction of Lord.

Suggested limitation of land grants.

Compensation to Campbell for seizure of the Harrington.

Losses sustained by Campbell.

Land to be granted to Campbell.

Family on the Store for Eighteen Months, and have assigned to him Six Government Men, as Laborers, who are also to be Clothed and Victualled at the Expence of the Crown for the same Period of Time, according to the Custom which has hitherto prevailed here. I am sorry however to inform Your Lordship that this Gentleman is still very much dissatisfied at not receiving greater Indulgences, and at my refusing to give him his Grant in a Tract of Country, called *Emu Island*,* which I had long since set apart and selected for Grazing part of the Tame Cattle, belonging to Government on. Mr. Lord thinks, because he happens to have a Wealthy Brother, who is a Member of Parliament, he ought to receive whatever he asks for. I believe he intends applying through his Brother for a larger Grant of Land, and Still greater Indulgences. This, of Course, Your Lordship will, or will not accede to, as may appear to Your Lordship to be expedient. But I deem it my Duty to submit to Your Lordship's serious Consideration the Propriety of giving orders for any private Individual not receiving a larger Grant in future than three thousand Acres of Land; as in my opinion that Quantity is quite enough for any Person coming out to this Colony in Mr. Lord's Rank in Life.

21. Mr. William Campbell, late Master of the Brig, Harrington, and now Master and part owner of the Brig, James Hay, arrived here from England in that Vessel on the 30th of March last, and delivered me a Letter from Mr. Goulburn, the Under Secretary of State, dated 25th of September 1812, directing Certain Indulgences to be granted to this Gentleman, in Consideration of the Losses he sustained by the piratical Seizure of his Brig The Harrington in the Harbor of Port Jackson by some Convicts in the Year 1807. Agreeably to the orders conveyed to me in Mr. Goulburn's Letter, I have made the Necessary Enquiries into the Circumstances of that Seizure, and find that they exactly Correspond with his own Statement of that Affair, by which it appears he sustained a Loss of not less than £4,142 2s. 5½d. Sterling, as Your Lordship will observe in the Letter and Statements he furnished me with in May last Copies of which I now do myself the Honor to transmit herewith for Your Lordship's further Information. In pursuance of the Directions Conveyed to me on this Head in Mr. Goulburn's Letter, I intend to Locate a Grant of two thousand acres of Land to Mr. William Campbell and to give him Six Government men on the Store for the Usual Period, together with twelve Cows from the Government Herds, *on a Credit of three Years*. This, I conceive, is acting up to the Spirit of the orders Conveyed to me in

* Note 192.

Mr. Goulburn's Letter. But in Case it be Your Lordship's Intention that the Cattle should be given as a Gift from the Crown to Mr. Campbell in part payment of his Losses, or that any further Remuneration should be made to him by Government on that Account, it will be necessary that I should be favored with Your Lordship's particular Commands on this Point; as I am, as yet, at a Loss to know how far it is intended Mr. Campbell should be remunerated by Government for the Loss he sustained from the Seizure of his Vessel, the Harrington, It would perhaps be establishing a dangerous Precedent to make him any regular Payment or Compensation for the Losses he sustained on that occasion. Mr. Campbell bears an excellent Character in this Country, and I have every Reason to believe that he will be an Acquisition to the Colony, as a Settler.

1813.
28 June.

Macquarie's
request for
further
instructions.

22. I have the Honor to Enclose herewith for Your Lordship's Notice, Copy of a Demand for Medicines, Hospital Bedding, and Necessaries for the Use of the Sick, admitted as Patients into the General Hospitals in this Colony and its Dependencies. I have also the Honor to transmit herewith Copy of a Requisition made to me by the Government Printer for Paper for his Press, which, as it cannot be purchased here, I request Your Lordship will be pleased to order to be sent out by an early opportunity, together with the Medicines and Hospital Necessaries above mentioned.

Requisition
for medicines
and hospital
necessaries.

Requisition for
paper for the
government
press.

23. I shall pay particular attention to Your Lordship's Commands, conveyed to me in Your Lordship's Dispatch (No. 9) under date 12th November 1812, respecting John Hutchison (who came out a Convict to this Country in the Ship Guildford in January, 1812) being employed in the manner therein directed, in regard to discovering the different Species of Woods growing in this Colony, represented to be Capable of producing Dyes of an excellent Colour. I believe no man can be fitter for ascertaining whether this is really the fact, or not, than Mr. Hutchison, being a Man of Considerable Knowledge and Talents in pursuits of this kind. He is now employed in Manufacturing Cloth of a tolerable good Quality, and he has also for some time past carried on a Manufactory of Earthen Ware with Considerable Success. In Consequence of Mr. Hutchison's Useful Talents, and Steady Correct Conduct since his Arrival in this Colony, I was Induced to grant him a Conditional Pardon some few Months ago; this makes him Free in the Colony, and eligible for holding any Place of Trust. I shall not fail to report to Your Lordship from time to time the Progress Mr. Hutchison may be able to make in the Discovery of proper woods, fit for Dyeing of Cloths, and the Experiments he may make therein.

Research in dyes
to be made by
Hutchison.

Employment
of Hutchison.

Conditional
pardon granted
to Hutchison.

1813.
28 June.

Reported
capture of
the *Emu*.

24. I am very much Concerned to Inform Your Lordship that when Mr. Allen, the Deputy Commissary General, was at Rio Janeiro, a Report reached that place that the *Emu*, Government Brig, bound for this Colony, had been Captured by a French Privateer, off the Cape de Verd Islands; and I greatly fear that the Report received at Rio Janeiro is too well founded, from the Circumstance of her not having yet arrived here. The Brig, James Hay, which sailed in Company with her from England parted her Company in the Bay of Biscay, so that I conclude she must have been Captured as is reported. This is truly an unfortunate occurrence, and a very great Disappointment in many Respects. The Want of such a Vessel for the use of the Colony is very severely felt, and the Loss of the Number of Female Convicts on board of her, for the Settlements on Van Diemen's Land, will be equally so, independent of the Loss of the Government Stores, and Dispatches on board of her. I request Your Lordship will be pleased to direct the Tools intended for the Factory at Parramatta, and the Standard Weights and Measures for the Public Market at Sydney, which were on board the *Emu* to be replaced, by ordering a new Set of these Articles to be sent out by the first good opportunity. I need not, I hope, remind Your Lordship that it will be necessary to send out another Vessel for the Service of the Colony to replace the *Emu* as soon as possible.

Further
shipment of
tools and scales.

Shipping
arrivals.

25. Since the Date of my last Dispatch the following Ships have arrived here or at the Derwent with Convicts from England or Ireland, vizt. :—

The
Indefatigable
at the Derwent.

The Ship Indefatigable arrived at the Derwent on the 19th of October, 1812, with One Hundred and Ninety Nine Male Convicts, All in good Health, one Man only having been lost during the Passage.

The Archduke
Charles.

The Ship Arch Duke Charles arrived at Port Jackson on the 16th of February last with One Hundred and forty five Male and fifty four Female Convicts, all in good Health, having only lost two Men during the Voyage.

The Fortune.

The Ship Fortune arrived at Port Jackson on the 11th instant with One Hundred and Ninety Six Male Convicts, all in good Health, four Men having been lost during the Passage.

Herewith Your Lordship will receive the Returns of the Convicts received by these three Ships, and of those received per the Ship Minstrel.

Extended
voyage of
Archduke
Charles.

The Ship Arch Duke Charles, which was for some time supposed to have been lost, had been obliged to go into the Cape of Good Hope to repair some Damages, which she had sustained at Sea and which had occasioned her great Delay.

26. Exclusive of the several Accompaniments herein already adverted to I have now also the Honor of transmitting herewith for your Lordship's Information the following Returns and Reports, namely:—

1813.
28 June.

Returns and reports transmitted.

- 1st. A General Statement of the Colony and of the Stock and Land in Cultivation at the time of the last General Muster, taken in September 1812, together with the Result of the said Muster.
- 2nd. A Return of Persons holding Civil and Military Offices under Government in 1813.
- 3rd. A Statement and Return of the Provisions now remaining in His Majesty's Stores in 1813.
- 4th. The Reports of the Naval Officer of the Arrivals and Departures of Ships and Vessels from 1st October 1812 to 31st of March 1813 Inclusive, together with the Estimates of the several Duties Collected at Port Jackson during the said Periods.
- 5th. A Demand and Return of Stores and Slop Clothing required for the Use of the Colony in 1813 and annually.
- 6th. Reports of Prisoners tried by the Criminal Court at Sydney from the 9th of November, 1812, to 31st of May, 1813, both Days Inclusive.
- 7th. Returns of Absolute and Conditional Pardons granted to Male and Female Convicts from 1st October, 1812, to the 31st May, 1813, both Days Inclusive.
- 8th. Returns of Marriages, Births and Deaths for the Quarters ending 31st December, 1812, and 31st March, 1813.
- 9th. Accounts Current of the Expences of the Colony Containing the List of Bills drawn for the same for the Quarters Ending 31st December, 1812, and 31st March, 1813.
- 10th. Requisition for Bedding, Blankets and Hammocks for the Troops, now about 1,300 Men.
- 11th. Requisition for Gun Powder, Ammunition Ball Cartridge, for Service and Target Practice, and other Ordnance Stores.

27. I request Your Lordship will be pleased to give Directions to have the Supplies, Specified in the foregoing Requisitions and Returns, sent out as soon as possible, as the Colony at present is very much in want of them, Especially in Slops for the Convicts, in Bedding for the Troops, and in Ammunition and Ordnance Stores for the Use of the Garrison and Troops.

28. I have particular pleasure in drawing Your Lordship's attention to the Reduction in the Expences of the Colony for

1813.
28 June.
Reduction in
expenditure.

the last two Quarters; And your Lordship may rest assured that my utmost Exertions shall be Constantly directed to Economy and in making every possible Saving and Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure.

29. This Dispatch will be delivered to Your Lordship by Major Maclaine of the 73rd Regiment, to whom I take the Liberty of referring Your Lordship for any particulars relative to the Colony that may have escaped my Recollection in my Public Dispatches, and I further beg Leave to recommend him to Your Lordship's Favor and Protection.

I have, &c.,
L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Instructions to
lieut.-governor
Davey.

INSTRUCTIONS TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DAVEY.*

By His Excellency Lachlan Macquarie, Esqr., Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Territory of New South Wales, and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

Instructions for Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Davey, Lieutenant-Governor of the Settlements on Van Diemen's Land.

Sir,

The King having been graciously Pleased to appoint You to be Lieutenant Governor of the Settlement on Van Diemen's Land, Subject to Such Orders and Instructions as You may receive from me, I have deemed it adviseable to furnish you with the following Instructions for your Guidance in discharging the Important Trust with which you are Vested.

Davey to
embark on the
Frederick.

1. You will be pleased to Embark and proceed on board the Ship Frederick, now under Dispatch for the River Derwent in Van Diemen's Land, as Soon as that Ship shall be reported ready to receive You.

Commission
to be read.

2. Immediately on your Arrival at Hobart Town, You will be pleased to Announce the Same to Major Geils, the present Commandant of that Settlement, and on the day following have Your Commission, as Lieutenant Governor of the Settlements on Van Diemen's Land, Publicly read and announced at the Head of the Troops Stationed there, and in the Presence of the Civil Officers and Principal Inhabitants of Hobart Town, who must be Assembled for that purpose.

Survey of
crown property
to be taken.

3. As soon as Your Commission has been Publicly read, and you have Assumed the Command of the Settlements in Van Diemen's Land, as Lieutenant Governor thereof, You are to Order a Committee of Officers to be immediately Assembled for the purpose of taking a regular and exact Account and Survey of all Naval and Military Stores, Provisions, Spirits, Grain and

* Note 193.

Cattle belonging to the Crown, and now in the Settlement of Hobart Town and its immediate Dependencies, of which Survey and Account You are hereby directed to transmit to me Attested Copies by the earliest Opportunity that may Offer for Head Quarters.

1813.
28 June.

4. You are to Signify to the Officer whom you relieve at Hobart Town, that *He* is to Settle, liquidate and Close all his public Accounts of Whatsoever Description up to the Day of his delivering Over to You the Charge of the Settlement, and You are Consequently to give Public Notice to the Inhabitants that you will not hold yourself responsible for any Debts or Demands whatsoever, which they may have against Government, for Grain, Animal Food, or other Articles delivered into the King's Stores, or for Work done for Government prior to the Date of Your Assuming the Command of the Settlement.

All accounts to
be liquidated
by Geils.

5. As soon as Major Geils, the present Commandant of Hobart Town, has closed and liquidated All his Public Accounts, up to the Day of his delivering over Charge of that Settlement to You, and has delivered to You all the Records and public Documents Connected with Your Government, You are to direct him to proceed to take the Command of the dependent Settlement of Port Dalrymple, agreeably to the Accompanying General Order, and as he is to report to You on all Civil and Military Affairs Connected with that Settlement, You are to furnish him with such written Instructions for his Guidance in his Government thereof as You may deem Advisable; taking Care however not to Insert anything in them that is likely to Counteract the General Instructions with which he is to be furnished by Me, and of which You will herewith receive a Copy for Your Information and Observance. You will direct Major Geils to take an exact Account and Survey of all Naval and Military Stores, Provisions, Spirits, Grain and Cattle belonging to the Crown at Port Dalrymple immediately on his Arrival at and assuming the Command of that Settlement: transmitting to You an Attested Copy of the Said Account and Survey, and a Counterpart thereof to Me by the first direct Opportunity from Port Dalrymple for Head Quarters.

Geils to take
the command at
Port Dalrymple
under Davey.

Survey of crown
property at
Port Dalrymple.

6. As the Increase of Live Stock and Grain is of the utmost Importance to the Settlements, over which You are to preside, You are to pursue and adopt Such Measures as may appear to you best Calculated for producing this desirable object, and particularly to restrain any wanton or extravagant Destruction or Waste of Live Stock or Grain.

Increase of live
stock and
agriculture.

7. For such Purchases of Grain and Animal Food, as you may have Occasion to make from the Settlers or other Individuals

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Methods of
payment for
grain and
animal food.

at either of the Settlements in Van Diemen's Land, the Deputy Commissaries are to grant their Receipts until the End of the Quarter, when they are to be Consolidated and Bills drawn by them for their Amount on the Commissary General at Head Quarters, which Bills must be Vouched and Approved by You, after You have Compared them with the Vouchers and Accounts of the Several Purchases made by the Deputy Commissaries at either Settlement.

Transmission
of quarterly
accounts to
Sydney.

But with the view of facilitating the making up of the General Commissariat Accounts at Head Quarters as soon after the Expiration of each Quarter as possible, You are to Authorize and direct the Deputy Commissary at Port Dalrymple to forward his Accounts, Approved by the Commanding Officer there to the Commissary General as often as direct Opportunities occur from Port Dalrymple to Head Quarters, without waiting for their being Examined and Approved by You, but at the Same time Instructing him to transmit You, through the Commanding Officer at Port Dalrymple, Duplicates of all his Accounts and Vouchers, which are likewise to be forwarded to Head Quarters by You, along with those of the Settlement of Hobart Town, Quarterly, and whether there be an Opportunity of transmitting them, or not, at the proper time to Head Quarters; the Accounts at both Settlements must be made up and Closed, regularly, at the End of each Quarter, ready for Transmission when an opportunity offers.

Price to be paid
for grain and
fresh meat.

8. The Price of Grain and Animal Food having been lately reduced at Head Quarters, the same Prices must likewise Extend to All the Subordinate Settlements—the Prices now Allowed being deemed abundantly liberal for the Encouragement of the Farmers and Graziers, considering the great and rapidly Increased Resources of the Colony. You are Accordingly on no Account to pay more than Eight Shillings per Bushel for Wheat, nor more than Seven pence per pound for Beef, Mutton, or Pork, nor more than Four pence per pound for Kangaroo Flesh (when under the necessity of purchasing Meat of that Description), for any Quantities of such Grain and Animal Food as You may have occasion to purchase for the Use of Government at the Settlements in Van Diemen's Land, from and after the Date of Your assuming the Command thereof at Hobart Town. The purchasing of Kangaroo Flesh must never take place as long as Beef, Mutton or Pork can be procured for the Use of His Majesty's Stores.

No contracts to
be made without
Macquarie's
approval.

9. You are not to Engage Shipping or enter into any Contracts for the Supply of Cattle, Grain, Provisions or Stores from any distant place, or foreign Market, without previously Submitting

the Same to Me, and Obtaining My Approbation of such Engagements or Contracts: Excepting only in Cases of the utmost Emergency, which it is expected will rarely occur, and then You are to take especial Care to make such Contracts on fair and reasonable Terms, and not for a larger Supply than may be Absolutely required.

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28 June.

10. You are on no Account to Draw, Yourself, nor permit the Deputy Commissary at either of the Settlements under your Command, to Draw Bills on the Lords of the Treasury for any Purchases You or they may have occasion to make on Account of Government; for All which, Bills must be drawn on the Commissary General at Head Quarters, only, as already directed. Your own Salary, as Lieutenant Governor, and the Salaries of All Civil Officers, whose appointments have been Confirmed by His Majesty, and are Included in the Annual Parliamentary Estimate of the Colony, are to be drawn for by You and them on the Colonial Agent, as has been the Custom heretofore. The Subsistence of the Detachments of Troops Stationed at the Settlements of Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple, are to be Drawn for Monthly, by their respective Commanding Officers, by Bills on the Regimental Pay Master at Head Quarters.

No bills to be drawn on the English treasury.

Payment of salaries.

Military expenditure.

11. You will not fail by all these proper Methods to enforce a due Observance of Religion, Morality, and good Order throughout the Settlements under Your Command, and you are to take the Necessary Steps to ensure the due and regular Celebration of Public Worship on Sundays at Hobart Town, and also at the Subordinate Settlements under Your Command, as often as Circumstances will permit the resident Chaplain to visit them, taking particular Care to Prevent, by every possible Means, any Profanation of the Sabbath by Idle and profligate People. You are to give every Encouragement and Facility in your power to the Celebration of Marriages; and You are to Direct the whole of the Mechanics and Labourers in the Service of Government, to be regularly Paraded and Mustered (as is now the Invariable Practice at Head Quarters) every Sunday Morning at Hobart Town, and marched to Church, under the Direction of the Inspector of Public Works, who must regularly Attend these Musters, and report All Absentees to You in order that they may be punished.

Observance of religion.

12. A Quarterly Return of All Marriages, Births, and Deaths, which Occur within the Settlements under Your Command, as also a Return of all Such Male and Female Convicts, as may Abscond or Desert from thence, Must be regularly transmitted to Me Along with Your other Reports.

Returns to be transmitted.

1813.
28 June.

Intercourse
with natives.

13. On Your arrival at Hobart Town, and during the Continuance of your Command of the Settlement on Van Diemen's Land, You are to Use every Means in your Power to Conciliate the Friendship and Good Will of the Natives of that Country, Enjoining All Persons residing within Your Jurisdiction to live in Amity and Kindness with them; And All Acts of Violence against them, or Interruption Given them in the Exercise of their Several Occupations are to be punished according to the Degree of the Offence.

Preservation
of public
buildings.

No buildings
to be erected
without
Macquarie's
sanction.

14. You are to pay particular Attention to the State of the Public Works and Buildings of Whatsoever Description, belonging to the Crown, in the Settlements Under your Command, taking Care to keep them at all times in Suitable good Repair. Whenever any Additional Public Works or Buildings shall in Your Opinion become absolutely Necessary, You are immediately to report the Same to Me, with a full Description of their Use, Extent, and of the probable Expence of Erecting or Constructing them. But You are on no Account to Commence Erecting any public Building without previously Obtaining My Sanction for so doing.

Grants of land
and cattle to
be made by
Macquarie.

15. As the Power of Making Grants and Leases of Crown Lands, and Grants of Government Cattle are exclusively Vested in the Governor in Chief of the Territory, All Applications made to You by Free Persons or Emancipated Convicts for Lands or Cattle must be transmitted to me accompanied by Your own Observations on the Merits and Claims of the Applicants, Specifying whether Married or Unmarried, the Number of which their Families Consist, how long in the Colony, or any other Well-founded Claim they may have for Indulgences from the Crown.

Regulation of
spirit traffic.

16. The Clandestine Introduction of Spirits into the Settlements under Your Command must be guarded against with the utmost vigilance, as well as the Clandestine and destructive Practice of Distillation of Spirits; and You are to be extremely Cautious in granting Licences for Retailing of Spirituous Liquors, Confining them to as few Persons as possible, and the first Instance of Irregularity in a Retailer should deprive him of his Licence, and forfeit every Claim to future Indulgence.

Observance
of port
regulations.

17. You are hereby Strictly Enjoined to pay due Attention to the Standing Orders of Government as Contained in the 33d and 34th Articles of the Port Regulations,* approved and Confirmed by Me under date the 1st of October, 1810. It is highly necessary and essential to the Welfare and Prosperity of this Country in general that the Orders, Contained in the two Articles of the Port Regulations above Alluded to, should be Strictly and Rigidly enforced. You are therefore particularly

* Note 194.

Ordered and directed Not to Suffer or Sanction any Departure or Deviation from those Regulations, by allowing any Ship or Vessel from Europe, Africa, America, India, or China, to enter or discharge any part of her Cargo at either of the Settlements under Your Command, without previously having Obtained My Sanction and Authority for so doing; unless the Wants of the Settlement should be of so Very Urgent a Nature as to render it Absolutely Necessary to make Purchases of Provisions or Stores for the immediate Use of the said Settlements. Herewith You will receive a Printed Copy of the Port Regulations herein Alluded to for Your further Information and Guidance.

1813.
28 June.
Regulations re
discharge of
cargoes in
Tasmania.

18. In the Event of any Ships or Vessels belonging to Foreign Powers, at Amity with His Majesty, being forced to touch at the Derwent or Port Dalrymple in distress, You will direct their immediate Wants to be relieved and Supplied in as far as Your Means will Conveniently admit of, so as to enable them to Come to Port Jackson for such Repairs and Supplies as they may Stand in need of, but You are on no Account Whatever to Spare to Such Ships or Vessels a greater Quantity of the Provisions and Stores, which may be at your Disposal, than may be deemed Sufficient for the above purpose.

Relief of vessels
in distress.

19. You are to afford every Assistance and Protection in Your power to the private Colonial Vessels that have My Permission to Navigate in Bass's Straits and on the Coasts of this Territory, including Van Diemen's Land, for the purpose of procuring Seal Skins and Oil.

Protection of
sealing vessels.

20. In order to prevent by every possible Means the Escape of any of the Convicts from the Settlements in Van Diemen's Land, You are to take particular Care that All Clandestine Communication with the Possessions of the East India Company, as well as with China, and the Islands in the South Sea, to which any Intercourse has been Established by any European Nation, should be prevented as far as Can be done.

Prevention of
foreign
intercourse.

21. You are also expressly Commanded not to permit any Vessels or Small Craft to be built at either of the Settlements of Hobart Town or Port Dalrymple, either by Individuals residing at these Settlements or by Foreigners, without previously Obtaining from me a written Licence for that purpose.

License to be
obtained for
ship-building.

22. As there is no Patent for Holding Courts of Civil or Criminal Jurisdiction on Van Diemen's Land, All Persons who may be Guilty of Serious Crimes or Misdemeanors are to be sent to be tried by the Courts of Civil or Criminal Jurisdiction established at Sydney by such Convenient Opportunities as may offer for Conveying them to Head Quarters, accompanied by the Necessary Evidences. All Crimes not of a Capital Nature, and

Trial of civil
and criminal
causes.

1818.
28 June.

Trial for petty offences.

Garrison courts martial to be held.

General courts martial to meet in Sydney.

Police to be organised.

Quarterly returns of the commissariat.

Distributions of live stock to be made only by Macquarie's permission.

all petty or Slight Offences and Misdemeanors will of Course be tried and punished by a Bench of Magistrates, which You are hereby Authorized to Assemble as Often as You May See Occasion for so doing at either Hobart Town or Port Dalrymple.

23. You are Authorized by the Articles of War to try Soldiers for petty Crimes and Offences, either by Garrison or Detachment Courts-Martial, approve the Sentences thereof, and Carry the Same into Execution, without making any Reference to Me on the Subject. But should any Officer or Soldier, belonging to either of the Detachments Stationed at Port Dalrymple and the Derwent, Commit any Serious Crime or Capital Offence, which you may deem a fit Subject for the Investigation of a General Court Martial, he must be sent by the first Convenient opportunity to Head Quarters, accompanied by the Necessary Evidences to take his Trial before a General Court Martial at Sydney.

24. You are to establish and enforce as good a System of Internal Police within the Settlements under your Command as your means and Resources Can admit of, in order to preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of those Settlements respectively; and you are to Exert Yourself to the Utmost in exciting the Inhabitants residing within your Jurisdiction to Habits of Religion and Morality, Honesty, Sobriety and Industry.

25. You are not to fail to transmit to Me by All Opportunities to Head Quarters, regular Quarterly Returns, States, and Reports of the Settlements under Your Command in Van Diemen's Land, in which Must be Specified the Quantities of Grain, Spirits and Stores of every Description then remaining in Store, the Quantity and Quality of All Provisions or Stores purchased, and the Quantity and Quality of each Article expended during the preceding three Months, and also the Number and Description of All Persons, Civil and Military, including Convicts, who are Victualled at the Expence of the Crown.

26. On the Subject of the Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Goats, and Horses, and Asses, belonging to the Crown at the two Settlements of the Derwent, and Port Dalrymple, I have only to Observe in Addition to the Orders Contained in the 6th and 15th Articles of these Instructions, that None can be alienated to Individuals, either by Sale or Gift, without My Permission in Writing being previously Obtained for that purpose; and that too much Attention Cannot be paid to the Increase and Preservation of the Horned Cattle in particular, as occasional Distributions from them will be made to Free Settlers and deserving Emancipated Convicts and other Persons who may be permitted to become permanent Settlers in Van Diemen's Land. You are

to transmit to me regular Quarterly Returns of the Live Stock of every Description belonging to the Crown at the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, along with Your other General Quarterly Reports and States of those Settlements.

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28 June.

27. In distributing Slop Clothing and Bedding to the Convicts in the Service of Government at the two Settlements under Your Command, it must be Clearly explained to them that they are liable to be punished for giving away or Selling any part of them, and that they must be particularly Careful of all such Slop Clothing, Shoes and Bedding as May be Issued to them from the King's Store; the same Caution ought to be given to them in regard to their Provisions, and that they are equally liable to be punished for giving away or Selling any part of them.

Issue of clothing
and bedding
to convicts.

28. All such Duties and Taxes as may be Levied and Collected on Goods, Merchandize, Wines and Spirits, regularly Authorized to be Imported and Sold at the Settlements of the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, are to be formed into a Public Fund, and to be dominated "The Police Fund of Van Diemen's Land." A Quarterly Return and Account of this Fund is to be made up and regularly transmitted to Me, along with Your other Quarterly Accounts of these Settlements, stating the Receipts and Disbursements during the preceding three Months. From this Fund are to be paid All fair and Necessary Expences, incurred on Account of the police Establishment of the two Settlements, and Also the Salaries of all such Colonial Offices and Appointments as are not provided for in the Annual Parliamentary Estimate. But should the Police Fund, thus established for Van Diemen's Land, prove inadequate to pay the whole of the Salaries herein Alluded to, they will be paid from the General Police Fund of the Territory, on your making a Requisition to me to that Effect and giving Me previous Notice of the Amount required, before any Bills are drawn on the Treasurer of the Police Fund at Sydney.

Establishment
of police fund
in Tasmania.

Appropriations
from the fund.

29. I must recommend to You in the Strongest Manner to Observe the Strictest and most rigid Economy in the Expenditure of the Public Money, Provisions, Stores, Spirits and All other Articles, the property of the Crown at the two Settlements in Van Diemen's Land, now blended and placed under Your immediate Command and Control. And You are hereby Strictly Enjoined and Commanded not to make any Purchases, or Incur any Expence whatsoever on Account of Government that are not absolutely and Indispensibly Necessary for the Use of the Settlements over which You preside, and which you may not be Able to prove Satisfactorily to me were really so, as it will not be in my power to Sanction or Approve of any Purchases, or other

Strict economy
to be practised.

1813.
28 June.

Provision for
vacancies in
civil offices.

Expences incurred, contrary to the Tenor and true Spirit of these Instructions.

30. On the Death or Suspension of any Civil Officer or Magistrate on the Establishment of the Settlements under your Command, You are hereby Authorized to appoint a properly Qualified Person to fill the Vacancy and execute the Duties of such Officer, until my Pleasure shall be known—Reporting to me, with the least possible Delay such Death or Suspension, with your Reasons for resorting to the latter Measure, and transmitting me the Name of the Person whom you may deem best qualified for filling the Vacancy.

Provision for
absence or
death of
Davey.

31. I have now only to add that in the Event of your Death or Absence from the Command of the Settlements in Van Diemen's Land, It is my Pleasure that the Command and Charge of them shall devolve upon the Military Officer, immediately next in Rank and Seniority to Yourself at either Settlement, at the Period of Your Death or Absence, until a regular Successor to you shall be appointed by Me After the Vacancy shall have been Officially Notified to Me; which the Said Officer, next to You in Rank, is hereby directed to do with the least possible Delay.

I have, &c.,

Head Quarters, Government House, Sydney, L. MACQUARIE.
New South Wales, 30th January, 1813.

True Copy:—L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DAVEY TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir, Head Quarters, Hobart Town, 7th April, 1813.

Provisional
appointment
of Lascelles
as secretary
to Davey.

Your Excellency having Stated to me previous to my leaving Sydney, that you would be happy to Send my Application to the Secretary of State for the Appointing of a Secretary to assist me in Carrying on the Government of the Settlements, I beg leave to acquaint Your Excellency that I have found it Necessary to request Ensign Lascelles of the 73rd Regiment to act for the present in that Situation; and I trust Your Excellency will concur in Opinion with me in Considering how absolutely Necessary it is, Since the Settlement of Port Dalrymple has been blended with this Settlement, That an Appointment of that Nature Should be Confirmed from England; I am happy to inform Your Excellency that Ensign Lascelles discharges the duties of that Situation fully to my Satisfaction and that I conceive him a person qualified to fill it. And I have therefore to request you will be pleased to honor this Application with Your Sanction and Support.

I have, &c.,

T. DAVEY, Lieut.-Governor.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

1813.
28 June.

[A copy of this general order, dated 25th May, 1812, was also forwarded as enclosure No. 4 (see page 623) to Governor Macquarie's despatch, marked No. 6 and dated 17th November, 1812.]

[Enclosure No. 4.]

THE MEMORIAL OF MARTIN TIMS.

Memorial of
Martin Tims.

To His Excellency Governor Macquarie, etc., etc.

THE Humble Memorial of Martin Tims, late Superintendent and Provost Marshal at Norfolk Island,

Most Respectfully Sheweth,

Services of
Tims.

That your Memorialist came to this Colony about twenty one years ago, a Soldier in the New South Wales Corps, in which he Served three years and five months; and when Stationed at Norfolk Island, he was in Consequence of his knowledge in Agricultural Concerns Selected as a fit and proper Person to Superintend the Cultivation of that Island, and as well the general Superintendance of the Convicts there; and on the 1st of July, 1792, was placed by the late Lt. Govr. King upon the Establishment of Norfolk Island as Principal Superintendent, which Situation he filled for a period of nearly Ten years to the entire satisfaction of every succeeding Officer in Command; When on the 13th of March, 1802, he was by the same Officer (then Governor in Chief) appointed Provost Marshal of said Island, in the room of Mr. Fane Edge, and Continued to discharge the Duties of that Situation until the reduction of the Establishment on that Island, pursuant to Mr. Secretary Windham's Dispatch which arrived in the year 1807; Since which period your Memorialist was put on half pay.

Request to be
continued on
half-pay list.

Your Memorialist now humbly begs leave to represent to your Excellency his long and faithful Services to Government for a period of nearly four and twenty years in the above recited Situations, always meeting with the fullest approval of his Conduct from the different Commanding Officers under whom he Served; And that your Excellency will be further pleased to take into Consideration his Infirmities and Age, being now on the Verge of Sixty years, Violently afflicted with a Gravel Complaint, and recommend him to His Majesty's Ministers for a Continuance on the half pay List, as the means of Comfort and Support in his declining years.

And your Memorialist as in Duty bound will ever pray, &c.,
Sydney, 27th May, 1813.

MARTIN TIMS.

1813
28 June

I beg leave to recommend the Prayer of the Memorialist, Mr. Martin Tims, to the favorable consideration of the Secretary of State.

L. MACQUARIE.

1813.
28 June.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

SECRETARY CAMPBELL TO JOHN JAMIESON.

Sir, Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1st April, 1813.

Macquarie's
censure of
Jamieson.

1. I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor to convey to you the assurance that, it is with much reluctance, He passes censure or animadverts on the Conduct of any Officer serving under His Command, and from this feeling it is extremely painful to Him to be Compelled by His sense of Public Duty to express on this occasion His Marked and high disapprobation of your Conduct in the gross neglect of your duty and disobedience of His orders, which for a length of time past have so strongly stamped your proceedings in your Capacity of Superintendent of Government Herds and Live Stock.

Robberies from
the government
herds.

2. In the Course of the Trials which recently occupied the Court of Criminal Judicature, it was clearly established and proved beyond contradiction that most extensive and alarming depredations have been committed, on the Cattle belonging to the Crown under your charge, by the Stockmen and other persons employed to take care of them, and that they had made Sale of great numbers of them to various persons in this Colony of the most Notoriously infamous Characters, and that these persons by such plunder and traffic have been enriched at the expence of the Crown, in open defiance of all Law and Justice and to the total Subversion of every principal of Moral rectitude.

Conspiracies
for subversion
of justice.

3. These extensive depredations on the property of the Crown, tho' in themselves most highly Criminal, have been unfortunately followed up by Crimes of a still deeper die, and more pernicious consequences to the Society at large; these are to be found in those alarming and iniquitous combinations which have been lately brought to light, whereby Justice was to be evaded by the combined efforts of Violence, Perjury and even Murder itself. Such deep laid plans for the Subversion of Justice have necessarily compelled the Executive Government to resort to the strongest and most effectual Measures for future Security and the prevention of such daring Offences for the time to come. The Awful examples recently made of some of those persons Convicted of these Crimes, it is hoped will produce the most beneficial consequences by guarding others against the fate, which must necessarily await those who may be found guilty of such horrid Acts.

Robberies due to
Jamieson's
neglect.

4. Had you Sir paid due Obedience to the Government and General Orders of the 12th of September last,* wherein you were directed to have the whole of the Government Cattle branded and marked, and had you adopted a regular System (as certainly the case demanded) of classing the whole of the Govt. Cattle in

* Note 195.

different Herds of convenient Size, and according to their respective Sexes and Ages, and mustered them Monthly, more Minutely than you appear to have done, and observed and paid due attention to the Conduct of the Overseers and Stockmen, it would have been impossible for them or others to have committed such daring Outrages on the Government Herds as those now on the records of the Criminal Court.

1813.
28 June.

Robberies, due to
Jamieson's
neglect.

5. His Excellency the Governor having had good reason to believe that you have been very imperfectly acquainted with the real Numbers and true state of the Govt. Herds, and that the Weekly returns made to Him by you were consequently incorrect, some time since deemed it necessary for his own better information to Order a General Muster of the whole of the Govt. Horned Cattle to be taken by different respectable and well qualified persons, commencing on the same day and at the same hour at the several Stock yards or Districts where the Herds grazed. These Musters having been accordingly taken on the 16th February last and written reports made thereof to His Excellency by the several persons employed as Muster Masters on the Occasion, His Excellency has been extremely concerned and displeased to find on comparing those reports with your returns that His suspicions as to your inaccuracy have been fully Confirmed, both as to the Numbers and Sexes of the Cattle wherein you appear to have been exceedingly incorrect, and totally ignorant of the real and true State of the Herds under your Superintendance, and further that you have neglected to obey His Excellency's Orders some time since given you with respect to the Marking of the Cattle, it being ascertained by the reports of the Muster Masters that a very small proportion of them are branded at all.

Inaccuracy of
Jamieson's
reports and
returns.

6. Combining all these Circumstances and reviewing the fatal Consequences which have partly resulted from the neglect of regular System, so evident in your Management of the Govt. Herds for some time past, His Excellency feels himself compelled to declare as His decided opinion that you are totally incompetent to the duties of the Office of Superintendant of the Govt. Herds as now held by you, And His Excellency accordingly for the good of the Public Service deems it expedient to remove you from that Office. It is therefore His Excellency's desire that you shall prepare to deliver over the Horned Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Live Stock of whatever kind belonging to the Crown now under your charge, together with regular Returns thereof, on Saturday the first day of May next ensuing to such person as shall be appointed to succeed you as Superintendant of Stock, whose Name will be Officially notified to you previous to that day.

Dismissal of
Jamieson for
incompetence.

1813.
28 June.
—
Jamieson
exonerated
from improper
motives.

7. I am now to convey to you the expression of His Excellency's particular regret at being under the painful Necessity of removing so old a servant of the Crown as you are, but the grounds for His doing so, herein stated at such full length, have compelled his making this Sacrifice of private feeling to the paramount sense of His Public Duty. His Excellency is however gratified in being enabled to add that He does not impute your dereliction of Duty to any improper Motive or dishonest principal; but the neglect and inattention, of which He has to complain, renders it equally necessary for him to resort to the present Measure.

I have, &c.,

JNO. THO. CAMPBELL, Secy.

True Copy:—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GEORGE THOMAS PALMER, ESQUIRE,
SUPERINTENDANT OF GOVERNMENT STOCK.

By His Excellency Lachlan Macquarie, Esquire, &c., &c.

Sir,

Instructions for
G. T. Palmer in
the management
of live stock.

Having in the Government and General Orders under date the 24th of April last, appointed you Superintendant of Government Stock, in the room of Mr. John Jamieson removed from that Office; You are hereby directed to be guided, and generally governed by the following Instructions in the Care and Management of the Government Stock of Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Horses thus placed under your Care and Direction:—

Cattle to be
divided into
fifteen herds.

1st. The whole of the Horned Cattle, consisting (Pr. Mr. Jamieson's last return) of 1,954 Head of Females and 1,845 Head of Males, are to be divided into *Fifteen Separate Herds* in the following Manner, Vizt.:—

First:—In future there must be *One Thousand Breeding Cows* kept up, which are to be divided into Four distinct Herds of 250 each—numbering them *1, 2, 3 & 4*; with a Proper Proportion of Bulls attached to each Herd. Heifers must have attained two Years of Age before they are Drafted into and incorporated with the Breeding Herds.

Secondly:—The Young Heifers, from the time they are weaned until they are two years Old, are to form *Three distinct Herds* by themselves, Consisting of about 300 Head in each Herd, in all 900. No Bull is to be permitted to go near or run with these three Herds of Young Heifers.

Thirdly:—The *Old Cows*, past Breeding, are to form *One Separate Herd* by Themselves for fattening for Slaughter, and to Consist of from One to Two Hundred Head, according to the Number there may be of this description of Cattle.

Fourthly:—The Weak and Sickly Cows, full grown, are to form *One Separate Herd* of themselves; and to be termed the *Invalid Herd*, and to Consist of from One to Two Hundred Head, according to Circumstances.

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Cattle to be
divided into
fifteen herds.

Thus the whole of the Female Cattle are divided into *Nine distinct Herds*.

Fifthly:—The Strong Aged working Oxen, of Three Year Old and upwards, are to form Two distinct Herds by themselves, Consisting of about 300 Head in Each Herd; making in all, of Strong Working Oxen, 600.

Sixthly:—The Fat Oxen intended for Slaughter, of two Years Old and upwards, are to be formed into Two distinct Herds by themselves, consisting of about 300 Head in Each Herd, making in all, of Fat Oxen, 600.

No Young Bullocks are to be Drafted into these two Fattening Herds until they have attained the full Age of Two Years.

Seventhly:—The Whole of the Young Male Calves, or Bullocks from the time they are weaned, until they are Two Years Old, are to be formed into two Separate Herds by themselves, and to Consist of about 350 Head in each Herd; making in all, of Young Male Cattle, 700.

Thus the whole of the Male Horned Cattle are divided into *Six distinct Herds*.

Eighthly:—Lean weakly Bullocks, unfit for Work or immediate Slaughter, may be put in the Same Herd with the Old Cows past Breeding, until again fit for Slaughter or Work.

2. The whole of the Sheep, Counting (Pr. Mr. Jamieson's last return) of 459 Head of Males, and 713 Head of Females are to be divided into *Three Separate Flocks* in the following Manner, vizt.:—

Sheep to be
divided into
three flocks.

First:—The Breeding Ewes, of 18 Months old and upwards are to be formed into One Flock Consisting Each of about 350 Head, with a proper proportion of Rams attached thereto.

Secondly:—The Young Male and Female Lambs under 18 Months old are to be formed into another Flock by themselves, without Rams attached to them, and to Consist of from Four to Five Hundred Head.

Thirdly:—The Wethers fit for Slaughter to be formed into a *Third Flock* by themselves, Consisting of from Three to Four Hundred Head. The whole of the Sheep, thus divided into Three Flocks, to be Numbered 1, 2, and 3.

3. The whole of the Government Stud of Horses, Mares and Geldings, Consisting (Pr. Jamieson's last return) of Seventy

Horses, mares,
and geldings.

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Six Head in all are to remain, as heretofore, in One Herd; taking care that proper and fit Stallions only are allowed to run with the Breeding Mares.

Cattle to be
branded.

4. As soon as Ever the whole of the Horned Cattle belonging to Government are found, they must be driven in to the Market Place and Lumber Yard in the Town of Parramatta, in Small Herds, for the purpose of being regularly Branded and Marked in the following Manner, Vizt. :—

Each Animal must be Branded with the Crown on the Near Rump, and with the Figure or Number of the Herd to which it belongs under the Crown, on the near Flank or thigh. Whenever any Animal is Changed or Drafted from One Herd into Another, it must then be branded with the Figure or Number of the Herd, to which it is so transferred, on the Near Shoulder.

The Whole of the Cattle being Once marked and branded as above directed, Care must be taken afterwards that the Whole of the Calves, Male and Female, shall in future be branded before they are weaned, or transferred to their appropriate respective Herds.

Sheep to be
branded.

5. The Whole of the Government Sheep must also be marked immediately with the Crown or Broad Arrow and Number of the Herd they belong to, on the Near *Cheek Bone*, in a plain and Conspicuous Manner.

Horses to be
branded.

6. The Whole of the Horses, Mares or Geldings, belonging to Government, must in like manner be branded as soon as possible, with the Crown *on the Near Flank*, in a Conspicuous Manner.

No Horned Cattle, Sheep or Horses belonging to Government are ever to be branded or Marked but in the presence of the Superintendent of Stock.

Branding irons
in the custody of
superintendent.

7. Herewith you will receive a Box Containing a Complete Set of New Branding and Marking Irons for branding the Government Stock with, there being two Sets of Irons, a large Crown with large Figures for the full grown Cattle, and a Smaller Crown with Small Figures for the Young Cattle. You are hereby particularly directed never to permit these Branding Irons to be in any One's Possession but your Own, and You are therefore to keep them at all times locked up in your Own Office, excepting when required for Branding the Government Stock.

Re-branding of
cattle issued
to settlers.

8. Whenever it may be deemed expedient to issue Horned Cattle to Settlers or Other Persons, for Payment or as Donations from Government, the Persons receiving Such Cattle must brand them with their Own Initials or Marks on the Off Shoulder at the Government Stock Yards, previous to their taking them away from thence.

The Cattle, thus issued to Settlers or Other Persons, must all be entered in a Book to be kept in the Superintendent's Office for this purpose, Specifying the Name of Such Purchaser, the Colour and Marks of the Animal, and the Letter or Letters it is branded with.

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Register of
cattle issued
to settlers.

9. The Horned Cattle being Once divided as is herein directed into Fifteen Separate Herds, it becomes necessary to have an equal Number of good Substantial Strong Stock Yards erected in proper and Suitable parts of the Country, where it is intended the Government Cattle shall in future Graze, for the purpose of Collecting and lodging them in at Nights, as well as on Occasions of Mustering and Marking them. You are therefore, without loss of time, to Commence Erecting these Fifteen Stock-Yards in the Several Parts or Districts in the Country belonging to the Crown, Specified in the Accompanying Schedule; for which purpose you will be furnished with Men, and a Timber Carriage, for Cutting down and Carrying the Timber Necessary for erecting Such Stock-Yards, The Size of which I leave entirely to your Own discretion. It being very desirable however that the Stock-Yards should be erected as Soon as possible, I also leave it discretionary with you to have them put up by Contract by any Free Person, able and willing to Erect them within a prescribed limited Period. At each of the Stock-Yards there must be a Hut built for the accommodation of the Stockmen. There must likewise be two Huts, of a larger and Superior Quality, built for the residence and Accommodation of the two Principal Overseers of Government Stock at their respective Stock-Yards, it being intended that their Stations shall be centrally fixed, with the View of giving the greater facility to their Seeing and examining frequently their respective Divisions of Government Stock.

Fifteen
stockyards
to be erected.

Huts for
overseers and
stockmen.

In each of these Huts ordered to be built for the Two Principal Overseers, there must be a Small Room made and reserved for the exclusive Accommodation of the Superintendent of Government Stock to reside and Sleep in, when he goes round for the purpose of Mustering, examining and branding the Stock under the immediate Superintendance of these two principal Overseers.

Accommodation
for
superintendent.

10. Besides the two principal Overseers already appointed, you will be allowed two Stockmen for each Herd of Horned Cattle, Five Men to take Care of the Sheep (One of whom is to be an Overseer), two Men to take Care of the Horses, two Men as Drivers of Provision Carts, and three Men for attending the Government Dairy, making in all two Principal Overseers and 44 Stockmen.

Overseers and
stockmen to
be employed.

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Live stock
placed in two
divisions under
two overseers.

Arkell and
Blackman
appointed
overseers.

No private
stock to graze
with public
herds.

General conduct
of stockmen.

Issue of
provisions to
stockmen.

11. The whole of the Government Stock of Horned Cattle, Sheep and Horses, are to be divided *into Two Separate Divisions*, under the immediate Charge of the two principal Overseers; Each being responsible for his Own Division, which he must See and inspect daily, making an immediate report to the Superintendent of Stock of any Casualty there may Occur with respect to increase or decrease in any of the Herds under his immediate Superintendance. The Whole of the Government Stock being thus divided into two distinct Divisions, denominating them 1st and 2nd Division. The first is to be placed under the immediate Superintendance of Thomas Arkell, and the Second under that of James Blackman.

12. Neither the principal Overseers, nor the Stockmen, are on any Account Whatsoever to be permitted to have any Stock of Horned Cattle, Sheep or Horses of their Own, to graze with the Government Stock; as allowing them such indulgencies would be productive of great abuse, and ultimately great injury to the Government Flocks and Herds.

13. The Government Stockmen are to be kept Constantly with their respective Herds, and at their respective Yards, and not permitted to wander about the Country as heretofore has been too Much the Custom for them to do. It is also highly Necessary that they Should have as little intercourse with the Towns in the Vicinity of their respective Stock-Yards as possible, and that they should be restrained from receiving and entertaining any Visitors, Strangers or Travellers at their Huts and Stock-Yards. You are therefore to give them Strict Orders to this Effect.

14. In Order to give as little Occasion as possible to the Stockmen to Straggle away from their Cattle or Stock Yards into the Neighbouring Towns and Villages, Their Provisions must be delivered to them Weekly by the principal Overseer, to whose Division they belong, at his place of residence, for which purpose there must be a light Cart and Yoke of Oxen, attached to each Division of Cattle, under the direction of the Principal Overseer thereof, to Carry the Provisions of the Stock men from the Towns, they are Victualled from, to the Stations of the Said Overseers; and directions will be given to the Commissary to issue One Month's Provisions at a time to each of the two Principal Overseers for the Stockmen of their respective Divisions; but which they will issue Weekly Only to the Stockmen on the Day of the Provisions becoming due. The Provisions, thus Ordered to be issued to the Stockmen, must Consist of Salt Meat Wheat and Sugar; and no Fresh Meat is ever to be issued to them as regular Rations, as it will not keep for a Week.

The Overseers and Stockmen may be permitted to have Gardens at their respective Stock Yards, and to rear as Many Pigs and Poultry as they may think proper, for their Own Use and Comfort.

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15. It is indispensably Necessary that you Should make yourself well acquainted with the Names, Characters and Capacities of the Overseers and Stockmen entrusted with the immediate Charge of the Government Flocks and Herds, and Strictly watch their Conduct; so as to prevent their forming improper Connections, and guard against their Committing any Depredations on the Government Stock by Selling, Changing, or giving away any of them. In Order the more Effectually to guard against these Practices, you must in Person Muster the whole of the Horned Cattle, Sheep and Horses, belonging to the Crown, Once every Month, as early in each Month as possible, to ascertain Whether their Numbers be Correct, that they are taken proper Care of, and are in good Condition.

Supervision of stockmen.

Live stock to be mustered each month by superintendent.

As Soon as you have taken this Muster, You must make a report thereof to Me in Writing, Stating the Numbers and Condition of the Government Stock, And the Casualties, if any, in the preceding Month.

Monthly reports of muster.

Exclusive of this Monthly Report, you will Send in Weekly Returns of the Government Stock on the Monday of each Week, to myself and to the Commissary, agreeably to the Form you will receive therewith.

Weekly returns to be made.

All these Monthly and Weekly returns of the Government Stock, as well as all issues and Casualties of the Same, are to be Carefully entered in a Book to be kept by you for that purpose.

16. I cannot too Strongly impress on Your Mind the Necessity of your frequently visiting and inspecting in Person the Government Stock of Horned Cattle, Sheep and Horses, So as to enable you to rectify any Abuse or Neglect on the part of the Overseers and Stockmen.

Inspection of live stock.

The two Principal Overseers must make their reports to you, every Saturday of each Week, of the State and Condition of their respective Divisions of Government Stock, So as to Enable you to make up the required weekly return thereof on the following Monday.

Overseers to report weekly to superintendent.

17. You are to pay particular Attention in Classing the Horned Cattle to have the different Sort of Cows herded together as much as possible; that is, to have the English Breed by themselves, the Cape Breed by themselves, and the Bengal Breed by themselves.

Separation of breeds of cattle.

You must take Care to preserve Annually a few Choice Male Calves for Bulls.

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Selection
of bulls.

The Bulls should be Young and not over heavy, as Heifers often die in Calving when the Bulls that go with them are very large.

One Bull should not have more than Thirty Cows or Heifers, which you must attend to As soon as Sufficient Number of Young Bulls are reared for this purpose; it being found by experience that where the Number of Cows exceed a Certain proportion of Bulls, many Cows will miss having Calves altogether.

Heifers must be upwards of two Years Old before they are put to the Bull or allowed to Breed.

Future
prospects of
government
live stock.

18. By your paying due and Strict Attention to the foregoing Instructions and Orders, I indulge a hope that a Complete Stop will be put to All further Depredations on the Government Stock in future; that the Horned Cattle and Sheep will soon recover from the poor, reduced, and weakly State they are in at present from the very Culpable Neglect of your Predecessor in Office; and that the Flocks and Herds belonging to the Crown will at least be equal to—if not Surpass—those belonging to Private Individuals in this Colony.

I am, Sir, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE, Govr. in Chief.

Government House, Sydney, 1st June, 1813.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

Return of
government
gangs.

RETURN of the Government Gangs Employed on His Majesty's Public Works at Sydney, New South Wales, Including Artificers, Labourers, etc., with the Names and Number of Superintendants and Overseers. 28th June, 1813.

Superintendants and Overseers' Names.	No. of Men.	Where Employed.
Mr Wm. Cossar, Master Boat Builder	37	His Majesty's Dock Yard.
Mr. Nath'l Lucas, Super't Carp'rs, etc.	60	His Majesty's Lumber Yard.
Mr. Dav'd Langley, Master Smith . .	23	His Majesty's Lumber Yard.
Mr. Jno. O'Hearne, Master Stone Mason.	44	Different Govern't Buildings.
Mr. Thos. Legg, Master Bricklayer . .	21	Do Do
Jno. Cruiss, Overs'r Sawyers, etc., Lane Cove.	52	Sawing Timber, Splitting Shingles, Laths, etc about 10 Miles from Sydney in the Woods.
Jas. Brown, Overseer, Timber Carriages.	10	Drawing Timber for the Brickmakers and various other employment.
Rich'd Cheal, Overs'r, Brickmakers	33	Brickfields making Bricks, etc.
Ab'm Hutchinson, Overs'r, Bull'rs Carts.	19	Employed Carting Wood to the Barr'ks, Hospitals and other places.
Will'm. Jones, Overs'r, Town Wag'n, Carts, etc	17	Employed drawing Bricks, Stone, Loam and Lime to the differ't Govt. Buildings, and various other works.
Barn'd Williams, Padrom and Govr's Coxswain.	35	Employed fetching Timber, etc., from Lane Cove, cutting Grass for Govt. Cattle, etc. etc. etc.

RETURN of the Government Gangs, &c.—*continued.*1813.
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Superintendants and Overseers' Names.	No. of Men.	Where Employed.	Return of government gangs.
Nich's Flood and Thos. Alford, Overs'rs Govt. Gardners.	8	Employed in Govern't Gardens at various Works.	
Nich's Delaney, Overs'r, Govt. Park and domain.	12	Employed at diff't Labouring Works.	
At Wet Store	8	Employed at Issuing Store at diff't work.	
Thos. Smith, Overs'r, Gen'l Hospital	7	Employed attendg. Sick, cleaning Hospital, etc.	
Commissary's Office	10	Employed as Clerks, etc. under the direct'n of Commiss'y.	
Mich'l Mulhall, Overs'r Plasterers..	10	Employed Plastering, etc. Govern't Buildings.	
Richd. Robinson, Superintendent ..	3	Government Mill.	
Mr. Jno. Redman, Chief Constable..	51	Sydney and the different Districts.	
Thos. Prentice, Overs'r, Town Gang	67	Do. clearing Boats, shifting Stores, and various other Works as most requisite.	
Station List	37	Employed at the different out Stations as per List.	
Arthur Martin, Overs'r, Gaol Gang..	11	„ clearing Boats, shifting Stores, getting up timber at the Wharf, etc.	
Total	575		

ISAAC NICHOLS,

Principal Superintendant of Public Works, etc.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDER.

Civil Department, Sydney, 26th June, 1813.

IN Consequence of Instructions lately received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Excellency the Governor has deemed it expedient to lay Certain Duties on the undermentioned Articles of Trade or Merchandize on their Arrival and being landed at Sydney; Which Duties are to Commence on the first day of July next ensuing, and to be levied on all the enumerated Articles, which Shall Arrive and be landed on or after that Date, whether they Shall be destined for Colonial Consumption, or for Re-Shipment to Other Markets.

Duties imposed
on colonial
products.*Schedule of Duties.*

On Each Ton Weight of Sandal Wood	Two pounds Ten Shill'gs Ster'g.
On Each Ton Weight of Pearl Shells	Two pounds Ten Shill'gs „
On Each Ton Weight of Beeche le Mere	Five pounds „
On Each Ton of Sperm Oil Containing 252 Gallons	Two pounds Ten Shill'gs „
On Each Ton of Black Whale or Other Oil	Two pounds „
On Each Fur Seal Skin	One penny halfpenny.
On Each Hair Seal Skin	One penny.

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDER—*continued.**Schedule of Duties—continued.*

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Duties imposed
on colonial
products.

On Each Kangaroo Skin	One halfpenny.
On Cedar, or Other Timber from Shoal Haven, or any other part of the Coast or Harbours of New South Wales (Newcastle excepted, the Duties being already prescribed there) when not Supplied by Government Labourers; For Each Solid Foot	One Shilling.
On Spars from New Zealand, or Elsewhere; For Every Twenty	One Pound.
On Timber in Log or Plank from New Zealand, or Elsewhere; For Each Solid Foot	One Shilling and Sixpence.

And the Naval Officer is hereby Charged and directed to Apportion and Collect the Said Duties agreeably to the foregoing Scale or Rate, in like Manner as the present Duties on other Articles are Collected.

By Command of His Excellency The Governor,

J. T. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

True Copy :—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

[A copy of the quarterly account of the police fund will be found in a volume in series II.]

[Enclosure No. 10.]

PROCLAMATION.*

By His Excellency Lachlan Macquarie, Esquire, &c., &c.

WHEREAS it has been deemed Expedient to send a Quantity of Dollars to this Colony for the purpose of Assisting and improving the Circulating Medium thereof, to be Issued in Such Manner, for Such Value, and under such Regulations, as in the Discretion of His Excellency the Governor will be best Calculated to effect the above mentioned Purposes; And Whereas His Excellency the Governor hath therefore thought proper to Direct that a Small Circular Piece of Silver shall be Struck out of the Center of every Such Dollar, which, together with the remaining part of every Such Dollar, is Intended to be Issued and Circulated at the Value and Under the Regulations herein after described. And Whereas such Directions are now Carrying into Effect, and such Silver Money will Shortly be ready for Issue, It is therefore hereby Ordered and Directed that each and

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every Such Small Circular Piece of Silver, on one Side of which is Impressed the Figure of a Crown with the Words "New South Wales" above Such Impression and the Figures "1813" beneath the Same, and on the other and reverse Side thereof are Impressed the Words "Fifteen Pence," and having the Edges thereof Grained, shall be Current within this Territory for the Sum of fifteen Pence of lawful Money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of English value and Currency; And it is hereby and by the Authority aforesaid further Ordered and Directed that every Such larger Piece of Silver, being the remaining part of every Such Dollar, on the upper part of one Side of which are Impressed at its inner Rim the words "Five Shillings" and at the lower part of the said Rim on the Same Side is also Impressed the Figure of a Branch of Laurel, and on the Reverse Side of which at the Upper part of the Said inner Rim are Impressed the Words "*New South Wales*" and at the lower part of the same Rim the Figures "1813," the Edges of the said Inner Rim being grained on both Sides, shall be Current within this Territory and every part thereof for the Sum of Five Shillings of lawful Money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of English Value and Currency.

And it is hereby and by the Authority aforesaid further Ordered declared and publicly Made known that, from and after the 30th day of September next ensuing the Date hereof, All Animal food and Grain of every Description, and all other Articles of Trade or Merchandize whatsoever received into His Majesty's Stores in any part of this Territory, or otherwise Supplied for the Use of His Majesty's Government, will be paid for in the above described Silver Money at the Value above mentioned, And that Such Silver Money, or such Portions or Quantities thereof, as may be tendered at the Office of the Principal Officer of the Commissariat Department in this Territory, will be Consolidated at Value above Mentioned by Bills upon the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, once in every Successive Period of two Years, and that public and timely Notice will be duly given in the *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertizer* of the precise Periods of such intended Consolidation.

And it is hereby further ordered and declared by the Authority Aforesaid, that, from and After the 30th day of September now next ensuing, All Bargains, Contracts, Agreements, Purchases, and Sales for Money, Made or Contracted within this Territory, or that part thereof where the Said Silver Coin is Intended to be or may be Circulated, shall be Considered and deemed to be Made of, for, and Concerning the Silver Money above described,

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except in Cases where Some Other mode of payment is distinctly Specified and agreed upon between the parties to such agreements or Contracts.

And it is hereby, and by the Authority aforesaid, further ordered and declared that the Said Silver Money shall be a legal Tender at the Value above Mentioned in payment for all Debts Whatsoever Contracted within this Territory from and after the Said 30th day of September, except where such Debts have Arisen from Bargains or Contracts in which some other Mode of Payment hath been distinctly Specified and Agreed upon by and between the parties to such Bargains or Contracts.

And it is hereby, and by the Authority aforesaid, further ordered and declared that Such Silver Money shall be a legal Tender at the Value aforesaid in payment of All Debts, Contracted within this Territory, which now Are or hereafter May be due to His Majesty; and that from and After the said 30th day of September the Same Shall Also be a legal Tender at the Value aforesaid in payment of All Fees thenceforth due and of right payable at any of the public Offices within this Territory.

And it is hereby, and by the Authority Aforesaid, further Ordered and declared that if any Person shall by any Arts, Ways, or Means or upon any Pretence whatsoever, Make, Coin or Counterfeit any Case Coin to the Similitude or Resemblance of, or intended to resemble, the Said Silver Money hereby allowed to be Current within this Territory, Such Offender, his Counsellors, Aiders, Abettors, and Procurers Shall, being first duly Convicted, be sent to Newcastle in this Territory and there kept to hard Labor for the Space of Seven Years.

And it is hereby further ordered and directed, by the Authority Aforesaid, that if any Person Shall After the Said 30th September, 1813, Utter or tender in payment any false or Counterfeit Coin, made to the Similitude or Resemblance of, or intended to resemble, any of the Silver Money hereby Allowed to be Current in this Territory (knowing the same to be false or Counterfeit) to any Person or Persons, and shall be thereof Convicted, he, she or they shall be Imprisoned in any of His Majesty's Gaols in this Territory, and there kept to hard Labor for the Space of two Years, and at the Expiration thereof shall find Sureties for his, her, or their good Behaviour for two Years more; and on Conviction for a Second Offence, he, She or they shall be sent to Newcastle in this Territory and there kept to hard Labor for the Space of Seven Years. And it is hereby further ordered and Declared, by the Authority Aforesaid, that if any Person or Persons shall After the Said 30th day of September Utter or tender in payment any false or Counterfeit

Coin, made to the Similitude or resemblance of, or intended to resemble any of the Silver Money hereby Allowed to be Current in this Territory (knowing the same to be false and Counterfeit) to any Person or Persons, and shall either the Same Day or within ten Days then next Utter or tender in payment any More or other such false or Counterfeit Coin (knowing the Same to be so) to the Same or any other Person or Persons; or Shall, at the time of Such Uttering or tendering in payment, have about him or her or them in his, her, or their Custody one or more Pieces of Such Counterfeit Coin besides what was so Uttered or tendered, he, she or they shall be deemed and taken to be Common Utterers of false Money, and, being thereof Convicted, shall be sent to Newcastle aforesaid and there kept to hard Labor for the Space of Seven Years.

And it is further ordered and directed, by the Authority Aforesaid, that if any Person or Persons shall, by any Art ways or Means Whatsoever, Melt down, Impair, diminish, Scale, or lighten any of the Silver Money hereby Allowed to be Current in this Territory, Such Offenders their Counsellors, Procurers, Aiders, and Abettors, being lawfully Convicted thereof Shall be sent to Newcastle aforesaid and there kept to hard Labour for the Space of Seven Years. And it is hereby further ordered and declared, by the Authority Aforesaid, that from and After the said 30th day of September No Person shall practise or Exercise within this Territory the Art Trade or Mystery of a Working Jeweller or Goldsmith, unless he shall first bind himself to the Superintendant of Police in the Town of Sydney in the penal Sum of One Hundred Pounds, and two Sufficient Sureties in the Sum of Fifty Pounds each, not to forge, make, falsify, Counterfeit, Melt down, Impair, diminish, scale or lighten any of the Silver Money hereby Allowed to be Current in this Territory, in default whereof the Person or Persons so exercising the Said Art, Trade, or Mystery of a Working Jeweller in this Territory shall being first Convicted thereof before any two or more Justices of the Peace forfeit or pay the Sum of Twenty pounds, one Moiety of which shall be paid to the Informer, and the other Moiety shall be applied to the use of the Police Fund, and be further Imprisoned in any of His Majesty's Gaols in this Territory for the Space of twelve Months; and the said Superintendant of Police for the time being is hereby required to take the Said Bond and give a Certificate thereof in writing Signed with his Name to the Person or Persons so entering into the same.

And it is hereby further ordered and declared, by the Authority aforesaid, that if any of the Silver Money, hereby Allowed

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to be Current within this Territory, shall under any Pretence, Name, or Description Whatsoever be Exported, or Shipped; or laden, or put on board any Ship, Vessel, or Boat, for the purpose of being Exported from this Territory to any parts beyond the Seas or to any other part of this Territory or any of its Dependencies, the Same together with Such Ship, Vessel, or Boat, on board of which the Same shall be Shipped, laden, or put on board, with the Tackle, Apparel, and furniture thereof, shall be forfeited and Condemned, and the Same Shall and may be Seized, Sued for, prosecuted and recovered in the Court of Vice Admiralty in this Territory by such and the like ways, Means, and Methods, and under such Regulations and Provisoos, and the produce thereof disposed of and Applied in Such and the like Manner, and to Such and the like Uses and purposes, as any forfeiture Incurred by any Law, respecting the Revenue of the Customs, may now be Seized, Sued for, prosecuted, or recovered, disposed of and applied in any of His Majesty's Islands in the West Indies.

And it is hereby further Ordered and declared, by the Authority Aforesaid, that every person who shall so export, or shall so Ship, lay, or put on board any Ship Vessel or Boat, in order to be so exported, or shall Cause, Assist in, or procure to be so exported Shipped or put on board any Ship Vessel or Boat, or Shall have in his or her Custody in order to be so exported, any Silver Money hereby allowed to be Current within this Territory, Shall for every Such Offence forfeit the Sum of two Hundred pounds and double the Value of such Silver Money to be recovered by Action or Information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in this Territory.

And it is hereby further Ordered and Declared, by the Authority Aforesaid, that upon the Arrival of any Ship or Vessel in the Harbor of Port Jackson, the Master or other Person having Charge of Such Ship or Vessel before he be Allowed to break Bulk, or at the time of entering the said Ship or Vessel at the Office of the Naval Officer or other principal Officer of the Customs in this Territory, Shall enter into Bond with the Naval Officer, or such principal Officer as aforesaid for the time being, in the penal Sum of Two Hundred Pounds not to export, Ship, lay, or put on board any Ship Vessel or Boat for the purpose of being Exported, nor to Cause or procure to be exported, Shipped, or put on board any Ship Vessel or Boat for the purpose of being exported any such Silver Money as aforesaid Contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Proclamation; and further that the Master of any Ship or Vessel, before he is Allowed to Clear out the Ship or Vessel under his Charge for any Voyage

or Trip Whatsoever, shall make an affidavit before the Naval Officer, or other principal Officer for Collecting His Majesty's Customs at the Port of Sydney, that to the best of his Knowledge and Belief no Such Silver Money as above described hath been Shipped or put on board, or now is on board the Ship or Vessel under his Command, And Such Naval Officer, or Principal Officer of His Majesty's Customs in this Territory, is hereby required and Authorized to take the Said Bond and administer the said affidavit, and Also to furnish a Copy of this Proclamation to the Master of every Ship or Vessel Arriving in the Harbor of Port Jackson before or at the time of entering the said Ship or Vessel.

And it is hereby further ordered and declared, by the Authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Naval Officer, or other principal Officer of the Customs in this Territory for the time being, by his Order in writing, to direct any one or more Subordinate Officers of the Customs, or other fit and proper Persons, to Search any Ship Vessel or Boat within the Harbor of Port Jackson on board of which he may Suspect or have been informed that there is any Such Silver Money, hereby Made Current in this Territory, Concealed for the purpose of being Exported, or to Search any Person or Persons on board any Ships Vessels or Boats suspected of having in his her or their Custody any Such Silver Money as aforesaid for the like unlawful Purpose; and in Case such Person or Persons so directed to make Search as aforesaid shall find any Such Silver Coin as aforesaid on board such Ship Vessel or Boat or in the Custody of any Person on board the Same as Aforesaid, Then it shall be lawful for such Person or Persons, and they are hereby required to seize such Silver Money so found by them as Aforesaid, and deliver the same to the said Naval Officer, or other principal Officer of the Customs, who is hereby Authorized to adopt Such Measures for the Condemnation of the same and the Punishment of the Offenders herein, as are herein before directed, and in Case any Person or Persons shall Wilfully Obstruct hinder or delay any such Subordinate Officers, or other Persons so Ordered to make Search as aforesaid, in the due Execution of their Duty in this behalf, Such Offender or Offenders (being thereof first duly Convicted) Shall be Imprisoned in any of His Majesty's Gaols in this Territory for the Space of twelve Calendar Months.

And it is hereby further ordered and declared, by the Authority Aforesaid, that, from and after the 31st day of December now next ensuing, it Shall not be lawful for any Person or Persons to Issue or Negotiate within this Territory any

1813.
28 June.

Proclamation
of regulations
for the issue of
holey dollars
and dumps.

1813.
28 June.

Proclamation
of regulations
for the issue of
holey dollars
and dumps.

promissory Notes whatsoever for any Sum of Money under the Sum of two Shillings and Sixpence. And if any Person or Persons whatsoever, from and after the said 31st day of December, shall nevertheless Issue Negotiate or take in payment within this Territory any promissory Note for any Sum under the Sum of two Shillings and Sixpence, the Offender or Offenders, being Convicted thereof on the Oath of One Creditable Witness before any two or More of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within this Territory, shall forfeit treble the Amount of the note or Notes so issued, Negotiated and taken in payment, to be paid to the Informer, and to be Levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods, and shall further be Imprisoned in any of His Majesty's Gaols in this Territory for the Space of three Calendar months, and till the said forfeiture be paid.

And it is hereby further ordered and Declared that, from and after the 30th day of September next ensuing, the Copper monies now Current in this Territory shall not be a legal Tender in payment of any Sum of Money exceeding the Sum of fifteen pence.

Given under My Hand at Government House, Sydney in New South Wales, aforesaid the ——— Day of ——— in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and thirteen.

L. MACQUARIE.

God save the King!

By Command of His Excellency,—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

Note.—The foregoing Proclamation is intended to be dated and Published on 1st July, 1813. L.M.

[Enclosure No. 11.]

SURGEON ALEXANDER NOBLE TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir,

9th June, 1813.

Permitting myself to entertain a hope that your Excellency will forward my wishes with respect to the obtainment of a Situation on the Medical Staff of this Colony, I have presumed to express my desire on that head strengthened by the prospects of your Excellency's recommendation to the Secretary of State. On my first arrival here, I harboured no particular wish to remain in this Country, but the little experience I have had during my residence, Combined with the Climate so intimately suiting my Constitution that I now feel very anxious to procure a permanent Appointment should it meet with your Excellency's approbation, which of Course is the first Consideration. In forwarding my expectations in that point will ever Confer the greatest favor, and be remembered with a lively sense of gratitude by Your Excellency's, &c., ALEXANDER NOBLE, Surgeon.

True Copy:—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

Noble's request
for appointment
to medical staff.

[Enclosure No. 12.]

1813.
28 June.

[1] MR. WILLIAM CAMPBELL TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 12th May, 1813.

In obedience to Your Excellency's desire when last I was favoured with an Interview on the Subject of the Brig Harrington's piratical Seizure in 1808, I now enclose a Certificate from Ellis Bent, Esqr., Judge Advocate, of the various losses, which were proved in his Court, I had Sustained on that Account, to which I have Subjoined an Affidavit of Other Items which Could not at that time have been included, in Consequence of my being absent among the Islands to the Eastward.

Losses sustained by Campbell owing to the seizure of the Harrington.

Your Excellency will perceive the total Amount is £4,142 2s 5½d., which I have been nearly 5 Years deprived of, and which I must Confess Occasioned me almost to despair of ever being so fortunate as to Obtain any remuneration for the Same.

Your Excellency's kind assurance that the Letter,* I had the honor to deliver you from His Majesty's Under Secretary of State, Should be Attended to, emboldens me to hope You will be pleased to give my Claim that Consideration, which under all the Circumstances of the Case, I respectfully presume it Merits; and trusting to Your Excellency's known liberality in all Matters left discretionary to your Judgment, I submit the accompanying Documents in the fullest persuasion that Your Excellency will Cause such reimbursement to be made Me in Land, Stock or Other indulgences as a Settler, as in your Wisdom my losses may appear to Entitle me to.

Campbell's claim for compensation.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

True Copy:—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[2] AFFIDAVIT OF JUDGE-ADVOCATE BENT.

I, ELLIS BENT ESQUIRE, Judge Advocate of the Territory of New South Wales, hereby Certify that having examined the records of the Proceedings of the Court of Civil Jurisdiction in the Territory aforesaid, it appears upon the Same records that in a Certain Cause which came on for trial before the Said Court on Wednesday the nineteenth day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, wherein William Campbell, Esquire, was Plaintiff, and Simeon Lord, Esquire, was Defendant, a Certain Paper writing was exhibited by the Said Plaintiff in Evidence and read to the Court of the tenor following, that is to Say,

Affidavit by Bent re evidence on Campbell's losses.

“Received May the fourth, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight, from Captain William Campbell the Sum of Two

* Note 196.

1813.
28 June.
Affidavit by
Bent *re* evidence
on Campbell's
losses.

Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty One Pounds Sterling Money in full for the above mentioned Snow Harrington all Her Masts, Yards, Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Cables, Hawsers, Guns, Boats and every other Tackling Apparel and Appurtenances unto her belonging. "S. LORD.

"Witness:—A. FISK, Attorney to James Balfour."

which Said Receipt was written at the bottom of the Bill of Sale of the Said Snow Harrington; and I hereby further Certify that it appeared from the Testimony of One Elizabeth Fisk, who was duly Sworn and examined as a Witness for the Said Plaintiff in the Said Cause, that the Said Snow Harrington was piratically Seized Some time in May, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eight, while lying in Farm Cove, Port Jackson, by Certain Persons then and there being Prisoners in this Territory, and by them unlawfully taken and Carried away. And I hereby further Certify that it appears on the Said records from the Testimony of divers Other witnesses, duly Sworn and examined before the Said Court in the Said Cause on the part of the Said Plaintiff, that divers Sums of Money Amounting in the Whole to the Sum of One Thousand, five hundred and forty two Pounds, nineteen Shillings, and Eleven pence halfpenny, had before that time been expended by the Said Plaintiff, in the Outfit, repairs, Victualling, and Other Uses and purposes of the Said Snow Harrington.

In faith and testimony whereof, I have hereunto put my hand and Seal at Sydney, this Twelfth day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and thirteen.

ELLIS BENT, Judge-Advocate.

True Copy:—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[3] ACCOUNT OF STORES ON THE BRIG HARRINGTON.

ACCOUNT of Cabin Stores, &c., on board the Brig Harrington, William Campbell, Owner and Master, when run away with from Port Jackson, 16th May, 1808.

Cot and Bedding	£7 0 0
One Looking Glass	3 3 0
One doz. knives and Forks	1 10 0
One Sextant	12 12 0
Two Books of Charts	11 0 0
Hamilton Moore	0 6 6
One Ephemiris	0 5 0
One Cask of Cherry Brandy	6 0 0
Ten Gallons of Rum	5 0 0
Six dozen of Wine	18 0 0

Account of
stores, etc., on
the Harrington
when seized
by convicts.

ACCOUNT of Stores on the Brig Harrington—*continued.*

Six dozen Porter	£3 12 0
Two doz. Soup Plates }	9 12 0
Two doz. Shallow do. }	
One Table	5 0 0
Six Chairs	3 12 0
Cooking Utensils	10 0 0
One doz. Cups and Saucers	2 10 0
Six Sheep	15 0 0
Two doz. Fowls	3 0 0
Two doz. Ducks	3 12 0
Two Lamps	2 8 0
Four Chests of Tea	108 0 0
Twelve Bags of Sugar	117 0 0
	£348 2 6

1813.
28 June.
—
Account of
stores, etc., on
the Harrington
when seized
by convicts.

[4] AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

I, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, late Owner and Master of the Brig Harrington, maketh Oath and Saith, that at the time of the Said Brig being piratically taken away from this Colony on the 16th day of May, 1808, the Above mentioned Articles my property was on board the Said Vessel, independent of the Items proved in the Court of Civil Jurisdiction, as this day Certified by the Judge Advocate, and that the Same together with the Said Brig Harrington has hitherto been to me a total loss not having recovered any part thereof, or received any remuneration whatever for the Same, amounting in the Whole to the Sum of Four Thousand One hundred and forty two Pounds, two Shillings, and Five pence halfpenny.

Campbell's
affidavit *re*
losses sustained.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

Sworn before Me at Sydney, this 12th day of May, 1813.

ELLIS BENT, Judge-Advocate.

True Copy :—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 13.]

REQUISITION of Necessaries, for the Use of the Hospitals, in His Majesty's Settlements at New South Wales.

Requisition
for hospital
necessaries.

- 100 Iron Bedsteads—rabitted to receive the bottoms.
- 350 Bed Ticks.
- 350 Pair Blankets.
- 350 Rugs.
- 500 Pair Sheets.
- 150 Feather Pillows.
- 200 Sacking bottoms and Cords, for Bedsteads, which are in the Colony, but not rabitted.

D. WENTWORTH, P. Surgeon.

Sydney, New South Wales, 25th June, 1813.

True Copy :—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

1813.
28 June.

[Enclosure No. 14.]

GEORGE HOWE TO GOVERNOR MACQUARIE.

Sir, Sydney, New South Wales, 22nd June, 1813.

Requisition
for paper for
the government
press.

I respectfully beg leave to State to Your Excellency that, from the precarious Supply of Paper received in the Colony, its general Scarcity, and Consequent exorbitant price, I have for more than Ten Years past laboured under extreme difficulty in Conducting the Government Press; And I beg to add that I have made repeated Efforts to Obtain a Supply through private Channels, but have failed.

Confiding in the Kindness of your Attention to those who have the honor to occupy Situations under Your Excellency's Authority, the Necessity I feel has induced me to trouble Your Excellency with the foregoing representation, and I very respectfully beg leave to submit a request to Your Excellency's Consideration, that I may be indulged with a Supply of One hundred Reams of first Class demy printing Paper from His Majesty's Government, to be paid for as Articles Sent out for Barter to this Colony heretofore have been; Hoping Your Excellency will be pleased to favour which request, I most humbly beg to Subscribe Myself, &c.,

GEO. HOWE, Govt. Printer.

True Copy:—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 15.]

Returns of
convicts.

[The returns of convicts landed from the ships Indefatigable, Arch Duke Charles, and Minstrel detailed the particulars relating to five hundred and forty male and fifty female convicts.]

[Enclosure No. 16.]

General return
of the colony.

[A copy of the general returns of the colony in September, 1812, was also forwarded as enclosure No. 14 to Governor Macquarie's despatch, marked No. 6 and dated 17th November, 1812.]

[Enclosure No. 17.]

Return of civil
and military
officers.

[A copy of the return of persons holding civil and military appointments in November, 1812, was also forwarded as enclosure No. 15 to Governor Macquarie's despatch, marked No. 6 and dated 17th November, 1812.]

[Enclosure No. 18.]

Returns of the
commissariat.

[A copy of the returns of the commissariat will be found in a volume in series II.]

[Enclosure No. 19.]

REPORT of Ships and Vessels entered Inwards at Port Jackson in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st Day of October to the 31st Day of December, 1812.

Date of Entry.	Name of Vessel.	Master.	Build.	Number of		Where built.	Registered.	Name of Owner.	From whence.	General Cargo.	Duty and Fees of Entry.	
				Tons.	Men.						£	s. d.
October 26	Minstrel	John Reed . .	British . .	351	12/28	Hull	Hull	Thos. Hall and Sons. . . .	London..	See Appendix	223	7 1½
December 7	Frederick	J. Savigny . .	Plantation	210	2/41	Java	Calcutta . .	Palmer and Co.	Calcutta	See Appendix	6	15 6
" 8	Indefatigable	J. Cross	British . .	549	14/45	Whitby	Whitby	Jas. Atty and Co.	London..	Ballast	222	1 6
" 23	Eugenia	J. Blayd	Plantation	357	6/50	Cochin	Bombay	Foibes and Co.	Batavia..	See Appendix	462	8 1½

Spirits imported :—*Eugenia*—Rum, 110 Casks (not landed); Gin 20 Casks (not landed).

APPENDIX.

Minstrel.—10 prs. of Duck, 20 Baskets Tobacco and a quantity of Casks.

Frederick.—120 Bags of Sugar, 30 Bales of Piece Goods, 4 Casks of Cheese, 150 Chests of Hyson Tea, 40 Bund. of Rattans, 21 Boxes Candles and Window Glass, 2 Bags of Pepper, 4 Casks of Pepper, 4 Casks of Tamarinds, 3 Chests of Indigo, 184 Packages of Soap, 80 Bolts of Canvas, 93 Casks of Salt Provisions and 1 Salt Pan.

Eugenia.—595 Pack's. of Sugar, 350 Do. of Sugar Candy, 19 Cases of Glass, 129 Chests of Tea, 129 Bags of Soap, and 3 Cases of China ware.

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
31st Day of December, 1812.

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

1813.
28 June.
Return of
shipping.

1813.
28 June.
Return of
shipping.

[Enclosure No. 19]—*continued.*

REPORT of Ships and Vessels cleared Outwards from Port Jackson in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales from the 1st Day of October to the 31st Day of Decem., 1812.

When cleared.	Name of the Ship.	Master.	Number of		Where Built.	Registered.	Owner's Name.	Where bound.	General Cargo.	Clearance Fee.
			Tons.	Men.						
October 3	Mary Anne	Jos. Moore	313	16 28	British	London	Birnie & Co.	Fishery	Ballast	£ s. d. 0 5 0
Novem'r 14	Isabella	Geo. Highton	193	10 14	Foreign	Do	Keir & Co.	London*	See below	0 5 0
Decem'r 5	Eagle	P. McLardie	135	2 32	Plantation	Calcutta	Fairlie, Ferguson & Co.	Calcutta	Ballast	0 5 0
„ 24	Hunter	J. Robson	320	8 39	Do	Do	Do	Eas. Islands and China*	Do	0 5 0
„ 30	Indefatigable	J. Cross	549	14 43	British	Whitby	J. Atty.	Canton	Do	0 5 0
										£1 5 0

* For Wharfrage and Extra Duties, *vide* Estimate.

Cargo of *Isabella*.—18,983 Salted Fur and Hair Seal Skins, 91 Casks Sperm and Black Oil, 17 Tons Pearl Shells, 72 Sheep Skins and 24 Ox Hides.

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
31st Day of December, 1812.

H. GLENHOLME, N O.

[Enclosure No. 19]—continued.

1813.
28 June.

REPORT of the Entry of Colonial Vessels from the 1st of October to the 31st December, 1812. Return of entries of colonial vessels.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	From whence.	Bushels of				General Cargo.	Duty and Fees of Entry.
			Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Lime.		
							£ s. d.	
October	1 Hope	Hawkesbury	150	200	..	.....	0 2 0
	4 Resource	Do	168	579	..	.....	0 2 0
	7 Hawks'y Packet	Do	..	730	..	.....	0 2 0
	8 Willm. & Mary	Do	..	500	..	.....	0 2 0
	Willm. & Ann.	Do	500	300	..	.....	0 2 0
	10 Union	Do	50	350	..	.....	0 2 0
	12 Geordy	Shoal Haven	..	..	..	26 Logs Cedar	0 2 0
	Mary Anne	Do	..	..	..	70 Do	0 2 0
	15 Whale	Broken Bay	..	..	350	.....	0 2 0
	Endeavour	Otaheitie	..	..	..	40 Tons of Potk.	0 5 0
	Endeavour	Shoal Haven	..	..	..	40 Logs Cedar	0 2 0
	19 Govr. Hunter	New Castle	..	..	..	Govern't Account.	0 5 0
	20 Revenge	Hawkesb'y	34	5 174	..	.....	0 2 0
	Windsor	Do	287	210	..	.....	0 2 0
	Hawks'y Packet	New Castle	..	..	..	16 Tons of Coals.	10 5 0
	26 Do	Do	..	..	..	15 Do	9 12 6
	Speedwell	Hawksb'y	..	480	..	.....	0 2 0
	7 Active	Derwent	..	..	..	60 Tons Oil	0 5 0
November	1 Perseverance	Macquarie Is.	..	..	..	40 Do and 15,000 Skins	0 5 0
	Hope	Hawkes'y	50	219	..	.....	0 2 0
	5 Whale	Do	453	..	..	.....	0 2 0
	Fly	Do	..	400	..	.....	0 2 0
	11 Improvem't	Do	..	100	..	.....	0 2 0
	Edwin	Do	100	382	..	.....	0 2 0
	12 Govr. Hunter	New Castle	..	..	..	Govt. Account	0 5 0
	Hawks'y Packet	Do	..	..	..	16 Tons Coals	10 5 0
	16 Hope	Do	..	..	..	10 Do	6 10 0
	Willm. & Anne	Shoal Haven	..	..	..	30 Logs Cedar	0 2 0
	19 Mary Ann	Do	..	..	..	70 Do	0 2 0
	Willm. & Mary	Hawk'y	..	180	..	.....	0 2 0
	20 Improvem't	Do	..	..	..	5000 feet Cedar.	0 2 0
	21 Betsey	Do	..	100	..	.....	0 2 0
	Geordy	Shoal Haven	..	..	..	27 logs Cedar	0 2 0
	25 Hope	New Castle	..	..	..	7 Tons Coals	4 12 6
December	1 Hawks'y Packet	Do	..	..	..	16 Do	10 5 0
	7 Windsor	shoal Haven	..	..	..	27 Logs Cedar	0 2 0
	10 Cumberland	Do	..	..	..	70 Do	0 2 0
	14 Hope	New Castle	..	..	..	7 Tons Coal	4 12 6
	Hawk'y Packet	Do	..	..	..	16 Do	10 5 0
	12 Mercury	Otaheitie	..	..	..	23 Tons Pork	0 5 0
	24 Wm. and Mary	Broken Bay	..	..	..	Sundries	0 2 0
	29 Mary Anne	Shoal Haven	..	..	..	50 Logs Cedar	0 2 0
							£	
							70 13 6	

Naval Office, Sydney,

H. GLENHOLME, N.O.

31st Day of Decr., 1812.

[Enclosure No. 19]—*continued.*REPORT of the Departure of Colonial Vessels from the 1st of
October to the 31st December.1813.
28 June.
Return of
departures of
colonial vessels.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Where bound.	Genl. Cargo.	Clearance fee.	
Octo'r	2 Edwin	Hawkes'y	Ballast	£ s. d. 0 2 0	
	6 Betsey	Do	Do	0 2 0	
	8 Hawkes'y Packet	New Castle	Do	0 5 0	
	15 Whale	Broken Bay	Do	0 2 0	
	16 Mary Anne	Shoal Haven	Do	0 2 0	
	17 Union	Hawkesbury	Do	0 2 0	
	19 Willm. and Anne	Shoal Haven	Do	0 2 0	
	Hope	Hawkesbury	Do	0 2 0	
	21 Governor Hunter	New Castle	Do	0 5 0	
	21 Hawkes'y Packet	Do	Do	0 5 0	
	21 Willm. and Mary	Hawkesbury	Do	0 2 0	
	22 Geordy	Shoal Haven	Do	0 2 0	
	27 Hawk'y Packet	New Castle	Do	0 5 0	
	29 Revenge	Hawkesbury	Do	0 2 0	
	31 Endeavour	Shoal Haven	Do	0 2 0	
	Novem'r	5 Eliz and Mary	Macquarie Isl'd	Do	0 5 0
		6 Hope	New Castle	Do	0 5 0
		Windsor	Shoal Haven	Do	0 2 0
		13 Govr. Hunter	New Castle	Do	0 5 0
		14 Hawk'y Packet	Do	Do	0 5 0
Improvement		Hawkesbury	Do	0 2 0	
Whale		Broken Bay	Do	0 2 0	
17 Hope		New Castle	Do	0 5 0	
21 Mary Anne		Shoal Haven	Do	0 2 0	
24 Edwin		Hawkesbury	Do	0 2 0	
25 Wm. and Mary		Do	Do	0 2 0	
28 Wm. and Anne		Shoal Haven	Do	0 2 0	
Whale		Do	Do	0 2 0	
Hope		New Castle	Do	0 5 0	
Dec'r	2 Hawkesbury Packet	Do	Do	0 5 0	
	Fly	Hawkes'y	Do	0 2 0	
	Elizabeth	Port Dalrymple	Do	0 5 0	
	11 Perseverance	Macquarie Isl'd	Do	0 5 0	
	12 Betsey	Hawkes'y	Do	0 2 0	
	15 Windsor	Do	Do	0 2 0	
	18 Improvement	Do	Do	0 2 0	
	19 Mary and Sally	Shoal Haven	Do	0 2 0	
	Endeavour	Do	Do	0 2 0	
	Hawkesbury Packet	New Castle	Do	0 5 0	
Hope	Do	Do	0 5 0		
24 Brothers	New Zealand	Do	0 5 0		
				£6 10 0	

Naval Office, Sydney,
31st Day of Decem'r, 1812.

H. GLENHOLME, N.O.

Estimate of
fees and duties
collected.ESTIMATE of Fees and Duties collected by the Naval Officer from
the 1st Day of October to the 31st Day of December, 1812.

	£	s.	d.
Minstrel	10	4	0
Frederick	223	7	1½
Indefatigable	6	15	6
Eugenia	222	1	6
Mary Ann	0	5	0
Isabella	5	7	6
Eagle	0	5	0
Hunter	77	19	4½

ESTIMATE of Fees and Duties collected, &c.—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Argo	217	1	0
Active	75	0	0
Ruby	180	12	0
Colonial Vessels inwards p. Abstract	70	13	6
Do. Outwards do.	6	10	0
	<hr/>		
	1,096	1	6
Off Naval Officer's Commission @ 5 per cent.	54	16	0½
	<hr/>		
Balance due Government	£1,041	5	5¼

1813.
28 June.

Estimate of
fees and duties
collected.

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales,

31 Day of December, 1812.

App'd:—L. MACQUARIE.

EXPLANATION of the within Estimate of Fees and Duties.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Particulars of fees and duties collected.
<i>Minstrel</i> —							
To Entry etc.	5	10	6				
,, Wharfage on 115 Packs @ 6d.	2	17	6				
,, Ad Val. on £36 at 5 pr.	1	16	0				
	<hr/>			10	4	0	
<i>Frederick</i> —							
To Entry etc.	4	10	6				
,, Wharfage on 552 packs. @ 6d.	13	16	0				
,, Ad Val. on £4,100 12s. 6d. at 5 pr. ..	205	0	7½				
	<hr/>			223	7	1½	
<i>Indefatigable</i> —							
To Entry and Clearance				6	15	6	
<i>Eugenia</i> —							
To Entry etc.	5	10	6				
,, Wharfage on 1,152 Packs. @ 6d. ...	28	16	0				
,, Ad Val. on £3,335 @ 5 pr.	166	15	0				
,, Duty on 140 Galls. Arrack @ 3s. ..	21	0	0				
	<hr/>			222	1	6	
<i>Mary Anne</i> —							
To Clearance Fee				0	5	0	
<i>Isabella</i> —							
To Clearance Fee	0	5	0				
,, Sundry Wharfage	5	2	6				
<i>Eagle</i> —							
To Clearance Fee				5	7	6	
	<hr/>			0	5	0	
<i>Hunter</i> —							
To Clearance Fee	0	5	0				
,, Wharfage on 1,105 Packs. @ 6d. ...	27	17	6				
,, Ad Val. on 4,015 Rs. at 5 pr. or £1,001 17s. 6d.	50	1	10½				
	<hr/>			77	19	4½	
<i>Argo</i> —							
To Duty on 1,447 Gall. Rum @ 3s. ...				217	1	0	
<i>Active</i> —							
To duty on 500 Galls. Rum @ 3s. ...				75	0	0	
<i>Ruby</i> —							
To duty on 1,204 Galls. Rum @ 3s. ...				180	12	0	

1813.
28 June.
Return of
shipping.

[Enclosure No. 19]—*continued.*

REPORT of Ships and Vessels entered Inwards at Port Jackson in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales from the 1st Day of January to the 31st Day of March, 1813.

Date of Entry.	Name of Vessel.	Master.	Build.	Number of		Where built.	Registered.	Name of Owner	From Whence.	General Cargo.	Duty and Fees of Entry.
				Tons.	Men.						
Jan'y. 4	Spring Grove	W. Duglass..	Foreign..	256	10 21	Prize....	London..	Wilson & Co.	London...	See Appendix..	£159 1 0
Feb'y. 22	Arch Duke Charles	J. P. Jeffries	Do ..	521	10 26	Do ..	Do ..	H. Moore & Co.	London and Cape Calcutta	Do ..	64 18 6
March 1	Matilda.....	T. McNeelance	Plantation	75	.. 20	Calcutta	Calcutta..	T. McNeelance	Do ..	Do ..	90 10 6
" 9	Hope.....	W. Collins ..	Do ..	566	8 70	Do ..	Do ..	Palmer & Co.	Do and Batavia	Do ..	.....
" 31	James Hay ..	W. Campbell	Foreign ..	186	13 20	Prize ...	London ..	Lord & Co.	London..	Do ..	16 5 6
											£220 15 6

Spirits imported :—*Spring Grove*—Rum, 12 Casks, 1236 galls. *Arch Duke Charles*—Rum, 5 Casks, 349 galls. *Matilda*—Rum, 4 Casks (Ship's Stores).
Hope—Rum, 5 Casks, (Ship's Stores). *James Hay*—Rum, 12 Casks, (Ship's Stores).

APPENDIX.

Spring Grove—2 Bales of Cloth, 66 Cases Pickles etc., 102 hogsheads and Butts of Porter, 23 Bags of Corks, 7 half hogsheads of Vinegar, 40 Casks of Glass and Earthen ware, and 10 Trunks of Sundries.
Arch Duke Charles—123 Packages of Cloth, Slops, Glass and Crockery Ware etc., 20 Barrels of Pork, 8 firkins of Butter, 7 Cases of Cheese, 14 Boxes of Soap, 2 Tons of Sugar, 25 Baskets of Tobacco, 6 Barrels of Tar and Pitch, 5 Bundles Iron hoops and 2 Bags of Corks.
Matilda—350 Bags of Sugar and Rice, 58 Chests of Soap, 49 Chests of Tea, 1300 Canvas Bags, 840 lb. of Twine, 6 packs. of ps. Goods, 20 Boxes of Candles, 7 Packs. of Bedsteads, and 1 Box China Ware.
Hope—50 Chests of Tea, 3 Boxes of Wax Candles, 4 Brussels Carpets, 50 Maunds of Hoops, 30 Maunds of Soap, 1 Church Organ, 18 Bags of Salt Petre, 6 Cases of Nankin, 8 Sets of Buggy Harness, 1 Bale of Candle Wick, 10 Boxes of China Ware, 4 Cases of Haberdashery, 1 Case of Hats, 6 Cases of Tin Plates, 4 Packages of Webb, 4 Cases of Glass Ware, 17 Rolls of Mats, 2000 Bags of Sugar, 1 Box of Spice, 1 Case of Cotton, and 1 Java coach.
James Hay—55 Pouchons of Harness, Earthen Ware, Cloth, etc., 17 Chests of Pickles etc., 26 Trunks of Silk etc., 150 Packages Cheese etc., 164 packs. of Ironmongery, 6 Cases of hats, 9 Packs. of Slops, 6 Bags of Corks, 10 Cases of Velvetens, 120 Hogs. and Butts of Porter and 38 Barrs. Herrings.
Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 31st Day of March, 1813. H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

[Enclosure No. 19]—continued.

REPORT of Ships and Vessels cleared Outwards from Port Jackson in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales from the 1st day of January to the 31st Day of March, 1813.

When cleared.	Name of Ship.	Master.	Number of		Build.	Where Built.	Registered.	Owner's Name.	Where bound.	General Cargo.	Clearance Fees.
			Tons.	Men.							
Jan'y. 13	Minstrel	John Reed ..	351	122	British ..	Hull ...	Hull	Thomas Hall & Sons	Norfolk Island	Ballast ..	£ s. d. 0 5 0
Feb'y. 8	Fredrick	J. Savigny ..	210	247	Plantation	Java ...	Calcutta	Palmer & Co.	Derwent and Calcutta	Do ..	0 5 0
„ 20	Eugenia	J. Blayd	357	656	Do ..	Cochin ..	Bombay	Forbes & Co.	Batavia	Do ..	0 5 0
„ 20	Spring Grove..	W. Douglass..	258	1024	Foreign ..	Prize ..	London...	Wilson & Co.	Fishery	Do ..	0 5 0
											£1 0 0

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
31st Day of March, 1813.

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

1813.
28 June.
Return of
shipping.

[Enclosure No. 19]—*continued.*

ENTRIES of Colonial Vessels from the 1st Day of Jany. to the 31st March, 1813.

1813.
28 June.
Return of
entries of
colonial vessels.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	From Whence.	Bushels of				Cedar.	Coals.	Duty and Fees of Entry.
			Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Oats.			
Jany. 1	Hawkesbury Packet	New Castle	..	..	..	..	Tons 16	£ 10 5 0
"	Hope	Do	..	..	..	..	7	4 12 6
22	Windsor	Hawkesbury	400	..	100	..	..	0 2 0
25	William and Anne	Shoal Haven	..	..	..	..	16	0 2 0
"	Whale	Do	..	..	..	..	16	0 2 0
"	Governor Hunter	New Castle	..	..	..	..	Govt acct	0 5 0
26	Endeavour	Shoal Haven	..	..	..	..	24	0 2 0
"	Geordy	Do	..	..	..	..	18	0 2 0
28	Hawkesbury Packet	New Castle	..	..	..	..	16	10 5 0
"	Eliz. and Mary	Macquarie Isld.	1700	Skins	..	..	..	0 5 0
29	Edwin	Hawkesbury	400	..	80	..	..	0 2 0
"	Revenge	Do	170	..	80	15	..	0 2 0	
30	Union	Do	400	..	..	..	..	0 2 0
Feby. 1	Speedwell	Do	800	..	..	..	..	0 2 0
3	William and Mary	Do	530	..	..	..	..	0 2 0
6	Hawkesbury Packet	New Castle	..	..	..	..	14	9 0 0
8	Mary Anne	Shoal Haven	..	..	..	..	36	0 2 0
15	Mary and Sally	Do	..	..	..	..	66	0 2 0
16	Trial	New Castle	..	..	..	..	75	47 2 6
"	King George	Sperm Fishery	35	Tons	of Oil	..	..	0 5 0
"	Improvement	Hawkesbury	430	74	..	..	..	0 2 0
18	Hope	Do	250	..	20	60	..	0 2 0	
"	Governor Hunter	New Castle	900	Bus.	Lime	..	..	0 5 0
21	Hawkesbury Packet	Do	..	..	..	..	15	9 12 6
23	Recovery	Hawkesbury	300	50	..	..	..	0 2 0
24	Windsor	Do	300	..	200	..	..	0 2 0
"	Speedwell	Do	850	..	..	..	..	0 2 0
March 4	Union	Do	400	..	..	..	..	0 2 0
6	Hawkesbury Packet	New Castle	..	..	..	..	14	9 0 0
10	William and Mary	Hawkesbury	530	..	10	..	..	0 2 0
17	Betsey	Do	200	..	100	..	..	0 2 0
"	Whale	Do	390	..	30	..	..	0 2 0
"	Revenge	Do	150	50	50	..	..	0 2 0
19	Cumberland	Shoal Haven	..	..	..	..	58	0 2 0
"	Speedwell	Do	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 0
"	Governor Hunter	New Castle	1000	Bus.	Lime	..	..	0 5 0
"	Mary Anne	Shoal Haven	..	..	..	..	36	0 2 0
26	Edwin	Hawkesbury	400	107	..	..	..	0 2 0
29	Hope	Do	280	..	80	..	..	0 2 0
30	Trial	New Castle	..	..	..	..	77	48 7 6
								£152 4 0	

Naval Office, Sydney,
31st day of March, 1813.

H. GLENHOLME, N.O.

Return of
departures of
colonial vessels.

SAILING of Colonial Vessels from the 1st Day of Jany. to the 31st Day of March, 1813.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Where bound.	Genl. Cargo.	Clearance Fee.
Jany. 2	Hawkesbury Packet	New Castle	Ballast	£ s. d. 0 5 0
"	Mary Anne	Shoal Haven	Do	0 2 0
4	Cumberland	Do	Do	0 2 0
"	Mercury	Do	Do	0 2 0
8	William and Mary	Hawkesbury	Do	0 2 0
9	Union	Do	Do	0 2 0

SAILING of Colonial Vessels, &c.—*continued.*

1813.
28 June.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Where bound.	Genl- Cargo.	Clearance Fee.		
				£	s.	d.
11	Speedwell	Hawkesbury.....	Ballast ...	0	2	0
19	Hope	Do.	Do.	0	2	0
"	Hawkesbury Packet	New Castle	Do.	0	5	0
25	Trial	Do.	Do.	0	5	0
26	Governor Hunter.....	Do.	Do.	0	5	0
28	Hawkesbury Packet	Do.	Do.	0	5	0
Feb'y. 2	Windsor	Hawkesbury.....	Do.	0	2	0
6	Speedwell	Do.	Do.	0	2	0
"	Revenge	Do.	Do.	0	2	0
"	Endeavour	Shoal Haven	Do.	0	2	0
"	Geordy	Do.	Do.	0	2	0
8	Union	Hawkesbury	Do.	0	2	0
9	William and Mary	Do.	Do.	0	2	0
"	Whale	Do.	Do.	0	2	0
"	Hawkesbury Packet	New Castle	Do.	0	5	0
10	Edwin	Hawkesbury	Do.	0	2	0
16	Mary Anne	Shoal Haven	Do.	0	2	0
20	Eliz. and Mary	Cornwallis Is'd.	Do.	0	5	0
23	Governor Hunter	New Castle	Do.	0	5	0
27	Improvement	Hawkesbury	Do.	0	2	0
"	Hope	Do.	Do.	0	2	0
March 1	Trial	New Castle	Do.	0	5	0
3	Mary and Sally	Shoal Haven	Do.	0	2	0
4	Recovery	Hawkesbury	Do.	0	2	0
5	Fly.....	Jarvis Bay	Do.	0	2	0
8	Speedwell	Shoal Haven	Do.	0	2	0
9	Hawk'y Packet	New Castle	Do.	0	5	0
10	Windsor.....	Hawk'y	Do.	0	2	0
23	Union.....	Do.	Do.	0	2	0
—	William and Mary	Do.	Do.	0	2	0
25	Revenge	Do.	Do.	0	2	0
26	Governor Hunter	New Castle	Do.	0	5	0
27	Mary Anne	Do.	Do.	0	5	0
				£5	14	0

Return of
departures of
colonial vessels.

Naval Office, Sydney,
31st Day of March, 1813.

H. GLENHOLME, N.O.

ESTIMATE of Duties collected by the Naval Officer from the 1st
Day of January to the 31st day of March, 1813. Estimate of
duties collected.

	£	s.	d.
Ship Spring Grove	159	1	0
" Arch Duke Charles	64	18	6
Brig Matilda	90	10	6
" James Hay	16	5	6
Ship Minstrel	0	5	0
" Frederick	0	5	0
" Eugenia	0	5	0
" Mary Anne	427	4	0
Entries of Colonial Vessels pr. part'r Abstract	152	4	0
Sailing Do. Do.	5	14	0
<hr/>			
	916	12	6
Deduct Naval Officer's Comm'n of 5 p. Cent. . .	45	16	7½
<hr/>			
Balance due to Government	£870	15	10½

H. GLENHOLME, Naval Officer.

Naval Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 31st day of March, 1813.

Approved:—L. MACQUARIE.

EXPLANATION of the within Estimate of Duties.

1813.
28 June.
Particulars of
fees and duties
collected.

Spring Grove—

	£	s.	d.
To Entry and Clearance	4	5	6
„ Wharfage on 161 Packs. at 6d.	4	0	6
„ Duty on 1,005 Galls. of Rum 3s.	150	15	0
	<hr/>		
	159	1	0

Arch Duke Charles—

To Entry	6	6	6
„ Wharfage on 175 packs. 6d.	4	7	6
„ Duty on 349 Galls. of Rum 3s.	52	7	0
„ Ad Val. on £37 10s. @ 5 p.c.	1	17	6
	<hr/>		
	64	18	6

Matilda—

To Entry	3	0	6
„ Wharfage on 480 packs. @ 6d.	12	0	0
„ Ad Val. on £1,510 @ 5 p.c.	75	10	0
	<hr/>		
	90	10	6

James Hay—

To Entry	4	0	6
„ Wharfage on 490 packs. @ 6d.	12	5	0
	<hr/>		
	16	5	6

Mary Anne—

To Duty on 2,848 Galls. of Rum 3s.	427	4	0
	<hr/>		

[Enclosure No. 20.]

Requisition
for stores
and clothing.

[A copy of the requisition for stores and slop clothing will be found in a volume in series II.]

[Enclosure No. 21.]

Report on
criminal trials.

[A copy of the report of prisoners tried by the criminal court at Sydney will be found in a volume in series IV.]

[Enclosure No. 22.]

Return of
pardons.

[A copy of the returns of pardons will be found in a volume in series II.]

[Enclosure No. 23.]

EXTRACTS from Returns of Births, Deaths, and Marriages at
 Sydney, Parramatta, and Windsor for the Quarters ending
 31st December, 1812, and 31st March, 1813.

1813.
 28 June.
 Returns of
 births, deaths,
 and marriages.

Place.	For Quarter ending	Year.	No.
<i>Baptisms.</i>			
Sydney	December 31st	1812	51
„	March 31st	1813	43
Parramatta	December 31st	1812	9
„	March 31st	1813	13
Windsor.....	December 31st	1812	11
„	March 31st	1813	19
<i>Funerals.</i>			
Sydney	December 31st	1812	27
„	March 31st	1813	24
Parramatta	December 31st	1812	9
„	March 31st	1813	9
Windsor.....	December 31st	1812	4
„	March 31st	1813	9
<i>Marriages.</i>			
Sydney	December 31st	1812	14
„	March 31st	1813	10
Parramatta	December 31st	1812	8
„	March 31st	1813	17
Windsor.....	December 31st	1812	12
„	March 31st	1813	6

Compared, Correct:—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

[Enclosure No. 24.]

[Copies of the accounts current for January to March, 1813. Accounts
 will be found in a volume in series II.] current.

[Enclosures Nos. 25 and 26.]

[Copies of the requisitions for bedding, blankets, and ham- Requisitions for
 mocks for the troops, and for ordnance stores, will be found in a military and
 volume in series VII.] ordnance stores.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL BATHURST.

(Despatch marked “No. 2 of 1813,” per ship *Minstrel*.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 28th June, 1813.

1. I have now the Honor to acknowledge the Receipt of Despatch
 Your Lordship’s Dispatch (No. 13), dated the 23rd of November, acknowledged.
 1812, and which I received here on the 11th instant per The

1813.
28 June.

Observations
on report of
committee on
transportation.

Male Convict Ship Fortune, together with the printed Report* of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Transportation; on the Subject of which My Most Serious Consideration has been directed for some time past, and on which I shall now proceed to Submit the Result of My Observations to Your Lordship agreeably to Your Commands Contained in the Dispatch above adverted to, premising that I shall Communicate My Sentiments on this highly important and Most Interesting Subject with Candor, Truth and Sincerity, and to the best of My Judgment, according to My Local Knowledge and Experience, totally unbiassed by any interested or Selfish Considerations, and perfectly Unshackled from all party Spirit and illiberal Prejudices. My Sole Object in so freely Communicating My Sentiments and Opinions on this very Important Occasion being exclusively directed to the Honor and Credit of the British Empire on the one Hand, and to the Prosperity, Happiness and gradual Improvement of the Colony I have now the Honor to Govern on the Other.

Proposed
distillation
of spirits in
the colony.

2. The first point, adverted to in Your Lordship's Dispatch of the 23rd of November last, is the Expediency of permitting a regular Distillation of Spirits to be Established in this Colony. On this point I have no Hesitation in Affirming that Such a Measure will be Attended with incalculable Advantages to this Colony and its Inhabitants, and that no Measure has ever Yet been thought of that will tend More to improve and enrich the Country, providing it be established on proper just Principles and Under Reasonable Restrictions and Limitations.

Reference to
previous
despatch on
subject of
distillation.

In my Dispatch (No. 6) dated 17th November last, addressed to Your Lordship's Predecessor in Office, The Earl of Liverpool, transmitted by the Ship Isabella, which Sailed from hence for England on the 4th of December, 1812, and of which Dispatch a Duplicate is herewith forwarded to Your Lordship, I submitted My Sentiments at Considerable Length on the Subject of Distillation, and on the Expediency and Necessity of its being permitted to be Established in this Colony without further Loss of Time. I therefore take the Liberty to refer Your Lordship to the Dispatch alluded to, as I Cannot in this Adduce any Stronger Arguments on this Subject than I have done Already in that Dispatch, only Assuring Your Lordship that I Cannot foresee any possible Evil to be dreaded from this Measure being Sanctioned by His Majesty's Government, but on the Contrary a very Great Advantage to the Colony itself, and also to the Mother Country. Through the Blessing of Providence there have been No Floods or Inundations of the River Hawkesbury Since my Arrival in this Colony in December, 1809, which is peculiarly

Freedom
from floods.

fortunate, as this Respite from Such Calamities has wonderfully Improved the Country and greatly Enriched the Industrious part of the Inhabitants; the Consequence is that many of the Settlers have at this Moment Considerable Quantities of Surplus Wheat on their Hands, for which they Cannot find a Market. The Government Stores being Shut in Consequence of having already purchased as large a Quantity of Wheat as was deemed Necessary to Subsist All those Persons, who are Victualled at the Expence of the Crown, This Want of a Ready Market for their Grain makes many of the more Opulent and industrious Settlers discontented and Clamorous, and Some of them have gone so far as to threaten that they will not give themselves any further Trouble to raise Grain, until they Can be Assured of a ready Market for it. Wheat Sold this Season as low as Five Shillings per Bushel in the public Markets at Sydney and Parramatta, and many Settlers rather than take so low a price for it actually fed their Pigs with their Surplus Wheat. I merely mention these Circumstances to point out to Your Lordship the Necessity there is for establishing immediately a Distillery in the Colony, and thereby providing a Market for the Surplus Grain of the Settlers. The General Hospital Contract, formed by Me Some time since, is not at all a Bar to this desirable Measure being Carried into immediate Effect, as the Spirits distilled in the new proposed Distillery, if even now established, Could not be fit for drinking in less than twelve Months hence, so that this Objection on Account of the Contract in question is thus Completely removed, as the Operation of that Contract will expire long before the Spirits, legally authorized to be made in this Colony, can with Safety to the Consumers be used.

3. In Conformity with Your Lordship's Commands, I have rescinded the Colonial Commercial Regulation,* by which every Vessel was formerly Compelled to touch at Port Jackson, previous to discharging any part of her Cargo at Van Diemen's Land. The Ports of the Derwent and Port Dalrymple on that Island being now open to All trading Vessels in the Same Manner as Port Jackson is. This Regulation was not made by Me, but by Governor Bligh, who, I believe, was induced to make it principally on Account of preventing Smuggling and illicit Trade being Carried on at these Subordinate Settlements, which I understand was very frequently the Case, previous to Governor Bligh's establishing this Regulation. He also made it with a View of preventing the principal Settlement of Port Jackson from being Entirely dependant for its Foreign Supplies on these two Subordinate Settlements; as no trading Ships or Vessels would ever think of Coming on to Port Jackson, if they Could

1813.
28 June.

Want of
ready market
for grain.

Market value
of wheat.

Necessity for
immediate
establishment
of a distillery.

Ports of the
Derwent and
Port Dalrymple
opened for
trade.

Reasons for
former
restrictions
on shipping.

* Note 197.

1813.
28 June.

Reasons for
former
restrictions
on shipping.

Possible effects
of open ports.

find a ready Market for their Goods at the Ports on Van Diemen's Land. The same Considerations induced me to Confirm this Regulation of Governor Bligh's from having exactly the Same view of the Subject, and I greatly fear that the Opening of the Ports on Van Diemen's Land will be productive of Smuggling and illicit Trade, Notwithstanding every precaution and Regulation that Can be taken and Made to prevent it. I am at the same time ready to admit that it would not be just, as far as the Interests and Conveniences of the Settlers on Van Diemen's Land are Concerned, to Continue the Restriction in Question any longer; and it was my Intention at an early Period to have it rescinded, or at least modified, even if I had not received Your Lordship's Commands on the Subject. It only remains now to guard as much as possible against the Abuse of the Indulgence, thus Conceded to the two Subordinate Settlements on Van Diemen's Land, and to which I shall accordingly direct my most particular Attention.

Proposed
reforms in the
law courts.

4. I am greatly rejoiced to learn that it is the Intention of His Majesty's Government to New Model the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in this Colony, which I Consider a Measure of primary Importance, as it will give Dignity and Respectability to the Proceedings of those Courts, and afford Universal Satisfaction to the Inhabitants of this Country. On this Very important Subject I shall, with great Deference, take the Liberty of Submitting to Your Lordship what I conceive will be great Improvements in the Plan now under the Consideration of His Majesty's Ministers in respect to the New Modelling of these Courts.

Appointment
of a puisne
judge.

First:—That the Office of Judge Advocate, on the Establishment of the New Plan, should be Abolished Altogether, and that an Assistant or Puisne Judge should be appointed, instead of a Judge Advocate, to Exercise the Functions intended to be Exercised by the Judge Advocate.

Constitution
of supreme
court.

Second:—That the Supreme Court of Judicature should Consist of a Chief Justice and Assistant or Puisne Judge, instead of a Chief Justice and Magistrates Chosen by Rotation. The Magistrates would thus be relieved of a burthensome Duty (which they Very much dislike on Account of the Great Length of time occupied by these Courts in Civil Causes) and the Court and Public gain an Accession of professional Knowledge and Intelligence.

Trial by jury
in criminal
causes.

Third:—That Trial *by Jury* should be Established in *All Criminal Proceedings*.

Trial by jury
in civil causes.

Fourth:—That in All Civil Cases, Not Under Fifty Pounds, the Supreme Court of Judicature, or either of the Judges there-

of, Should have the Power of Ordering a Trial by Jury if they thought that Mode of Trial would be best Calculated to do Justice between the Parties.

1813.
28 June.

Fifth:—That (Except in Capital Cases) All Convicts in the Actual Employ of Government, or of those to whom they are Assigned by Government, Should be Under the Summary Control of the Magistrates as they have hitherto been.

Trial of convicts in government employ.

Sixth:—That in Case the Magistrates of this Colony Should be Called upon to Hold Quarterly Sessions, and to Try Such Criminal Cases as are Usually tried at the County Sessions in England, I think the Assistant Judge or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court ought to be of the Quorum, and to be President or Chairman.

Constitution of quarter sessions.

Seventh:—That both the petty and Grand Jury Men *ought to be Free*, Chosen either from original Free Settlers, or from those who become Free by Servitude, Free Pardons, or Emancipation.

Qualifications of jurymen.

It has been My Invariable Opinion, and Upon that Opinion I have Acted ever since I Came to this Colony, that, Once a Convict has become a Free Man, either by Servitude, Free Pardon, or Emancipation, he should in All Respects be Considered on a footing with every other Man in the Colony, according to his Rank in Life and Character. In Short, that no Retrospect Should in any Case be had to his having been a Convict. This being My decided opinion, it is hardly Necessary to add that they should take their Turn of being Jury Men in Common with Persons resident in the Colony, who have never been Convicts. On the other Hand, while a Man is under the Sentence of the Law he is not eligible to be employed in any place of Trust; he is incapable of Holding a Grant of Land, and it would be highly indecorous to Employ him as a Jury Man, or in any other Public Situation of Respectability. Persons may be found, who willing to Cavil at every Sentiment, not their own, may say, Is not the Man equally to be trusted as a Convict, who can be trusted having Ceased to be one? To this I answer, that, independent of the Merits of the Man, which I admit May be Considered as Equal, it is a Disrespect to the Laws. Once a Man is Under the Sentence of the Law, it is a Necessary Respect to the Law that the Sentence should be Acted Upon as long as it Exists. No Doubt, many of the Free Settlers (if not all) would prefer (if it were left to *their* choice) never to admit persons who had been Convicts to any Situation of Equality with themselves. But in My humble Opinion in Coming to New South Wales they Should Consider that they are Coming to a Convict Country, and if they are too proud or too delicate in their feelings to associate with the Population of the Country, they Should

The status of emancipists and expires.

No civil status for convicts.

Objections of free settlers to emancipists and expires.

1813.
28 June.

Consider it in time and bend their Course to some other Country, in which their Prejudices in this Respect would meet with no Opposition. No Country in the world perhaps has been so Advantageous to Adventurers as New South Wales. The *Free Settlers*, who have Come out as Adventurers, have never felt their Dignity Injured *by trading* in every way *with Convicts*, even while they are such, but, further than it suits their Interest to have Intercourse with them, they would rather be excused. I must, however, in Justice to the Original Free Settlers, Observe that I believe they are not All of one Mind in this Respect. Amongst them, some few liberal minded Persons are to be found who do not wish to keep those unfortunate Persons for ever in a State of Degradation. It therefore remains for His Majesty's Government to Consider Whether they wish the Internal Policy of this Colony to be so Conducted, as to please the Minds of the Generality of *Free Persons* Coming to Settle in it *as Such*, or Whether they wish so to Construct it as to hold out the greatest possible Rewards to the Convicts for Reformation of Manners, by Considering them, when this is the Case, in every way entitled to the Rights and Privileges of a Citizen, who has never Come under the Sentence of Transportation.

Association of
free settlers
with convicts.

The civil rights
of ex-convicts.

From the Observations I have thus made on Persons who have been Convicts, Your Lordship will see that in my humble Opinion they are in every Respect Eligible, and perfectly Competent for Jury Men, whenever it may be deemed Expedient to Assemble a Grand or Petty Jury in this Colony. The Exclusion of Convicts, as long as they are really *Such*, from serving as Jury-Men, Cannot, nor will not be Considered by themselves, or others, as an invidious Mark placed upon them.

The Abolition of the Office of Judge Advocate here Entirely Cannot be attended with any Inconvenience in a Military Point of View, as One of the Solicitors might be Employed in that Capacity at General Courts Martial, when Occasion may require one to be Assembled.

Instead of the Court intended to be Called "The Governor's Court," I would recommend that it Should have some other Appellation, and that the Assistant Judge should preside there to try and decide on all Civil Causes, the Amount of which shall not exceed Fifty Pounds.

On the other parts of the Plan in Contemplation for New Modelling the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature, I have no further Observations to make, as they appear to be Well Calculated to remedy All the Evils and Existing Defects in the Mode of Administering Justice at present in this Territory and its Dependencies.

EX-convicts to
be eligible as
jurymen.

Judge-advocate
for courts
martial.

Naming and
jurisdiction of
the governor's
court.

I must however express a Hope that in Establishing the new Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in New South Wales, Your Lordship will not overlook the great Legal Abilities and Services of Mr. Bent, the present Judge Advocate, and that in Your Lordship's Choice of a Chief Justice, it will fall upon him, as I do not know any Man more deserving of it, or fitter for that very high and important Office.

In the Event of His Majesty's Government Concurring in Opinion with me as to the Expediency of Abolishing entirely the Office of Judge Advocate, and Substituting an Assistant or Puisne Judge instead thereof; I take the Liberty to Name and Strongly recommend to Your Lordship Mr. Jeffery Hart Bent (Brother to Mr. Ellis Bent, the present Judge Advocate here) for the Appointment of Assistant Judge. Mr. Jeffery Hart Bent is a Barrister at Law of Lincoln's Inn of Seven Years Standing. He has been bred to the Chancery Bar, and was a Pupil of Mr. Leach's. I believe him to be every way Qualified for this Situation, and therefore take the Liberty of Soliciting Your Lordship to nominate him for it, in the Event of his being disposed to accept it and to Come out to this Country. I understand Mr. Jeffery Bent is a Man of Considerable Eminence as a Lawyer, good Sense and Conciliatory Manners; and as such would be a great Acquisition to the Colony. It is also very desireable that Unanimity should prevail in the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in Such a Colony as this is, and the Appointment of Mr. Jeffery Bent to be the Assistant Judge Could not fail of producing so desireable an Object, when United with the Mild and Conciliatory Manners of his Brother, Mr. Ellis Bent.

5. With regard to the Intention of His Majesty's Government to restrict the Authority of the Governor, I shall, as Your Lordship does me the Honor to desire My Opinion, now proceed to give it with Candor. It appears to me by No Means Necessary towards the Internal Management of this Colony, that the Governor of it Should have the Power of Granting *Absolute Pardons*; but the withdrawing of the Power of granting *Conditional Pardons* would in my opinion greatly retard the Improvement and Prosperity of the Country: and Even to the first there are Objections, which I think will have such Weight with his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and His Majesty's Government, as at least to present a Strong Inducement to Allow this great Power still to remain in the Governor of this distant Territory. There is a Feeling, not far removed from that of Despair, very generally felt by those Men who are most worthy of Consideration amongst Convicts, which Can only be known by Persons who have much Intercourse with them. It will greatly

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Ellis Bent's
claims to be
chief justice.

Recommendation
of
J. H. Bent as
puisne judge.

Advantages of
J. H. Bent's
appointment.

Proposed
restrictions
of governor's
powers.

Macquarie's
opposition to
proposed
change.

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Macquarie's
opposition to
proposed
change.

add to their Depression of Mind to know that even after having succeeded in Meriting the Governor's Intercession in their Behalf, a Lapse of at least Eighteen Months must Intervene before this Object of their greatest Anxiety Can be Obtained. It is not Altogether in Consequence of the Want of Personal Freedom that these People feel so much. At the Hour of Death a Convict feels more from the Idea of dying a Convict than for Death itself. I have myself more than once been induced by strong Representations, the Truth of which I Could not doubt, to grant Pardons to Men in this State, who had nothing to fear, had they lived, from being in the Power of the Government, having been long living as if they had been free, and possessed of a large Property, previous to My Arrival in the Colony. It must also Act as a great Stimulus to good Conduct for them to know that the Person, under whose immediate Observation they Act, has the Power of Granting them their Pardons. Occasions may Occur in which Convicts may have it in their power to give the most important Intelligence to the Governor. They may also deserve this grand Object of their wishes by Acts of Bravery and Exertion in saving the Lives of others at the immediate Risk of their own; by making important Discoveries in the Interior of the Colony; and by various other Meritorious Services. It would Certainly prove a great Drawback to their Reformation and Exertions to reflect that After Meriting their Pardons, Death might Intervene before they Could be Obtained.

Regulations
proposed for
granting
pardons and
tickets of leave.

I must now request Your Lordship's Consideration of Certain Regulations, I framed and published on the Ninth of January last (herewith transmitted), for my own future Conduct and Guidance with Respect to granting Absolute and Conditional Pardons, and Tickets of Leave to Meritorious Convicts. If His Majesty's Government thought fit to Sanction these Regulations; to direct that the Governor of this Colony for the future Should Act according to them; and that on any Deviation from them, a full and explicit Explanation of the Cause of Such Deviation should be transmitted to His Majesty's Government, it appears to me that the great Power of Granting Absolute Pardons, Still resting in the Hands of the Governor of the Colony, Could not (thus restricted) prove in any way injurious to the Mother Country.

Disadvantages
of reference
of pardons
to England.

In Regard to Emancipations or Conditional Pardons, as these Persons, to whom they are Granted, are Still Necessarily Confined within the Colony no bad Consequences Can possibly result, or be felt at Home, from the Governor of this Territory Using his Discretion in this Respect. The Necessity of referring to His Majesty's Government at Home, on these Occasions, would

greatly retard the Improvement of the Colony and the Settlement of these People, as Until a Convict is Emancipated he is not Eligible to receive a Grant of Land, to act as a Jury-man, or to be Employed in any Situation of Trust or Command. Thus the Services of Numbers of Useful Persons (after they are found to be such) must remain in a very great Degree dormant for a Length of Time, until an Answer Can be Obtained from His Majesty's Government at Home. In Some Cases the Persons recommended will probably forfeit the Indulgence for which they have been recommended, and before it is received they may be under various Sentences here at the Time their Emancipations arrive from England, which Could not then be well Acted upon. Explanations must of Course be made to His Majesty's Government, accounting for the Change in the Governor's opinion. All this would tend to endless Trouble and Confusion of Representations backwards and forwards, which Can only be imagined by those Accustomed to these Extraordinary Persons; who, while Convicts are panting for Freedom, and when once restored to Freedom, too frequently forfeit it.

I shall take Care to transmit Home a Return of All Tickets of Leave granted by me agreeably to Your Lordship's Desire. But, I rather think when once Your Lordship knows how fluctuating this Return must be, that You will think with me it will only be giving Unnecessary Trouble at Home. Here, it will give none; a regular List or Register being kept of All Tickets of Leave granted by Me since the time of My Arrival in the Colony which may be referred to at any time. Tickets of Leave give no further Advantage or Privilege to the Holders of them, than that of Exemption from Public Labor; A Man, having a Ticket of Leave, is at liberty to work for himself and is no longer Victualled at the Expence of the Crown. They are Mustered every Sunday and Obligated to Attend Church with the other Convicts, which retains them Still under the Eye and Observation of the Superintendants of Convicts. Tickets of Leave have been generally given by me to Men, who have been for many Years working for Government, or Assigned to Settlers, as Servants. Their having a Wife and Family to support forms another Strong Claim for this Indulgence being Conferred on them. Some few Convicts, who have been in the Line of Gentlemen before their Condemnation, and who bring very high Recommendations from Home, I have been induced to give Tickets of Leave to immediately on their Arrival. The Conduct of these Persons is Strictly and Narrowly Observed. On any Trespas against the Laws, or if even the Demands of Government require the Labor of these Men, they are liable to be deprived of their

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Disadvantages
of reference
to pardons
to England.

Return of
tickets of leave
to be
transmitted.

Privileges
granted by
tickets of leave.

Reasons for
granting
tickets of leave.

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Forfeiture of
tickets of leave.

Tickets of Leave at any time, as they are only Exempted from Labor during the Governor's Pleasure. When Convicts forfeit their Tickets of Leave, through gross Misconduct, they are generally sent to Work at the Coal Mines at Newcastle, as an additional Punishment. Very few Convicts, however, are ever Called in After Obtaining Tickets of Leave, from their Services being required by Government and the Gentlemen Convicts have Never been Called in at any time, excepting for very bad and gross Misconduct. I have deemed it my Duty to be the more diffuse on the Subject of the Treatment of Convicts, and the Principle on which Indulgences have been granted to them in my time, in order to put Your Lordship in possession of every Useful Information respecting them on the present Occasion.

Pardons and
emancipations
promised by
Macquarie.

But before I Conclude this Subject, it is necessary I should apprise Your Lordship, that not being aware, that His Majesty's Government had it in their Contemplation to lay any Restriction on the former Power so long Enjoyed by the Governor of this remote Territory, I had promised to grant a Number of Absolute and Conditional Pardons to several Well-behaved deserving Persons *in January Next*, and whose Claims for such Indulgences were very strong on Account of good Conduct and the great Length of Time they had been in the Colony. I Therefore feel bound in Honor and Justice to fulfil the Promises thus made, and I indulge a Confident Hope that my taking upon myself the Responsibility of doing so will not be disapproved of by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent nor Your Lordship.

After having fulfilled these Promises in January next, I shall not presume to grant any more Absolute or Conditional Pardons until I am honored with Your Lordship's further Commands on this important Point.

Disapproval
of proposed
advisory
council.

6. I feel great Satisfaction at the Determination of His Majesty's Government in not acceding to the Recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in regard to the Governor of this Colony being Assisted by a Council; So far from being an Assistance, if unhappily tried, it would in my opinion, Most Assuredly, be productive of All the Evils and Inconveniences Your Lordship so justly Observes as likely to result from it. I therefore Indulge a fond Hope that this Measure will never be resorted to in this Colony.

Impropriety
of returning
female exprees
to England.

7. The next point of Importance adverted to in Your Lordship's Letter on the Subject of Transportation is, that part of the Report of the Select Committee which relates to the Return of Female Convicts to their Native Country at the Expiration of the Periods of their Sentences. If the Committee were at all Aware of the Character of the Women Convicts sent out to this

Colony, so far from being desirous of providing them with a Passage to return to England at the Expiration of their several Sentences, they would I am persuaded (having the good of their Country at Heart) rather be inclined to adopt every legal Means of detaining them in this Country. Every Well-conducted Person amongst them (of which I am sorry to say there are but very few) have every opportunity of providing very well for themselves here; and Such is the high Price for the Labor of Women that those who are Industrious may Earn a Sufficient Sum of Money to defray their Passage Home, during the Time of their Servitude.

Those Women, in general, are so very depraved that they are frequently Concerned in the most dreadful Acts of Atrocity, which occur almost All of them from Connexions formed here, and from which Connexions many of them have large Families of Children. If the Power of returning to their Native Country be given to these abandoned Women, Such are their Vagrant Habits, that Most of them, I am persuaded, would willingly accept of the Offer without bestowing the smallest Consideration how themselves and their Children are to be provided for once they Arrive in England; where the Knowledge of the Place they Came from would be alone Sufficient to exclude them from Employment. Their Necessities would then Compel them to resort to their old Habits and System of Plunder; and thus the Government would have the unnecessary Trouble and Expence of trying these unhappy Convicts again. If their Lives should be Spared, they must of Course be sent out here again, or Confined in penitentiary Houses. I am therefore perfectly Convinced, on the Score of Humanity alone, that these Women are much better here than they Can be any where else. In this Country, if they are at all inclined to work, they are Sure of Employment, in Case of Sickness or Disease the Government provides them with Medical Assistance in good Hospitals; and if they Can be kept in order, *any where*, it must be here, where each Individual is known, and treated according to her Merits. No People in the World live better or have less to Complain of than the Convicts, both Male and Female, in New South Wales, as long as they Conduct themselves with Common Propriety; and the very worst of them only are removed to Newcastle where they have a greater Share of Work, and have not the power of Employing their Extra Time in the advantageous Manner they do here, Consequently Cannot Enjoy the Luxurious Living the Convicts at Sydney do; who, especially if they are industrious Tradesmen, earn very high wages, and make a great deal of Money in their own time. I can only add that the proposition

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Impropriety
of returning
female exprees
to England.

Probable results
of the return of
female exprees.

Employment
available for
females.

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Disapproval
of return of
female expees.

of the Select Committee regarding the Return of the female Convicts to their Native Country, appears to me to proceed from a Mistaken Humanity towards them, of which generally Speaking, they are very unworthy, and being so, they are much better here than they Could possibly be at Home, for the Reasons I have already Stated. Cases may Certainly occur where a deserving female Convict, having left a Family at Home, and being either from Age or Infirmary, precluded from Earning the Money Necessary to defray the Expence of her passage back, might from the great Liberality of Government, be provided with a Sum of Money for that purpose—and therefore it would be advisable to instruct the Governor to this Effect.

Macquarie's
endeavours to
improve the
social
conditions.

8. I cannot more properly Conclude this Letter on the Subject of Transportation and the Treatment of Convicts, than by assuring your Lordship that it has been My Constant Study and Most earnest Wish to promote by every Means and Exertion in my Power a religious Feeling amongst the Inhabitants of this Colony, and to reform their Manners and bad Habits by Precept and Example, and I am rejoiced to say My Endeavours have been Crowned with Considerable Success. Every possible Encouragement is given to Marriage. The Whole of the Convicts in the Service of Government are regularly Mustered and attend Divine Worship on Sundays, both at Sydney and at all the Subordinate Settlements. At Sydney, I made a point of Mustering them myself, on Sundays, and out of about Four Hundred Convicts Who are Obligated to Attend Church, it is very rare that above three or four Persons are Absent from Muster.

I have, &c.,
L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure.]

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Sydney, Saturday, 9th July, 1813.

Applications to
the governor for
indulgences.

NOTWITHSTANDING the various Orders hitherto issued on the Subject of Applications being made by Individuals to His Excellency the Governor for Free Pardons, Emancipations or Conditional Pardons, and for Tickets of Leave, and also for the obtaining of Lands and Cattle, His Excellency has too much Reason to observe that those Orders have not been duly attended to; and that they have not met that full Compliance which was desired and expected, his Time being much and very unnecessarily encroached upon by unreasonable and frivolous Applications on those Subjects, from Persons not possessed of any fair or just Pretension to the Indulgencies they solicit; His Excel-

lency, therefore with a view to the prevention of such frequent and troublesome Interruptions for the future, has deemed it expedient to rescind all the former Orders and Public Notices issued by Him on those Points, they not having proved adequate to the desired Object, and they are hereby rescinded, and in their Room the following Standing Orders and Regulations are henceforth substituted.

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Rescission of
former orders.

1. Instead of receiving Petitions, Memorials, and other Applications as heretofore on the Monday of each Week, He will in future receive such Applications from Individuals on the first Monday of each Month only.

Petitions
to be received
monthly.

2. Applications for Land and Cattle are to be made in the Month of June only in each Year; and they will be received on the first Monday of that Month, if it should not be a Holiday; or in the event of its being a Holiday, on the Second Monday of said Month, and at no other time.

Applications for
land and cattle
to be made
in June.

3. Petitions or Memorials for Free and Conditional Pardons, and Tickets of Leave, are only to be presented once in each year; and the first Monday in each succeeding Month of December is hereby assigned for that purpose; at which Time only Applications will be received on these Subjects.

Memorials for
pardons to be
made in
December.

4. All Petitions or Memorials for the Extension of the above Indulgencies of Free and Conditional Pardons, and Tickets of Leave, and for Lands and Cattle, will be invariably required in future to be Countersigned both by the Clergyman and Principal Magistrate of the Districts wherein the Applicants reside, Certifying that in their opinion they are deserving of the Indulgencies so Solicited. And the Clergymen and Magistrates throughout the Settlement are hereby strictly enjoined not to sign or grant such Certificates to any Persons with whose real Character they are not well acquainted; which Certificates must express their Considering the Applicants sober, industrious, and honest.

Applications
to be endorsed
by clergymen
and magistrates.

5. The granting of Absolute Pardons, being the highest and greatest Indulgence which can be extended to those under the Sentence of the Law, and Consequently of the utmost Importance, it will be strictly confined to the industrious, sober, honest, and truly meritorious; and the most unquestionable Proofs of Rectitude of Conduct for a long Series of years will in all Cases be required. His Excellency therefore Orders and directs that no Person under Sentence of Transportation for Life shall apply for an Absolute Pardon, until he or She shall have resided for the Space of Fifteen Years in this Colony. And such Persons, as have been transported for limited Periods are desired not to

Conditions
imposed for
absolute
pardons.

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28 June.

apply for Absolute Pardons until they shall have resided in the Colony for at least three fourths of the original period of their Transportation.

Conditions imposed for conditional pardons.

6. Persons applying for Conditional Pardons or Emancipations, Who are under Sentence of Transportation for Life, are required to have resided at least Ten years in the Colony before they make such applications; and those, who are under Sentence of Transportation for limited periods, will be required to have resided therein for at least two-thirds of their respective periods of Transportation before their Applications for Conditional Pardons or Emancipations will be taken into Consideration.

Issue of tickets of leave.

7. Tickets of Leave, enabling Persons to employ their Time off the Store for their own private Advantage, will not be granted to any Persons until they shall have been employed either by Government or private Individuals, to whom their Services may have been assigned, for the full Space of Three Years.

Terms to be complied with before application.

8. His Excellency, having thus prescribed the Terms on which the foregoing Indulgencies Can alone be obtained, orders and Commands that no Applications on these Subjects shall be made to him in future where those Terms and Conditions are not fully Complied with; and the Clergymen and Magistrates whose Certificates must be attached to all such Applications are to be required to be well informed of the Circumstances before they join their Signatures to them. Applicants who reside in Sydney will be required to have the Certificates of their good Conduct &c. signed by the resident Chaplain and Superintendent of Police there; and no Applications without such Vouchers will be attended to.

Interviews of officers with the governor.

9. His Excellency will receive the Civil and Military Officers of Government on Business each Day in the Week (Sunday excepted) between the hours of Ten and Twelve in the forenoon; and no Letters of Business are to be sent to His Excellency on Sundays, nor out of the hours he has assigned to Public Duties on the other Days of the Week; nor are any Letters of Business to be sent to His Excellency's Secretary but during his Office hours, and on Week Days. Letters, sent either to His Excellency or his Secretary contrary to these orders (unless on occasion of real necessity and pressing Emergency), will be returned unanswered to the Persons who wrote them. His Excellency's Hours for the Despatch of Public Business are from Ten in the forenoon to Three in the Afternoon; and his Secretary's hours are the same.

Official correspondence.

Office hours.

Applications to purchase stores.

10. Applications for Leave to purchase Articles from His Majesty's Stores, previous to their being made to His Excellency, must be submitted to the Commissary, whose certificate thereon,

that Such Articles can be Conveniently spared, will be required before His Excellency will authorise the Issue of them.

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11. All Persons whether Free or Convict, who by Sickness require Medical Aid, and wish to be admitted into the General Hospital for Cure, are to make their Applications in the first Instance to the Principal Surgeon who is required to report thereon to His Excellency in order to his issuing the necessary orders on the occasion.

Applications
for admission
to hospital.

12. In order to prevent frivolous and unnecessary Applications in future, His Excellency desires it may be clearly and distinctly understood that, having laid down the foregoing Regulations for his own Government, he will not in any Instance deviate from them; and He fully expects that Personal Applications in favor of any Individuals, contrary to the express Meaning and Intention of this Notification and Government Order, shall not be made to Him in future, as any such Applications will be necessarily rejected.

Regulations
to be strictly
enforced.

By Command of His Excellency The Governor,

JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

True Copy:—JNO. THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL BATHURST.

(Despatch marked "No. 3 of 1813," per ship Minstrel.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 28th June, 1813.

1. I have the Honor to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Lordship's Letter, Under date 15th November, 1812, respecting the Promotion of Medical Officers on this Establishment, enclosing me a Memorial from Colonial Assistant Surgeon Luttrell, and Calling on me to report to Your Lordship my Opinion on this Subject, and which I have now the Honor of Submitting to Your Lordship accordingly.

Despatch
acknowledged.

2. It has been at all times, since the first Establishment of this Colony, Considered and Acted upon that the Medical Officers of the Civil Establishment of New South Wales should take Rank and Succeed by Rotation according to the Seniority of the Dates of their Commissions; and it has also been received as an invariable Rule that no Colonial Appointment, or Appointment of a Medical Person within the Colony, could Confer permanent Rank 'till Confirmed from Home; but that immediately on such Confirmation taking place, the Officer, thus Appointed and Subsequently Confirmed at Home, enjoys equal Rank and Privileges, as if he had been in the first Instance Appointed and had received his Commission at Home.

Precedents
established
for promotion
and status of
medical officers.

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Former
promotions to
be principal
surgeon.

3. To Mr. White, the first Surgeon in Chief, succeeded Mr. Balmain, the then Senior Assistant; on Mr. Balmain's obtaining a Situation on the Army Medical Staff in England, Mr. Jamieson, the third Medical Officer by Rotation, Succeeded; and on the Death of Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Wentworth, who had risen by Seniority to the Situation of Senior Assistant, Succeeded and received his Commission as Principal Surgeon. Next to him in Rank is Mr. Mileham, who is now Senior Assistant Surgeon, and immediately next to Mr. Mileham in Rank is Mr. Redfern. Mr. Luttrell, in Consequence of not having been Confirmed from Home, has never been accounted holding permanent Rank.

Rank of
Luttrell.

Previous
colonial services
of Luttrell.

4. It appears that Mr. Luttrell was appointed Acting Colonial Assistant Surgeon by Governor King with the Pay of five Shillings per day, the Pay of the Junior Assistants at that time being no more; and that he Continued to Act as Such, 'till an Opportunity offered of quitting the Civil Establishment for a more advantageous Situation. He resigned the Situation of Colonial Assistant Surgeon at the pay of five Shillings per day, in order to accept of the Surgeony of the Porpoise, Sloop of War, at ten Shillings; and that, too, at a time when his Services were so much required on the Civil Establishment that the then Principal Surgeon was Necessitated to employ a Person totally unfit with regard to professional Abilities (as no other Could be procured) to fill the Situation which he had Vacated. He remained attached to the Porpoise in Expectation of being Confirmed in that Situation, 'till an End was put to his Hopes by the Arrival of Mr. McMillan, who had Obtained the permanent Appointment of Surgeon to that Ship in England. From that Period, Mr. Luttrell continued unemployed on the Civil Medical Establishment of this Colony, being Considered totally unconnected with it from November, 1808, to the latter End of February, 1809, when on Application to Colonel Paterson, soliciting an Appointment, he was once more put in Orders as Acting Colonial Surgeon without any Retrospect to his former Appointment.

Inaccuracies in
Luttrell's
statements.

5. In his Memorial, Mr. Luttrell roundly asserts that the Date of his Appointment was only one day Subsequent to Mr. Redfern's; but in this Statement he has widely departed from the Truth, for Mr. Redfern was duly Appointed by Warrant by Colonel Foveaux on the first of August, 1808, while Mr. Luttrell was Actually Attached to the Porpoise, And, as has been already Observed, totally unconnected with the Civil Establishment of the Colony. Mr. Redfern was regularly appointed, by Warrant by the Commissioners for taking Care of Sick and Wounded Seamen, first Assistant Surgeon of His Majesty's Ship Standard,

having previously Undergone the Necessary Examination. But in Order that no Objections might be Started in point of professional Abilities, he underwent at his own particular Request an Examination here before a Medical Board appointed for the purpose by Colonel Foveaux, the Certificate of which Board was transmitted to Lord Castlereagh in a Dispatch, dated 6th September, 1808, and in a Paragraph of which Dispatch Colonel Foveaux very strongly Solicited for his Confirmation. Mr. Redfern's Claims with regard to Services in this Colony are far superior to Mr. Luttrell's, having done Duty as Assistant Surgeon here and at Norfolk Island from June, 1802, to the present time. On my taking Charge of this Government, I found Mr. Redfern acting here as Assistant Surgeon, and in my first Dispatch recommended him Strongly to Lord Castlereagh for Confirmation; and on Mr. Wentworth being promoted to the Situation of Principal Surgeon, Lord Liverpool was Pleased to Confirm Mr. Redfern as Assistant Surgeon, as Communicated to me in His Lordship's Dispatch under date 26th July, 1811. He has not yet however received his Commission as Assistant Surgeon, and in Case it has not already been made out, I have to request Your Lordship will be pleased to give orders respecting its being done. I Consider Mr. Redfern as a Professional Man, a very great Acquisition to this Colony, his Talents as a Surgeon being far superior to those of any other Person of that Description in this Country, and perhaps equal to those of the most Skilful Medical Men in any other Country. With such Talents and such Claims, Mr. Redfern unquestionably looks forward to filling the highest Situation in the Medical Department of New South Wales in the regular Rotation of Seniority, being Able to produce Satisfactory Proofs of his Eligibility both with respect to professional Abilities and Character.

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28 June.

Colonial
examination
of Redfern.

Redfern's
claims superior
to Luttrell's.

Confirmation
of Redfern's
appointment.

Abilities of
Redfern.

6. With respect to Mr. Luttrell, I should be doing an Injustice to the Service, and to my own Sense of Duty and Propriety, were I to recommend him to your Lordship for any additional Pay or Rank, beyond what he at present Enjoys, as I Conceive him to be totally undeserving, and unworthy of any further Favor; this Man is not deficient in professional Skill, but he is totally so in Humanity and in Attention to his Duty in regard to the unfortunate Persons placed Under his Care for Medical Cure. He is sordid and Unfeeling, and will not Afford any Medical Assistance to any Person who cannot pay him well for it. He is Stationed at Parramatta, where there is an Hospital for the Reception of the Sick of the Civil Establishment, of which Hospital Mr. Luttrell has had the Charge for Some Years past, and also of the Military Detachment quartered at that Settlement.

Adverse
criticism of
Luttrell.

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Macquarie's
censure of
Luttrell.

I have had many and frequent Complaints of his Negligence and Inhumanity towards his Patients, and other poor Persons who have Applied to him for Medical Aid, and which he has frequently declined giving because they Could not pay him the full Amount of his Demand. I have more than once Severely Admonished him on his unfeeling, improper Conduct towards these poor People, as well as for his general Negligence in the Discharge of his public Duties; and I should have thought it my Duty to have Suspended or removed him Entirely from his Situation long ago, were it not from Motives of Pity and Humanity on Account of his having a Wife and large Family to Maintain, and who derive their principal Support from the Situation he holds. I fear, however, I shall be under the painful Necessity of removing him from it, in Case he does not Change his Line of Conduct Soon, as I have had frequent Complaints of him lately.

The status of
surgeons at
subordinate
settlements.

7. With regard to the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the Subordinate Settlements in Van Diemen's Land rising by Seniority to the Situation of the Principal Surgeon of New South Wales, it has been hitherto uniformly Conceived that they could have no reasonable Claim to it. The Subordinate Settlements of Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple in Van Diemen's Land have been Always Considered as perfectly distinct. The Commissions of the Officers of the different Departments there were made out Exclusively for these Settlements, and of Course their Rise and Promotion in their respective Departments ought to be Confined to those Settlements. It is therefore My decided Opinion that the Medical Officers Serving in Van Diemen's Land Should only take their Turn of Promotion according to Vacancies that may happen in Places where they are Serving, and not according to Rotation generally among the whole Medical Officers of the Colony by the Dates of their first Commissions.

I have, &c.,
L. MACQUARIE.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL BATHURST.

(Despatch marked "No. 4 of 1813," per ship Minstrel.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 28th June, 1813.

Court of
vice-admiralty
established.

1. A Court of Vice Admiralty having been lately established here by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty of England, of which Mr. Bent (the present Judge Advocate of this Colony) is appointed Judge, I now take

the liberty to inform your Lordship that this Court Cannot take Cognizance of Questions of Prize without a Specific Commission for their purpose.

1813.
28 June.
Jurisdiction
over questions
of prize.

2. I have therefore to request your Lordship will be pleased to move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to Commission the Court of Vice Admiralty here to proceed to the Adjudication of Cases of Prize, and to Send me such Instructions, Documents, etc., as are usually Sent out to the Courts of Vice Admiralty at Malta and in the Plantations.

3. It is also highly necessary that your Lordship should be pleased to give orders to Send out for the use of the Vice Admiralty, and other Courts here, the regular Series of Tomlin's Edition of the Statutes at large Since the 48th of the King in 1808, Subsequent to which period none of them have reached this Colony.

Requisition
for statutes
at large.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO EARL BATHURST.

(Despatch marked "No. 5 of 1813," per ship Minstrel.)

My Lord, Sydney, New South Wales, 30th June, 1813.

30 June.

I do myself the Honor to transmit Your Lordship here- with the Monthly General Return of the Troops from 25th November, 1812, to 25th June, 1813, both days Inclusive. The Series of the *Sydney Gazettes* from 28th Novr. 1812 to 26th June, 1813, both days Inclusive; together with the New South Wales Almanack for the present Year.

Military
returns.
Transmission
of *Sydney
Gazettes* and
Almanac.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

[Enclosure.]

[A copy of the monthly returns of troops is not available.]

GOVERNOR MACQUARIE TO UNDER SECRETARY GOULBURN.

(Despatch marked "Private," per ship Minstrel.)

Sir, Sydney, N. S. Wales, 30th June, 1813.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter,* under a private form, dated the 22nd of October last, relative to Mr. Johnston, late Lieutenant Colonel in the 102nd Regt., and Lieutenant Colonel Davey, the present Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land; and request you will inform Lord Bathurst that every attention shall be paid on my part to the communications made to me respecting these two Gentlemen in your letter above adverted to.

Communication
re Johnston
and Davey.

* Note 198.

1813.
30 June.

Return of
George
Johnston.

2. Mr. Johnston arrived here from England on board the Brig James Hay on the 30th of March last, and has ever since conducted himself in a very inoffensive, quiet, modest manner, and I have no doubt he will continue to do so. I shall nevertheless vigilantly observe his Conduct, so as to guard against his disturbing the peace and tranquility of the Colony, which however I do not believe he has the most distant inclination or disposition to attempt.

Treatment
proposed for
Johnston.

I shall act towards Mr. Johnston in the manner directed by Lord Bathurst by treating him as any other ordinary Settler, as long as he shall conduct himself with propriety and Submission; in pursuance of which direction, I shall invite him, in common with other Gentlemen Settlers, to my Table.

Precautions
to be taken
re Davey.

3. With respect to Lieutenant Colonel Davey, you will also be pleased to inform Lord Bathurst, that I shall use every possible precaution to prevent his making any improper use of the authority He is invested with as Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land. He has not been there long enough to enable me to form any accurate Judgement of his Conduct or of his regularity in his Accounts.

But the moment I discover that He sanctions any peculation of the Public property, or applies any part thereof, or any Public Money he may be entrusted with, to His own use, I shall take immediate measures to prevent a repetition thereof.

Macquarie's
instructions
to Davey.

4. The instructions* I have furnished Lieut. Colonel Davey with, for his direction and guidance in the administration of the Settlement on Van Diemen's Land, are very clear and very strong, and I hope and trust He will act conformably to them. But unless He is a Man of strict honor and sound integrity, He may do a great deal of harm at such a distance from the principal Seat of Government before He can be detected. I have transmitted, in my Public Dispatch to Lord Bathurst, a Copy of My instructions to Lieut. Governor Davey.

I have, &c.,

L. MACQUARIE.

COMMENTARY.

COMMENTARY

ON

DESPATCHES.

JANUARY, 1809—JUNE, 1813.

Note 1, page 1.

Also page 22.

The departure of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise for England.

Commodore Bligh, in command of H.M.S. *Porpoise*, sailed from Port Jackson on the 13th of March, 1809, under an agreement (*see* page 45) with lieutenant-governor Paterson to sail direct for England. Bligh did not consider the agreement to be binding, and entered the port of Hobart, Tasmania, on the 30th of March following. He remained in the Derwent until he heard of Governor Macquarie's departure from England, and sailed for Port Jackson, where he arrived on the 17th of January, 1810. H.M.S. *Porpoise* was detailed subsequently for the conveyance of a detachment of the New South Wales Corps to England, and sailed in company with H.M. ships *Hindustan* and *Dromedary* on the 12th of May, 1810.

Note 2, page 4.

Also pages 233 and 528.

Stone Storehouses contiguous to the Wharf of Sydney.

These buildings are still standing. They are situated on the western side of the Circular Quay on the north side of Barton-street. They have been used as government stores for many years. The wharf was then known as the Hospital Wharf, and occupied a site near the eastern end of Argyle-street. Under the port regulations, it was ordered that all merchandise and general stores should be landed at this wharf.

Note 3, page 4.

Those of some allotments in the town of Sydney.

The system of land tenures within the town of Sydney prior to the administration of lieutenant-colonel Foveaux has been discussed in note 38, volume VI. By converting certain leases into grants, Foveaux inaugurated a new practice. The first leases converted were three in number, and the grants were dated the 21st of November, 1808; the grantees were Isaac Nichols, 75¾ perches, in High-street (now George-street), near the Hospital Wharf; Simeon Lord, 1 acre 7 perches, in Bridge-street; David Bevan, 2 roods 27¼ perches, in High-street. The grant to John Driver was dated the 3rd of December, and consisted of 82 rods in Chappel Row, and the grant to Andrew Thompson, the 31st of December, 1 acre 37½ perches, in

Bridge-street. Prior to these grants, Foveaux had completed an exchange of lands at Parramatta and Sydney with John Macarthur (*see* note 180, volume VI), and a grant of 2 acres 1 rood 10½ perches at Wind Mill Row, Sydney, had been issued to Macarthur under date 11th of November, 1808, in fulfilment of this exchange. All these grants were surrendered under the proclamation, dated 4th January, 1810 (*see* page 227 *et seq.*). Governor Macquarie recognised the validity of the claims of certain individuals to such grants, and, after advocating the system in a despatch to the secretary of state (*see* page 209), he received authority to continue it (*see* page 366). All the town grants made by Foveaux were confirmed by Macquarie by new deeds bearing date the 1st of January, 1810 (*see* note 66).

Note 4, page 4.

The Charter Party.

The charter party of the ship *City of Edinburgh* will be found on page 416 *et seq.* in volume VI.

Note 5, page 5.

Mr. Berry.

Mr. Berry, the supercargo of the ship *City of Edinburgh*, became afterwards the Hon. Alexander Berry, M.L.C., of Illawarra.

Note 6, page 5.

The Feejee Islands which lie within the limits of the Colony.

The jurisdiction of the governor or administrator at Sydney over the islands in the south seas was defined, in the commissions to the governors, as over "all the islands adjacent in the Pacific Ocean within the latitudes aforesaid of ten degrees thirty seven minutes south and forty three degrees and thirty nine minutes south." The eastern limits of this jurisdiction were never defined. Governor King regarded Otaheite as within his jurisdiction, and Governor Macquarie exercised authority over the same island and the north island of New Zealand by appointing a justice of the peace for Otaheite and another for the Bay of Islands. The Fiji islands and the north island of New Zealand lie near the same degrees of longitude, whilst Otaheite lies more than thirty degrees east. The jurisdiction claimed by the early governors over the islands in the South Pacific Ocean, as conferred by the word "adjacent" in their commissions, was thus vast and ill-defined.

Note 7, page 12.

The return of persons pardoned.

In the original register, there are seventeen recipients of absolute and fifteen of conditional pardons recorded as granted by lieutenant-colonel Foveaux during his administration. Of these pardons, two were granted for giving information which led to the detection of an illicit still, and the remainder were given for general reasons.

Note 8, page 13.

Return of grants and Leases.

In the records of land grants preserved in the office of the registrar-general at Sydney, an additional grant was registered. It was dated the 31st of December, 1808, and consisted of thirty acres in the district of Bulanaming to Anne Blyth. The first six grants in the return of Foveaux

were dated 1st November; the four following 11th November; the four next 21st November; the grant to Gregory Blaxland, 29th November; to John Driver and to D'Arcy Wentworth, 3rd December; to Charles Throsby, 30th December; to Andrew Thompson and to Mrs. Paterson, 31st December. The lease to David Bevan was dated 21st November, and the rent of it was fixed at five shillings *per annum*. For the first three months of his administration lieutenant-colonel Foveaux issued no grants or leases. The grant of 1,925 acres to Robert Townson was exchanged for 1,605 acres by lieutenant-governor Paterson on the 1st of November, 1809. All these grants were surrendered in 1810. Governor Macquarie issued new grants, bearing date 1st January, 1810 (*see* note 66), confirming all the holdings with the exception of the town grant to A. F. Kemp, and the grants to Thomas Laycock, Charles Throsby, Elizabeth Paterson, and Ann Blyth. The town grant of A. F. Kemp was occupied subsequently by lieutenant-colonel O'Connell, and Kemp was compensated for his improvements. The grant to Mrs. Paterson was renewed by a grant, dated 10th April, 1810.

Note 9, pages 16 and 17.

My Letter to your Lordship.

My Despatch of September 19th.

A copy of this letter, written from Port Dalrymple, will be found in volume I, series III.

Note 10, page 17.

My reply to the first communication . . . from Commodore Bligh.

Governor Bligh's letter to lieutenant-governor Paterson was dated 8th August, 1808 (*see* page 601, volume VI), and the reply 29th September, 1808 (*see* page 679, volume VI).

Note 11, pages 20, 21, 22, and 25.

The enclosed letter.—The Message.—The paper No. 6.

Enclosure No. 1.

The enclosures to this despatch, with the exception of the enclosure marked No. 1, are arranged in the order recorded in the copies, preserved in the office of the chief secretary at Sydney as enclosures to the despatch marked B and dated 23rd March, 1809 (*see* page 28 *et seq.*). "The enclosed letter" is that marked 9 on page 36. "The Message" is that marked 31 on page 43. "The paper No. 6" is the agreement marked 36 on page 45.

Note 12, page 23.

John Jamieson, Esq., Principal Civil Surgeon.

This is an error of lieutenant-governor Paterson. John Jamieson was principal superintendent of stock. Thomas Jamison was principal civil surgeon, and the witness required by lieutenant-colonel Johnston (*see* page 45).

Note 13, page 24.

His application.

On the 2nd of January, 1809, lieutenant-colonel Foveaux applied to lieutenant-governor Paterson for permission to return to England. His principal object was the consideration of the evacuation of Norfolk Island and the settlement of the claims of the settlers removed from the island to the Derwent.

Note 14, page 33.

Enclosure B.

The papers and letters in this enclosure are arranged in the same order as occurs in contemporary copies, which are preserved in the office of the chief secretary at Sydney. The names of the addressees are as recorded in these copies.

Note 15, pages 33 and 34.

A letter dated the 19th October.

Letter of the 8th August.

These letters will be found on pages 679 and 601 respectively in volume VI.

Note 16, page 44.

An Open Letter (No. 1) with Three enclosures (Nos. 2, 3, 4).

The open letter was addressed to Governor Bligh and dated 30th January, 1809 (*see* enclosure No. 6 on page 95). The three enclosures were lieutenant-governor Paterson's letter to captain Porteous, dated 30th January, 1809 (*see* page 95), Governor Bligh's orders to captain Porteous, dated 2nd January, 1809 (*see* page 37), and Governor Bligh's letter to captain Porteous, dated 25th January, 1809 (*see* page 41).

Note 17, page 47.

That Officer's Letter.

This was lieutenant-colonel Johnston's letter, dated 3rd February, 1809 (*see* page 45).

Note 18, page 56.

Your letter of the 7th Instant.

Lieutenant-governor Paterson's letter will be found on page 48.

Note 19, page 58.

My Letter of the 15th February.

My Letter of the 1st Instant.

The letter of the 15th February, relating to the passages of lieutenant-colonel Johnston and John Macarthur, will be found on page 54. The letter of the 1st March (*see* page 57) does not refer to the papers of Governor Bligh, which are mentioned in the letter dated 23rd January (*see* page 35).

Note 20, page 62.

List of Papers.

Of these papers, the agreement for renting the salt-pans will be found on page 669, volume V; the agreement with George Mealmaker, on page 396, volume IV; papers on the brewery, on page 668, volume V. The registers of grants are probably the first three volumes in order of date now preserved in the office of the registrar-general at Sydney. The original chart of the colony is probably identical with that now on exhibition in the Mitchell library at Sydney. The remaining documents will be found in the series to which they belong respectively.

Note 21, pages 63 and 163.

Sydney Gaol.

Mr. Commissary Palmer and others were liberated.

John Palmer and Charles Hook were brought before a full bench of magistrates on the 18th of March, 1809, and were charged with distributing copies of a proclamation by Governor Bligh, in which the New South Wales Corps was declared to be in a state of rebellion (*see* page 73). These copies were directed "on His Majesty's Service" to the masters of the ship *Admiral Gambier*, of the brig *Favourite*, and of the schooner *Unity*. After evidence was heard, they were committed to take their trial before the criminal court on a charge of false and seditious libel.

The trial took place on the 21st of March, 1809. Palmer and Hook denied the competency of the court and refused to plead. They were found guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of £50 each, Palmer to imprisonment for three calendar months, and Hook to imprisonment for one.

Note 22, page 64.

Commodore Bligh having sailed.

Commodore Bligh, in command of H.M.S. *Porpoise*, sailed from Port Jackson on the 13th of March, 1809.

Note 23, page 72.

That solemn engagement.

This was the agreement between Governor Bligh and lieutenant-governor Paterson, dated 4th February, 1809 (*see* page 45).

Note 24, page 74.

Certain wicked and evil-disposed Persons.

The reference was to John Palmer and Charles Hook (*see* note 21).

Note 25, page 75.

Mr. Charles Bishop.

On the 28th of August, 1801, Charles Bishop had arrived in the command of the brig *Venus*, on which George Bass was supercargo (*see* note 131, volume III). He sailed on a voyage to Otaheite to procure pork, but after his return in November, 1802, he became mentally afflicted. When the *Venus* sailed on her last recorded voyage in February, 1803, Bishop was left at Port Jackson, and Bass sailed in command.

Note 26, page 76.

Also page 584.

Mr. Bate.

Samuel Bate had been appointed deputy judge-advocate on the establishment for the settlement at Port Phillip by warrant, dated 15th January, 1804, *vice* Benjamin Barbauld, who, after his appointment, had refused to sail for the settlement. When Bate arrived, lieutenant-governor Collins had removed the settlement from Port Phillip to the Derwent river, and Bate took up the duties of his office at Hobart.

Note 27, page 77.

Also pages 79, 80, 84, and 85.

Under Secretary Cooke to Governor Macquarie.

This despatch and the despatches numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 from Viscount Castlereagh to Governor Macquarie were written prior to the date of Macquarie's departure from England, and were carried to the colony by him personally. They form part of the consecutive series of official despatches to Macquarie, but are more in the nature of instructions, and are subsequently referred to as such.

Note 28, page 80.

Major Johnston retained the government . . . for a considerable period without acquainting His Majesty's Ministers.

This statement by Viscount Castlereagh is misleading, and implies that major Johnston intentionally delayed a report. Johnston usurped the administration of the colony on the 26th of January, 1808, and on the 2nd of February following wrote to lieutenant-governor Paterson and informed him of the steps he had taken. Johnston's first despatch to Viscount Castlereagh was dated 11th April, 1808, and it contained a full report of his proceedings; this despatch was transmitted by the whaler *Dart*, which sailed on the 20th of April. Prior to the departure of the *Dart*, Johnston had no opportunity of forwarding a despatch to England, either direct, or by way of India, China, or the Cape of Good Hope.

Note 29, page 82.

Also page 227.

The Grants of Land and Leases and Stock made by Major Johnston or Lt.-Col. Foveaux are not to be considered as valid.

Governor Macquarie did not conform literally to these instructions. In his proclamation (*see* page 227), dated 4th January, 1810, he declared invalid all grants, etc., made "*subsequent to the Time*" of the arrest of Governor Bligh. In this way, he included the grants, etc., made by lieutenant-governor Paterson. In taking this action, Macquarie acted probably on the intent, and not the wording, of his instructions. At the date (14th May, 1809) of writing this despatch, Viscount Castlereagh was not aware that Paterson had superseded Foveaux, and the omission of Paterson's name from the instructions for the revocation of grants is probably due to this cause.

Note 30, page 87.

His letters.

Major Johnston's letters, justifying his usurpation of the government, were dated 11th April, 12th April, 30th April, 1808 (*see* page 208 *et seq.*, page 407 *et seq.*, and page 442 *et seq.*, volume VI).

Note 31, page 87.

In your letter of ———.

Governor Bligh's letter relating to the conduct of D'Arcy Wentworth was dated 31st October, 1807 (*see* page 188, volume VI).

Note 32, pages 91 and 92.

A Letter from Colonel Paterson.

A Letter from Colonel Paterson.

A written Message from Colonel Paterson.

The letters were dated 27th and 28th January, and the message was dated 30th January (*see* pages 37, 38, and 43).

Note 33, page 92.

The Paper.

This was the agreement dated 4th February, 1809 (*see* page 45).

Note 34, page 93.

Proclamation.

This proclamation will be found on page 73.

Note 35, page 95.

Your Order, dated 2nd January, and your Letter of the 25th January.

The order will be found on page 37, and the letter on page 41.

Note 36, page 107.

The letters of the 30th of August and 4th of November last.

The first letter was dated 31st August in the copy transmitted (*see* page 603 *et seq.*, volume VI) by Governor Bligh. The second letter will be found on page 686 *et seq.*, volume VI.

Note 37, page 116.

The Statement in the Gazette of the 18th of December is tolerably correct.

The trial of George Suttor was reported in the *Sydney Gazette* as follows:—

“Mr. George Suttor, of Baulkham Hills, Settler, was placed at the bar, and indicted for having directed unto His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor a Letter, containing contumelious expressions, with intent to bring into contempt His Majesty’s Authority in this Territory, &c.

“The indictment being gone through, and Mr. Suttor called upon to plead, he replied:—

“Gentlemen,—I deny the legality of this Court. You may do with myself as you please; my unfortunate wife and family I leave to the mercy of God, until peace shall be restored in the Colony. I have nothing more to say.

“The *Judge-Advocate* then addressed the prisoner as follows:—Mr. Suttor, you are called upon to plead to your indictment; and whatever you may have to offer in your defence will be attentively considered of. I again ask you, are you guilty or not guilty?

“*Prisoner*: Sir, all I have to say I have already said. I deny the legality of this Court. My allegiance is due to Governor Bligh, and Governor Bligh alone; and every drop of blood within my veins prevents me from ever acknowledging the legality of this Court. You may do with me as you think proper.

“The *Judge-Advocate*: Mr. Suttor, it is my duty to acquaint you that it is provided by Act of Parliament that in case a prisoner shall refuse to plead to his indictment, the effect shall be the same as if he pleaded guilty. Once more I call upon you—Are you guilty or not guilty?

"*Prisoner*: I stand as before; I have said all I have to say. You are to do with me as you think proper.

"The Court ordered to be cleared, and in about twenty minutes reopened, when

"The *Judge-Advocate* addressed the prisoner as follows:—Prisoner at the bar, in consequence of your refusal to plead to your indictment, the Court, in conformity to Act of Parliament, have found you guilty, and sentenced you to be imprisoned six kalendar months, and to pay a fine of one shilling."

Note 38, page 116.

Also page 233.

A large Barrack.

These barracks were erected on the western side of the site now occupied by Wynyard-square (*see* note 192, volume VI).

Note 39, page 117.

Mr. Kent.

Thomas Kent was a friend of Mr. Enderby, a merchant who was deeply interested in the whaling industry. In a despatch, dated 4th March, 1808 (*see* page 206, volume VI), Viscount Castlereagh instructed Governor Bligh to give him a grant of six hundred acres.

Note 40, page 117.

The Gazette paragraph.

The paragraph referred to by Governor Bligh was as follows:—

"*Public Notice.*

"The Duty imposed on him, consequent on the Suspension of the Government of William Bligh, Esq., requires Lieutenant-Governor Paterson to take the Command of these Territories until His Majesty's gracious Instructions shall be obtained, Successive causes having until this Period protracted his receiving the Trust that has become devolved to him for the Time being."

Note 41, pages 118 and 121.

A letter from Captain Porteous.

Captain Porteous sent me one open.

The first letter was dated 25th January, 1808 (*see* page 94), and the second, 30th January, 1808 (*see* enclosure No. 5 on page 95).

Note 42, page 123.

One letter of mine in March, 1808.

This letter was dated 25th March, 1808 (*see* page 259, volume VI).

Note 43, page 123.

Grants of One Thousand Acres of Land each.

The grants to John Porteous, William Kent, and John Oxley were dated the 21st of February, 1809, and were situated in the parish of Narellan. They were the first three grants made by lieutenant-governor Paterson. The grant to John Oxley (*see* note 59, volume VI), after being cancelled in 1810, was confirmed by Governor Macquarie by a grant, dated 10th June,

1815. A grant of six hundred acres had been ordered for Oxley by Viscount Castlereagh in a despatch, dated 30th March, 1808 (*see* page 207, volume VI).

Note 44, page 126.

Also pages 157 and 169.

The Contract.

A copy of the first contract will be found in volume I, series III, and of the second contract on pages 645 and 646, volume VI.

Note 45, pages 126 and 155.

A Proclamation.

This proclamation will be found on page 73.

Note 46, page 127.

Letter No. 2.

These numbered letters form the enclosure marked M (*see* page 153 *et seq.*).

Note 47, page 130.

Mr. Hook.

Charles Hook was a partner of Robert Campbell in several speculations. The outrage referred to was the trial of Hook and John Palmer for circulating a proclamation by Governor Bligh (*see* note 21).

Note 48, page 142.

Also page 145.

A Mercantile House.

The mercantile house was Messrs. Campbell and Co., of Calcutta, which was represented by Robert Campbell in Sydney. The spirits, which were referred to, were a part of 23,000 gallons imported by this firm in the *Eagle* from Colombo. Permission for the landing of these spirits was refused by Governor King, and by his orders they were sent out of the colony in 1805. The particulars of this transaction were detailed in a despatch with its enclosures to Earl Camden, dated 20th July, 1805 (*see* page 531 *et seq.*, volume V).

Note 49, page 145.

A small Number of their Creatures (generally believed to be six).

At the trial of lieutenant-colonel Johnston, the witnesses were cross-examined frequently with the object of ascertaining the names of the individuals, exclusive of the military officers, who were present at the barracks when the arrest of Governor Bligh was determined. The cross-examination was in vain. In the original letter to Johnston, which requested him to place Bligh under an arrest, the first signatories in order were John Macarthur, John Blaxland, James Mileham, Simeon Lord, Gregory Blaxland, James Badgery, Nicholas Bayly, Garnham Blaxcell, Thomas Jamison (*see* note 69, volume VI). The position of the signature of James Mileham in the original suggests the probability that, although it occupies the third place, Mileham was not actually the third person to sign the letter. As this fact casts a doubt on the order of signing, it is impossible to say who were the six persons supposed to have signed the letter *prior* to Bligh's arrest.

Note 50, page 146.

A Voluntary address.

This was probably the address, dated the 1st of January, 1808 (*see* page 373, volume VI), which was prepared at the suggestion of Andrew Thompson, the manager of Governor Bligh's farm at the Hawkesbury.

Note 51, page 148.

An Address to Colonel Paterson.

This address was dated 18th April, 1808 (*see* page 573, volume VI).

Note 52, page 149.

That there is six pounds per gallon.

The sentences printed in italics are in a different handwriting in the original to that which occurs in the rest of the memorial.

Note 53, page 153.

A Proclamation.

This proclamation was dated 29th April, 1809 (*see* page 96 *et seq.*).

Note 54, page 156.

Ordering the boats of this Colony.

Governor Bligh's orders to captain Porteous, *re* boat traffic in the Derwent river, were dated the 19th of May, 1809 (*see* page 158).

Note 55, page 160.

Thos. Restell Crowder Michl. Lee.

A number of these signatories were settlers who had retired from the detachment of marines at Hobart. This is of interest as it shows the lack of support accorded to the insurrectionaries by classes whose interests were not immediately connected with those of the New South Wales Corps.

Note 56, pages 162 and 163.

Mr. Campbell before a Criminal Court.

On Wednesday, 7th June, 1809, Robert Campbell was brought before the court charged with a misdemeanour in refusing to obey lieutenant-governor Paterson's order to act as coroner, to which office he had been appointed by Paterson's precept. Campbell refused to plead after being thrice challenged. The court thereupon retired to consider the verdict, and found him guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £50 to the King.

Note 57, page 163.

Gifts and indulgences to the Irish Rebels.

During the administration of major Johnston, several of the Irish rebels, who had been banished to the out-settlements (*see* note 203, volume V), were permitted to return to Sydney. In May, 1809, lieutenant-governor Paterson issued grants of one hundred acres each in the district of Cabramatta to Michael Dwyer, Arthur Devlin, Hugh Byrne, John Mernagh, and Martin Burke, and on the 9th of June one hundred and ten acres in the same district to Joseph Holt. The first five of these grants were confirmed by Governor Macquarie by grants, dated 1st January, 1810 (*see* note 66).

Note 58, page 173.

Also pages 179, 341, 349, 352, 353, 354, 455, 464, and 518.

An extraordinary Gazette.

These were copies of the *London Gazette*, and the more important announcements were reprinted, as received, in the *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*.

Note 59, pages 177 and 179.

Despatch per H.M.S. Hindostan.

The originals of these despatches were transmitted by the ship *Boyd*. After the capture of that ship and the massacre of her crew at Whangaroa, New Zealand, by Maoris under Te-pahi (see page 291), the box containing the despatches was recovered by Alexander Berry and returned to Sydney (see page 294).

Note 60, page 179.

Under Secretary Jenkinson.

Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson (born 1784, died 1851), afterwards 3rd Earl of Liverpool, had been appointed under secretary for the home department on the 10th of October, 1807. In 1809, he became an under secretary for the department of war and the colonies.

Note 61, pages 183 and 190.

Governor Macquarie's Commission.

Governor Macquarie's Instructions.

A comparison of this commission and these instructions with the corresponding documents which were issued to Governor Bligh (see page 1 *et seq.*, and page 8 *et seq.*, volume VI) will show that they are practically *verbatim* repetitions of one another, subject to the necessary alteration of the names, King, Bligh, and Macquarie. This is a remarkable fact when it is remembered that the colony had been convulsed by a revolution, and that a military officer instead of a naval officer was appointed, for the first time, to take charge of the administration. The similarity of the commissions and instructions, given to Governors Phillip, Hunter, King, Bligh, and Macquarie, indicate the fact that the English government considered that the satisfactory administration of the colony depended on the individual capability of the governor, assisted by occasional directions from the secretary of state, and was not likely to be improved by alterations in the terms of the commission and instructions.

Note 62, page 196.

Townships.

The word "township" had a special meaning as used in these instructions (see note 2, volume VI). At a later date, Governor Macquarie used the same word with its modern meaning (see note 127).

Note 63, page 197.

T. W. Plummer to Colonel Macquarie.

This letter is preserved amongst the official records in London, and, although semi-private in character, it thus acquired a semi-official status, and the suggestions which it contained may be regarded as semi-official.

These proposals for reforms in the legal machinery of the colony are important, as they probably influenced Governor Macquarie in his own proposals.

Note 64, page 209.

A power to grant freehold tenures . . . within the town of Sydney.

The commissions and instructions issued to the governors contained no restrictions on the power to grant lands in perpetuity, subject to quit rents, within the limits of a town, except that certain areas within each town were to be reserved for public purposes. The prohibition of land grants in the town of Sydney had been established by Governor Phillip (*see* note 38, volume VI), but at the same time he had forbidden also all leases within the town. He himself and all his successors, with the exception of Governor Bligh, had disregarded the prohibition of leases, and it was optional therefore for the governors to support Phillip's prohibition of grants. It is a remarkable coincidence that at the time (4th May, 1809) this letter was written, lieutenant-colonel Foveaux's despatch of the 20th February, 1809, was in transit to England, and in this despatch he reported (*see* page 4) his issue of land grants within the town of Sydney and his reasons for doing so. Governor Macquarie received official approval (*see* page 366) for the practice of granting lands in perpetuity subject to quit rents within the town of Sydney.

Note 65, page 209.

To commute the present leasehold tenures for freehold on the payment of an adequate fine.

The tenures under which lands were held in the colony were of two kinds, grants and leases. The grants were in perpetuity, but were subject to an annual quit rent; the leases were for a fixed period, usually seven or fourteen years, subject to an annual rental. The quit rents for grants were fixed at an average amount, which was only slightly less than the rentals for leases. The practice of the payment of a lump sum in commutation of all future annual quit rents or rentals was not adopted until more than twenty years later. This proposal is of interest, as it is the first suggestion for the adoption of the modern system of common law titles to land.

Note 66, page 220.

The Grants of Land . . . have been revoked.

By a proclamation, dated 4th January, 1810 (*see* page 227 *et seq.*), Governor Macquarie revoked all grants of land made by major Johnston, lieutenant-colonel Foveaux, and lieutenant-governor Paterson. Governor Macquarie was authorised by Viscount Castlereagh (*see* page 82) to regrant the confiscated lands, provided they had been granted without any partial motive and there was no other objection to such action; but at the same time all grants made to officers of the New South Wales Corps were excepted from this provision. In accordance with the proclamation, all these grants were surrendered. After making full inquiries, Governor Macquarie regranted the larger number by deeds of grant, which in most cases were dated 1st January, 1810. Probably the reason for ante-dating the actual issue of these re-grants was to preserve the continuity of tenure. The land grants made by the insurrectionary administrators were as follows:—Major Johnston, twelve grants, total area 6,814 acres; lieutenant-colonel Foveaux, twenty-one grants, total area 10,257 acres 3 roods 39 perches; lieutenant-governor Paterson, four hundred and three grants, total area 67,475 acres 3 roods 19½ perches.

Note 67, page 220.

All Pardons and Emancipations granted to Convicts.

In the original register of pardons and emancipations, there are recorded one absolute pardon granted by major Johnston, seventeen absolute and fifteen conditional pardons by lieutenant-colonel Foveaux, and one hundred and seventy-three absolute and one hundred and forty-nine conditional pardons by lieutenant-governor Paterson.

Note 68, page 222.

The circumstances which have recently taken place at the Derwent.

Governor Bligh submitted a general report of his intercourse with, and of the conduct of lieutenant-governor Collins in a despatch, dated 10th June, 1809 (*see* page 126 *et seq.*). In this despatch, and also in one dated 31st July (*see* page 169), he severely censured Collins for entering into contracts for the importation of cattle to the Derwent without obtaining the approval of Bligh. This action probably suggested to Governor Macquarie the advisability of the recall of Collins from his lieutenant-government.

Note 69, page 222.

The Officer Commanding at Norfolk Island.

The officer in command was captain John Piper.

Note 70, pages 223 and 254.

A New General Hospital.

At the date of Governor Macquarie's arrival, the general hospital was situated on the west side of the modern George street north near the present offices of the commissioners for taxation. The first part of the building had been erected by Governor Phillip in February, 1788, and another part had been imported in frame on board the store-ship *Justinian* on the 20th of June, 1790, and put together shortly afterwards. When first erected, the hospital stood on wooden blocks, but in October, 1797, Hunter caused it to be pulled down and re-erected on a stone foundation. Under the insurrectionary administrators, most public buildings, including the hospital, fell into disrepair. Macquarie took prompt measures to secure a proper hospital for Sydney, and in the *Gazettes* of the 19th and 26th May, 1810, an advertisement appeared calling for tenders for the erection of a new hospital (*see* note 120).

Note 71, pages 223 and 255.

A Government Architect.

A government architect for the colony was not appointed until the year 1815. Mrs. Macquarie was a student of architecture, and many of the plans for buildings erected by Governor Macquarie were drawn by convicts acting under her suggestions. The architect of the buildings for the general hospital is unknown. The plans were drawn in the colony prior to the 17th of May, 1810, but commissioner Bigge was unable to elicit the architect's name during the holding of his inquiry towards the close of Governor Macquarie's administration.

Note 72, page 232.

My enquiries left no doubt in my mind of the necessity of that measure.

Lieutenant-colonel Foveaux arrived in Port Jackson on the transport *Sinclair* on the 28th of July, 1808, and for the first time received the news

of Governor Bligh's arrest. The first persons to wait on him were John Palmer and the Reverend Henry Fulton, carrying a note from Bligh; but they were refused admission on board ship, although major Johnston and John Macarthur boarded the *Sinclair* shortly afterwards. On the following morning, John Palmer and the Reverend Henry Fulton delivered an order to Foveaux from Bligh demanding his reinstatement. On the same day (29th July) Foveaux waited on Bligh and gave him a written refusal (*see* page 592, volume VI) to restore him to his government. From these facts, it is clear that Foveaux's inquiries were not unprejudiced.

Note 73, page 233.

I disposed of them to considerable disadvantage.

On the 5th of December, 1801, Joseph Foveaux sold his estate of 1,770 acres in the district of Toongabbe, together with 1,350 sheep, to John Macarthur for the sum of £2,000 sterling.

Note 74, page 234.

In the Grants of Land private friendship and personal regard was laid aside.

In his return of land grants (*see* pages 13 and 14) lieutenant-colonel Foveaux gave his reasons for making each grant. These reasons are valid and fair, and his administration does not show the lavishness in making land grants which characterised the administration of lieutenant-governor Paterson.

Note 75, page 234.

The Returns.

The returns of land grants made by lieutenant-colonel Foveaux will be found on pages 13 and 14.

Note 76, page 235.

Any part of that censure.

When the papers in connection with the arrest of Governor Bligh were submitted to counsel, the opinion was given "That Lieut. Col'l Foveaux is also liable to be tried by a Court-Martial on a similar charge of mutiny in continuing the arrest and imprisonment of Governor Bligh on his taking the command in the settlement." When lieutenant-colonel Foveaux made application for the post of lieutenant-governor at Hobart, the secretary of state refused to nominate him, and at the same time indicated that his refusal was due to Foveaux's participation in the insurrectionary administration (*see* page 366). This is evidence that Foveaux did not escape censure as he anticipated.

Note 77, page 240.

A Colonial Ship named the King George.

The ship *King George* was the first vessel of more than one hundred tons burthen built in the colony (*see* note 234, volume V).

Note 78, pages 241 and 263.

A proposal by Mr. Simeon Lord.

The papers in connection with this proposal will be found in enclosure No. 12 (*see* page 294 *et seq.*).

Note 79, page 242.

The same plan of the Cape Colonial Bank.

This plan was fully detailed by Governor Macquarie in paragraph 70 (see page 264) of his despatch dated 30th April, 1810, and marked "No. 3 of 1810."

Note 80, pages 243 and 294.

Also page 291.

Wangarowe—Wangarooa.

The ship *Boyd* was captured and destroyed by the Maoris at Whangaroa harbour, a few miles north-west of the Bay of Islands in the north island of New Zealand.

Note 81, pages 243 and 263.

Except two Women and a Child.

With the Exception of two or three.

The survivors were Mrs. Morley and her child, Betsey Broughton, who was the daughter of deputy-commissary Broughton, and a boy named Thomas Davis. According to the testimony of George Bruce (see page 94, volume VIII), the destruction of the *Boyd* and the massacre of her crew were acts of revenge for the kidnapping of Bruce and his wife, who was a daughter of Te-pahi, by the master of the ship *General Wellesley*. (See also statement by Rev. S. Marsden, pages 577 and 578, volume VIII.)

Note 82, page 246.

That part of my Instructions.

The instructions relating to lieutenant-colonel Johnston and John Macarthur were contained in the sixth paragraph (see page 81) of Viscount Castlereagh's despatch No. 2, dated 14th May, 1809.

Note 83, page 250.

The Practice of imposing a Maximum Price upon All Imported Articles.

During the early years of the colony, the settlers suffered much from the extortions of monopolists. Owing to the infrequency of shipments of imported goods, it was an easy matter for a man with a little money to corner the available supply of many necessary articles. To overcome this evil, the English government decided to make an experimental shipment of stores for retailing direct to the settlers. The first shipment was made in the transport *Earl Cornwallis* in 1800, and at the same time instructions (see page 551, volume II) were sent to Governor King to dispose of the stores "in retail to the inhabitants for money, or barter for grain and animal food supplied to His Majesty's stores, 30 per cent. addition (on the prime cost) to be charged on perishable articles, and 20 per cent. on imperishable articles, to indemnify Government for freight, losses, and issuing the same in small quantities." After the arrival of the *Earl Cornwallis* in the colony, these stores were announced for sale (see pages 164 and 165, volume III), and precautions were taken against any individual buying more than he required. This experiment was successful, and further shipments were made. This fixation of the prices by government had the effect of limiting the maximum prices in the colony. This policy was excellent at the time it was adopted; but when merchants settled in the colony and natural competition developed, the same policy was impolitic and unwise. Maximum prices were fixed also at which all colonial produce should be received into the public stores.

Note 84, page 252.

The additional Instructions.

These additional instructions were contained in despatch No. 3, dated 14th May, 1809 (*see* page 84).

Note 85, page 259.

Colonial Secretary.

The appointment of a secretary to the colony or colonial secretary had been advocated by Governor King (*see* note 180, volume IV). It was a development of the office of secretary to the governor. The office was temporarily established during major Johnston's administration, and the appointment was given to John Macarthur on the 12th of February, 1808. In his despatch of the 11th of April, 1808 (*see* page 219, volume VI), Johnston stated: "As there was no Office vacant to which I could appoint him, and as it was necessary he should have some public character, I created an Office which has never before existed here, and I appointed him Secretary to the Colony."

Note 86, page 262.

Lieutenant Colonel Foveaux should be appointed Lieutenant Governor of Hobart Town.

Lieutenant-colonel Foveaux's application for this appointment was curtly refused by the Earl of Liverpool on the 11th of July, 1811 (*see* page 366).

Note 87, page 264.

The Missionaries from England.

This was the second occasion on which missionaries had arrived at Port Jackson as refugees from Otaheite (*see* note 130, volume III).

Note 88, page 268.

The immense Quantity of Land, as well as . . . Pardons granted.

The total area of land alienated by the insurrectionary administrators was 82,142 acres 3 roods 18½ perches. This is 2,405 acres less than the sum total of the areas granted by each individual administrator (*see* note 66). The explanation is that in two cases land grants were surrendered during the administration of Paterson in exchange for grants in other districts. The pardons granted numbered one hundred and ninety-one absolute and one hundred and sixty-four conditional.

Note 89, page 269.

I have heretofore renewed very few Grants of Land.

As enclosure No. 22 (*see* page 318) Governor Macquarie transmitted a return of land grants renewed prior to the date of this despatch, 30th April, 1810. The dates in this return correspond with the dates on the copies of the re-grants, preserved in the office of the registrar-general at Sydney, with the exception of the grant to Thomas Kent, which is dated 11th April. The renewals of three grants to John Townson were also dated 11th April, but are not included in this return. It is a curious fact that practically all the renewals which Governor Macquarie made subsequent to the 30th of April, 1810, were antedated the 1st of January, 1810.

Note 90, page 269.

Convert their Leases into permanent Grants.

In 1799 and 1800, Robert Campbell, at a cost of £700, purchased two leases on the western side of Sydney Cove, with the object of establishing an agency for the firm of Messrs. Campbell and Co., of Calcutta. The first lease purchased was one to John Baughan and adjoined the land on which the Mariners' church was erected at a later date. The second lease was to captain Waterhouse, and adjoined the first purchase 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 Point. This lease, which was dated 4th June, 1799, was for fourteen years. On the 29th of June, 1814, Governor Macquarie granted Campbell a part of these leases.

Note 91, pages 272 and 366.

The Printer.

The printer was George Howe, *alias* George Happy (*see* note 39, volume IV).

Note 92, page 275.

The present Road.

This road, with some slight deviations, was the same as the road in use in 1796 (*see* notes 31 and 32, volume II). The distance of Windsor from Sydney by road is thirty-four miles according to the measurements made at a later date under Sir Thomas Mitchell. Governor Macquarie's estimate, "upwards of forty miles," was probably correct for the road then in use.

Note 93, page 276.

Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth.

Governor Macquarie was not correct in including D'Arcy Wentworth in the class of emancipists and expirees. D'Arcy Wentworth had been tried four times on charges of highway robbery at the Old Bailey sessions. The first three trials were held at the sessions commencing on the 12th of December, 1787; in the first two of these he was found not guilty, and in the third he was acquitted as there was no evidence. The fourth trial was held on the 9th of December, 1789, and he was again found not guilty. At the conclusion of this trial, the prosecutor addressed the bench in the following words: "My Lord, Mr. Wentworth, the prisoner at the bar, says, he has taken a passage to go in the fleet to Botany Bay, and has obtained an appointment in it as assistant surgeon, and desires to be discharged immediately." Wentworth had arrived in Port Jackson on board the transport *Neptune* on the 28th of June, 1790.

Note 94, pages 276 and 347.

Mr. Andrew Thompson.

The career of Andrew Thompson will be found detailed in note 88, volume VI.

Note 95, page 288.

The Church.

This proposal for the erection of the church at Hobart was not carried out (*see* volume I, series III). The foundation-stone of St. David's church at Hobart was laid on the 19th of February, 1817. On the stone, it was stated that the church was erected to perpetuate the memory of lieutenant-governor Collins.

Note 96, page 291.

That old rascal Tippahee.

Te-pahi was a chief of the Bay of Islands, who had visited Sydney in November, 1805–February, 1806 (*see note 200, volume V*).

Note 97, pages 296 and 297.

A Commission of the Peace.

A Justice of Peace for New Zealand.

This appointment was not made by Governor Macquarie, but on the 16th of November, 1814, Thomas Kendall was appointed a justice of the peace for the Bay of Islands. It is clear that Macquarie interpreted his commission as giving him jurisdiction over New Zealand (*see also note 6*).

Note 98, page 301.

Some of us have been sent there in 1796.

A brief note, numbered 130, on the foundation of the missionary settlement at Otaheite will be found in volume III.

Note 99, page 304.

List of Grants of Land surrendered into the Secretary's Office.

Governor Macquarie's proclamation revoking all land grants was dated the 4th of January, 1810. This list enumerates three hundred and fifty-nine grants. In the registers preserved in the office of the registrar-general, four hundred and thirty-six grants by the insurrectionary administrators are recorded. Of these, two grants were exchanged for two new grants, and in consequence the total number of these grants by the insurrectionary administrators, extant at the time of Macquarie's arrival, was reduced by two. Seventy-five grants, therefore, had not been surrendered before the 30th of April, 1810.

Note 100, page 314.

Leases of Sydney and Parramatta Lots.

Lieutenant-colonel Foveaux made only one lease and this is recorded as surrendered. Major Johnston made six leases of town lots in Sydney. One of these was resumed by Foveaux on the 5th of November, 1808. There were thus five of Johnston's leases current at the time of Governor Macquarie's arrival, and none are recorded in this list as surrendered.

Note 101, page 317.

Pardons.

The numbers of absolute and conditional pardons granted by the insurrectionary administrators and recorded in the original registers were one hundred and ninety-one and one hundred and sixty-four. There were thus nineteen absolute and nine conditional pardons not surrendered.

Note 102, pages 331 and 610.

A young Artist.

J. W. Lewin.

J. W. Lewin arrived in Port Jackson on board H.M.S. *Buffalo* on the 3rd of May, 1799. He came out with a recommendation from the Duke of Portland to Governor Hunter, that "being desirous of pursuing his studies (as a painter and drawer in natural history) in a country which cannot

fail to improve that branch of knowledge, you will allow him the usual Government rations during his residence in the settlement." He was a most prolific worker, and many of his drawings and paintings are extant.

Note 103, page 332.

Mr. Wm. Evans.

William Evans had been appointed to succeed Charles Throsby as assistant surgeon by lieutenant-governor Paterson in October, 1809.

Note 104, page 336.

Mr. Secretary Ryder.

Richard Ryder (born 1766, died 1832) was the secretary of state for the home department from November, 1809, to June, 1812, in the administration of Spencer Perceval.

Note 105, page 337.

Pardon for his offence by Governor Paterson.

In the original register of pardons, a warrant of absolute remission of sentence to Abraham Dalton is not recorded. It is difficult to explain the reason for this omission.

Note 106, page 337.

No return since the year 1806.

This statement is an error, as the usual return of settlers (*see* page 162 *et seq.*, volume VI) was forwarded by Governor Bligh with his despatch, dated 31st October, 1807, which was acknowledged by Viscount Castlereagh on the 15th of May, 1809.

Note 107, page 348.

Also page 483.

Enclosure No. 4.

In the register of enclosures, a copy of the port regulations was intended to form No. 4. When this despatch was received in England such an enclosure was missing (*see* page 483). A copy of the port regulations will be found on page 656 *et seq.*

Note 108, page 361.

Your despatch, No. 3.

This despatch was dated 30th April, 1810 (*see* page 245 *et seq.*).

Note 109, page 362.

The purposes specified in Your Letter.

The purposes were detailed in paragraph 39 (*see* page 254).

Note 110, page 362.

Also pages 515, 611, and 705.

The name of this person is ——— Hartley.

John Hartley, formerly a master in the navy, came out to Australia in the transport *Ocean*, when this vessel was employed in conveying some of the first settlers to Port Phillip. The *Ocean* anchored in Port Phillip on the

5th of November, 1803, and from that date until the removal of the settlement to the Derwent Hartley remained at Port Phillip. On arrival at the Derwent, Hartley settled at Risdon Cove; but soon after, with the other settlers there, he was ordered to remove to Sullivan Cove by lieutenant-governor Collins. In September, 1804, he petitioned Governor King for redress on account of losses alleged to have been sustained by him in his double removal. At the same time he alleged that he had been promised in England a civil appointment. These claims were repudiated by King and Collins (*see* page 284 *et seq.*, volume V). Hartley sailed for England in 1805, and returned again to Sydney in 1809.

Note 111, page 363.

Your recommendation.

Paragraphs from No. 54 to 58 Inclusive.

The recommendation was contained in paragraph 53. Paragraphs 53 to 58 will be found on pages 258 and 259.

Note 112, page 365.

That part of your dispatch.

The 74th Paragraph of your dispatch.

Governor Macquarie's remarks on specie and currency will be found in paragraph 70 (*see* page 264) and the 74th paragraph on page 267.

Note 113, page 369.

Lieut't Minchin and Servant being sent home in a Ship belonging to him.

Lieutenant Minchin and his servant, lance-corporal Michael Marlborough, were sent home in the ship *Brothers* by major Johnston in charge of despatches. The *Brothers* was owned by Messrs. Hulleys and John Blaxland.

Note 114, page 370.

Grants of Land declared null and void.

These grants were made to officers of the New South Wales Corps, and by his instructions (*see* page 82) Governor Macquarie was instructed not to renew any grants made to such officers.

Note 115, page 373.

500 Acres of Land were ordered.

In a despatch dated 6th December, 1806 (*see* page 39, volume VI), Governor Bligh was ordered to give a grant of five hundred acres to Archibald Bell. In his despatch dated 31st October, 1807 (*see* page 182, volume VI), Governor Bligh stated that Archibald Bell had "received" five hundred acres of land, but he issued no grant for such land. In making a grant for this land, major Johnston completed the instructions which Bligh had neglected to comply with in full.

Note 116, page 373.

The previous proceedings or knowledge of what was intended.

This statement by Archibald Bell implies that there had been some previous discussions as to proposed action against Governor Bligh prior to the 26th of January, 1808 (*see* page xxiii, volume VI).

Note 117, page 375.

Only two Men.

Governor Bligh's two pardons were granted to Daniel Greedy and Dominic McCurry for giving information which led to the detection of a conspiracy amongst the convicts.

Note 118, page 379.

General Orders.

These general orders will be found on page 397 *et seq.*

Note 119, page 382.

Mr. Secretary Windham's Instructions.

These instructions were sent to Governor Bligh, and dated 30th December, 1806 (*see* page 70 *et seq.*, volume VI).

Note 120, pages 384 and 401.

Contract.

Contract for erection of Hospital at Sydney.

The buildings which were included in this contract consisted of three blocks, and were erected on the eastern side of Macquarie-street. The southern block, which was intended as quarters for the assistant surgeons, is still standing, and is occupied by the Sydney branch of the royal mint. The northern block, which was allocated for the use of the principal surgeon, is also standing, and forms the central portion of the present parliament house. The central block or hospital proper was demolished in 1879, and occupied the site of the modern Sydney hospital.

An advertisement calling for tenders for the erection of these buildings appeared in the *Sydney Gazette* on the 19th and 26th of May, 1810. On the 16th of August following Garnham Blaxcell and Alexander Riley submitted a tender.

Prior to lodging this tender, some negotiations had taken place between Governor Macquarie and Blaxcell and Riley. In July, 1810, certain figures had been submitted to the governor by the proposed contractors, which, when associated with prices current at that date, would indicate that the contractors' balance-sheet at the conclusion of the contract would be somewhat as follows:—

<i>Credit.</i>		<i>Debit.</i>
45,000 gallons of rum sold at 20s. per gal.	£45,000 0 0	Estimated minimum cost of building
80 oxen for slaughter—450 lb. each, at 1s. 6d. per lb.....	2,700 0 0	45,000 gals. of rum, at 10s. per gal. prime cost; 3s. per gal. duty; 1s. per gal. sundry expenses, Total 14s. per gal.
20 convicts for three years, worth £20 <i>per annum</i> each	1,200 0 0	31,500 0 0
20 draught oxen on loan, worth £5 <i>per annum</i> each	300 0 0	
Net deficit on contract	512 0 0	
	£49,712 0 0	£49,712 0 0

On the basis of such figures, the contract must have appeared to Governor Macquarie an excellent one for the government; but at the same time he must have foreseen that the contractors intended to forcibly increase the price of rum or to enter into the retail trade, otherwise it was folly for them to conclude the contract.

The conditions proposed by the tender were, with a few slight changes, finally accepted. The date of the conclusion of the contract was changed. The tenderers further claimed and were allowed the absolute right to

purchase certain spirits which were expected to arrive shortly. D'Arcy Wentworth was included as one of the contractors. The contract was signed on the 6th of November, 1810, on the basis of the conditions proposed. Criticism of the subsequent story of the completion of this contract will be found in notes 66 and 151, volume VIII.

Note 121, pages 386 and 413.

The Site of the Market Place.

Market-square.

The site of the old Market Place is situated on the western side of George street north, immediately north of little Essex street. The site selected by Governor Macquarie lay to the north of the burial ground (the site of the Town Hall), and on the western side of George-street. This site is now occupied by the Queen Victoria Markets. A portion of this site had been leased to John Fleming, and was used by John and Gregory Blaxland as a stockyard.

Note 122, page 386.

Also page 417.

Two Toll Bars.

The toll-bar at the Sydney end of this road was erected in George-street adjacent to the site of the premises of Messrs. Marcus Clark. The distance from Macquarie-place was one mile and one-third. The first mile-stone on this road is still standing. It is situated near the south-eastern corner of Liverpool and George streets.

Note 123, page 388.

Mr. Andrew Barclay.

The ship *Indian* cleared from Port Jackson for Calcutta on the 24th of February, 1811. The ship *Providence* arrived in Port Jackson from Ireland in July following. It is therefore probable that there were two masters of the same name.

Note 124, page 393.

Also pages 489 and 672.

A Letter.

This letter was addressed by judge-advocate Bent to the Earl of Liverpool, and was as follows:—

“ My Lord,

Sydney, New South Wales, 19th October, 1811.

“ 1. A few days previous to my departure from England to fill the situation of Judge-Advocate of this territory, I was informed by Mr. Cooke that it was the wish of Viscount Castlereagh (then at the head of the department over which your Lordship now presides), that I should communicate to him, for the information of His Majesty's Ministers, my sentiments upon the means hitherto adopted for the administration of justice in New South Wales; and that I should more particularly enquire whether the trial by jury in criminal cases could be easily and advantageously introduced into this territory.

“ 2. In obedience to that wish, a few months after my arrival here, I availed myself of the return to Europe of the Hindostan, Captain Pasco, to address a letter to Mr. Cooke, under date, I believe, of the 9th May, 1810,

in which I endeavoured to explain my sentiments upon those topics; but the very reduced state of my health at that period prevented me from writing in so satisfactory a manner as the importance of the subject demanded.

"3. Conceiving, however, that your Lordship will be equally anxious to obtain correct information relative to points so essential to the well-being of this part of His Majesty's dominions—urged too by a strong sense of duty, and by the earnest wishes of His Excellency the Governor—I now venture, with much submission, to transmit to your Lordship some more detailed observations upon the constitution of the Courts of Justice in this colony, wherein I shall humbly endeavour to point out to your Lordship their present inaptitude to the purposes of their formation; and, also, with the entire concurrence of His Excellency the Governor, to direct the attention of your Lordship to a plan for the more effectual administration of justice, the adoption of which will be attended with little additional expence, but, I sincerely trust, with much benefit to every individual of this community.

"4. Your Lordship is no doubt aware that His Majesty's patent, by virtue of which the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature are held in this colony, has received no alteration since its first promulgation. A cursory review of the provision of that instrument will satisfy your Lordship that it could be intended only for a very small community, where the mutual dealings between man and man are of the most simple nature, and the disputes which arise may be very easily and satisfactorily decided in a summary manner.

"5. But that state of society is now passed; the free and respectable population is much more numerous; the commercial dealings between this colony and other parts of the world, particularly India, are of very considerable extent; cases of great legal difficulty are daily arising; and complex questions of account, involving large masses of property, form the frequent subjects of deliberation of the Court of Civil Judicature.

"6. In the course in which I now propose to myself to lay before your Lordship the observations I am about to make, I will first beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to the constitution of the Court of Criminal Judicature.

"7. That Court consists of the Judge-Advocate and six officers belonging to His Majesty's Forces by sea or land, appointed by the Governor or other officer in command.

"8. The Judge-Advocate is the President of the Court, and it is his duty to examine the depositions taken (perhaps by himself) upon the committal of offenders, to prepare the information upon which they are to be tried, to cause the necessary witnesses to be summoned, to exhibit those informations to the Court, to conduct and make minutes of the trial, to take down the evidence, to make such observations thereon to the other members of the Court as he may deem expedient, to pronounce the judgment of the Court, to make up the record of the conviction or acquittal of the prisoners, and to take charge of all the records of the Court.

"9. Your Lordship will observe that this duty is both laborious and complicated. The Judge-Advocate is thus at once the committing magistrate, public prosecutor, and judge, and he is called upon to decide upon the legality of the informations drawn up and exhibited by himself.

"10. It may also be observed that, from being so intimately concerned in the preliminary steps of every prosecution, it is hardly possible for the Judge-Advocate to free his mind from some degree of bias against the innocence of the prisoners; and I need hardly add that his opinion must necessarily have great weight with the other members of the Court.

"11. Another observation which I should wish to suggest to your Lordship relative to the Court of Criminal Judicature is that in its constitution it

bears a strong analogy to that of a Court-Martial. The title of Judge-Advocate, with the circumstance of so large a majority of the Court being composed of officers, either military or naval, gives the Court so strong a military cast that, I may say, all the officers and most of the inhabitants of the colony look upon the Court in no other light than as a Court-Martial.

"12. On this account the Court of Criminal Judicature does not command that veneration, awe, or respect which ought ever to attend upon a Court of Justice, and the numerous free, respectable, and affluent inhabitants of the colony are rendered amenable to a jurisdiction originally intended for the summary investigation of the crimes of prisoners, and established too at a time when there were no other but military or naval officers proper to be appointed to act as members of a Court of Justice.

"13. But whatever defects are attached to the constitution and practice of the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, they are much exceeded by the inconveniences which result from the course of civil procedure established in this colony, as the objects of the latter jurisdiction are infinitely more varied, embrace every possible degree of complexity, and are more or less felt by a vast proportion of the individuals composing this community. But this subject is so extensive that I am sure I should weary your Lordship were I to attempt to develop all the inconveniences resulting from the limited means of this Court and the great mass of business which comes before it. I will, therefore, intreat permission to select a very few of the leading defects of this department of our judicial system, and very shortly to submit them to your Lordship's consideration.

"14. By His Majesty's patent, to which I beg leave to refer your Lordship, the Court of Civil Jurisdiction is ordered to consist of His Majesty's Judge-Advocate and any two respectable inhabitants of the colony, to be appointed by virtue of a precept from His Excellency the Governor; and I would particularly call the attention of your Lordship to one circumstance: that this Court is directed by the patent to decide all causes whatsoever which may come before it in a summary manner.

"15. The first inconvenience to which I would wish to direct your Lordship's attention is the total want of a regular judicial body, and of proper officers of the Court. The consequences of this defect are twofold, for it throws an intolerable burthen upon the Judge-Advocate, and causes great delay and grievance to the suitors of the Court.

"16. In consequence of the want of regular counsel and solicitors to afford legal advice to those who have occasion to apply for it, the Judge-Advocate is constantly called upon to give his advice upon all occasions where an action is about to be brought or defended. It is his duty to state in writing the cause of action, to issue all processes, to prepare the evidence in many cases, to preside at the trial, to take down the evidence, and keep correct minutes of the proceedings. It is also his business to make out all orders and decrees of the Court whatsoever. Having so much to do it can be done but imperfectly; for I do assure your Lordship that the labour it imposes, to be executed properly, is beyond the power of one man.

"17. From this motive, and also from a wish to avoid the embarrassment which might perhaps result from it in my decisions, I have lately in most cases declined giving my opinion out of Court; but the consequence of this has been that I am frequently called upon to try actions of great importance without the smallest previous knowledge of the nature of the facts at issue between the parties.

"18. Another unpleasant consequence arising from the want of regular advocates and solicitors is that as, in most cases, the parties themselves appear in person to prosecute or defend the actions in which they are

concerned, they bring into Court with them all the passions and enmities towards each other, by the effect of which justice is much obstructed, order subverted, solemnity and decorum set at defiance, and an inconceivable degree of discredit thrown upon the proceedings and authority of the Court.

"19. The want of proper rules and forms pointing out the due practice of the Court in all cases is another defect which I should wish to mention to your Lordship, and it is one which, on the present system, is almost irremediable; for though it were an easy matter it would be but of little use to establish forms and rules where there are no persons whose immediate duty and interest it is to make themselves acquainted with them; and where the only persons whose business it is to take notice of them are those whose hours are occupied by other avocations, and whose education and pursuits through life never afforded opportunities of attending to or understanding them.

"20. But though these evils, my Lord, may be considered as sufficiently palpable and mischievous, they are not the only ones incidental to our present judicial system; for there is one, and it is the last to which I shall beg your Lordship's attention, the consequences of which are of a most alarming nature to the interests of the colony; I mean the right which is given to all persons who feel themselves aggrieved by the decrees of the Colonial Court, in cases where the debt or demand is of greater value than the sum of £300, to appeal from those decrees to His Majesty-in-Council. The consequences of this right are rapidly undermining, and must soon accomplish the ruin of the credit of this colony. All debts above the sum of £300 are now looked upon as debts of honor, and by the acquisition of this right the fraudulent debtor obtains such a manifest advantage over his creditor that he can force him to the acceptance of any terms, however unjust. I am very sorry to be obliged to add that but too many of the traders of this colony are in general so devoid of principle that they in all cases make use of this advantage. The consequence is that a private bill of exchange drawn here for a larger amount than the sum of £300 is not negotiable upon any terms, and the merchants—more especially the foreign merchants—will not take in payment any other bill than those drawn on the behalf of Government, or by the Paymaster of the regiment stationed in the colony.

"21. Upon the whole view of the judicial system of the colony, I would humbly submit to your Lordship that its general faults are, that it does not now meet the wants of its increased and ameliorated population and commerce; that the officers attached to it are too few either for the convenient or orderly dispatch of business; and that its proceedings are of a nature too summary, not sufficiently final, and too much wanting in solemnity to command the respect and deference which ought ever to be paid to Courts of Justice.

"22. I trust your Lordship will excuse me, in now offering a few observations on the situation which I have the honor to hold. I am inclined to believe, from what I have already stated, that your Lordship will think the duties of the Judge-Advocate are too multifarious, and too heavy to be discharged satisfactorily by one person. Many of those duties appear to be inconsistent with the character of a Judge, and to belong rather to that of an advocate. I will also venture to add that his situation is too dependent, as he is bound by the very tenor of his commission to obey any orders he may receive from His Excellency the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, or other his superior officer. The circumstance must certainly diminish the confidence of the public in his character, and expose him to the suspicion of being liable to undue influence, and, therefore, prevent him from commanding that respect which is the just title of all who fill a judicial situation of importance.

Considering this want of independence, in a personal point of view, I can assure your Lordship that the comfort and happiness of any Judge-Advocate—nay, even the proper discharge of his duty—must depend entirely upon the personal character of the person in whose hands the executive power of the colony happens to be vested. Permit me here to add, my Lord, that this observation is very far from being meant to apply to my situation at present; for the courtesy and conduct of Colonel Macquarie bespeak so strongly his uniform wish to promote the happiness of all, that I cannot but feel it a pleasure to serve under him.

“23. In order to afford your Lordship every means in my power of forming a correct judgment of the weight that may be due to the opinions I have ventured to lay before your Lordship on this important subject, and of the great benefits that would be derived by this colony from the establishment of a new and more enlarged judicial system, I beg to refer your Lordship to the accompanying report of the number of causes which have actually come before me for trial during the eighteen months which have elapsed since my arrival in this colony, in which are stated the amount of the sums sued for, and of the sums recovered, and that of the whole costs incurred in the recovery of the same. This report has been made out under my own immediate inspection, and I can confidently add that your Lordship may depend upon its accuracy. From this your Lordship will be able to obtain a tolerably correct idea of the extent of the legal business, dealings, and commerce of this country. Many of these causes are still undecided, and there are now applications for actions involving a mass of property not less than £60,000 due from different merchants in this settlement to mercantile houses of the first respectability in the city of London.

“24. I have now, my Lord, to request your Lordship's attention to a plan for the remodelling of the judicial system of this colony, which I have very maturely considered, and have now the honor of laying before your Lordship with the entire concurrence and by the immediate desire of His Excellency the Governor; but I have already trespassed so long upon your Lordship's attention, that I will not venture to do more than sketch out the outline of the plan, without entering into any detail upon the minute parts of it.

“25. I should propose to your Lordship that a Supreme Court of Judicature be established at Sydney for the territory of New South Wales, consisting of one Judge (being a barrister of not less than five years standing) and two persons to be chosen by rotation from the magistrates of the territory. That in this Court should be vested full power to exercise all civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction; to form such rules of practice, and rules for the process of the Court, as might be found necessary to the due administration of justice; that this Court should be a Court of Record, and also a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the territory of New South Wales; and that the Judge of this Court should, in the exercise of his functions, be perfectly independant of the executive power of the colony, and removable only at the pleasure of His Majesty, expressed through his Ministers.

“26. I should further propose to your Lordship that this Court should be guided in its decisions by the common and statute law of Great Britain, except in cases where that law is altered by the bye-laws of this territory, or is inapplicable to the local circumstances of the country. I think it would be advisable that all the bye-laws of the territory should be drawn up by one of the officers of the law and registered in the Supreme Court. These bye-laws are at present extremely vague and contradictory, and are only to be found among the General Orders of the different Governors of the territory. If my leisure and my health permit, I propose collecting and

arranging them, and, under the authority of the Governor, from the present undigested mass, to endeavour to select a consistent and judicious body of regulations applicable to the circumstances and wants of the colony. Amongst these alterations of the law of England I should earnestly recommend it to your Lordship as a measure highly calculated to promote the ends of justice that real estates, lands, houses, &c., in this colony, or its dependencies, be rendered liable to all just debts and demands, and to be seized and sold by virtue of the process of the Supreme Court, in the same manner as personal chattels. Such a measure was adopted in regard to the British plantations in America, by virtue of a statute passed in the 5 Geo. 2, chap. 7, sect. 4.

" 27. In considering the extent of jurisdiction to be allowed to this Court, it will be necessary for your Lordship to advert to the situation of His Majesty's settlement in Van Dieman's Land, which your Lordship knows was once thought to be a part of the continent of New South Wales, and is now one of the dependencies of this Government. The distance of either of those settlements from this part of the territory, and their insular situation, would, perhaps, form an objection to the processes of this Court issuing there; and as I am very imperfectly acquainted with their state and condition, I feel at a loss to give an opinion in regard to the mode best adapted for the due administration of justice therein.

" 28. To obviate many of those inconveniences which I have already enumerated, I should earnestly recommend that two barristers and two attornies be induced to come out to practise their profession in this colony. I have no doubt that it might be practised here with much benefit to themselves and the community. Considering the extent of the profession of the law, and the different advantages which might be held out to them by the moderate grants of land and cattle, I entertain a very confident hope that the number of young men I have mentioned could be selected from the profession who would readily embrace any reasonable proposition of this nature which might be made to them.

" 29. Of the barristers, one might come out with a salary, in the situation of King's Advocate; the other might, perhaps, with much advantage, be placed at the head of the police, and have a general cognizance of the crimes committed by convicts. Of the attornies, one might also have a salary, and fill the situation of King's Proctor, and the other could be appointed Coroner of the territory, with a power to take certain fees, or with a moderate salary, both of which might be charged on the Police Fund.

" 30. I should also recommend to your Lordship that a professional person be sent out as clerk of the peace, whose duty it would be to draw up all indictments and informations, to manage the formal parts of all prosecutions, to draw up all the orders of the Court, to make up and have the custody and charge of all its records. The same person might also hold the situation of registrar or prothonotary in the civil department of the Court, and act as a notary public.

" 31. After a very mature consideration of the state and condition of the colony, I feel myself justified in recommending to your Lordship that all offences, crimes, and misdemeanors to be enquired of by the Supreme Court, be tried by a jury of twelve free British subjects, resident in the territory; and that no indictment should be enquired of by such jury until it had previously been laid before a grand jury consisting of twenty-three free British subjects, also resident and having lands or houses in the territory. I have no doubt that grand and petty juries, so constituted, of great respectability may be impannelled in this colony with much facility, and that such an establishment would be considered as a blessing to the country, and received with the most perfect satisfaction.

“ 32. In the consideration of this plan, it will be a question well worthy of your Lordship’s attention whether the benefits of such a trial by jury should be confined to the free residents of this colony, or whether they should be extended to the numerous convicts in the colony in any cases except those which affect the life of the accused. If I might be allowed to offer an opinion to your Lordship upon this point, I should deem it adviseable that, except in cases of a capital nature, or of great enormity, they should remain under the immediate controul of the police, and that the offences committed by them should be entirely under the cognizance of the Superintendent of that department. By this means they might be kept more orderly, and induced by sobriety and regularity of conduct to merit a readmission to those privileges forfeited by their crimes.

“ 33. With regard to the trial of pleas and suits of a personal nature, I beg leave to submit it as my opinion to your Lordship, that in those cases where the points in dispute can be reduced to one or more plain issues of fact, the trial by jury might also be introduced with great benefit to the public; but as many questions may arise of too complicated a nature to be advantageously submitted to the consideration of a jury, it would be also necessary that the Court should be enabled to act as a Court of Equity; so that its whole constitution would be somewhat on the model of the Court of Exchequer in England, which is at once a Court of both law and equity.

“ 34. In the event of your Lordship deeming it adviseable to recommend to His Majesty the adoption of such a judicial system as that which I have had the honour to lay before your Lordship, I conceive that the right of appeal as it now stands might admit of a very considerable and beneficial limitation; for as such a system seems to me to justify a well-grounded confidence that the rights of individuals would be both ably discussed and impartially determined, I think that the right of appeal to His Excellency the Governor might be altogether dispensed with, and that no appeals whatsoever should be allowed to be interposed from the decrees of the Court to His Majesty-in-Council, except in cases where the debt or demand in dispute exceeded the value of £6,000.

“ 35. This is the whole of the plan which I have to lay before your Lordship. I have indulged a strong hope that much benefit might be derived from its establishment, and am happy in being able to assure your Lordship that the whole of it might be carried into effect with the additional expence of £2,000 per annum.

“ 36. I have now only to express my fear that I have trespassed too much upon the attention of your Lordship, and yet failed in the due illustration of the topicks I have ventured to discuss. I will not, therefore, detain your Lordship longer than merely to add that in the observations I have taken the liberty to make upon the judicial system of this colony, and in the plan I have humbly suggested to your Lordship for its improvement, I intreat your Lordship to believe that I have not been actuated by any selfish consideration of future personal advantage, but solely by a regard to the welfare of this remote and little known part of His Majesty’s dominions, and from a conviction that the present charter of the colony does not sufficiently provide for the due administration of justice in such manner as the state and condition of the settlement require.

“ 37. Lieutenant Ovens, of His Majesty’s Seventy-third Regiment, who is proceeding to England, *viâ* China, in the ship Providence, is the bearer of this public letter to your Lordship, and from the situation he has held in the colony will be able to answer such questions relative to the state of this settlement as your Lordship may be pleased to ask.

“ I have, &c.,

“ ELLIS BENT.

“ [Enclosure.]

“ LIST of causes tried, amount of money sued for, and amount of verdicts recovered in the Court of Civil Jurisdiction held at Sydney, in the territory of New South Wales.

Court.	When assembled.	When adjourned.	No. of causes tried.	Amount of money sued for.	Amount of verdicts recovered.	Amount of costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	19 Mar., 1810..	6 April, 1810..	187	64,221 15 3	5,686 10 8	374 0 0
2	13 Aug., 1810..	11 Oct., 1810..	313	37,529 15 8	20,937 8 9	626 0 0
3	7 Jan., 1811..	5 Feb., 1811..	182	12,239 13 8	5,296 1 3	364 0 0
4	1 April, 1811..	30 April, 1811..	181	25,796 12 1	5,634 1 9	362 0 0
5	1 July, 1811..	30 July, 1811..	145	44,783 2 6	12,643 11 5	200 0 0
		Total.....	1,008	184,570 19 2	50,197 13 10	2,016 0 0

“ Judge-Advocate’s Office,
“ Sydney, 19th October, 1811.”

“ ELLIS BENT, J.-A.

Note 125, page 393.

The Sketch.

A comparison of these reforms proposed by Governor Macquarie with those suggested by judge-advocate Bent (*see* note 124), in his letter of the 19th October, 1811, indicates the probability that Macquarie’s proposals originated as the result of many discussions with the judge-advocate, and of the letter from T. W. Plummer, dated 4th May, 1809 (*see* page 197 *et seq.*).

Note 126, page 397.

His late Extensive Tour of Inspection.

The original diary kept by Governor Macquarie during this tour of inspection is preserved in the Mitchell library at Sydney. Governor Macquarie left Sydney on the 6th of November, 1810, and returned on the 12th of December following. Making Parramatta his base, he made numerous excursions of a few days each to all parts of the well-known districts, extending to the Stonequarry creek in the south, to the Nepean river in the west, and to the Kurrajong heights to the north-west. He was accompanied by Mrs. Macquarie, captains Antill and Cleaveland, ensign John Maclaine, surgeon Redfern, acting-surveyor Meehan, and a sergeant and three troopers. During his visit to the Cowpastures, John Warby acted as guide, being conversant with that district owing to his numerous visits in the company of George Caley. On the 29th of November, Macquarie examined the Warragamba river, which had been recently discovered by G. W. Evans. Starting from the farm of Thomas Jamison, situated at the junction of Mulgoa creek with the Nepean river, the governor and Mrs. Macquarie in one boat, and Antill, Cleaveland, Maclaine, Redfern, Meehan, G. W. Evans, and G. Blaxland in another boat, reached the Basin in four hours, and ascended the Warragamba river as far as the first fall. Macquarie ascertained the native name of the river to be Warragombie, and directed that it should be known by that name in future.

Note 127, page 399.

Five Separate Townships.

In using the word township, Governor Macquarie implied the more limited meaning which is now generally accepted, and not the larger meaning with

which the word was used in the governor's commissions (*see* note 2, volume VI). Of these five towns laid out by Governor Macquarie, Windsor and Richmond thrived, whilst Castlereagh, situated between Richmond and Penrith, has almost disappeared. The method adopted in laying out the towns was to erect strong posts, which marked out a "great square," a burial ground, and the principal streets, and in the centre of the square a post was set up with the name of the town on a board nailed to it.

Note 128, page 400.

District to be called Airds.

The boundaries of the district of Airds were defined subsequently as:— On the east side, George's river; on the north-west side, Bunburry Curran creek, Minto and Upper Minto districts; on the west side, Nepean river to a small rocky creek, probably that now known as Woodhouse's creek; on the south side, by that creek to the north-west corner of Woodhouse's farm, and from thence in an east line to George's river. Governor Macquarie named the district after the family estate of Mrs. Macquarie.

Note 129, page 406.

Five Districts.

These districts may be readily identified when the modern names are inserted for those localities whose names have been altered. Cockle bay is now known as Darling Harbour. The military barracks were erected at the site of Wynyard-square. The burying ground occupied the site of the town hall. The southern extremity of the brickfields was a little south of the railway square. The boundary of Surry Hills farm extended from near the corner of Liverpool and Oxford streets to the railway station.

Note 130, page 413.

Proclamation.

The proclamation, dated 27th September, 1812, was as follows:—

"WHEREAS the fair and public Sale of Wheat, Corn, and other necessary Victuals and Provisions in open Market is highly beneficial to the Community at large; and whereas divers improper Practices have obtained in this Colony, manifestly tending to prevent so important an object, which might be considerably restrained, if not altogether suppressed, were the Illegality of such Practices more generally made known and understood: His Excellency the Governor hereby, therefore, Publicly declares that it is a high Offence against the Public to commit any Practices to enhance the price of Merchandize coming to Market, particularly the necessaries of life, for the purpose of enriching an Individual; and it is further declared, by the Authority aforesaid:—

"1st. That the spreading any Rumours whatsoever, with intent to enhance the Price of Victuals or other Necessaries;

"2nd. Or with intent to induce the Dealers in such Victuals not to bring them to Market for Sale;

"3rd. Or the endeavouring to enhance the Price of Victuals by persuading the Dealers therein to abstain from selling the same;

"4th. Or the engrossing or getting into possession large Quantities of Wheat, Corn, or other Victuals, by purchase, with intent to re-sell the same for an unreasonable Profit, and thereby enhance the Price;

"5th. Or the Buying large quantities of Corn and Wheat, or other Victuals, then growing, by fore-hand Bargains, with intent to prevent the same from being brought to Market;

“6th. Or the buying any Corn or other Victuals in any Market, and selling it again in the same Market or within 4 Miles thereof;

“7th. Or the buying or contracting for any Corn, Victuals, or other necessaries coming in the way to Market;

“8th. Or the dissuading any Persons from bringing their Goods or Provisions there, or persuading them to enhance the Price when there;— are Practices highly illegal and detrimental to the Community at large, and amenable to severe Punishment.

“And His Excellency hereby further declares that in order to remove every Obstacle to a Free and Fair Sale of all Merchandize, and particularly of the Necessaries of Life, in open Market, he is determined to prosecute with the utmost severity all Persons whatsoever who shall by the above Practices unlawfully endeavour to enhance the Price of any Victuals or prevent the same from being brought to Market. At the same time His Excellency is inclined to express a hope that this Public Declaration of the Illegality of such Practices will in future prevent the Recurrence of them.”

Note 131, page 436.

List of Grants of Land.

Prior to the 30th of April, 1810, three hundred and fifty-nine grants had been surrendered (*see* page 304 *et seq.*), seven grants had been returned as confirmed (*see* page 318), and three grants, not included in the return, had been renewed (*see* note 89). In this list, Governor Macquarie reported the issue of two hundred and ninety-six grants of lands surrendered. There were also seventy-five grants not surrendered before the 30th of April, 1810. In consequence there were one hundred and twenty-eight grants not renewed prior to October, 1811.

Note 132, page 447.

Your Letters.

Of these letters of recommendation, one alone is available (*see* page 353).

Note 133, page 449.

Mr. George Plunket Kerr.

Governor Macquarie's recommendation will be found on pages 346 and 449.

Note 134, page 457.

Also page 479.

Licences to be granted by the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

The charter of the East India Company granted it the exclusive rights of all trade from and to all lands or seas lying between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan. Within this area Australia lies. In consequence, no cargoes could be shipped from England for sale in the colony of New South Wales and its dependencies without obtaining a license from the court of directors of the company. Cargoes shipped from the colony to England were also subject to the charter, and were liable to seizure by the company's officials if landed without permission.

Note 135, page 457.

Also page 480.

Despatch No. 3.

Governor Macquarie's proposals for the regulation of the spirit trade will be found in paragraph 26 (*see* page 250) of his despatch dated 30th April, 1810.

Note 136, page 461.

Estimate.

The estimates for the establishment at Norfolk Island were not voted on the supposition that the evacuation of the island had been completed.

Note 137, page 476.

Inclosures in your Dispatches.

The enclosures relating to revenue and expenditure have been transferred to a volume in series II.

Note 138, page 480.

The Experiment.

In the year 1800, a shipment of copper coin was received in the colony. On the 19th of November, 1800, acting-governor King issued a proclamation (*see* page 39, volume III), whereby a local value of twopence was given to the English penny piece. Governor Macquarie's report on this "experiment" will be found on page 606.

Note 139, page 482.

Two Brigs.

These brigs were named the *Emu* and the *Kangaroo*. The *Emu* was captured by the enemy on her voyage to the colony (*see* note 188); the *Kangaroo* arrived in Port Jackson on the 10th of January, 1814.

Note 140, page 483.

Mr. Secretary Windham's Dispatch.

This despatch will be found on page 70 *et seq.*, volume VI.

Note 141, page 485.

The proposal.

The papers in connection with this proposal will be found on page 294 *et seq.*

Note 142, page 489.

Your suggestions.

These suggestions will be found on page 393 *et seq.*

Note 143, page 493.

Alleging he had received no instructions.

Governor Bligh did not receive instructions to make a grant to Robert Townson, and he reported this omission to the right honourable William Windham in a despatch dated 31st October, 1807 (*see* page 190, volume VI).

Note 144, page 493.

Such clauses (unknown to all former Governors).

The clauses inserted by Governor Macquarie in his land grants and leases will be found on pages 626 and 627. The practice of including qualifying clauses in land grants was first commenced by lieutenant-governor Paterson in a grant of fifty acres to John Handle dated 1st November, 1809. This grant contained the proviso "on condition of cultivating the same immediately, and not to be disposed of for five years."

Note 145, page 498.

Governor Macquarie states.

Governor Macquarie's report on the issue of these pardons will be found on page 392.

Note 146, page 500.

33rd Article of the Port Regulations.

This article will be found on page 662.

Note 147, page 506.

The General Order.

The general order was dated 25th May, 1807, and was as follows:—

“Government House, 25th May, 1807.

“THE General Order of 1st March last is annulled, and the following to be instead:—

“No Ship or Vessel, Colonial or otherwise, when coming laden to this Country from England or the Fisheries, is to discharge her Cargo in any Harbour but this of Port Jackson, except such Ships or Vessels as may be ordered by Government, or permitted by His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief of this Colony, to discharge at the Derwent, Port Dalrymple, or Norfolk Island, unless the wants of the Out-Settlements require the Gov'r, Lieut.-Gov'r, or Commandants to act contrary to this Order, of which the Gov'r-in-Chief is to be acquainted, and the same is to be understood with respect to foreign Ships.

“On any Ship making a clear and faithful Entry at this Port of the Goods that are on board, if she is desirous of proceeding to any of the Out-Ports, a regular Clearance will be granted accordingly.

“A Breach of this Order will subject the said Ship or Vessel to Seizure and Condemnation, on such breach being proved before a Bench of Magistrates.”

The order which was cancelled was dated the 28th of February, and issued on the 1st of March. It was as follows:—

“Government House, Sydney, 28th February, 1807.

“No Ship or Vessel, Colonial or otherwise, when coming laden to this Country from England or the Fisheries in these Seas, is to proceed to any other Harbour to discharge but this of Port Jackson, where, making a clear and faithful Entry of the Goods that are on board, if she is desirous of proceeding to any of the Out-Ports, a regular Clearance will be granted accordingly. A Breach of this Order shall subject the said Ship or Vessel to seizure and condemnation, on such a Breach of this Order being proved before a Bench of Magistrates.

“Ships or Vessels coming from England, through necessity touching at the Derwent, Port Dalrymple, or Norfolk Island, are not meant to be subject to this Order.

“Neither are Colonial Vessels, when by Stress of Weather forced into these Out-Ports, being then in their Colonial Pursuits.”

Note 148, page 507.

The excluding Contracts.

The reference was to that part of the contract for the erection of the hospital which gave the contractors a virtual monopoly of the spirit trade in the colony (*see* pages 403 and 404).

Note 149, page 513.

The Property Tax.

By the property tax, a levy to the amount of ten *per cent.* was made on all incomes and wages.

Note 150, page 524.

Also pages 669, 676, and 772.

The Report of the Select Committee on Transportation.

The report of the select committee on transportation was ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on the 10th of July, 1812. The select committee, under the chairmanship of the Hon. George Eden, had examined John Hunter and William Bligh (ex-governors), major Johnston, commissary John Palmer, Robert Campbell (merchant), Reverend Richard Johnson (the first chaplain), Matthew Flinders, lieutenant Edward Lord, Alexander McLeay (secretary of the transport office), J. H. Capper (an official of the home department), Maurice Margat (the Scottish "martyr"), and William Richardson, James Duce Harris, and Thomas Robson, three convicts who had been transported to the colony in 1788, 1802, and 1806 respectively. The report was drawn up on this evidence and certain documents which were tendered. The criticisms of the report by Earl Bathurst and Governor Macquarie will be found on page 669 *et seq.* and 771 *et seq.*

Note 151, page 528.

Lord Castlereagh's Instructions.

These instructions will be found on page 84.

Note 152, page 530.

The present Regimental Hospital.

The military hospital occupied a site near the present corner of Clarence and Erskine streets.

Note 153, page 530.

Commodious dwelling house.

The Barrack houses.

Houses for the use of the commissary, judge-advocate, chaplain, and surveyor were erected on the south side of Bridge-street, commencing from the corner of Young-street, in a westerly direction.

Note 154, page 531.

The comparative Statement.

This statement will be found on page 478.

Note 155, page 551.

A communication from your Lordship.

The despatch from under secretary Peel will be found on page 492 *et seq.*

Note 156, page 552.

The document labelled No. 5.

This document will be found on page 626. It was enclosed with a despatch dated 17th November, 1812. As it is referred to in the despatch dated 14th November, it is clear that one despatch was not dated on the day it was written.

Note 157, page 553.

The paragraph of a Letter.

This paragraph will be found on page 458, volume I.

Note 158, page 557.

My Circular of 12th September.

A copy of this circular letter is not available.

Note 159, pages 560 and 570.

Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.

Enclosures Nos. 4 and 5.

In the originals, the letters from secretary Campbell to John Blaxland and those from John Blaxland to secretary Campbell were grouped into two separate enclosures, numbered 1 and 2. They have been re-grouped into chronological order for convenience of reference. A similar method has been adopted with the enclosures, numbered 4 and 5.

Note 160, page 561.

Mr. Maihan.

The reference is to James Meehan, assistant surveyor.

Note 161, page 562.

Mulgowe and Stony range.

Mulgowe is now known as Mulgoa. Grants in this district were not given until a later date, chiefly to members of the Cox and Norton families. John Blaxland received a grant in the parish of Bringelly, adjoining the parish of Mulgoa.

Note 162, page 574.

26th Inst.

The letter was dated 26th October (*see* page 570).

Note 163, page 580.

A regular Despatch from Me by the New Zealander.

Governor Macquarie transmitted one despatch only by the whaler *New Zealander* (*see* page 357), which was a private one.

Note 164, page 582.

The Town of Launceston.

Launceston was the third settlement formed by lieutenant-governor Paterson on the river Tamar and its estuary Port Dalrymple. It was named after Launceston, county of Cornwall, England, which was the birthplace of Governor King.

Note 165, page 583.

The Chief Settlement of Port Dalrymple—George Town.

Lieutenant-governor Paterson arrived in Port Dalrymple on the 4th of November, 1804, to found the settlement there. He selected a site at Outer Cove for the settlement, and landed the settlers and stores. During the first few weeks after his arrival he examined Port Dalrymple and the river Tamar, and on account of an anticipated failure of the water supply at

Outer Cove, he determined on removing his headquarters to the western side of Port Dalrymple at a site in the Western Arm into which two creeks flowed. This new settlement was called Patersonia by Governor King, and Yorkton by lieutenant-governor Paterson; by the last name the site is now known. The removal of headquarters was accomplished in December, 1804, and January, 1805, but the settlement at Outer Cove was not abandoned. Towards the end of the year 1805, the advantages of the country near the North and South Esk rivers for purposes of agriculture and grazing were recognised; during the first months of 1806, lieutenant-governor Paterson founded a new settlement near the confluence of these rivers, which was named Launceston. Paterson, however, continued to reside at Yorkton. After his arrival, Governor Bligh found that the headquarters at Port Dalrymple had not been finally located. Accordingly he sent the surveyor-general from Sydney to make an examination, and as the result of the reports received, Launceston was chosen as the chief settlement at Port Dalrymple.

Note 166, page 595.

The present Hospital (part of which was brought out from England in Frame, by Governor Phillip).

There is no record of a hospital being brought out in frame in the first fleet. On the store-ship *Justinian*, which arrived in Port Jackson on the 20th of June, 1790, a hospital in frame was imported, and it is to this structure that Governor Macquarie referred.

Note 167, page 597.

The Statement I have transmitted.

This statement was contained in the despatch dated 17th November, 1812 (*see page 557 et seq.*).

Note 168, page 600.

My Despatch, No. 1.

This despatch was dated 9th November, 1812 (*see page 525 et seq.*).

Note 169, page 604.

Quit Rents.

All land grants were made subject to a certain quit rent after the elapse of a fixed number of years from the date of the grant. These quit rents had varied in amount, but Governor Macquarie fixed a regular sum for town grants (*see page 627*). The first quit rents became due in the year 1797, and by general orders, dated 24th September, 1802, Governor King appropriated the rents to the benefit of the orphan fund (*see page 634, volume III*).

Note 170, page 615.

List Marked No. 5.

This list was numbered 5 on page 613, but was forwarded as enclosure No. 18.

Note 171, page 617.

His Majesty's Commission.

The surgeons on the civil establishment of the colony received regular commissions; an example of one will be found on page 427, volume V. A note on William Redfern will be found numbered 185 in volume VI.

Note 172, page 618.

These Observations.

The original journal of Governor Macquarie, on his visit to Tasmania, Newcastle, and Port Stephens, is preserved in the Mitchell library at Sydney. On this journey he was accompanied by Mrs. Macquarie, captain Antill, ensign John Maclaine, and James Meehan.

Note 173, page 618.

Those He made in His Tour through this Country.

These observations will be found on page 397 *et seq.*

Note 175, page 665.

Dispatch to you, No. 25.

This despatch was dated 30th May, 1812 (*see* page 494).

Note 176, page 666.

The Regulations—Market and Turnpike Road Regulations.

These regulations will be found on page 406 *et seq.*, on page 413 *et seq.*, and on page 417 *et seq.*

Note 177, page 667.

That part of your Dispatch No. 1.

The reference was to paragraphs 5 and 6 (*see* pages 379 and 380) of the despatch dated 18th October, 1811.

Note 178, page 667.

The Memorial of the Principal Superintendent of Convicts.

The memorial of Isaac Nichols will be found on page 446.

Note 179, page 668.

The Scale of Fees.

A copy of the scale of fees will be found on page 450 *et seq.*

Note 181, page 673.

Governor's Court.

The governor's court was established practically with the jurisdiction proposed in this paragraph (*see* note 121, volume VIII). The first sittings were held on the 8th of May, 1815, Richard Brooks and Charles Hook being associated with Ellis Bent.

Note 182, page 673.

Supreme Court.

The supreme court was established under the second charter of justice. The patent (*see* volume in series IV) was brought out by Jeffrey Hart Bent, who was appointed the first judge. Bent arrived in the colony in July, 1814, and the first sittings of the supreme court were held in May following (*see* note 34 and page 480 *et seq.*, volume VIII).

Note 183, page 675.

Your recommendation.

Governor Macquarie's recommendation of the Rev. G. P. Ker will be found on pages 346 and 449, and of the Rev. James Campbell on page 449.

Note 184, page 678.

Orders.

These orders were forwarded in the Earl of Liverpool's despatch dated 26th July, 1811 (*see* page 364).

Note 185, page 681.

Such indulgencies as were granted to the Detachment of the same Corps.

The indulgences, allowed to settlers who were retired members of the detachment of marines which accompanied Governor Phillip when the colony was founded, were authorised by the right honorable W. W. Grenville in a despatch and its enclosure dated 22nd August, 1789 (*see* page 124 *et seq.*, volume I).

Note 186, page 682.

Two general Courts Martial.

The proceedings of these courts martial were probably transmitted to the judge-advocate general. Copies of them are not available.

Note 187, page 693.

The Machinery of a Steam Engine.

The invoice of part of the machinery for the saw-mill will be found on page 677.

Note 188, page 700.

The Capture of the Colonial Brig Emu.

The brigs *Emu* and *Kangaroo* had been purchased for the colonial service. The *Emu* sailed from England in company with the brig *James Hay*, from which she parted in the Bay of Biscay. On the 30th of November, 1812, she was captured by the American privateer *Holkar*, which mounted eighteen long nine-pounder guns, and was manned by one hundred and thirty-seven men. The *Emu* mounted ten guns only, and was manned by twenty-two men. Her crew refused to fight, and lieutenant Bissett, her commander, was deserted by all but one gunner and one landsman. In consequence, after sinking his papers and despatches, Bissett struck his flag and surrendered. On the 17th of January, 1813, he, with the female convicts, was landed by the enemy at the island of St. Vincent. In June, 1813, the *Emu's* capture by a French privateer was reported in Sydney.

Note 189, page 704.

The same Conveyance.

Governor Macquarie's private letter, dated 12th June, 1811, was transmitted by the whaler *New Zealander* (*see* page 357).

Note 190, page 715.

Trial before a Criminal Court.

At a meeting of the court of criminal jurisdiction on the 8th of March, 1813, three men were tried for cattle stealing, two for aiding and abetting, and two for receiving stolen cattle. Each was found guilty and sentenced to death.

Note 191, page 722.

Also page 750.

A piece out of the Center of each Dollar.

The piece cut out of the centre of each dollar was known as a dump. The whole surface of this piece was cleaned, and re-stamped, as described on page 751.

The circular piece, which remained after the central piece was cut out, was known as a holey dollar. The general surface of this piece was not cleaned, and the inscriptions, as described on page 751, were confined to a small surface near the inner rim.

Several die varieties of these coins are extant, but it is not known whether these variations were made officially or by persons desirous of appropriating the increased value amounting to 25 per cent.

Note 192, page 726.

Emu Island.

At this period, the name Emu Island was given to the district now known as Emu Plains.

Note 193, page 730.

Instructions to Lieutenant Governor Davey.

Governor Macquarie's instructions to lieutenant-governor Davey were most comprehensive, and at the same time strictly limited the discretionary power of the lieutenant-governor. Macquarie received special private instructions (*see* page 790) to watch Davey's conduct, and these comprehensive directions to Davey were issued probably as a consequence.

Note 194, page 734.

33d and 34th Articles of the Port Regulations.

These articles will be found on page 662.

Note 195, page 740.

General Orders of the 12th of September last.

These orders were as follows:—

“ It appearing that much Confusion frequently arises from the Straying of Cattle belonging to Private Persons to the Government Herds from which it becomes difficult to distinguish them, owing to their not being duly branded by the Persons to whom they belong; Notice is hereby given that all those Persons, who have already drawn Cattle from those Herds, or who are at this Time about to do so, or who shall in future be indulged with Cattle from thence, are required to cause said Cattle to be immediately branded with their particular and distinctive Mark, so that, in case of their returning to the Government Herds, they may be easily and satisfactorily distinguished from them and restored to their proper Owners. And it is further required that all Cattle belonging to Individuals, whether they may have been drawn from the Government Herds or not, shall be henceforth branded in the same Manner as before prescribed, in order to guard against the Mistakes which might arise in reclaiming them from the Herds to which they may have strayed. Persons, neglecting to give the necessary Compliance to this Order, are further to take Notice that all Cattle, which may in future be found to have joined the Government Herds, will be deemed as forming a part of the Government Cattle, and will be forfeited to the Crown, unless they shall be found clearly and distinctly marked or branded as private Property.

“ To guard the more effectually against all Losses which might be sustained by the Government or Individuals, in consequence of the mixing of the Cattle, the Superintendent of the Government Herds is hereby enjoined to continue the Practice of branding the young Cattle with the broad Arrow, as soon after their having ceased sucking as their strength will admit of it; and in no Case to leave any of them unmarked beyond the Age of Six Months.

“The Superintendent is further required to cause the Government Brand to be renewed on all those Cattle, where by Time or other Circumstance it may have become obliterated.

“By Command of His Excellency the Governor,
“J. T. CAMPBELL.”

Note 196, page 757.

The Letter.

This despatch was dated 25th September, 1812 (*see* page 518 *et seq.*).

Note 197, page 773.

The Colonial Commercial Regulation.

This regulation was contained in the 33rd article of the port regulations (*see* page 662).

Note 198, page 789.

Your letter.

A copy of this letter is not available. This reply indicates the substance of it, and it seems most extraordinary that it was necessary to direct Governor Macquarie to take special care that Thomas Davey, after his appointment as lieutenant-governor, did not make improper use of his authority.

Note 199, page 790.

The instructions.

These instructions will be found on page 730 *et seq.*

SYNOPSIS.

SYNOPSIS OF DESPATCHES.

From	To	Dated	Despatch endorsed	Transmitted per—	See page	Acknowledged by—	Date of acknowledgment.
Foreaux, Lieutenant Colonel	Castlereagh, Viscount	1809. 20 Feb. ....	.....	Transport Admiral Gambier	1	.....	.....
Do	do	21 Feb. ....	.....	do	15	.....	.....
Paterson, Lieutenant Governor	Barrack Master General	6 March	.....	do	15	.....	.....
Do	Ordnance Board	10 March	.....	do	16	.....	.....
Do	Castlereagh, Viscount	12 March	A	do	16	.....	.....
Do	do	13 March	.....	H.M.S. Porpoise	25	.....	.....
Do	do	19 March	.....	Transport Admiral Gambier	26	.....	.....
Do	do	19 March	.....	do	27	.....	.....
Do	do	20 March	.....	do	27	.....	.....
Do	do	23 March	B	do	28	.....	.....
Do	do	23 March	C	do	69	.....	.....
Do	do	25 March	.....	do	70	.....	.....
Do	do	25 March	.....	do	70	.....	.....
Do	do	26 March	.....	do	72	.....	.....
Do	do	26 March	.....	do	74	.....	.....
Do	do	26 March	.....	do	75	.....	.....
Do	Commissioners of the Navy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bligh, Governor	Pole, Hon. William	5 April	.....	Ship <i>Eolus</i>	75	.....	.....
Do	Castlereagh, Viscount	15 April	.....	do	76	.....	.....
Paterson, Lieutenant Governor	do	30 April	.....	Ship <i>Pegasus</i>	77	.....	.....
Do	do	30 April	.....	do	77	.....	.....
Cooke, Under Secretary	Macquarie, Governor	12 May	.....	.....	77	.....	.....
Castlereagh, Viscount	do	13 May	No. 1	.....	79	.....	.....
Do	do	14 May	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
Do	do	14 May	No. 2	.....	80	.....	.....
Do	do	14 May	No. 3	.....	84	.....	.....
Do	do	14 May	No. 4	.....	85	.....	.....
Do	Bligh, Governor	15 May	.....	H.M.S. <i>Dromedary</i>	86	.....	.....
Do	do	15 May	.....	do	87	.....	.....
Do	do	15 May	.....	do	88	.....	.....
Cooke, Under Secretary	Pole, Hon. William	1 June	.....	Ship <i>Eolus</i>	89	.....	.....
Bligh, Governor	do	3 June	A	do	90	.....	.....
Do	do	3 June	.....	do	103	.....	.....
Do	do	3 June	B	do	107	.....	.....
Do	Castlereagh, Viscount	8 June	.....	do	107	.....	.....
Do	do	10 June	.....	do	114	.....	.....
Do	do	11 June	.....	do	160	.....	.....
Do	do	8 July	.....	Ship <i>Elizabeth</i>	160	.....	.....
Do	Pole, Hon. William	8 July	.....	do	165	.....	.....
Paterson, Lieutenant Governor	Castlereagh, Viscount	9 July	.....	Brig <i>Experiment</i>	166	.....	.....

From	To	Dated	Despatch endorsed	Transmitted per—	See page	Acknowledged by—	Date of acknowledgment.
Bligh, Governor.....	Castlereagh, Viscount...	1809, 31 July ...	.....	Ship Elizabeth	169	.....	..... 1809.
Do	Pole, Hon. William	31 July ...	.....	do	171	Croker, Secretary.....	19 Dec.
Do	Cooke, Under Secretary	2 Aug. ...	.....	do	172	.....	.....
Castlereagh, Viscount	Macquarie, Governor	21 Aug. ...	Circular	Ship Anne	173	.....	1810.
Cooke, Under Secretary	do	31 Aug. ...	.....	Transport Canada	173	Macquarie, Governor..	27 Oct.
Paterson, Lieutenant Governor	Castlereagh, Viscount	14 Oct. ...	.....	Ship Mary Ann	174	.....	.....
Do	do	14 Oct. ...	.....	do	176	.....	.....
Liverpool, Earl of	Macquarie, Governor	1 Nov. ...	Circular	Transport Canada	176	Macquarie, Governor..	27 Oct.
Paterson, Lieutenant Governor	Castlereagh, Viscount	6 Nov. ...	.....	H.M.S. Hindostan	177	.....	.....
Do	do	6 Nov. ...	.....	do	177	.....	.....
Do	do	7 Nov. ...	.....	do	179	.....	.....
Jenkinson, Under Secretary	Macquarie, Governor	29 Nov. ...	.....	Transport Canada	179	Macquarie, Governor..	27 Oct.
Liverpool, Earl of	do	29 Nov. ...	Circular	do	179	.....	.....
Croker, Secretary	Bligh, Governor	19 Dec. ...	.....	do	180	.....	.....
.....	.....	1810.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palmerston, Lord	Macquarie, Governor	1 March ..	.....	Ship Indian.....	210	.....	.....
Bligh, Commodore	Pole, Hon. William	2 March ..	.....	Brig Experiment	210	.....	.....
Paterson, Lieutenant Governor	Castlereagh, Viscount	7 March ..	.....	do	216	.....	.....
.....	do	8 March ..	No. 1	do	217	Liverpool, Earl of.....	1811.
Macquarie, Governor	Pole, Hon. William	8 March ..	.....	do	235	.....	26 July.
Bligh, Commodore	Macquarie, Governor	10 March ..	No. 1	Ship Indian.....	240	Macquarie, Governor..	18 Oct.
Liverpool, Earl of	do	11 March ..	No. 2	do	240	do	18 Oct.
Do	do	12 March ..	No. 2	Brig Experiment	240	Liverpool, Earl of.....	26 July.
Macquarie, Governor	Castlereagh, Viscount	31 March ..	.....	H.M.S. Hindostan	244	.....	.....
Paterson, Lieutenant Governor	do	30 April ..	No. 3	do	245	Liverpool, Earl of.....	26 July.
Macquarie, Governor	do	2 May .....	.....	do	330	.....	.....
Paterson, Lieutenant Governor	do	7 May .....	.....	do	330	Liverpool, Earl of.....	26 July.
Macquarie, Governor	do	10 May	Private	do	330	.....	.....
Do	Macquarie, Governor	9 June	No. 3	Ship Indian.....	332	Macquarie, Governor..	18 Oct.
Jenkinson, Under Secretary	do	12 June .....	.....	do	332	do	18 Oct.
Liverpool, Earl of	do	12 June	No. 4	do	334	do	18 Oct.
Peel, Under Secretary	do	15 June	No. 4	do	336	do	18 Oct.
Liverpool, Earl of	do	25 June	No. 5	do	337	do	18 Oct.
Do	do	1 July	Circular	do	339	do	18 Oct.
Peel, Under Secretary	do	3 July .....	.....	do	339	do	18 Oct.
Do	do	4 July .....	.....	do	339	do	18 Oct.
Do	do .....	.....	.....	do	339	do	18 Oct.

From	To	Dated	Despatch endorsed	Transmitted per—	See page	Acknowledged by—	Date of acknowledgment.
Peel, Under Secretary	Macquarie, Governor	1810. 10 July	.....	Ship Indian.....	340	Macquarie, Governor	1811. 18 Oct.
Do	do	31 July	Circular	do	340	do	18 Oct.
Liverpool, Earl of	do	16 Oct.	Circular	Ship Providence.....	341	do	18 Oct.
Do	do	27 Oct.	Circular	do	341	do	18 Oct.
Macquarie, Governor	Liverpool, Earl of.....	27 Oct.	No. 4	Brig Atalanta.....	341	Liverpool, Earl of.....	26 July.
Do	do	28 Oct.	.....	do	348	do	26 July.
Liverpool, Earl of	Macquarie, Governor	6 Nov.	Circular	Ship Providence.....	349	Macquarie, Governor..	18 Oct.
Do	do	21 Nov.	Circular	do	349	do	18 Oct.
Do	do	4 Dec.	Circular	do	349	do	18 Oct.
Peel, Under Secretary	do	20 Dec.	.....	do	349	do	18 Oct.
Liverpool, Earl of	do	31 Dec.	No. 6	do	350	do	18 Oct.
Peel, Under Secretary	do	31 Dec.	.....	do	350	do	18 Oct.
Do	do	1811.	.....	do	350	do	1812.
Liverpool, Earl of	do	15 Jan.	.....	Ship Friends	350	do	12 Nov.
Do	do	17 Jan.	Circular	do	352	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	13 Feb.	Circular	do	352	.....	.....
Peel, Under Secretary	do	18 Feb.	Circular	do	352	.....	.....
Do	do	21 Feb.	.....	do	353	Macquarie, Governor	17 Nov.
Do	do	14 March	.....	do	353	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	6 April	Circular	Ship Admiral Gambler.....	353	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	17 April	.....	do	354	do	1811.
Do	do	2 May	.....	do	354	do	18 Oct.
Liverpool, Earl of	do	14 May	Circular	Transport (uildford	354	do	17 Nov.
Peel, Under Secretary	do	20 May	No. 7	do	354	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	20 May	.....	do	355	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	22 May	.....	do	355	do	17 Nov.
Macquarie, Governor	Liverpool, Earl of.....	12 June	.....	Ship New Zealand	357	Liverpool, Earl of.....	19 May.
Liverpool, Earl of	Governor of N.S.W.	22 June	Circular	Transport Guildford	359	Macquarie, Governor..	17 Nov.
Do	do	30 June	No. 8	do	360	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	25 July	.....	do	360	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	26 July	Separate	Ship Mary	361	.....	.....
Do	do	26 July	No. 9	do	361	Macquarie, Governor..	31 July.
Do	do	26 July	No. 10	do	367	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	26 July	No. 11	do	369	do	13 Nov.
Do	do	17 Aug.	No. 12	Ship Clarkson.....	374	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	23 Aug.	No. 13	do	376	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	29 Aug.	.....	do	377	do	17 Nov.
Bunbury, Under Secretary	do	25 Sept.	No. 14	do	377	do	17 Nov.
Liverpool, Earl of	do	.....	.....	do	.....	do	.....

From	To	Dated	Despatch endorsed	Transmitted per—	See page	Acknowledged by—	Date of acknowledgment.
Macquarie, Governor	Liverpool, Earl of.....	1811. 18 Oct.	No. 1	Ship Providence	378	Liverpool, Earl of.....	1812. 19 May.
Do	do	18 Oct.	Private	do	447	do	.....
Do	Peel, Under Secretary ..	18 Oct.	No. 2	Ship Friends	448	Liverpool, Earl of.....	19 May.
Do	Liverpool, Earl of.....	28 Oct.	Circular	Ship Clarkson	455	Macquarie, Governor..	17 Nov.
Peel, Under Secretary	do	5 Dec. ....	.....	do	455	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	17 Dec. ....	.....	do .....	.....	do	1813. 17 Nov.
Macquarie, Governor	Liverpool, Earl of.....	31 Jan.	Private	Ship Ruby	456	Bathurst, Earl.....	20 March. 1812.
Liverpool, Earl of	Macquarie, Governor ..	10 March	No. 15	Ship Minstrel	456	Macquarie, Governor	17 Nov.
Peel, Under Secretary	do	12 March .....	.....	do	458	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	13 March .....	.....	do	459	do	17 Nov.
Liverpool, Earl of	do	13 March	No. 16	do	459	do	17 Nov.
Peel, Under Secretary	do	18 March .....	.....	do	459	do	17 Nov.
Liverpool, Earl of	do	21 March	Circular	do	460	do	17 Nov.
Peel, Under Secretary	do	26 March .....	.....	do	460	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	31 March .....	.....	do	461	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	16 April .....	.....	do	462	do	17 Nov.
Liverpool, Earl of	do	22 April	No. 17	do	463	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	23 April .....	.....	do	463	do	17 Nov.
Do	Officer commanding the Troops. ....	.....	.....	do	464	do	17 Nov.
Peel, Under Secretary	Macquarie, Governor ..	25 April	Circular	do	465	do	17 Nov.
Liverpool, Earl of	do	28 April	Circular	do	465	do	17 Nov.
Peel, Under Secretary	do	28 April .....	.....	do	465	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	28 April .....	.....	do	465	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	28 April .....	.....	do	465	do	17 Nov.
Liverpool, Earl of	do	28 April	No. 18	do	466	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	2 May .....	.....	do	466	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	3 May	No. 19	do	474	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	4 May .....	.....	do	476	do	9 Nov.
Do	do	5 May	No. 20	do	478	do	9 Nov.
Do	do	12 May	No. 21	do	484	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	15 May	No. 22	do	484	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	15 May	No. 23	do	485	do	17 Nov.
Do	do	19 May	No. 24	do	486	do	9 Nov.
Peel, Under Secretary	do	29 May .....	.....	do	492	do	17 Nov.
Liverpool, Earl of	do	30 May	No. 25	Ship Spring Grove	494	do	1813. 28 June.
Do	do	31 May	No. 26	do	495	do	28 June.
Do	do	9 June	Separate	do	496	do	.....
Bathurst, Earl	do	11 June	Circular	do	497	do	28 June.
Peel, Under Secretary	do	22 June .....	.....	do	497	Macquarie, Governor	28 June.
Do	do	.....	.....	do .....	.....	do	28 June.

From	To	Dated	Despatch endorsed	Transmitted per—	See page	Acknowledged by—	Date of acknowledgment.
Bathurst, Earl	Macquarie, Governor	1812. 13 July	No. 1	Ship Spring Grove	499	Macquarie, Governor	1813. 28 June
Do	do	14 July	No. 2	do	500	do	28 June
Do	do	15 July	No. 3	do	511	do	28 June
Do	do	31 July	No. 4	do	513	do	28 June
Macquarie, Governor	Liverpool, Earl of	17 July	Private	Ship Mary	514	Bathurst, Earl	19 May
Peel, Under Secretary	Macquarie, Governor	17 Aug.	Circular	Brig James Hay	518	do	do
Goulburn, Under Secretary	do	25 Sept.	.....	do	518	Macquarie, Governor	28 June
Do	do	26 Sept.	.....	Ship Fortune	520	do	28 June
Bathurst, Earl	do	10 Oct.	No. 5	do	521	do	28 June
Do	do	12 Oct.	No. 6	do	522	do	28 June
Do	do	13 Oct.	Circular	do	523	do	28 June
Goulburn, Under Secretary	do	19 Oct.	.....	do	524	do	28 June
Bathurst, Earl	do	21 Oct.	No. 7	Brig James Hay	525	do	28 June
Goulburn, Under Secretary	do	22 Oct.	.....	Ship Fortune	525	do	28 June
Macquarie, Governor	Liverpool, Earl of	9 Nov.	No. 1	Ship Isabella	525	Bathurst, Earl	1814. 3 Feb.
Bathurst, Earl	Macquarie, Governor	10 Nov.	No. 8	Ship Fortune	539	do	1813. 28 June
Do	do	12 Nov.	No. 9	do	540	do	28 June
Macquarie, Governor	Liverpool, Earl of	12 Nov.	No. 2	Ship Isabella	546	Bathurst, Earl	1814. 3 Feb.
Do	do	13 Nov.	No. 3	do	548	do	3 Feb.
Do	do	14 Nov.	No. 4	do	551	do	3 Feb.
Bathurst, Earl	Macquarie, Governor	15 Nov.	No. 10	Ship Fortune	553	Macquarie, Governor	1813. 28 June
Do	do	16 Nov.	Circular	do	557	do	28 June
Macquarie, Governor	Liverpool, Earl of	17 Nov.	No. 5	Ship Isabella	557	Bathurst, Earl	1814. 3 Feb.
Do	do	17 Nov.	No. 6	do	580	do	3 Feb.
Bathurst, Earl	Macquarie, Governor	22 Nov.	No. 11	Ship Fortune	665	Macquarie, Governor	1813. 28 June
Do	do	23 Nov.	No. 12	do	666	do	28 June
Do	do	23 Nov.	No. 13	do	669	do	28 June
Goulburn, Under Secretary	do	23 Nov.	.....	do	676	do	28 June
Do	do	23 Nov.	.....	do	677	do	28 June
Bathurst, Earl	do	24 Nov.	Circular	do	678	do	28 June
Macquarie, Governor	Croker, Secretary	24 Nov.	Ship Isabella	678	do	28 June
Do	Liverpool, Earl of	24 Nov.	No. 7	do	681	Bathurst, Earl	1814. 3 Feb.

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