

# Sessional Papers



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

*(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)*

FRIDAY, 3 MAY, 1872.

No. 1.

SUPPLY—*(Vote of Credit.)*

## RESOLUTION.

*Resolved*,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £641,500, to defray the Expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony, for the months of "February, March," April, May, and June, 1872, at the rates which have been sanctioned for 1871, subject to the rate of any reduction that may hereafter be made in the expenditure of the year 1872. *(Read.)*

Motion made and Question proposed,—That the Resolution as read be agreed to. *(Mr. Lord.)*

Amendment proposed—That the words "February, March," be omitted from the proposed Resolution. *(Mr. Farnell.)*

Debate ensued.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the proposed Resolution. Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

Sir James Martin,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Thomas Brown,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Single,	Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Jacob,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hill,	
Mr. Booth,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Bawden,	

Noes, 8.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Creed,
Mr. Teece,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Scholey,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Driver.

Original Resolution agreed to.

*Mr. Lackey left Chair to report.*



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 27 JUNE, 1872.

No. 1.

## BORDER DUTIES CONVENTION BILL.

Clause 1. On and after the first **fifteenth day of July** one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two the Acts eight Victoria number sixteen nine Victoria number fifteen thirty-four Victoria number twenty-one and all other laws whatsoever which impose Customs Duties or Wharfage Rates or authorize regulations to be made in respect to the same on the trade and "commerce" across and by way of ~~the River Murray~~ **the Boundary between New South Wales and Victoria or between New South Wales and South Australia** ~~are hereby~~ **may by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council by Proclamation in the Government Gazette be suspended and rendered inoperative in regard to the said trade and commerce for any period from the date of such Proclamation during which any agreement or convention made under the provisions of this Act shall continue in force for a period of twelve calendar months from each date.** (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the Clause as read stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Parkes.*)  
And the blank in line 1 having been filled in, on motion of Mr. Parkes, with the word "fifteenth" as shown above,—

Amendment proposed,—That, after the word "commerce," in line 5, the following words be inserted, viz. :—"so far as relate to Colonial productions and manufactures." (*Mr. Robertson.*)

Debate ensued.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.

Mr. Robertson,  
Mr. Lord,  
Mr. J. S. Smith,  
Mr. West,  
Mr. R. B. Smith,  
Mr. Combes,  
Mr. Hannell.

Tellers.

Mr. Garrett,  
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 32.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Tecce,
Mr. Watson,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Hurley, ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Nowlan,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. M'Laurin,	Tellers.
Mr. T. Brown,	
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Rodd.

No. 2.

*Same Clause.*

The Clause having been amended, on motion of Mr. Forster, by the omission, in line 5, of the words "the River Murray," and the insertion in their stead of the words "the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria or between New South Wales and South Australia"; and, on motion

*motion of Mr. Parkes, by the omission of the words "are hereby," in lines 6 and 7, and the insertion in their stead of the words "may by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council by Proclamation in the Government Gazette be"—as shown above,—*

Further Amendment proposed,—That the words "for a period of twelve calendar months." in the last line of the Clause, be omitted. (*Mr. Macleay.*)

Debate ensued.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Combes,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Webb,  
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 30.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Lec,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. J. S. Smith,	Mr. Watson,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Grahame,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. T. Brown,	Mr. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Bennett,	

No. 3.

(*Same Clause.*)

Further Amendment proposed,—That the last three words of the Clause "from such date" be omitted, with the view of adding the following words: "for any period from the date of such Proclamation during which any Agreement or Convention made under the provisions of this Act shall continue in force." (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Debate ensued.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause.

Division called for—

And there being no Tellers for the Ayes, the Question was resolved in the negative.

*Words omitted.*

Question then put,—That the words proposed to be added, be so added.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Combes,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Watson,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. McLaurin,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Scholey,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. T. Brown,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Forster,	

Noes, 3.

Mr. Macleay,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Hoskins,  
Mr. J. S. Smith.

*Words added.*

No. 4.

(*Same Clause.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 30.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Lec,
Mr. Watson,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. McLaurin,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Single,
Mr. T. Brown,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Nelson.
Mr. Hoskins,	

Noes, 4.

Mr. J. S. Smith,  
Mr. Webb,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Garrett,  
Mr. Combes.

No. 5.

No. 5.

*(Same Bill.)**The Bill having been further amended in Clauses 2 and 4, without Division,—*

Clause 5. It shall be lawful for the "~~Government~~" **Governor with the advice of the Executive Council** under the hands and seals of the Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer for the time being to make any Agreement or Convention with the Governments of Victoria and South Australia **respectively** for maintaining free Commercial intercourse across the boundary ~~line of the River Murray~~ **between New South Wales and Victoria or between New South Wales and South Australia** and for securing in lieu of the amount which would have been obtained by the actual collection of the Customs Duties and Wharfage Rates the quarterly payment of a sum of money to be determined principally by the balance of Revenue shown to be due to New South Wales by the account so far as the same shall have been taken as aforesaid. Provided that every such Agreement or Convention be limited to a period not exceeding *five years*. (*Read.*)

*And the Clause having been amended, on motion of Mr. Forster, by the omission, in line 1, of the word "Government" and the insertion in its stead of the words "Governor with the advice of the Executive Council"; and the insertion of the word "respectively" after the word "Australia" in line 3, on motion of Mr. Forster; also, by the omission of the words "line of the River Murray" in line 4, and the insertion in their stead of the words "between New South Wales and Victoria or between New South Wales and South Australia"—on motion of Mr. Parkes;—*

---

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

FRIDAY, 28 JUNE, 1872, A.M.

Motion made and Question put (after Debate),—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 24.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. T. Brown,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. J. S. Smith,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Scholey,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Webb.
Mr. Jacob,	

Noes, 3.

Mr. Macleay,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Bawden,
Mr. Cunneen.





1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 3 JULY, 1872.

No. 1.

BORDER DUTIES CONVENTION BILL.

Clause 5. It shall be lawful for the "Government" **Governor with the advice of the Executive Council** under the hands and seals of the Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer for the time being to make any Agreement or Convention with the Governments of Victoria and South Australia **respectively** for maintaining free commercial intercourse across the boundary line of the River Murray **between New South Wales and Victoria or between New South Wales and South Australia** and for securing in lieu of the amount which would have been obtained by the actual collection of the Customs Duties and Wharfage Rates the quarterly payment of a sum of money to be determined principally by the "balance" of Revenue shown to be due to New South Wales by the account so far as the same shall have been taken as aforesaid. Provided that every such Agreement or Convention be limited to a period not exceeding *five years*. (*Again read as amended.*)

*And the Clause having been further amended, by the omission of the word "balance" in line 8, and the insertion in its stead of the word "amount,"—*

Motion made and Question put (after Debate),—That the blank at the end of the Clause be filled in with the words "two years." (*Mr. Stewart.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Macintosh,  
Mr. Clarke,  
Mr. Warden,  
Mr. Hannell,  
Mr. Campbell,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Hoskins,  
Mr. Garrett,  
Mr. Grnhame,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Single,  
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 21.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Teeco,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Butler,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Lee.
Mr. T. Brown,	
Mr. McLaurin,	
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Jacob,	
Mr. Scholey,	

No. 2.

(*Same Clause.*)

Further Amendment proposed,—That the following words be added at the end of the Clause, *viz.*:—And shall only have force and effect on receiving the sanction of the Parliament of New South Wales. (*Mr. Robertson.*)

Debate ensued.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be added be so added.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12. Mr. Lord, Mr. Forster, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Bawden, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Macintosh,	Tellers. Mr. Single, Mr. West.
---	--------------------------------------

Noes, 21. Mr. Parkes, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Innes, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Butler, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Burns, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Grahame, Mr. T. Brown, Mr. M'Laurin, Mr. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Driver, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Teece, Mr. W. C. Browne, Mr. Scholey, Tellers. Mr. Lee, Mr. Jacobs.
--	---

No. 3.

(Same Clause.)

Further Amendment proposed,—That the following words be added at the end of the Clause, viz.—And shall only take effect after a copy thereof shall have been laid before Parliament for fourteen days and not disallowed within that time by an express Resolution of both Houses. (Mr. Forster.)

Question put (after Debate),—That the words proposed to be added be so added.  
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 11. Mr. Lord, Mr. Forster, Mr. Single, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Warden, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Macintosh,	Tellers. Mr. Hoskins, Mr. J. S. Smith.
--	--

Noes, 20. Mr. Parkes, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Innes, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Butler, Mr. Burns, Mr. Scholey, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Grahame, Mr. T. Brown,	Mr. M'Laurin, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Driver, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Teece, Mr. Jacob, Tellers. Mr. W. C. Browne, Mr. Lee.
---	---

No. 4.

(Same Clause.)

Question put,—That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.  
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 21. Mr. Parkes, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Butler, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Innes, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Scholey, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Burns, Mr. M'Laurin,	Mr. T. Brown, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Driver, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Teece, Tellers. Mr. Lee, Mr. W. C. Browne.
---	---

Noes, 8. Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Warden, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Single, Mr. Forster, Mr. Stewart, Tellers. Mr. Garrett, Mr. J. S. Smith.
---

No. 5.

(Same Bill.)

Clause 6. It shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council at any time during the existence of such Agreement or Convention to cause a new account to be taken in the manner prescribed in the second and third "preceding sections" the returns so supplied to form the basis of any revised Agreement or Convention to take effect after the expiration of the first Agreement or Convention made under the provisions of this Act. (Read.)

And the Clause having been amended, on motion of Mr. Parkes, by the omission of the word "preceding" in line 4, and the insertion of the words "of this Act" after 'sections,' in same line,—

Further Amendment proposed,—That the following words be added at the end of the Clause, viz.—such Convention or Agreement not to be made for a period beyond three years. (Mr. Garrett.)

Question put,—That the words proposed to be added be so added.  
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 2. Tellers. Mr. Garrett, Mr. Stewart.
--

Noes, 20. Mr. Parkes, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mr. Innes, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Butler, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Grahame, Mr. M'Laurin, Mr. T. Brown, Mr. Driver,	Mr. Macleay, Mr. Scholey, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Teece, Mr. Greville, Mr. W. C. Browne, Mr. Bennett, Tellers. Mr. Jacob, Mr. Burns.
---	--

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight;—

THURSDAY, 4 JULY, 1872, A.M.

Chairman left the Chair to report that there was not a Quorum present in the Committee.

And the Committee having resumed,—

Chairman left Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again this day.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 4 JULY, 1872, P.M.

No. 6.

Proposed new Clause, as amended,—6. It shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council in like manner to make any Agreement or Convention for any term not exceeding two years with the Governments of Victoria and South Australia respectively for the purpose prescribed in the last preceding section without the necessity of taking any such account as is provided for in sections two and three. Provided that the yearly sum to be paid to New South Wales in any such case in lieu of the actual collection of the duties shall be first submitted to Parliament and shall not be disallowed within fourteen days by express resolution of both Houses. (*Read.*)

Motion made and Question proposed,—That the proposed new Clause, as amended, stand Clause 6 of the Bill. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Debate ensued.

Motion made (*Mr. Buchanan*), and Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again this day week.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.

Mr. Raphael,  
Mr. Garrett,  
Mr. Warden,  
Mr. Buchanan,  
Mr. Macintosh,  
Mr. R. B. Smith,  
Mr. J. Stewart,

*Tellers.*

Mr. J. S. Smith,  
Mr. Combes.

Noes, 25.

Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Butler,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,  
Mr. Innes,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Bennett,  
Mr. T. Brown,  
Mr. Jacob,  
Mr. Tunks,  
Mr. Fitzpatrick,  
Mr. M'Laurin,  
Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Baker,

Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Hurley (*Narellan*),  
Mr. Scholey,  
Mr. Hurley, (*Central  
Cumberland*),

Mr. Neale,  
Mr. Oakos,  
Mr. Single,  
Mr. Nelson,  
Mr. De Salis,

*Tellers.*

Mr. W. C. Browne,  
Mr. Burns.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight;—

No. 7.

FRIDAY, 5 JULY, 1872, A.M.

(*Same Clause.*)

Question put,—That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Butler,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Innes,  
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,  
Mr. Grahame,  
Mr. Scholey,  
Mr. Bennett,  
Mr. M'Laurin,  
Mr. T. Brown,  
Mr. Jacob,  
Mr. W. C. Browne,  
Mr. Greville,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Noes, 2.

*Tellers.*

Mr. Stewart,  
Mr. Garrett.

And there being no Quorum present in the Committee, the Chairman left the Chair to report accordingly, and also a point of Order to the House; and the Committee having resumed,—

No. 8.

Mr. Garrett moved,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. J. S. Smith,  
Mr. John Stewart,  
Mr. Macintosh,  
Mr. Garrett,

*Tellers.*

Mr. R. B. Smith,  
Mr. Raphael.

Noes, 24.

Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,  
Mr. Butler,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Innes,  
Mr. Onkes,  
Mr. Hurley (*Central  
Cumberland*),  
Mr. M'Laurin,  
Mr. De Salis,  
Mr. Fitzpatrick,  
Mr. T. Brown,  
Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Tunks,  
Mr. Scholey,  
Mr. Nelson,  
Mr. Hurley (*Narellan*),  
Mr. Baker,  
Mr. W. C. Browne,  
Mr. Bennett,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Jacob,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Neale.

No. 9.

(*Same Clause.*)

Question put,—That the proposed new Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 24.

Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,  
Mr. Butler,  
Mr. Innes,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Hurley (*Narellan*),  
Mr. Hurley (*Central  
Cumberland*),  
Mr. M'Laurin,  
Mr. T. Brown,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Baker,  
Mr. W. Brown,  
Mr. Jacob,  
Mr. Oakes,  
Mr. Bennett,  
Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Nelson,  
Mr. Neale,  
Mr. De Salis,  
Mr. Fitzpatrick,  
Mr. Scholey,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Tunks,  
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 5.

Mr. Garrett,  
Mr. Raphael,  
Mr. Macintosh,

*Tellers.*

Mr. J. Smith,  
Mr. Stewart.

No. 10.

No. 10.

Proposed new Clause brought up,—

7. It shall be lawful for the Government in like manner to make any special or preliminary agreement which may be necessary for taking the account prescribed in sections two and three. (*Read.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the Clause, as read, stand Clause 7 of the Bill. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central</i> <i>Cumberland</i> ),	Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. Jacob,
Mr. M'Laurin,	Mr. W. Brown,
Mr. T. Brown,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Baker,	Mr. De Salis.
Mr. Scholey,	

Noes, 5.

Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Raphael,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. J. S. Smith.

*Chairman left Chair to report Bill with Amendments and amended Title and Preamble.*

No. 11.

FRIDAY, 5 JULY, 1872.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

Clause 16. In every case of a petition for a dissolution of Marriage it shall be lawful for the Court if it shall see fit to direct all necessary papers in the matter to be sent to the Crown Solicitor who shall under the directions of the Attorney General instruct counsel to argue before the Court any question in relation to such matter and which the Court may deem it necessary or expedient to have fully argued and the Crown Solicitor shall be entitled to charge and be reimbursed the costs of such proceeding as part of the expense of his office. (*Read.*)

Motion made and Question proposed,—That the Clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

Debate ensued.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central</i> <i>Cumberland</i> ),
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Oakes,
Mr. West,	Mr. J. Smith,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Hannell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hill,	
Mr. M'Laurin,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Booth,	Mr. S. C. Brown.
Mr. Jacob,	
Mr. Wearne,	

Noes, 6.

Mr. Forster,
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Scholey,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Driver.

No. 12.

(*Same Bill.*)

Clause 21. Any husband may either in a petition for dissolution of Marriage or for judicial separation "or in a petition limited to such object only" claim damages from any person on the ground of his having committed adultery with the wife of such petitioner and such petition shall be served on the alleged adulterer and the wife unless the Court shall dispense with such service or direct some other service to be substituted and the claim made by every such petition shall be heard and tried on the same principles in the same manner and subject to the same or like rules and regulation as actions for criminal conversation are now tried and decided in the Court And all the enactments herein contained with reference to the hearing and decision of petitions presented under this enactment shall so far as may be necessary be deemed applicable to the hearing and decision of petitions presented under this enactment and the damages to be recovered on any such petition shall in all cases be ascertained by the verdict of a Jury although the respondents or either of them may not appear And after the verdict has been given the Court shall have power to direct in what manner such damages shall be paid and applied and to direct that the whole or any part thereof shall be settled for the benefit of the children (if any) of the Marriage or as a provision for the maintenance of the wife. (*Read.*)

Motion made, and Question proposed,—That Clause as read stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Buchanan.*)  
Amendment proposed—That the words "or in a petition limited to such object only," in line 2, be omitted. (*Mr. Innes.*)

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.

Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. S. C. Brown,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. J. S. Smith,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Robertson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Booth,	
Mr. M'Laurin,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. J. Hurley ( <i>Central</i> <i>Cumberland</i> ),	

Noes, 12.

Mr. Combes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Innes,	Mr. West,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. De Salis.
Mr. Hurley,	
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. Jacobs,	
Mr. Scholey,	
Mr. Oakes,	
Mr. Hannell,	

No. 13.

No. 13.

*(Same Bill.)*

Clause 42. Either party dissatisfied with the decision of the Court in any petition for the dissolution or for a sentence of nullity of marriage may within *three months* after the pronouncing thereof appeal therefrom to Her Majesty in Council and Her Majesty in Council may either dismiss the appeal or reverse the decree or remit the case to the Court to be dealt with as Her Majesty in Council shall direct. *(Read.)*

Question put (after Debate),—That the Clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.

*Tellers.*Mr. Robertson,  
Mr. Innes.

Noes, 20.

Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central Cumberland</i> ),
Mr. Smith,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Oakes,
Mr. S. C. Brown,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. West.
Mr. M'Laurin,	
Mr. Booth,	
Mr. Cunneen,	

Clause omitted.

No. 14.

*(Same Bill.)*

Clause 43. When the time hereby limited for appealing against any decree dissolving a Marriage shall have expired and no appeal shall have been presented against such a decree or when any such appeal shall have been dismissed or when in the result of any appeal any Marriage shall be declared to be dissolved but not sooner it shall be lawful for the respective parties thereto to marry again as if the prior Marriage had been dissolved by death Provided always that no officiating minister or Registrar shall be compelled to solemnize the Marriage of any person whose former Marriage may have been dissolved on the ground of his or her adultery or shall be liable to any suit penalty or censure for solemnizing or refusing to solemnize the Marriage of any such person. *(Read.)*

*The Clause having been amended, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, by the omission of " hereby" in line 1, and the insertion of " or Registrar" in line 5,—*

Question put,—That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.

Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central Cumberland</i> ),
Mr. S. C. Brown,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Watson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,	Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. M'Laurin,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Jacob,	
Mr. Booth,	
Mr. Cunneen,	

Noes, 11.

Mr. Parkes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. West,	
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. Wearne,	
Mr. Hannell,	
Mr. Macintosh,	
Mr. Baker,	

*Chairman left Chair to report Bill with Amendments.*



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 8 JULY, 1872.

No. 1.

## BORDER DUTIES CONVENTION BILL.

(Recommittal of Bill.)

Clause 2. Officers of Customs "shall" be appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to take an account during the period of twelve calendar months from the date of the proclamation hereinbefore mentioned of the particulars required by law to be known of all dutiable goods and merchandise which may be imported "into" any part of the territory of New South Wales across or by way of the boundary between the said Colony and Victoria and between the said Colony and "South Australia" And it shall be lawful for the said officers to require all persons concerned to make a full and true declaration of the kind quantity and value of any such goods or merchandise. (*Read as amended.*)

Further Amendment proposed,—That the word "shall," in the first line, be omitted, and the word "may" be inserted in its stead. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Question,—That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause,—put and negated.

Question then put,—That the word "may" be inserted in place of the word omitted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 30.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central</i>
Mr. Farnell,	<i>Cumberland</i> ),
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Hill,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Greville,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. M'Laurin,	Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Booth,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Neale,	Mr. S. Brown,
Mr. Baker,	Mr. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Macleay,	
Mr. Driver,	

Noes, 3.

Mr. Buchanan,  
    *Tellers.*  
Mr. Raphael,  
Mr. J. S. Smith.

No. 2.

(Same Clause.)

Further Amendment proposed,—That after the word "into" in line 4, the words "or exported from" be inserted. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Debate ensued.

Question

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Onkes,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Teccc,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. S. Brown,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. M'Laurin,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Scholey,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Moses,	Mr. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. T. Brown,	
Mr. Bennett,	

Noes, 11.

Mr. Lord,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Combes,
Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Warden,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Buchanan,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Garrett.

No. 3.

(*Same Clause.*)

*The Clause having been further amended by the omission of "or," in line 5, and the insertion of the word "and,"—*

Further Amendment proposed,—That the words "or of either of such boundaries" be inserted after "South Australia" in line 6. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Debate ensued.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. T. Brown,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Onkes,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Nelson,	Mr. Teccc,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. S. Brown,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Stewart,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. M'Laurin,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Moses,	
Mr. Neale,	

Noes, 6.

Mr. Lord,
Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Warden,
Mr. Macintosh,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Clarke,
Mr. J. S. Smith.

*Clause as amended agreed to.*

*Chairman left Chair to report Bill with further Amendments.*

THURSDAY, 11 JULY, 1872, A.M.

No. 4.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The following Resolutions,—(*Supply—and Treasury Bills Bill.*)

(2.) *Resolved*,—That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the Service of the year 1872, there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales the sum of £1,784 6s. 8d., to defray Pensions not provided for by Schedule (B) to Schedule (No. 1) of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54.

(3.) *Resolved*,—That to enable the Government to recoup the several Funds from which advances were obtained to pay off the Treasury Bills issued under the Treasury Bills Act of 1871, it is expedient to authorise any number of Treasury Bills to be made out at the Colonial Treasury, for any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £343,200.

(4.) *Resolved*,—That the Colonial Treasurer may cause such Bills to be made out and issued from time to time by such instalments as he may think fit, provided that the aggregate amount of such instalments shall not exceed the amount of £343,200.

(5.) *Resolved*,—That all principal sums to be contained in any such Treasury Bills shall be chargeable upon and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony; and that such Bills shall be made payable on the expiration of twelve calendar months from the date thereof.

(6.) *Resolved*,—That all such Treasury Bills shall bear interest, payable half-yearly, at a rate not exceeding £5 per centum per annum, in respect of the whole moneys contained therein; and that such interest shall be chargeable upon and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony and the growing produce thereof.

(7.) *Resolved*,—That all sums of money raised by such Treasury Bills shall be carried to, and form part of, the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony.

(*Read and put seriatim.*)

Resolution (No. 2) having been agreed to—

Motion made and Question proposed,—That Resolution No. 3 be agreed to.

Debate ensued.

And



And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight ;—

FRIDAY, 12 JULY, 1872, A.M.

Question put,—That the Resolution as read be agreed to.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. T. Brown,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Grahame,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Scholey,	
Mr. Creed,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Burns.

Noes, 6.

Sir James Martin,
Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. Wearne,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Stewart.

*Resolutions 4, 5, 6, and 7 having been then agreed to,—*

*On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair, to report the Resolutions to the House, and move that they be now received.*



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 15 JULY, 1872.

No. 1.

SUPPLY—SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1871 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £12,000, to defray supplementary charge for the year 1870 and previous years, under the head "Council of Education, 1867"; being balance of amount voted for Public Instruction under 30 Vic., No. 22, for the year 1867, which was returned to the Treasury in March, 1868. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Debate ensued,—

*And the Chairman, on motion of Mr. Parkes, having left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again this day,—*

Committee resumed, and Debate continued.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Piddington.	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Creed,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Watson,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Grabame,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. M'Laurin,	Mr. West,
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Bennett,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dangar,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Baker,	Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central</i>
Mr. Tunks,	<i>Cumberland</i> ).
Mr. Terry,	

Noes, 14.

Sir James Martin,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Clarke,
Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Warden,
Mr. Macintosh,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Hoskins.

No. 2.

(*Services of 1871—Colonial Secretary.*)

Motion made and Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £15, to defray supplementary charge for the year 1871, under the head "Volunteers"—being for Adjutant of Artillery—difference between £285, salary voted, and £300 salary agreed upon. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Amendment

Amendment proposed and Question put,—That the Item (£15) be omitted. (*Mr. Driver.*)  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. M'Laurin,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Scholey,	
Mr. Oakes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Moses,	
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central</i> <i>Cumberland</i> ),	

Noes, 22.

Sir James Martin,	Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Warden,
Mr. J. S. Smith,	Mr. M'Intosh,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Parkes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Butler,	
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. West,
Mr. Hill,	Mr. Combes.
Mr. Creed,	
Mr. Hoskins,	

No. 3.

*(Same Item.)*

Debate on Main Question resumed and continued.

Question put,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £15, to defray supplementary charge for the year 1871, under the head "Volunteers"—being for Adjutant of Artillery—difference between £285, salary voted, and £300 salary agreed upon.

*(Mr. Parkes.)*

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Warden,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Lord,	
Mr. Robertson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Sir James Martin,	Mr. Creed,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. J. S. Smith.
Mr. Clarke,	

Noes, 17.

Mr. Nelson,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central</i> <i>Cumberland</i> ),	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Moses,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Oakes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Burns,
	Mr. Lucas.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Noes,—and so it passed in the negative.

*Item omitted.*

No. 4.

*(Museum.)*

Motion made, and Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £22 18s. 4d., to defray supplementary charge for the year 1871, for salary of Curator, from £475 to £500, from 1st February to 31st December, 1871. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Amendment proposed and Question put,—That the Item proposed be omitted. (*Mr. Driver.*)  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Neale,	
Mr. Moses,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Baker,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Nelson,	Mr. Driver.

Noes, 11.

Sir James Martin,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Raphael,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Robertson,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Creed.

No. 5.

*(Grants in aid of Public Institutions.)*

Motion made, and Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £116 8s., to defray supplementary charge for the year 1871, in aid of the Building Fund of the Newcastle School of Arts, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Debate ensued.

Amendment proposed, and Question put (after Debate),—That the Item proposed be omitted.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 11.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Butler,
Sir James Martin,
Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Neale,
Mr. Moses,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 21.

Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Nelson,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Tunks,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. Creed,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Baker,	Mr. J. S. Smith.
Mr. Scholey,	
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Driver.	

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 17 JULY, 1872.

No. 6.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1871 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

*(Administration of Justice—District Courts.)*

Motion made and Question proposed.—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £917 10s. to defray supplementary charge for the year 1871, under the head District Courts. *(Mr. Butler.)*

Amendment proposed, and Question put (after Debate).—That the Item £210 for Registrar, Goulburn—difference of Salary between £75 voted and £285 per annum, be omitted. *(Mr. S. Brown.)*

Committee divided.

Ayes, 27.

Mr. S. Brown,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central</i>
Mr. Moses,	<i>Cumberland</i> ),
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Booth,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Scholcy,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Teccc,
Mr. Hill,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Forster,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dangar,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Wearne,	

Noes, 15.

Sir James Martin,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. West.
Mr. J. S. Smith,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	
Mr. Innes,	
Mr. Butler,	
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. T. Brown,	
Mr. M'Laurin,	
Mr. Combes,	
Mr. R. B. Smith,	

No. 7.

*(Postmaster General.)*

Motion made and Question proposed.—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £2,307 13s. 10d., to defray supplementary charge for expense of Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, *via* San Francisco, further sum, being instalments due for the months of May and June, 1871. *(Mr. G. A. Lloyd.)*

Debate ensued.

Amendment proposed, and Question put (after Debate).—That the Item proposed be omitted. *(Mr. Stewart.)*

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. J. Smith,
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Driver,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 26.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Teccc,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. West,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Warden,
Mr. Oakes,	Sir James Martin,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. T. Brown,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Dangar,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Single,	Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Nelson.
Mr. Cunneen.	

No. 8.

## ESTIMATES FOR 1872.

*(His Excellency the Governor.)*

Motion made and Question proposed.—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £1,523, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies for the Department of His Excellency the Governor. *(Mr. Parkes.)*

Amendment proposed, and Question put—That the item £173 for the Aide-de-Camp, at 9s. per diem, be omitted. *(Mr. Driver.)*

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.

Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Moses,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Tunks,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 26.

Sir James Martin,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Warden,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Dangar,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Grahame,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Scholcy,	Mr. J. S. Smith.
Mr. S. Brown,	

No. 9.

*(Legislative Council.)*

Motion made and Question proposed.—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £5,748, to defray salaries and contingencies of the Legislative Council Department, for the year 1872. *(Mr. Parkes.)*

Amendment proposed—That the Item £1,200, Salary for President of Legislative Council, be reduced by the sum of £200. *(Mr. Driver.)*

Debate ensued.

Question put.—That the Item proposed to be reduced be so reduced.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 28.

Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. T. Brown,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. West,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Single,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Hill,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Hoskins,	
Mr. Grahame,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Warden,	Mr. Driver,

Noes, 8.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Innes,
Sir James Martin,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. J. S. Smith.

No. 10.

(Legislative Assembly.)

Motion made and Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £8,026, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the Legislative Assembly Department, for the year 1872.

Amendment proposed,—That the Item £1,200, Speaker's Salary, be reduced by £100. (Mr. Stewart.)

Question put (after Debate).—That the item proposed to be reduced, be so reduced. Committee divided.

Ayes, 28.

Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Warden,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. T. Brown,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Single,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Grahame,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dangar,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Hill,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Scholey,	
Mr. Hoskins,	

Noes, 11.

Sir James Martin,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Innes,
Mr. Combes,
Mr. R. B. Smith,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. West,
Mr. J. S. Smith.

FRIDAY, 19 JULY, 1872.

No. 11.

GOLD SMELTING AT THE SYDNEY MINT.

The following Resolutions read:—

- (1) That, in the opinion of this House, the amount of gold remaining behind after the smelting process which takes place at the Mint, should be ascertained for each year since "1851," and the aggregate amount, whatever it may be, expended on the different Gold Fields, for the purpose of establishing commodious Hospitals, or other charitable purposes.
- (2) That as this money belongs to the diggers, the sum allotted to each Gold Field should be looked on, as in fact it is, a subscription of the gold-miners, and that the Government, following the usual custom in this respect, should supply an equivalent sum from the Consolidated Revenue.
- (3) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.

Motion made and Question proposed,—That the Resolutions, as read, be agreed to (*to be put seriatim*). (Mr. Buchanan.)

Debate ensued.

And the Resolutions having been amended, on motion of Mr. Baker, by the omission of the figures 1851, and the insertion in their stead of the words "the establishment of the Royal Mint",—

Question put.—That Resolution No. 1, as amended, be agreed to.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Rodd,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Watson.

Noes, 19.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Steward,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. M'Laurin,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. West,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Webb,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Innes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Booth,	
Mr. Wearne,	

Chairman left Chair—No Report.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

*(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)*

MONDAY, 22 JULY, 1872.

No. 1.

## SUPPLY—ESTIMATES FOR 1872.

Motion,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £20,000, for the establishment and maintenance of a Permanent Military Force, to consist of one Battery of Artillery and two Companies of Infantry, from 1st July, for the year 1872 (*Mr. Parkes*), again read.

Mr. Wearne moved,—That the Item £600, for Commandant (General Staff), be reduced by £200.

Debate ensued,—

Mr. Forster moved,—That the Item £600 be postponed,—and Debate ensuing,—  
Motion for postponement of Item by leave withdrawn.

Question then put,—That the Item £600 be reduced by £200.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Tunks,  
Mr. Taylor,  
Mr. Dangar,  
Mr. Buchanan,  
Mr. Moses,  
Mr. Bennett,  
Mr. Neale,  
Mr. Jacob,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Wearne,  
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 28.

Sir James Martin,	Mr. M'Laurin,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. T. Brown,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Teeco,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. J. S. Smith,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Innes,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Warden,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Watson,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Greville,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Oakes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Comber,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	

No. 2.

*(Same Estimate.)*

Motion made and Question put (*after Debate*),—That the Estimate £20,000 be reduced by £8,334.  
*(Mr. Stewart.)*

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.  
Mr. Wearne,  
Mr. Hurley (*Narellan*),  
Mr. Hannell,  
Mr. Bennett,  
Mr. Buchanan,  
Mr. Rodd,  
Mr. Taylor,  
Tellers.  
Mr. Tunks,  
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 30.  
Sir James Martin,  
Mr. Lord,  
Mr. J. S. Smith,  
Mr. Robertson,  
Mr. Innes,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,  
Mr. Raphael,  
Mr. Butler,  
Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Jacob,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Oakes,  
Mr. Grahame,  
Mr. Dangar,  
Mr. Fitzpatrick,  
Mr. M'Laurin,  
Mr. T. Brown,  
Mr. Scholey,  
Mr. Teece,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Warden,  
Mr. Macintosh,  
Mr. Hill,  
Mr. Clarke,  
Mr. R. B. Smith,  
Mr. De Salis,  
Tellers.  
Mr. Combes,  
Mr. Lucas.

*Estimate agreed to.*

No. 3.

(*Lunatic Asylums.*)

Motion made and Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £39,220, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of Lunatic Asylums, for the year 1872. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Debate ensued.

Amendment proposed,—That the proposed Estimate be reduced by £1,000. (*Mr. Stewart.*)

*And the amendment having been by leave withdrawn,—*

Amendment proposed,—That the Item £285, salary of Assistant Medical Officer in Hospital for Insane, Gladesville, be reduced by £47. (*Mr. Wearne.*)

Question put (after Debate),—That the Item proposed to be reduced be so reduced.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.  
Mr. Hoskins,  
Tellers.  
Mr. Wearne,  
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 21.  
Mr. J. S. Smith,  
Mr. Innes,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. T. Brown,  
Mr. Butler,  
Mr. Jacob,  
Mr. Oakes,  
Mr. Baker,  
Mr. Hannell,  
Mr. Fitzpatrick,  
Mr. Scholey,  
Mr. Tunks,  
Mr. Grahame,  
Mr. Burns,  
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,  
Mr. R. B. Smith,  
Mr. De Salis,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Tellers.  
Mr. Clarke,  
Mr. Hill.

*Estimate agreed to.*

No. 4.

(*Registrar General.*)

Motion made and Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £13,724, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Registrar General's Establishment, for the year 1872. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Amendment proposed (*Mr. Wearne*) and Question put,—That the Item £333, salary of Compiler of General Statistics, be reduced by £58.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.  
Mr. Stewart,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. T. Brown,  
Mr. Oakes,  
Mr. Jacob,  
Mr. Bennett,  
Mr. Scholey,  
Tellers.  
Mr. Wearne,  
Mr. Tunks.

Noes, 16.  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,  
Mr. Butler,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Hannell,  
Mr. Hill,  
Mr. Innes,  
Mr. Grahame,  
Mr. Fitzpatrick,  
Mr. Baker,  
Mr. Macintosh,  
Mr. R. B. Smith,  
Mr. De Salis,  
Tellers.  
Mr. Clarke,  
Mr. Burns.

And the Committee continuing to sit after midnight,—

TUESDAY, 23 JULY, 1872, A.M.

No. 5.

(*Industrial Schools.*)

Motion made and Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £6,342, to defray the charge for Industrial Schools, for the year 1872. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Amendment proposed (*Mr. Stewart*) and Question put,—That the Item £50, salary of the Church of England Chaplain to the "Vernon" and Biloela Schools, be omitted. (*Mr. Stewart.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Oakes,  
Mr. Stewart,  
Mr. T. Brown,  
Mr. Bennett,  
Mr. Grahame,  
Mr. Clarke,  
Mr. Jacob,  
Mr. Scholey,  
Tellers.  
Mr. Wearne,  
Mr. Burns.

Noes, 11.  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,  
Mr. Innes,  
Mr. Butler,  
Mr. Hannell,  
Mr. Hill,  
Mr. Baker,  
Mr. Fitzpatrick,  
Mr. De Salis,  
Tellers.  
Mr. R. B. Smith,  
Mr. Macintosh.

*Item omitted, also, similar Item for Church of Rome Chaplain.*

WEDNESDAY,



WEDNESDAY, 24 JULY, 1872.

No. 6.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

*District Courts.*

Motion made and Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £10,367, to defray the Salaries and Allowances of the District Courts Establishment, for the year 1872. (*Mr. Butler.*)

Amendment proposed (*Mr. S. Brown*),—That the Item £380, Salary of the Registrar, Maitland, be reduced by £127.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

Mr. Wearne,	Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central</i>	Mr. Taylor,
<i>Cumberland</i> ),	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. S. Brown.
Mr. Macintosh,	
Mr. Tunks,	

Noes, 20.

Sir James Martin,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Lord,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Innes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. J. S. Smith,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. T. Brown,	Mr. De Salis.
Mr. Allen,	
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. Grabame,	

The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Noes;—  
And so it passed in the negative.

No. 7.

*(Same Item.)*

Motion made (*Mr. Stewart*) and Question put,—That the Item be reduced by £126.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 28.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Grabame,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central</i>	<i>Tellers.</i>
<i>Cumberland</i> ),	Mr. S. Brown,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Hoskins,	
Mr. Macintosh,	

Noes, 10.

Sir James Martin,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. T. Brown,
Mr. Allen,
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Lord,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. W. Browne,
Mr. J. S. Smith.

No. 8.

*(Registrar, Goulburn.)*

Motion made (*Mr. S. C. Brown*) and Question put,—That the Item £285, salary for the Registrar, Goulburn, be reduced by £210.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 28.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. S. Brown,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Grabame,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Macintosh,	
Mr. Tunks,	
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central</i>	
<i>Cumberland</i> ),	

Noes, 6.

Mr. Robertson,
Mr. T. Brown,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. R. B. Smith,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. J. S. Smith.

And the several Salaries of the Registrars of *Albury, Bathurst, and Armidale*, having been similarly reduced,—Reduced Estimate, £9,401, agreed to.

No. 9.

## TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*(Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department.)*

Motion made and Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £25,300, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department, for the year 1872. (*Mr. Piddington.*)

Amendment proposed (*Mr. Stewart*) and Question put (*after Debate*),—That the Item £555, salary of President of the Marine Board, be reduced by £180.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 11.

Mr. Macintosh,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Jacob,	
Mr. T. Brown,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. W. C. Browne,	
Mr. Moses,	
Mr. Single,	
Mr. De Salis,	

Noes, 22.

Mr. Lord,	Mr. S. Brown,
Sir James Martin,	Mr. Arnold,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Warden,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Parker,
Mr. Allen,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. J. S. Smith.

No. 10.

*(Same Item.)*Motion made and Question put (*after Debate*),—That the Item be reduced by £100. (*Mr. Stewart.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Warden,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Macintosh,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Jacob,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	
Mr. T. Brown,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 9.

Sir James Martin,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Allen,
Mr. S. Brown,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Hill,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Hoskins,

Reduced Estimate, £25,200, agreed to.

No. 11.

*Miscellaneous Services.*

Motion made and Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £31,854, to defray Miscellaneous Services for the year 1872. (*Mr. Piddington.*)  
 Amendment proposed (*Mr. Lee*), and Question put (*after Debate*),—That the item £200, to provide for a Queen's Plate, to be run for annually on Randwick Racecourse, under the auspices of the Australian Jockey Club, be omitted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. Jacob,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. T. Brown,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Burns,	
Mr. Allen,	
Mr. Hannell,	
Mr. Lee,	

Noes, 16.

Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Innes,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Arnold,
Mr. J. S. Smith,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. S. Brown,	
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. De Salis.

And the Committee continuing to sit after midnight,—

THURSDAY, 25 JULY, 1872. A.M.

*Estimate as proposed agreed to.**Chairman left Chair to report progress.*

THURSDAY, 25 JULY, 1872.

No. 12.

SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Miscellaneous.*

Motion made and Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £13,867, to defray Miscellaneous Services for the year 1872. (*Mr. Farnell.*)  
 Amendment proposed (*Mr. Stewart*) and Question put (*after Debate*),—That the Item £556, for Costs incurred by T. H. Mate, for ejectment of Nugent from his purchased land, be omitted. (*Mr. Stewart.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.

Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Moses,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central Cumberland</i> ),
Mr. Single,
Mr. Dangar,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 27.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. T. Brown,
Mr. Combes,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. G. A. Lloyd,
Mr. Grahame,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. M'Laurin,	
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. Booth,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Hannell.
Mr. Tunks,	

No. 13.

No. 13.

*Same Estimate.**And the Item (£556) having been by leave withdrawn,—*Motion made and Question put,—That the Item £549, for refund of Fees to the Trustees of the Necropolis, Haslem's Creek, paid into Treasury by the Secretary of the Necropolis in error, be omitted. (*Mr. Stewart.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Booth,

Tellers.  
Mr. Single,  
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 24.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. T. Brown,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Hurley, ( <i>Central</i> <i>Cumberland</i> ),	Mr. Combes,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Oakes,	Tellers.
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. Wearne.
Mr. Tunks,	

No. 14.

SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

*Railways, General Establishment.*Motion made and Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £3,859, to defray the charge for the "General Establishment" under the head Railways, for the year 1872. (*Mr. Parkes.*)Amendment proposed (*Mr. Stewart*) and Question put (*after Debate*),—That the Item £800 for Commissioner of Railways be omitted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Macintosh,	Tellers.
Mr. Watson,	
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. T. Brown,	Mr. Wearne.
Mr. Oakes,	
Mr. Hill,	
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Tunks,	
Mr. Moses,	
Mr. Lucas,	
Mr. Teece,	
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central</i> <i>Cumberland</i> ),	
Mr. De Salis,	
Mr. Stewart,	

Noes, 27.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Booth,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Bennett,	Tellers.
Mr. McLaurin,	Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. J. S. Smith.
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. Scholey,	

No. 15.

*Same Item.*Motion made and Question put,—That the Item be reduced by £750. (*Mr. Wearne.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Oakes,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Macintosh,	Tellers.
Mr. Lord,	
Mr. T. Brown,	Mr. Lucas,
Sir James Martin,	Mr. Wearne.
Mr. Lord,	
Mr. Clarke,	
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Tunks,	
Mr. Moses,	
Mr. Teece,	
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central</i> <i>Cumberland</i> ),	
Mr. Stewart,	

Noes, 25.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. J. S. Smith,	Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Booth,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Bennett,	Tellers.
Mr. Scholey,	
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. McLaurin,	Mr. Hannell.
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	

No. 16.

*Same Item.*Motion made and Question put (*after Debate*),—That the item be reduced by £749. (*Mr. Wearne.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central</i> <i>Cumberland</i> ),
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. De Salis,
Tellers.
Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 29.

Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. W. C. Browne,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Booth,
Mr. T. Brown,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Bennett.
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	Tellers.
Mr. Scholey,	
Mr. McLaurin,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Jacob,	Mr. J. S. Smith.
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	

No. 17.

No. 17.

*Same Item.*

Motion made (*Mr. Wearne*) and Question put (*after Debate*),—That the Item be reduced by £748.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Oakes,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Wearne,

Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 29.

Mr. J. S. Smith,

Mr. Parkes,

Mr. Farnell,

Mr. Piddington,

Mr. G. A. Lloyd,

Mr. Butler,

Mr. W. C. Browne,

Mr. Burns,

Mr. Raphael,

Mr. Cunneen,

Mr. Allen,

Mr. Fitzpatrick,

Mr. T. Brown,

Mr. Jacob,

Mr. Grahame,

Mr. M'Laurin,

Mr. Dangar,

Mr. Hurley (*Narellan*),

Mr. Foister,

Mr. Macleay,

Mr. Scholey,

Mr. Hoskins,

Mr. Macintosh,

Mr. Single,

Mr. R. B. Smith,

Mr. Bennett,

Mr. Innes,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Clarke,

Mr. Lee.

Chairman left Chair to report progress.

FRIDAY, 26 JULY, 1872.

No. 18.

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE *via* SAN FRANCISCO.

Motion made (*Mr. Watson*) and Question proposed,—That the Committee agree to the following Resolutions:—

*Resolved,—*

- (1.) That it is desirable "to take the necessary steps to establish" a monthly line of mail steamers between Sydney and San Francisco, securing the delivery of mails at those ports within thirty days, and between Sydney and Liverpool within forty-eight days.
- (2.) That the foregoing Resolution be transmitted by Address to His Excellency the Governor.

Debate ensued.

Amendment proposed,—That the words "to take the necessary steps to establish" be omitted with the view to insert in their stead the words "that the Government should arrange for the establishment of" (*Mr. Robertson*.)

And debate continuing,—

Motion made (*Mr. Stewart*) and Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair and ask leave to sit again this day month.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

Sir James Martin,

Mr. J. S. Smith,

Mr. Scholey,

Mr. Hurley (*Narellan*),

Mr. M'Laurin,

Mr. Campbell,

Mr. Bennett,

Mr. Buchanan,

Mr. Jacob,

Mr. Warden,

Mr. Grahame,

Mr. Lee,

Mr. Burns,

Mr. Tunks,

Mr. Hurley (*Central**Cumberland*),

Mr. Teece,

Mr. W. C. Browne,

Mr. Hannell,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Lucas,

Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 24.

Mr. Parkes,

Mr. Farnell,

Mr. G. A. Lloyd,

Mr. Robertson,

Mr. Baker,

Mr. Booth,

Mr. Butler,

Mr. Dangar,

Mr. Oakes,

Mr. Neale,

Mr. Innes,

Mr. Macintosh,

Mr. Abbott,

Mr. Allen,

Mr. Watson,

Mr. Raphael,

Mr. Hill,

Mr. Clarke,

Mr. R. B. Smith,

Mr. Rodd,

Mr. Piddington,

Mr. S. Brown,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Hoskins,

Mr. Wearne.

No. 19.

*(Same Resolutions.)*

Proposed amendment having been stated,—

Debate continued.

Motion made (*Mr. Stewart*) and Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair and ask leave to sit again this day week.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.

Mr. Stewart,

Mr. Warden,

Mr. Scholey,

Mr. Nowlan,

Mr. Dangar,

Mr. Buchanan,

Mr. Bennett,

Mr. Teece,

Mr. Grahame,

Mr. Jacob,

Mr. W. C. Browne,

Mr. De Salis,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Lucas,

Mr. Burns.

Noes, 18.

Mr. Butler,

Mr. Parkes,

Mr. Farnell,

Mr. G. A. Lloyd,

Mr. Innes,

Mr. Robertson,

Mr. Watson,

Mr. Booth,

Mr. Baker,

Mr. Neale,

Mr. Allen,

Mr. Fitzpatrick,

Mr. Abbott,

Mr. Piddington,

Mr. Wearne,

Mr. S. Brown,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Rodd,

Mr. Hoskins.

No. 20.

No. 20.

*(Same Resolution.)*

Proposed amendment again stated.

Debate continued.

Motion made (*Mr. Stewart*) and Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, and ask leave to sit again this day fortnight.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Bennett,  
Mr. J. S. Smith,  
Mr. Scholey,  
Mr. Nowlan,

Tellers.

Mr. Dangar,  
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 18.

Mr. Jacob,  
Mr. Watson,  
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,  
Mr. Robertson,  
Mr. Booth,  
Mr. Butler,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Tunks,  
Mr. Baker,  
Mr. Neale,  
Mr. Allen,  
Mr. Fitzpatrick,  
Mr. Abbott,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Wearne,  
Mr. S. Brown,  
Tellers.  
Mr. Rodd,  
Mr. Hoskins.

No. 21.

*(Same Resolution.)*

Question again stated.

*And the Resolution having been amended by the omission of the words "to take the necessary steps to establish," and the insertion of the words "that the Government should arrange for the establishment of",—*Further amendment proposed,—That the following words be added at the end of the first Resolution, viz. :—"The amount to be paid by this Colony not to exceed £25,000 per annum." (*Mr. Wearne.*)

Debate ensued.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight;—

SATURDAY, 27 JULY, 1872 (A.M.)

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair and ask leave to sit again this day fortnight. (*Mr. Stewart.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.

Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. J. S. Smith,  
Mr. Nowlan,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Bennett,  
Mr. De Salis,

Tellers.

Mr. Wearne,  
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 20.

Mr. Robertson,  
Mr. R. B. Smith,  
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,  
Mr. Booth,  
Mr. Butler,  
Mr. Rodd,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Grahame,  
Mr. Innes,  
Mr. Scholey,  
Mr. Neale,  
Mr. Allen,  
Mr. Abbott,  
Mr. Baker,  
Mr. Fitzpatrick,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Hoskins,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Tellers.  
Mr. S. Brown,  
Mr. Watson.

No. 22.

*(Same Resolution.)*

Question put,—That the words proposed to be added be so added.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.

Mr. Stewart,  
Mr. Dangar,  
Mr. Jacob,  
Mr. Wearne,  
Mr. J. S. Smith,  
Mr. Scholey,

Tellers.

Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Burns.

Noes, 21.

Mr. Robertson,  
Mr. R. B. Smith,  
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,  
Mr. Booth,  
Mr. Butler,  
Mr. Rodd,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Nowlan,  
Mr. Neale,  
Mr. Innes,  
Mr. Bennett,  
Mr. Allen,  
Mr. Abbott,  
Mr. Baker,  
Mr. W. C. Browne,  
Mr. Fitzpatrick,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Hoskins,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Tellers.  
Mr. S. Brown,  
Mr. Watson.

No. 23.

*(Same Resolution.)**The Resolution having been further amended by the addition at the end thereof of the words "such arrangement not to be carried into effect until ratified by Parliament,"—*

Question put,—That the Resolution as amended be agreed to.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Butler,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,  
Mr. Innes,  
Mr. Booth,  
Mr. Robertson,  
Mr. Allen,  
Mr. Neale,  
Mr. Baker,  
Mr. Abbott,  
Mr. Hoskins,  
Mr. R. B. Smith,  
Mr. Fitzpatrick,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. S. Brown,  
Tellers.  
Mr. Rodd,  
Mr. Watson.

Noes, 12.

Mr. J. S. Smith,  
Mr. De Salis,  
Mr. W. C. Browne,  
Mr. Jacob,  
Mr. Wearne,  
Mr. Scholey,  
Mr. Bennett,  
Mr. Dangar,  
Mr. Nowlan,  
Mr. Lucas,  
Tellers.  
Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Stewart.

Chairman left Chair to report Resolution.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 29 JULY, 1872.

No. 1.

## SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

(Public Works and Buildings.)

Motion made and Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £87,435, to defray the charge under the head Public Works and Buildings, for the year 1872. (*Mr. Farnell.*)

Debate ensued,—and certain amendments having been made,—

Motion made and Question put (*after Debate*),—That the Item £3,500, for the erection of a Court House, West Maitland, be omitted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

Mr. Lord,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Allen,
Mr. Hill,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Cummings,	Captain Onslow,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Teeco,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central</i> <i>Cumberland</i> ),	Mr. Raphael,
Mr. Baker,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Warden,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Booth,	Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 18.

Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Scholey,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dangar,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Burns.
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. Nowlan,	
Mr. M'Laurin,	
Mr. Campbell,	
Mr. Tunks,	
Mr. Bennett,	
Mr. Piddington,	

No. 2.

TO BE RAISED BY LOAN.—(*Railways*).—(*Harbours and Rivers Navigation*.)

Motion made and Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the year 1872, to be raised by Loan, a sum not exceeding £540,084, for Railways, Harbours and Rivers Navigation, Public Works and Buildings, Roads and Bridges, Electric Telegraphs, and repayment of Loans. (*Mr. Farnell.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the Item £4,397, for additional Siding, purchase of Land required for Approach, &c., Coal Staiths, Newcastle, be omitted. (*Mr. Stewart.*)

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.

Tellers.

Mr. Wearne,  
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 23.

Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. De Salis,
Captain Onslow,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Bennett,	Tellers.
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. J. S. Smith.
Mr. Thomas Brown,	
Mr. Dangar,	

No. 3.

*(Harbours and Rivers Navigation.)*Motion made and Question put,—That the Item £1,350, for completion of Bullock Island Bridge, on condition of £450 being raised by private contributions, be omitted. *(Mr. Stewart.)*

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Allen,	Captain Onslow,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. J. S. Smith,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Nowlan,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Clarke,	Tellers.
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Warden,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Macleay,	

Noes, 13.

Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Tellers.
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Burns.
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. Dangar,	
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Thomas Brown,	

Chairman left Chair to report Progress.

TUESDAY, 30 JULY, 1872.

No. 4.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS RELIEF BILL.

Clause 1. On the passing of this Act every person duly authorized to practise as a barrister or solicitor or attorney or proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales shall be entitled to practise in "each" capacity and in all the Courts of this Colony. *(Read.)*Motion made and Question proposed,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill. *(Mr. Stewart.)*

Debate ensued.

Motion made *(Mr. R. B. Smith)* and Question put *(after Debate)*,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Friday next.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. W. C. Browne,
Mr. Innes,	Tellers.
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Single,
Mr. J. S. Smith,	Mr. De Salis.
Mr. Burns,	
Mr. R. B. Smith,	
Mr. Teeco,	

Noes, 14.

Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Stewart,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Wearne,	Mr. Stephen Brown,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	Tellers.
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Hoskins,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Baker,	

No. 5.

*(Same Clause.)*Amendment proposed,—That the word "each," in line 3, be omitted, and the word "either" be inserted in its stead. *(Mr. Stewart.)**And the proposed amendment having been agreed to,—*Further amendment proposed,—That all the words at the end of the clause, viz., "and in all the Courts of this Colony" be omitted, with the view of inserting in their stead the words "in the Insolvency Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of New South Wales." *(Mr. R. B. Smith.)*

And Debate ensuing,—

Motion made *(Mr. Burns)* and Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again this day week.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Innes,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. W. C. Browne,
Tellers.
Mr. Single,
Mr. J. S. Smith.

Noes, 17.

Mr. Nelson,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Stephen Brown,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Baker,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Butler,	Tellers.
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	

Chairman left Chair to report progress.

WEDNESDAY,



WEDNESDAY, 31 JULY, 1872.

No. 6.

Supply (to be raised by Loan).

The following Question stated,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the year 1872, to be raised by Loan, a sum not exceeding £328,734, to defray the expenses for certain Public Works. (Mr. Farnell.)

Motion made and Question put (after Debate),—That the Item £18,000, for Dredge Tug and Punts for Clarence River, under the head "Harbours and Rivers Navigation," be omitted. (Mr. Lucas.)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Buchanan,

Tellers.

Captain Onslow,  
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 31.

Mr. Parkes, Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Farnell, Mr. J. S. Smith,  
Mr. Butler, Mr. Lee,  
Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Nelson,  
Mr. Piddington, Mr. Hill,  
Mr. Innes, Mr. Macintosh,  
Mr. Cummings, Mr. Clarke,  
Mr. Oakes, Mr. Hannell,  
Mr. Hurley (Narellan), Mr. Tecco,  
Mr. Scholey, Mr. R. B. Smith,  
Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. Combes,  
Mr. Grahame, Mr. W. C. Browne,  
Mr. Baker, Tellers.  
Mr. M'Laurin, Mr. Single,  
Mr. Nowlan, Mr. Hoskins,  
Mr. Campbell,  
Mr. Moses.

No. 7.

(Same Estimate.)

Question for the omission of the Item £18,000 for completion of Dredge, Tug, and Punts for Newcastle, further sum having been negatived on motion of Mr. Lucas.—

Question (£328,734) restated.

Debate ensued.

Motion made (Mr. Stewart) and Question put (after Debate),—That the Item £22,000, to metal where required on Mudgee Road, in anticipation of annual vote of £50 per mile.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

Mr. Raphael,  
Sir James Martin,  
Captain Onslow,  
Mr. Hoskins,  
Mr. Warden,  
Mr. Tecco,  
Mr. Campbell,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Moses,  
Mr. Clarke,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. R. B. Smith,  
Mr. Single,  
Mr. Macintosh.

Mr. Hannell,  
Tellers.  
Mr. J. S. Smith,  
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 25.

Mr. Parkes, Mr. Baker,  
Mr. Farnell, Mr. Terry,  
Mr. Lucas, Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Dangar,  
Mr. Butler, Mr. Nowlan,  
Mr. Innes, Mr. Nelson,  
Mr. Wearne, Mr. De Salis,  
Mr. Hill, Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Hurley (Narellan), Tellers.  
Mr. Scholey, Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Bennett, Mr. Combes,  
Mr. M'Laurin,  
Mr. Grahame.

No. 8.

(Same Estimate.)

The Question (£328,734) having been again stated,—

Motion made (Mr. Lucas) and Question put,—That the Item £50,000, for first instalment of the Loan of £300,000, under 29 Vic., No. 5, falling due 31st December, 1872, be omitted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Campbell,  
Mr. Raphael,  
Mr. Forster,

Tellers.

Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 25.

Mr. Farnell, Mr. Bennett,  
Mr. Lord, Captain Onslow,  
Mr. Piddington, Mr. Nowlan,  
Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. De Salis,  
Mr. Butler, Mr. Burns,  
Mr. R. B. Smith, Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Innes, Mr. Hannell,  
Mr. Cummings, Mr. Macintosh,  
Mr. Parkes, Mr. Clarke,  
Mr. Scholey, Tellers.  
Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. Combes,  
Mr. Grahame, Mr. J. S. Smith,  
Mr. Dangar,  
Mr. Baker,

THURSDAY, 1 AUGUST, 1872.

No. 9.

TO BE RAISED BY LOAN—Railways, Harbours and Rivers Navigation, Public Works and Buildings, Roads and Bridges, Electric Telegraphs, Repayment of Loans.

POSTPONED Item,—Question proposed (Mr. Farnell),—That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the year 1872, to be raised by Loan, a sum not exceeding £60,000, for rolling stock manufactured in the Colony.

Motion

Motion made and Question put (*after Debate*),—That the proposed Item be omitted.  
(*Mr. Stewart.*)  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. J. S. Smith,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Captain Onslow,  
Mr. Nowlan,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Wearne,  
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 32.

Mr. R. B. Smith,	Mr. Torry,
Mr. Nelson,	Mr. Thomas Brown,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Moses,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central</i>
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	<i>Cumberland</i> ),
Mr. Innes,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Lord,
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. M'Laurin,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. Baker,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Dangar,
	Mr. Single.

Item (£60,000) agreed to.

No. 10.

Postponed Item (*Railways*).

Motion made and Question proposed,—That the Item, £150,000, to be raised by Loan, for the purchase of Railway Stores and materials which cannot properly be charged to the appropriation of Parliament until actually issued for use—the vote to be recouped as issues take place—be reduced by £75,000. (*Mr. Farnell.*)

Debate ensued.

And the Committee continuing to sit after midnight,—

FRIDAY, 2 AUGUST, 1872. A.M.

Question put,—  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Single,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Farnell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Innes,	
Mr. Thomas Brown,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Scholey,	Mr. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Grahame,	

Noes, 7.

Sir James Martin,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Nowlan,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Stewart.

No. 11.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES—(*Colonial Secretary—Miscellaneous*).

Motion made and Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £4,000, to defray charges under the head Miscellaneous; being £2,000 to meet the necessary expenses of receiving and forwarding special exhibits to the London Exhibition of 1873, and £2,000 for joint contribution to an annexe to Intercolonial Exhibition in London in 1873.

Debate ensued.

Amendment proposed and Question put,—That the proposed estimate be omitted. (*Mr. Stewart.*)  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Arnold,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Abbott,  
Mr. Single.

Noes, 14.

Mr. Innes,	Mr. Bennett,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Scholey,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Nowlan,
Mr. Butler,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Piddington,	
Mr. Thomas Brown,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Nelson.

Chairman left the Chair to report that there was not a Quorum present in the Committee.

And the Committee having resumed,—*On motion of Mr. Parkes, Chairman left the Chair to report progress.*

No. 12.

STAMP DUTY ON RECEIPTS BILL.

Clause 2. After this Act has passed any person who attempts to evade payment of the stamp duty on money receipts—

- (1.) By giving any receipt not duly stamped or
- (2.) By refusing to give a receipt duly stamped or
- (3.) By giving an unstamped receipt for less than *two pounds* when he receives *two pounds* or upwards or
- (4.) By giving two or more unstamped receipts for one payment equal to or exceeding *two pounds*

shall on conviction thereof before any two Justices pay a penalty "not" exceeding *ten pounds* recoverable by summary process. (*Read.*) *The*

The Clause having been amended in line 1, on the motion of Mr. Piddington, by the omission of the words "attempts to," and the insertion of "shall" in their stead,—  
 Further Amendment proposed, and Question put (after Debate),—That after the word "not," in line 9, the words "less than one pound nor" be inserted. (Mr. Piddington.)  
 Committee divided.

<p>Ayes, 10.</p> <p>Mr. Parkes,          Mr. Butler,          Mr. Piddington,          Mr. Farnell,          Mr. G. A. Lloyd,          Mr. Booth,          Mr. Burns,          Mr. De Salis,</p> <p>Tellers.</p> <p>Mr. Lucas,          Mr. Allen.</p>	<p>Noes, 23.</p> <p>Mr. Robertson,          Mr. J. S. Smith,          Mr. Stewart,          Mr. Forster,          Mr. Innes,          Mr. Raphael,          Mr. Oakes,          Mr. Fitzpatrick,          Mr. Grahame,          Mr. Bennett,          Mr. M'Laurin,          Mr. Hurley (Central          Cumberland),</p> <p>Mr. Wearne,          Mr. Abbott,          Mr. Tunks,          Mr. Nelson,          Mr. Dangar,          Mr. Stephen Brown,          Mr. Hill,          Mr. Macintosh,          Mr. R. B. Smith,</p> <p>Tellers.</p> <p>Mr. Clarke,          Mr. Hannell.</p>
--	--

No. 13.  
 (Same Bill.)

The following new Clause (brought up by Mr. Garrett),—  
 That so much of the Schedule of the Stamp Act of 1865 as relates to transfer of shares comprehended in the following words, "where the purchase or consideration money therein expressed shall not exceed £50 2s. 6d.," be and is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following words be substituted—"where the purchase or consideration money therein expressed shall not exceed—

	s.	d.
£10	0	6
exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20	1	0
" £20	1	6
" £30	2	0
" £40	2	6

and 6d. on every additional £10 or fractional part thereof and any receipt liable to duty which shall not be duly stamped shall be void." (Read.)  
 Motion made and Question put (after Debate),—That the Clause, as read, stand Clause 5 of the Bill.  
 Committee divided.

<p>Ayes, 19.</p> <p>Mr. Parkes,          Mr. Butler,          Mr. Innes,          Mr. Piddington,          Mr. Farnell,          Mr. Booth,          Mr. Nowlan,          Mr. Forster,          Mr. Grahame,          Mr. M'Laurin,          Mr. Hurley (Central          Cumberland),</p>	<p>Mr. Garrett,          Mr. Scholey,          Mr. Tunks,          Mr. Hannell,          Mr. Fitzpatrick,          Mr. Oakes,</p> <p>Tellers.</p> <p>Mr. Allen,          Mr. Macintosh.</p>	<p>Noes, 4.</p> <p>Mr. Stephen Brown,          Mr. Clarke,</p> <p>Tellers.</p> <p>Mr. Wearne,          Mr. Stewart.</p>
--	---	---

No. 14.  
 LEGAL PRACTITIONERS RELIEF BILL.

Clause 4. No member of the legal profession shall be required to assume any "peculiarity of" garb or attire. (Read.)  
 Amendment proposed,—That the words "peculiarity of" in line 1 be omitted. (Mr. Innes.)  
 Debate ensued.  
 Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause.  
 Committee divided.

<p>Ayes, 21.</p> <p>Mr. Parkes,          Mr. Butler,          Mr. Stephen Brown,          Mr. Robertson,          Mr. Forster,          Mr. Abbott,          Mr. Oakes,          Mr. Scholey,          Mr. Grahame,          Mr. M'Laurin,          Mr. Hoskins,          Mr. Clarke,</p>	<p>Mr. Nowlan,          Mr. Hannell,          Mr. Cunneen,          Mr. Hill,          Mr. Macintosh,          Mr. Fitzpatrick,          Mr. R. B. Smith,</p> <p>Tellers.</p> <p>Mr. Stewart,          Mr. Wearne.</p>	<p>Noes, 4.</p> <p>Mr. Booth,          Mr. Buchanan,</p> <p>Tellers.</p> <p>Mr. Garrett,          Mr. Burns.</p>
---	--	--

No. 15.  
 (Same Clause.)

Motion made and Question put,—That the Clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.  
 Committee divided.

<p>Ayes, 15.</p> <p>Mr. Forster,          Mr. Booth,          Mr. Hoskins,          Mr. Oakes,          Mr. Bennett,          Mr. Scholey,          Mr. Grahame,          Mr. M'Laurin,          Mr. Fitzpatrick,</p>	<p>Mr. Hannell,          Mr. Nowlan,          Mr. Buchanan,          Mr. Clarke,</p> <p>Tellers.</p> <p>Mr. Wearne,          Mr. Stewart.</p>	<p>Noes, 10.</p> <p>Mr. Piddington,          Mr. Stephen Brown,          Mr. Innes,          Mr. Butler,          Mr. Parkes,          Mr. Tunks,          Mr. Hill,          Mr. Macintosh,</p> <p>Tellers.</p> <p>Mr. R. B. Smith,          Mr. Abbott.</p>
---	---	---



1872.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 5 AUGUST, 1872.

No. 1.

## SUPPLY—ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 1872—(MISCELLANEOUS.)

(Resolution.)

Resolved, that there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £4,000, to defray Miscellaneous Services for the Year 1872; being £2,000 to meet the necessary Expenses of receiving and forwarding special Exhibits to the London Exhibition of 1873, and £2,000 Joint Contribution to an Annex to International Exhibition in London, 1873. (*Read.*)

On Motion of Mr. Parkes, Question again stated, viz. :—That the Resolution as read be agreed to. Debate resumed and continued.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

Mr. Parkes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Butler,	
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Nelson,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Innes,	
Mr. G. A. Lloyd;	
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. Canneen,	
Mr. M'Laurin,	
Mr. Baker,	
Mr. Allen,	
Mr. Taylor,	
Mr. Driver,	

Noes, 24.

Sir James Martin,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Macintosh,
Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. J. S. Smith,	Mr. Wearne,
Mr. Combes,	Mr. Moscs,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Narellan</i> ),	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Stephen Brown,
Mr. Jacob,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central</i> <i>Cumberland</i> ),	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Bennett,	

No. 2.

## LIVE STOCK DISEASES PREVENTION BILL.

Clause 3. The following terms and words in inverted commas shall for the purposes of this Act unless inconsistent with or repugnant to the context bear the meanings set against them respectively—

- "Attendants on stock"—Persons actually in charge or who within the last preceding *three months* have been in charge of imported stock.
- "Australian Colonies"—Queensland Victoria South Australia Western Australia Tasmania and New Zealand.
- "Cattle"—Bulls cows oxen heifers and calves.
- "Destroy"—To slaughter and consume by fire or bury at a depth of not less than four feet under ground or take to sea and sink.
- "Doubtful stock"—Stock considered by the Inspector as possibly infected.
- "Fittings"—Stall-fittings or premises for the keeping or confining of any stock.
- "Fodder"—Hay straw litter grass green crop grain corn or anything commonly used for or found with or about stock.

"Governor"—

- "Governor"—The Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.  
 "Imported stock"—Stock brought from any place not within some one of the Australian Colonies.  
 "Infected stock"—Stock actually affected with "disease"—or which have been in contact with or in the same paddock or mob or have been on the same ground yard or vessel as such infected stock at any time within the last preceding *three months*—or which have been under treatment within such period for the cure of infectious or contagious disease and all such stock until declared to be by an Inspector free from infection.  
 "Infectious or contagious disease"—Cattle Plague Foot and Mouth Disease Sheep-pox and any other disease which the Governor may by proclamation in the *Gazette* declare to be an infectious or contagious disease for the purposes of this Act.  
 "Inspector"—Chief Inspector or any other Inspector of cattle or sheep or any person authorized by the Minister to act as an Inspector.  
 "Market value"—The value of any stock fodder fittings or effects calculated as at the run or premises where the same may be when ordered to be destroyed and in the case of stock as before infection.  
 "Master"—The captain master or other person in charge of any vessel.  
 "Minister"—The Minister for the time-being charged with the administration of this Act.  
 "Owner"—Any owner whether joint or several consignee superintendent or person in possession or charge of stock and any agent of any such owner.  
 "Run"—Any land station farm paddock yard or other place where stock are kept driven or depastured.  
 "Premises"—Any building out-house shed pen stable or enclosure where stock are kept.  
 "Sheep"—Ram ewe wether or lamb.  
 "Stock"—Cattle sheep pigs and goats. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the Clause as read stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Farnell.*)  
 Debate ensued.

*And the Clause having been amended, on motion of Mr. Farnell, by the omission, in line 11, page 1, of the words "Doubtful stock"—Stock considered by the Inspector as possibly infected,—*

Motion made and Question put,—That in page 2, line 3, before the word "disease," the words "foot and mouth" be inserted. (*Mr. Dangar.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.		Noes, 9.
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Terry,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Raphael,	Mr. Hoskins,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Hill,	Mr. Moses,	Mr. Butler,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Dangar,	Mr. J. S. Smith,
Mr. Thomas Brown,	Mr. Single,	Mr. Innes,
Mr. Garrett,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. M'Laurin,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Central</i>	Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Piddington,
<i>Cumberland</i> ),	Mr. Stewart.	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Oakes,		Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Bennett,		Mr. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Cunneen,		

Words inserted.

No. 3.

#### COMMONS REGULATION BILL.

Clause 3. The Government may from time to time by notification in the *Government Gazette* grant or dedicate in perpetuity or for a definite period to the residents or inhabitants of any city town district or locality any Crown Lands with or without power of resumption and in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed best for the public interest And may before any general election of Trustees under this Act shall have taken place appoint any number of persons not exceeding *five* as Trustees of such Common. (*Read.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the Clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Garrett.*)  
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 11.		Noes, 3.
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Driver,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Arnold,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Butler,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Hill,
Mr. G. A. Lloyd,	Mr. Terry,	Mr. Tunks.
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Stewart.	
Mr. Hoskins,		
Mr. Grahame,		

*And it appearing from the Tellers' Lists that there was not a Quorum present in the Committee,—Chairman left Chair to report accordingly.*

WEDNESDAY, 7 AUGUST, 1872.

No. 4.

#### LOAN BILL.

Proposed new Clause. (*Mr. Stewart.*)

The aforesaid sums shall not be borrowed till they are actually required for the Services specified, and in such sums as may be necessary. (*Read.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the Clause, as read, stand Clause 3 of the Bill. (*Mr. Stewart.*)

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.  
Sir James Martin,  
Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Robertson,  
Mr. Hostkins,  
Mr. Garrett,  
Mr. Clarke,  
Mr. Tunks,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. J. S. Smith,  
Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 21.  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Parnell,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Stephen Brown,  
Mr. Nelson,  
Mr. Butler,  
Mr. Raphael,  
Mr. Dangar,  
Mr. Thomas Brown,  
Mr. Moses,  
Mr. Baker,  
Mr. Scholey,  
Mr. Bennett,  
Captain Onslow,  
Mr. Nowlan,  
Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Macintosh,  
Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Neale,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Allen,  
Mr. Burns.





1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872. May 2.....	Certain Miners of Gulgong	{ One thousand two hundred and fifty-seven .....	Mr. Innes .....	{ Praying for the abolition of the present Court of Appeal in Mining Disputes, and the institution of a Court to be presided over by a Mining Judge, assisted by a Jury of Miners.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 3 May, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHEN PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872.				
May 8 ...	Richard Sadleir, R.N. ....	One .....	Mr. Stephen Brown	{ Praying the House to take into consideration the desirability of amending the Electoral Act, as regards the sale of intoxicating liquors at Elections; trial of disputed Elections; registration of Electors; and prevention of vexatious Candidates at Elections.
„ 9 ...	Certain Inhabitants of Cessnock	Fifty .....	Mr. Burns .....	

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 10 May, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1872.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

## PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872. June 11...	Certain Inhabitants of Hinton and the surrounding Districts .....	Six hundred and thirty-one .....	Mr. Campbell .....	{ Praying for the dissolution of the Maitland District Council.
" 11...	Certain Residents of Queanbeyan and the surrounding Districts .....	Six hundred and thirty-nine .....	Mr. Butler .....	{ Relative to the condition of the Lake George Road, and praying the House to take the matter into consideration.
" 11...	Certain Inhabitants of Millfield, Ellalong, Quorrobolong, and Bishop's Bridge .....	Two hundred and seventy-three .....	Mr. Burns .....	{ Praying that all moneys to be expended upon that portion of the Wollombi Road, at present under the management of the Bishop's Bridge Road Trust, may continue to be vested in the Local Road Trust.
" 11...	Certain Subscribers for the establishment of St. Andrew's College, and other Presbyterians .....	Ninety-four .....	Mr. Robertson .....	{ Praying for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the case of St. Andrew's College, as detailed in the Petition.
" 11...	Certain Inhabitants of Adelong and Tumut .....	Two hundred and five .....	Mr. Hoskins .....	{ Respecting the refusal by the Council of Education of a Certificate to this School, and praying the House to take the matter into consideration with a view to relief.
" 11...	John Newlands Wark, of Sydney, engineer .....	One .....	Mr. Allen .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable John Newlands Wark to construct Gas Works within the City and Suburbs of Bathurst.
" 11...	Rev. James Ross, Rural Dean of Mulgoa .....	One .....	Mr. Lackey .....	{ Relative to the operation of the 23rd clause of the Public Schools Act, which provides for aid for school buildings, praying the House to take into consideration the effect of the working of this clause of the Act.
" 12...	Frederick Dunbar, formerly Clerk of Petty Sessions at Wellingrove .....	One .....	Mr. Buchanan .....	{ Alleging that he was arbitrarily and unjustly removed from that situation, and praying for inquiry into his case with a view to relief.
" 12...	The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Directors of the Parramatta Gas Company .....	One .....	Mr. Farnell .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Parramatta Gas Company (Limited).

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 14 June, 1872.STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872.				
June 18...	From the Trustees of certain Church Land in the Parish of Petersham .....	Four .....	Mr. Allen .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Christopher Rolleston, Thomas Chaplin Breillat, Stephen Campbell Brown, and William Crane, or other the Trustees of certain Land and Premises in the Parish of Petersham, near Newtown, to sell the same, and to provide for the application of the proceeds thereof.
„ 18...	Joshua Dowe, of Tamworth, Doctor of Medicine, and Andrew Loder, of Colley Creek, grazier .....	Two .....	Mr. Lackey .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Executors of the Will of James Mein Loder, deceased, to sell a certain Sheep-station or Run called "North Quirindi" or "Curriudi Creek," being part of the estate of the said James Mein Loder, and to invest the money to arise from such sale for the benefit of the parties interested in the said Station under the said Will.
„ 19...	Paul Talbot, of Sydney, Lieutenant in No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery....	One .....	Mr. Tunks .....	{ Alleging that his position in the Force has been prejudiced by the system of promotion adopted by the Commandant; and praying for redress.
„ 19...	Peter Stewart, John Macdonald, and others, Trustees of certain Land in the City of Sydney, granted for the erection thereon of a Presbyterian Church .....	One .....	Mr. Stewart .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of certain Land in Harrington-street, in the City of Sydney, granted by the Crown for the erection thereon of a Presbyterian Church, to sell the said Land and apply the proceeds in or towards satisfaction of the debt existing on St. George's Church, in Castlereagh-street, Sydney, aforesaid, being a Presbyterian Church in connection with the Synod of Eastern Australia.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872. June 19...	Certain Proprietors and Drivers of Hackney Carriages and Cabs .....	One hundred and ninety-five.....	Mr. Fitzpatrick ...	{ Complaining of the treatment they have received from the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney ; and praying the House to take their Petition into favourable consideration, with a view to relief in the premises.
" 19...	The Board of Directors of The Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society .....	Four .....	Mr. Farnell .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Members and Proprietors of a certain Society called "The Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society," and for other purposes therein mentioned.
" 21...	Trustees and Commoners of the Pitt Town Common ... }	Fifty-six .....	Mr. Piddington ...	{ Praying the House not to pass the Commons Regulation Bill, or to modify and alter it to meet the objections stated by the Petitioners.
" 21...	Trustees and Commoners of the Wilberforce Common.. }	Sixty-seven .....	Mr. Piddington ...	Similar prayer.
" 21...	Chairman and Directors of the Sydney United Omnibus Company .....	Five .....	Mr. Cunneen .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Sydney United Omnibus Company (Limited), and for other purposes therein mentioned.
" 21...	Certain Breeders of Horses, and other interested persons .....	.....	Mr. Lackey .....	{ Representing the necessity for legislation in respect to the breeding of Horses ; and praying the House to take the subject into consideration.
" 21...	Certain Inhabitants of Borough of East Maitland }	One hundred and twenty-eight.....	Mr. Scholey .....	{ Representing that the East Maitland Pasturage Reserve is being used for purposes other than those for which it was granted ; and praying that steps may be taken to remedy the abuses complained of.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 21 June, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT  
OF  
PETITIONS RECEIVED  
BY THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872. June 25	Sarah Loder, Widow .....	One .....	Mr. Hoskins .....	{ Praying to be heard by Counsel against Loder's Estate Bill.
" 25	Edward Hammond Hargraves, } of Noraville, Coorambong... }	One .....	Mr. Burns.....	{ Relative to his claims as the discoverer of Gold in this Colony; and praying the House to take his case into consideration.
" 26	Charles Campbell, Barrister- } at-Law..... }	One .....	Sir James Martin...	{ Praying that he may be heard, either in person or by Counsel, in opposition to the Petersham Church Grant Bill.
" 26	William Tom, the younger, } John Hardman Australia } Lister, and James Tom..... }	Three.....	Mr. Combes .....	{ Alleging that they are the real discoverers of the first payable Gold Field in Australia, and claiming to be recognized as such; and praying for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the matter.
" 28	Priscilla Cohen, of Sydney, } and Lewis Solomon, of Al- } bury..... }	Two .....	Mr. Burns.....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Will of Mr. Michael Cohen, deceased, to sell certain land in Clarence-street, Sydney, and to make provision for the investment of the proceeds of the sale thereof.
" 28	Certain Subscribers for the } establishment of St. An- } drew's College..... }	Twenty-one .....	Mr. Robertson .....	{ Praying for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the case of St. Andrew's College, as detailed in the Petition.
" 28	Certain Stockowners, Drovers, } and other residents of the } Murrumbidgee and Lachlan } Districts .....	One hundred and one	Mr. Watson .....	{ Praying that steps may be taken for the erection of four dams on the line of road to Riverina.
" 28	Alfred James Barnett, of Sydney	One .....	Mr. Farnell .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to declare the marriage between Alfred James Barnett and Katharina Jane Boulanger null and void.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 28 June, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHEN PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872. July 2...	Certain Inhabitants of the } Town and District of Forbes }	One hundred and } forty-two..... }	Mr. Lord .....	{ Praying that inquiry may be made as to the cause of the dismissal of Constable John Callaghan from the Police Force.
„ 2...	His Grace Archbishop Polding,	One .....	Mr. Butler .....	{ Praying that the Cemeteries Regu- lation Bill may not be passed.
„ 2...	The Roman Catholic Arch- } bishop and Clergy of the } Archdiocese .....	Thirty-one..... }	Mr. Butler .....	{ Praying that the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not be passed.
„ 3...	Municipal Council of Woollahra	One .....	Mr. Driver .....	{ Praying that the Old and New South Head Roads and the Roads connected therewith, or diverging therefrom, now under the control of Commissioners, may be trans- ferred to the said Municipal Council.
„ 3...	Certain Residents and } Property-owners on the } Island of Onebygambah... }	Ninety-seven..... }	Mr. G. A. Lloyd ...	{ Representing the necessity for the erection of a Bridge across Throsby Creek, with a view to connect the Island with the main land; and praying the House to take the matter into consideration.
„ 5...	Certain Gold-miners at Gulgong	Five .....	Mr. Buchanan .....	{ Complaining of a decision given by the Appeal Court in regard to a claim held by them; and praying for inquiry into the case.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 5 July, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872. July 9...	Certain Members of the Church of England residing at Newtown and in the neighbourhood thereof ...	One hundred and ten.	Sir James Martin...	{ Praying to be heard by Counsel in opposition to the Petersham Church Grant Bill.
„ 10...	Certain Inhabitants of the Shoalhaven District.....	One hundred and fifteen .....	Mr. Warden.....	{ Praying that steps may be taken for clearing out and deepening Crookhaven Creek.
„ 10...	Municipal Council of Paddington .....	One .....	Mr. Sutherland ...	{ Praying that the Old and New South Head Roads Transfer Bill may not be passed.
„ 11...	Certain Members of the Church of England at Newtown .....	Three hundred and ninety-four .....	Mr. Stephen Brown	{ Praying that the Petersham Church Grant Bill may be passed.
„ 11...	William Mathew Hutchinson Gibbons, Richard Hutchinson Roberts, Thomas Broughton, and Thomas McCulloch, Esquires,—The Committee of the Estate of Mackenzie Bowman, a person of unsound mind...	Three.....	Mr. Single.....	{ Praying to be heard by Counsel in opposition to the Petersham Church Grant Bill.
„ 11...	The Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipal Council of Waverley .....	Seven.....	{ Mr. Parkes, on behalf of Mr. Sutherland .....	{ Praying that the Old and New South Head Roads Transfer Bill may not be passed.
„ 12...	The Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trusts..	One .....	Mr. Parkes .....	Similar prayer.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 12 July, 1872.STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872.				
July 15 ...	Certain Bankers, Merchants, and others.....	Forty-one .....	Mr. Robertson .....	{ Praying that the charges on the Telegraphic Lines may be reduced and amended.
„ 15 ...	Certain Members of the Church of England at Newtown .....	One hundred and thirteen.....	Mr. Stephen Brown	{ Praying the House to pass the Petersham Church Grant Bill.
„ 15 ...	Certain Resident Ratepayers of the Borough of Woolahra.....	One hundred and forty-four .....	Mr. Driver .....	{ Praying the House to pass the Old and New South Head Roads Transfer Bill.
„ 19 ...	The Mayor of the Municipal Council of Randwick .....	One .....	Mr. Hill .....	{ Praying the House not to pass the Old and New South Head Roads Transfer Bill.
„ 19 ...	Richard Sadleir, R.N.....	One .....	Mr. Stewart .....	{ Praying the House to pass the Matrimonial Causes Bill.
„ 19 ...	Richard Sadleir, R.N.....	One .....	Mr. Stewart .....	{ Respecting the form of the prayer required to Petitions presented to the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 19 July, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.





1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 9.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHEN PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872. July 22 ...	Certain Residents and Rate-payers of Borough of Paddington .....	Two hundred and one..	Mr. Macintosh.....	{ Praying the House not to pass the Old and New South Head Roads Transfer Bill.
„ 22 ...	William Henry Bedell .....	One .....	Mr. Buchanan .....	{ Alleging that he has for the past ten years been subjected to great losses and disabilities by the rejection of his testimony in Courts of Justice, on the ground of his being a non-believer in a state of future rewards and punishments; and praying that such an alteration may be made in the law as may be deemed fitting in the premises.
„ 26 ...	Charles Tompson, formerly Clerk of the Legislative Assembly .....	One .....	Mr. Piddington ...	{ Praying the House not to pass the Superannuation Act Suspension Bill.
„ 26 ...	Certain Residents of Albury and the surrounding Districts .....	Three hundred and forty .....	Mr. M'Laurin .....	{ Praying for the repeal of the Sale of Colonial Wines Regulation Act.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 26 July, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 10.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT  
OF  
PETITIONS RECEIVED  
BY THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872. July 31 ...	Certain Residents of the } Wollomba River .....	Forty-three .....	Mr. R. B. Smith ...	{ Alleging that they suffer much inconvenience from the navigation of this river being impeded by shoals; and praying the House to take the matter into consideration.
Aug. 1 ...	Certain Inhabitants of Dis- } trict of Albury and neigh- } bourhood .....	Three hundred and } fifty-eight .....	Mr. McLaure .....	{ Praying the House to empower the Executive Government to make immediate arrangements with the Victorian Government for the just and equitable settlement of the Border Customs Duties.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 2 August, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 11.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1872. August 9	Mr. P. Macauliffe, of Sydney...	One .....	Mr. Burns.....	{ Praying that the charges on the Telegraphic Lines may be reduced and amended.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 9 August, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1872.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PETITIONS.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Weekly Abstracts of PETITIONS received by the Legislative Assembly, during the Session of 1872.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
<b>1872.</b>					
<b>Grievances.</b>					
June 12 ...	Frederick Dunbar, formerly Clerk of Petty Sessions at Wellingrove.....	One .....	Mr. Buchanan ...	{ Alleging that he was arbitrarily and unjustly removed from that situation; and praying for inquiry into his case with a view to relief .....	{ Printed.
„ 19 ...	Paul Talbot, of Sydney, Lieutenant in No. 3 Battery, Volunteer Artillery...	One .....	Mr. Tunks .....	{ Alleging that his position in the Force has been prejudiced by the system of promotion adopted by the Commandant; and praying for redress ...	{ Printed.
„ 19 ...	Certain Proprietors and Drivers of Hackney Carriages and Cabs .....	{ One hundred and ninety-five..... }	Mr. Fitzpatrick ...	{ Complaining of the treatment they have received from the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney; and praying the House to take their Petition into favourable consideration, with a view to relief in the premises.	{ Printed.
„ 25 ...	Edward Hammond Hargraves, of Noraville, Coorambong	One .....	Mr. Burns.....	{ Relative to his claims as the discoverer of Gold in this Colony; and praying the House to take his case into consideration .....	{ Printed.
„ 26 ...	William Tom, the younger, John Hardman Australia Lister, and James Tom ...	Three .....	Mr. Combes .....	{ Alleging that they are the real discoverers of the first payable Gold Field in Australia, and claiming to be recognized as such; and praying for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the matter.....	{ Printed.
July 22 ...	William Henry Bedell .....	One .....	Mr. Buchanan ...	{ Alleging that he has for the past ten years been subjected to great losses and disabilities by the rejection of his testimony in Courts of Justice, on the ground of his being a non-believer in a state of future rewards and punishments; and praying that such an alteration may be made in the law as may be deemed fitting in the premises .....	{ Printed.
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>					
May 2 .....	Certain Miners of Gulgong...	{ One thousand two hundred and fifty-seven .....	Mr. Innes .....	{ Praying for the abolition of the present Court of Appeal in Mining Disputes, and the institution of a Court to be presided over by a Mining Judge, assisted by a Jury of Miners .....	{ Printed.
„ 8.....	Richard Sadleir, R.N.....	One .....	Mr. Stephen Brown .....	{ Praying the House to take into consideration the desirability of amending the Electoral Act, as regards the sale of intoxicating liquors at Elections; trial of disputed Elections; registration of Electors; and prevention of vexatious Candidates at Elections ...	{ Printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1872.	Miscellaneous—continued.				
May 9.....	Certain Inhabitants of Cessnock .....	} Fifty .....	Mr. Burns.....	{ Praying that the Maitland District Council may be dissolved .....	} Printed.
June 11 ...	Certain Inhabitants of Hinton and the surrounding Districts .....	} Six hundred and thirty-one .....	Mr. Campbell ...	{ Praying for the dissolution of the Maitland District Council .....	} Printed.
" 11 ...	Certain residents of Queanbeyan and the surrounding Districts .....	} Six hundred and thirty-nine .....	Mr. Butler .....	{ Relative to the condition of the Lake George Road, and praying the House to take the matter into consideration .....	} Printed.
" 11 ...	Certain Inhabitants of Millfield, Ellalong, Quorobolong, and Bishop's Bridge .....	} Two hundred and seventy-three .....	Mr. Burns.....	{ Praying that all moneys to be expended upon that portion of the Wollombi Road, at present under the management of the Bishop's Bridge Road Trust, may continue to be vested in the Local Road Trust .....	} Printed.
" 11 ...	Certain Subscribers for the establishment of St. Andrew's College, and other Presbyterians .....	} Ninety-four.....	Mr. Robertson ...	{ Praying for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the case of St. Andrew's College, as detailed in the Petition.....	} Printed.
" 11 ...	Certain Inhabitants of Adelong and Tumut .....	} Two hundred and five.....	Mr. Hoskins .....	{ Respecting the refusal by the Council of Education of a Certificate to this School, and praying the House to take the matter into consideration with a view to relief .....	} Printed.
" 11 ...	Rev. James Ross, Rural Dean of Mulgoa .....	} One .....	Mr. Lackey .....	{ Relative to the operation of the 23rd clause of the Public Schools Act, which provides for aid for school buildings, praying the House to take into consideration the effect of the working of this clause of the Act ...	} Printed.
" 21 ...	Trustees and Commoners of the Pitt Town Common ...	} Fifty-six .....	Mr. Piddington...	{ Praying the House not to pass the Commons Regulation Bill, or to modify and alter it to meet the objections stated by the Petitioners...	} Printed.
" 21 ...	Trustees and Commoners of the Wilberforce Common .....	} Sixty-seven .....	Mr. Piddington...	Similar prayer .....	} Printed.
" 21 ...	Certain Breeders of Horses, and other interested persons .....	} .....	Mr. Lackey .....	{ Representing the necessity for legislation in respect to the breeding of Horses; and praying the House to take the subject into consideration ...	} Printed.
" 21 ...	Certain Inhabitants of Borough of East Maitland .....	} One hundred and twenty-eight.....	Mr. Scholey .....	{ Representing that the East Maitland Pasturage Reserve is being used for purposes other than those for which it was granted; and praying that steps may be taken to remedy the abuses complained of.....	} Not Printed.
" 28 ...	Certain Subscribers for the establishment of St. Andrew's College .....	} Twenty-one.....	Mr. Robertson ...	{ Praying for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the case of St. Andrew's College, as detailed in the Petition.....	} Not Printed.
" 28 ...	Certain Stockowners, Drivers, and other residents of the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Districts .....	} One hundred and one .....	Mr. Watson .....	{ Praying that steps may be taken for the erection of four dams on the line of road to Riverina .....	} Printed.
July 2.....	Certain Inhabitants of the Town and District of Forbes .....	} One hundred and forty-two .....	Mr. Lord .....	{ Praying that inquiry may be made as to the cause of the dismissal of Constable John Callaghan from the Police Force .....	} Printed.
" 2.....	His Grace Archbishop Polding .....	} One .....	Mr. Butler .....	{ Praying that the Cemeteries Regulation Bill may not be passed .....	} Printed.
" 2.....	The Roman Catholic Archbishop and Clergy of the Archdiocese .....	} Thirty-one .....	Mr. Butler .....	{ Praying that the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not be passed .....	} Printed.
" 3.....	Certain Residents and Property-owners on the Island of Onebygambah .....	} Ninety-seven .....	Mr. G. A. Lloyd .....	{ Representing the necessity for the erection of a Bridge across Throsby Creek, with a view to connect the Island with the main land; and praying the House to take the matter into consideration .....	} Printed.
" 5.....	Certain Gold-miners at Gulgong .....	} Five.....	Mr. Buchanan ...	{ Complaining of a decision given by the Appeal Court in regard to a claim held by them; and praying for inquiry into the case .....	} Printed.



WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
<b>1872.</b>					
<b>Miscellaneous—continued.</b>					
July 8 ...	The Right Reverend Frederick Barker, D.D., Bishop of Sydney	One	Mr. Innes	{ Praying that the Matrimonial Causes Bill may not be passed	Printed.
" 10 ...	Certain Inhabitants of the Shoalhaven District	One hundred and fifteen	Mr. Warden	{ Praying that steps may be taken for clearing out and deepening Crookhaven Creek	Printed.
" 15 ...	Certain Bankers, Merchants, and others	Forty-one	Mr. Robertson	{ Praying that the charges on the Telegraphic Lines may be reduced and amended	Printed.
" 19 ...	Richard Sadleir, R.N.	One	Mr. Stewart	{ Praying the House to pass the Matrimonial Causes Bill	Printed.
" 19 ...	Richard Sadleir, R.N.	One	Mr. Stewart	{ Respecting the form of the prayer required to Petitions presented to the Legislative Assembly	Printed.
" 26 ...	Charles Tompson, formerly Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	One	Mr. Piddington	{ Praying the House not to pass the Superannuation Act Suspension Bill.	Printed.
" 26 ...	Certain residents of Albury and the surrounding Districts	Three hundred and forty	Mr. M'Laurin	{ Praying for the repeal of the Sale of Colonial Wines Regulation Act	Printed.
" 31 ...	Certain Residents of the Wollomba River	Forty-three	Mr. R. B. Smith	{ Alleging that they suffer much inconvenience from the navigation of this river being impeded by shoals; and praying the House to take the matter into consideration	Printed.
Aug. 1 ...	Certain Inhabitants of District of Albury and neighbourhood	Three hundred and fifty-eight	Mr. M'Laurin	{ Praying the House to empower the Executive Government to make immediate arrangements with the Victorian Government for the just and equitable settlement of the Border Customs Duties	Printed.
" 9 ...	Mr. P. Macauliffe, of Sydney	One	Mr. Burns	{ Praying that the charges on the Telegraphic Lines may be reduced and amended	Not printed.
<b>Old and New South Head Roads Bill.</b>					
" 3 ...	Municipal Council of Woolahra	One	Mr. Driver	{ Praying that the Old and New South Head Roads and the Roads connected therewith, or diverging therefrom, now under the control of Commissioners, may be transferred to the said Municipal Council	Printed.
" 10 ...	Municipal Council of Paddington	One	Mr. Sutherland	{ Praying that the Old and New South Head Roads Transfer Bill may not be passed	Printed.
" 11 ...	The Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipal Council of Waverley	Seven	Mr. Parkes, on behalf of Mr. Sutherland	Similar prayer	Printed.
" 12 ...	The Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trusts	One	Mr. Parkes	Similar prayer	Printed.
" 15 ...	Certain resident Ratepayers of the Borough of Woolahra	One hundred and forty-four	Mr. Driver	{ Praying the House to pass the Old and New South Head Roads Transfer Bill	Printed.
" 19 ...	The Mayor of the Municipal Council of Randwick	One	Mr. Hill	{ Praying the House not to pass the Old and New South Head Roads Transfer Bill	Printed.
" 22 ...	Certain Residents and Ratepayers of Borough of Paddington	Two hundred and one	Mr. Macintosh	Similar prayer	Printed.
<b>Private Bills.</b>					
June 11 ...	John Nowlands Wark, of Sydney, engineer	One	Mr. Allen	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable John Nowlands Wark to construct Gas Works within the City and Suburbs of Bathurst	Not printed.
" 12 ...	The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Directors of the Parramatta Gas Company	One	Mr. Farnell	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Parramatta Gas Company (Limited)	Not printed.
" 18 ...	From the Trustees of certain Church Land in the Parish of Petersham	Four	Mr. Allen	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Christopher Rolleston, Thomas Chaplin Breillat, Stephen Campbell Brown, and William Crane, or other the Trustees of certain Land and Premises in the Parish of Petersham, near Newtown, to sell the same, and to provide for the application of the proceeds thereof	Not printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1872.	Private Bills—continued.				
June 18 ...	Joshua Dowe, of Tamworth, Doctor of Medicine, and Andrew Loder, of Colley Creek, grazier.....	Two .....	Mr. Lackey .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Executors of the Will of James Mein Loder, deceased, to sell a certain Sheep-station or Run called "North Quirindi" or "Currindi Creek," being part of the estate of the said James Mein Loder, and to invest the money to arise from such sale for the benefit of the parties interested in the said Station under the said Will .....	{ Not printed.
„ 19 ...	Peter Stewart, John Macdonald, and others, Trustees of certain Land in the City of Sydney, granted for the erection thereon of a Presbyterian Church.....	One .....	Mr. Stewart .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of certain Land in Harrington-street, in the City of Sydney, granted by the Crown for the erection thereon of a Presbyterian Church, to sell the said Land and apply the proceeds in or towards satisfaction of the debt existing on St. George's Church, in Castlereagh-street, Sydney, aforesaid, being a Presbyterian Church in connection with the Synod of Eastern Australia.	{ Not printed.
„ 19 ...	The Board of Directors of The Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society .....	Four .....	Mr. Farnell .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Members and Proprietors of a certain Society called "The Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society," and for other purposes therein mentioned .....	{ Not printed.
„ 21 ...	Chairman and Directors of the Sydney United Omnibus Company.....	Five .....	Mr. Cunneen .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Sydney United Omnibus Company (Limited), and for other purposes therein mentioned.....	{ Not printed.
„ 25 ...	Sarah Loder, Widow .....	One .....	Mr. Hoskins.....	{ Praying to be heard by Counsel against Loder's Estate Bill .....	{ Not printed.
„ 26 ...	Charles Campbell, Barrister-at-Law.....	One .....	Sir James Martin .....	{ Praying that he may be heard, either in person or by Counsel, in opposition to the Petersham Church Grant Bill..	{ Printed.
„ 28 ...	Priscilla Cohen, of Sydney, and Lewis Solomon, of Albany.....	Two .....	Mr. Burns.....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Will of Mr. Michael Cohen, deceased, to sell certain land in Clarence-street, Sydney, and to make provision for the investment of the proceeds of the sale thereof.....	{ Not printed.
„ 28 ...	Alfred James Barnett, of Sydney .....	One .....	Mr. Farnell .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to declare the marriage between Alfred James Barnett and Katherine Jane Boulanger null and void .....	{ Not printed.
July 9 ...	Certain Members of the Church of England residing at Newtown and in the neighbourhood thereof .....	One hundred and ten .....	Sir James Martin .....	{ Praying to be heard by Counsel in opposition to the Petersham Church Grant Bill .....	{ Printed.
„ 11 ...	Certain Members of the Church of England at Newtown.....	Three hundred and ninety-four .....	Mr. Stephen Brown .....	{ Praying that the Petersham Church Grant Bill may be passed .....	{ Printed.
„ 11 ...	William Mathew Hutchinson Gibbons, Richard Hutchinson Roberts, Thomas Broughton, and Thomas McCulloch, Esquires,—The Committee of the Estate of Mackenzie Bowman, a person of unsound mind ...	Three .....	Mr. Single .....	{ Praying to be heard by Counsel in opposition to the Petersham Church Grant Bill .....	{ Printed.
„ 15 ...	Certain Members of the Church of England at Newtown.....	One hundred and thirteen.....	Mr. Stephen Brown .....	{ Praying the House to pass the Petersham Church Grant Bill .....	{ Not printed.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 13th August, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF PUBLIC BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY, DURING THE SESSION OF 1872.

SHORT TITLES.	BY WHOM INITIATED.	Ordered.	Presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> .	Read 2 <sup>o</sup> .	Committed.	Reported.	Recommitted.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 3 <sup>o</sup> .	Passed.	Sent to Council for concurrence.	Agreed to by Council without Amendment.	Agreed to by Council with Amendment.	Council's Amendments agreed to.	Assent.	Number of Act.	REMARKS.
Appropriation.....	Mr. Piddington.....	1872. 5 Aug.	1872. 5 Aug.	1872. 7 Aug.	1872. 7 Aug.	1872. 7 Aug.	.....	.....	1872. 7 Aug.	1872. 7 Aug.	1872. 7 Aug.	1872. 7 Aug.	1872. 9 Aug.	.....	.....	1872. 13 Aug.	36 Vic. 3	Standing Orders suspended, 7 August, 1872.
Blackwattle Bay Land Reclamation.....	Mr. Farnell.....	18 June	18 June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Order of the Day for 2 <sup>o</sup> discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 8 August, 1872.
Border Duties Convention.....	Mr. Parkes.....	12 June	12 June	26 June	26 June	5 July (A.M.)	1872. 8 July	1872. 8 July	10 July	11 July	11 July	11 July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Originated in Committee of the Whole. Not returned by Council.
Cemeteries Regulation.....	Mr. Forster.....	13 June	21 June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Order of the Day for 2 <sup>o</sup> discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 2 July, 1872.
Cemeteries Regulation (No. 2).....	Mr. Forster.....	19 July	19 July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Originated in Committee of the Whole. Order of the Day for 2 <sup>o</sup> discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 2 August, 1872.
Commons Regulation.....	Mr. Terry.....	2 May	14 May	14 June	14 June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lapsed, 5 August, 1872.
Consolidated Revenue Fund.....	Mr. Lord.....	9 May	9 May	9 May	9 May	9 May	.....	.....	9 May	9 May	9 May	9 May	10 May	.....	.....	14 May	35 Vic. 11	Standing Orders suspended, 9 May, 1872. Passed through all its stages in one day.
Custody of Infants.....	Mr. Stewart.....	14 June	18 June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Motion for 2 <sup>o</sup> negatived, 5 August, 1872.
Duration of Parliaments Shortening.....	Mr. Burns.....	10 May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bill not introduced.
Electoral Act Amendment.....	Mr. Stephen Brown.....	2 May	2 May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lapsed, 5 July, 1872. Restored to Paper, 9 July, 1872. Order of the Day for 2 <sup>o</sup> discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 9 August, 1872.
Evidence Further Amendment.....	Mr. R. B. Smith.....	11 June	11 June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Order of the Day for 2 <sup>o</sup> discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 9 August, 1872.
Future Governors Salaries Reduction.....	Mr. Buchanan.....	9 July	10 July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lapsed, 2 August, 1872.
Gold Fields Appeal.....	Mr. Buchanan.....	2 May	2 May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Motion for 2 <sup>o</sup> negatived, 12 July, 1872.
Hastings Electorate Subdivision.....	Mr. R. B. Smith.....	2 May	2 May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Order of the Day for 2 <sup>o</sup> discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 9 August, 1872.
Justices of the Peace Enabling.....	Mr. Driver.....	12 June	12 June	14 June	14 June	14 June	.....	.....	14 June	18 June	18 June	18 June	.....	1872. 11 July	1872. 16 July	2 Aug.	36 Vic. 1	Short Title altered by Council.
Legal Practitioners Relief.....	Mr. Stewart.....	2 May	3 May	30 July	30 July	2 Aug.	.....	.....	5 Aug.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stopped by Prorogation.
Live Stock Diseases Prevention.....	Mr. Farnell.....	17 July	17 July	5 Aug.	5 Aug.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Originated in Committee of the Whole. Lapsed, no Report from Committee, 8 August, 1872.
Loan.....	Mr. Piddington.....	5 Aug.	5 Aug.	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	.....	.....	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	9 Aug.	.....	.....	13 Aug.	2	Standing Orders suspended, 7 August, 1872.
Married Women's Property.....	Mr. Stewart.....	2 May	3 May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Motion for 2 <sup>o</sup> negatived, 5 August, 1872.
Matrimonial Causes.....	Mr. Buchanan.....	2 May	2 May	5 July	5 July	5 July	.....	.....	5 July	19 July	19 July	19 July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not returned by Council.
Matrimonial Divorce.....	Mr. Stewart.....	2 May	3 May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lapsed, 28 June, 1872.
Official Salaries Reduction.....	Mr. Stephen Brown.....	2 May	8 May	8 Aug. (A.M.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Order of the Day for consideration in Committee discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 8 August, 1872.
Old and New South Head Roads Transfer.....	Mr. Driver.....	5 July	5 July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Order of the Day for 2 <sup>o</sup> discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 9 August, 1872.
Ordnance Land Act Amendment.....	Sir James Martin.....	1 May	1 May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pro forma Bill.
Public Vehicles Regulation.....	Mr. Tunks.....	2 May	8 May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lapsed, 28 June, 1872. Restored to Paper, 9 July, 1872. Order of the Day for 2 <sup>o</sup> discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 5 August, 1872.
Stamp Duty on Receipts.....	Mr. Stewart.....	16 July	16 July	2 Aug.	2 Aug.	2 Aug.	.....	.....	5 Aug.	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Originated in Committee of the Whole. Not returned by Council.
Superannuation Act Suspension.....	Mr. Forster.....	17 July	25 July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Order of the Day for 2 <sup>o</sup> discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 8 August, 1872.
Telegrams Copyright.....	Mr. Allen.....	12 June	12 June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Order of the Day for 2 <sup>o</sup> discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 9 August, 1872.
Treasury Bills.....	Mr. Piddington.....	12 July (A.M.)	12 July (A.M.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Order of the Day for 2 <sup>o</sup> discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 8 August, 1872.
Volunteer Admission.....	Mr. Forster.....	13 June	21 June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Order of the Day for 2 <sup>o</sup> discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 2 August, 1872.
Woolloomooloo Bay Water Frontage Compensation.....	Mr. Farnell.....	8 July	9 July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Order of the Day for 2 <sup>o</sup> discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 8 August, 1872.

No. 2.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF PRIVATE BILLS INTRODUCED UPON PETITION TO THE ASSEMBLY, DURING THE SESSION OF 1872.

SHORT TITLES.	BY WHOM AND WHEN PETITION PRESENTED.	Ordered.	Presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> .	Referred to Select Committee.	Reported by Select Committee.	Read 2 <sup>o</sup> .	Committed.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 3 <sup>o</sup> .	Passed.	Sent to Council for concurrence.	Agreed to by Council without Amendment.	Agreed to by Council with Amendment.	Council's Amendments agreed to.	Assent.	REMARKS.
Barnett's Marriage	Mr. Farnell	1872. 28 June															Standing Orders suspended, 28 June, 1872. Bill not introduced.
Bathurst Gas	Mr. Allen	1872. 11 June	1872. 12 June	1872. 13 June	1872. 14 June	1872. 21 June	1872. 5 July	1872. 5 July	1872. 5 July	1872. 8 July	1872. 8 July	1872. 8 July	1872. 19 July (A.M.)			1872. 2 Aug.	
Cohen's Estate	Mr. Burns	28 June															Bill not introduced.
Loder's Estate	Mr. Lackey	18 June	20 June	21 June	25 June	11 July											Lapsed, 30 July, 1872.
Farramatta Gas Company's Incorporation	Mr. Farnell	12 June	13 June	13 June	14 June	20 June	8 July	8 July	8 July	8 July	9 July	9 July	9 July	19 July (A.M.)	1872. 8 Aug.	1872. 13 Aug.	
Petersham Church Grant	Mr. Allen	18 June	19 June	19 June	20 June	25 July											Order of the Day for 2 <sup>o</sup> discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 9 August, 1872.
St. George's Presbyterian Church	Mr. Stewart	19 June	25 June	26 June	27 June	4 July	30 July	30 July	30 July	30 July	31 July	31 July	31 July	6 Aug.		9 Aug.	Lapsed, 24 July, 1872, A.M. Restored to Paper, 25 July, 1872.
Sydney United Omnibus Company's Incorporation	Mr. Cunneen	21 June	25 June	25 June	26 June	27 June	8 July	8 July	8 July	8 July	9 July	9 July	9 July	23 July	5 Aug.	9 Aug.	
The Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society's Incorporation	Mr. Farnell	19 June	21 June	21 June	25 June	27 June	8 July	8 July	8 July	8 July	10 July	10 July	10 July				Standing Orders suspended, 19 June, 1872. Not returned by Council.

No. 3.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BILLS BROUGHT FROM THE COUNCIL, DURING THE SESSION OF 1872.

SHORT TITLE OF PRIVATE BILL.	When brought.	Read 1 <sup>o</sup> .	Read 2 <sup>o</sup> .	Committed.	Reported.	Adoption of Report.	Read 3 <sup>o</sup> .	Passed without Amendment.	Returned to Council.	Assent.	REMARKS.
Jewish Synagogue and Schools	1872. 10 July	1872. 10 July	1872. 5 Aug.	1872. 5 Aug.	1872. 5 Aug.	1872. 5 Aug.	1872. 7 Aug.	1872. 7 Aug.	1872. 7 Aug.	1872. 13 Aug.	

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Public Bills originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, as per Register No. 1	31		
Number of Private Bills do. do. as per Register No. 2	9		
Number of Public Bills brought from the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, as per Register No. 3	0		
Number of Private Bills do. do. as per Register No. 3	1		
		41	
Passed and Assented to	4	5	9
Pro forma Bill	1	0	1
Negatived on motion for second reading	3	0	3
Not introduced	1	2	3
Discharged	14	1	15
Withdrawn	1		1
Not returned by Legislative Council	3	1	4
Dropped	4	1	5
Stopped by Prorogation	1	0	1
			41

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 13 August, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

---

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

ALPHABETICAL REGISTERS

OF

ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS,

AND OF

ADDRESSES

(NOT BEING FOR PAPERS).

---

SESSION 1872.

---

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS, DURING THE SESSION OF 1872.

No.	WHEN PASSED.			ON WHOSE MOTION.	PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER.	REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.	
	VOTES.				By Address.	By Order.			Date of Order.	When delivered for Printing.
	No.	Date.	Entry.							
14	47	6 August	12	Mr. Robertson	Appointments to the Legislative Council		1872.		1872.	
24	37	23 July	8	Mr. Macleay		Baylis, Mr., Police Magistrate, Wagga Wagga	13 Aug. (In part.)	72/519	13 August	15 August.
9	12	13 June	3	Mr. Jacob		Boat Harbour at Raymond Terrace	24 July	72/470	24 July	25 July.
19	24	4 July	7	Mr. Forster		Bridges over Loddon River and at King's Falls	1 August	72/485	1 August	2 August.
5	26	8 July	9	Mr. Jacob	{ Cases heard before Raymond Terrace Bench of Magistrates }		7 August	72/501	7 August	8 August.
12	14	18 June	18	Mr. Bennett		{ Conditional Purchases in District of Liverpool Plains }	23 July	72/467	Not ordered to be printed.	
10	40	26 July	5	Mr. Forster	Coroners Inquests					
18	21	28 June	7	Mr. Macintosh		Customs Seizure	17 July	72/444	17 July	18 July.
7	37	23 July	16	Mr. Hoskins	{ Deegan, Mr., late Station-master at Bowral Railway Station }					
4	10	11 June	20	Mr. Watson		Denominational Schools	5 July	72/408	5 July	6 July.
23	37	23 July	6	Mr. Buchanan		Disputed Land near Orange				
26	38	24 July	4	Mr. Buchanan		District of Trunkey				
21	25	5 July	5	Mr. Wearne		Government Contracts				
3	8	10 May	11	Mr. Burns		Great Northern Road	18 June	72/327	18 June	19 June.
22	32	16 July	7	Mr. Terry		Land selected by James Marshall, on Gyrah River				
14	18	25 June	9	Mr. Bennett		Land sold in the Parish of Tamworth				
9	37	23 July	19	Mr. Buchanan	Larkins and Aitken, The Case of		6 August. (In part.)	72/493	Not ordered to be printed.	
6	11	12 June	8	Mr. Wearne		Levy, Mr. S.	8 August. (Further Return.)	72/505	30 July	31 July.
17	19	26 June	5	Mr. Greville		Mineral Leases—Applications for	17 July	72/480	30 July	18 July.
23	60	9 August	15	Mr. Robertson		Mineral Selection at Togo		72/416	17 July	
2	4	3 May	7	Mr. Innes		Mining on Mudgee and Wallerawang Road	8 May	72/220	8 May	9 May.
—	17	21 June	20	Mr. Jacob		Myers, R., Case of	23 July		23 July	23 July.
1	3	2 May	14	Mr. Lee		Pidding Gunner	10 May	72/233	10 May	11 May.
16	18	25 June	27	Mr. Cunneen		Police Quarters, Wollombi	27 June	72/381	27 June	28 June.
3	15	19 June	10	Mr. Jacob	Portus, Mr. H. D.		9 July	72/417	9 July	10 July.
6	10	11 June	28	Mr. Tunks		Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta	18 June	72/328	18 June	19 June.
13	47	6 August	7	Mr. Fitzpatrick	Public School Teacher at Edon		13 August	72/526	13 August	15 August.
25	37	23 July	17	Mr. Raphael		Quarters, &c., for Public Officers				
27	47	6 August	9	Mr. Forster		Quartz Claim on Turon River				
8	37	23 July	18	Captain Onslow	{ Railway Employés—Dismissal and Re-appointment of certain }					
12	46	5 August	2	Mr. Stewart	Salary of the Colonial Secretary		6 August	72/497	6 August	7 August.
20	25	5 July	4	Mr. Cunneen		Scholey, Mr.—Claim of	19 July	72/456	19 July	20 July.
11	13	14 June	3	Mr. Cunneen		Telegraph Station-master, Wollombi	28 June	72/358	Not ordered to be printed.	
10	12	13 June	4	Mr. Jacob		Trustees for Roads in District of Raymond Terrace	13 June	72/322	13 June	14 June.
8	11	12 June	9	Mr. Wearne		Volunteer Artillery—Captain Bamford's Case	13 August	72/525	13 August	15 August.
7	11	12 June	9	Mr. Wearne		Volunteer Artillery—Major Shepherd's Case	28 June	72/387	28 June	1 July.
4	17	21 June	13	Mr. Creed	Volunteer Force, Medical Officers of the		16 July	72/441	16 July	17 July.
13	17	21 June	12	Mr. Lackey		Volunteers, The	16 July	72/440	16 July	17 July.
15	18	25 June	22	Mr. Tunks		Volunteers, The, and the Military Force				

446

6

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS DURING FORMER SESSIONS.

WHEN PASSED.			ON WHOSE MOTION.	PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER.	REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.	
VOICES.				By Address.	By Order.			Date of Order.	When delivered for Printing.
No.	Date.	Entry.							
15	1871. 7 December	5	Mr. Lee	.....	Alleged Encroachment on Mr. Close's Property	1872. 17 July	72/447	1872. 17 July	1872. 18 July.
17	12 December	6	Mr. Dodds	.....	Church and School Lands	3 July	72/400	3 July	4 July.
19	14 December	8	Mr. Dodds	.....	Church and School Lands (Supplementary Return)	3 July	72/401	3 July	4 July.
134	16 May	4	Mr. Lee	Court House, West Maitland	.....	16 May	72/237	13 June	13 June.
29	1872. 31 January	5	Mr. Stewart	Denominational School at Petersham	.....	2 May	72/197	Not ordered to be printed.	
36	1870. 14 October	6	Mr. W. Forster	Grants in aid of Public Worship	.....	{ 16 July (Final Return)	72/438	16 July	17 July.
68	1861. 10 May, a.m.	28	Mr. Hart	Letters of Registration of Inventions	.....	{ 21 June (Further Return)	72/357	21 June	22 June.
7	1870. 23 August	6	Mr. W. Forster	.....	Necropolis at Haslem's Creek	{ 16 July (In part)	72/439	16 July	17 July.
23	1871. 21 December	5	Mr. Tunks	.....	Orphan Schools	18 June	72/330	18 June	19 June.
25	1872. 23 January	13	Mr. Greville	Rodd, Mr. James	.....	2 May	72/195	2 May	3 May.
21	1871. 19 December	8	Mr. R. Forster	.....	Roman Catholic Denominational School, Grenfell	2 May	72/196	15 July	15 July.
118	1871. 18 April	15	Mr. Tunks	.....	Sewerage and Water Supply	{ 2 May (In part)	72/198	2 May	3 May.
						{ 12 June (Final Return.)	72/312	12 June	13 June.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 13 August, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF ADDRESSES (NOT BEING FOR PAPERS) TO THE GOVERNOR, DURING THE SESSION OF 1872.

SUBJECT OF ADDRESS.	VOTES.				WHEN PASSED OR AGREED TO.			WHEN AND HOW PRESENTED.				WHEN AND HOW ANSWERED.				REMARKS.
	VOTES.				VOTES.			VOTES.				VOTES.				
	No.	Date.	Entry.	On whose Motion.	No.	Date.	Entry.	No.	Date.	Entry.	By whom.	No.	Date.	Entry.	By whom and how.	
Appointment of Sir Hercules Robinson, as Governor of the Colony	11	1872. 12 June	24	Mr. Parkes	11	1872. 12 June	24	15	1872. 19 June	1	{ The Speaker, accompanied by the House	15	1872. 19 June	1	The Governor	{ Adopted on a Resolution agreed to in Committee of the Whole.  { Committee appointed to prepare reply.  { Adopted on a Resolution agreed to in Committee of the Whole.
Congratulation to the Queen on the Recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales—Address of	4	3 May	8	Mr. Parkes	4	3 May	8	6	8 May	2	{ The Speaker, accompanied by a Deputation of the House	6	8 May	2	{ The Administrator of the Government	
Opening Speech of the Administrator of the Government	2	1 May	10	Sir James Martin	7	9 May	9	...	...	...	The Speaker	...	...	...	...	
Internal Communication	27	9 July	13	Mr. Macleay	27	10 July a.m.	13	...	...	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	
Steam Postal Service <i>via</i> San Francisco	45	2 Aug.	10	Mr. Watson	45	2 Aug.	10	...	...	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	

4

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 13 August, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES APPOINTED DURING THE SESSION OF 1872.

NO. OF COMMITTEE.	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	NO. OF MEETINGS.		NO. OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.
					Called.	Held.		
1	Opening Speech of the Administrator of the Government ...}	1 May, 1872. Votes No. 2, Entry 10 ..... (On motion of Sir James Martin.)	{ Sir James Martin, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Lord, Mr. Webb. Mr. Robertson, }	Sir James Martin	1	1	None .....	1 May, 1872.
2	Elections and Qualifications .....	2 May, 1872. Votes No. 3, Entry 5 ..... (By Speaker's Warrant, taking effect 9 May, 1872.)	{ George Wigram Allen, Esquire, Stephen Campbell Brown, Esquire, Richard Driver, Esquire, Patrick Alfred Jennings, Esquire, <sup>1</sup> John Lackey, Esquire, James Henry Neale, Esquire, William Richman Piddington, Esquire, <sup>2</sup> Richard Hill, Esquire, <sup>2</sup> John Stewart, Esquire. <sup>4</sup>	Mr. Lackey ..... Mr. S. C. Brown }	11	3	None ... {	20 June. (Kerr v. Nelson.) 10 July. (Day v. M' Laurin)
			<sup>1</sup> Resigned 9 May, 1872. <sup>2</sup> Appointed 9 May, 1872. <sup>3</sup> Seat declared vacant 14 May, 1872. <sup>4</sup> Appointed 11 June, 1872.					
3	Library* .....	12 June, 1872. Votes No. 11, Entry 18 ..... (On motion of Mr. Parkes.)	{ The Speaker, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Piddington, Captain Onslow, Mr. Greville, Sir James Martin, Mr. Allen, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. S. Brown. }	.....	.....	.....	.....	

\* This Committee acts also in conjunction with a similar Committee appointed by the Legislative Council.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES, &c.—*continued.*

No. OF COMMITTEE.	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	No. OF MEETINGS.		No. OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.	
					Called.	Held.			
4	Standing Orders*.....	12 June, 1872. Votes No. 11, Entry 21 ..... (On motion of Mr. Parkes.)	{ The Speaker, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Allen, Mr. Parkes,	Mr. S. Brown, Mr. Lackey, Sir James Martin, Mr. Stewart.	The Speaker .....	2	1	None.	
5	Refreshment Room† .....	12 June, 1872. Votes No. 11, Entry 22 ..... (On motion of Mr. Parkes.)	{ Mr. Parkes, Mr. S. Brown, Mr. Wearne, Mr. Macleay,	Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Mr. Robertson, Sir James Martin.	Mr. Lloyd.....	2	1	None.	
6	Parramatta Gas Company's Incorporation Bill.	14 June, 1872. Votes No. 13, Entry 4 ..... (On motion of Mr. Farnell.)	{ Mr. Farnell, Mr. Driver, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Hill,	Mr. Allen, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Tunks, Mr. W. C. Browne, Mr. Teece.	Mr. Farnell .....	1	1	2	20 June, 1872.
7	Bathurst Gas Bill .....	14 June, 1872. Votes No. 13, Entry 5 ..... (On motion of Mr. Lloyd, on behalf of Mr. Allen.)	{ Mr. Allen, Mr. Combes, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Webb, Mr. Lord, Mr. Bawden, Mr. Lackey.	Mr. Allen .....	1	1	1	21 June, 1872.
8	The Petersham Church Grant Bill..	20 June, 1872. Votes No. 16, Entry 12 ..... (On motion of Mr. Allen.)	{ Mr. Allen, Mr. Driver, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Neale,	Mr. Creed, Mr. Hill, Mr. Lackey.	Mr. Allen .....	5	4	8	25 July, 1872.
9	Loder's Estate Bill .....	25 June, 1872. Votes No. 18, Entry 12..... (On motion of Mr. Lackey.)	{ Mr. Lackey, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. W. C. Browne, Mr. J. S. Smith,	Mr. Allen, Mr. Hill, Mr. Hannell, Mr. Moses, Mr. Single.	Mr. Lackey .....	3	2	None.	11 July, 1872.
10	The Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society's Incorporation Bill.	25 June, 1872. Votes No. 18, Entry 15..... (On motion of Mr. Farnell.)	{ Mr. Farnell, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Tunks, Mr. W. C. Browne, Mr. Moses,	Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Hill, Mr. Teece, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Garrett.	Mr. Farnell .....	1	1	1	27 June, 1872.

\* Confers upon subjects of mutual concernment with a similar Committee appointed by the Legislative Council.

† This Committee acts also in conjunction with a similar Committee appointed by the Legislative Council.

23

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES, &c.—*continued.*

No. OF COMMITTEES.	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	No. OF MEETINGS.		No. OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.
					Called.	Held.		
11	Sydney United Omnibus Company's Incorporation Bill.	26 June, 1872. Votes No. 19, Entry 7 ..... (On motion of Mr. Garrett.)	{ Mr. Garrett, Mr. Neale, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Robertson, Mr. R. B. Smith, Mr. Innes, Mr. Moses, Mr. Grahame, Mr. De Salis.	Mr. Garrett .....	1	1	1	28 June, 1872, A.M.
12	St. George's Presbyterian Church Bill.	27 June, 1872. Votes No. 20, Entry 5 ..... (On motion of Mr. Stewart.)	{ Mr. Stewart, Mr. Bawden, Mr. Burns, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Abbott, Mr. T. Brown, Mr. Grahame, Mr. M'Laurin, Mr. Watson.	Mr. Stewart .....	1	1	3	4 July, 1872.
13	St. Andrew's College .....	2 July, 1872. Votes No. 22, Entry 10..... (On motion of Mr. Robertson.)	{ Mr. Robertson, Mr. S. Brown, Mr. Burns, Mr. Stewart, Mr. M'Laurin, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Warden.	Mr. Robertson ...	9	8	12	
14	Administration of the Land Law ...	5 July, 1872. Votes No. 25, Entry 11..... (On motion of Mr. Cunneen.)	{ Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Driver, Mr. Creed, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Lucas.	Mr. Cunneen ...	15	11	5	{ Progress Report. 6 August, 1872.
15	Customs' Seizure of Goods ex "Ascalon."	16 July, 1872. Votes No. 32, Entry 8 ..... (On motion of Mr. Macintosh.)	{ Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Greville, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Watson, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Combes.	Mr. Macintosh...	4	4	10	9 August, 1872.
16	The Civil Service .....	30 July, 1872. Votes No. 42, Entry 3..... (On motion of Captain Onslow.)	{ Captain Onslow, Mr. Driver, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Allen, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Forster, Mr. Parkes.	Captain Onslow..	2	2	None.	{ Progress Report. 2 August, 1872.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 18 August, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

CO



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BUSINESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEW SOUTH WALES,  
DURING THE SESSION OF 1872.

1. New Writs issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
2. Select Committees :—										
On Public Matters	...	...	...	5						
On Private Bills	...	...	...	7						
				—						12
3. Standing Committees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
4. Public Bills :—										
Originated in the Assembly—										
Received the Royal Assent...	...	...	...	4						
Dropped or otherwise disposed of	...	...	...	27						
				—	31					
Brought from the Council—										
Received the Royal Assent...	...	...	...	0						
Dropped or otherwise disposed of	...	...	...	0						
				—	0	...	...	...	...	31
5. Private Bills :—										
Originated in the Assembly—										
Received the Royal Assent...	...	...	...	4						
Dropped or otherwise disposed of	...	...	...	5						
				—	9					
Brought from the Council—										
Received the Royal Assent	...	...	...	1						
				—	1	...	...	...	...	10
6. Petitions received :—										
Printed	...	...	...	44						
Not printed	...	...	...	13						
				—						57
7. Divisions :—										
In the House	...	...	...	57						
In Committees of the Whole	...	...	...	77						
				—		...	...	...	...	134
8. Sittings :—										
Days of Meeting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Hours of Sitting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365h. 15m.
Hours of Sitting after Midnight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17h. 29m.
Daily Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7h. 9½m.
Adjourned for want of a Quorum—										
Before commencement of Business	...	...	...	0						
After commencement of Business	...	...	...	9						
				—						9
9. Votes and Proceedings...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Entries in Votes and Proceedings—										
Of Business done	...	...	...	709						
Of Notices of Motion	...	...	...	755						
Of Orders of the Day	...	...	...	1,134						
Of Questions	...	...	...	473						
Of Contingent Notices	...	...	...	4						
				—						3,075
Daily Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
10. Contingent Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Entries in Contingent Notice Paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Orders for Papers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
12. Addresses for Papers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
13. Other Addresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
14. Papers laid upon the Table :—										
By Message	...	...	...	5						
By Command	...	...	...	118						
By Speaker	...	...	...	3						
By Clerk	...	...	...	2						
In Return to Orders	...	...	...	27						
In Return to Addresses	...	...	...	13						
Reports from Select Committees	...	...	...	12						
				—						180
Ordered to be printed	...	...	...	170						
Not ordered to be printed	...	...	...	10						
				—						180

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 13 August, 1872.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

ELECTION PETITION.—KERR *v.* NELSON, "ORANGE."

---

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS;

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

---

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
20 *June*, 1872.

---

---

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1872.

---

---

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings ... ..	3
Report ... ..	7
Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee ... ..	8

---

---



1872.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

KERR v. NELSON, "ORANGE."

VOTES No. 3. THURSDAY, 2 MAY, 1872.

5. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—The Speaker, pursuant to the requirement of the Electoral Act of 1858, laid upon the Table his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, of which the following is a copy:—

" By the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

" Pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in me, as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, by the Electoral Act of 1858, I do hereby appoint

- " George Wigram Allen, Esquire,
" Stephen Campbell Brown, Esquire,
" Richard Driver, Esquire,
" Patrick Alfred Jennings, Esquire,
" John Lackey, Esquire,
" James Henry Neale, Esquire, and
" William Richman Piddington, Esquire,

" being Members of the said Assembly, to be Members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in the said Act referred to, during the present Session of the Assembly aforesaid.

" Given under my hand, at the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Macquarie-street, Sydney, this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

" W. M. ARNOLD, Speaker."

VOTES No. 6. WEDNESDAY, 8 MAY, 1872.

3. ELECTION PETITION:—Mr. Robertson, by Command, laid upon the Table an Election Petition which had been addressed to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, from Andrew Taylor Kerr, of Wellwood, near Orange, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, complaining of the election and return of Harris Levi Nelson as the Member for the Electoral District of Orange, as being an undue election and return, on the ground that at the time of the said Harris Levi Nelson's nomination and election, and also at the time of his return, he was not a naturalized subject of Her Majesty; and alleging that he (Petitioner) was a candidate at the Election for Orange, and ought to have been returned instead of the said Harris Levi Nelson, and claiming to be declared the sitting Member for the said Electoral District; and praying that the said Petition may be dealt with as the law directs.

VOTES No. 7. THURSDAY, 9 MAY, 1872.

6. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:— (1.) Maturity of Warrant Reported:—The Speaker reported that his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, laid upon the Table on Thursday, 2nd May, 1872, not having been disapproved by the Assembly in the course of the three next sitting days on which the Assembly met for the dispatch of business, had now taken effect as an appointment of such Committee, and intimated that it was therefore open to Members of the Committee to be sworn at the Table by the Clerk, in accordance with the 70th section of the Electoral Act of 1858.

(2.) Members of Committee Sworn:—Whereupon Stephen Campbell Brown, Richard Driver, John Lackey, James Henry Neale, and William Richman Piddington, Esquires, came to the Table, and were severally sworn by the Clerk as Members of the said Committee.

(3.) Time and Place of First Meeting of Committee:—Pursuant to the requirement of the 70th Section of the Electoral Act of 1858, the Speaker appointed the first meeting of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications to take place at noon, To-morrow, the 10th of May instant, in Committee Room No. 2.

7. ELECTION PETITION:—Mr. Robertson moved, That the Election Petition complaining of the election and return of Harris Levi Nelson, Esquire, as the Member for the Electoral District of Orange, which was laid upon the Table of this House, by Command, on the 8th May, be referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

Question put and passed.

\* \* \* \* \*

## 13. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—

(1.) The Speaker informed the House that he had this day received a letter from Patrick Alfred Jennings, Esquire, the Honorable Member for The Murray, resigning his appointment as a Member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications,—which letter he read to the House, as follows:—

“ To the Honorable the Speaker,

“ Sydney, May 9th, 1872.

“ Sir,

“ I have the honor to resign my position as a Member of the Elections and Qualifications Committee.

“ Your most obt. servt.,

“ P. A. JENNINGS.”

(2.) The Speaker then, pursuant to the requirement of the Electoral Act of 1858, laid upon the Table his Warrant appointing Richard Hill, Esquire, to be a Member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, for the present Session, of which the following is a copy:—

“ *By the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*  
“ *of New South Wales.*

“ Pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in me as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, by the Electoral Act of 1858, I do hereby appoint

“ Richard Hill, Esquire,

“ being a Member of the said Assembly, to be a Member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in the said Act referred to, during the present Session of the Assembly aforesaid, in the room of Patrick Alfred Jennings, Esquire, resigned.

“ Given under my hand, at the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Macquarie-street,  
“ Sydney, this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand  
“ eight hundred and seventy-two.

“ W. M. ARNOLD,

“ *Speaker.*”

## VOTES No. 8. FRIDAY, 10 MAY, 1872.

3. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—George Wigram Allen, Esquire, came to the Table, and was sworn by the Clerk as a Member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

## VOTES No. 10. TUESDAY, 11 JUNE, 1872.

17. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—The Speaker, pursuant to the requirement of the Electoral Act of 1858, laid upon the Table his Warrant appointing John Stewart, Esquire, to be a Member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, of which the following is a copy:—

“ *By the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*  
“ *of New South Wales.*

“ Pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in me as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, by the Electoral Act of 1858, I do hereby appoint

“ John Stewart, Esquire,

“ being a Member of the said Assembly, to be a Member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in the said Act referred to, during the present Session of the Assembly aforesaid, in the room of William Richman Piddington, Esquire, whose Seat was declared vacant on the 14th May last, by reason of his acceptance of the office of Colonial Treasurer.

“ Given under my hand, at the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Macquarie-street,  
“ Sydney, this eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand  
“ eight hundred and seventy-two.

“ W. M. ARNOLD,

“ *Speaker.*”

## VOTES, No. 11. WEDNESDAY, 12 JUNE, 1872.

17. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS—*Maturity of Warrant Reported:—*

(1.) The Speaker reported that his Warrant appointing Richard Hill, Esquire, a Member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, to fill a vacancy in the said Committee, laid upon the Table on the 9th May, 1872, not having been disapproved by the Assembly in the course of the three next sitting days on which the Assembly met for the dispatch of business, had now taken effect; and intimated that it was therefore open to the said Member to be sworn at the Table by the Clerk, in accordance with the 70th section of the Electoral Act of 1858.

(2.) Whereupon Richard Hill, Esquire, came to the Table, and was sworn by the Clerk as a Member of the said Committee.

## VOTES No. 14. TUESDAY, 18 JUNE, 1872.

8. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS—*Maturity of Warrant Reported* :—
- (1.) The Speaker reported that his Warrant appointing John Stewart, Esquire, a Member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, to fill a vacancy in the said Committee, laid upon the Table on the 11th June, 1872, not having been disapproved by the Assembly in the course of the three next sitting days, on which the Assembly met for the dispatch of business, had now taken effect; and intimated that it was therefore open to the said Member to be sworn at the Table by the Clerk, in accordance with the 70th section of the Electoral Act of 1858.
  - (2.) Whereupon John Stewart, Esquire, came to the Table, and was sworn by the Clerk as a Member of the said Committee.

## VOTES No. 16. THURSDAY, 20 JUNE, 1872.

4. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS—*Kerr v. Nelson* :—Mr. Lackey, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of the Proceedings of, the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, relative to the Petition of Andrew Taylor Kerr, against the return of Harris Levi Nelson as the Member for the Electoral District of Orange, which was referred to the said Committee on the 9th May last.

Report read at length by the Clerk, by direction of the Speaker, as follows :—

“ The Committee of Elections and Qualifications, duly appointed on the 2nd May, 1872,—to whom was referred, on the 9th May, 1872, a Petition from Andrew Taylor Kerr, against the return of Harris Levi Nelson as the Member for the Electoral District of ‘ Orange,’—have determined and do hereby accordingly declare,—

“ (1.) That Harris Levi Nelson, Esquire, the Sitting Member, has been duly elected as Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of ‘ Orange.’

“ (2.) That the Petition of Andrew Taylor Kerr is not frivolous or vexatious.

“ (3.) That the Committee make no award as to costs.

“ JNO. LACKEY,  
“ Chairman.”

“ No. 2 Committee Room,  
“ Legislative Assembly,  
“ Sydney, 20 June, 1872.”

*Ordered*, on motion of Mr. Lackey, that the Report and Minutes of Proceedings be printed.



1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**ELECTION PETITION.**

(KERR v. NELSON, "ORANGE.")

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

**ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.**

THE Committee of Elections and Qualifications, duly appointed on the 2nd May, 1872,—to whom was referred, on the 9th May, 1872, a Petition from Andrew Taylor Kerr against the return of Harris Levi Nelson as the Member for the Electoral District of "Orange",—have determined, and do hereby accordingly declare,—

- (1.) That Harris Levi Nelson, Esquire, the Sitting Member, has been duly elected as Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of "Orange."
- (2.) That the Petition of Andrew Taylor Kerr is not frivolous or vexatious.
- (3.) That the Committee make no award as to costs.

JNO. LACKEY,

Chairman.

*No. 2 Committee Room,  
Legislative Assembly,  
Sydney, 20 June, 1872.*



WEDNESDAY, 19 JUNE, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Allen,		Mr. Driver,
Mr. Lackey,		Mr. Hill,
Mr. Neale,		Mr. Stewart.

In attendance,—  
The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

1. On motion of Mr. Allen, Mr. Lackey was elected to the Chair.
2. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings referring to the appointment of this Committee.

[Vide Extracts, pages 3 and 4.]

3. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Extract from the Votes and Proceedings by which the Petition of Andrew Taylor Kerr, Esquire, was referred to this Committee.

[Vide Extracts, page 3.]

4. Whereupon the Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Petition of Andrew Taylor Kerr, Esquire, of Wellwood, Orange (together with the accompanying Bank Deposit Receipt), so referred to this Committee, as follows :—

“ To His Excellency Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, a Companion of the most Honorable  
 “ Order of the Bath, Chief Justice of the Colony of New South Wales, adminis-  
 “ tering the Government thereof.

“ The Petition of Andrew Taylor Kerr, of Wellwood, near Orange, in the Colony of New South  
 “ Wales, Esquire,—

“ Respectfully sheweth :—

“ 1. That on the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-  
 “ two, the Nomination for the election of a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electo-  
 “ ral District of Orange was duly held at Orange in the said Colony, on which occasion the  
 “ candidates proposed were Samuel Goold, Harris Levi Nelson, and your Petitioner.

“ 2. That a show of hands having been duly called for, the same was declared to be in  
 “ favour of your Petitioner, when a Poll was demanded on behalf of the other candidates.

“ 3. That the Polling for the said Election took place on the fourth day of March, one  
 “ thousand eight hundred and seventy-two; and that on the sixth day of the same month, James  
 “ Dale, Esquire, the Returning Officer, declared that for the three persons nominated the number  
 “ of votes following were polled respectively, namely :—

“ Harris Levi Nelson .....	404
“ Your Petitioner, Andrew Taylor Kerr.....	403
“ Samuel Goold .....	136

“ And he therefore declared the said Harris Levi Nelson to have been duly elected a Member of  
 “ the Legislative Assembly for the said Electoral District of Orange, and he returned him  
 “ accordingly as so elected.

“ 4. That your Petitioner complains of such election and return as being an undue election  
 “ and return, on the grounds following, that is to say :—That at the time of the said Harris Levi  
 “ Nelson’s nomination and election, and also at the time of his return as aforesaid, he (not being  
 “ a natural-born subject of Her Majesty, but an alien) had not become and was not a naturalized  
 “ subject of Her Majesty as by law is required, inasmuch as he had not at the time of his  
 “ nomination or at the time of his return resided five years in this Colony after naturalization.

“ 5. That at the time of the said nomination, and just before the same, the said Samuel  
 “ Goold gave public notice to the said Returning Officer and to all persons then assembled, of  
 “ the disqualification for election of the said Harris Levi Nelson, for the reasons in the said last  
 “ preceding paragraph mentioned; and that the said Samuel Goold, by placards and advertise-  
 “ ments in the local newspaper, before the said nomination, gave notice to the electors of such  
 “ disqualification.

“ 6. That the said Harris Levi Nelson himself voted at such Election, although such vote  
 “ was protested against at the time on behalf of your Petitioner, and it is believed recorded his  
 “ vote in his own favour.

“ 7. That although at the time of his so voting the name of the said Harris Levi Nelson was  
 “ inserted in the Roll of Electors for the said Electorate, yet he was disqualified as such, he  
 “ being at the time of making out the said Electoral Roll an alien, not naturalized, and not  
 “ being then resident in the said Electoral District nor having been resident there during the  
 “ six months then next preceding; or not having, at the time of making out the said Electoral  
 “ Roll, and for the six months then next preceding, within the said District, a freehold or leasehold  
 “ estate in possession, or having been in receipt of the rents and profits thereof for his own use,  
 “ of the clear value of one hundred pounds or of the value of ten pounds respectively (such  
 “ leasehold estate having been originally created for a term of not less than three years), or who  
 “ then occupied and for the last six months had occupied within the district any house, warehouse,  
 “ counting-house, office, shop, room, or building, being either separately or jointly with any land  
 “ within such District occupied by him therewith, of the annual value of ten pounds, such  
 “ occupation being either continuously of the same premises or successively of any two or more  
 “ respectively of the required value, or who then and for the said six months had held a Crown  
 “ lease or license to depasture lands within such District.

“ 8. That at the time when the declaration of the result of the polling was publicly declared  
 “ by the said Returning Officer, as hereinbefore set forth, your Petitioner delivered to the said  
 “ Returning Officer a written protest against the election of the said Harris Levi Nelson, upon  
 “ the grounds stated in this Petition.

" 9. That your Petitioner whose name is subscribed hereto was a candidate, as before stated, at the said election, and has paid into the Bank of New South Wales in Sydney the sum of one hundred pounds, to the credit of the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in relation to this Petition; and that the Bank Deposit Receipt for such payment is annexed hereto.

" 10. That the facts set forth in the fourth paragraph of this Petition were in the manner above specified and otherwise made public and notorious in and throughout the said Electoral District at the time of the said Nomination, and that under such circumstances the votes given to the said Harris Levi Nelson were thrown away, and your Petitioner ought to have been returned instead of the said Harris Levi Nelson, and now claims to be declared the sitting Member for the said District.

" Your Petitioner therefore prays that you will cause this Petition to be forthwith notified in the *Government Gazette*, and, as soon as conveniently may be, laid before the Legislative Assembly.

" And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

" Dated at Orange, the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

" (Signed) ANDREW T. KERR."

" Received, 19th April, 1872, from Andrew Taylor Kerr, Esquire, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be placed to the credit of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, in relation to a Petition about to be presented to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, against the return of Harris Levi Nelson, Esquire, as a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

" *Pro Bank of New South Wales,*  
(Signed) G. W. TURNER."

" £100 0 0

5. The Clerk then submitted a letter from the Honorable the Speaker, enclosing a certified copy of a letter from Harris Levi Nelson, Esquire, the sitting Member for Orange, giving notice of his intention to defend his Seat,—same read as follows:—  
72-120.

" Legislative Assembly Chamber,  
" Sydney, 13 May, 1872.

" The Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

" Gentlemen,

" I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter which has been received by me from Harris Levi Nelson, Esquire, the sitting Member for Orange, giving notice of his intention to defend his return, against which a Petition is now under your consideration.

" I have, &c.,  
" W. M. ARNOLD,  
" Speaker."

[*Enclosure.*]

" Legislative Assembly,  
" 9 May, 1872.

" Sir,

" I beg to inform you that I intend to defend the Seat I occupy as Member for Orange, against the Petition of Mr. A. T. Kerr.

" The Hon. W. M. Arnold,  
" Speaker, &c., &c."

" I have, &c.,  
" H. L. NELSON.

" A true copy,—W.M.A., 13/5/72."

6. Parties called in,—

*Present* :—Andrew Taylor Kerr, Esq. (*Petitioner*).

William Owen, Esq.,—instructed by Mr. R. Holdsworth—(*Counsel for Petitioner*).

Harris Levi Nelson, Esq. (*Sitting Member*).

Julian Emanuel Salomons, Esq.,—instructed by Mr. A. De Lissa—(*Counsel for Sitting Member*).

7. Mr. Owen addressed the Committee on behalf of the Petitioner.

8. Mr. Salomons replied for the sitting Member, and handed in, for the purpose of this inquiry, the following admission,—

" Admit, for the purposes of the inquiry, and in order to found the decision of the Committee thereon, that Mr. H. L. Nelson had been an alien—that he was naturalized in this Colony, and had not resided in the Colony five years after naturalization, and before his election, but had resided in the Colony more than five years before naturalization, namely, about fourteen years.

" Admit, for the purposes of the inquiry, the other facts mentioned in the Petition, save and except those stated in section 7, and that the said H. L. Nelson voted for himself.

" Also, that memorial of application for naturalization is dated the 17th February, 1872."

and having concluded his Address,—

Committee adjourned until To-morrow, at half-past Ten o'clock.

F. W. WEBB,  
2nd Clerk Assistant.

THURSDAY,



THURSDAY, 20 JUNE, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

John Lackey, Esq., in the Chair.  
 Mr. Allen, | Mr. Hill,  
 Mr. Driver, | Mr. Stewart,  
 Mr. Neale.

In attendance,—

The 2nd Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk having, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of Proceedings of the previous Meeting, the same were confirmed.

2. Parties called in,—

*Present*:—Andrew Taylor Kerr, Esq. (*Petitioner*).

William Owen, Esq.,—instructed by Mr. R. Holdsworth—(*Counsel for Petitioner*).

Harris Levi Nelson, Esq. (*Sitting Member*).

Julian Emanuel Salomons, Esq.,—instructed by Mr. A. De Lissa—(*Counsel for Sitting Member*).

3. Mr. Owen replied on behalf of the Petitioner; and, strangers having withdrawn,—

4. Committee deliberated as to Report.

5. Mr. Stewart moved,—

“That Harris Levi Nelson, Esquire, the sitting Member, has been duly elected as Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of ‘Orange.’”

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayrs, 4.

Mr. Hill,  
 Mr. Driver,  
 Mr. Neale,  
 Mr. Stewart.

Noes, 2.

Mr. Allen,  
 Mr. Lackey.

6. Mr. Driver moved,—

“That the Petition of Andrew Taylor Kerr is not frivolous or vexatious.”

Question put and agreed to.

7. Mr. Neale moved,—

“That the Committee make no award as to costs.”

Question put and agreed to.

8. Parties called in, and informed of the decisions.

9. Chairman requested to report accordingly to the House.

Committee adjourned to Thursday next, at Eleven o'clock.

F. W. WEBB,  
 2nd Clerk Assistant.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

ELECTION PETITION.—DAY *v.* M'LAURIN, "THE HUME."

---

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS;

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
10 *July*, 1872.

---

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1872.

---

---

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings ... ..	3
Report ... ..	7
Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee ... ..	8

---

---

1872.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

DAY v. M'LAURIN,—“THE HUME.”

VOTES NO. 3. THURSDAY, 2 MAY, 1872.

5. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS :—The Speaker, pursuant to the requirement of the Electoral Act of 1858, laid upon the Table his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, of which the following is a copy :—

“By the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly  
of New South Wales.

“PURSUANT to the power in that behalf vested in me as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of  
New South Wales, by the Electoral Act of 1858, I do hereby appoint

“George Wigram Allen, Esquire,  
“Stephen Campbell Brown, Esquire,  
“Richard Driver, Esquire,  
“Patrick Alfred Jennings, Esquire,

“John Lackey, Esquire,  
“James Henry Neale, Esquire, and  
“William Richman Piddington, Esquire,

“being Members of the said Assembly, to be Members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in the said Act referred to, during the present Session of the Assembly aforesaid.

“Given under my hand, at the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Macquarie-street,  
Sydney, this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and seventy-two.

“W. M. ARNOLD,  
“Speaker.”

VOTES NO. 7. THURSDAY, 9 MAY, 1872.

6. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS :—

(1.) *Maturity of Warrant Reported* :—The Speaker reported that his Warrant, appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, laid upon the Table on Thursday, 2nd May, 1872, not having been disapproved by the Assembly in the course of the three next sitting days on which the Assembly met for the dispatch of business, had now taken effect as an appointment of such Committee, and intimated that it was therefore open to Members of the Committee to be sworn at the Table by the Clerk, in accordance with the 70th section of the Electoral Act of 1858.

(2.) *Members of Committee Sworn* :—Whereupon Stephen Campbell Brown, Richard Driver, John Lackey, James Henry Neale, and William Richman Piddington, Esquires, came to the Table, and were severally sworn by the Clerk as Members of the said Committee.

(3.) *Time and Place of First Meeting of Committee* :—Pursuant to the requirement of the 70th section of the Electoral Act of 1858, the Speaker appointed the first meeting of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications to take place at noon, to-morrow, the 10th of May instant, in Committee Room No. 2.

\* \* \* \* \*

13. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS :—

(1.) The Speaker informed the House that he had this day received a letter from Patrick Alfred Jennings, Esquire, the Honorable Member for The Murray, resigning his appointment as a Member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications,—which letter he read to the House, as follows :—

Sydney, May 9th, 1872.

“To the Honorable the Speaker,

“Sir,

“I have the honor to resign my position as a Member of the Elections and Qualifications  
Committee.

“Your most obt. servt.,

“P. A. JENNINGS.”

(2.)

- (2.) The Speaker then, pursuant to the requirement of the Electoral Act of 1858, laid upon the Table his Warrant appointing Richard Hill, Esquire, to be a Member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, for the present Session, of which the following is a copy :—

*“ By the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly  
“ of New South Wales.*

“ PURSUANT to the power in that behalf vested in me as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of  
“ New South Wales, by the Electoral Act of 1858, I do hereby appoint

“ Richard Hill, Esquire,

“ being a Member of the said Assembly, to be a Member of the Committee of Elections and Quali-  
“ fications in the said Act referred to, during the present Session of the Assembly aforesaid, in the  
“ room of Patrick Alfred Jennings, Esquire, resigned.

“ Given under my hand, at the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Macquarie-street,  
“ Sydney, this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand  
“ eight hundred and seventy-two.

W. M. ARNOLD,  
Speaker.

---

VOTES NO. 8. FRIDAY, 10 MAY, 1872.

3. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS :—George Wigram Allen, Esquire, came to the Table, and was sworn by the Clerk as a Member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

---

VOTES NO. 10. TUESDAY, 11 JUNE, 1872.

6. ELECTION PETITION :—Mr. Parkes, *by Command*, laid upon the Table an Election Petition, which had been addressed to His Excellency Sir Alfred Stephen, Administrator of the Government, from George Day, of Albury, alleging that, for the reasons therein stated, the Election of James M'Laurin, Esquire, as the Member for the Electoral District of The Hume, was an undue Election ; and praying that the said Petition may be dealt with according to law.  
On motion of Mr. Parkes, the Petition was referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

\* \* \* \* \*

17. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS :—The Speaker, pursuant to the requirement of the Electoral Act of 1858, laid upon the Table his Warrant appointing John Stewart, Esquire, to be a Member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, of which the following is a copy :—

*“ By the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly  
“ of New South Wales.*

“ PURSUANT to the power in that behalf vested in me as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of  
“ New South Wales, by the Electoral Act of 1858, I do hereby appoint

“ John Stewart, Esquire,

“ being a Member of the said Assembly, to be a Member of the Committee of Elections and Quali-  
“ fications in the said Act referred to, during the present Session of the Assembly aforesaid, in the  
“ room of William Richman Piddington, Esquire, whose Seat was declared vacant on the 14th  
“ May last, by reason of his acceptance of the office of Colonial Treasurer.

“ Given under my hand, at the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Macquarie-street,  
“ Sydney, this eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand  
“ eight hundred and seventy-two.

“ W. M. ARNOLD,  
“ Speaker.”

---

VOTES NO. 11. WEDNESDAY, 12 JUNE, 1872.

17. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS—*Maturity of Warrant reported :—*

(1.) The Speaker reported that his Warrant, appointing Richard Hill, Esquire, a Member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, to fill a vacancy in the said Committee, laid upon the Table on the 9th May, 1872, not having been disapproved by the Assembly in the course of the three next sitting days on which the Assembly met for the dispatch of business, had now taken effect ; and intimated that it was therefore open to the said Member to be sworn at the Table by the Clerk, in accordance with the 70th section of the Electoral Act of 1858.

(2.) Whereupon Richard Hill, Esquire, came to the Table, and was sworn by the Clerk as a Member of the said Committee.

## VOTES No. 14. TUESDAY, 18 JUNE, 1872.

8. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS—*Maturity of Warrant Reported* :—

- (1.) The Speaker reported that his Warrant, appointing John Stewart, Esquire, a Member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, to fill a vacancy in the said Committee, laid upon the Table on the 11th June, 1872, not having been disapproved by the Assembly in the course of the three next sitting days on which the Assembly met for the dispatch of business, had now taken effect; and intimated that it was therefore open to the said Member to be sworn at the Table by the Clerk, in accordance with the 70th section of the Electoral Act of 1858.
- (2.) Whereupon John Stewart, Esquire, came to the Table, and was sworn by the Clerk as a Member of the said Committee.

## VOTES No. 28. WEDNESDAY, 10 JULY, 1872.

## 2. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS :—

(1.) *Day v. M'Laurin* :—Mr. Stephen Brown, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of the Proceedings of, the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, relative to the Petition of George Day, against the return of James M'Laurin, Esquire, as the Member for the Electoral District of The Hume, which was referred to the said Committee on the 11th June last.

Report read at length by the Clerk, by direction of the Speaker, as follows :—

“ The Committee of Elections and Qualifications, duly appointed on the 2nd May, 1872,—to whom was referred on the 11th June, 1872, a Petition from George Day, of Albury, against the return of James M'Laurin, Esquire, as the Member for the Electoral District of ‘The Hume,’—have determined, and do hereby accordingly declare,—

- “ (1.) That James M'Laurin, Esquire, has been duly elected as Member for the Electoral District of ‘The Hume.’
- “ (2.) That the Petition of George Day, Esquire, is frivolous and vexatious.
- “ (3.) That the costs and expenses of the Sitting Member be paid to him by the Petitioner.

“ S. C. BROWN,  
“ Chairman.”

“ No. 2 Committee Room,  
“ Legislative Assembly,  
“ Sydney, 10 July, 1872.”

*Ordered*, on motion of Mr. Stephen Brown, That the Report and Minutes of Proceedings be printed.

(2.) *Adjournment of the Committee* :—Mr. Stephen Brown moved, That the Committee of Elections and Qualifications have leave to adjourn *sine die*, the matters referred to them having been disposed of.

Question put and passed.





1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION PETITION—DAY *v.* M'LAURIN—"THE HUME."

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

THE Committee of Elections and Qualifications, duly appointed on the 2nd May, 1872,—to whom was referred, on the 11th June, 1872, a Petition from George Day, of Albury, against the return of James M'Laurin, Esquire, as the Member for the Electoral District of The Hume,—have determined, and do hereby accordingly declare,—

- (1.) That James M'Laurin, Esquire, has been duly elected as Member for the Electoral District of "The Hume."
- (2.) That the Petition of George Day, Esquire, is frivolous and vexatious.
- (3.) That the costs and expenses of the Sitting Member be paid to him by the Petitioner.

S. C. BROWN,

Chairman.

*No. 2 Committee Room,**Legislative Assembly,**Sydney, 10 July, 1872.*



“ That the Nomination for the said Election took place on the seventh day of March last, when two Candidates, namely, James M'Laurin and your Petitioner, were duly proposed, and a Poll being demanded such Poll took place on the fifteenth day of March last.

“ That on the day of Polling certain Electors, who declared to the Returning Officer presiding at the Polling-place at Albury, and also, as your Petitioner believes, to the Presiding Officers at the other Polling-places in the said Electoral District, their inability to read, were taken by the said Returning Officer and such other Presiding Officers alone into one of the compartments or ballot-rooms at the several booths or Polling-places at Albury, and such other Polling-places as aforesaid, and in such compartments or ballot-rooms the Returning Officer and Presiding Officers respectively struck out the name of one of the Candidates, the Scrutineers appointed for and presiding at such several booths or Polling-places not having an opportunity of seeing that such Returning Officer and Presiding Officers struck out the name that such several Electors directed to be struck out.

“ That this conduct on the part of the Returning Officer at Albury was objected to by one or more of the Electors, but was nevertheless persisted in by such Returning Officer.

“ That your Petitioner submits that by reason of such actions of the Returning Officer and the said several Presiding Officers, the Election for the said Electoral District was an undue Election, and that the said James M'Laurin, Esquire, who has been returned as elected by the Returning Officer was not for such reasons as aforesaid duly elected.

“ That your Petitioner has complied with the provisions of the Electoral Act of 1858 by having deposited in the Bank of New South Wales, to the credit of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the sum of one hundred pounds, in relation to this Petition.

“ Your Petitioner therefore prays that your Excellency will take the necessary steps to have this Petition duly considered and dealt with.

“ And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

“ Dated this first day of June, A.D. 1872.

“ GEORGE DAY.”

“ BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

“ (On Deposit.)

“ Sydney, June 1st, 1872.

“ RECEIVED from George Day, Esquire, the sum of one hundred pounds Stg., on account of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, in relation to the Petition of the said George Day.

“ R. E. A. WILKINSON,  
Accountant.

“ £100 Stg.

“ Payable on demand, but not negotiable.”

4. The Clerk then submitted a letter from the Honorable the Speaker, enclosing a certified copy of a letter from James M'Laurin, Esquire, the Sitting Member for The Hume, giving notice of his intention to defend his Seat;—same read as follows:—

(72-155.)

“ Legislative Assembly Chamber,  
“ Sydney, 20 June, 1872.

“ The Committee of Elections and Qualifications,—

“ Gentlemen,

“ I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter which has been received by me from James M'Laurin, Esquire, the Sitting Member for The Hume, giving notice of his intention to defend his return, against which a Petition is now under your consideration.

“ I have, &c.,  
“ W. M. ARNOLD,  
“ Speaker.”

[Enclosure.]

“ Legislative Assembly,  
“ 20 June, 1872.

“ The Hon. W. M. Arnold, Esq.,  
“ Speaker of the Legislative Assembly,—

“ Sir,

“ In accordance with the 79th section of the Electoral Act of 1858, I beg to give you notice that I intend to defend my right to retain my seat in the Legislative Assembly as the Member for The Hume Electorate, and to oppose the Petition of George Day, of Albury, against my return for the said Electorate.

“ I have, &c.,  
“ JAMES M'LAURIN.

“ This is a true copy,—W.M.A., 20/6/72.”

5. Parties called in.

*Present*:—G. C. Davis, Esq. (*Counsel for Petitioner*), instructed by Mr. J. Leary.  
J. E. Salomons, Esq. (*Counsel for Sitting Member*), instructed by Mr. T. K. Bowden.  
James M'Laurin, Esq. (*Sitting Member*).

6. Mr. Davis addressed the Committee on behalf of the Petitioner, and handed in, for the purpose of this inquiry, the following admission, which had been agreed to between the Parties,—same read by the Clerk as follows:—

“That at the polling-place at Albury one elector, who was unable to read, signified to the Returning Officer, who was the Presiding Officer at such polling-place, his inability to read, whercupon such Returning Officer left the table in the said polling-place at which he and the two scrutineers appointed by the said James M'Laurin and the Petitioner for such polling-place were presiding and placed, and went with such elector into the compartment or ballot-room provided at such polling-place, and there, being alone with such elector, struck out the name of one of the candidates upon the ballot-paper. And that the said scrutineers had no opportunity of seeing that the said Returning Officer struck out the name of the candidate which such elector expressed his wish to have struck out.

“That the majority for the sitting member was 379.”

7. Mr. Salomons addressed the Committee on behalf of the Sitting Member, and referred particularly to the matter of costs, which he claimed for his Client.  
 8. Mr. Davis having replied,—and strangers having withdrawn,—  
 9. Committee deliberated as to Report.  
 10. Mr. Driver moved,—

(1.) “That James M'Laurin, Esquire, the Sitting Member, has been duly elected as Member for the Electoral District of The Hume.

(2.) “That the Petition of George Day, Esquire, is frivolous and vexatious.

(3.) “That the costs and expenses of the sitting Member be paid to him by the Petitioner.”

Question put and agreed to.

11. Mr. Driver then moved,—

“That the Chairman be requested to certify that the costs and expenses of the sitting Member amounting to £50, be paid to him by the Petitioner.”

Question put and agreed to.

12. Parties called in, and informed of the decisions of the Committee.  
 13. Chairman requested to report to the House, and also to move for leave to adjourn the sittings of the Committee *sine die*.  
 Committee then adjourned until To-morrow, at Ten o'clock.

F. W. WEBB,  
*2nd Clerk Assistant.*

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## APPOINTMENTS TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(DESPATCHES AND CORRESPONDENCE, &amp;c., RESPECTING,—FROM 1861 TO PRESENT DATE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 August, 1872.*

RETURN (in part) to an *Address* from the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6 August, 1872, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all Despatches (not confidential) from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State to the Governor of this Colony, and of all Despatches (not confidential) from the Governor to the Secretary of State; and also copies of all Minutes, Letters, or other written Documents by the Responsible Advisers of the Crown, having reference to Appointments to the Legislative Council, from the year 1861 to the present date, inclusive.”

*(Mr. Robertson.)*

The following Papers are transmitted to the Colonial Secretary, in compliance with the request contained in the Address from the Legislative Assembly, relative to Appointments to the Legislative Council :—

Duke of Newcastle .....	Separate .....	4 February, 1861.
Sir John Young .....	No. 37 .....	21 May, 1861.
Sir John Young .....	No. 51 .....	19 July, 1861.
Sir John Young .....	No. 53 .....	20 July, 1861.
Duke of Newcastle .....	Separate .....	26 July, 1861.
Duke of Newcastle .....	No. 67 .....	21 October, 1861.
Duke of Newcastle .....	No. 68 .....	21 October, 1861.
Sir John Young .....	No. 14 .....	16 February, 1865.
Mr. Cardwell .....	No. 37 .....	26 May, 1865.
Lord Belmore (2 Enclosures) .....	No. 109 .....	29 September, 1868.
Lord Granville .....	No. 2 .....	18 December, 1868.
Lord Belmore (1 Enclosure).....	No. 109 .....	14 July, 1869.
Lord Granville .....	No. 77 .....	2 October, 1869.

There are further despatches on this subject; but they are marked confidential, and so cannot be given.

G. H. DE ROBECK.

## APPOINTMENTS TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG.

(Separate.)

Downing-street,  
4 February, 1861.

SIR,

I have been reminded by your predecessor's despatch, No. 113, of the 19th November last, that the period is approaching when the present Members of the Legislative Council will vacate their seats, and a new appointment of Councillors will become necessary.

The Members of the first Council were appointed under the Constitutional Act, in May, 1856, and were to retain their seats for five years. In May, 1861, therefore, it will become the duty of the Governor, with the advice of his Executive Council, to appoint not less than twenty-one (21) Legislative Councillors, who are to hold their seats for life.

I am very deeply impressed by the importance of this conjuncture to the well-being of the Colony; not because I at all anticipate that the opportunity will be taken to place unfit persons in that branch of the Legislature, but because the occasion appears to me one which is calculated to try very severely the system of party government now established more or less in the principal British Colonies.

A Government representing not the entire community, but that political party which is in the ascendant, is in an evidently false position when called upon to reconstruct a branch of the Legislature. If they adopt the task, it cannot be expected that they will place their own party in a minority in the Council. But it is equally clear that if they give themselves a majority in that body, it will be liable to be viewed as the mere creature of the party which appointed it, and that their opponents will probably conceive themselves justified, on succeeding to office, in adjusting the inequality by the creation of fresh Councillors. On every change of Ministry the same argument will be equally good, and the consequence may be that the first act of each Administration may be to swamp the Council which has been previously swamped by their predecessors.

Such a result would of course amount to a total change of the present Constitution. But far worse than any change of the Constitution would be the demoralizing effect of the mode in which that change had been effected. No Government can subsist unless the Legislature is an object of respect. No party Government can long subsist with advantage to the community, unless rival political parties are tacitly agreed that great constitutional cases shall be treated with reference to the public good, and not to party interests.

Now, in the circumstances I have supposed, a branch of the Legislature, without ceasing to exist, could not fail to sink into a state of weakness and disrepute. And this misfortune would have arisen from the fact that a number of gentlemen finding themselves in power at the period of a great constitutional change had treated—or at least had allowed it to be supposed that they had treated—that occasion as a mere means of party advantage, and that their opponents on coming into power had endorsed their proceedings, by following (as far as possible) their example.

Not knowing who may be your Advisers when this despatch reaches the Colony, I may be allowed, without any disrespect to them, to say, that these considerations appear to me conclusive as to the dangers inherent in the mere nomination of a fresh Legislative Council in the terms of the Colonial Act of Parliament by the Governor and Executive Council.

But it is possible that some of those who are dissatisfied with the existing Constitution may be desirous of using this opportunity to bring the Legislature into a position of such embarrassment as shall force an alteration of its composition.

Such a course seems to me hardly less detrimental to the permanent interest of the Colony than the nomination of a partisan Council. I do not inquire how far the Constitution is suited to the exigencies of New South Wales,—this is a question for those who inhabit that Colony; but of this I am certain,—that in a free Country little permanency can be expected for any reform unless it has been carried either without material opposition, or under such circumstances as compel even the minority to acknowledge that they have been fairly heard and decisively vanquished.

This is a consideration of the greatest weight in a new Country where the Constitution has not had time to acquire that authority which is earned by long and successful use. There, most of all, is it desirable that fundamental changes should be so carried as to be secure from reversal. But such reversal is almost invited when an important change in the Constitution of the Legislature is carried, not after argument and experience by the deliberate judgment of the community, but by the hasty and adroit use of an exceptional necessity.

It is scarcely requisite to point out an obvious mode of avoiding these difficulties by the bare reappointment of the present Legislative Councillors. I do not know how far these gentlemen at present command the confidence of the colonists; and it can hardly be supposed that if the appointments were to be made in 1861, all the same persons would be placed in the Council who were nominated to it in 1856. But without anticipating the judgment of the colonists on the public conduct of these gentlemen, I may be allowed to say that, if there should be no paramount objection to their reappointment, I see in that course a promise of permanent advantage, or rather an escape from a very serious danger, and that I should learn, with great satisfaction, that your Government had decided upon adopting it.

It is most probable that the considerations which have pressed so strongly on my own mind may have presented themselves with still greater force to your Advisers long before you receive this despatch; and it is possible that public opinion (which must also have been directed to the subject) may have already decided upon some sufficient mode of obviating the inconveniences of which I am apprehensive.

If this be the case, the present despatch is happily unnecessary.

But it is also possible that the question may be still involved in embarrassment, and that the political parties who are concerned in bringing it to a constitutional settlement may be aided in their object by the suggestions of one not unacquainted with the exigencies of Constitutional Government, and who cannot be suspected of any other motive than an earnest desire for the welfare of New South Wales.

It

It is under this impression that I have addressed you. If this very important question is likely to settle itself in a manner conducive to the welfare of the Colony, there is no reason why you should give any publicity to this despatch; but you are at liberty to make use of it in such a way as you may find expedient, if you think that its communication to your Government, or to the colonists generally, will be advantageous to the public interest.

I have, &c.,  
NEWCASTLE.

GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 37.)

Government House,  
Sydney, 21 May, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Proclamation proroguing the Parliament of this Colony on the 11th instant.

It was necessary to close the Session, in consequence of the expiration of the period to which the first nominations to the Legislative Council were limited.

Several useful enactments were made, the Estimates thoroughly discussed, and the Appropriation Act passed in due form, so that the current expenditure up to 31st December next will proceed under full legislative sanction, which has not been the case for two or three years past.

The Land Bills, I am sorry to say, were not passed, and this difficult and embarrassing question still remains open. At one time there was every prospect of an agreement on all points between the two Houses, and the leading and most moderate men in both gave me the most satisfactory assurances. But unfortunately, during the last week of the Session, a different spirit came over the proceedings. The Legislative Assembly rejected, by large majorities, the amendments of the Legislative Council, which the Legislative Council again insisted, by large majorities, on maintaining.

The Ministers said they had submitted to "*indignities*" in attempting to pass these Bills, and that their honor was so nearly concerned that additional nominations to the Legislative Council must be made, so as to ensure the passing of the Bills.

The choice, if choice it can be called, placed before me on the morning of Friday, the 10th instant, was, either to accept the advice of the Ministers, or to break with them, backed as they are by six-sevenths of the Legislative Assembly, and by the people, in a cry which was all-powerful on the hustings, at the General Election, no later than last December.

It was admitted on all hands to be impossible to form any other Ministry. The Legislative Council was to expire, in terms of the Constitution, on the following Monday.

No precedent could be founded on the proceedings, as similar circumstances can never recur in the history of the Colony, and it seemed desirable to make an effort to end the long, harassing, and injurious agitation on the Land question before the question of the new nominations to the Legislative Council came upon the carpet.

Accordingly, after some hesitation, and after receiving the assurance that the step taken should not prejudice the reconstruction of the Legislative Council, that all the gentlemen to be specially appointed for the single night the Council had to last should be made clearly to understand that they would have no claim or right thereby to future reappointment, I consented to the course pressed on me by the Ministers.

The nominations were made accordingly, but the opposite party defeated the ministerial intentions by resigning. The President's resignation in particular had the effect of preventing a House being formed. There was "No House," so the new Members were not sworn in, and the adjournment which ensued, as a matter of course, was nominally to the following Tuesday, but it really closed the Session, for it went over to a period when, by the effluxion of time, the Legislative Council—the old as well as the new nominations—had ceased to have effect.

Matters now stand thus:—The Parliament is prorogued. Whether it will be called together to pass the Land Bills one month or three months hence is not yet decided.

The expenditure and current business are proceeding in due form, and with all requisite sanctions.

The Land question remains unsettled, which is to be deplored, as the state of conflict and uncertainty is deeply hurtful in many ways, but the public mind is quiet.

The people are satisfied that all that could be done to pass the Bills on which their hearts are set has been done by Ministers.

No meetings have been called. The tone of the Press is moderate, and measures for the reconstruction of the Legislative Council have been taken on a basis which accords with your Grace's recommendations.

These measures are not sufficiently advanced for me to make a positive statement as to the result at the present moment, but I think I may say there appears to me to be ground for hoping that I shall be enabled to make your Grace a satisfactory announcement on this anxious subject by the next mail.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN YOUNG.

GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 51.)

Government House,  
Sydney, 19 July, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

At Sir William Burton's request, I have the honor to send herewith a statement of his services, and of the circumstances which appeared to him to call for his resignation of the office of President of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

This document is a narrative, in some sort an impeachment of the whole policy and proceedings of the existing Ministry, who, on their part, are prepared to combat Sir William Burton's positions.

Your

Your Grace will probably be inclined to view what may be urged on the one and on the other side as matter rather for constitutional discussion between those who take opposite sides in the Colony than for imperial cognizance. If, however, you should think proper to institute a minute review of these affairs, and so judge between the parties, I shall take the earliest possible opportunity, on being so instructed, of furnishing you with the necessary materials, which, indeed, comprised the Bills, Reports, Parliamentary Debates, and Proceedings of more than one Session.

In no other way than by so extensive a study can light be thrown on the reasons which induced Ministers to introduce some Bills, to oppose others, and give to a third class a modified opposition or support as the case may have been.

There are some (four) points in Sir W. Burton's statement which I feel called upon to notice, as affecting myself. I will take them in the order of the pages as they occur. I must, however, premise that on my arrival here I found a political storm raging with the utmost violence. Throughout all the different phases which it assumed I have acted on the advice or with the concurrence of my Executive Council.

If the wisdom of the policy I have pursued is to be judged of by its effects, I may with great confidence refer to the present aspect of affairs: the political excitement has calmed down, and the really important question at issue—the reconstruction of the Legislative Council—has been effected on terms counselled by the leaders of the popular party who are in power, and admitted on all hands to have given satisfaction and confidence to the richer classes, and to all whose capital and industry seek permanent investment in the Colony.

1st. At page 19, Sir W. Burton mentions that he waited upon me at twenty minutes past 2 o'clock on the 10th May, in company with Mr. Deas Thomson, to present an Address and other papers connected with the business of the Session, and complains that I allowed him to leave without making any explanation of the ministerial intentions.

I could scarcely have done so with propriety: no decision had been formally taken at the time. The Executive Council (the Ministers) had not met to arrange and conclude their plans, and your Grace will, I am persuaded, be of opinion that I was not at liberty to impart to any others, however respectable, the course the Ministers had in view, while it was not definitely settled. What Sir W. Burton expected, as a courtesy to himself, would have been a breach of confidence to the Ministers.

Sir W. Burton was however perfectly aware of the importance which I attached to the proceedings of the Legislative Council upon the Land Bills, not on their own account, but on account of the difficulties their rejection would inevitably entail upon the far graver question of the reconstruction of the Legislative Council.

Ten days previously, upon my pointing out the impolicy of further resistance to the Land Bills, under the peculiar circumstances and probability that the Legislative Council might by undue pertinacity permanently injure the interests they wished to protect, and adding that, looking to the results of the General Election and to the position in which Ministers stood, I could take no responsibility for what might occur. Sir W. Burton assured me the Land Bills would certainly pass, and that I might make my mind perfectly easy on the subject. This assurance was I am persuaded given in good faith, though his expectations, as well as my own, were disappointed by the event.

It appeared to me that the Land Bills, if open to objection, might be altered and amended in subsequent Sessions, but that which governed the whole issue and rendered it so anxious, was, the expiration in a few days of the Legislative Council, and the necessity for its immediate reconstruction. A faulty reconstruction might prejudice the legislation of the Colony for years to come, and entail permanent injury.

No reconstruction could be effected by the Governor, except with the advice of the Executive Council; and the Executive Council are the men who have for years headed the popular party unanimous in its demand for the Land Bills, and rendered all-powerful in the Legislative Assembly by the recent General Election.

At page 22, amongst the Constitutional courses opened to me, Sir W. Burton enumerates a recommitment of the Bills—the dissolution of the Parliament—a change of Her Majesty's Ministers—or a conference between the two Houses—as to the exact state of matters technically between the two Houses. I can only speak on the authority of Ministers—they point to Amendments insisted upon by the Legislative Assembly—rejected by the Legislative Council by majorities of twenty to five and fifteen to five—and they say they were unable to infer from these majorities, and the apparently determined stand, the intention to yield the points on recommitment or in a conference—they add, the Minister who had charge of the Bills in the Legislative Council had submitted to "*indignities*" in attempting to pass the Bills, and declared "*their honor was at stake*"—they tendered their advice or their resignations. As to a dissolution of Parliament—It is to be remarked that the Parliament had been dissolved so late as last December—not half a year before, on the very points at issue; and as Sir W. Burton himself admits (page 3)—"The opinion of the Country had been very unmistakably given, by the return of such Members to the new Parliament as the Constituencies considered were prepared to adopt the particular views contained in the Bill."

As to a change of Ministers,—Supported as they were by sixty or sixty-five Members out of the seventy-two, the adoption of such a suggestion would only have involved the Crown in a contest, certain to end in defeat, with the Legislative Assembly and the constituencies.

But it may be said, I might have temporized during the forty-eight hours which were to elapse before the old nominations to the Legislative Council expired, and the body ceased to exist—perhaps induced Ministers to withdraw their advice—I thought of this, but the objections to such a course seemed grave—it would have satisfied nobody—and settled nothing—and made the reconstruction of the Legislative Council on fair and equal terms between parties next to impossible.

The position would have been this: The Land Bills rejected by the Legislative Council, representing the upper or richer classes—the Ministers apparently acquiescing in the defeat—the people disappointed and distrustful—the Legislative Assembly irritated and exacting. The consequence would have been that the reconstruction of the Legislative Council, which could not be avoided or postponed, and which could only be effected with the advice of the Ministers, could hardly have been effected on any reasonable terms. The Ministers would not have ventured to advise or acquiesce in the nominations of any but decided partisans on the popular side. Now that the business is brought to a fortunate issue, I am persuaded, reflecting upon all that passed, that I was fortunate in adopting the ministerial advice; it was the least of the evils that stood for choice, and, though hazardous and thorny enough, it was the only path that led to



to safety. The Legislative Assembly and the public were reassured and contented—the honor of the Ministry vindicated—and themselves left free to act with forbearance to the opposite party, and that wise moderation in the nominations for life to the Legislative Council which they have since evinced.

At page 27 Sir W. Burton complains he was not offered a seat in the reconstructed Council. The Ministers were not inclined to give the necessary sanction of their advice to his reappointment, but wish me to add that, whatever their inclination, room was not left for any consideration on their part, so great was the haste with which Sir W. Burton advertised his house and property for sale, and announced his intention of leaving the Colony.

Page 28, as to the favourable report Sir W. Burton bespeaks from your Grace. Although Ministers have not advised my availing myself of his services in the Legislative Council, and although I may not think the alternatives he proposed at an anxious crisis other than unsafe, and inapplicable to the requirements of the time and the Colony, yet I should be very sorry indeed if, on these accounts, there were withheld any portion of the recognition and respect which are due to his age, his unblemished private character, and his long services as a Judge.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN YOUNG.

GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 53.)

Government House,  
Sydney, 20 July, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I have the honor to inform your Grace that the Legislative Council of this Colony has been duly reconstructed, as required by the terms of the 3rd clause of the Constitution Act.

2. I enclose copies of the Gazette containing a list of the names of the gentlemen appointed. Seats were in the first instance offered to twenty-seven gentlemen, that being the number fixed upon as suitable and convenient; five declined the offer on grounds of a personal and private nature, and one was objected to by Ministers as announcing in his answer his intention of opposing the Land Bills and generally the policy of the Government.

Seats were then offered to three others, of whom two accepted, and one declined on private grounds. This leaves the number at twenty-three for the present, but it is understood that as occasion may arise four more names may be added, so as to complete the number up to twenty-seven, which is taken as the complement not to be exceeded, except under very special and exceptional circumstances.

3. Of this list of twenty-three, twelve were in the late Legislative Council; some others held seats in past times, and three filled the office of Attorney General in former Administrations. All are gentlemen of high standing and character, and the names of the ablest and most distinguished persons in the Colony are to be found in the list.

4. The selection has created a very favourable impression on the public mind, and forms a body to which the important functions to be discharged by an Upper House may be safely assigned.

5. There is sent herewith a copy of the Minutes of the Executive Council, which will put your Grace in possession of all particulars, and of the result of the ministerial deliberations.

6. I have already had occasion, in former despatches, and in my answer to Sir W. Burton's statement, to speak at length of the perplexities of the situation and the political excitement I had to face on my arrival; I shall not therefore allude to them further than to say that I feel happy in thinking that the reconstruction, though complicated by so many causes of doubt and anxiety, has thus been happily accomplished in accordance with the wise suggestions of your Grace's despatch of the 4th February last.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN YOUNG.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG.

(Separate.)

Downing-street,  
26 July, 1861.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge your despatch, No. 37, of the 21st May, enclosing a copy of the Proclamation by which you had prorogued the Parliament of New South Wales, on the 11th of that month, in consequence of the approaching expiration on the 13th of the period to which the first nominations to the Legislative Council were limited.

With regard to the reconstruction of that body, I have nothing to add to my despatch of the 4th February last, the recommendations of which I am glad to hear from you will not have been overlooked by yourself and your Ministers in taking the measures necessary for the purpose; but I cannot pass by without notice your report of the means which you took, by the advice of your Responsible Advisers, to ensure the passing of the Land Bills through the Legislative Council—the creation, namely, upon a sudden, and for a single night, of a number of Legislative Councillors, which you do not specify, but which must have been sufficient to convert a large majority against the Bills into a majority in their favour.

I am fully sensible of the very difficult position in which you found yourself when pressed to take such a course, under a threat of resignation, by Ministers who you say you could not have replaced. I regret, however, that they should have offered you that advice, and that you, even under the circumstances which you describe, should have accepted it. A measure so violent and in its nature so unconstitutional could only be justified by circumstances of the gravest danger and the greatest urgency, which did not, as it appears to me, exist on the present occasion. Your resistance to it could only have led to the same state of things (after, perhaps, a ministerial crisis) which has actually resulted from the defeat of the attempt to force the Bills through the Council by the counter stratagem to which the Opposition resorted,—and would, I can hardly doubt, have received a large amount of approval and support from the public opinion of the Colony, irrespectively of the merits of the measures which happened to be in question.

I have thought it my duty to say so much by way of comment upon a proceeding which is not creditable to the cause of Constitutional Government in Australia, while it tends to weaken the position of the Governor; but I can at the same time make great allowances for the difficulties of the dilemma in which you found yourself placed so soon after your arrival in a new sphere of duty, and I am sure that you acted as appeared to you, at the moment, best for the public interests.

I have, &c.,  
NEWCASTLE.

---

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG.

(No. 67.)

Downing-street,  
21 October, 1861.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 55, of the 20th July, reporting the reconstruction of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, as required by the 3rd clause of the Constitution Act.

It affords me much pleasure to observe in the list of Legislative Councillors so many names of gentlemen of eminence and tried ability, and it is my earnest hope that the construction of the new Legislative Council may tend to promote the welfare of the Colony.

I have, &c.,  
NEWCASTLE.

---

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG.

(No. 68.)

Downing-street,  
21 October, 1861.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 51, of the 19th of July, forwarding a statement by Sir Wm. Burton of the circumstances which led to his resignation of the office of President of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and also explaining to me your view of the public questions to which this statement refers.

You will already have learnt from my despatch of the 26th of July that, while making every allowance for the difficulties in which you were placed, I was unable to approve the creation of twenty-one Legislative Councillors for the purpose of carrying a ministerial measure through the Council. With regard to the other questions raised in Sir William Burton's letter, it does not appear to me necessary or desirable to say more than that I see no reason to doubt that the President and Members of the late Legislative Council were actuated by a sense of duty in the proceedings which they adopted during the last Session of the Parliament of New South Wales.

I have, &c.,  
NEWCASTLE.

---

GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 14.)

Government House,  
Sydney, 16 February, 1865.

SIR,

In accordance with the request of Mr. William Forster, late Colonial Secretary, I have the honor to forward the letter in which he tendered the resignation of his office, for the reasons therein stated.

It will only be necessary, I think, to give an outline by way of narrative of the circumstances which led to and accompanied his resignation; for although they bear on the manner in which the issue of the question was brought about, they still have little to do with the question itself.

About a fortnight previous to the meeting of the present Parliament, Mr. Martin, the Premier, mentioned to me his wish to nominate two gentlemen to the Legislative Council. I at once stated the objections which occurred to me, and which I will presently refer to, and after some conversation I parted with Mr. Martin under the impression that the appointments would not be seriously pressed.

About a week later, however, it appeared that Mr. Forster was not satisfied, but insisted on the appointments, and on my definite refusal, his letter of January 23rd, 1865, was handed to me.

It will be observed that, in insisting, Mr. Forster had not the support of his colleagues: they had yielded to the gravity of the objections which I urged.

I now pass on to the grounds on which my refusal was based.

The Legislative Council at the time consisted of thirty-two Members, three being absent in England, one on his passage out from England, and one on the eve of departure from the Colony, so that there were present in the Colony twenty-seven Members available for service. Nine of this number, *i.e.*, one-third, had been appointed since the accession to office of Mr. Martin's Ministry, in October, 1863. The minimum number of Members for the Legislative Council prescribed by the Constitution Act is twenty-one. It appeared to me that the creation of nine new Members in so short a period was a large addition to the Legislative Council, and would have been so considered even with reference to so large a body as the House of Lords in England; how much greater then to so limited a Chamber as the Legislative Council of this Colony.

But was there any imperative reason assigned or existing for the proposed addition or for these appointments? No attempt was made to justify the addition on the ground of public policy or public exigency.

It was not alleged that the due representation of political parties or of any great interest required it. No special or public reason was adduced in its favour. The construction and actual state of the Council afforded no such reason.

A 8

As to the gentlemen proposed I desire to say very little, because my refusal was not based on any real or supposed unfitness on their part, but I was not pressed to appoint either of them on the grounds of any peculiar claim or of any public service.

The position in which the Ministry stood at the time that these appointments were proposed was another consideration which had weight with me.

In October, 1864, they had met Parliament. In a few days after the Minister for Works had resigned, an Amendment to the Address in the form of a vote of want of confidence was carried. A dissolution was asked for, and I gave my consent. I could not but observe that the general result of the elections appeared to be adverse to their hopes. The vacancy in the office of Minister for Works had not been filled, and the Finance Minister had failed to secure a seat.

The Ministry were, as far as it was permitted to me to judge, *in extremis*, and so it proved; for, on the day the new Parliament was opened, Mr. Forster's resignation was announced, and an hour after an Amendment on the Address, in the form of a vote of want of confidence, was carried against the Ministry by a majority of 42 to 14.

For the reasons I have stated, I felt that at the time when these appointments were suggested, I might not unreasonably have urged that the action of the Ministry should be limited to the ordinary administration of the Government.

All Mr. Forster's colleagues appeared to feel the weight of my arguments.

So far, I have mentioned objections which apply only to the case in hand. I come now to more general considerations, which may be viewed as applying equally to this and to other future proceedings in reference to the Legislative Council.

By the Constitution Act, the number of Councillors is unlimited, subject only to a minimum of 21. But it needs no argument to prove that if every Minister determines to push his advice to the same issue as Mr. Forster, the dignity and usefulness of the Council would be destroyed. On Mr. Forster's principle, every Ministry in turn might insist on any number of fresh appointments, to gratify their friends or to secure a majority. If the Governor refused, they would resign, and he would in the end be left without the means of forming an Administration; while, if he yielded, there would soon be an end of the Upper House, or at least of its independence, or of any effect or utility which it might have as a deliberative body. Theoretically, in the written Constitution, there is no limit, but practically, to give life to the Constitution, there must be a limit.

Putting aside, therefore, exceptional cases and special exigencies, it appears to me that a limit ought to be observed; and, with a view to its observance, and indeed as the only mode that occurs to me of insuring such observance practically, weight should be allowed to attach to the opinion of the Governor as to any proposed increase of the Members, as well as to the propriety of individual appointments. Any increase of numbers should first be formally proposed, and sanctioned by the Governor, before the consideration of particular appointments is entered upon.

At both stages the Crown, or Governor acting in lieu thereof, should have a recognized independent discretion, and no offer of a seat should be made until it has been formally sanctioned by the Governor and Executive Council. The nominations to the Upper House ought not to be viewed as mere ordinary appointments, the refusal to sanction which might justly be considered an interference with proper ministerial action and responsibility.

It seems to me that, by the Constitution Act, Her Majesty's Government and the people of this Colony are entitled to hold the Governor responsible in the exercise of the power conferred on him for the preservation of the Legislative Council as an efficient branch of the Legislature.

But how can this end be attained unless successive Ministries consent to exercise moderation in pressing advice on this point, and recognize the power and responsibility of the Governor in giving or withholding assent?

At the time of the reconstruction of the Legislative Council in 1861 these difficulties were much and anxiously considered, and an effort was made to suggest what might be, subject to exceptional cases, a convenient limitation to the number of the Upper House, to which Mr. Forster takes exception. He appears to misapprehend what took place when he says that a limit was arbitrarily fixed by me to the number of the Legislative Council in concert with his predecessors.

At the time of the reconstruction of the Council I consulted the leaders of the liberal party on the one hand, that is, the Ministers then in office, and also with their cognizance I availed myself of the advice of gentlemen of social standing and of leading political position in other sections. In fact, I called into counsel, under the auspices of Mr. Wentworth, the framer of the Constitution Act, several gentlemen of various political opinions who were at that time prominent in Parliament or in possession of much general influence.

It was understood that Mr. Wentworth was to be the President of the new Legislative Council, and I appointed him to the office as soon as it was formed. After many interviews and much deliberation, it was the general opinion of these gentlemen that twenty-seven Members might with advantage be considered a convenient usual limit of the Council, and with this view I concurred.

Mr. Cowper and his colleagues recommended that seats should in the first instance be offered to twenty-seven gentlemen accordingly. Several declined on various grounds, and eventually twenty-three only were gazetted. That number was not subsequently augmented beyond twenty-six—during that Administration, which lasted nearly two and a half years afterwards.

Of course it was never contemplated that the Constitution Act could be set aside, or that any succeeding Ministry could be bound by the opinion of their predecessors, although by common assent the convenience of some usual limit might be recognized; neither was it ever contemplated that the Governor could relieve himself of responsibility, by giving beforehand his assent to any unvarying course of action. But I thought that what was then done might with advantage be referred to thereafter by myself and others, not as an absolute guide, but as giving the assistance of the opinion of able and impartial men, who were all equally anxious for the permanent stability of the Constitution.

The recollection of these circumstances weighed, I admit, with me to some extent in arriving at the conclusion that no further addition should be made to the number of the Legislative Council at that time. I thought it unwise, in the absence of any particular reason, to deviate from a course which I had then approved of, and which if constantly pursued might gradually be confirmed by usage, and serve to maintain the strength and usefulness of the Council.

Notwithstanding

Notwithstanding the general views I took of this matter, I showed my willingness to meet the wishes of Mr. Martin's Ministry by increasing the number of the Legislative Council to twenty-seven actually present in the Colony.

I met the wishes of the Ministry, of course, so far as I conscientiously could do so.

Thus I have stated the reasons, both general and particular, which guided me in the performance of the duty and in the exercise of the power intrusted to me by the Constitution Act,—reasons which I believe justify the course I have pursued. You will observe from Mr. Martin's letter to Mr. Forster, that the Ministry, with the exception of Mr. Forster, did not meet my refusal by the resignation of their offices.

I hardly feel called upon to notice Mr. Forster's charge of partiality. I am utterly unconscious of any such bias as he has attributed to me, and I deny that there is any foundation for this accusation, which he, and he alone, has so unjustifiably preferred. I read for the first time Mr. Forster's letter a few minutes before I attended a meeting of the Executive Council, and I at once appealed to the Ministers, all of whom, except Mr. Forster, were present, to state openly, in my presence, whether there was, in their judgment, any foundation for such an imputation. They, one and all, on the spot, assured me that they considered the charge unjustifiable and untenable. This disclaimer is repeated in the Premier's letter to Mr. Forster, and if further justification were necessary, I could rely on the verdict of public opinion which Mr. Forster's charge against me called forth, and which having being contradicted by his colleagues, did not find a single voice of support in the Assembly, and was met with general disapprobation by the public Press of all shades of opinion.

I feel therefore that I need do no more than record this, my protest, against an accusation so ignoble and unfounded.

In conclusion, I must add that the position which Mr. Forster has assumed is unfortunate in this respect,—that it lessens the safety of the Upper House by seeking to establish the evil precedent that the refusal of the Governor to add to its numbers when urged on no public grounds, but merely for the satisfaction of a Minister or his private friends, may be considered as a legitimate ground for the abandonment of office. The right of a Minister to resign when his advice is not taken is unquestionable, but the right should be exercised in the public interest sparingly and upon sufficient cause.

I have reason, however, for hoping that no difficulties will arise on this question. I sincerely trust that such may be the case, and that the moderation and wisdom of the leading men in the various sections may induce them to exercise with a cautious sense of their responsibility the powers which the Constitution places in the hands of the holders of office for the time-being.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN YOUNG.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG.

(No. 37.)

Downing-street, 26 May, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 14, of the 16th of February last, enclosing a letter of remonstrance from your late Colonial Secretary, Mr. W. Forster, against the course which you took in refusing to appoint two additional Members to the Legislative Council on the recommendation of your Responsible Advisers. The reasons which you give for this refusal appear to me sound and convincing; and I am glad to perceive that Mr. Forster's proceedings have not met with the approval of his colleagues.

I have, &c.,  
EDWARD CARDWELL.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 109.)

Government House,  
Sydney, 29 September, 1865.

MY LORD DUKE,

I have the honor to inform your Grace that I have, at the instance of my Responsible Advisers, appointed three additional Members to the Legislative Council.

Enclosure No. 1.

No. 2.

2. The only reason for this addition is, as stated in the enclosed letter from the Attorney General,—the difficulty experienced in securing a quorum for the transaction of business, and on that ground alone I have sanctioned the increase.

3. As I have not been able to find any instructions on record making it necessary for me to refer to your Grace before taking this step, as it is an understood thing that, as a rule, no nomination to the Legislative Council is to be made during the Session of Parliament, and as Parliament is appointed to meet on the 13th proximo, I appointed, on the 28th instant, with the advice of the Executive Council, the following gentlemen to be Members of the Legislative Council, viz. :—

Frederick Matthew Darley, Esquire, Barrister-at-law;

John Richardson, Esquire, formerly a Member of the Legislative Assembly; and,

Thomas Holt, Esq., formerly a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and some time Colonial Treasurer.

4. Two death vacancies also have occurred during the recess; these I have filled up by the appointment of—

Henry Moore, Esquire, a merchant, and the Agent to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and

Alexander Park, Esquire, a former Member of the Council before its reconstruction.

5. The Council, thus increased, now consists of thirty Members, being about two-thirds of its number prior to 1861.

6. I trust that what I have done will meet with your Grace's approval.

I have, &c.,  
BELMORE.

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

The Attorney General to Governor the Earl of Belmore.

Attorney General's Office,  
24 September, 1868.

My Lord,

When the first permanent nominations to seats in the Legislative Council were made by Sir John Young, an understanding was come to (as he informed me) between him and his then Executive Council that the number of Members should not, as a rule, be allowed to exceed twenty-seven. The Constitution Act fixes a minimum number of twenty-one, but there is no maximum; and, consequently, it is open to the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to appoint as many Legislative Councillors as he may think expedient. When I went into office in 1863, my colleagues and myself acquiesced in the view taken by Sir John Young in this matter, and we did not press upon His Excellency to depart from the understanding already mentioned. The gentlemen who succeeded us in 1865 adhered to the same understanding, and no attempt, so far as I am aware, was made by them to act in opposition to it.

The experience of the last two Sessions has, however, shown that, with so small a number as twenty-seven, it is very difficult to procure the requisite quorum to enable the House to proceed with its business. Many of the Members reside at considerable distances from Sydney, and cannot be expected to give that continuous attention to their legislative duties which residents in Sydney might render without much inconvenience. Under these circumstances, it has occurred to my colleagues and myself that it would greatly facilitate the despatch of business in the Legislative Council if the number of Members were increased to thirty, and we accordingly recommend that your Lordship will be pleased to sanction such increase.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES MARTIN.

Governor the Earl of Belmore to The Attorney General.

Government House,  
Sydney, 25 September, 1868.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 24th instant, recommending me to sanction an increase in the number of the Legislative Council from twenty-seven to thirty Members.

I am aware of the reasons which led to the understanding between my predecessor and his successive Executive Councils that the number of the Legislative Council should be limited to twenty-seven, and I fully admit the force of these reasons.

As, however, it now appears to be very difficult to procure the requisite quorum to enable the House to proceed with its business, and as such a state of things cannot but lead to public inconvenience, I am prepared to sanction, for the reason put forward in your letter, an increase of the number of the Legislative Council to a maximum of thirty Members.

I have, &c.,  
BELMORE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

(No. 2.)

Downing-street,  
18 December, 1868.

MY LORD,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 109, of the 29th of September, reporting that, on the recommendation of your Responsible Advisers, you had appointed three additional Members to the Legislative Council.

Any increase of the number of the Legislative Council is likely to be used as a precedent for further additions, and is therefore to be regretted; but I see no cause for doubting that the reasons for the increase adduced on the present occasion are *bonâ fide* and sufficient.

At the same time I should have been glad to have been assured that the addition was not in fact politically material as altering the balance in any important degree in favour of the Ministry by whom it was suggested to you.

I have, &c.,  
GRANVILLE.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 109.)

Government House, Sydney,  
14 July, 1869.

MY LORD,

I referred your Lordship's despatch, No. 2, of the 18th December, 1868, on the subject of the appointment of three additional Members of the Legislative Council by the advice of my late Government, to the present Prime Minister, with reference to its concluding paragraph.

2. Mr. Robertson has this day submitted to me the accompanying paper on the general question of limiting the numbers of the Legislative Council, to which I beg to draw your Lordship's attention.

I have, &c.,  
BELMORE.

[Enclosure.]

The Colonial Secretary to Governor the Earl of Belmore.

MEMORANDUM.—Your Excellency's Memorandum accompanying the despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 18th December, 1868, No. 2, (M. 2190, B), is marked "private"; and all that your Excellency therein appears to desire at my hands is, my concurrence in an assurance to Lord Granville, that the addition made by the late Ministry to the number of the Legislative Council, as then existing, was not in fact politically material as altering the balance in any important degree in favour of the Ministry by whom it was suggested to your Excellency; and I should, I beg to say, be most glad to concur in such assurance and make no further comment, did I not conceive that the despatch was based on a misapprehension which it is very important to the true interests of this Colony that I should endeavour to remove.

I presume, from the tenor of His Lordship's despatch, that he is under the impression that a maximum number of the Legislative Council has been defined or implied; and that the Responsible Ministers of your Excellency may not in their discretion advise your Excellency to exceed it. If such be His Lordship's meaning, I am compelled, with all deference for so high an authority, to say that this cannot be admitted by the Members of the present Administration of this Colony.

The

The 2nd section of the Act 17 Victoria, No. 41, enacts that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by an Instrument under the Sign Manual, to authorize the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in Her Majesty's name, by an Instrument or Instruments under the Great Seal, to summon to the said Legislative Council of the Colony such persons, not being fewer than twenty-one, as the Governor and Executive Council shall think fit.

In the third paragraph of your Excellency's Instructions, to which I trust that I may be permitted to refer, attention is particularly drawn to the terms above quoted; and the paragraph ends with the following words,—but without any intimation, implied or expressed, of a limit to the number of Members to be appointed by your Excellency with the advice of the Executive Council:—"We do therefore by these Our Instructions authorize you from time to time to summon to the said Legislative Council such persons as you and Our said Executive Council shall think fit."

• It is thus, I submit to your Excellency, abundantly clear that the law fixes no limit to the number of the Legislative Council of the Colony, and that the determination beyond the legal minimum of twenty-one rests in your Excellency with the advice of your Ministers. There is no warrant in law for a contrary conclusion, and it follows therefore that it is to be hardly imagined that the Secretary of State for the Colonies would, unless under some misapprehension, have used the terms "increase the number of the Legislative Council," or expressed a regret that an addition had been made, or that it was likely to be used as a precedent for further additions. The fact is, that additions have been made from time to time and no question has ever been raised as to the legality of such additions, or of the right of Ministers in their discretion to advise them. I think therefore that the Right Honourable the Secretary for the Colonies will scarcely deem it proper for him so to question or comment on the advice offered, or that may be offered by the constitutional Ministers of Her Majesty's Representative in a British Colony having a Representative Assembly and Responsible Government, as to practically have the effect of nullifying without law in a material respect a most important constitutional principle, such as the right of extension of the Legislative Council. His Lordship will no doubt remember that even British Parliamentary Legislation "on any subject of exclusively internal concern" in any such Colony, has been pronounced, as a general rule, unconstitutional, and only to be exercised in extreme cases in which necessity at once creates and justifies the exception. Parliamentary Paper, 1839, No. 118, page 7:—May's Constitutional History of England, vol. 2, folio 371.

In the Colonial debates during the passage of the Constitution Act (see *Sydney Morning Herald*, 22 December, 1853—an extract is enclosed), Mr. Wentworth, who is the author of that Act, substantially advocated a nominee Upper House because of its flexible and expansive character, and he saw therein the safety of the Constitution. His remarkable words were, that an Elective Upper House would lead to a revolution; that it would control the Lower House, and trample on the rights of the people.

The recent "deadlock" in the neighbouring Colony of Victoria has shown some of the difficulties of a fixed number. With such a principle established, and with Members, like ours, holding their seats for life, our difficulties would not only be equal to those of Victoria with Members chosen under the elective principle and for a short term of years, but would be likely some time or other to overwhelm the Colony with anarchy and bloodshed. Mr. Wentworth was in favour of a nominee Upper House, which, he asserted, would give way rather than excite a revolution,—and also because he felt assured that the Responsible Minister of the day would compel it to give way in such an exigency.

I may perhaps, in this view of the Constitution Act under which this Colony is governed, urge the right of any Ministry, having what they believe a great national measure to carry through the Legislative Council, to see in its importance, if obstructed therein, a reason to advise the Governor for the time being to summon such a number of additional Members as may secure the safety of the measure. His Excellency of course would possess as perfect a right to refuse to act upon such advice and to call other Advisers to his aid. Whether or not it would be proper in a Minister to advise so extreme a course, or in a Governor to refuse compliance therewith, would, I take it, depend on the justice and importance of the measure involved,—on the amount and length of continuance of the obstruction of the nominated Legislative Council, on the proportionate number and importance of the majority of the colonists demanding it, and on the depth and fervour of their determination in doing so. In other words, the wisdom of the course could only be determined by the effect which compliance or refusal would have on the prosperity of the Colony and the welfare and happiness of its people.

I desire, therefore, to convey to your Lordship, not only from myself, but from my colleagues in the Government, that we would consider any action of ours, having a tendency, however remotely, to limit the number of the Legislative Council as at present constructed, as an unwarrantable abandonment of our duty as Ministers alike responsible to your Excellency, to the Parliament, and to the people of the Colony.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, — July, 1869.

EXTRACT from Mr. W. C. Wentworth's Speech on the Third Reading of the Constitution Bill. (*S. M. Herald*, 22 December, 1853.)

"With reference to the clamour which had been raised about the nominee Upper House being likely to override and undo all Constitutional Government, and to surrender all the power into the hands of the squatters,—the number of elected Members in the Lower House, which was to consist of no fewer than fifty-four members, would make it utterly impossible for such to be the case. A House so constituted would be, as it had always when occasion required it, proved itself to be, too powerful for the Upper House, and even for the Throne. A proof of this power had recently been exhibited in England; and many such proofs existed in earlier history. An Upper House had occasionally attempted to resist the popular will, but never determinately and with ultimate success, because the popular will was found to be irresistible, and an Upper House which would be obstinate in its resistance would surely be swept away. The reasons cited by the opponents of the nominee principle, in behalf of an elective Upper House as superior to a similar structure on the nominee principle, was its unexpansive and inflexible character; and for the very same reasons he had been strenuous in his opposition to the elective principle prevailing in the Upper House. The erection of such a body would lead to a revolution. (Hear, hear.) It would control the Lower House, and could trample on the rights of the people. Therefore he was in favour of a nominated Upper House, which he felt assured would and must give way, rather than excite a revolution, and also because he felt assured that the responsible Minister of the day would compel it to give way in such an exigency. He was opposed to the principle of an elective Upper House on account of its inflexible and unexpansive character—an argument which, though used in its behalf, was fraught with the most dangerous character; and because he preferred the British Constitution, which had stood the test of ages, which had worked well, and had been found congenial to the feelings and sentiments of Englishmen. (Loud cheers.) It was because under such a Constitution Englishmen could live contentedly and securely, that he proposed giving such a Constitution to the Colony, and such an Upper Chamber to the Legislature; and he therefore trusted the House would show their concurrence in his opinion by passing the third reading of the Bill by a large majority. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

(No. 77.)

Downing-street,  
2 October, 1869.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 109, of the 14th of July, enclosing a memorandum by Mr. Robertson on the subject of my despatch, No. 2, of the 18th December last, relating to some additional appointments which had been made to the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

When writing that despatch I was fully aware that the number of the Upper House in New South Wales was unlimited. I am also fully aware that, on certain critical occasions, it may become not only expedient but indispensable to bring the two Houses into harmony, by creating, or threatening to create, a number

number of Legislative Councillors sufficient for that purpose. But it is not the less clear that the whole value and character of the Upper Chamber will be destroyed if every successive Ministry is at liberty, without any sufficient occasion, to obtain a majority in the Council by the creation of Councillors. To prevent this, some constitutional understanding, having in the public eye the form of a valuable though not absolutely inflexible precedent, and limiting the circumstances under which such creations can properly take place, is desirable. Such an understanding did, in fact, exist between Sir John Young and his successive Ministers; and the object of my despatch of the 18th of December was to enforce on you the inconvenience of any course which was calculated, without necessity, to impair the authority of that understanding, and to the expediency of making it clear, in the interest of the Colonial Constitution, that any necessary violation of its letter was not really a violation of its spirit; that is to say, that it was resorted to not to strengthen a party, but in reality for the convenience of legislation.

I have, &c.,  
GRANVILLE.

*PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council, on the 28th March, 1861, relative to the appointment of the Honorable John Robertson as a Member of the Legislative Council.*

Minute No. 61/13.—Confirmed, 8 April, 1861.

HAVING been invited to the consideration of the subject by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government at the instance of the Honorable the Vice-President, the Council advise that the Honorable John Robertson be appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council.

EDWARD C. MEREWETHER,  
Clerk of the Council.

*PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council, on the 2nd September, 1861, relative to the appointment of new Members of the Legislative Council.*

Minute No. 61/40.—Confirmed, 9th September, 1861.

REFERRING to the proceedings on the 11th June last, His Excellency the Governor, at the instance of the Honorable the Vice-President, invites the attention of the Council to the desirability of making some further appointments to the Legislative Council.

2. The Council advise that Samuel Deane Gordon and Edward Butler, Esquires, both of Sydney, who have expressed their willingness to accept seats in the Legislative Council, be appointed Members of the said Council, and summoned thereto accordingly.

CHARLES COWPER, JUNR.,  
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 62/34, 13th October, 1862.—Confirmed, 20th October, 1862.

HIS Excellency the Governor acquaints the Council that William Charles Wentworth, Esquire, has resigned the office of President of the Legislative Council, and invites their attention to the necessity of appointing his successor.

His Excellency having informed the Council that Terence Aubrey Murray, Esquire, late Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, has expressed his willingness to accept a seat in the Legislative Council, they thereupon advise that Mr. Murray be summoned to the Legislative Council accordingly, and further advise that he be thereupon appointed President.

Terence Aubrey Murray, Esquire, having been introduced, His Excellency, under the 33rd clause of the Constitution Act, administered to him the prescribed oath, and he then withdrew.

The Council upon the present occasion desire to place on record the deep sense which they entertain of the valuable services rendered to the Colony by Mr. Wentworth, in having accepted the office of President of the Legislative Council, and of the manner in which he has fulfilled the important duties of that high position during a very critical period in the history of the Colony.

CHARLES COWPER, JUNR.,  
Clerk of the Council.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG.

(No. 14.)

Downing-street,  
5 February, 1863.

SIR,

I have received your despatch, No. 93, of the 18th of October, informing me that, acting on the advice of your Executive Council, you had nominated Mr. Terence Aubrey Murray, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, to a seat in the Legislative Council, and the Presidency of the Council, in succession to Mr. Wentworth, who was about to proceed to this Country.

You further inform me that the Legislative Assembly have unanimously selected Mr. John Hay to fill the office of Speaker, which had been vacated by Mr. Murray.

I have, &c.,  
NEWCASTLE.

MINUTE

## MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (MR. COWPER).

## Appointments to the Legislative Council.

George Henry Cox, Esquire, Mudgee; Edward H. Lloyd, Esquire; William Walker, Esquire, Sydney; Robert Towns, Esquire, Sydney.

*PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council, on the 17th June, 1863, with reference to the appointment of certain gentlemen to seats in the Legislative Council.*

Minute 63/21.—Confirmed, 24th June, 1863.

HAVING been invited to the consideration of the subject by His Excellency the Governor, at the instance of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, the Executive Council advise that the following gentlemen, who have intimated their willingness to accept seats in the Legislative Council, be forthwith summoned thereto accordingly, viz.:—1. George Henry Cox, Esquire, Mudgee; 2. Edward Henry Lloyd, Esquire, Sydney; 3. Robert Towns, Esquire, Sydney; and 4. William Walker, Esquire, Sydney.

CHAS. COWPER, JUNR.,  
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 63/21, 17th June, 1863.—Confirmed, 24th June, 1863.

## MINUTE OF COLONIAL SECRETARY (MR. FORSTER).

23 November, 1863.

Edward David Stewart Ogilvie, Esquire, Yulgilbar, Clarence River.  
John Blaxland, Esquire, The Hermitage, Ryde.  
Robert Johnson, Esquire, Brooksby, Double Bay, Sydney.

*PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council, on the 23rd November, 1863, with reference to the appointment of certain gentlemen to seats in the Legislative Council.*

Minute 63/43. Confirmed, 1st December, 1863.

HAVING been invited to the consideration of the subject by His Excellency the Governor, at the instance of the Honorable the Attorney General, the Executive Council advise that the following gentlemen, who have intimated their willingness to accept seats in the Legislative Council, be forthwith summoned thereto accordingly, viz.:—

1. John Blaxland, Esquire, The Hermitage, Ryde;
2. Robert Johnson, Esquire, Brooksby, Double Bay, near Sydney; and
3. Edward David Stewart Ogilvie, Esquire, Yulgilbar, Clarence River.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

## MINUTE OF COLONIAL SECRETARY (MR. FORSTER).

Joseph Docker, Esquire.

LET the papers necessary to the nomination of the above to the Legislative Council be prepared.—W.F.

*PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council, on the 1st December, 1863, relative to the appointment of Joseph Docker, Esquire, to a seat in the Legislative Council.*

Minute 63/44. Confirmed, 7th December, 1863.

HAVING been invited to the consideration of the subject by His Excellency the Governor, at the request of the Honorable the Attorney General, the Executive Council advise that Joseph Docker, Esquire, of Scone, who has intimated his willingness to accept a seat in the Legislative Council, be forthwith summoned thereto accordingly.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

## MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Crown Law Offices,  
Sydney, 19 May, 1864.

I recommend that Thomas Icely, of Coombing Park, near Careoar, Esquire, be appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

JAMES MARTIN,  
Attorney General.

## MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Crown Law Offices,  
Sydney, 19 May, 1864.

I recommend that Alexander Campbell, of Rosemont, near Sydney, Esquire, be appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

JAMES MARTIN,  
Attorney General.

MINUTE



## MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Crown Law Offices,  
Sydney, 14 October, 1864.

I recommend that the following gentlemen be appointed Members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, viz. :—

1. James Chisholm, of Kippilaw, Esquire.
2. Francis Lord, of St. Leonards, Esquire.
3. Sir William Macarthur, of Camden.

JAMES MARTIN,  
Attorney General.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG.

Sydney, 23 January, 1865.

SIR,

Your Excellency having declined to nominate to the Legislative Council the two additional Members lately recommended by my colleagues and myself, through the Honorable the Attorney General, I consider it my duty to resign the office of Colonial Secretary, together with all other offices thereto appertaining. And as I understand your Excellency's objection to the nominations in question is in no way founded upon personal reasons, but rests chiefly upon the assumed desirability or expediency of confining the number of Members of the Legislative Council within a certain fixed limit, arbitrarily determined by your Excellency, in concert with our predecessors, but never assented to by my colleagues or myself, and wholly without authority or recognition from the Constitution Act, or from any other statute, I feel bound to place on record my respectful but most emphatic protest against what appears to me an unwise and unconstitutional attempt on your Excellency's part to control the operation of our constitutional laws in a manner calculated to favour the political opponents of the present Ministry, and to paralyze the action of representative institutions. And I take occasion further to remark upon the extraordinary contrast presented on the one hand by your Excellency's unwillingness to accept the recommendation of my colleagues and myself in this particular instance, as well as in other instances of a similar kind, which I need not specify, and on the other by the apparent readiness evinced by your Excellency in acting upon similar recommendations from the Ministry that preceded ours, as for instance on that memorable occasion when, with the concurrence and by the authority of your Excellency, twenty-one new members were, during the last Session of the former Legislative Council, suddenly and simultaneously nominated to that body, for the notorious and openly avowed purpose of rescuing the then Ministers out of a purely political difficulty; and again, on a later occasion, when in constructing afresh the present Legislative Council, your Excellency and the Executive Council used their formal authority expressly to secure for the same Ministers what, in the peculiar language of that Minute of the Executive Council, by means of which this piece of business was transacted, was termed a "fair working majority," or in other words, a majority to aid in retaining the same Ministers in office. The cases to which I have above referred, I regret to say, appear to me to betray a degree of partiality on your Excellency's part towards our predecessors, as compared with the members of the present Administration, inconsistent with your Excellency's position as Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony, and of which my colleagues and myself have some reason to complain. I have accordingly the honor to request that your Excellency will forward a copy of this letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM FORSTER.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 24 January, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose, with a view to its being laid before the Executive Council, for your and their information, a copy of a letter which I yesterday had the honor of transmitting to His Excellency the Governor, conveying my resignation of the office of Colonial Secretary, together with all other offices thereto appertaining, and containing a statement of the circumstances under which I have felt it my duty to adopt this course. I need scarcely say that I regret exceedingly being compelled, by what appears to me an ill-judged resistance on His Excellency's part to the wishes of his constitutional Advisers, to separate myself from your Ministry at the present crisis of public affairs. I am confident, however, that the principles on which I have acted, and which I have endeavoured to maintain, have the unanimous concurrence of yourself and your other colleagues, and I trust may meet with the approval of the public generally.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM FORSTER.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Attorney General's Office,  
26 January, 1865.

MY DEAR FORSTER,

I exceedingly regret that you have thought it your duty to withdraw from the Ministry, in consequence of the refusal of His Excellency to appoint to the Legislative Council two gentlemen whose names were submitted to him by the Cabinet, through me, a few days since. I entirely concur with you in deploring His Excellency's refusal. Had His Excellency declined to act upon the recommendation of  
the

the Cabinet previously to the late vote of censure, which led to the dissolution, I think that we then might have most properly tendered our resignations to him on that ground, but I do not think that such a course can now be taken with any degree of propriety, when there is good reason to believe that on Friday next an Amendment to the Address will be moved, with every probability of its being carried. I think that it would betray pusillanimity on our part were we to evade the issue which will then be raised, by retiring from office on the avowed ground of His Excellency's refusal to act in a particular instance on our advice.

Nothing has occurred between His Excellency and the present Cabinet during the fifteen months that we have been in power that can fairly call upon us to place on record our opinion of the transactions to which you refer.

My other colleagues and myself, equally with you, concur in the principle which has led to your resignation, if we are right in understanding that principle to be a determination to withdraw from office on the refusal of the Governor to act upon our advice in any matter which we may think it our duty seriously to insist on; but, as already stated, we differ from you entirely as to the time and occasion which you have selected for the application of that principle; neither can we join with you in expressing the opinion, as you have done, that His Excellency has betrayed partiality towards our predecessors as compared with ourselves. There were many things done by His Excellency at the instance of the late Administration which we could not approve, and as the like could never by any possibility have been recommended by us, such things can hardly form legitimate topics for comparison or contrast. In my own personal intercourse with His Excellency I have at all times found a courteous readiness on his part to act in accordance with constitutional principle, and I do not remember any instance other than that which has led to your resignation in which he has declined to act on any recommendation of the Cabinet. While regretting his refusal, I, at the same time, think that it was unwise of you to avail yourself of this misunderstanding to withdraw at so peculiar a crisis as the present. I am aware that you care as little for the censure of the Assembly as I do, so long as we are both conscious that we have done nothing to deserve it, but however we may disregard that censure, it is I think our duty manfully to meet it. My colleagues, as well as myself, are all perfectly satisfied that in what you have done you have not been actuated by any desire to throw impediments in our way, but solely by a determination to vindicate your position as a Responsible Advisor of the Crown. Although our views on this matter differ from yours, we know that our conduct in continuing in office will not be attributed by you to any motive other than that which I have already expressed. It is His Excellency's wish that you should retain your present office until your successor is appointed.

Yours very faithfully,  
JAMES MARTIN.

---

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 6 July, 1865.

I recommend that Elias Carpenter Weekes, Esquire, be appointed a Member of the Legislative Council.

CHARLES COWPER.

---

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Crown Law Offices,  
Sydney, 23 May, 1866.

I recommend that the undermentioned gentlemen be appointed Members of the Legislative Council, viz.,—James Macarthur, Esquire, of Camden Park, Camden; Edward Cox, Esquire, of Fernhill, Mulgoa; and Hugh Wallace, Esquire, of Nithsdale.

JAMES MARTIN, A.G.

---

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Crown Law Offices,  
Sydney, 28 February, 1867.

I recommend that Patrick Alfred Jennings, Esquire, of Warbreccan, Deniliquin, be appointed a Member of the Honorable the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

JAMES MARTIN.

---

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 13 June, 1867.

I recommend that John Hay, Esquire, of Woollahra North, be appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

HENRY PARKES.

---

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 1 July, 1867.

I recommend that William Busby, of Cassilis, Esquire, be appointed a Member of the Legislative Council.

HENRY PARKES.

---

MINUTE

## MINUTE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Prepare Minute for next meeting of the Executive Council, recommending the appointment to the Legislative Council of the following gentlemen, viz. :—Alexander Park, Esq., of Lewinsbrook, Paterson; Henry Moore, Esq., of Barnacleuth, Sydney; Thomas Holt, Esq., of The Warren, Cook's River; Frederick Matthew Darley, Esq., of Woollahra; and John Richardson, Esq., of The Grange, Bourke-street, Sydney.—  
J.M., A.G. 25 Sept., 1868.

## MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Crown Law Offices,  
Sydney, 28 September, 1868.

I recommend the appointment of the undermentioned gentlemen as Members of the Legislative Council, viz. :—Frederick Matthew Darley, of the Edgecliff Road, Woollahra; Thomas Holt, of The Warren, Cook's River; Henry Moore, of Barnacleuth, Sydney; Alexander Park, of Lewinsbrook, Paterson; and John Richardson, of Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

JAMES MARTIN.

## MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 5 December, 1868.

I recommend the appointment of Robert Owen, Esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

COPY of Telegram from the Hon. John Robertson, Esq., holding office of Colonial Secretary and Premier, dated 29th June, 1869, to the Hon. Charles Cowper, Esq., Dubbo :—

"Did you ever consent, by Minute or otherwise, to limit the number of appointments to the Legislative Council?" Immediate.

COPY of Reply, dated Dubbo, 30th June, 1869, of the Hon. Charles Cowper, Esq. :—

"Dubbo.

"To the Hon. John Robertson, Esq., Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

"I do not remember ever to have pledged myself, either verbally or in writing, to such an agreement; and unless a document can be produced to the contrary, I do not believe that I ever did so."

## MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 25 January, 1870.

I recommend the appointment of Charles Campbell, of Newtown, and Thomas Ware Smart, of Mona, Darling Point, Esquires, as Members of the Legislative Council.

CHARLES COWPER.

## MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 27 May, 1870.

I recommend that William Bede Dalley, Esquire, be appointed a Member of the Legislative Council.

CHARLES COWPER.

## MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 4 August, 1870.

I recommend that the Honorable Julian Emanuel Salamons, Esquire, Solicitor General, be appointed a Member of the Legislative Council.

CHARLES COWPER.

## MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 5 June, 1872.

I recommend the appointment of the Honorable Saul Samuel, Esquire, as a Member of the Legislative Council.

HENRY PARKES.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PETITIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(PETITION AS TO FORMALITY OF—RICHARD SADLEIR, R.N.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 July, 1872.*

To the Honorable Legislative Assembly, New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned, Richard Sadleir, R.N., J.P.,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

Your Petitioner humbly prays the consideration of your Honorable House to the punctilio as to forms of Petitions presented from time to time to your Honorable House, but rejected as in his own case, although concluded with the words, "will, as in duty bound, ever pray."

Your Petitioner, when a Member of your Honorable House, presented many Petitions so concluded.

Your Petitioner would always feel it a duty to conform to any formality of your Honorable House; but with many others whose Petitions, after much labour and expense, have been rejected—and thus one of the dearest rights of Englishmen made dependent on some unknown form of words,—assures your Honorable House if any orthodox form of prayer be made known he will most willingly comply, but he cannot promise to pray for any longer period than "ever," which he has attached to his Petitions.

Your Petitioner therefore, on behalf of himself and others, humbly prays your Honorable House may take into consideration the form of prayer required,—that the right of Petition may not depend upon a mere formulary of words, which, if made known, would be complied with.

And will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

RICHD. SADLEIR.



1872.

---

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

DEPARTURE OF NEW GOVERNOR FROM ENGLAND.

(DESPATCH NOTIFYING PROBABLE DATE OF.)

---

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

---

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

Downing-street,  
8 March, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to my despatch to the Earl of Belmore, No. 89, of the 3rd November last, announcing the appointment of Sir Hercules Robinson to succeed him in the Government of New South Wales, I have to inform you that Sir Hercules Robinson has returned to this country, with my sanction, before proceeding to New South Wales; and that, according to present arrangements, he will leave for Sydney by the outward Mail of the 11th April from Southampton, from which date he will, according to the practice hitherto followed, commence to draw half the salary of the Governor of New South Wales.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

---





1872.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

APPOINTMENT OF SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON  
AS GOVERNOR OF THE COLONY.

(MESSAGE INFORMING THE HOUSE OF.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 June, 1872.*

---

HERCULES ROBINSON,

*Message No. 1.*

*Governor.*

Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson has the honor to inform the Legislative Assembly that Her Majesty, by a Commission bearing date at Westminster, the twenty-third day of February last, has appointed him Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies; and that, in virtue of such Commission, he has assumed the Government of the Colony accordingly.

*Government House,*

*Sydney, 6th June, 1872.*

---



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION FOR ADMINISTRATION OF  
THE GOVERNMENT.

(HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 June, 1872.*

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen,  
(L.S.) Defender of the Faith, to Our trusty and well-beloved SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT  
ROBINSON, Knight Commander of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint  
George, Greeting:—

I. Whereas We did, by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the nineteenth day of August, one thousand  
eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the thirty-first year of Our Reign, constitute and appoint Our right trusty  
and well-beloved Cousin, SOMERSET RICHARD, Earl of Belmore, to be, during Our pleasure, Our Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Colony of New South Wales, as upon relation being had to the  
said recited Letters Patent will more fully and at large appear: And whereas by certain other Letters  
Patent under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster, the eleventh  
day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, in the thirty-third year of Our Reign, We  
did provide that the powers of Our Governor should not vest in Our Lieutenant-Governor, or the Officer  
administering the Government of Our said Colony of New South Wales, until he had taken the usual  
Oaths of Office: 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 SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge,  
and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do by these presents constitute  
and appoint you to be, during Our pleasure, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over  
Our Colony of New South Wales (hereinafter called Our said Colony), comprising all that portion of  
Our Territory of Australia or New Holland lying between the one hundred and twenty-ninth and  
one hundred and fifty-fourth degrees of east longitude, and northwards of the fortieth degree of south  
latitude, including all the islands adjacent in the Pacific Ocean within the longitudes and latitudes afore-  
said, and also including Lord Howe Island, being in or about thirty-one degrees thirty minutes south, and  
the one hundred and fifty-ninth degree of east longitude, save and except those parts of Our said Territory  
of Australia or New Holland which are called respectively "The Province of South Australia," "The  
Colony of Victoria," and "The Colony of Queensland"; and over all Forts and Garrisons erected and  
established, or which shall be erected and established within the said Colony of New South Wales: And  
We do hereby authorize and command you in due manner to do and execute all things that shall belong to  
your said command, and to the trust We have reposed in you, according to the several powers and  
authorities granted or appointed you by virtue of this present Commission, and according to such instruc-  
tions as are herewith given to you, or as may from time to time hereafter be given to you, under Our Sign  
Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or by Us through one of Our Principal  
Secretaries of State, and according to such laws and ordinances as are or shall hereafter be in force in Our  
said Colony.

II. And We do hereby authorize and empower you to keep and use the Great Seal of Our said  
Colony, for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the said Great Seal.

III. And We do further authorize and empower you, in Our name and on Our behalf, to make and  
execute under the said Seal grants and dispositions of any lands which may be lawfully granted and disposed  
of by Us in Our said Colony.

IV. And we do hereby declare Our pleasure to be that there shall be an Executive Council for Our  
said Colony, and that the said Council shall consist of such persons as are now or may at any time be  
declared by any law enacted by the Legislature of Our said Colony to be Members of Our said Council,  
and of such other persons as you shall from time to time, in Our name and on Our behalf, but subject to  
any law as aforesaid, appoint under the said Seal to be Members of Our said Council.

Appointment of  
Judges and Jus-  
tices, &c.

V. And we do further authorize and empower you to constitute and appoint in Our name and on Our behalf all such Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers and Ministers of Our said Colony, as may be lawfully constituted or appointed by Us.

Grant of pardons.

VI. And We do further authorize and empower you, as you shall see occasion, in Our name and on Our behalf, when any crime has been committed within Our said Colony, to grant a pardon to any accomplice, not being the actual perpetrator of such crime, who shall give such information and evidence as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the principal offender; and further, to grant to any offender convicted of any crime in any Court, or before any Judge, Justice, or Magistrate, within Our said Colony, a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender for such period as you may seem fit; and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may become due and payable to Us.

Remission of  
fines.

Suspension or  
removal from  
office.

VII. And We do further authorize and empower you, so far as We lawfully may, upon sufficient cause to you appearing, to remove from his office, or to suspend from the exercise of the same, any person exercising any office or place within Our said Colony, under or by virtue of any Commission or Warrant granted, or which may be granted by Us in Our name, or under Our authority.

Summoning, pro-  
roguing, or dis-  
solving any  
Legislative Body,  
and appointment  
of Members  
thereto.

VIII. And We do further authorize and empower you to exercise all powers lawfully belonging to Us in respect of the summoning, proroguing, or dissolving any Legislative Body now or hereafter established within Our said Colony, and in respect of the appointment of Members thereto.

Power of grant-  
ing marriage  
licenses and prob-  
ates of wills,  
custody of idiots,  
and lunatics,  
Succession to the  
Government.

IX. And We do by these presents authorize and empower you, within Our said Colony, to exercise all such powers as We may be entitled to exercise therein, in respect of granting licenses for marriages, letters of administration, and probates of wills, and with respect to the custody and management of idiots and lunatics, and their estates.

Proviso: Lieut-  
enant-Governor,  
&c., to take  
Oaths of Office  
before adminis-  
tering the  
Government,  
Officers and  
others to obey  
and assist the  
Governor.

X. And We do hereby declare Our pleasure to be that, in the event of your death, incapacity, or absence out of the said Colony, all and every the powers and authorities herein granted to you shall, until Our further pleasure is signified therein, be vested in such person as may be appointed by Us under Our Sign Manual and Signet to be Our Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Colony, or if there shall be no such Lieutenant-Governor in Our said Colony, then in such person or persons as may be appointed by Us under Our Sign Manual and Signet to administer the Government of the same: Provided that no such powers or authorities shall vest in such Lieutenant-Governor or such other person or persons until he or they shall have taken the Oaths appointed to be taken by the Governor of Our said Colony, and in the manner provided by the Instructions accompanying this Our Commission.

XI. And We do hereby require and command all Our Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all other the Inhabitants of Our said Colony of New South Wales, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting unto you, the said SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, or, in the event of your death, incapacity, or absence, to such person or persons as may from time to time under the provisions of this Our Commission administer the Government of Our said Colony.

In Witness whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourselves, at Westminster, the Twenty-third day of February, in the Thirty-fifth Year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual,

C. ROMILLY.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOVERNOR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

(HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 June, 1872.*

(L.S.)

VICTORIA RG.

INSTRUCTIONS to Our Trusty and Well-beloved SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Commander of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, or, in his absence, to Our Lieutenant-Governor or the Officer administering the Government of Our said Colony for the time being.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this twenty-third day of February, 1872, in the thirty-fifth year of Our Reign.

First.—Whereas by a Commission under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing even date herewith, We have constituted and appointed you to be during Our pleasure Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Colony of New South Wales; and have further authorized and commanded you in due manner to do and execute all things that shall belong to your said command and the trust thereby reposed in you according to the several powers and directions therein mentioned, and particularly according to such Instructions as should therewith be given to you: Now, therefore, we do by these Our Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet, being the Instructions so referred to as aforesaid, declare Our pleasure to be that you shall with all due solemnity cause Our said Commission to be read and published in the presence of the Chief Justice for the time being, or other Judge of the Supreme Court of Our said Colony, and of the Members of the Executive Council thereof; and you shall then and there take the Oath of Allegiance in the form provided by an Act passed in the Session holden in the thirty-first and thirty-second years of Our Reign, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths*"; and likewise that you take the usual Oath for the due execution of the office of Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our said Colony, and for the due and impartial administration of justice; which Oaths the said Chief Justice for the time being of Our said Colony, or, in his absence, any Judge of the Supreme Court of Our said Colony, shall and he is hereby required to tender and administer unto you.

Preamble.

Publication of Commission.

Oath to be taken by Governor.

Imperial Act 31 and 32 Victoria, cap. 72.

Second.—And We do authorize and require you, from time to time, and any time hereafter, by yourself, or by any other person to be authorized by you in that behalf, to administer to all and to every persons or person as you shall think fit who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit, the said Oath of Allegiance, together with such other Oath or Oaths as may from time to time be prescribed by any laws or statutes in that behalf made and provided.

Oaths to be administered by the Governor.

Third.—And whereas, by an Act passed by the Legislature of the said Colony, entitled "*An Act to confer a Constitution on New South Wales and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty*," it is provided that it shall be lawful for Us, by an Instrument under Our Sign Manual, to authorize the Governor, with the advice of his Executive Council, by an Instrument or Instruments under the Great Seal of the Colony, to summon to the Legislative Council of Our said Colony such person or persons as the said Governor and Executive Council may think fit, subject to the provisions of the said Act thereunto appertaining, and that any person who shall be so summoned shall thereby become a Member of the said Legislative Council: We do therefore by these Our Instructions authorize you from time to time to summon to the said Legislative Council such persons as you and Our said Executive Council shall think fit, subject as aforesaid to the provisions of the said Act.

Constitution of Legislative Council.

Fourth.—And we do require you to communicate forthwith to Our Executive Council for Our said Colony these Our Instructions, and likewise all such others, from time to time, as you shall find convenient for Our Service to be imparted to them.

Governor to communicate Instructions to Executive Council.

Fifth.—And We do hereby direct and enjoin that Our said Executive Council shall not proceed to the dispatch of business, unless duly summoned by your authority, nor unless two Members at the least (exclusive of yourself or the Member presiding) be present and assisting throughout the whole of the meetings at which any such business shall be dispatched.

Executive Council not to proceed to business unless summoned. Quorum.

\* 90—

Sixth.—

Governor to  
preside.

Sixth.—And We do further direct and enjoin that you do attend and preside at the meetings of Our said Executive Council, unless when prevented by some necessary or reasonable cause, and that in your absence such Member as may be appointed by you in that behalf, or in the absence of any such Member, the senior Member of the said Executive Council actually present, shall preside at all such meetings, the seniority of the Members of the Council being regulated according to the order of their respective appointments as Members of Our said Council.

Seniority of  
Members.

Seventh.—And we do further direct and enjoin that a full and exact Journal or Minute be kept of all the Deliberations, Acts, Proceedings, Votes, and Resolutions of Our said Executive Council, and that at each meeting of the said Council the Minutes of the last meeting be read over, and confirmed or amended, as the case may require, before proceeding to the dispatch of any other business.

Journals and  
Minutes to be  
Kept.

Eighth.—And we do hereby direct and enjoin that, in the execution of the powers and authorities committed to you by Our said Commission, you do in all cases consult with Our said Executive Council, excepting only in cases which may be of such a nature that, in your judgment, Our Service would sustain material prejudice by consulting Our Council thereupon, or when the matters to be decided shall be too unimportant to require their advice, or too urgent to admit of their advice being given by the time within which it may be necessary for you to act in respect of any such matters. Provided that in all such urgent cases you do subsequently, and at the earliest practicable period, communicate to the said Council the measures which you may so have adopted, with the reasons thereof.

Governor to  
consult Execu-  
tive Council.

Ninth.—And we do authorize you in your discretion, and if it shall in any case appear right to act, in the exercise of the power committed to you by Our said Commission, in opposition to the advice which may in any such case be given to you by the Members of Our said Executive Council: Provided nevertheless, that in any such case you do fully report to Us, by the first convenient opportunity, any such proceeding, with the grounds and reasons thereof.

May act in oppo-  
sition to Execu-  
tive Council.

Reporting the  
grounds for so  
doing.

Rules to be  
observed in  
assenting to,  
dissenting from,  
or reserving  
Bills.

Different  
subjects not to  
be mixed in the  
same law.

No clause to be  
introduced  
foreign to what  
the title importa-

Description of  
Bills not to be  
assented to.

Tenth.—And, in the execution of so much of the powers as are vested in you by law for assenting to or dissenting from, or of reserving for the signification of Our pleasure, Bills which may have been passed by the Legislature of Our said Colony, We do direct and enjoin you to guide yourself, as far as may be practicable, by the following rules, directions, and instructions (that is to say):

Eleventh.—In the passing of all laws, each different matter is to be provided for by a different law, without intermixing in one and the same Act such things as have no proper relation to each other; and no clause is to be inserted in or annexed to any Act which shall be foreign to what the title of such Act imports, and no perpetual clause is to be part of any temporary law.

Twelfth.—You are not to assent in Our name to any Bill of any one of the classes hereinafter specified (that is to say):

1. Any Bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony.
2. Any Bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation or gratuity, may be made to yourself.
3. Any Bill whereby any paper or other currency may be made a legal tender, except the coin of the realm or other gold or silver coin.
4. Any Bill imposing differential duties.
5. Any Bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Us by Treaty.
6. Any Bill interfering with the discipline or control of Our Forces in the Colony, by Land and Sea.
7. Any Bill of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby Our prerogative, or the rights and property of Our subjects not residing in the Colony, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced.
8. Any Bill containing provisions to which Our Assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Us; unless such Bill shall contain a clause suspending the operation of such Bill until the signification in the Colony of our pleasure thereupon, or unless you shall have satisfied yourself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such Bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case you are authorized to assent in Our name to such Bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the Law of England, or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Us by Treaty. But you are to transmit to Us by the earliest opportunity the Bill so assented to, together with your reasons for assenting thereto.

Laws sent Home  
to have marginal  
abstracts.

Thirteenth.—You will take care that all Laws assented to by you in Our name, or reserved for the signification of Our pleasure thereon, shall, when transmitted by you, be fairly abstracted in the margins, and be accompanied, in such cases as may seem to you necessary, with such explanatory observations as may be required to exhibit the reasons and occasion for proposing such laws; and you shall also transmit fair copies of the Journals and Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Bodies of Our said Colony, which you are to require from the Clerks or other proper Officers in that behalf of the said Legislative Bodies.

Journals and  
Minutes.

Regulation of  
power of pardon.

Fourteenth.—And whereas We have by Our said Commission authorized and empowered you, as you shall see occasion, in Our name and on our behalf to grant to any offender convicted of any crime in any Court, or before any Judge, Justice, or Magistrate within Our said Colony, a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions: Now We do hereby direct and enjoin you to call upon the Judge presiding at the trial of any offender who may from time to time be condemned to suffer death by the sentence of any Court within Our said Colony, to make to you a written report of the case of such offender, and such report of the said Judge shall by you be taken into consideration at the first meeting thereafter which may be conveniently held of Our said Executive Council where the said Judge may be specially summoned to attend; and you shall not pardon or reprieve any such offender as aforesaid unless it shall appear to you expedient so to do upon receiving the advice of Our Executive Council therein, but in all such cases you are to decide, either to extend or to withhold a pardon or reprieve according to your own deliberate judgment, whether the Members of Our said Executive Council concur therein or otherwise, entering nevertheless on the Minutes of the said Council a Minute of your reasons at length, in case you should decide any such question in opposition to the judgment of the majority of the Members thereof.

Promotion of  
Religion  
amongst the  
Natives.

Fifteenth.—And we do further direct and enjoin that you do to the utmost of your power promote Religion and Education among the Native Inhabitants of Our said Colony, or of the Lands and Islands thereto adjoining, and that you do especially take care to protect them in their persons and in the free enjoyment

enjoyment of their possessions, and that you do by all lawful means prevent and restrain all violence and injustice which may in any manner be practised or attempted against them.

Sixteenth.—And we do further direct and enjoin that all Commissions granted by you to any person or persons to be Judges, Justices of the Peace, or other Officers, shall, unless otherwise provided by law, be granted during pleasure only. Judges, &c., to be appointed during pleasure.

Seventeenth.—And We do further direct and enjoin that you do forward to Us punctually, from year to year, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, such Annual Returns as have been customarily transmitted to Us from the Colony of New South Wales, relative to the Revenue and Expenditure, Militia, Public Works, Legislation, Civil Establishments, Pensions, Population, Schools, Course of Exchange, Imports and Exports, Agricultural Produce, Manufactures, and other matters in the said "Returns" more particularly specified with reference to the state and condition of Our said Colony. Blue Book.

Eighteenth.—And whereas great prejudice may happen to Our Service and to the security of Our said Colony by the absence of the Governor, you shall not upon any pretence whatever quit Our said Colony without having first obtained leave from Us for so doing, under our Sign Manual and Signet, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, except for the purpose of visiting any neighbouring Colony for periods not exceeding one month at any one time, nor exceeding in the aggregate one month for every year's service in the Colony. Governor's absence.

V. REG.





1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SALARY OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(ALTERATION IN, DURING 1870, 1871, AND 1872.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 August, 1872.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5 August, 1872, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Minutes of the Executive Council, and of all other documents relating to any alterations of the Salary of the Colonial Secretary during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872.

*(Mr. Stewart.)*

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Salary Abstract of Colonial Secretary, for December, 1870 .....	2
2. Minute of Colonial Secretary. 24 December, 1870.....	2
3. Minute-paper for Executive Council. 28 December, 1870 .....	2
4. Executive Council Minute. 30 December, 1870 .....	2
5. The Principal Under Secretary to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 9 January, 1871 .....	3
6. Minute-paper for Executive Council. 19 February, 1872 .....	3
7. Executive Council Minute. 19 February, 1872 .....	3

## SALARY OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 1.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Treasury Voucher, No.

ABSTRACT and Acquittance of the Salary of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Situation.	Name.	Period.			Salary.		Amount.
		From.	To.	No. of days.	Yearly rate.	Daily rate.	
Colonial Secretary ...	John Robertson .....	16	1870 December.. 31	16	2,000	.....	£ s. d. 86 0 5
	Examined and Registered.					Total...	86 0 5

I certify that the above-named person was actually employed in the situation and during the period above mentioned.

I hereby authorize the above amount to be paid on my behalf to \*Mr. E. W. M'Kenny.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

\* Here insert name of party or Bank.

I acknowledge to have received this      day of      , 1870, from the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, the sum of eighty-six pounds and five-pence, in full of my salary up to the last day of the period above specified.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

No. 2.

MINUTE OF COLONIAL SECRETARY.

A MINUTE to be prepared for the Executive Council, authorizing that, until the opinion of Parliament is obtained upon a Bill I intend to introduce reducing the Salary of Colonial Secretary to £1,500 a-year is determined upon, payment should only be made to the Colonial Secretary at £1,500 a-year. In the meantime, the Abstract to be made out as in the case of Mr. Forster when he was Colonial Secretary, and payment only drawn at that rate.

JOHN R.

24 Dec., 70.

No. 3.

MINUTE-PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 28 December, 1870.

I RECOMMEND that, until the opinion of Parliament is obtained upon a Bill I intend to introduce reducing the Salary of the Colonial Secretary to £1,500 a-year, payment should be made at the above rate.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

No. 4.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MINUTE.

Min., 70/54. 30/12/70.  
Confirmed, 4/1/71.

At Government House,  
Sydney, 30 December, 1870.

*Present :—*

His Excellency the Governor,  
The Honorable the Vice-President,  
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,  
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer,  
The Honorable the Secretary for Lands,  
The Honorable the Secretary for Works, and  
The Honorable the Postmaster General.

His Excellency the Governor lays before the Council a Minute-paper by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, recommending that, pending the opinion of the Legislature upon a Bill to be shortly introduced into Parliament to reduce the Salary of the Colonial Secretary to £1,500 a-year, payment should be made at that rate.

2. The Council approve of the course proposed, and advise accordingly.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

No. 5.

## No. 5.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 9 January, 1871.

SIR,

I am directed to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of Salary being paid to the Colonial Secretary at the rate of £1,500 per annum, until the opinion of Parliament is obtained upon a Bill which Mr. Robertson intends to introduce to reduce the Salary of that Minister.

2. I am desired to add, that the above arrangement is to take effect from the 16th ultimo,—the date of Mr. Robertson's appointment to the office in question.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 6.

MINUTE-PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney General's Department,  
Sydney 19 February, 1872.

WITH reference to the Minute of the Executive Council of the 28th December, 1870, by which it was determined, on the recommendation of the Colonial Secretary, that, until the opinion of Parliament was obtained upon a Bill for reducing the Salary of the Colonial Secretary to £1,500 a-year, payment should be made at the above rate,—I recommend, as the late Parliament did not make any such reduction, that the Colonial Secretary be paid the full salary appropriated by Parliament to his office from the time of his appointment, and henceforth until such Salary be reduced by Parliamentary authority.

JAMES MARTIN.

## No. 7.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MINUTE.

Min., 72/9. 19 Feb., /72.  
Confirmed, 21 Feb., /72.

At Government House,  
Sydney, 19 February, 1872.

*Present* :—

His Excellency the Governor,  
The Honorable the Vice-President,  
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, and  
The Honorable the Secretary for Lands.

REFERRING to the proceedings on the 30th December, 1870, when the Council approved of the Salary of the Colonial Secretary being reduced to £1,500 a-year, pending the opinion of the Legislature on a Bill to be introduced for the reduction of the said Salary to the said amount, His Excellency the Governor now lays before the Council a Minute-paper by the Honorable the Vice-President, recommending, as the late Parliament did not make any such reduction, that the Colonial Secretary be paid the full salary appropriated by Parliament to the office, from the date of his appointment, and henceforth, until such salary be reduced by Parliamentary authority.

2. The Council advise, as herein recommended, that the course proposed be adopted, and authority granted for payment to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary of the Salary appropriated for the office, from the date of his appointment.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.



1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FRENCH PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS AT NEW CALEDONIA, &c.

(DESPATCHES, &c., ON SUBJECT OF)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Secretary of State to Governor. 14 July, 1871 .....	1
2. Agent General to Colonial Secretary. 4 July, 1871 .....	1
3. Ditto to ditto. 14 July, 1871 .....	2
4. Secretary of State to Governor. 21 December, 1871 .....	2
5. Ditto to ditto. 25 January, 1872 .....	3
6. Ditto to ditto. 29 February, 1872 .....	4
7. Ditto to ditto. 12 March, 1872 .....	4
8. Ditto to ditto. 13 March, 1872 .....	5
9. Ditto to ditto. 14 March 1872 .....	5

No. 1.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.  
 (Circular.) Downing-street,  
14 July, 1871.

MY LORD,

I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a \*correspondence between this office and the Agents General in England for the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, on the subject of the rumoured intention of the French Government to transport to New Caledonia a large number of the prisoners taken in the late insurrection in Paris.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

No. 2.

THE AGENT GENERAL FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.  
 (No. 13.) Agency of the Government of New South Wales,  
8, Adam-street, Adelphi,  
London, 4 July, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to subjoin a copy of a communication which I have received from the Colonial Office, in reply to an inquiry which I made personally of Lord Kimberley, upon the subject of a rumour conveyed in a telegram in the *Times* newspaper, to the effect that the French Government was about to send 20,000 convicts to New Caledonia.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES COWPER,  
Agent General for New South Wales.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. Holland to Mr. Cowper.

Downing-street,  
3 July, 1871.

Sir,

With reference to the representation which you made to the Earl of Kimberley, in the course of last month, respecting a statement which appeared in the newspapers that the French Government were about to send 20,000 convicts to New Caledonia, I am directed by His Lordship to inform you that Lord Lyons reports that no decision has been come to on this subject by the French Government or the National Assembly.

I am, &c.,  
H. T. HOLLAND.

## No. 3.

THE AGENT GENERAL FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 20.)

Agency of the Government of New South Wales,  
8, Adam-street, Adelphi,  
London, W.C., 14 July, 1871.

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 4th July last, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Colonial Office, relative to the rumoured intention of the French Government to send convicts to New Caledonia, I have now the honor to transmit, for your information, a copy of a further letter I have received from the Colonial Office upon the subject.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES COWPER,  
Agent General for New South Wales.

[Enclosures.]

Mr. Herbert to Mr. Cowper.

Downing-street,  
13 July, 1871.

Sir,

With reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you a copy of a letter which he has caused to be addressed to Mr. Verdon, on the subject of the rumoured intention of the French Government to send an additional number of prisoners to New Caledonia.

I am, &c.,  
ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

Mr. Herbert to Mr. Verdon.

Downing-street,  
13 July, 1871.

Sir,

Lord Kimberley has had before him your letter of 5th instant, in which you say that you will be glad to be authorized to acquaint the Government of Victoria that Her Majesty's Government will do whatever may be possible to avert the serious injury which would be inflicted on all the Colonies of Australia if the project of transporting large numbers of French convicts to New Caledonia were carried out.

This question has received careful consideration, and Lord Kimberley regrets that Her Majesty's Government do not see what steps they could with propriety take in the matter. Lord Kimberley would also point out that the distance of New Caledonia, even from Queensland, is so considerable as to render it reasonable to expect that no serious injury would be caused to the Australian Colonies by the transportation of additional convicts to the French Penal Settlement, which has not, as far as Lord Kimberley is aware, hitherto been productive of any inconvenience to the British Colonies.

The strict control and supervision exercised over French convicts render their escape very difficult; and it may be mentioned as a proof that there is no ground for alarm, that the French Penal Settlement of Cayenne has long existed in close proximity to English Colonies without any grave evils arising in consequence of that proximity.

I am, &c.,  
ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

## No. 4.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,  
21 December, 1871.

SIR,

With reference to my circular despatch of 14th July last, I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a correspondence which has taken place with the Foreign Office, on the subject of the convicts sent to New Caledonia by the French Government.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

Mr. Hammond to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Foreign Office,  
23 November, 1871.

Sir,

I am directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Mr. West, reporting the no. 184. departure for New Caledonia of a certain number of French convicts.

I am, &c.,  
E. HAMMOND.

---

No. 184.

Mr. West to Earl Granville.

Paris, 19 November, 1871.

My Lord,

With reference to your Lordship's despatch, No. 425, of the 20th June last, I have the honor to inform you that the French transport "Jura" is reported to have left Toulon for New Caledonia with a considerable number of convicts. The vessel proceeds by way of the Isthmus of Suez.

I have, &c.,  
L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

---

Mr. Holland to Mr. Hammond.

Downing-street,  
29 November, 1871.

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, enclosing a copy of a despatch from Mr. West, reporting the departure of a number of French convicts for New Caledonia.

Lord Kimberley would suggest, for the consideration of Earl Granville, whether it may not be desirable to express, through Lord Lyons, the confident hope of Her Majesty's Government that the Government of France will not fail to make the fullest provision for the safe custody, and for preventing the escape to the neighbouring English Colonies, of any convicts confined in New Caledonia, or other adjacent island.

I am, &c.,  
H. T. HOLLAND.

---

Mr. Hammond to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Foreign Office,  
2 December, 1871.

Sir,

I have laid before Earl Granville your letter of the 29th ultimo, suggesting that communication should be made to the French Government on the subject of the safe custody of the convicts sent to New Caledonia, and I am directed by his Lordship to request that you will inform the Earl of Kimberley that Her Majesty's Minister in Paris has been instructed to express to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs the hope of Her Majesty's Government that proper precautions will be taken to prevent the escape of the convicts to British Colonies.

I am, &c.,  
E. HAMMOND.

---

No. 5.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,  
25 January, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to my circular despatch of 21st December, I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter addressed to Lord Lyons by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, which has been forwarded to this Department from the Foreign Office, respecting the measures taken by the French Government to prevent the escape of convicts from New Caledonia to the Australian Colonies.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

---

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs to Lord Lyons.

[Translation.]

Versailles, 9 January, 1872.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

In a letter dated the 4th December last, Mr. Sackville West intimated to me the wish of Her Majesty's Government for an assurance that sufficient precautionary measures had been adopted with the view of preventing persons sentenced to transportation to the Archipelago of New Caledonia from effecting their escape to the neighbouring British Possessions. The Minister of Marine, whom I have made acquainted with this communication, informs me that, in deference to the anxiety manifested by the British Government, he has enjoined upon the authorities of our penal Colony the exercise of especial vigilance in the direction indicated to us. Past experience besides is of such a nature as to inspire full confidence in the efficacy of the general arrangements adopted with regard to the convicts, as since the commencement of transportation to New Caledonia only three escapes have been successfully effected.

I hasten to bring to your notice this reply of Admiral Pothuan.

Accept, &c.,  
REMUSAT.

## No. 6.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,  
29 February, 1872.

MY LORD,

With reference to my circular despatch of 25th January, I have to inform you that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has communicated to me a despatch from Lord Lyons, in which he states that the French Minister of Justice had brought in a Bill to establish Convict Stations at the Peninsula of Ducos in New Caledonia, at the Ile des Saintes dite Terre en Haut, in the West Indies, as well as the Ile des Pins, and (conditionally) at the Ile Mare, in New Caledonia.

Lord Lyons adds that the Bill was declared to be urgent, that it will in all probability be passed in a short time, and that it is to be presumed that under its provisions the convicts sentenced to transportation for taking part in the Paris insurrection will be sent to one or other of the places named. There does not, however, appear to be at present any reason to suppose that persons will be transported without trial, or that the number will be extremely large.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

## No. 7.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,  
12 March, 1872.

SIR,

29 Feb., 1872.

With reference to my circular despatch of the 29th ultimo, I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, relative to the Bill now before the French Assembly, for establishing Penal Settlements in New Caledonia and the West Indies.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

[Enclosures.]

Mr. Hammond to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Foreign Office,  
29 February, 1872.

Sir,

With reference to Lord Enfield's letter of the 19th instant, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a Bill presented to the French Assembly by Monsieur Thiers and by the Colonial Minister, for the establishment of certain stations for the transportation of convicts; as well as a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, relative to the penal settlements to which Communist convicts are to be transported.

I am, &c.,  
E. HAMMOND.

Lord Lyons to Earl Granville.

(No. 235.)

Paris, 24 February, 1872.

My Lord,

In my despatch, No. 234, of to-day, I have enclosed a second copy of the Bill brought into the Assembly by the Government, to designate as stations to which convicts are to be transported, the Peninsula of Ducos in New Caledonia, the Ile des Pins, and the Ile Mare, in the neighbourhood of that Colony, and the Ile des Saintes, on the south of Guadaloupe, in the West Indies. The *exposé de motifs* prefixed to the Bill will have made your Lordship acquainted with the details of the Government plan.

Journal des  
Débats,  
23 and 24 Feb.,  
1872.



I have, herewith, the honor to transmit to your Lordship an account taken from the *Journal des Débats*, of the proceedings of the Committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the Bill. This account is, of course, not official; but is, in all probability, substantially correct.

The number of persons under sentence of transportation, in consequence of the part taken by them in the Paris insurrection, appears to have been roughly stated as being between five and six thousand.

Your Lordship will observe also that one of the Members of the Committee, Admiral de Montaignac, expressed a fear that disputes might arise between the convicts and the English Missionaries in the Loyalty Islands, if the Ile des Pins were made one of the Stations.

I have, &c.,  
LYONS.

Earl Granville to  
Lord Lyons:  
No. 425 of 1871.  
" 44 of 1872.  
To Mr. West:  
No. 100 of 1871.  
Lord Lyons:  
No. 792.  
" 890 of 1871.  
" 40.  
" 193.  
" 197.  
Mr. West:  
No. 184.

---

No. 8.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,  
13 March, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to previous despatches, I have to inform you that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has communicated to me a despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, reporting the arrival at Suez of the French transport "Le Rhin," with 586 Communist prisoners for New Caledonia.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

---

No. 9.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,  
14 March, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to my previous circulars on the subject of the transportation of French convicts who took part in the Paris insurrection, I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a further despatch received through the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, relative to the establishment in New Caledonia and in the Ile des Saintes, of a station for the detention of the convicts in question.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

---

[Enclosure.]

Lord Lyons to Lord Granville.

Paris, 2 March, 1872.

My Lord,

With reference to my despatch, No. 235, of the 24th ultimo, to your Lordship's despatch, No. 44, of the 19th ultimo, and to the previous correspondence respecting the transportation of French convicts to stations in the vicinity of British Colonies, I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship an extract from the *Journal des Débats* of to-day, purporting to give a summary of the further proceedings of the Committee on the Bill for establishing at New Caledonia and the Ile des Saintes, stations for convicts transported on account of having taken part in the Communist insurrection.

The summaries given in the Journal of the proceedings of the Committees of the Assembly, though in no sense official or authentic, are in general substantially correct.

If that which I now enclose is to be relied upon, the Government promises to establish complete regulations respecting the treatment of the convicts.

I have, &c.,  
LYONS.



1872.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS TRANSPORTED TO NEW CALEDONIA, &c.  
(FURTHER DESPATCH ON SUBJECT OF.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES.Downing-street,  
15 May, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to my circular despatch of the 14th March, I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a despatch which has been received through the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, with its enclosure, on the subject of the departure from the Isle d'Aix of Communist Prisoners condemned to banishment. No. 564, 6th  
May, 1872.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

[Enclosure.]

Lord Lyons to Earl Granville.

(No. 564.)

Paris, May 6, 1872.

My Lord,

I have the honor to enclose herewith to your Lordship, extracted from the *Journal* of this day, an article announcing the departure from the Ile d'Aix, on the 5th instant, in the frigate "Danaë," of 250 prisoners condemned to transportation.

This is stated in the article to be the *first batch* of prisoners. I am making inquiries respecting those reported to have been previously sent off, in the despatch from Colonel Stanton of the 17th of February, of which your Lordship did me the honor to send me a copy in your despatch, No. 187, of the day before yesterday.

I have, &c.,  
LYONS.

[Enclosure.]

Le premier convoi de déportés, au nombre de 250, a quitté la rade de l'Ile d'Aix, le 5 Mai, à sept heures du matin, sur la frégate la "Danaë."

Au moment du départ, le Préfet Maritime de Rochefort télégraphiait au Ministre de la Marine ce qui suit :—La Commission de Visite ne signale aucune réclamation dont on ait eu à tenir compte. Le bâtiment est parfaitement en ordre et dégagé.



1872.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS TRANSPORTED TO NEW  
 CALEDONIA, &c.  
 (FURTHER DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,  
 29 May, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to my circular despatch of 13th March, respecting the Communist prisoners who were stated to be on board the French transport "Le Rhin," on their way to New Caledonia, I have to inform you that, upon further inquiry, it appears that the prisoners on board that vessel were not Communists, but ordinary criminals sent in the usual course to New Caledonia, which, as you are aware, has been for some time a station for French convicts.

I annex an extract from the French newspaper *Patrie*, giving the names of the ships of war which are to be employed in preventing the escape of Communist convicts from New Caledonia.

I have, &c.,  
 KIMBERLEY.

EXTRACT FROM THE *Patrie*.

"Les navires de guerre qui doivent composer la division chargée de la surveillance du littoral de la Nouvelle Calédonie viennent d'être désignés. Ce sont: l'avis à vapeur le 'Bruat,' et les canonnières démontables, le 'Caïman,' la 'Rapicre,' la 'Baïonnette,' le 'Sabre,' et 'l'Escopette.' Ces canonnières seront embarquées sur la frégate-transport la 'Guerrière,' et sur la 'France,' grand trois mâts frété à Cherbourg par l'Administration de la Marine, pour transporter à Noumea du matériel et des approvisionnements.

"On pense que la 'Guerrière' quittera l'Île d'Aix aussitôt que la liste des condamnés qu'elle doit emmener aura été définitivement arrêtée à Versailles."

12

[Faint, illegible text covering the majority of the page]

1872.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## FIJI ISLANDS.

(FURTHER DESPATCHES RESPECTING RECOGNITION OF GOVERNMENT OF.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

## SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Secretary of State to Lord Belmore. 3 November, 1871 (Circular) .....	1
2.	Ditto to ditto. 3 November, 1871 (No. 88) .....	1
3.	Lord Belmore to the Secretary of State. 24 January, 1872 .....	2
4.	Secretary of State to the Administrator of the Government. 12 April, 1872 .....	2

## No. 1.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.  
(Circular.)

Downing-street,  
3 November, 1871.

MY LORD,

With reference to that part of your despatch, No. 128, of the 9th of August, which relates to the formation of a Government at Fiji under the authority of King Thakombau, I have to inform you that as long as this newly constituted Government exercises actual authority, you should deal with it as a *de facto* Government, so far as concerns the Districts which may acknowledge its rule, but Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to give any opinion as to the propriety of formally recognizing it without much fuller information as to its character and prospects.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

## No. 2.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.  
(No. 88.)

Downing-street,  
3 November, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, No. 128, of the 9th August, transmitting copy of a letter from Sir James Martin, embodying the views of your Responsible Advisers on the subject of the Fiji Islands.

Her Majesty's Government have attentively considered the arguments of Sir James Martin, and they must decline to admit that, because a certain number of British subjects, proceeding for the most part from the Australian Colonies, have established themselves in the Fijis, the Imperial Government is called upon to extend British sovereignty to these islands, in order to relieve such persons and their property from the risk which they may incur.

Sir James Martin is mistaken in supposing that the conferring upon the Consul magisterial powers over British subjects would be an act of sovereignty over the Fijis. In barbarous countries, where there is no regular government, such powers have not unfrequently been conferred upon Consuls with the consent of the native Chiefs.

As regards the Government which has recently been set up by the white settlers in the name of King Thakombau, I have in another despatch informed you that, as long as this newly constituted Government exercises actual authority, you should deal with it as a *de facto* Government, so far as concerns the Districts which may acknowledge its rule, but that Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to give any opinion as to the propriety of formally recognizing it without much fuller information as to its character and prospects.

Sir James Martin adverts to the suggestion that the Fijis might be annexed to New South Wales; and if the Colony were willing to undertake the responsibility of providing for the government of the Islands, Her Majesty's Government would not refuse to entertain such a proposal, if it met with the concurrence of the native Chiefs.

It is of course entirely for the Colony to determine whether such a scheme would be for its advantage; but as Sir James Martin affirms that the establishment of a regular Government in the Fijis would be mainly for the benefit of European communities, and in a very minor degree for the benefit of New South Wales or any of the neighbouring Colonies, I must observe that, if this correctly represents the general opinion in the Australian Colonies, the interest of Her Majesty's Government in the question would be greatly lessened, since, in their view, it is principally on account of the Australasian Colonies that the affairs of the Fiji Islands are a matter of concern to this Country.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

---

No. 3.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 5.)

Government House,  
Sydney, 24 January, 1872.

MY LORD,

I referred your Lordship's circular despatch of 3rd November last, on the subject of the question of the recognition of the new Government of Fiji, to my Responsible Advisers.

2. I have received from them in reply the following minute, bearing the initials of Sir James Martin:—

“The Cabinet are of opinion that it is impossible for the Government of the Colony to recognize the newly constituted Government of Fiji in any way until such Government is recognized by Her Majesty. The foreign relations of the British Empire are regulated by the Imperial Government, and until that Government decides that any new State is to be acknowledged, no British Dependency can constitutionally be a party directly or indirectly to any such acknowledgment.  
J.M., A.G., 11 Jan., 1872.”

I have, &c.,  
BELMORE.

---

No. 4.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(No. 27.)

Downing-street,  
12 April, 1872.

SIR,

I have received the Earl of Belmore's despatch, No. 5, of 24th January, forwarding a minute from the Chief Minister of the Government of New South Wales, written with reference to my circular despatch of 3rd November last, on the question of the recognition of the new Government at Fiji under the authority of King Thakombau. I have to point out that since, as is stated in the minute, the foreign relations of the British Empire are regulated by the Imperial Government, it follows that when the Imperial Government decides, as in the case of Fiji, that an existing authority in a Foreign Territory should be treated as a *de facto* Government, that decision should be conformed to by the Colonial Governments.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.



1872.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## FIJI ISLANDS.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING RECOGNITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

## SCHEDULE.

No.	PAGE.
1. Sir James Martin to the Administrator of the Government. 17th April, 1872 .....	1
2. The Administrator of the Government to Sir James Martin. 22nd April, 1872 .....	2
3. Sir James Martin to the Administrator of the Government. 22nd April, 1872 .....	2
4. Minute by the Administrator of the Government. 29th April, 1872 .....	3

## No. 1.

THE HONORABLE SIR JAMES MARTIN TO THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Attorney General's Office,  
17 April, 1872.

SIR,

Recent events in the Fiji Islands have induced my colleagues and myself to submit our views in reference to the condition of affairs in those Islands to your Excellency, for transmission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

We ventured to express it as our opinion, in our letter of the 8th August of last year, that the establishment of a regular Government by so small and heterogeneous a body of persons as the white inhabitants of Fiji, would in all probability soon lead to complications of such a character as to demand the interference either of the United States or of some European Power. We think that the accuracy of this opinion has been proved by what has occurred in Fiji during the last few months. Her Majesty's Consul is reported to have been threatened with personal violence by persons assuming to act under the authority of the Fijian Government—the British Flag has been in one instance at least subject to indignity at the hands of a Fijian official—a large number of British subjects resident at Fiji have protested against the establishment of the Government there, and have announced their determination to resist it, on the ground that British subjects who constitute the majority of the white population cannot, without the sanction of the Imperial Government, form themselves into a separate and independent Nation.

Notwithstanding the contrary view, by implication, taken by Her Majesty's Government in England, touching the right of British subjects to act in this way, Her Majesty's Government in this Colony still, with great respect, venture to reiterate the opinion which they have already expressed. We repeat that, hitherto, the rights of British "subjects to throw off their allegiance, and, either alone or in conjunction with foreigners, to form themselves into an independent State, has not, so far as we are aware, been recognized." A return has just reached this Colony, in which it is stated that the number of white residents in the Fiji Islands, on the 31st December, 1871, was 2,040, who are scattered over several islands. The recognition of a Government formed by this mere handful of persons, principally British subjects, even if they were all united in opinion and concentrated in one locality, would, we think, be highly inexpedient. The 146,000 natives cannot, in their present non-civilized state, give much weight to the pretensions of the white inhabitants, in their collective capacity, to be admitted as a separate member of the Society of Nations.

We venture most respectfully to give expression to our regret that Her Majesty's Imperial Government should say that "it is principally on account of the Australasian Colonies that the affairs of the Fiji Islands are a matter of concern" to England. We now, and at all times, decline to regard the inhabitants of this Colony as having interests different from our fellow-subjects in the British Isles; constituting equally with them portions of one great and united Empire, we can be no parties to any policy which would lead to our being regarded as a separate community. This question of Fiji, and all like questions, are Imperial, and not Colonial. The sound policy which led to the formation of the many flourishing British Colonies now existing in this part of the World would, we think, justify Her Majesty's Government in England taking steps at once to establish a Government in Fiji, and thus open up, under the most solid

-sanctions, another field for British enterprise, and a new outlet for British commerce. These Australasian Colonies have not, and do not desire to have, any views distinct from those of their brethren in the United Kingdom. It is for the benefit of the Empire, and not for the benefit of a part of it, that we think that a few hundred British subjects should not be permitted to cast off their allegiance and establish themselves as a foreign community, with all the rights to regulate and possibly to restrict intercourse or hamper it with inconvenient conditions which every foreign community undoubtedly possesses. The fertility of the Fiji Islands has caused large sums to be invested in their plantations, and a trade has sprung up with them which is already of considerable importance; British interests in these Islands have consequently become of such magnitude that the present condition of affairs cannot be suffered to continue without reproach to those whose duty it is to put an end to it. One of two things ought to be at once done: the Imperial Government ought either to recognize the Government of Cakabau, or establish a British Colony in Fiji. At present the Supreme Courts of this Colony have each jurisdiction over offences committed in Fiji, and would certainly exercise such jurisdiction in the event of their aid being invoked. Under such circumstances collisions might be expected between the local authorities and British subjects who may refuse to acknowledge their jurisdiction, and a state of anarchy may arise which will at last necessitate that interference which might advantageously have taken place in the beginning.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES MARTIN.

---

No. 2.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE HONORABLE SIR JAMES MARTIN.

Government House,  
Sydney, 22 April, 1872.

SIR,

I have read with all the respect due to yourself and your colleagues the letter which you placed in my hands at the rising of the Executive Council on Thursday last, and I have by the recently departed mail steamer forwarded a copy of it to the Secretary of State.

It is right for me to say, however, that—regarding all questions connected with the political status of Fiji, and the recognition or non-recognition of any Government established there, as exclusively for the decision of Her Majesty's Government at Home, questions of that kind being necessarily Imperial, and not within the cognizance of any Colonial authority—I had, before the receipt of your letter, addressed (but unofficially) a letter to Mr. Consul March, founded on the circular despatch of Lord Kimberley of the 3rd November last; which despatch, as I understand it, practically and in effect settled the question of recognition. I have read your letter to Lord Belmore of the 8th August, transmitted to the Secretary of State on the following day, in which yourself and colleagues earnestly deprecate the policy of recognition, and urge the establishment of British sovereignty, so far at least as British residents are concerned, in the Fijian territory. Lord Kimberley, however, in the despatch cited, being the answer to Lord Belmore's and its inclosure, distinctly says that the newly constituted Government there ought, although without formal recognition, to be dealt with as a Government.

It is impossible to conceive that this instruction can be regarded as that of the Secretary for the Colonies alone, or as addressed solely to this Colony. As you unanswerably point out, this is but one part of the Empire; and it would be absurd to suppose that New South Wales could be desired or authorized to recognize a Foreign Government, while other Colonies and portions of the Kingdom were left to do so or not, as they might think proper. And so of all Officers, I apprehend, in the service of the Crown, in whatever department. I cannot conceive that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (for example) would issue opposing instructions to the Consul at Levuka; and thus place his conduct, as a servant of the same Sovereign, towards the *de facto* Government of Fiji, in direct antagonism to our own.

In acknowledging, therefore, certain representations, officially made to me by Mr. G. A. Woods, as the Premier of that Government (he producing credentials showing that he occupied that position), I thought it my duty to address him in the character of such Premier, and I am satisfied that in so doing I simply acted in conformity with the will, if not by the express directions, of the Queen.

I have, &c.,  
ALFRED STEPHEN.

---

No. 3.

THE HONORABLE SIR JAMES MARTIN TO THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Attorney General's Office,  
22 April, 1872.

SIR,

Your Excellency having, in a note\* to the Colonial Secretary, dated the † instant, stated that you considered yourself bound to address Mr. Woods officially, as the Premier of the Government of Fiji, I feel called upon, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, to request that you will not consider your Responsible Advisers as being parties in any way to such acknowledgment of Mr. Woods' official position. There has already been transmitted to the Imperial Government, by Lord Belmore, a Cabinet minute, in which we stated that, until the Government recently established in Fiji is recognized by Her Majesty, it cannot be properly or constitutionally recognized by the Government of this Colony. To that determination we adhere, and this letter is written for the purpose of guarding ourselves against being considered as concurring in the course which your Excellency, on your own responsibility and in your personal intercourse with Mr. Woods, has thought proper to adopt. As such personal intercourse, without the advice or intervention of your Excellency's Ministers, does not bind the Government of the Colony, we should not have deemed it necessary to advert to it but for the fact of your having informed the Colonial Secretary that it had taken place.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES MARTIN.

---

No. 4.

\* Not official.  
† Undated.

## No. 4.

## MINUTE FOR THE CABINET BY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I HAVE read Sir James Martin's letter to me on the subject of my recognition of Mr. G. A. Woods, dated the 22nd instant, but not received until the 25th. My letter to Sir James of the 22nd has, in effect, anticipated much that I should otherwise have had to say here on the question of that recognition; or, rather, on that of the dealing with the Fijian Government represented in this Colony by Mr. Woods. It may be right for me to mention, that I had not before the 25th instant read, or known of the Cabinet minute to which Sir James Martin refers. But I must observe that, so far as the correspondence here enables me to ascertain, the question of recognition by Lord Belmore or by this Government, in accordance with Lord Kimberley's instructions, was not meant to be submitted to the Cabinet; and that, at all events, Lord Belmore does not appear to have expressed any opinion of his own on the question, or to have taken any action whatever in the matter. No occasion for action had in fact at that time presented itself. The recent alarming occurrences at Levuka, represented by Mr. Woods, and themselves sufficiently notorious, compelled a decision of the question; and I believed, and still do, that to recognize King Cakabau's recently formed Government, undoubtedly one *de facto* and in the exercise of full sovereignty, afforded the best (if not the only) hope of maintaining peace in the Fijian territory, and upholding law and order.

I do not here discuss the legal aspects of the case, as affecting the composition of that Government. These are fully entered into in a letter to Mr. Consul March, of which a copy has been sent to the Secretary of State. It is sufficient for me to reiterate the opinion, that the recognition of the Fijian Government is exclusively an Imperial question, and that it has been already decided by Her Majesty's Constitutional Advisers at Home.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

Government House,  
29th April, 1872.



1872.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT OF 1870.

(DESPATCH AND PROCLAMATION OF.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT  
OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,  
10 October, 1871.

SIR,

A question has recently been raised as to what constitutes a sufficient proclamation of the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870 within the meaning of the 3rd Section thereof.

In some Colonies the Act has merely been published in the Colonial Official Gazette; but the Law Officers of the Crown, to whom the matter was referred, have stated that such publication would not, in their opinion, be a sufficient proclamation.

I have to instruct you, therefore, to act in accordance with that opinion, and to make a formal proclamation of the Act, if you should not have already done so.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency the  
to wit. } Right Honorable SOMERSET RICHARD,  
EARL OF BELMORE, a Member of Her  
(L.S.) Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in  
BELMORE, Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief  
Governor. of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-  
Admiral of the same.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the session held in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to regulate the conduct of Her Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between foreign states with which Her Majesty is at peace," it is amongst other things enacted that this Act shall extend to all the dominions of Her Majesty, including the adjacent territorial waters; and it is also enacted that this Act shall come into operation in the United Kingdom immediately on the passing thereof, and shall be proclaimed in every British possession by the Governor thereof as soon as may be after he receives notice of this Act, and shall come into operation in that British possession on the day of such proclamation, and the time at which this Act comes into operation in any place is, as respects such place, in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act: Now therefore, I, the Governor of the British possession called the Colony of New South Wales, in pursuance of the provisions in the above recited Act contained, do hereby proclaim, certify, and make known, that I have received the said Act, and that the Act published herewith is a copy thereof, and that the said Act will, as therein provided, come this day into operation, and commence, take effect, and have the force of law accordingly, within the said British possession and its dependencies, including the adjacent territorial waters.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

41—A

## CHAP. 90.

An Act to regulate the conduct of Her Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between foreign states with which Her Majesty is at peace. [9th August, 1870.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the regulation of the conduct of Her Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between foreign states with which Her Majesty is at peace:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

*Preliminary.*

Short title of Act.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870."

*Application of Act.*

2. This Act shall extend to all the dominions of Her Majesty, including the adjacent territorial waters.

*Commencement of Act.*

3. This Act shall come into operation in the United Kingdom immediately on the passing thereof, and shall be proclaimed in every British possession by the Governor thereof as soon as may be after he receives notice of this Act, and shall come into operation in that British possession on the day of such proclamation, and the time at which this Act comes into operation in any place is, as respects such place, in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

*Illegal Enlistment.*

Penalty on enlistment in service of foreign state.

4. If any person, without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject within or without Her Majesty's dominions, accepts or agrees to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any foreign state at peace with Her Majesty, and in this Act referred to as a "friendly state," or whether a British subject or not within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any such foreign state as aforesaid,—

He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

Penalty on leaving Her Majesty's dominions with intent to serve a foreign state.

5. If any person, without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject, quits or goes on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions, with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state, or whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to quit or to go on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions with the like intent,—

He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

Penalty on embarking persons under false representations as to service.

6. If any person induces any other person to quit Her Majesty's dominions, or to embark on any ship within Her Majesty's dominions under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state,—

He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

Penalty on taking illegally enlisted persons on board ship.

7. If the master or owner of any ship, without the license of Her Majesty, knowingly either takes on board, or engages to take on board, or has on board such ship within Her Majesty's dominions any of the following persons, in this Act referred to as illegally enlisted persons; that is to say,—

(1.) Any person who, being a British subject within or without the dominions of Her Majesty, has, without the license of Her Majesty, accepted or agreed to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state:

(2.) Any person being a British subject, who, without the license of Her Majesty, is about to quit Her Majesty's dominions with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state:

(3.) Any person who has been induced to embark under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state:

Such master or owner shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue; that is to say,—

(1.) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour: and

(2.) Such ship shall be detained until the trial and conviction or acquittal of the master or owner, and until all penalties inflicted on the master or owner have been paid, or the master or owner has given security for the payment of such penalties to the satisfaction of two justices of the peace, or other magistrate or magistrates having the authority of two justices of the peace: and

(3.) All illegally enlisted persons shall immediately on the discovery of the offence be taken on shore, and shall not be allowed to return to the ship.

#### *Illegal Shipbuilding and Illegal Expeditions.*

Penalty on illegal shipbuilding and illegal expeditions.

8. If any person within Her Majesty's dominions, without the license of Her Majesty, does any of the following acts; that is to say,—

(1.) Builds or agrees to build, or causes to be built any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state: or

(2.) Issues or delivers any commission for any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state: or

(3.) Equips any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state: or

(4.) Despatches, or causes or allows to be despatched, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state,—

Such person shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue:

(1.) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

(2.) The ship in respect of which any such offence is committed, and her equipment, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty:

Provided that a person building, causing to be built, or equipping a ship in any of the cases aforesaid, in pursuance of a contract made before the commencement of such war as aforesaid, shall not be liable to any of the penalties imposed by this section in respect of such building or equipping if he satisfies the conditions following; that is to say,—

(1.) If forthwith upon a proclamation of neutrality being issued by Her Majesty he gives notice to the Secretary of State that he is so building, causing to be built, or equipping such ship, and furnishes such particulars of the contract and of any matters relating to, or done, or to be done under the contract as may be required by the Secretary of State:

(2.) If he gives such security, and takes and permits to be taken such other measures, if any, as the Secretary of State may prescribe for ensuring that such ship shall not be despatched, delivered, or removed without the license of Her Majesty until the termination of such war as aforesaid.

Presumption as to evidence in case of illegal ship.

9. Where any ship is built by order of or on behalf of any foreign state when at war with a friendly state, or is delivered to or to the order of such foreign state or any person who to the knowledge of the person building is an agent of such foreign state, or is paid for by such foreign state or such agent, and is employed in the military or naval service of such foreign state, such ship shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been built with a view to being so employed, and the burden shall lie on the builder of such ship of proving that he did not know that the ship was intended to be so employed in the military or naval service of such foreign state.

Penalty on aiding the warlike equipment of foreign ships.

10. If any person within the dominions of Her Majesty, and without the license of Her Majesty,—

By adding to the number of the guns, or by changing those on board for other guns, or by the addition of any equipment for war, increases or augments, or procures to be increased or augmented, or is knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting the warlike force of any ship which at the time of her being within the dominions of Her Majesty was a ship in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state,—

Such person shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

Penalty on fitting out naval or military expeditions without license.

11. If any person within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions, and without the license of Her Majesty,—

Prepares or fits out any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly state, the following consequences shall ensue:—

(1.) Every person engaged in such preparation or fitting out or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

(2.) All ships, and their equipments, and all arms and munitions of war used in or forming part of such expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Punishment of accessories.

12. Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender.

Limitation of term of imprisonment.

13. The term of imprisonment to be awarded in respect of any offence against this Act shall not exceed two years.

*Illegal Prize.*

Illegal prize brought into British ports restored.

14. If, during the continuance of any war in which Her Majesty may be neutral, any ship, goods, or merchandise captured as prize of war within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, in violation of the neutrality of this realm, or captured by any ship which may have been built, equipped, commissioned, or despatched, or the force of which may have been augmented, contrary to the provisions of this Act, are brought within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions by the captor, or any agent of the captor, or by any person having come into possession thereof with knowledge that the same was prize of war so captured as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the original owner of such prize, or his agent, or for any person authorized in that behalf by the Government of the foreign state to which such owner belongs, to make application to the Court of Admiralty for seizure and detention of such prize, and the Court shall, on due proof of the facts, order such prize to be restored.

Every such order shall be executed and carried into effect in the same manner, and subject to the same right of appeal, as in case of any order made in the exercise of the ordinary jurisdiction of such court; and in the mean time and until a final order has been made on such application the court shall have power to make all such provisional and other orders as to the care or custody of such captured ship, goods, or merchandise, and (if the same be of perishable nature, or incurring risk of deterioration) for the sale thereof, and with respect to the deposit or investment of the proceeds of any such sale, as may be made by such court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

*General Provision.*

License by Her Majesty how granted.

15. For the purposes of this Act, a license by Her Majesty shall be under the sign manual of Her Majesty, or be signified by Order in Council or by proclamation of Her Majesty.

*Legal Procedure.*

Jurisdiction in respect of offences by persons against Act.

16. Any offence against this Act shall, for all purposes of and incidental to the trial and punishment of any person guilty of any such offence, be deemed to have been committed either in the place in which the offence was wholly or partly committed, or in any place within Her Majesty's dominions in which the person who committed such offence may be.

Venue in respect of offences by persons.  
24 & 25 Vict. c. 97.

17. Any offence against this Act may be described in any indictment or other document relating to such offence, in cases where the mode of trial requires such a description, as having been committed at the place where it was wholly or partly committed, or it may be averred generally to have been committed within Her Majesty's dominions, and the venue or local description in the margin may be that of the county, city, or place in which the trial is held.

Power to remove offenders for trial.

18. The following authorities, that is to say, in the United Kingdom any judge of a superior court, in any other place within the jurisdiction of any British court of justice, such court, or, if there are more courts than one, the court having the highest criminal jurisdiction in that place, may, by warrant or instrument in the nature of a warrant in this section included in the term "warrant," direct that any offender charged with an offence against this Act shall be removed to some other place in Her Majesty's dominions for trial in cases where it appears to the authority granting the warrant that the removal of such offender would be conducive to the interests of justice, and any prisoner so removed shall be triable at the place to which he is removed in the same manner as if his offence had been committed at such place.

Any warrant for the purposes of this section may be addressed to the master of any ship or to any other person or persons, and the person or persons to whom such warrant is addressed shall have power to convey the prisoner therein named to any place or places named in such warrant, and to deliver him, when arrived at such place or places, into the custody of any authority designated by such warrant.

Every prisoner shall, during the time of his removal under any such warrant as aforesaid, be deemed to be in the legal custody of the person or persons empowered to remove him.

Jurisdiction in respect of forfeiture of ships for offences against Act.

19. All proceedings for the condemnation and forfeiture of a ship, or ship and equipment, or arms and munitions of war, in pursuance of this Act shall require the sanction of the Secretary of State, or such chief executive authority as is in this Act mentioned, and shall be had in the Court of Admiralty, and not in any other court; and the Court of Admiralty shall, in addition to any power given to the court by this Act, have in respect of any ship or other matter brought before it in pursuance of this Act all powers which it has in the case of a ship or matter brought before it in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

Regulations as to proceedings against the offender and against the ship.

20. Where any offence against this Act has been committed by any person by reason whereof a ship, or ship and equipment, or arms and munitions of war, has or have become liable to forfeiture, proceedings may be instituted contemporaneously or not, as may be thought fit, against the offender in any court having jurisdiction of the offence; and against the ship, or ship and equipment, or arms and munitions of war, for the forfeiture, in the Court of Admiralty: But it shall not be necessary to take proceedings against the offender because proceedings are instituted for the forfeiture, or to take proceedings for the forfeiture because proceedings are taken against the offender.

Officers authorized to seize offending ships.

- 21. The following officers, that is to say,—
  - (1.) Any officer of customs in the United Kingdom, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Commissioners of Customs; or any officer of the Board of Trade, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Board of Trade;
  - (2.) Any officer of customs or public officer in any British possession, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Governor of such possession;
  - (3.) Any commissioned officer on full pay in the military service of the Crown, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from his commanding officer;
  - (4.) Any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of the Crown, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Admiralty or his superior officer;—

may seize or detain any ship liable to be seized or detained in pursuance of this Act, and such officers are in this Act referred to as the "local authority"; but nothing in this Act contained shall derogate from the power of the Court of Admiralty to direct any ship to be seized or detained by any officer by whom such court may have power under its ordinary jurisdiction to direct a ship to be seized or detained.

Powers of Officers authorized to seize ships.

22. Any officer authorized to seize or detain any ship in respect of any offence against this Act may, for the purpose of enforcing such seizure or detention, call to his aid any constable or officers of police, or any officers of Her Majesty's army or navy or marines, or any excise officers or officers of customs, or any harbour-master or dock-master, or any officers having authority by law to make seizures of ships; and may put on board any ship so seized or detained any one or more of such officers to take charge of the same, and to enforce the provisions of this Act; and any officer seizing or detaining any ship under this Act may use force, if necessary, for the purpose of enforcing seizure or detention, and if any person is killed or maimed by reason of his resisting such officer in the execution of his duties, or any person acting under his orders, such officer so seizing or detaining the ship, or other person, shall be freely and fully indemnified as well against the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, as against all persons so killed, maimed, or hurt.

Special power of Secretary of State or chief executive authority to detain ship.

23. If the Secretary of State or the chief executive authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within Her Majesty's dominions has been or is being built, commissioned, or equipped contrary to this Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such dominions, or that a ship is about to be despatched contrary to this Act, such Secretary of State or chief executive authority shall have power to issue a warrant stating that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing as aforesaid, and upon such warrant the local authority shall have power to seize and search such ship, and to detain the same until it has been either condemned or released by process of law or in manner hereinafter mentioned.

The owner of the ship so detained, or his agent, may apply to the Court of Admiralty for its release, and the court shall as soon as possible put the matter of such seizure and detention in course of trial between the applicant and the Crown.

If the applicant establish to the satisfaction of the court that the ship was not and is not being built, commissioned, or equipped, or intended to be despatched contrary to this Act, the ship shall be released and restored.

If the applicant fail to establish to the satisfaction of the court that the ship was not and is not being built, commissioned, or equipped, or intended to be despatched contrary to this Act, then the ship shall be detained till released by order of the Secretary of State or chief executive authority.

The court may in cases where no proceedings are pending for its condemnation release any ship detained under this section on the owner giving security to the satisfaction of the court that the ship shall not be employed contrary to this Act, notwithstanding that the applicant may have failed to establish to the satisfaction of the court that the ship was not and is not

being built, commissioned, or intended to be despatched contrary to this Act. The Secretary of State or the chief executive authority may likewise release any ship detained under this section on the owner giving security to the satisfaction of such Secretary of State or chief executive authority that the ship shall not be employed contrary to this Act, or may release the ship without such security if the Secretary of State or chief executive authority think fit so to release the same.

If the court be of opinion that there was not reasonable and probable cause for the detention, and if no such cause appear in the course of the proceedings, the court shall have power to declare that the owner is to be indemnified by the payment of costs and damages in respect of the detention, the amount thereof to be assessed by the court, and any amount so assessed shall be payable by the Commissioners of the Treasury out of any moneys legally applicable for that purpose. The court of Admiralty shall also have power to make a like order for the indemnity of the owner, on the application of such owner to the court, in a summary way, in cases where the ship is released by the order of the Secretary of State or the chief executive authority, before any application is made by the owner or his agent to the court for such release.

Nothing in this section contained shall affect any proceedings instituted, or to be instituted, for the condemnation of any ship detained under this section where such ship is liable to forfeiture, subject to this provision, that if such ship is restored in pursuance of this section all proceedings for such condemnation shall be stayed; and where the court declares that the owner is to be indemnified by the payment of costs and damages for the detainer, all costs, charges, and expenses incurred by such owner in or about any proceedings for the condemnation of such ship shall be added to the costs and damages payable to him in respect of the detention of the ship.

Nothing in this section contained shall apply to any foreign non-commissioned ship despatched from any part of Her Majesty's dominions after having come within them under stress of weather, or in the course of a peaceful voyage, and upon which ship no fitting out or equipping of a warlike character has taken place in this country.

*Special power of local authority to detain ship.*

24. Where it is represented to any local authority, as defined by this Act, and such local authority believes the representation, that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within Her Majesty's dominions has been, or is being built, commissioned, or equipped contrary to this Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such dominions, or that a ship is about to be despatched contrary to this Act, it shall be the duty of such local authority to detain such ship, and forthwith to communicate the fact of such detention to the Secretary of State or chief executive authority.

Upon the receipt of such communication, the Secretary of State or chief executive authority may order the ship to be released if he thinks there is no cause for detaining her, but if satisfied that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing that such ship was built, commissioned, or equipped, or intended to be despatched in contravention of this Act, he shall issue his warrant stating that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing as aforesaid, and upon such warrant being issued further proceedings shall be had as in cases where the seizure or detention has taken place on a warrant issued by the Secretary of State without any communication from the local authority.

Where the Secretary of State or chief executive authority orders the ship to be released on the receipt of a communication from the local authority without issuing his warrant, the owner of the ship shall be indemnified by the payment of costs and damages in respect of the detention upon application to the Court of Admiralty in a summary way in like manner as he is entitled to be indemnified where the Secretary of State having issued his warrant under this Act releases the ship before any application is made by the owner or his agent to the court for such release.

*Power of Secretary of State or executive authority to grant search warrant.*

25. The Secretary of State or the chief executive authority may, by warrant, empower any person to enter any dockyard or other place within Her Majesty's dominions and inquire as to the destination of any ship which may appear to him to be intended to be employed in the naval or military service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state, and to search such ship.

*Exercise of powers of Secretary of State or chief executive authority.*

26. Any powers or jurisdiction by this Act given to the Secretary of State may be exercised by him throughout the dominions of Her Majesty, and such powers and jurisdiction may also be exercised by any of the following officers, in this Act referred to as the "chief executive authority," within their respective jurisdictions (that is to say),—

- (1.) In Ireland, by the Lord Lieutenant or other the chief governor or governors of Ireland for the time being, or the chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant :
- (2.) In Jersey, by the Lieutenant Governor :

(3.) In Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, and the dependent islands, by the Lieutenant Governor :

(4.) In the Isle of Man, by the Lieutenant Governor :

(5.) In any British possession, by the Governor :

A copy of any warrant issued by a Secretary of State or by any officer authorized in pursuance of this Act to issue such warrant in Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, shall be laid before Parliament.

*Appeal from Court of Admiralty.*

27. An appeal may be had from any decision of a Court of Admiralty under this Act to the same tribunal and in the same manner to and in which an appeal may be had in cases within the ordinary jurisdiction of the court as a Court of Admiralty.

*Indemnity to officers.*

28. Subject to the provisions of this Act providing for the award of damages in certain cases in respect of the seizure or detention of a ship by the Court of Admiralty, no damages shall be payable, and no officer or local authority shall be responsible, either civilly or criminally, in respect of the seizure or detention of any ship in pursuance of this Act.

*Indemnity to Secretary of State or chief executive authority.*

29. The Secretary of State shall not, nor shall the chief executive authority, be responsible in any action or other legal proceedings whatsoever for any warrant issued by him in pursuance of this Act, or be examinable as a witness, except at his own request, in any court of justice in respect of the circumstances which led to the issue of the warrant.

*Interpretation Clause.*

*Interpretation of terms.*

30. In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context, the following terms have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them; that is to say,—

*"Foreign state."*

"Foreign state" includes any foreign prince, colony, province, or part of any province or people, or any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province or people :

*"Military service."*

"Military service" shall include military telegraphy and any other employment whatever in or in connection with any military operation :

*"Naval service."*

"Naval service" shall, as respects a person, include service as a marine, employment as a pilot in piloting or directing the course of a ship of war or other ship when such ship of war or other ship is being used in any military or naval operation, and any employment whatever on board a ship of war, transport, store ship, privateer, or ship under letters of marque; and as respects a ship, include any use of a ship as a transport, store ship, privateer, or ship under letters of marque :

*"United Kingdom."*

"United Kingdom" includes the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, and other adjacent islands :

*"British possession."*

"British possession" means any territory, colony, or place being part of Her Majesty's dominions, and not part of the United Kingdom, as defined by this Act :

*"The Secretary of State."*

"The Secretary of State" shall mean any one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :

*"Governor."*

"The Governor" shall as respects India mean the Governor General or the governor of any presidency, and where a British possession consists of several constituent colonies, mean the Governor General of the whole possession or the Governor of any of the constituent colonies, and as respects any other British possession it shall mean the officer for the time being administering the government of such possession; also, any person acting for or in the capacity of a governor shall be included under the term "Governor" :

*"Court of Admiralty."*

"Court of Admiralty" shall mean the High Court of Admiralty of England or Ireland, the Court of Session of Scotland, or any Vice-Admiralty Court within Her Majesty's dominions :



"Ship."

"Ship" shall include any description of boat, vessel, floating battery, or floating craft; also, any description of boat, vessel, or other craft or battery, made to move either on the surface of or under water, or sometimes on the surface of and sometimes under water:

"Building."

"Building" in relation to a ship shall include the doing any act towards or incidental to the construction of a ship, and all words having relation to building shall be construed accordingly:

"Equipping."

"Equipping" in relation to a ship shall include the furnishing a ship with any tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions, arms, munitions, or stores, or any other thing which is used in or about a ship for the purpose of fitting or adapting her for the sea or for naval service, and all words relating to equipping shall be construed accordingly:

"Ship and equipment."

"Ship and equipment" shall include a ship and everything in or belonging to a ship:

"Master."

"Master" shall include any person having the charge or command of a ship.

*Repeal of Acts, and Saving Clauses.*

Repeal of Foreign Enlistment Act. 59. G. 3. c. 69.

31. From and after the commencement of this Act, an Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, chapter sixty-nine, intituled "An Act to prevent the enlisting or engagement of His Majesty's subjects to serve in foreign service, and the fitting out or equipping, in His Majesty's dominions, vessels for warlike purposes, without His Majesty's license," shall be repealed: Provided that such repeal shall not affect any penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed before this Act comes into operation, nor the institution of any investigation or legal proceeding, or any other remedy for enforcing any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid.

Saving as to commissioned foreign ships.

32. Nothing in this Act contained shall subject to forfeiture any commissioned ship of any foreign state, or give to any British court, over or in respect of any ship entitled to recognition as a commissioned ship of any foreign state, any jurisdiction which it would not have had if this Act had not passed.

Penalties not to extend to persons entering into military service in Asia. 59 G. 3. c. 69. s. 12.

33. Nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to subject to any penalty any person who enters into the military service of any prince, state, or potentate in Asia, with such leave or license as is for the time being required by law in the case of subjects of Her Majesty entering into the military service of princes, states, or potentates in Asia.



1872.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MERCHANT SHIPPING (COLONIAL) ACT OF 1869.

(DESPATCHES RESPECTING SECTION 4.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE to THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.  
(No. 110.)Government House,  
Sydney, 26 June, 1871.

MY LORD,

At the instance of my Responsible Advisers, I have the honor to forward the copy of a letter addressed to me by the Attorney General, on behalf of his Cabinet, respecting the 4th section of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, 32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 11, more especially with reference to the Navigation Bill, 1871, which I have reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, and forward herewith.

I have, &c.,  
BELMORE.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL to GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

Attorney General's Office,  
26 June, 1871.

MY LORD,

The Cabinet have had under their consideration the 4th clause of the Imperial Act entitled "The Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869," by the first paragraph of which clause it is provided that every Act passed by this Legislature (amongst others) for regulating our coasting trade, shall contain a suspending clause providing that such Act shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's pleasure thereon has been publicly signified in the Colony. The Cabinet are of opinion that a clause of this character ought not to have been passed by the Imperial Parliament without previous communication with this Government. By our Constitution Act our local Legislature has full power to pass any Act to regulate the coasting trade of this Colony, and this power the clause now under consideration has, without the knowledge or consent of this Government, taken away.

An Act to regulate (amongst other things) the coasting trade of this Colony has just been passed; and it was thought advisable, when passing it, to disregard the clause in the Imperial Act to which exception is now taken, leaving your Excellency to reserve it for Her Majesty's consideration. The Cabinet venture to express a hope that, on the attention of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies being called to this matter, he will take steps to cause a repeal of the clause in question.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES MARTIN.THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.  
(No. 91.)Downing-street,  
7 November, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch (No. 110) of the 26th June, forwarding the copy of a letter addressed to you by Sir J. Martin, on behalf of his Cabinet, with respect to the provisions of the 4th section of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

I referred this letter to the Board of Trade, with an intimation of my opinion that, though there was good reason, on Imperial grounds, for insisting upon the second and third conditions in that section of the Imperial Act, yet inasmuch as the Queen has the undoubted power of disallowing any Colonial Act which fails to comply with those conditions, there did not appear to be any substantial reason for retaining the first condition, which, as was shown in the case of the Merchant Shipping Bill recently passed by the Parliament of New South Wales, may embarrass Colonial legislation.

I have now to inform you that their Lordships concur in that opinion, and that the necessary steps will be taken to repeal the first condition.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.



1872.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## NAVIGATION ACT OF 1871.

(DESPATCH CONTAINING OBSERVATIONS IN REFERENCE TO)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO GOVERNOR THE EARL OF BELMORE.

(No. 92.)

Downing-street,  
9 November, 1871.

MY LORD,

In a despatch of this day's date, I have transmitted to you the Order in Council conveying Her Majesty's assent to the Reserved Bill entitled "*An Act to incorporate a Board to be called 'The Marine Board of New South Wales' to confer certain powers on such Board to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the regulation of Steam-ships pilotage and pilots harbours and navigable waters and navigation and to make provision for the examination of Masters Mates and Engineers and for other purposes.*"

I referred that Bill in the usual manner to the Board of Trade, and, with a view to any future legislation in the Colony upon this important subject, I think it may be useful to embody in this despatch some of the observations upon the Bill, which their Lordships have offered for consideration.

I cannot doubt that these observations will receive careful consideration at the hands of your Ministers, as it is obviously desirable that legislation on matters connected with foreign-going shipping and with navigation on the high seas should so far as possible be the same throughout the Empire, and I observe with satisfaction the pains which have been evidently bestowed upon this Bill, and that the Government of New South Wales in framing it have been anxious to follow Imperial legislation.

Their Lordships, after remarking that many of the provisions of the Bill follow closely corresponding provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, observe that some of these provisions have however been found in this country to be impracticable or objectionable, whilst others require modification. Alterations have already been made in some of them by the Merchant Shipping Acts of 1867 and 1871, and further alterations have been proposed in the larger Merchant Shipping Bill which was introduced last Session, but was not passed for want of time, and which will probably be again introduced next Session. Copies of the Acts and Bill of last Session are annexed for reference, and also a copy of a memorandum laid before the Parliament, explanatory of the changes which the Bill would make in existing Acts; and their Lordships suggest that the special attention of the authorities in the Colony should be called to such of the provisions therein contained or referred to as correspond with provisions in the Colonial Act.

They then proceed to make some observations upon special parts and provisions of the Colonial Act.

With respect to section 29, by which, in accordance with the original Imperial legislation, provision is made for shipwright surveyors to survey the hull, and engineer surveyors to survey the machinery, of each steamship, their Lordships remark that this system was necessary when steamers were built of wood, but now that they are all, or almost all, built of iron, it has in the United Kingdom been found much better to have only one class of surveyors, who having through experience of working in iron are competent to survey both hull and machinery.

With respect to section 47, which requires all iron steamers to be divided by three water-tight bulkheads, they point out that experience in this country has shown that this enactment, besides causing great annoyance and useless trouble, led to the building of steamers with bulkheads less efficient than they had previously been, or than they would have been, if builders had been left to themselves, and that the provision in question in the Act of 1854 was repealed by the Act of 1862. They add that it has certainly not been found that ships are less efficiently built since its repeal, and that whatever may be done in the Colony with respect to steamships confined to the Colonial trade it is obviously not desirable that ships belonging to other parts of the Empire and trading to the Colony, should be there subjected to a provision of this description from which they are exempt at Home.

With respect to section 48 (safety-valves), they suggest that the attention of the Colonial authorities should be directed to the clause on this subject in the Merchant Shipping Bill, which it is believed will be an improvement on the existing provision in the Imperial Act.

With respect to section 52, which imposes on a foreign-owned steam-ship, carrying passengers from the Colony to a port in Her Majesty's possessions, the obligation of procuring a bond from an approved surety to the effect that the ship shall comply with the Act, they remark that it is not quite clear what is the meaning of "foreign-owned" in this section. If it means a foreign as distinguished from a British ship, it is open to the observation that such an obligation might be objected to by foreign nations under the stipulation

stipulation for national treatment contained in many navigation treaties. They state that this difficulty has been experienced in England in various cases, and has been met by making enactments of this kind apply not to "foreign" ships, but to ships owned by persons residing out of British jurisdiction; and that such a form of clause not only avoids the difficulty above noticed but is co-extensive with the evil to be remedied.

With regard to part 3 of the Colonial (Act Pilots and Pilotage) they refer to the accompanying copy of a Report of a Select Committee made to Parliament in the Session of 1870 on the Pilotage Bill of that Session, together with a copy of the Bill introduced by Her Majesty's Government in 1871, which was dropped for want of time; and they suggest that the attention of the Colonial Government may be called to the proposals made in this report, and in the Bill for alteration in the law of pilotage in this country, and to the fact that three principles contained in the Colonial Bill, viz., compulsory payment for pilotage, compulsory employment of pilots, and relief of ships from liability when in charge of a compulsory pilot, have been condemned by a Select Committee after full inquiry, for reasons given in the report; and that the subject will probably again occupy the attention of Parliament next Session.

They observe, as to section 73, that in the Merchant Shipping Bill of last Session the grade of only mate has been discontinued; and as to section 79, which relates to certificates for engineers, that no reference is made to the necessity for evidence of "general good conduct on board of ship," as required in the case of masters and mates.

As to sections 81 and 82, they suggest that a reference might well be made to the revised Regulations on the subject proposed in the Merchant Shipping Bill, seeing that vessels belonging to the Colony, if leaving the United Kingdom for places not in their own Colony, would have to be provided with certificated officers in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial law for the time being.

With regard to sections 91 and 93, which, following the Imperial Act, provide that all decked sea-going ships shall be provided with boats according to a given scale, they remark that experience has shown that the Imperial enactment is impracticable—ships differ so much in their voyages, their crews, their passengers, and general conditions, that it is impossible by a general rule to fix the number of boats to be carried, and the enactment in question has therefore, so far as regards sailing-vessels, not been enforced, whilst as regards steamers it has been found necessary to exercise a considerable discretion. They suggest, therefore, that attention should be called to the clause substituted for it in the Merchant Shipping Bill.

With respect to section 102, concerning the assistance to be rendered in case of collision, they suggest that attention should be called to the amended clause in Imperial Act of last Session, 34 and 35 Vic., cap. 110, section 9. And as to section 103, they direct attention to the clause on the subject in the Merchant Shipping Bill. Upon section 106 "load" line to be fixed by Marine Board, they observe that this subject has been much mooted in this country; but it has always been thought impracticable for Government officers to undertake to fix any line which, under all the varying circumstances and considerations, is to denote the depth to which a ship may be loaded.

Whatever may be done in the Colony with respect to Colonial trade, it is, to say the least, extremely doubtful whether such a clause ought to be applied in the Colony to ships not belonging to the Colony and trading beyond its limits.

I proceed now to consider the provisions of sections 94 to 98, which contain the regulations for avoiding collisions at sea.

These regulations appear to be to those contained in the Imperial Act, and in the International arrangements which have been made with all the maritime nations of the world, and so far they are unobjectionable. It has probably, however, escaped the notice of the New South Wales Parliament, that the Imperial regulations, which are, by section 25 of 25 and 26 Vic., c. 63, made part of the Imperial Act, apply to all British ships, and that it was therefore unnecessary, though it may have been thought convenient, to insert these in a Colonial Shipping Act. I have already pointed out the great importance of securing throughout the whole Empire uniformity in matters relating to shipping and navigation, and these observations have especial bearing upon those regulations which have been settled by International arrangements with other maritime nations. Irrespective therefore of the question how far any Colonial regulations, repugnant to these Imperial regulations, would have validity, I am satisfied that the powers vested in the Governor by the 94th section of this New South Wales Act would not be exercised, except for the purpose of bringing the regulations into uniformity with the Imperial regulations for the time being in force, by adopting any alterations or additions, which may have been agreed upon by Her Majesty's Government.

I have therefore felt no hesitation in advising Her Majesty to assent to this Bill.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

1872.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**PUBLIC NUISANCES.**

(CIRCULAR DESPATCH.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Circular 2.)

Downing-street,  
19 February, 1872.

SIR,

I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a circular despatch on the subject of Public Nuisances, which I have this day addressed to the Governors of Colonies, where the local Government is not responsible to the Legislature.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

(Circular 1.)

Downing-street,  
19 February, 1872.

SIR,

I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of Instructions to Inspectors of Nuisances, issued by Mr. Des Vœux, the Administrator of St. Lucia, in view of a threatened epidemic.

I also transmit to you a copy of some observations by the medical officer of the local Government Board in this country on these instructions.

I wish you to consider whether, even without the immediate motive of a threatened epidemic, it would not be desirable to take similar steps with such variations as the local circumstances and law may require.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering the Government of

*INSTRUCTIONS for Inspectors of Nuisances appointed under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 1, of 27th January, 1854.*

I. Inspect carefully every street, house, and lot in the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ and report upon each (giving names of owner and occupier) as to its sanitary condition, taking note separately of all things likely to be injurious to health, especially—1. Water stagnating under houses; or—2. In the immediate neighbourhood of houses. 3. Foul privies, stables, drains, and cesspools. 4. Dungheaps. 5. Pigs. 6. Rank vegetation. 7. General want of cleanliness, whether in houses or yards.

II. Inform owners and occupiers of the danger incurred from the above causes, and of the necessity of removing them. In case of obstinate indisposition to see this necessity and to act accordingly, give notice as provided in the 6th section of the Ordinance in respect of any of the various nuisances enumerated above, as follows:—In respect of (1) and (2) to remove either by filling up with earth or otherwise as may appear to the Inspector most feasible; in respect of (3) to cleanse or at least to disinfect with chloride of lime or carbolic acid; of (4) to remove entirely, (5) the same, (6) to clear, (7) to white-wash house, or to adopt such other means of cleansing as may appear to the Inspector most easily attainable.

III. Note in your report, or in urgent cases inform the Executive at once, on what premises the abatement or removal of nuisances is beyond the power or means of the owners or occupiers, and the probable cost of the work required.

IV. In any case of non-compliance with notice arising from any other cause than want of power or means, proceed at once for the recovery of the penalty, or have the necessary work performed at the expense of the owner of the premises; adopting whichever course is likely to lead to the desired end in the shorter time.

V. Note any case where water in use for the purposes of drinking and cooking is liable to be contaminated by human excretions, not only directly but by drainage through the earth, and suggest in your report the best preventive measures.

With regard to the importance of this duty, it may be well to mention that according to the latest discoveries of sanitary science, water is perhaps the most powerful agent in the propagation of cholera virus, and it has been stated on high authority that the excretions of a person infected with the disease are capable of poisoning a large body of water, even after filtration through the earth.

VI. Warn all persons as to the peculiar danger incurred in time of epidemic from impure air and defective ventilation.

When a number of persons are in the habit of sleeping in a defectively ventilated apartment, and this is insufficiently large to contain at least 800 cubic feet of air for each person, they should be warned (unless the neighbourhood is especially malarious) that they are liable to suffer far more injury from closed than from open windows, and especially in time of epidemic.

VII. Bear in mind throughout your inspection that though foul smells are always an indication of danger, danger may nevertheless exist without them, especially in the case of stagnant water that has not been recently disturbed.

*General Instruction.*

As the necessary cleansing is likely to be disagreeable to many, it is especially desirable in endeavouring to obtain it to use persuasion rather than compulsion. While the measures required should be insisted upon with firmness, no opportunity should be lost of explaining to the ignorant that they are necessary for health and safety. Allusion to the mortality in the last epidemic may probably be useful to promote a ready obedience. Resort to the Magistrate's court may possibly be in no case necessary; but if examples are to be made, offenders of the highest position should be in the first place selected, as being those whose shortcomings would be the least excusable. A tendency to allow immunity to one class, while another, and that the least culpable, is punished, while always highly unjust, would, if indulged in the present instance, be additionally objectionable as likely to weaken, if not prevent, general co-operation for the attainment of the object desired.

G. W. DES VCEUX,

Administrator of the Government.

Mr. Simon to The Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

(57,360.)

Local Government Board,  
(Medical Department),  
Whitchall, S.W.,  
January 16, 1872.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a despatch from the Governor of St. Lucia, covering a copy of a communication received from the Administrator of that Island, together with a copy of instructions issued by him to Inspectors of Nuisances; and in compliance with the request contained in the latter paragraph of the letter I would observe—

1. That the instructions appear to relate only to cases where a nuisance actually exists, and not to cases where means of prevention against nuisance (such as drains to carry off slop-water, proper arrangements for the disposal of excrement) are requisite. It would seem desirable that the inspection should include both sorts of cases.

[Although such a principle is only but little admitted in the sanitary law of England, it would seem very desirable that, without notice from an Inspector, it should be an offence punishable by fine to have a nuisance on one's premises.]

2. The filling up of stagnant water with earth is not likely to reduce materially the mischief to health which such water may be causing, to provide against which an improvement in the drainage would seem to be needful.

3. There is no reference in the instructions to any local authority ordinarily charged with seeing to the sanitary condition of the villages. It may, in the circumstances of the Colony, be impossible to provide such an authority; but the want of it will be much felt in reference to sufficiency of the means adopted to carry out the Inspector's notices as to foul privies and cesspools.

Instead of the words "cleanse, or, at least, disinfect with chloride of lime or carbolic acid," in paragraph 2, I should advise "cleanse or empty with the use of proper disinfectants, such as chloride of lime or carbolic acid."

4. Drinking water should (as was suggested by a pencil note, now accidentally erased) be protected against pollution by any filth or refuse, and not only against contamination by human excrement.

I am, &c.,

JOHN SIMON.



1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.

(RETURNS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 22 Vict., No. 18, sec. 103.

RETURNS under the 103rd Section of the "District Courts Act of 1858," from 1st March, 1871, to 29th February, 1872.

METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. SYDNEY.       | 5. PENRITH.   |
| 2. CAMPBELLTOWN. | 6. NEWCASTLE. |
| 3. WINDSOR.      | 7. MAITLAND.  |
| 4. PARRAMATTA.   | 8. SINGLETON. |

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. WOLLONGONG. | 8. BEGA.       |
| 2. KIAMA.      | 9. EDEN.       |
| 3. NOWRA.      | 10. BOMBALA.   |
| 4. GOULBURN.   | 11. BRAIDWOOD. |
| 5. YASS.       | 12. MORUYA.    |
| 6. QUEANBEYAN. | 13. BERRIMA.   |
| 7. COOMA.      |                |

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. YOUNG.       | 7. ALBURY.     |
| 2. GRENFELL.    | 8. COROWA.     |
| 3. BURROWA.     | 9. DENILQUIN.  |
| 4. GUNDAGAI.    | 10. HAY.       |
| 5. TUNNUT.      | 11. BALRANALD. |
| 6. WAGGA WAGGA. | 12. WENTWORTH. |

WESTERN DISTRICT.

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. DUBBO.      | 6. BATHURST. |
| 2. WELLINGTON. | 7. MUDGEE.   |
| 3. ORANGE.     | 8. HARTLEY.  |
| 4. FORBES.     | 9. BOURKE.   |
| 5. CARCOAR.    |              |

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. MUSWELLBROOK. | 7. GRAFTON.        |
| 2. MURRURUNDI.   | 8. CASINO.         |
| 3. TAMWORTH.     | 9. PORT MACQUARIE. |
| 4. ARMIDALE.     | 10. KEMPSEY.       |
| 5. GLEN INNES.   | 11. WINGHAM.       |
| 6. TENTERFIELD.  | 12. NARRABRI.      |

## DISTRICT COURTS ACT

A RETURN of the Number of SUITS commenced in the DISTRICT COURT holden at Sydney, and other 1872,

Cause of Action.	The Costs of the Suits.	Place, Date, and Duration of Sittings.				
		Place.	Date.	Duration of Sittings.		
				Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
Goods sold and delivered...3,713	3,860 cases, sum sued for not exceeding £5..... £ s. d. 878 7 6	Sydney ...	1871. March .....	15	84	10
Work and labour ..... 946	1,268 cases, sum sued for not exceeding £10 ..... 369 4 0	Ditto ...	April .....	12	48	30
Promissory-notes, cheques, &c. .... 483	747 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30, and no attorney employed ... 298 10 0	Ditto ...	May .....	11	35	25
Money lent, money paid, money had and received 294		Ditto ...	June .....	17	80	...
Rent, use, and occupation . 347	182 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200: and no attorney employed 228 15 0	Ditto ...	August .....	16	91	85
Board and lodging ..... 87		Ditto ...	September...	12	62	55
Trespass ..... 22		Ditto ...	October .....	8	45	40
Negligence ..... 45	302 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30: verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney employed by him .....1,275 14 10	Ditto ...	November ...	14	80	5
Slander ..... 52		Ditto ...	December ...	14	62	15
Assault ..... 26		Ditto ...	1872. February ...	14	69	35
Wages ..... 36			TOTAL...	133	660	10
Hire of cab ..... 2	26 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30: verdict for defendant, and an attorney employed by him ..... 142 1 2					
Trover and detinue ..... 39						
Municipal rates..... 227						
Agistment ..... 21	40 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200: verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney employed by him ..... 281 0 2					
Calls on shares ..... 6						
Moiety of dividing fence... 2						
Breach of agreement ..... 64						
Damage to personalty ..... 10						
Hire of goods ..... 19	8 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200: verdict for defendant, and an attorney employed by him ..... 59 7 8					
Malicious prosecution ..... 12						
Judgment ..... 3						
Freight ..... 13						
Warranty ..... 2	39 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30: verdict for plaintiff, and attorney and counsel employed by him..... 468 2 2					
Bailiff's fees ..... 3						
Guarantee ..... 3						
Witnesses' expenses ..... 2						
Superannuation allowance 2	12 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30: verdict for defendant, and an attorney and counsel employed by him..... 119 17 2					
Water rates ..... 2						
Funeral expenses ..... 2						
Breach of promise of marriage ..... 2						
Deceit ..... 1	9 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200: verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney and counsel employed by him..... 155 17 0					
Wharfage ..... 2						
Illegal distress ..... 1						
Livery ..... 6						
Illegal impounding ..... 1	9 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200: verdict for defendant, and an attorney and counsel employed by him..... 158 - 7 8					
Interest ..... 1						
Other causes of action..... 3						
6,502	6,502					£4,435 4 4

N.B.—The above does not include the costs in cases above £10, in which

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete Return of the

Dated at Sydney, the 30th day of April, 1872.

## OF 1858.—(Section 103.)

particulars required by the said Act, from the 1st day of March, 1871, to the 29th day of February, inclusive.

Number of Suits commenced.			Result.		Number of Cases left in Arrear.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Number of Cases tried without Jury.
Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant, including Nonsuit.				
6,502	2,446	4,056	3,738	318	Nil.	18	1	4,038
Amount sued for.	Rehearing of Cases of Judgments by default, in consequence of Defendant's absence.	Number of Motions for New Trials.	Number of New Trials granted.	The grounds upon which such New Trials were granted.		Number of Appeals.	Number of Interpleader Suits.	Number of Issues from Supreme Court.
£ s. d. 56,242 15 3	16	8	3	1, mistake. 2, insolvency of defendant. 1, verdict against evidence. 2, contrary to law. 1, verdict against evidence.		2	22	1

Attorneys were employed and in which the Defendants confessed judgment.

particulars required by the said Act, so far as I am able to set forth the same,—

ROBT. OWEN,  
Registrar.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CAMPBELLTOWN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads,	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	29	544 13 9	17	...	12	...	12	11	1	67 12 6	...	.....	.....	Campbell-town ...	1871.	11 Aug. ...	...	3			
Promissory Notes.....	8		6	...	2	...	2	2	...												
Rent.....	2		1	...	1	...	1	1	...												
Board and Lodging.....	1		...	...	1	...	1	...	1												
Trespass on Land.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Person.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Breach of Contract.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	3		2	...	1	...	1	1	...												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Commission on Agency.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock.....	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Money Lent.....	3		2	...	1	...	1	...	1												
Partnership.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy.....	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>544 13 9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>									<b>4</b>			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. J. WILSHIRE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WINDSOR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods Sold.....	44	£ 351 13 4	15	...	28	...	23	27	1	£ 43 5 10	...	23	.....	1	Windsor...	1871. 10 May ... 11 Oct. ... 1872. 7 Feb. ...	1	1 1/2	6	2	
Promissory Notes .....	5	131 19 5	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	8 4 8	...	2	.....	1							
Rent .....	10	148 12 9	3	...	7	...	7	7	...	16 16 6	...	7	.....	1							
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1							
Trespass on Land .....	1	5 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 18 6	...	...	.....	1							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1							
Trover.....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	10 19 8	...	1	.....	1							
Breach of Contract .....	2	12 5 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	0 16 0	...	2	.....	1							
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	8	67 1 0	3	...	5	...	5	2	3	5 1 2	...	5	.....	1							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 1 0	...	1	.....	1							
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1							
Money Lent .....	4	52 7 0	1	...	3	...	3	1	2	2 14 0	...	3	.....	1							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	4 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	1 6 6	...	2	.....	1							
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>923 8 6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>92 3 10</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>9 1/2</b>			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. H. THOMAS,  
Registrar, District Court, Windsor.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PARRAMATTA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods Sold.....	26	353 15 3	5	...	21	...	21	17	4	23 9 4	...	...	...	Parramatta	1871. 15 May... 16 October. 1872. 12 Feb. ...	...	1 5½ ...	...	...	...	...	
Promissory Notes.....	7	123 8 3	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	3 16 0	...	...	...									2
Rent.....	3	53 7 4	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 7 6	...	...	...									...
Board and Lodging.....	1	22 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 1 8	...	...	...									...
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...
Breach of Contract.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	1	18 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 16 0	...	...	...									...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	2	300 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 18 4	...	...	...									...
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...
Money Lent.....	2	29 10 6	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1 1 0	...	...	...									...
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above.....	18	246 12 6	4	...	13	...	13	13	...	11 15 10	...	...	...	1								
TOTALS.....	60	1,146 13 10	14	...	43	...	43	37	6	59 5 8	...	...	...	3	2	0½	...	...	...	...	...	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
 GEORGE LANGLEY,  
 Registrar, District Court.

A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PENRITH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	64	286 7 6	24	...	40	...	40	39	1	18 17 0											
Promissory Notes.....	5	65 6 1	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	1 18 0											
Rent.....	6	246 10 0	3	...	3	...	3	2	1	2 16 6											
Board and Lodging.....	2	27 8 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	0 14 0											
Trespass on Land.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
Trespass on Person.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
Breach of Contract.....	1	30 0 0	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	7	52 13 10	...	...	7	...	7	5	2	3 12 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
Commission on Agency.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
Sales of Live Stock.....	1	6 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 8 6											
Money Lent.....	1	0 17 0	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 6											
Partnership.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
Interpleader.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
Intestacy.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
Legacy.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
Possession of Tenements.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	12	130 9 0	5	...	7	...	7	6	1	5 7 6											
TOTALS.....	99	845 11 7	35	...	64	...	64	58	6	34 9 6											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. K. CLEEVE, JUN.,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NEWCASTLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount Sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	232	1,698 14 11	80	...	152	1	151	144	8	157 16 4	...	...	...	Newcastle ...	1871.	}	2	12			
Promissory Notes .....	24	521 8 8	7	...	17	...	17	17	...	30 6 2	...	...	...								
Rent .....	5	51 13 0	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 16 10	...	...	...								
Board and Lodging .....	3	19 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	0 11 2	...	...	...								
Trespass on Land .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 9 6	...	...	...								
Trespass on Person .....	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 18 8	...	...	...								
Illegal Distrain.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Breach of Contract .....	4	428 0 0	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	24 1 4	...	...	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	48	772 12 9	21	...	27	2	25	23	4	113 12 8	...	...	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	4	440 0 0	...	...	4	1	3	3	1	24 7 10	...	...	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Money Lent .....	6	151 18 5	2	...	4	1	3	2	2	52 11 6	...	...	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	10	1,195 10 0	1	...	9	1	8	2	7	133 13 8	...	...	...								
TOTALS .....	338	5,248 17 9	116	...	221	6	215	198	23	548 5 8	...	...	...	1			10	64			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEORGE F. SCOTT,  
Deputy Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MIDDLETOWN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	92	1,373 16 0	33	...	40	...	49	42	7	50 13 0	...	.....	.....	10							
Promissory Notes.....	21	692 11 7	5	...	13	1	12	11	2	14 6 6	...	.....	.....	3							
Rent.....	14	330 1 0	6	...	8	...	8	6	2	7 17 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging.....				...		...					...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land.....	4	168 0 0	3	...		...				3 4 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Trespass on Person.....				...		...					...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	1	30 0 0		...	1	1		1		0 10 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover.....				...		...					...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract.....	3	260 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2		2 15 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour...	8	298 15 5	3	...	5	...	5	5		5 9 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	8	790 0 0	3	...	5	2	3	2	3	7 16 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency.....	2	28 0 0		...	2	...	2	2		0 17 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock.....				...		...					...	.....	.....	...							
Money Lent.....	3	22 11 4	1	...	2	...	2	2		1 3 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership.....				...		...					...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader.....				...		...					...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy.....				...		...					...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy.....				...		...					...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements.....				...		...					...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin.....				...		...					...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....				...		...					...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above.....	14	702 7 0	1	...	13	...	13	12	1	10 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
TOTALS.....	170	4,696 2 4	56	...	100	4	96	85	15	104 13 0	...	.....	.....	14							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. DELOHERY,  
Registrar, District Court.

121-3

6

545

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SINGLETON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods Sold.....	15	£ s. d. 144 8 0½	10	...	5	...	5	5	...	£ s. d. 12 11 2											
Promissory Notes .....	11	171 13 4	8	...	3	...	3	3	...	6 8 2											
Rent .....	2	36 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	19 9 6											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	1	17 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 16 6											
Breach of Contract .....	2	55 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 7 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 16 6											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money Lent .....	1	28 0 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 18 0											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	3	30 5 11	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 8 9											
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>513 17 9½</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>49 10 7</b>										<b>7½</b>	

Singleton ... { 1871.  
22 Mar. ...  
20 Sept. ...

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
W. DUDDING,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WOLLONGONG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	18	112 14 7	7	...	11	...	11	10	1	10 7 4					Wollongong						
Promissory Notes .....	7	82 3 9	4	...	3	...	3	3	...	10 12 2						1871.					
Rent .....	1	15 12 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 7 8						20 Sept ...	1	7			
Board and Lodging .....	2	19 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	0 13 0											
Trespass on Land .....	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	9 12 7											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	1	16 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 16 2											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	5	18 15 6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3 12 1											
Commission on Agency.....	2	3 3 9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 19 0											
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	3 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 4 6						1872.					
Money Lent .....	5	227 14 4	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	11 0 8						8 Feb. ...	1	1			
Partnership .....	2	146 10 10	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	5 13 8											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	9	65 19 5	4	...	5	...	5	3	2	15 12 6											
TOTALS .....	55	770 4 2	26	...	29	...	29	22	7	74 4 10											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

ALFRED A. TURNER,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NOWRA (SHOALHAVEN), during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Results of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbl- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	17	106 17 11	9	...	6	...	6	2	4	.....	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	
Promissory Notes .....	7	133 4 7	1	...	5	...	5	5	...												
Rent .....	4	123 5 9	...	...	4	...	4	3	1												
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Land .....	1	28 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...												
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Breach of Contract .....	2	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	27 5 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
TOTALS .....	33	518 13 9	10	...	17	1	16	12	5	25 1 6				6							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. LOVEGROVE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GOULBURN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods Sold.....	15	236 7 0½	6	...	9	...	9	8	1	}				Goulburn	1871.							
Promissory Notes .....	9	213 11 8	5	...	4	...	4	4	...								16 June...	...	6½			
Rent .....	14	602 0 0	2	...	12	...	12	11	1								17 " .....	...	5¼			
Board and Lodging .....	4	26 15 3	...	...	4	...	4	4	...								4 July .....	...	6¾			
Trespass on Land .....	14	830 0 0	10	...	4	1	3	4	...							8 Sept.....	...	6¾				
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Illegal Distrain.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Trover.....	4	57 0 0	2	...	2	...	2	2	...													
Breach of Contract .....	1	50 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...													
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	10	356 13 3	6	...	4	...	4	2	2													
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	3	220 0 0	2	...	1	1	...	1	...													
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Money Lent .....	3	48 19 8	2	...	1	...	1	...	1													
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...													
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Causes of Action not specified above.....	16	197 19 3½	12	...	4	1	3	4	...													
TOTALS.....	93	2,839 6 2	47	1	45	3	42	40	5													

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

F. R. L. ROSSI,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at QUEANBEYAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold .....	16	379 14 9	3	...	8	...	8	8	...	33 14 4				Queanbeyan.	1871. 17 Mar... 13 Oct...	...	3	...			
Promissory Notes .....	9	156 19 10	2	...	6	...	6	5	1	19 18 6											
Rent .....	2	34 15 0	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2 14 8											
Board and Lodging .....	1	21 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 0 0											
Trespass on Land .....	3	127 8 4	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	11 0 0											
Trespass on Person .....	1	5 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 3 0											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	5	102 11 3	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	13 15 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money Lent .....	1	4 7 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 0 0											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 0											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	29 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0											
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>860 16 8</b>	<b>8</b>	...	<b>23</b>	...	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>90 18 6</b>			<b>9</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
O. WILLANS,  
Registrar, District Court.



A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COOMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

121-0

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	3	46 17 5	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 16 0											
Promissory Notes .....	2	78 11 6	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 11 0											
Rent .....																					
Board and Lodging .....																					
Trespass on Land .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 18 0											
Trespass on Person .....																					
Illegal Distraint .....																					
Trover.....	1	12 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 4 6											
Breach of Contract .....	2	180 0 0	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	3 8 6											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	4	182 17 8	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	4 14 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	3	500 0 0	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	7 16 6											
Commission on Agency .....																					
Sales of Live Stock .....																					
Money Lent .....																					
Partnership .....																					
Interpleader .....																					
Intestacy .....																					
Legacy .....																					
Possession of Tenements .....																					
Replevin .....																					
Consent Jurisdiction .....																					
Causes of Action not specified above .....																					
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,100 6 7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24 8 6</b>					<b>Cooma ...</b>	<b>1871.</b> <b>13 Mar....</b> <b>9 Oct. ....</b>	<b>4</b> <b>5</b>				

17

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

ROBERT DAWSON,  
Deputy Registrar, District Court.

553



A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at EDEN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	19	97 16 9½	6	...	13	...	13	7	6	10 10 3	}										
Promissory Notes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	2	40 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 12 6											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distrant.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0											
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Roplevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	2	34 6 9	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	0 12 6											
TOTALS.....	25	672 3 0½	7	...	18	...	18	8	10	13 15 3				Eden .....	1871. 1 Mar..... 27 Sept.....	1 1					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. D. HAYS,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BRAIDWOOD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The number of Cases			Results of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	
										Days.				Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.										
Goods Sold.....	33	445 2 2½	12	...	21	...	21	18	3	75 10 11										
Promissory Notes .....	6	140 13 8½	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	15 14 11										
Rent .....	3	103 4 10	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 16 6										
Board and Lodging .....	6	50 11 0	1	...	5	...	5	5	...	11 3 4										
Trespass on Land .....	2	35 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 19 8										
Trespass on Person .....	1	20 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 2										
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Trover.....	3	279 10 0	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	27 11 4										
Breach of Contract .....	2	85 15 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	8 12 8										
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	22	401 11 2	8	...	14	...	14	12	2	65 18 1										
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	20 11 10										
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Sales of Live Stock .....	2	35 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 9 2										
Money Lent .....	1	8 8 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0										
Partnership .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	13 0 6										
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
TOTALS .....	83	1,854 16 2	30	...	53	1	52	46	7	248 18 1					Braidwood	1871. 31 Mar.... 23 June... 27 Oct. ... 28 " ...	1 1 1 1	7 7 7 3		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

RALPH CLEMENGER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MORUYA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgment or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	12	188 18 4	4	...	8	...	8	8	...	14 3 11											
Promissory Notes.....	4	62 14 11	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	8 15 2											
Rent.....				...		...			...												
Board and Lodging.....				...		...			...												
Trespass on Land.....	1	10 0 0		...	1	...	1	1	...	0 11 0											
Trespass on Person.....				...		...			...												
Illegal Distraint.....				...		...			...												
Trover.....				...		...			...												
Breach of Contract.....				...		...			...												
Wages, Work, and Labour.....				...		...			...												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....				...		...			...												
Commission on Agency.....				...		...			...												
Sales of Live Stock.....				...		...			...												
Money Lent.....				...		...			...												
Partnership.....				...		...			...												
Interpleader.....				...		...			...												
Intestacy.....				...		...			...												
Legacy.....				...		...			...												
Possession of Tenements.....				...		...			...												
Replevin.....				...		...			...												
Consent Jurisdiction.....				...		...			...												
Causes of Action not specified above.....	1	3 13 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 18 6											
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>265 6 9</b>	<b>6</b>	...	<b>12</b>	...	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24 8 7</b>											

Moruya... {  
1871.  
April ... 4  
Oct. ... 31

4  
31

1  
3

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
W. STEWART CASWELL,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BERRIMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	17	156 5 2½	4	...	18	2	16	15	3	21 2 4	}				Berrima ... {	1871. 11 April... 7 Nov. ...	1 1				
Promissory Notes .....	3	87 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 16 8											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	2	400 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 6											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
TOTALS.....	22	643 15 5½	4	...	18	2	16	15	3	34 1 6										1½	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

F. J. WILSHIRE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at YOUNG, during the Twelve Months preceeding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.														
Goods Sold.....	21	395 11 0½	5	...	15	...	15	14	1	26 19 8				Young	1871. 13 July..	1	0½							
Promissory Notes .....	10	110 8 0	4	...	6	...	6	5	1	31 3 2										14 "	1	6½		
Rent .....				...		...														15 "	1	7		
Board and Lodging .....	1	17 15 0		...		...				0 10 0										21 Dec...	1	0½		
Trespass on Land .....	2	150 0 0		...	2	...	2	1	1	8 17 0										22 "	1	9		
Trespass on Person .....				...		...														23 "	1	10		
Illegal Distraint .....				...		...														1872. 30 Jan...	1	7		
Trover.....				...		...														31 "	1	4		
Breach of Contract .....	3	63 0 7		...	3	...	3	3		9 10 0														
Wages, Work, and Labor.....	24	328 17 2	5	...	19	...	19	18	1	28 14 6														
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0		...	1	...	1		1	2 0 0														
Commission on Agency.....				...		...																		
Sales of Live Stock .....				...		...																		
Money Lent .....	2	22 0 6	1	...	1	...	1	1		0 13 6														
Partnership .....				...		...																		
Interpleader .....				...		...																		
Intestacy.....				...		...																		
Legacy.....				...		...																		
Possession of Tenements .....				...		...																		
Replevin.....				...		...																		
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...		...																		
Causes of Action not specified above.....	8	118 8 0	3	...	5	...	5	3	2	31 5 6														
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,603 19 9½</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>139 13 4</b>						<b>8</b>	<b>4¼</b>							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
**JAMES EDWARDS,**  
 Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GRENFELL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	15	200 0 0	6	...	9	1	8	8	1	30 0 0	}	}	}	}	Grenfell...	}	}	}	}	}	
Promissory Notes.....	3	110 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	12 0 0											
Rent.....	2	18 10 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract.....	1	80 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	8 10 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	5	81 10 0	...	...	5	...	5	3	2	10 10 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	15 0 0											
Commission on Agency.....	2	8 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 0 0											
Sales of Live Stock.....	1	14 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0											
Money Lent.....	3	150 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	23 0 0											
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	5	265 0 0	...	...	5	...	5	3	2	33 0 0											
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,127 0 0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>135 0 0</b>							<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
 W. F. PARKER,  
 Registrar, District Court.

121—D

25

561

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BURROWA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods Sold.....	17	242 7 2	10	...	7	...	7	7	...	10 18 0	}				Burrowa...							
Promissory Notes .....	8	89 17 9	2	...	6	...	6	6	...	5 1 6												
Rent .....	1	1 2 4	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 4 0												
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	16 17 6	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	1 6 0												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Commission on Agency.....	1	4 19 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 6												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	13	133 0 8	5	...	8	...	8	6	2	7 2 0												
TOTALS.....	43	488 4 5	18	...	25	...	25	21	4	24 16 0												

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. J. E. WOTTON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNDAGAI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	18	491 16 9	8	...	10	...	10	9	1	40 6 6	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}
Promissory Notes .....	16	558 11 11	13	...	3	...	3	3	...	25 2 6											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	3	500 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	28 14 0											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	6	79 10 0	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 15 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money Lent .....	3	117 10 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	10 18 6											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	2	75 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 12 6											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	4	322 0 0	...	...	4	...	4	2	2	35 0 0											
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2,144 8 8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>158 9 0</b>											

Court House, Gundagai

1871  
4 July ... 1 4  
12 Dec. ... 1 3  
1872.  
16 Feb. ... 2

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

A. C. S. ROSE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TUMUT, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872; as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	24	492 15 8	5	...	19	...	19	19	...	53 14 0											
Promissory Notes.....	14	571 0 7	3	...	11	...	11	11	...	40 6 10											
Rent .....	3	53 3 3	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	18 6 11											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	3	415 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	26 2 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	7	76 17 6	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	18 3 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money Lent .....	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 12 8											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1,628 17 0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>158 5 11</b>											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

F. W. VYNER,  
Registrar, District Court.



**A RETURN** of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ALBURY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	33	482 3 6	9	...	24	...	24	24	...	94 14 10											
Promissory Notes.....	6	147 7 11	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 4 6											
Rent.....	2	50 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 18 6											
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land.....	1	55 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	22 16 4											
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distrainment.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	1	65 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	17 0 10											
Breach of Contract.....	2	114 15 1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	17 16 4											
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	13	408 11 10	7	...	6	1	5	5	1	31 9 8											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	26 9 6											
Commission on Agency.....	1	20 8 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 18 10											
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money Lent.....	1	6 2 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 16 0											
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	7	322 8 6	1	...	6	1	5	5	1	75 9 10											
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,771 16 10</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>305 15 2</b>											

1871.  
 Albury ... {  
 19 June... 8½  
 20 " " " 8½  
 21 " " " 9  
 22 " " " 1  
 27 Nov... 8  
 28 " " " 9  
 29 " " " 1

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
**H. S. ELLIOTT,**  
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Corowa, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sitings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods Sold.....	2	£ s. d. 11 12 9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d. 0 9 6											
Promissory Notes .....	3	29 12 7	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 17 0											
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distrain't.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Money Lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
TOTALS.....	5	41 5 4	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 6 6				Corowa	1871. 14 June	1					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
**REGINALD HARE,**  
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DENILIQVIN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	9	143 10 11	4	...	3	...	3	3	...	24 12 2				Deniliquin {							
Promissory Notes .....	8	103 10 9	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 9 6											
Rent .....				...		...			...												
Board and Lodging .....				...		...			...												
Trespass on Land .....				...		...			...												
Trespass on Person .....				...		...			...												
Illegal Distraint .....				...		...			...												
Trover.....				...		...			...												
Breach of Contract .....	1	20 17 0		...	1	...	1	1	...	1 8 6											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	11	135 16 0	6	...	4	...	4	3	...	15 17 2											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....				...		...			...												
Commission on Agency.....				...		...			...												
Sales of Live Stock .....				...		...			...												
Money Lent .....	2	18 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 5 6											
Partnership .....				...		...			...												
Interpleader .....				...		...			...												
Intestacy .....				...		...			...												
Legacy .....				...		...			...												
Possession of Tenements .....				...		...			...												
Replevin.....				...		...			...												
Consent Jurisdiction.....				...		...			...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....				...		...			...												
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>421 14 8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>48 12 10</b>										<b>5</b>	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
**J. A. BROUGHTON,**  
 Registrar, District Court.





A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BALRANALD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sitings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	NIL.										
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Money Lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											
TOTALS.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

R. B. MITCHELL,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WENTWORTH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	12	257 1 0	7	...	5	...	5	5	...	33 14 6	}				Wentworth..	1871. 17 May ... and 26 Oct. ...	1	1			
Promissory Notes .....	5	136 12 9	1	...	4	...	4	3	...	31 18 4											
Rent .....	2	250 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 7 0											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distrain.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	1	29 10 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	50 14 4											
Breach of Contract .....	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 7 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	4	35 1 8	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 17 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency.....	1	1 3 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 6											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	2	37 4 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 2											
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>766 12 5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>130 5 10</b>											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. L. RICHARDSON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DUBBO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	23	380 17 3	11	...	12	...	12	7	5	40 13 2	...	12	}.....	} Dubbo ...	} 1871.	} ...	} ...	} ...	} ...	} ...	
Promissory Notes .....	7	197 10 0	2	...	5	...	5	5	...	75 7 6	...	5									
Rent .....	2	84 19 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	30 7 6	...	2									
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	6	95 4 0	1	...	5	...	5	3	2	11 10 0	...	...									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Commission on Agency.....	1	13 0 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 7 6	...	...									
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Interpleader .....	1	89 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	20 14 4	...	...									
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
TOTALS .....	40	860 10 9	14	...	26	...	26	18	8	179 0 0	...	19									

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

District Court Office, Dubbo, 26th March, 1872.

LUKE M'GUINN,  
Registrar, District Court, Dubbo.

A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WELLINGTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Results of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods Sold.....	6	91 6 3	4	...	2	...	2	1	1	3 11 6	}				Wellington							
Promissory Notes .....	2	31 17 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 6												
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	1	12 16 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 6								1871.	10 Aug. ...	1	1	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								1872.	8 Feb. ...	1	1	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	15 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	10 12 8												
TOTALS .....	10	150 19 9	7	...	3	...	3	1	2	15 15 2								2	2			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

FRED. MARSH,  
Registrar, District Court.



A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at FORBES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872; as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold .....	36	616 4 7	17	...	17	...	17	14	3	18 18 0	}	}	2	Forbes...	1871. 25 Aug....	} 2	6				
Promissory Notes .....	22	552 16 9	8	...	14	...	14	11	3	10 1 6											
Rent .....	1	7 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	0 6 0											
Board and Lodging .....	2	43 13 11	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1 0 0											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distrain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	3	336 0 0	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 13 6											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	4	315 11 8	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	3 8 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	0 11 0											
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1,871 16 11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>36 18 0</b>											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. S. WILSHIRE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CARCOAR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount Sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	7	80 5 1½	3	...	3	...	3	2	2	18 1 0				Carcoar.....	1871. 2 Sept. 1872. 1 Mar.	1	...	1			
Promissory Notes .....	2	63 12 4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0											
Rent .....	2	78 19 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 14 6											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	1	70 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 10 0											
Breach of Contract .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	58 15 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	20 0 2											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	1	18 15 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 5 8											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money Lent .....	2	48 16 2	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	35 13 0											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	4 16 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 15 2											
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>619 19 1½</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>88 14 6</b>			<b>3</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>½</b>				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

EDW. J. C. NORTH,  
Registrar, District Court.





A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MUDGEES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods Sold.....	39	1,072 2 9	20	...	19	2	17	16	3	21 0 0	}				Mudgee...				1	1	} Because of verdict being against weight of evidence.		
Promissory Notes .....	28	720 11 8	14	...	14	...	14	12	2	16 6 0										...		...	
Rent .....	4	68 0 0	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 3 6										...		...	
Board and Lodging .....	2	25 3 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0										...		...	
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										...		...	
Trespass on Person .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1 0 0										...		...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										...		...	
Trover.....	2	53 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 6 0										...		...	
Breach of Contract .....	10	498 5 0	3	...	7	2	5	1	6	7 13 6										...		...	
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	17	905 3 5	4	...	13	4	9	8	5	9 4 0										...		...	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	4	460 0 0	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 0 0										...		...	
Commission on Agency .....	3	81 12 0	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	2 0 0										...		...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										...		...	
Money Lent .....	2	194 1 10	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 10 0										...		...	
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										...		...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...				
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...				
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...				
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...				
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...				
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...				
Causes of Action not specified above .....	38	1,483 15 2	14	...	24	6	18	14	10	11 4 6								1	1	do.			
TOTALS.....	150	5,661 14 10	63	...	87	15	72	59	28	77 7 6								5	4				

42

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEORGE LEARY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HARTLEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	9	299 11 9	6	...	3	...	3	1	2	15 0 0	}	}	}	Hartley ...	1871.	1	4	1	6		
Promissory Notes .....	1	5 10 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 6 6											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	1	3 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 6											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distrant.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	1	25 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	14 2 4	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	0 12 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3 5 0											
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	14 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 10 0											
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
TOTALS.....	16	461 6 1	7	...	8	1	7	4	4	19 17 6											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEO. SYD. ROWLEY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BOURKE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	5	122 1 1	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	12 14 6	}				Bourke ...	1871. 9 May ...	3				
Promissory Notes.....	2	22 16 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	4 1 6								11 "	3		
Rent .....	1	13 17 8	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	0 10 6								7 Nov....	½		
Board and Lodging .....	1	13 17 8	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	0 10 6											
Trespass on Land .....	2	400 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7 0											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distrainment .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 5 6											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	5	108 4 8	2	...	3	...	3	2	1	41 0 4											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>716 19 5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>68 19 4</b>											

44

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
H. C. BOBART,  
Registrar, District Court.



722

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MURRURUNDI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods Sold.....	22	225 15 10	10	...	11	...	11	10	1	12 10 8	}	}	}	Murrurundi.	}	}	}	}	}	}		
Promissory Notes .....	10	137 15 7	...	...	8	...	8	7	1	19 3 9											1	2
Rent .....																						
Board and Lodging .....																						
Trespass on Land .....	1	50 0 0	1	...						2 0 0												
Trespass on Person .....																						
Illegal Distraint .....																						
Trover .....																						
Breach of Contract .....	1	161 19 1	...	...	1	1		1		9 18 2												
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	37 1 8	...	...	1		1	1		7 4 8												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....																						
Commission on Agency .....																						
Sales of Live Stock .....																						
Money Lent .....																						
Partnership .....																						
Interpleader .....																						
Intestacy .....																						
Legacy .....																						
Possession of Tenements .....																						
Replevin.....																						
Consent Jurisdiction.....																						
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	6 0 0	...	...						0 6 0		1										
TOTALS .....	37	618 12 2	11	...	21	1	20	19	2	51 3 3		5										

46

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
**GEO. BRODIE,**  
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TAMWORTH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	14	157 15 6	4	...	10	...	10	8	2	15 19 4	}	}	}	Tamworth	}	}	}	}	}	}	
Promissory Notes .....	4	72 1 5	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	29 11 0											
Rent .....	2	31 1 4	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 0 0											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	2	70 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	10 11 4											
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	32 6 2											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	1	5 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0											
Breach of Contract .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	19 17 2											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	35 10 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 19 10											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money Lent .....	2	21 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 12 4											
Partnership .....	1	28 5 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	6 10 6											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
TOTALS.....	30	721 6 3	9	...	20	1	19	15	5	124 13 8											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. McDONALD,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ARMIDALE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		(Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.										
Goods Sold.....	23	318 5 1	7	...	8	...	8	7	1	8 0 0	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}
Promissory Notes .....	7	219 4 11½	5	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 2 0										
Rent .....	2	52 19 0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0										
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	119 16 9	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	2 0 0										
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Money Lent .....	3	84 19 6	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	1 16 0										
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	212 16 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0										
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,008 1 9½</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18 18 0</b>	<b>8</b>									

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
 ROB. I. PERROTT,  
 Registrar, District Court.



A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GLEN INNES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

121-G

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	18	226 0 9	2	...	16	...	16	15	1	12 8 8				Glen Innes	1871. 3 July. ....	...	2				
Promissory Notes.....	4	101 18 7	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	5 5 0						1872. 1 Feb. ....	...	1			
Rent.....	1	16 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0							...	...	...		
Board and Lodging.....	1	16 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0											
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	4	150 3 9	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 14 4											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock.....	1	12 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 10 6											
Money Lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>515 13 1</b>	<b>5</b>	...	<b>23</b>	...	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27 8 6</b>							<b>1</b>				

49

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEORGE MARTIN,  
Registrar, District Court.

585

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TENTERFIELD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appella.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods Sold.....	6	245 2 4	3	...	3	...	3	2	1	8 16 10					Tenterfield	}	1871. 8 Aug. ....	2				
Promissory Notes .....	10	164 16 3	1	...	9	...	9	9	...	9 15 6										1872. 6 Feb. ....	1½	
Rent .....	1	15 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 14 6												
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distrain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	3	56 5 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 1 0												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 10 6												
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader .....	2	18 16 6	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...												
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>510 0 1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20 18 4</b>											<b>3½</b>	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

G. W. F. ADDISON, P.M.,  
Acting Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GRAFTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	79	1,298 19 5	32	...	41	...	41	35	6	177 17 2	}			Grafton...	1871. 25 Mar....	2	5				
Promissory Notes.....	32	736 13 9	14	...	17	...	17	17	...	94 0 10		6				}	24 June....	1	7		
Rent.....	2	46 15 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	8 13 10		1					4 Nov....	2	4		
Board and Lodging.....	2	23 17 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 15 8		...									
Trespass on Land.....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	28 9 10		...									
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...									
Illegal Distraint.....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 7 4		...									
Trover.....	1	12 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	13 15 2		...									
Breach of Contract.....	2	91 3 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 12 6		...									
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	5	114 14 11	2	...	3	...	3	1	2	7 15 2		...									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...									
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...									
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...									
Money Lent.....	7	286 15 8	4	...	2	...	2	1	1	13 15 2		...									
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...									
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...									
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...									
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...									
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>2,810 19 3</b>	<b>53</b>	...	<b>70</b>	...	<b>70</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>361 2 8</b>						<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JAMES PAGE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CASINO (RICHMOND RIVER), during the Twelve Months preceeding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods Sold .....	19	890 8 9½	15	...	4	...	4	4	...	6 16 0													
Promissory Notes .....	4	90 14 9	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 7 6													
Rent .....																							
Board and Lodging .....																							
Trespass on Land .....																							
Trespass on Person .....																							
Illegal Distraint .....																							
Trover .....																							
Breach of Contract .....																							
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	1	23 2 0			1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0													
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....																							
Commission on Agency .....																							
Sales of Live Stock .....																							
Money Lent .....																							
Partnership .....																							
Interpleader .....																							
Intestacy .....																							
Legacy .....																							
Possession of Tenements .....																							
Replevin .....																							
Consent Jurisdiction .....																							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	29 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6													
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1,033 5 6½</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10 1 0</b>													
														Casino	{	1871.							
																1 April...	1	1					
																28 Oct. ...	1	2					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
H. G. STRATFORD,  
Registrar, District Court.

A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PORT MACQUARIE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold.....	3	37 18 7	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	5 5 10	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	
Promissory Notes.....	5	134 15 0	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	8 18 10											
Rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land.....	1	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person.....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	21 18 2											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract.....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	23 9 6											
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	1	18 9 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money Lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
TOTALS.....	12	741 2 7	2	...	10	...	10	10	...	59 12 4											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. P. ORMISTON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WEST KEMPSEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without bearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgment or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods Sold .....	42	821 11 1	12	...	30	...	30	27	3	58 10 3											
Promissory Notes .....	8	188 11 10	3	...	5	1	4	5	...	16 1 1											
Rent .....	8	163 4 6	...	...	7	1	6	7	...	37 9 8											
Board and Lodging .....	1	12 11 7	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 12 0											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	3	186 15 0	...	...	3	1	2	...	3	17 13 8											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	3	79 6 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 10 8											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	31 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 6											
Money Lent .....	2	40 10 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 2 6											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	1	12 7 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	8 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	5 16 10											
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1,744 7 3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>147 11 2</b>											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
 J. B. CASEY,  
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WINGHAM, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1872, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods Sold.....	5	127 2 7	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	10 10 8	}				Wingham {	1871.	31 July ...	1	5				
Promissory Notes.....	15	391 15 5	1	...	14	...	14	14	...	21 7 8													
Rent .....				...		...			...														
Board and Lodging .....				...		...			...														
Trespass on Land .....	1	150 0 0		...	1	...	1	...	1	13 18 0													
Trespass on Person .....				...		...																	
Illegal Distraint .....				...		...																	
Trover .....				...		...																	
*Breach of Contract .....	1	200 0 0		...	1	...	1	1	...	not known													
Wages, Work, and Labour ...				...		...																	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....				...		...																	
Commission on Agency .....				...		...																	
Sales of Live Stock .....				...		...																	
Money Lent .....				...		...																	
Partnership .....				...		...																	
Interpleader .....				...		...																	
Intestacy .....				...		...																	
Legacy .....				...		...																	
Possession of Tenements .....				...		...																	
Replevin.....				...		...																	
Consent Jurisdiction.....				...		...																	
Causes of Action not specified above .....				...		...																	
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>868 18 0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>45 16 4</b>							<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>					

\* This was a case sent down from the Supreme Court under section 93 of the Act. No Court Fees were payable, and the costs of the suit cannot be ascertained.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JASPER CREAGH,  
Registrar, District Court.

Wingham, 20th March, 1872.





1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## EXECUTION OF NICHOLS AND LESTER.

(RESPECTING ADMISSION OF PERSONS TO.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 July, 1872.*

THE SHERIFF TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Sheriff's Office, Prison Branch,  
Sydney, 25 June, 1872.

SIR,

I think it right to address you, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, respecting the recent debate in the Legislative Assembly, in relation to the orders granted to witness the execution of the convicts Nichols and Lester. Section 2 of the Act, after providing for prison officers, surgeons, magistrates, constables, and military guard, says, *adult spectators*, so many as the Sheriff may see fit.

I accept the full responsibility cast upon me by the law for the exercise of my judgment as to the persons admitted.

In my view, the main object of the law was to disassociate from executions the scandalous accompaniment of ribaldry and license in the crowds gathered when they were public, and the unseemly and demoralizing spectacle of the presence of women and children on such occasions.

The law requires that adult spectators shall be present, and leaves the number entirely to the discretion of the Sheriff.

I am of opinion that, so long as the orders are confined to the persons of respectable character contemplated by the law, the spirit of the law is not touched by the number being greater or lesser, within reasonable limits, according to the space of ground available for spectators, and there is a security to the public interest and protection to the officials, in the spectators not being so few in number as to admit of misrepresentation of facts. It is a fortuitous circumstance that Mr. Stewart, M.P., was present, and able to refute erroneous rumours.

There were present, by order, at the execution, 126 persons, exclusive of magistrates, clergymen, medical gentlemen, prison and police officers; the number of these present was 63.

It would be right for me to defer to the views of the Government, or to public opinion, in exercising the power entrusted to me by the Act. The only precedent, however, which I had in respect of an execution where there was a wide-spread excitement throughout the community was that of O'Farrell, certainly established by myself. There were admitted by order on that occasion 116 persons, other than officials, and I am not aware that any opinion was expressed by the Government of the day, or in the Legislature, against that precedent, by which I was substantially guided. I may add, that no orders were given excepting to persons of respectable position, or those guaranteed by such persons, and that I had to refuse many applications.

I have, &c.,  
HAROLD MACLEAN,  
Sheriff.

P.S.—I have not a complete record of the persons to whom orders were given, inasmuch as some of the orders were given away from my office, and I was aware that the record would substantially be made by the signatures of the book at the gate.

I do not estimate that the number could have exceeded by more than from 8 to 12 those presented; and I may add, that no application from gentlemen representing the Press, which were numerous, was refused.

H.McL.



1872.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(REPORT OF JUDGE IN AITKEN'S CASE.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 July, 1872.*

---

MEMO. FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Sydney, 7 June, 1872.

THE evidence upon which it is proposed to indict Larkins for perjury is substantially, if not in nearly every respect, the same as was before the jury which (and, in our opinion, most properly) convicted Aitken of larceny; and any additional evidence there may be is either of very little moment, or open to suspicion. We believe that the object of the present attempt to prosecute Larkins is, if possible, to procure the discharge of Aitken, whose conviction (we understand) the late Acting Governor refused to disturb; and, if the matter rested with us, we would decline to indict Larkins, whom we consider to be a witness of truth.

ALFRED M'FARLAND.

EDWARD LEE.

---



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

“KIDNAPPING IN THE SOUTH SEAS.”

(FURTHER DESPATCHES RELATIVE TO BOOK OF CAPTAIN PALMER, R.N., ENTITLED.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO LORD BELMORE.

(No. 17.)

Downing-street,  
23 February, 1872.

MY LORD,

With reference to the concluding paragraph of my despatch, No. 1, of 8th January, I transmit to your Lordship four copies of the correspondence which has been laid before Parliament on the subject of the statements made by Captain Palmer, R.N., in his book entitled “Kidnapping in the South Seas.”

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

[N.B.—The whole of the correspondence with the exception of the following has already been laid before the Legislative Assembly, and ordered to be printed, on 8 December, 1871.]

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO LORD BELMORE.

(No. 100.)

Downing-street,  
16 December, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, No. 149, of 7th September, forwarding a letter from Mr. Williams, the Crown Solicitor, upon the subject of certain observations made by Captain Palmer, R.N., in his book entitled “Kidnapping in the South Seas,” on the proceedings in the case of the “Daphne.”

I think that Mr. Williams's statement shows satisfactorily that no blame attaches to him or to the other officers who conducted the legal proceedings in that case.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO LORD BELMORE.

(No. 1.)

Downing-street,  
8 January, 1872.

MY LORD,

I have to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch, No. 159, of 6th October, forwarding a letter from Mr. Robertson, the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of that part of Captain Palmer's work entitled “Kidnapping in the South Seas” which relates to the cases of the “Daphne” and “Young Australian.”

I have read with satisfaction the statement made by Mr. Robertson, on behalf of himself and the other gentlemen who were Members of the Government of New South Wales in 1869; and I request that your Lordship will inform Mr. Robertson that, in my opinion, his statement completely exonerates the Government of the Colony from the charges brought against them by Captain Palmer in the work in question.

I think it due to the Colonial Government, and to the officers whose conduct in these cases has been impugned, that the statement of Mr. Robertson and my reply should be made public; and I shall therefore take an early opportunity of laying these papers before Parliament.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 5.)

Admiralty, 2 February, 1872.

SIR,

With reference to your letters of the 23rd November and 27th December last, respecting the complaints made by the late Prime Minister and other Officers of the New South Wales Government against certain passages in Captain Palmer's book, "Kidnapping in the South Seas," I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that my Lords thought it right to permit Captain Palmer to see this correspondence in order that he might have an opportunity of reconsidering those statements to which objection had been taken.

2. My Lords have now the pleasure of informing Lord Kimberley that Captain Palmer, upon reading the statements forwarded in Lord Belmore's Despatches, immediately addressed to their Lordships a letter, dated 27th instant, a copy of which is enclosed, in which he states that he can now, with feelings of deep satisfaction, withdraw all the expressions in the book complained of in the correspondence, and trusts that this will be deemed satisfactory by all the gentlemen concerned.

3. Captain Palmer also requests that his letter may be printed with the correspondence which is to be laid before Parliament. My Lords entirely approve of this request, and would propose, therefore, to Lord Kimberley, that Captain Palmer's letter, together with their Lordships' reply and this letter, should be printed accordingly as part of the correspondence.

4. My Lords would observe that, while they much regret that Captain Palmer should have published strictures on the conduct of the Officers of the New South Wales Government which were altogether unfounded, they are satisfied that in all his proceedings in that Colony when he was in command of H.M.S. "Rosario," and in his subsequent publication of his account of what had taken place, Captain Palmer was actuated with an honorable zeal for the public service.

I am, &c.,

VERNON LUSHINGTON.

[Enclosure in foregoing.]

Captain Palmer to The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Plymouth, 27 January, 1872.

Sir,

I am much obliged to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for their kindly allowing me to read the correspondence from the New South Wales Government and the Colonial Office, in which certain passages in my book "Kidnapping in the South Seas" are complained of.

I find there are amongst these papers Minutes of the Attorney General under the following dates:—

June 14th, 1869 (Enclosure No. 5).

June 30th, 1869 (Enclosure No. 7).

June 24th, 1869 (Enclosure No. 6).

August 10th, 1869 (Enclosure No. 9).

Also a minute of the Solicitor General, dated July 3rd, 1869 (Enclosure No. 8), of the existence of which I was ignorant up to the present moment, and which enlightened me very considerably upon the earlier proceedings taken by the Crown Law Officers in regard to the prosecution of the master and supercargo of the "Daphne."

By these letters I see I was mistaken in my views as to the Attorney General's action in the matter, and I am at a loss to understand why I was kept in ignorance of them by the Crown Solicitor, as he sent me many others of a later date; but I am quite ready to suppose that pressure of work was the cause.

How strongly I felt upon what to myself and many others seemed a miscarriage of justice at the Water Police Court is proved by the letter I wrote Lord Belmore (which I afterwards withdrew at his request), besides those to Commodore Lambert, then in New Zealand.

The misunderstanding between myself and the Crown Law Officers would never have taken place had I known at the time how much trouble the Attorney General was taking in the matter; but of which I was, from some unknown cause, never informed.

I exceedingly regret to perceive, from the tone of Lord Belmore's despatch in forwarding these papers to the Colonial Office, that he imagines I ever intended to make any reflection on his conduct.

It is with feelings of deep satisfaction that I can, having read these documents, now withdraw all the expressions in my book complained of in this correspondence, and I trust this will be deemed satisfactory to the gentlemen concerned.

I am also glad to hear that the New South Wales Government would have reimbursed me the expenses of the prosecution if the Imperial Government had refused to do so.

As I understand the correspondence is to be laid before Parliament, I have to request that this letter may also be printed, if their Lordships approve, and I have only to add that the paragraphs alluded to shall be expunged if my book should go through another edition.

I have, &c.,

GEO. PALMER, Captain.

THE

## THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY TO CAPTAIN PALMER.

(No. 6.)

Admiralty, 2 February, 1872.

SIR,

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to communicate to you the satisfaction with which their Lordships have received your letter of the 27th ultimo, unreservedly withdrawing the expressions in your book which had been complained of by the late Prime Minister and other Officers of the New South Wales Government.

2. My Lords have forwarded your letter to the Colonial Office, with a request that it may, together with this reply of their Lordships, and their covering letter, be printed in the correspondence to be laid before Parliament.

3. My Lords have observed to Lord Kimberley that whilst they much regret that you should have published strictures on the conduct of the Officers of the New South Wales Government which were altogether unfounded, they are satisfied that in all your proceedings in that Colony, when you were in command of H.M.S. "Rosario," and in your subsequent publication of your account of what had taken place, you were actuated by an honorable zeal for the public service.

I am, &amp;c.,

VERNON LUSHINGTON.





1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CORRESPONDENCE IN REFERENCE TO CASE—HASSALL v. RODD.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 May, 1872.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23 January, 1872, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence that may have taken place between  
“Mr. James Rodd, J.P., and the Government, relating to losses sustained  
“by that gentleman in the case of *Hassall v. Rodd*, tried before the Supreme  
“Court in June, 1869.”

*(Mr. Greville.)*

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Mr. James Rodd to Attorney General. 27 October, 1871.....	2
2.	Do. do. 27 November, 1871.....	2
3.	The Under Secretary to the Attorney General's Department to Mr. Rodd. 7 December, 1871 .....	3
4.	The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. Rodd. 11 December, 1871 .....	3

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

---

No. 1.

JAMES RODD, Esq., to THE HONORABLE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

309, George-street, Sydney,  
27 October, 1871.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to draw your attention to a claim I have upon the Government for loss incurred through an action at law brought against me by Mr. Rowland Hassall, of Braidwood, in consequence of evidence given by me before the Braidwood Commission in 1867.

I do not deem it necessary to enter into a lengthened statement of the circumstances under which my claim has arisen, as you were at the head of the Administration at the time the Commission was appointed, and I therefore apprehend that the principal facts are fresh in your recollection.

In January, 1867, a Commission was appointed under the Great Seal of the Colony, and proceeded to Braidwood for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the best means of repressing crime in that district. On or about the 26th January I received, through its President (D. H. Campbell, Esq., of Goimba), a printed circular, under seal, summoning me to attend at the Court House, Braidwood, to give evidence. I complied with the summons, and for two days replied to questions put to me by the several Commissioners, who sat with closed doors,—ingress to the building being guarded by the police, and the whole of the proceedings were deemed strictly secret, confidential, and privileged.

In the latter end of the year 1868 another Ministry acceded to office, of which the present Colonial Secretary was then Premier. The then Solicitor General (now Mr. District Court Judge Josephson), who at that time represented Braidwood in the Legislature, permitted Mr. Hassall, through his attorney, to obtain copies of the evidence given by me before the Commission, and in consequence of which I received from Mr. Hassall notice of action, which subsequently came to trial on the 17th of June, 1867, resulting in a verdict in my favour.

The sum expended by me in law costs and charges was £1,923 6s., the plaintiff being directed, on taxation, to pay me £1,168, leaving me to sustain a loss of £755 6s.

I desire most respectfully to call your attention to the remarks of His Honor the Chief Justice, who presided at this trial: His Honor stated, "That if this was not a privileged communication he never heard of one." And further, "that His Honor doubted whether future Governments would obtain evidence before Commissioners of this nature." I could also, if necessary, furnish other extracts of His Honor's in support of this application.

Further, I would call your attention to the large body of witnesses from the Braidwood district, amongst whom were the chief officer of Police, Magistrates, and resident gentlemen of well known standing, who mainly substantiated my evidence.

I therefore most respectfully suggest that the sum of £755 6s. may be placed upon the Supplementary Estimates for 1871, and submitted to the ensuing Parliament.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES RODD.

No. 2.

JAMES RODD, Esq., to THE HONORABLE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

309, George-street,  
27 November, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor of calling your attention to my letter, dated the 27th October, wherein I submitted for your consideration a statement of my claim against the Government, arising through an action at law, brought against me by Mr. R. Hassall, of Braidwood.

I also draw your attention to the Commission appointed under the Great Seal of the Colony, at which I was summoned to attend, and for two days replied to questions put to me by the several Commissioners; and further, that in consequence of my evidence (which was deemed to be strictly confidential and private) being given up to Mr. Hassall's solicitor by the then Solicitor General, Mr. Josephson, the former gentleman commenced an action at law against me, whereby I suffered a loss of £755 6s.

I would again most respectfully request that the Government, of which you are the head, will, in justice to myself, take these circumstances early into consideration, and place upon the Estimates the sum mentioned herein, that the same may be submitted to Parliament now sitting.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES RODD.

No. 3.

3

## No. 3.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE LAW DEPARTMENT to JAMES RODD, Esq.

Attorney General's Department,  
Sydney, 7 December, 1871.

SIR,

Referring to your letters of 27th October and 27th November last, asking compensation on account of loss sustained in an action—Hassall v. yourself,—I am directed by the Honorable the Attorney General to state, that he has submitted your application to his colleagues, and after having fully considered it Sir James Martin and his colleagues regret that they cannot comply with your request.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 4.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to JAMES RODD, Esq.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 11 December, 1871.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 27th October last, to the address of the Attorney General, requesting that provision might be made on Supplementary Estimates for the present year for a sum of £755 6s., for the purpose of satisfying your alleged claim upon the Government for loss incurred through an action at law, brought against you in 1869, by Mr. Rowland Hassall, of Braidwood, in consequence of evidence given by you before a Royal Commission in 1867, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Government are unable to comply with your application.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.



1872.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(ATTENDANCE OF MR. H. D. PORTUS AS A JUROR, AT QUARTER SESSIONS, EAST MAITLAND.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 July, 1872.*

---

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 19th June, 1872, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Copy of the Certificate (if any was received) relative to the health of  
 “ one H. D. Portus, under which he absented himself from the Quarter  
 “ Sessions at East Maitland, on the 7th March last, to which Sessions  
 “ he was summoned as a Juror; and if there was no such Certificate  
 “ received, then a Report showing whether the said Mr. Portus was  
 “ fined for non-attendance at the said Sessions on the date named; and  
 “ if he was not fined, whether any other non-attending Jurors were  
 “ fined; and, if they were, the reason why Mr. Portus was not.”

*(Mr. Jacob.)*

---

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

---

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT TO THE SHERIFF.

Attorney General's Department,  
Sydney, 21 June, 1872.

SIR,

In transmitting the accompanying copy "Address" of the Legislative Assembly, respecting Mr. H. D. Portus, summoned as a juror at the Quarter Sessions, Maitland, on 7th March last, I am directed by the Honorable the Attorney General to request that you will have the goodness to cause the information called for to be furnished to this office at your early convenience.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

---

THE SHERIFF'S BAILIFF TO THE SHERIFF.

East Maitland,  
25 June, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to the remarks on the Under Secretary's letter of the 21st instant, respecting Mr. H. D. Portus's non-attendance as a juror at the Quarter Sessions, Maitland, on the 7th of March last. I beg to state, on the day mentioned, Mr. Portus, being duly summoned, sent to His Honor Judge Dowling a request to be excused from attending on the day mentioned, upon which His Honor did excuse Mr. Portus for that day—Mr. Portus attending during the rest of the sittings, and on the 7th of March there was a sufficient attendance of jurors without Mr. Portus, and no juror was fined that day for non-attending, and no certificate as to Mr. Portus's health was submitted that I am aware of.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES K. ALLEN,  
Sheriff's Bailiff.

---

Forwarded in accordance with the Under Secretary's letter of the 21st instant. B.C., 28 June, 1872.—H.M.

1872.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**COURT HOUSE, WEST MAITLAND.**

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING PROPOSED ERECTION OF.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 June, 1872.*

---

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16 May, 1871, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) All Correspondence in reference to the erection of a Court House  
“in West Maitland, that may have taken place from 1865 to 1871, in-  
“clusive.

“(2.) All Petitions that have been presented to the Government from the  
“Magistrates and inhabitants of West Maitland, praying for such con-  
“struction, during the same period.

“(3.) A detailed statement of all sites offered to the Government, free or  
“for sale, for such purpose; including all buildings offered for lease or sale  
“to the Government, with the names of the parties offering such.”

*(Mr. Farnell, on behalf of Mr. Lee.)*

---

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. Gorrick to the Colonial Secretary. 20 May, 1865 .....	3
2. Under Secretary for Public Works to Under Secretary for Lands. 22 July, 1865 .....	3
3. Mr. Licensed Surveyor Maitland to Surveyor General. 19 August, 1865 .....	3
4. Crown Solicitor to Under Secretary for Lands. 11 November, 1865 .....	3
5. Do. do. 23 November, 1865 .....	4
6. Mr. Lee, M.P., to Under Secretary for Public Works. 14 June, 1865 .....	4
7. Under Secretary for Public Works to Mr. Lee, M.P. 22 July, 1865 .....	4
8. Mr. Gorrick to the Secretary for Public Works. 31 August, 1866 .....	4
9. Mr. Lee, M.P., to Secretary for Public Works. 22 August, 1866 .....	4
10. Mr. W. Wade to do. 11 September, 1866 .....	5
11. Clerk of Works, Newcastle, to Under Secretary for Public Works. 26 October, 1866 .....	5
12. Mr. Thomas Cadell to Under Secretary for Public Works. 13 September, 1866 .....	5
13. Under Secretary for Public Works to Mr. T. Cadell. 24 September, 1866 .....	5
14. Town Clerk, East Maitland, to Mr. Dodds, M.P. 8 October, 1866 .....	6
15. Under Secretary for Public Works to Town Clerk, West Maitland. 2 November, 1866 .....	6
16. Telegrams from Mr. Owen, West Maitland, to Under Secretary for Public Works. 10 December and 20 September, 1866 .....	6
17. Land Valuator's Report. 11 December, 1866 .....	6
18. Under Secretary for Public Works to Crown Solicitor. 18 December, 1866 .....	7
19. Do. to Mr. William Wade. 18 December, 1866 .....	7
20. Do. to Mr. Gorrick. 18 December, 1866 .....	7
21. Hon. Bourn Russell to the Colonial Secretary. 2 December, 1867 .....	7
22. Inspector General of Police to Principal Under Secretary. 11 December, 1867 .....	8
23. Mr. Eckford, M.P., to the Secretary for Public Works. 6 February, 1868 .....	8
24. Under Secretary for Public Works to Mr. Eckford, M.P. 20 February, 1868 .....	8
25. Mr. James Fullford to the Colonial Secretary. 30 November, 1868 .....	9
26. Mr. W. Cadell to Superintendent Morrisset. 15 January, 1868 .....	9
27. Messrs. Wolf and Jones to Superintendent Morrisset. 15 January, 1868 .....	9
28. Inspector General of Police to Principal Under Secretary. 7 February, 1868 .....	9
29. Mr. Gorrick to the Secretary for Public Works. 26 February, 1868 .....	10
30. Mayor of East Maitland and Messrs. Chambers and M'Gregor to Under Secretary for Public Works. 31 March, 1868 .....	10
31. Mr. Gorrick to the Secretary for Public Works. 3 April, 1868 .....	10
32. Colonial Architect to Under Secretary for Public Works. 22 May, 1868 .....	11
33. Mr. John O'Neill to the Secretary for Public Works. 3 September, 1868 .....	11
34. Hon. S. D. Gordon to the Secretary for Public Works. 31 July, 1868 .....	11
35. Inspector General of Police to Principal Under Secretary. 31 July, 1868 .....	11
36. Mr. R. Sadleir to the Colonial Secretary. 8 September, 1868 .....	12
37. Mr. John O'Neill to do. 27 November, 1868 .....	13
38. Mr. John Eales to do. 8 January, 1869 .....	13
39. Mr. R. Sadleir to do. 14 January, 1869 .....	13
40. Mr. Andrew Liddell to Secretary for Public Works. 1 February, 1869 .....	13
41. Do. do. 1 February, 1869 .....	14
42. Precipis of Papers. 6 March, 1869 .....	14
43. Inspector General of Police to Principal Under Secretary. 31 March, 1869 .....	14
44. Minute of Secretary for Lands. 28 December, 1869 .....	15
45. Report by Colonial Architect. 29 January, 1870 .....	15
46. Bench of Magistrates, West Maitland, to Colonial Secretary. 17 January, 1870 .....	15
47. Mr. James Fullford to the Colonial Secretary. 7 February, 1870 .....	16
48. Report by Colonial Architect. 29 November, 1870 .....	16
49. Mayor of West Maitland to the Colonial Secretary. 19 July, 1870 .....	16
50. Colonial Architect to Under Secretary for Public Works. 6 May, 1870 .....	16
51. Minute by the Attorney General. 28 December, 1870 .....	17
52. Rev. James Benvie to the Colonial Secretary. 22 November, 1870 .....	17
53. Review of offers of land for Court House, &c., West Maitland, with minutes thereon .....	17
54. Cabinet Minute. 12 December, 1870 .....	18
55. Principal Under Secretary to Mr. John Eales, senior. 13 December, 1870 .....	18
56. Mr. Lee, M.P., to Under Secretary for Public Works. 30 December, 1870 .....	18
57. Do. do. (Extract.) 24 January, 1871 .....	19
58. Rev. James Benvie to the Colonial Secretary. 21 February, 1871 .....	19
59. Do. do. 27 February, 1871 .....	19
60. Mr. James Fullford to the Colonial Secretary. 2 March, 1871 .....	19
61. Mr. Isaac Gorrick to Under Secretary for Public Works. 21 March, 1871 .....	19
62. Under Secretary for Public Works to Mr. Gorrick. 29 March, 1871 .....	20
63. Rev. James Benvie to the Colonial Secretary. 24 April, 1871 .....	20
64. Hon. Bourn Russell to the Colonial Secretary .....	20
65. Principal Under Secretary to Hon. B. Russell. 6 June, 1871 .....	20
66. Rev. James Benvie to the Secretary for Public Works. 20 July, 1871 .....	21
67. Under Secretary for Public Works to the Rev. James Benvie. 27 July, 1871 .....	21
68. Rev. James Benvie to the Colonial Secretary. 31 May, 1871 .....	21
69. Principal Under Secretary to Rev. J. Benvie. 4 July, 1871 .....	21
70. Mr. Isaac Gorrick to the Colonial Secretary. 26 July, 1871 .....	21
71. Principal Under Secretary to Mr. Gorrick. 9 August, 1871 .....	22
72. Do. do. 29 August, 1871 .....	22



## COURT HOUSE, WEST MAITLAND.

---

No. 1.

MR. I. GORRICK TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 20 May, 1865.

SIR,

Knowing the necessity that exists for a suitable Court House at West Maitland, and being anxious to see such a building erected as speedily as possible, I have much pleasure in offering the Government a piece of ground in every way adapted for the purpose, if the Government choose to accept it as a gift. The land is situated in Elgin-street, near the main thoroughfare leading to the Railway Station at High-street, with a frontage to this (Elgin) street of 80 feet, by a depth of 100 feet to Albion-street; it is also bounded by another street, not named. This property is the highest, never having been flooded,—the most central and decidedly the most conveniently situated of any in West Maitland. I am prepared to convey the same immediately it is approved of, and beg to refer the Government to Mr. Surveyor Maitland as to the position of the land.

ISAAC GORRICK.

---

The site is unquestionably a first-rate one; indeed, it would be difficult to find a superior. I imagine that Mr. Gorrick will impose some conditions, which of course would require consideration; otherwise, the offer seems unexceptionable.—JOHN ROBERTSON.

No. 2.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 22 July, 1865.

SIR,

Mr. Gorrick, of Maitland, having consented to convey to the Crown, as a site for a new Court House in that town, a piece of land in Elgin-street, I am directed by the Secretary for Public Works to request that, with a view to the preparation of the necessary conveyance, you will have the goodness to move the Honorable the Minister for Lands to cause a survey of the land to be made, and the description thereof forwarded to this Department.

JOHN RAE.

---

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Maitland may be instructed to confer with Mr. Isaac Gorrick, who will point out the situation of the land to be given to the Government. Mr. Maitland will make a survey, and furnish a plan showing the situation of the land, from which a description can be prepared for conveyance to the Government.—W.R., 1 August, 1865.

No. 3.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR MAITLAND TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Maitland, 19 August, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to instructions conveyed to me in your favour, of the 4th August (65/1033), I do myself the honor to report that I have made survey of the piece of land therein indicated, of which I enclose a plan.

D. M. MAITLAND,  
Licensed Surveyor.

Under Secretary for Lands, B.C., 25/9/65.

Under Secretary for Works, B.C., 26/9/65.—M.F.

Crown Solicitor, to prepare conveyance, B.C., 27/9/65.—J.R.

No. 4.

THE CROWN SOLICITOR TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Crown Solicitor's Office,  
Sydney, 11 November, 1865.

Gorrick to Her Majesty the Queen.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that the deed of conveyance herein, of a piece of land at West Maitland as a site for a Court House, is in my hands, duly executed, and that I will forward it to you as soon as it has been stamped and registered.

I

I shall feel obliged by your forwarding to me the stamp of £1 to enable me to get the deed stamped with a stamp of that amount.

The papers relating to the matter I send to you herewith.

JOHN WILLIAMS,  
Crown Solicitor.

No. 5.

THE CROWN SOLICITOR TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Crown Solicitor's Office,  
Sydney, 23 November, 1865.

Gorrick to Her Majesty the Queen.

SIR,

Adverting to my letter to you herein, of date the 11th instant, I now have the honor to forward to you herewith the deed of conveyance herein, duly stamped and registered.

JOHN WILLIAMS,  
Crown Solicitor.

No. 6.

[LETTER from Mr. B. Lee, M.P., of the 14th June, 1865, respecting Court House, West Maitland, cannot be found.]

No. 7.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS to B. LEE, Esq., M.P.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 22 July, 1865.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 14th ultimo, urging the necessity for a new Court House at West Maitland, I am directed by the Secretary for Public Works to inform you that the Colonial Architect has been requested to prepare a plan for this building, which it is proposed to erect on the site offered by Mr. Gorrick, in Elgin-street.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN RAE.

No. 8.

MR. I. GORRICK to THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

West Maitland,  
31 August, 1866.

SIR,

I have been informed by B. Lee, Esq., that the Government is desirous of procuring a piece of land adjoining the site for the new Court House in West Maitland, for the purpose of erecting a Police Barracks and cells. I have some land adjoining the site referred to, which has been thought suitable for the purposes required, and which I have offered to the Government, through Mr. Lee, on terms which I think they cannot object to; or I will exchange the land which I possess for any land of equal nature which the Government may have in this town.

ISAAC GORRICK.

Colonial Architect, for report.—J.R.

I forward a sketch, showing the present site and the adjoining land. I think Mr. Gorrick's should be purchased, and it would be desirable to obtain also, if practicable, that belonging to Mr. Wade.—J. BARNET, 18/9/66.

Mr. Cowlshaw, for estimate of the value of the land offered for sale, B.C., 25/9/66.—J.R.

No. 9.

B. LEE, JUN., Esq., to THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

East Maitland,  
22 August, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to my conversation with you on the subject named in the margin, I beg leave to inform you that having seen Mr. Gorrick personally in reference to extending the present site, already so liberally given to the Government by that gentleman, for the purpose of erecting a Court House, by giving

a further portion of the same land,—Mr. Gorrick wishes me to say that whatever land he has there, the Government are quite at liberty to take for the purpose mentioned, at such price as may be decided upon by their own valuator, but that he cannot further afford to give any more away.

I must say that this offer appears to me a very fair one, and I hope no further delay will take place in calling for tenders for this very necessary work for the town.

Considering that the gift of the land was made to the Government on the distinct understanding that the building should be commenced without delay, now more than twelve months.

B. LEE JUN.

Under Secretary for Lands, B.C., 29/8/66.—J.R.

No. 10.

MR. W. WADE TO THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

West Maitland,  
11 September, 1866.

SIR,

Having reference to my land in Elgin-street, 50 feet adjoining the site for the new Court House here, it stands me in £400. I am, however, willing to take £300. Some time ago I left a sketch with Mr. Rae, in Sydney, and then asked the former sum (£400). I have sent the deed and description to Mr. Lewis, Government Architect, Newcastle.

W. WADE.

Mr. Lewis has been asked to furnish plan and report.—J. BYRNES, 14/9/66.

No. 11.

THE CLERK OF WORKS, NEWCASTLE, TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Newcastle, 26 October, 1866.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, and in compliance with the request of the Honorable the Secretary for Works, I do myself the honor to transmit enclosed duplicates of my letter of the 14th September last, and plan of the land adjoining the site for the Court House at West Maitland, offered to the Government by Mr. Gorrick, and which also shows the allotment it is proposed to purchase from Mr. Wade.

MORT. WM. LEWIS,  
Clerk of Works.

[Enclosure in No. 11.]

The Clerk of Works, Newcastle, to The Colonial Architect.

Newcastle, 14 September, 1866.

Sir,

In compliance with the instructions received from the Honorable the Secretary for Works, I do myself the honor to transmit, enclosed, a sketch showing the site for the Court House, West Maitland, and the adjoining allotments which it is proposed to purchase; and I respectfully beg leave to request that you will do me the favour to submit the same to that gentleman.

I have, &c.,  
MORT. WM. LEWIS,  
Clerk of Works.

No. 12.

13 September, 1866.

[Mr. Thomas Cadell's letter of the above date, offering to sell to the Government a house with land, adjoining the site of the new Court House, West Maitland, cannot be found.]

No. 13.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS TO MR. T. CADELL.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 24 September, 1866.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 13th instant, offering to sell to the Government a house with land, adjoining the site of the new Court House, West Maitland, I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to inform you that the property in question is not required by the Government.

JOHN RAE.

No. 14.

## No. 14.

THE TOWN CLERK, EAST MAITLAND, to A. DODDS, Esq., M.L.A.  
Council Chambers,  
East Maitland, 8 October, 1866.

SIR,

I am directed by the East Maitland Municipal Council to inform you, that at a meeting of that body on this day, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Alderman Scholey, seconded by Mr. Alderman M'Laughlin, viz. :—

"It being understood that the Government intend to build Police Barracks at West Maitland, and are about to purchase land for that purpose, this Council requests that you will lay this fact before the Executive :—That there is ample land in East Maitland, close to the Gaol, where the police are required, and where they can be found at a moment's notice; that the land required can be had without purchase, and is suitable for Police Barracks as to convenience and health. A Memorial to the Executive from this Council will be forwarded if necessary."—Carried.

As Member for East Maitland, you will please to lay this matter before the proper authorities without any delay, as the subject is considered of sufficient importance to justify so doing.

J. MACKAY,  
Town Clerk.

Colonial Architect, for report.—J.R., 12/10/66. There is land adjacent to the Gaol at East Maitland, which could be appropriated for the purpose, but whether that position is as well suited as the one proposed at West Maitland I am unable to offer an opinion.—J. BARNET, 17/10/66.

## No. 15.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS to THE TOWN CLERK, WEST MAITLAND.  
Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 2 November, 1866.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 8th ultimo, respecting the site for Police Barracks, proposed to be erected at West Maitland, and representing that there is ample land in East Maitland, close to the Gaol, most suitable for this purpose, and which can be had without purchase, I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to state, for the information of the Municipal Council of East Maitland, that no purchase has been made of land at West Maitland, for the purpose named, but land has been offered gratuitously for Court House site, by Mr. Gorrick; and I am to add, that until Parliament votes money for a building suitable for public purposes in the Town of Maitland, nothing can be decided upon by the Government.

JOHN RAE.

## No. 16.

THE CHIEF CLERK, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, to MR. P. B. WALKER.  
Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 5 December, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR,

Will you kindly inquire if there was a telegram on the 26th or 27th September last from Mr. Owen, of West Maitland, to the Under Secretary for Works, respecting value of land at West Maitland? If so, please send a copy, as the original, if any, must have been mislaid.

GERALD HALLIGAN.

TELEGRAM FROM MR. OWEN, WEST MAITLAND, to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.  
10 December, 1866.

No. 1, Four Pounds. 2, Two Pounds. One hundred and forty-five feet.

TELEGRAM FROM MR. OWEN, WEST MAITLAND, to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.  
26 September, 1866.

No. 1, Four Pounds. 2, Two Pounds. One hundred and forty-five feet.

## No. 17.

LAND VALUATOR'S REPORT.

Additional Land adjoining the site for the Court House, West Maitland.

FROM information which I have obtained, I estimate the value of Mr. Wade's land, having 50 feet frontage to Elgin-street, West Maitland, at £200 (two hundred pounds); and that of Mr. Gorrick's, having a frontage of 132 feet to Albion-street, at £184 16s. (one hundred and eighty-four pounds sixteen shillings.)

THOS. COWLISHAW.  
11/12/66.

No.

## No. 18.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS TO THE CROWN SOLICITOR.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 18 December, 1866.

SIR,

In forwarding to you the accompanying conveyance from Isaac Gorrick to the Queen, of certain land at West Maitland, as a site for a new Court House at that place, I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to request that you will prepare a deed, reconveying to Mr. Gorrick the land in question, the Legislative Assembly having, on the 6th instant, declined to vote a sum of £7,000, placed on the Estimates for 1867, for a new Court House, West Maitland, and thus rendered inoperative the object of the conveyance in question.

JOHN RAE.

## No. 19.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS TO MR. W. WADE.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 18 December, 1866.

SIR,

The Legislative Assembly having, on the 6th instant, declined to vote a sum of £7,000, placed on the Estimates for 1867 for a new Court House at West Maitland, I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to inform you that the land in extension of the site for this building, which you proposed to sell to the Government, will not now be required.

JOHN RAE.

## No. 20.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS TO MR. I. GORRICK.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 18 December, 1866.

SIR,

The Legislative Assembly having, on the 6th instant, declined to vote a sum of £7,000, placed on the Estimates for 1867 for a new Court House at West Maitland, I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to inform you that the additional land, adjoining the site of this building, which it was proposed to purchase from you, will not now be required by the Government.

2. As regards the land which was so generously conveyed by you to the Crown as a site for this Court House, I am to state that as the object for which it was given cannot now be carried out, the Crown Solicitor has received instructions to reconvey it to you.

3. At the same time Mr. Secretary Byrnes desires me to express to you the thanks of the Government for your action in this matter.

JOHN RAE.

## No. 21.

B. RUSSELL Esq., M.L.C., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Stony Creek, West Maitland,  
2 December, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring under your notice a rumour that the Government are looking about for a sufficiently roomy building for Police Barracks, &c.; I therefore offer to sell to the Government an extensive property of mine, situate in High-street, West Maitland, fully sufficient to accommodate a regiment of soldiers. I enclose a plan, drawn to a scale of 20 feet to the inch, sufficiently correct for a description, by which you will see there is some stabling and buildings suited for any additions required. There are two wells of water and a blacksmith's forge, and a paddock to turn out the horses in if required; altogether about an acre of ground. The title is a grant from the Crown to myself. It is situated under shelter of the breakwater in High-street, and had only fourteen inches of water on the floor during the disastrous flood. It is on the opposite side of the road to the river. The main building is of stone. The other main buildings are of stone and brick; all these are slated, and no injury has ever been done to any of the permanent buildings in any flood,—the walls of the main building being 3 feet 6 inches, and no dampness remains.

I offer the whole of this property to the Government for £2,000 (two thousand pounds).

An early answer will oblige.

BOURN RUSSELL.

P.S.—A copy of this has been sent to the Chief Inspector of Police.

Inspector General of Police, for report, B.C.—H.P., 10/12/67.

## No. 22.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,  
Inspector General's Office,  
Sydney, 11 December, 1867.

WE are at present occupying very unsuitable premises as a Police Station, at West Maitland, at a rental of £75 per annum. Notice has been given to vacate the same, and no other accommodation has offered as yet, even at a higher rental. The premises offered by Mr. Russell are reported, by the Superintendent of Police, as very suitable for a Police Station if put in proper order, they being at present time much out of repair.

I have been informed that a fair estimate of the value is from £1,200 to £1,500, but I should recommend that the premises be inspected by a professional man, to obtain an opinion as to their value and probable cost of repairs requisite before an offer is made to Mr. Russell.

J. McLERIE.

The Principal Under Secretary, B.C.

Secretary for Public Works.—Mr. Byrnes will kindly request the Colonial Architect to obtain professional report on these premises.—H.P., 30/12/67.

## No. 23.

J. ECKFORD, Esq., M.P., to THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

West Maitland, 6 February, 1868.

SIR,

I will take it as a great favour if you will let me have per return post the date of instructions given to the Colonial Architect to prepare plans of a Court House in Albert-street, on land offered for sale to the Government by W. T. Mitchell, Esq., also the dates of instructions given, if any, for additions to original plan, the number of feet frontage, and depth, with price per foot.

I am also desirous of being apprised of the dates when instructions were given to the Colonial Architect to prepare plans for a Court House in Elgin-street, upon land given by Isaac Gorrick, Esq., and the dates, if any, of additions to same; the number of feet frontage and depth, as also the quantity of land adjoining, offered by Messrs. Wade and Gorrick, frontage and depth, together with the price.

The above information being required by me for public purposes is, I trust, a sufficient justification for my making this application, and which, I hope, will be given without delay.

JOSEPH ECKFORD.

Mr. Barnet, for particulars asked for by Mr. Eckford, B.C., 12/2/68.—G.H., for the Under Secretary.

No instructions were received to prepare plans for building on Mitchell's land; no plans having been prepared, of course no instructions were had to make additions to it. On the 22nd July, 1865, instructions were received to prepare plan for Court and Watch House, to be erected on Gorrick's land in Elgin-street. There were no additions. The land offered by Mr. Gorrick was 132 feet frontage to Albion-street, price £184 16s. Mr. Wade's was 50 feet to Elgin-street, for £200. Mr. Gorrick's land was obtained, and plans for Court House to be built on it have been prepared.—J. BARNET, 18/2/68.

## No. 24.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS TO J. ECKFORD, Esq., M.P.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 20 February, 1868.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 6th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, while approving of the information applied for by you with respect to land offered for Court House, West Maitland, being furnished, desired me to say that he does not consider you have any right to it, as it cannot possibly be for public purposes.

2. Reference was then made to the Colonial Architect for the particulars you required, and these, which are as follows, have only now been received:—

“No instructions were received to prepare plans for building on Mitchell's land. No plan having been prepared, as supposed, of course no instructions were had to make additions to it. On 22nd July, 1865, instructions were received to prepare plan for Court and Watch House, to be erected on Gorrick's land in Elgin-street. There were no additions. The land offered by Mr. Gorrick has 132 feet frontage to Albion-street—price, £184 16s. Mr. Wade's has 50 to Elgin-street—price, £200. Mr. Gorrick's land was obtained, and plans for a Court House to be built on it have been prepared.—J.B.”

JOHN RAE.

9

No. 25.

MR. J. FULLFORD to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

"Northumberland Hotel," West Maitland,  
30 November, 1868.

SIR,

Understanding that the Government are about purchasing, in West Maitland, a property for a Police Barracks, and being desirous of residing in Sydney, I have the honor to inform you that I should be happy to dispose of my property, situate at West Maitland, and known as the "Northumberland Hotel," for the extremely moderate sum of £3,500 (three thousand five hundred pounds).

The property in question is in first-class order, having only recently undergone a thorough renovation, and with a trifling expense could be converted into an excellent Court House, as well as a Police Barracks. There is ample room for the requirements of both, and the stabling and yard room cannot be surpassed. The property is so well known that it is needless to further particularize, more especially as I am aware that an inspection prior to purchasing is imperative, and a report thereon, at which time I should afford fuller particulars.

JAMES FULLFORD,  
Per J.F., JUNR.

No. 26.

MR. W. CADELL to POLICE SUPERINTENDENT MORRISSET.

Maitland,  
15 January, 1868.

SIR,

Enclosed is a rough plan of Mr. O'Neill's property, with measurements marked. Should there be any deficiencies in the plan, you, having seen the property, will no doubt be able to supply them.

W. CADELL.

No. 27.

MESSRS. WOLFE &amp; JONES to POLICE SUPERINTENDENT MORRISSET.

West Maitland,  
15 January, 1868.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the property in Elgin-street, we beg to hand you, herewith, enclosed letter from Mr. Dines, junr., naming the lowest figure that would be accepted for land and buildings upon it, as £900. We have also made rough sketch of the situation, which you will find appended.

WOLFE &amp; JONES.

Its central position makes it most admirably adapted for the purpose of Police Station.

[Enclosure.]

West Maitland,  
14 January, 1868.

Dear Sir,

We received this morning from Messrs. Wolfe and Gorrick a letter, which had reached them from Tulloona, Mr. Dines' station, having reference to the property in Elgin-street, respecting which you inquired a few days since. We quote from the letter received by us, the following remark: "The lowest price that will be taken for the Elgin-street property is £900 (nine hundred pounds.)" Awaiting your farther instructions before closing elsewhere for same—

WOLFE &amp; JONES.

No. 28.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,  
Inspector General's Office,  
Sydney, 7 February, 1868.

SIR,

With reference to my report of the 14th December last, on Mr. Russell's offer to dispose of his premises at West Maitland to the Government for a Police Station (C.S. No. 67/7017), I have the honor to transmit herewith two other offers received of premises in West Maitland (as per margin), and to request that some competent professional officer of the Public Works Department be instructed to view the various properties, and report as to suitability, purchase money asked, &c., in order that it may be determined whether or not it would be desirable to effect a purchase.

Wolfe and Jones  
for Mr. Dines.  
Wm. Cadell for  
Mr. O'Neill.JOHN McLERIE,  
Inspector General of Police.

Under Secretary for Public Works, with reference to previous papers, B.C., 8th February, 1868.—H.H.

10

No. 29.

MR. I. GORRICK TO THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

West Maitland,  
26 February, 1868.

SIR,

I have been informed that the Government is desirous of purchasing premises in West Maitland for a Police Station; I now respectfully offer my property, a tracing of which is enclosed, for the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds, or they may take such portion of the same as will suit their requirements at a valuation to be determined by their own officer and Mr. Alexander Dodds, M.P. You will please to observe that this property is situated in the very highest part of West Maitland, and entirely beyond the reach of all floods, and a never failing supply of good water, can be had by sinking 42 feet. The property here referred to is my present residence, and has a frontage of 140 feet to High-street by a depth of about 300 feet; is only divided in the rear by a narrow street from the block of land which I gave the Government for the erection of a Court House. The house and stable are slated, and in good repair; possession can be given within three months. Please to inform me, at your earliest convenience, if the Government will entertain this offer.

ISAAC GORRICK.

Colonial Architect, for report, in the first instance, B.C., 27/2/68.—J.R.

No. 30.

THE MAYOR OF EAST MAITLAND AND OTHERS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Maitland, 31 March, 1868.

SIR,

It having come to our knowledge that various properties have been offered to the Government by individuals for Police Barracks, we deem it our duty to inform you that there are Government lands in the township of East Maitland which on the original plan were reserved for police purposes, and which are most advantageously situated for a police establishment.

At present the troopers of the police force occupy a rented building at West Maitland, while the clerk's department is in occupation of a rented building at East Maitland, the Inspector's private residence being also at East Maitland, and it is submitted that this division of the establishment cannot be otherwise than productive of much unnecessary inconvenience and expense.

Accompanied hereby is a Government plan of the township, showing the reserve referred to, which is marked in red, and which it will be seen possesses the following valuable qualifications:—

1. Contiguity to the Court House of Maitland, in which all the Civil and Criminal Courts of the district are holden, and in close proximity to which is the Gaol establishment.
2. Immediate access to the Railway and Telegraph Offices.
3. Possession of the Government reserves, already securely fenced with close palings, enclosing about 8 acres of pasturage, with means for ample water supply.
4. Choice of site for building on any portion of such reserves.
5. The central position obtained, viz., two miles from centre of West Maitland, two-and-a-half from centre of Morpeth, two-and-a-half to Largo, twelve to Paterson, nine to Raymond Terrace, twelve to Sugar Loaf.
6. Perfect safety from floods.

We therefore respectfully submit that in choosing a site for Police Barracks these great considerations should not be overlooked, and that instead of hastily purchasing property from private parties, which must of necessity be limited as to quantity, and also as to convenience for the purposes for which it is intended to be occupied, it may be found more conducive to the public interest to make use of the commodious and well chosen reserves originally dedicated for police purposes, and to erect thereon such buildings as may meet present requirements, and as may hereafter be enlarged, should circumstances render same advisable, for it is presumed even the money saved in the purchase of the land would go very far towards the erection of the required buildings.

A. DODDS, Mayor.  
J. CHAMBERS.  
Wm. McGREGOR.

Principal Under Secretary, with plan, B.C., 4/4/68.—J.R.

No. 31.

MR. I. GORRICK TO THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

West Maitland,  
3 April, 1868.

SIR,

I am most anxious to ascertain from the Government, at their earliest convenience, if it is their intention to purchase the property offered by me, situated in West Maitland, for a Police Station? I may remark that I have paid rates up to the present year, on an average of £240, as the assessed rental, and have furnished Mr. Lewis, Clerk of Works, with all particulars, on his visit to survey the premises. I will be prepared to give you up the premises at any time within three months, or take them under rent for six months to suit the convenience of the Government.

ISAAC GORRICK.

No. 32.



11

## No. 32.

THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 22 May, 1868.

SIR,

In returning the enclosed correspondence, containing offers of premises at West Maitland, for a Police Station—forwarded to me under blank cover, on 31st December, 11th February, 26th February, and 4th April last,—

2. I do myself the honor to state that I have recently made a personal examination of the premises in question, and find those in High-street, offered by Mr. Isaac Gorrick, are by far the most eligible, and would, with some repairs, be very suitable for a Police Station. The value, considering the irregular shape of the land, and the present condition of the buildings, I estimate to be £2,000.

JAMES BARNET,  
Colonial Architect.

Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 23th May, 1868.—J.R. Inspector General, for any remarks he may wish to make.—H.P., 13/7/68.

## No. 33.

MR. J. O'NEILL TO THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Elgin-street, West Maitland,  
3 September, 1868.

SIR,

May I beg to ask if you are intending to purchase, for the Government, the property in Elgin-street, West Maitland, that is now under offer for Police Barracks? I have two reasons for asking your Honor this favour:—1st. I am heavily encumbered, and I wish, if possible, to pay every one their own. 2nd. There is a cottage and a shop on the property that is unoccupied since the property was first placed under offer. I had several persons wanting to rent the places, but they would not be inclined to take, except on lease. I have told them the property was under offer to the Government, and I would like to have Mr. Morrisset's advice before I would say any more on the subject. I took one good tenant to the Superintendent of Police. He was asked, if the Government purchased, would they rent the cottage and shop, &c., on a lease? Mr. Morrisset said he thought not, as they were in want of a Barrack, and it is likely if the Government purchased, I would likely only get a month's notice, and Government would require all. So they are idle ever since, and one pound five is of importance to me as I have a large family. Hoping your Honor will pardon me for this liberty.

I am, &c.,  
JOHN O'NEILL.

Principal Under Secretary, with reference to previous papers, forwarded to him on the 28th May last, B.C., 5/9/68.—J.R.

## No. 34.

S. D. GORDON, ESQ., TO THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Sydney, 31 July, 1868.

SIR,

I am informed that the Government are either going to build or rent a building for a Court House, in West Maitland, and my object in now addressing you is to mention that should the Government feel disposed to rent a building for that purpose, I have got a suitable one to offer.

The building was formerly occupied by Messrs. Dickson and Co., and used by them as a large wholesale store; it is situated in the very centre of High-street, standing back some 50 feet from the street, and has a large piece of land all round—attached. It is sufficiently large, and I think well adapted for the purpose.

If the Government were inclined to have a lease for a number of years I would be prepared to make any alteration that might be considered necessary.

I have, &c.,  
SAML. D. GORDON.

Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 4/8/68.—J.R.

## No. 35.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,  
Inspector General's Office,  
Sydney, 31 July, 1868.

SIR,

I submit herewith, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, copy of a report from Superintendent Morrisset, and further correspondence with that officer on the subject of premises for a Police Station at Maitland. My own opinion is that premises should be erected at East Maitland for the mounted police for the following reasons:—The Gaol is situated at East Maitland; the Circuit Court is also held there; the Government has a suitable site removed from the risk of flood, and near the Gaol and Railway Station. If this suggestion be approved, I would recommend the erection of a Station something similar to that at Braidwood, with an eight stall stable, near the new lock-up; proposed part

part of the building to be used as an office and store to save the rental now paid. There also would be a large saving in rent at West Maitland, as a cottage for the Senior Sergeant (mounted) and the foot police could no doubt be obtained at a low rate.

I have, &c.,

J. McLERIE,

Inspector General of Police.

[Enclosures.]

Police Superintendent Morrisset to The Inspector General of Police.

Police Superintendent's Office,  
East Maitland, 16 July, 1868.

Sir,

In returning the enclosed papers, containing offers of premises for a Police Barrack at West Maitland, and a letter from Messrs. Dodd, Chambers, and M'Gregor, recommending that a Barrack be erected on a Government reserve in East Maitland, and forwarded to me for my report,—I have the honor to state, that in my opinion the premises offered by Mr. Gorrick, in High-street, are by far the most eligible for police purposes. The buildings, however, particularly the stables, are old and would require some repair. The greatest drawbacks to the property offered by Mr. Russell are, that it is subject to inundation, and the buildings would require more repair than those in either of the other premises offered. The premises offered by Mr. Caddell are very well situated, but the accommodation is not nearly so good as Mr. Gorrick's.

The removal of the Police Barracks from West to East Maitland, as recommended by Messrs. Dodds, Chambers, & M'Gregor, would be attended with not only the greatest inconvenience, but the duty could scarcely be carried out. This arrangement would entail an extra walk of 5 miles, daily and nightly, on the men going to and coming from their beats, and, in fact, as far as the convenience of the proposed plan goes, the Barracks might as well be removed to Newcastle, or Singleton, to and from which places the men might travel by rail in almost the same time as they could march from East Maitland to portions of their beats in the West. Besides this, it is so apparent that the larger number of the police should be stationed where the majority of the population is, as to render any further remarks from me on the subject unnecessary.

Notwithstanding the opinion of the above gentlemen, I can confidently assert that the fact of the Superintendent's residence and office being in East Maitland has never been the cause of the slightest inconvenience to anyone.

E. MORRISSET,  
Superintendent.

The Inspector General of Police to Police Superintendent Morrisset.

Sydney, July, 1868.

My own opinion inclines to belief that if the mounted police were placed at East Maitland, near the Gaol and Court House, and Superintendent's quarters and office, leaving foot police with S.-S. Kerrigan with a house at West Maitland, the service could be more conveniently carried out and with equal attention to public requirements. What is Mr. Morrisset's view?

JOHN McLERIE,  
Inspector General of Police.

East Maitland, 20 July, 1868.

My opinion quite coincides with the Inspector General's as far as the mounted men are concerned, and I should be very glad to have them stationed in East Maitland, as suggested. My observations referred only to the foot police.

E. MORRISSET,  
Superintendent.

Sydney, 22 July, 1868.

If the mounted police be stationed, as suggested, in East Maitland, would it still be desirable to purchase either of the premises offered in West Maitland? My own opinion is adverse to expending £2,000, even should accommodation be wanted for the force at present maintained there.

J. McLERIE,  
Inspector General of Police.

East Maitland, 29 July, 1868.

SUFFICIENT accommodation for the foot police might, I think, be obtained in West Maitland at a much lower figure, as there would only be quarters for the Senior Sergeant and one or two single men required, with stabling for one horse. If the mounted men are removed to East Maitland the premises offered would be much larger than required.

E. V. MORRISSET,  
Superintendent.

No. 36.

MR. R. SADLEAR to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

West Maitland,  
8 September, 1868.

SIR,

Permit me to direct your attention to a property in High-street, West Maitland, placed in my hands for disposal, and to suggest its adaptability for what I am informed the Government are in search of, viz.,—a suitable position for a Court House and Police Barrack.

The property referred to is known as Captain Russell's, a plan of which, giving a full description, was forwarded to your office some time ago.

I am instructed to offer the whole of these extensive premises for the sum of £1,500. Trusting you will take the matter into consideration.

R. SADLEAR.

No. 37.

13

No. 37.

MR. J. O'NEILL to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Elgin-street, West Maitland,  
27 November, 1868.

SIR,

May I take the liberty of informing you that my property, grounds attached, and other buildings, was and is under offer to the Government for Police Barracks. The proper officers inspected, carefully, the properties, and I make no doubt they gave an impartial report. Mr. Lewis called several times—Mr. Barnet and other gentlemen. As far as I could learn, the property is under consideration. The reason makes me so anxious to sell, the property is under mortgage, and you may see, Sir, by the *Maitland Mercury*, will be sold by mortgagees on Wednesday next, 2nd December, and as there is not much favour shown in a case of this sort, I beg of your Honor, if the Government will buy, I trust you will stay the sale, or close at once, or if your Honor would think of sending an officer to bid at sale. The property is good and cheap,—£400 under what the property cost me in the cheapest of times.

Hoping your Honor will save me from utter ruin,—a wife and eleven children; and we in duty bound shall ever pray.

JOHN O'NEILL.

No. 38.

MR. J. EALES to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney, 8 January, 1869.

SIR,

Understanding that the Government is likely to require premises in West Maitland, suitable for a Court House and police purposes, together with sufficient land for any additional buildings which may be required, I beg to offer a property, situated on Campbell's Hill, comprising a large and substantial brick house, the size of which is about 64 feet in length by 35 feet wide, and containing some twenty-seven apartments, including bath-room and every convenience. The premises are built on stone foundation, with slated roof, and have been erected within the last few years; they are in a good state of repair, and with some alteration could be converted into premises suitable for a large and spacious Court House, such as a place of the importance of West Maitland requires. The site is most excellent, and central, having regard to the convenience of the Police District and Town of West Maitland. There are also in connection with the main building detached buildings, comprising stables, coach-house, &c., &c. The land contains an area of nearly two acres, as shown by the accompanying sketch. The price required for the whole is six thousand pounds (£6,000).

I have, &c.,  
JOHN EALES, JUNIOR,  
For JOHN EALES, SENIOR.

No. 39.

MR. R. N. SADLEAR to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

West Maitland,  
14 January, 1869.

SIR,

On the 8th September last I addressed the late Colonial Secretary in reference to a property in High-street, West Maitland, placed in my hands for sale, and respectfully beg to call your attention to the same, which is still in the market; and, as I understand the Government are in search of a central position for a Court House and Police Barracks, I can with confidence recommend the property alluded to, which is known as Captain Russell's, a plan of which, with full description, was forwarded to your office some time back, and I am instructed to offer the whole for £1,500.

I have, &c.,  
ROBERT N. SADLEAR.

No. 40.

MR. A. LIDDELL to THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

West Maitland,  
1 February, 1869.

SIR,

In reference to site for Court House, West Maitland, to which your attention was directed on your late visit there, I take the liberty of stating that I can supply the Government with any frontage to High-street, not exceeding 110 feet, depth 160 feet, or more, having a street behind, leading from Victoria-street; also, immediately behind, separated by the above street, any frontage required for Police Barracks, with a depth of 400 feet.

I shall forward plan of site to-morrow, and wait upon you at your office on Wednesday forenoon,

And have the honor to be, &c.,

ANDREW LIDDELL.

Colonial Architect, for report, B.C., 19/2/69.—J.R.

No. 41.

## No. 41.

MR. A. LIDDELL TO THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

West Maitland,

1 February, 1869.

SIR,

I herewith have the honor to enclose plan of my land in High-street, which I beg leave to offer for sale to your Government as a site for the proposed Court House.

It measures 100 feet in frontage by 160 feet in depth, as shown in the plan. The rear is bounded by a lane entering from Victoria-street.

Price of site, £1,500.

The ground in the rear—400 feet deep by 85 feet wide—is well adapted for Police Barracks, and the entrance from Victoria-street can be widened to 33 feet, as per plan. The entire addition would cost £350 more.

The situation is highly central, and surrounded by public and other buildings, the most considerable in West Maitland. I shall wait upon you at your office on Wednesday forenoon,

And have the honor to be, &c.,

ANDREW LIDDELL.

Forwarded to the Colonial Architect for report, and with reference to previous papers sent to him on the 19th instant, B.C., 25/2/69.—JOHN RAE.

This land is not beyond the reach of high floods. I cannot, therefore, recommend its purchase.—JAMES BARNET, 29/5/70.

## No. 42.

PRECIS OF PAPERS.

Police Station at Maitland.

ON the 11th December, 1867, the Inspector General of Police reported that the premises at West Maitland, used as a Police Station, were unsuitable, and that the local officers had received notice to vacate them. He recommended land, &c., offered for sale by the Honorable Bourn Russell, and suggested an official inspection in the matter. The papers were referred, in the usual way, to the Colonial Architect, who examined the site named by Mr. Russell, and inspected several places tendered by other parties. On the 22nd May, 1868, Mr. Barnett sent in his report, which was in favour of certain premises in High-street, West Maitland, the property of Mr. Isaac Gorrick. On the 31st July following, the Inspector General recommended the erection of a Police Station near the Gaol and Court House at East Maitland instead of the proposed purchase from Mr. Gorrick. He stated that the site named by him was convenient—that it was likely to prove economical—and that, without doubt, it was safe from floods. The offers from private sources were therefore declined, and Captain McLerie's recommendation was forwarded through the Department of Public Works for the further report of the Colonial Architect. That officer does not appear to have furnished any communication on the subject since the date of reference to him in October last.—6/3/69.

## No. 43.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,

Inspector General's Office,

Sydney, 31 March, 1869.

SIR,

The question of building a Police Station at West Maitland has been repeatedly under the consideration of the Government, and a special vote has been proposed to cover the cost, and it now becomes necessary that I should be informed what course it is intended to pursue, and whether either of the offers made to sell premises for the purpose will be entertained.

I beg to refer to my report of the 31st July last (No. 68/296) upon the subject. I still think that if a station is to be erected, East Maitland should be the site, though, no doubt, strong opposition would be made to the withdrawing of the Mounted Police from East Maitland.

It unfortunately happens that the premises we at present rent at West Maitland have to be given up to the landlord at once, and extreme difficulty is experienced in finding any accommodation suitable or unsuitable.

The most eligible offer is made by Mr. S. D. Gordon, of the stores formerly occupied by Dickson and Co., which he would adapt for a Police Station, and let upon a five years' lease at £150 per annum. The premises are excellently situated for the purpose, but the rent is high.

Should it be the intention of the Government either to purchase or build, I would endeavour to make temporary arrangements for the accommodation of the Police and horses, pending a decision being arrived at.

Requesting instructions at your earliest convenience.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN McLERIE,

Inspector General of Police.

TELEGRAM FROM POLICE SUPERINTENDENT MORRISSET TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

April 10, 1869.

Agent for premises offered for Police Barracks is pressing me for a reply.—Please let me have one.

Referred to Principal Under Secretary in connection with letter of 31st ultimo—69/117. The premises now occupied must be forthwith vacated.—JOHN McLERIE, 12/4/69.

## No. 44.

## MINUTE OF SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

ENQUIRY has been made with reference to an offer made some months ago by Mr. John Eales, to sell to the Government, land and certain premises at West Maitland, for the purposes of a Court House and Police Barracks. What has been done?—W.F., 28 Dec., 1869.

Perhaps the offer was made to the Works Department.—Under Secretary for Works, B.C., 29 Dec.—G.A.

Colonial Architect, for report.—B.C., 30/12/69.—J.R.

## No. 45.

## REPORT BY COLONIAL ARCHITECT.

THE land offered is sufficient in quantity and well elevated above floods; but is a considerable distance from business parts of the town. It will cost nearly £2,000 to repair the house and convert it into a Court House and Lock-up, which would not be so convenient as a building designed for the purpose. The price asked for the property is, in my opinion, too high.—J.B., 29 January, 1870.

## No. 46.

## THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, WEST MAITLAND, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office, West Maitland,  
17 January, 1870.

SIR,

At a special Meeting of the Magistrates, usually attending the Police Court, at West Maitland, called on the 13th instant, for the purpose of considering the matter of the insufficiency of the accommodation provided for the transaction of the Police business in West Maitland, a committee was appointed by the gentlemen present to submit the subject for your consideration, with a view of obtaining a remedy for the inconveniences which confessedly exist.

The Court of Petty Sessions was established in West Maitland, in the year 1832, and from that time to the present no sufficient provision has been made for the accommodation of the Magistrates, the legal profession, and the public; on the contrary, the business has been carried on with great difficulty in a building quite unsuitable for the purpose, consisting of one small Court-room and a room adjoining, in which about four or five Magistrates can obtain seats, the space being chiefly occupied by the receptacles for public documents connected with the Court.

To the Court-room are attached two small cells, which are frequently crowded with prisoners, and when the doors of communication between the Court and the cells are opened, the stench and effluvia is so strong and disgusting as to render a seat on the Bench or in the Court-room almost unendurable, and of a dangerous character; moreover, the door of the Court House opens on to the street, over which there is a large amount of traffic. The noise created is frequently as great as to necessitate a suspension of the business for a time. Immediately opposite the door, at about 60 feet distant, a steam engine is erected to raise water for the town, and when at work it is only with difficulty, and with shouting, that witnesses can be heard. There is no accommodation whatever for the horses and vehicles of gentlemen attending the Court. Many of the Magistrates ride or drive considerable distances to attend to their public duties, and there is not furnished even the means to hang their horses up. Altogether, both the site and building are most unsuitable for the proper discharge of the duties devolved upon us.

We would beg, also respectfully, to draw your attention to the fact that while nearly every small community of two or three hundred inhabitants have had proper buildings and appliances furnished for the administration of justice, West Maitland and the surrounding country, with a population of from six to eight thousand, has heretofore been left without the means of carrying on the public business with even decency.

We have the honor, therefore, to submit these facts for your consideration, trusting that you will see the necessity and reasonableness of our request, and cause a sum of money to be placed upon the Estimates for the purpose of providing Court House accommodation for West Maitland.

We have, &c.,

JAMES SMITH, P.M.,  
BOURN RUSSELL, J.P.,  
ALEX. W. M'DOUGALL, J.P.,  
GEORGE WYNDHAM, JUNIOR, J.P.,  
E. C. CROSE, J.P.,  
GEORGE VINDIN, J.P.,  
W. LIPSCOMBE, J.P.,  
W. T. MITCHELL, J.P.,  
ANDREW LIDDELL, J.P.,  
JAMES WOLFE, J.P.,  
F. M. DOYLE, J.P.,  
THOMAS LINDSAY, J.P.,  
CHAS. R. MIDDLETON, J.P.,  
H. H. MULLEN, J.P.,  
EDWD. P. CAPPER, J.P.

The report of the Colonial Architect may be furnished in the first instance.—Public Works, B.C., 17/3/70.—H.H. Colonial Architect, for report, B.C., 19/3/70.—J.R.

## No. 47.

MR. J. FULLFORD to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

"Northumberland Hotel,"

West Maitland, 7 February, 1870.

SIR,

Understanding that it is in contemplation shortly by the Government to erect or purchase a building suitable for a Court House in West Maitland, I have the honor to submit for sale, my property, known as the "Northumberland Hotel," which is in every way suitable for a Court House and Police Barracks.

It is unnecessary for me to describe the property in question, as it is so well known, and as I expect that some gentleman will, perhaps, be appointed to report upon the several properties under offer to the Government.

As I am desirous of retiring into private life I have made the price as low as possible, viz., £3,500 (three thousand five hundred pounds):

I have, &c.,  
JAMES FULLFORD.

## No. 48.

REPORT BY COLONIAL ARCHITECT.

Colonial Architect, for report, and with reference to previous papers, B.C., 18/11/70.

This property being liable to floods is not eligible for the purpose. The previous papers, with reports, are returned herewith.—JAS. BARNET, 29 Nov., 1870.

## No. 49.

THE MAYOR, WEST MAITLAND, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Borough Council Chamber,  
West Maitland, 19 July, 1870.

SIR,

I have the honor, in compliance with instructions from the Council of this Borough, to submit for your consideration the following Resolution, unanimously passed at a meeting held on the 15th instant:—

"That in consequence of the great inconvenience and loss of time occasioned to the inhabitants, owing to there being no Court House at West Maitland, the Council agrees to offer to the Government the use of the Council Chambers as a temporary Court House."

The Council deem it desirable to make this offer, pending action of a definite character being taken by the Government to provide a Court House suitable for the requirements of so important a town as West Maitland, but are given to understand that ere long this will be done, and therefore do not hesitate in placing at the disposal of the Government, for the benefit of the townspeople, the premises alluded to, although it will necessarily somewhat interfere with the business of the Council.

I may, however, further add, that the accommodation offered is limited.

I have, &c.,  
W. H. SMITH, Mayor.

TELEGRAM TO BENCH.

21 July, 1870.

Inform the Bench, and unless the Magistrates think otherwise, accept offer with thanks.

TELEGRAM, IN REPLY, from G. VINDIN, J.P., WEST MAITLAND, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

22 July, 1870.

All Magistrates in town think Council Chambers would do as temporary Court House.

## No. 50.

THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Department of Public Works,  
Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 6 May, 1870.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to state that Mr. Lewis, Clerk of Works at Newcastle, has inspected the Court House at West Maitland, and he reports considerable damage has been done to that building by the recent floods, portions of the wall having been displaced, a quantity of the soil washed away, and the foundations undermined. The cost of making good the damage, and performing the repairs required to render the building fit for use, will be about £300; an expense of £10 has already been incurred, in anticipation of the requisite authority, for shoring up a portion of the building which was in a very unsafe state.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES BARNET,  
Colonial Architect.

Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 10/5/70.—J.R.

Is it really worth while spending money upon this building? What could a Court House be rented for?—C.C., 13 May.

The Under Secretary for Public Works, B.C., 13 May, 1870.

Mr. Barnet, for report, B.C., 16/5/70.—J.R.

No

No building can be obtained suitable for a Court House but will require a large expenditure for its repair and conversion. The most economical arrangement will be the expenditure of the sum asked for (£300) in restoring the present building. The Magistrates, however, have complained that it is insufficient for the increased requirements of the locality. A commodious new Court House and Lock-up could be erected on the land the Government possesses in Elgin-street, for about £3,500.—J.B., 29 May, 1870.

Principal Under Secretary, with reference to Colonial Architect's report on premises offered for sale, sent to him on the 9th instant, B.C., 16/12/70.—J.R.

The Attorney General.—JOHN ROBERTSON, 22/12/70.

---

No. 51.

MINUTE BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

(Respecting repairs, &c., Court House, West Maitland.)

THE papers relate to two distinct matters, viz. :—

1st. The proposed Police Barracks at West Maitland.

2nd. The proposed new Court House, West Maitland.

The consideration of the first matter belongs to the Colonial Secretary's Department.

As to the second, which appertains to this Department, I do not think that any money should be expended just now in building a new Court House in West Maitland, or in repairing the old one there.

Let the papers be sent back to the Colonial Secretary, to be considered at the next meeting of the Cabinet.

JAMES MARTIN,  
Attorney General.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, B.C., 28th December, 1870.—W.P.

---

No. 52.

THE REV. JAMES BENVIE TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Church-street, West Maitland,  
22 November, 1870.

SIR,

There has been a rumour here, originating to some extent among the Magistrates, to the effect that the Government would—or probably would—purchase or rent the High School as a Court House and Lock-up.

The building was erected for the most part by Presbyterians, and my congregation, as the Presbyterian congregation of West Maitland, are at present making arrangements by which to utilize the building; but, if the Government think the building suitable, and are prepared either to rent or purchase the building for a Court House, these arrangements might be laid aside.

I write, as an individual, and therefore say, "might be laid aside."

The building is at present leased to the Rev. Mr. Thackeray. He has had it since April last year, his own school was flooded out, and refuge was found for a time in the High School. His lease will expire in April.

I have been given to understand that he offered it to you for sale—or rather, that he offered it to your Architect or Inspector for £1,800. If he did so I am at a loss to understand on what authority he did so.

I say nothing about the price of the building. Several parties would have to be consulted, but, in order not to interfere with any arrangements of a protective character, after, perhaps, they have gone too far, and to avoid any entanglements which might arise among members of my congregation, I will be glad to know whether there is any serious intention on your part to purchase or rent the High School?

I will be glad to give you any information in the matter.

As the building is within a few yards of my Church, I take an interest in its probable destination.

I remain, &c.,

JAMES BENVIE,  
Presbyterian Minister.

Colonial Architect, B.C., 28/11/70.—J.R.

The position of this building is good, and I believe it is not liable to be flooded; it could be converted into a Court House, but a Watch-house would have to be erected. The cost would probably amount to £2,800. The price required for these premises is not stated.—JAMES BARNET, 29/11/70.

---

No. 53.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 1 December, 1870.

REVIEW OF OFFERS OF LAND FOR COURT HOUSE, &C., WEST MAITLAND.

8 January, 1869.

JOHN Bales, senior, offering premises on Campbell's Hill for sale to the Government for Court House, &c., West Maitland, for £6,000.—The Colonial Architect reports that it would take £2,000 to repair and convert the house into a Court House and Lock-up, and still would not be as convenient as if designed for the purpose; the distance from town is too far, and the price asked is considered too high.

1 February, 1869.

Andrew Liddell, offering for sale, for £1,850, certain land in High-street, West Maitland, as a site for a Court House at that place.—The Colonial Architect reports that the land is not beyond the reach of high floods, consequently he cannot recommend its purchase.

7 February, 1870.

James Fullford, offering the property known as the "Northumberland Hotel" for sale to the Government, for a Court House, &c., at West Maitland, for the sum of £3,500.—The Colonial Architect reports that as the property is liable to floods it is not eligible for public buildings.

22 November, 1870.

The Rev. James Benvic, offering for sale the building known as the High School, at West Maitland:—He does not state the price. The Colonial Architect reports that the building could be converted into a Court House but a Watch House would have to be erected; the cost would probably amount to £2,300.

17 January, 1870.

The Bench of Magistrates at West Maitland to the Principal Under Secretary, pointing out the state of the Court House at that place and requesting that proper accommodation may be provided:—The Colonial Architect reports generally on the 29th ultimo, that no building can be obtained that will not require a large expenditure for its repair and conversion.

The most economical arrangement, he says, would be to expend £300 in restoring the present buildings, as asked for. The Magistrates, however, have complained, that the present building is insufficient for the increased requirements of the locality, and Mr. Barnet thinks that a new Court House and Lock-up could be erected on Government land in Elgin-street for about £3,500.

GERALD HALLIGAN.

Sydney, 7 December, 1870.

Does the Colonial Architect propose to repair the old building only, or to build new ones, and, if so, to state the value of the new buildings and the cost of each, what quantity of land is attached to the property, and how much is required for Police purposes?—J.S.

I propose to put the old building into repair, to make such alterations in it as are necessary to convert it into a Court House, and to erect a new Lock-up attached to it; without detailed estimates the relative value of the respective portions cannot be given, but by using the materials of the old Court House some reduction may be made in my estimate of nearly £2,000.

The land attached to the property is about two acres in extent. No land is required for Police purposes proper, as the Inspector General desires that the Police Station should be placed in the gaol reserve at East Maitland. For a Court House and Lock-up only one acre will be quite sufficient.—J.B., 9th Dec., 1870.

Forward to Colonial Secretary, for consideration.—J.S., 9/12/70.

#### No. 54.

The Secretary for Lands will perhaps say what he thinks of the various sites.—C.C., 12th December.

There can be no question that the only one safe from a very high flood is that on Campbell's Hill. It has besides the other advantages that it is further from the East Maitland Court House, and of course to that extent more convenient for the very large population to Black Creek, &c., &c. It seems to me, however, that already the Court Houses are too numerous in the neighbourhood of West Maitland.—J.R.

#### CABINET MINUTE.

THE Cabinet approves the view of the Secretary for Lands. Inform Mr. Eales that the Government considers the site offered by him as the most suitable; and leave the matter to their successors.—C.C., 12th December.

#### No. 55.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO MR. J. EALES, SENIOR.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 13 December, 1870.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 8th January, 1869, offering your premises on Campbell's Hill, West Maitland, for sale to the Government for a Court House, etc., I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the present Government consider the site offered by you to be the most suitable of those which have been brought under notice, and leave the matter for the decision of their successors.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

#### No. 56.

MR. B. LEE, JUNR., to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Morpeth, 30/12/70.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to hand you a letter received from your Department in reference to the erection of a Court House in West Maitland, during Mr. Byrnes' tenure of office, previously, viz., in 1865, from which date you will observe the process has been remarkably gradual. The matter is now very urgent,—the Government occupying a building for the purpose, only on sufferance, and no Lock-up at all.

Will you be good enough to lay the matter before the Minister at once. £2,000 would erect a good substantial building,—all that is required.

Plans of the Commissioners Flood Prevention not yet reached me,—now four weeks instead of one. Request a copy at once from Mr. Richards, and forward to me.

I have, &c.,

BENJAMIN LEE, JUNR.

Principal Under Secretary, with reference to previous papers, B.C., 3/1/71.—J.R.

No. 57.



19

No. 57.

MR. B. LEE, JUNR., to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

[Extract of a portion of Benjamin Lee's, junior, letter of the 24th January, 1871.]

I ALSO beg leave to remind you that no reply has been given to my communication with reference to the Court House and Lock-up for West Maitland. Great inconvenience is experienced from the fact that drunkards and other offenders have to be taken over two miles to and from the West Maitland Court House.

BENJAMIN LEE, JUNR.

Principal Under Secretary, with reference to previous papers, B.C., 27/1/71.—J.R.

No. 58.

THE REV. JAMES BENVIE to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Church-street, West Maitland,  
21 February, 1871.

SIR,

I observe that the Borough Council of West Maitland, at a meeting held last week, adopted a Petition, to be sent to your office, in favor of a Court House for West Maitland.

If you have not yet received this Petition it will shortly be in your hands, and I trust that you will consider the offer made in this communication when the Petition comes under your notice.

At a rent of one hundred pounds (£100) per annum, I offer you the use of the large room or hall of the building known as the High School, along with two small side rooms, for the purpose of a Court House.

The necessary furniture and fittings for a Court House to be provided by the Government. The large room is 40 feet by 20 feet, and is 12 feet high.

The building is in the centre of the town, and has never yet had flood-water in it.

It is of easy access, being in a street, which runs off from the High-street.

I have, &amp;c.,

JAMES BENVIE,  
Presbyterian Minister.

No. 59.

THE REV. JAMES BENVIE to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Church-street, West Maitland,  
27 February, 1871.

SIR,

In my recent communication to you, making an offer of the High School for a Court House, at a rent of £100 per annum, I considerably understated the dimensions of the room.

The proper dimensions are 41 feet in length, 30 feet in width, and 13½ feet high.

Yours, &amp;c.,

JAMES BENVIE,  
Presbyterian Minister.

No. 60.

MR. J. FULLFORD to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

"Northumberland Hotel," West Maitland,  
2 March, 1871.

SIR,

Understanding that the Government is likely to provide for this town a Court House and Lock-up, I have the honor most respectfully to offer for sale my premises, so well known as the "Northumberland Hotel," for the sum of £3,000 (three thousand pounds). The premises in question are now undergoing a thorough renovation, which will be completed in a few days, and will then be in first-class order, and with a very little additional expense could be made answer the purpose of a Court House, Lock-up, and Police Barracks, being in every respect well adapted—good rooms for holding Court, and plenty of accommodation for the Police, good cellars for Lock-up, and splendid stabling, sheds, &c.

I may here remark, that in course of conversation with the Police Magistrate, J. Smith, Esq., he expressed his opinion that the premises would suit admirably, and that he would gladly reside there and pay a fair rent for the accommodation required by him.

Trusting that you will, in the event of the Government deciding to provide a Court, give this letter consideration,

I have, &amp;c.,

JAMES FULLFORD.

No. 61.

[LETTER from Isaac Gorrick, Esq., dated 21 March, 1871, addressed to the Secretary for Public Works. The above has been mislaid.]

No. 62.

20

No. 62.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS to MR. I. GORRICK.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 29 March, 1871.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 21st instant, respecting the reconveyance of a piece of land, given by you to the Government some years ago as a site for a Court House at West Maitland, I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to inform you, that a draft conveyance has been prepared and is now before the Attorney General, who will forward it to this office for execution.

JOHN RAE.

No. 63.

THE REV. JAMES BENVIE to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Church-street, West Maitland,  
24 April, 1871.

DEAR SIR,

I notice that the Government do not intend to build a Court House for West Maitland. Some time ago I made an offer of the large room of the High School, at a rent of £100 per annum. It is upwards of 40 feet in length, and 30 feet in width, and is 13½ feet high. It is in every way suitable. We are at present considering plans by which to alter the building, and only wait a decision as to the plans, in order to at once make the alterations. But, before doing so, we wish to know whether there is any prospect of the Government renting the building, which they may do so, instead of building a Court House. You would therefore oblige if you would let me know whether you are disposed to rent the portion mentioned, in order that we may not defer our alterations in case you should refuse.

Should you think of renting the portion mentioned, perhaps ultimately arrangements might be made for the purchase of the whole block of buildings, which would provide accommodation for a resident magistrate, watch-house, policemen's residence, &c.; or, if you resolved finally to build, ample accommodation could, in the meantime, be provided for a Court House, by renting the portion mentioned.

I have, &amp;c.,

JAMES BENVIE,  
Presbyterian Minister.

A reply as soon as you can will oblige.

No. 64.

BOURN RUSSELL, Esq., M.L.C., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Stony Creek, West Maitland.

SIR,

The town of West Maitland, having 6,000 inhabitants, or near that number, being without either Court House or Lock-up, I am induced to offer to the Government a property of mine in High-street, now being in thorough order and repair, and having abundant room to contain the whole Police as Barracks, with a store secured with iron bars and lined with wood, simply requiring divisions to make it a Lock-up; and having also a paddock of about an acre of ground attached, with a good living house upstairs, consisting of one large drawing-room and four bedrooms, suited for the Police Magistrate or any respectable family, with roomy detached kitchen and servant's room.

These main buildings being of stone and brick, with slated roofs, also a laundry, stables, coach-house, and out-offices of wood, a large haystore and sheds of wood, these I do not estimate in the value of rent. There is also a well of good water on the premises.

I hereby offer the whole to the Government at £130 per annum for five years, with the usual covenants to repair, &c.

I would prefer to sell to the Government the above described property for the sum of £1,600.

Title: A grant from the Government to myself.

An early answer would oblige.

I have, &amp;c.,

BOURN RUSSELL.

No. 65.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to BOURN RUSSELL, Esq., M.L.C.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 6 June, 1871.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, without date, offering to sell or let to the Government certain premises at West Maitland for a Court House and Lock-up, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Government are not disposed to make the purchase referred to.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 66.

21

No. 66.

THE REV. JAMES BENVIE TO THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Church-street, West Maitland,  
20 July, 1871.

SIR,

I notice in this morning's *Mercury* a statement to the effect that on Tuesday last you visited the High School here, with the view of ascertaining whether the long room could be used as a Court House, and that, on seeing the state of disrepair in which the building stood, it was at once agreed that the building could not be used as a Court House.

To prevent all misunderstanding, you will oblige by informing me whether there is any truth in the above statement, whether you really object to the building on the ground of want of repair?

If you entertain the thought of renting the High School for a Court House, all necessary repairs could easily be made, but if you cherish any intention of this kind it will be necessary to express it at once, as we are entering upon repairs and alterations which would render the building unfit for a Court House.

I am, &c.,  
JAMES BENVIE,  
Presbyterian Minister.

No. 67.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS TO THE REV. JAMES BENVIE.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 27 July, 1871.

REV. SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 20th instant, inquiring whether it is the intention of the Government to rent the building known as the "High School" at West Maitland, for a Court House, I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to inform you that the Government have no such intention, nor is there any likelihood of their renting the building referred to.

JOHN RAE.

No. 68.

THE REV. JAMES BENVIE TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Church-street, West Maitland,  
31 May, 1871.

SIR,

Some time ago I addressed you a note, asking you to decide whether you would accept of the offer of the High School here as a Court House.

If you do not entertain the proposal, you would oblige by giving me information to that effect.

Our movements in reference to the building would be facilitated if you would at once say either that you do not entertain the proposal, or that you are disposed to entertain it.

Yours, &c.,  
JAMES BENVIE.

No. 69.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO THE REV. JAMES BENVIE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 4 July, 1871.

REVEREND SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your further letters of the 24th April and 31st May last, offering to let to the Government a portion of the High School at West Maitland for a Court House, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Government will not require to avail themselves of your offer, which is accordingly declined.

2. I am at the same time to express Mr. Robertson's regret at the delay which has occurred in replying to your communications under acknowledgment.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 70.

MR. I. GORRICK TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

West Maitland,  
26 July, 1871.

DEAR SIR,

Mr. Byrnes, the Minister of Works, whilst in Maitland, inspected my premises, formerly the "Fitzroy Hotel," and recently occupied by the Bank of Australasia as a Bank. I offered to let it to the Government as a temporary Court House, Police Barracks, and Watch-house combined, at a rental to be fixed by the Government valuator. Mr. Byrnes requested me to lay the matter in writing before him, with a plan of the premises, which I have done. I now enclose you a tracing of the same, in addition to which there is stabling for eight horses, three box-stalls, hay-loft, four yards, a paddock, and well of good water. It is central situated and above the reach of floods. Will you give the matter your favourable consideration

consideration when it comes before you and the other Ministers? I am led to believe that it is a subject more in your Department than in any other. For this reason I am induced to write to you in particular. Thanking you for the many favours on account of patients sent for admission to the Infirmary,

I am, &c.,  
ISAAC GORRICK.

P.S.—The Police Barracks is only a weekly tenancy, and I have the assurance of the Police Magistrate, and the Inspector of Police (Mr. Morrisset), that combining the Court, Police Barracks, and Watch-house in one building, as now offered, would be a great advantage; and Mr. Smith, P.M., strongly recommends it in his letter to me, which I have forwarded to Mr. Byrnes, with my letter and the plan.—I.G.

No. 71.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MR. I. GORRICK.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 9 August, 1871.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, offering to let to the Government your premises in Maitland as a temporary Court House, and to inform you that your communication has been brought under the notice of the Secretary for Public Works.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 72.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MR. I. GORRICK.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 29 August, 1871.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, offering to let your premises, formerly the "Fitzroy Hotel," at West Maitland, as a temporary Court House, Police Barrack, and Watch-house, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Government decline to rent the premises in question.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

(2.)

ALL Petitions that have been presented to the Government from the Magistrates and Inhabitants of West Maitland, praying for such construction during the same period.

(Nil.)

(3.)

STATEMENT of Sites offered to the Government, free or for sale, for the erection of a Court House at West Maitland, and of all buildings offered for lease or sale to the Government for occupation as a Court House at that place, with the names of the parties offering such.

Site or Building offered.	Name of Person offering.
1. Piece of ground in Elgin-street, with a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 100 feet—offered as a gift	Mr. Isaac Gorrick.
2. Piece of ground adjoining the above—for sale	Do.
3. Do. do. in Elgin-street—for sale	Mr. W. Wade.
4. House, with land, adjoining the above site	Mr. Thomas Cadell.
5. Buildings in High-street	Honorable Bourn Russell.
6. The "Northumberland Hotel," West Maitland	Mr. James Fullford.
7. Premises in West Maitland	Mr. O'Neill.
8. Property in Elgin-street	{ Messrs. Wolfe and Jones for Mr. Dines.
9. Premises in High-street, with frontage of 140 feet and depth of about 300 feet	Mr. Isaac Gorrick.
10. Building in High-street, with land—for lease	Honorable S. D. Gordon.
11. House, with 2 acres of land, at Campbell's Hill	Mr. John Eales.
12. Sites in High-street and Victoria-street	Mr. Andrew Liddell.
13. Offer of temporary use of Council Chambers, West Maitland	Mayor of West Maitland.
14. The "High School," West Maitland—lease or sale	Reverend James Benvie.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CLAIM OF MR. SCHOLEY.

(IN REFERENCE TO CASE ECKFORD *v.* SCHOLEY.)*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 July, 1872.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5 July, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all Correspondence, and other Papers, in reference to the Claim  
 “ of Mr. Stephen Scholey, for losses sustained by him through his position as  
 “ Warden of the Maitland District Council, in the case *Eckford v. Scholey*.”

*(Mr. Cunneen.)*

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. Scholey to the Secretary for Public Works. 18 August, 1871 .....	2
2. Ditto to ditto. 22 November, 1871 .....	3
3. Ditto to Colonial Secretary. 28 November, 1871 .....	3
4. Ditto to ditto. 19 December, 1871 .....	3
5. Ditto to ditto. 9 January, 1872 .....	6
6. Principal Under Secretary to Mr. Scholey. 25 January, 1872.....	6

## CLAIM OF MR. SCHOLEY.

No. 1.

MR. SCHOLEY TO THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Maitland, 18 August, 1871.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to bring under your notice the following circumstances, with a view to obtain the relief more specifically applied for at the conclusion of my communication.

In the month of October, 1868, whilst I was Warden of the West Maitland District Council, I became aware accidentally that certain men employed under the Council in the repairing of the Wollombi Road between Maitland and Cessnock were defrauding the Council in the amount of work stated to be done, and in the wages received by them for such work.

I thereupon made some inquiries, and I laid the result of those inquiries before the District Council; and a Committee, of which I was one, was appointed to inquire into and report upon the work and expenditure on the said road.

The active work of this Committee devolved upon me; and at the desire of the other members of the Committee, I proceeded to Sydney and laid the result of my inquiries before the then Minister for Lands, the Honorable William Forster.

Mr. Forster thanked me for the trouble I had taken, and asked me if I could not make a charge,—which I declined to do, but that I would assist the Government in every way I could if they would guarantee me against responsibility. Mr. Forster said that was nothing but right, and then requested me to furnish a report of all that had come under my notice during my inquiries, which he would see into quickly; and he further desired me to employ legal assistance, if I found it necessary, in carrying out the matter, and he stated that if I could find no competent person he would send one up from Sydney.

On my return to Maitland, I, with the assent of my co-Committeemen, caused Mr. R. W. Thompson, solicitor, who had been acting as Solicitor for the Council in some matters, to draw up a Report embodying the result of my inquiries—which Report was adopted by a majority of the Council, and forwarded to the Minister for Lands, in accordance with his request; and afterwards I sent in a second Report with the result of further inquiries.

After these Reports had been in the hands of the Minister for some considerable time, Mr. Joseph Eckford, a member of the Council, and under whose active superintendence the works on the said Road were supposed to be carried on, conceiving that the Reports reflected on his character, brought an action of libel against me in my position as Warden of the District Council, to recover damages for having, as he alleged, libelled him by certain statements which were contained in the said Reports.

The action occupied some days, and resulted in a verdict in my favour, after the Jury had retired but a short time.

An application for new trial was made by Mr. Eckford, and refused.

The action was necessarily expensive; and I have been put to a cost of £1,329 17s. 7d., which I have duly paid to my attorneys for defending me; and I have besides incurred expenses to the extent of £25 for my own personal attendance and costs thereof at the trial.

I have caused execution to issue against Mr. Eckford, but the Sheriff could find nothing to satisfy the Writ of *F. Fa.*, which was issued; and I do not believe that it is possible that I can recover one shilling of the costs so paid by me.

That I was justified in the course which I took has been amply proved by the verdict of the Jury in my favour, and by the full Court, which has refused a new trial.

I should never have taken the steps which I did, in conjunction with other Members of the Council, and which caused the action to be brought against me, if it had not been for the request made to me by Mr. Forster at the interview which I have shortly detailed, and the implied promise that the Government would protect and indemnify me, and that I felt bound as a public officer to do what I could to protect the public funds which were in some measure in my charge.

I have therefore, in conclusion, to urge most respectfully, yet confidently, upon the Government my claim to be reimbursed the amount which it has actually cost me to defend the action brought against me, for which amount I enclose a voucher.

I have &amp;c.,

STEPHEN SCHOLEY.

[Enclosure.]

Scholey *ats.* Eckford.

RECEIVED from Stephen Scholey, Esq., the sum of one thousand two hundred and sixty-seven pounds seventeen shillings and seven-pence, amount of costs between attorney and client in this action (not taxed).

West Maitland, 21 August, 1871.

THOMPSON &amp; FIGOU.

£1,267 17s. 7d.

T. &amp; P., 21 Aug., 71 (on stamp).

Scholey *ats.* Eckford.

MEMO. of Mr. Scholey's Costs and Expenses:—		£	s.	d.
Paid Thompson & Pigou .....		1,267	17	7
„ Witness Ramsden .....		14	2	4
„ Hotel expenses .....		33	0	0
„ Costs—Mr. Hart .....		14	17	8
„ Self, expenses .....		25	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£1,354	17	7

Chief Secretary.—J.B., 29/8/71.

Principal Under Secretary.—B.C., 29/8/71, J.R.

No. 2.

3

No. 2.

MR. SCHOLEY TO THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

East Maitland,  
22 November, 1871.

SIR,

I beg to remind you of my application of the 18th August last, to be reimbursed the amount which I lost through my position as Warden of the Maitland District Council, as defendant in the libel action of Eckford v. Scholey.

I have now the satisfaction of supplementing the statement of my case by a copy of a letter from the Lands Department, dated 24th December, 1868, addressed to the Commissioners of the Maitland Road Trust, and which was until recently mislaid, which supports my statement as to the circumstances under which I furnished the Report to the Minister for Lands which led to the action.

I hope that I shall be favoured with a reply from your Government to my application before the expiration of the present month.

I am, &c.,  
STEPHEN SCHOLEY.

Principal Under Secretary, with reference to previous papers.—B.C., 24/11/71. J.R.

[Enclosure.]

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Commissioners of the Maitland Road Trust.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 24 December, 1868.

Gentlemen,

The enclosed document, purporting to be a Report of the Maitland District Council in connection with the expenditure of a sum of money on the Wollombi Road, has been handed to the Secretary for Lands by the Warden of your Council, but it is noticed that the communication in question bears no signature, nor is it otherwise authenticated, and I am directed by Mr. Secretary Forster to return the document to you for that purpose.

I have, &c.,  
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 3.

MR. SCHOLEY TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

East Maitland,  
28 November, 1871.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you, that on August 18th last I addressed a letter to the Honorable Minister of Works, respecting expenses incurred by me at the instance of a former Government, in reference to an action brought against me by Mr. Joseph Eckford, and to which I received no reply.

I have further to state that, on the 22nd instant, I addressed another communication to the Honorable Minister for Works on the subject, and have been informed that the matter has been forwarded to you for your consideration.

I have the honor most respectfully to suggest that you will be good enough to give the matter your earliest consideration, and favour me with a reply.

I have, &c.,  
STEPHEN SCHOLEY.

No. 4.

MR. SCHOLEY TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Maitland District Council,  
East Maitland, 19 December, 1871.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit a Memorial from this Council, praying that I may be indemnified from loss, respecting the costs of an action between myself and Mr. Joseph Eckford, M.L.A., and to which the attention of your Government was directed in my communication of 28th ultimo.

I do myself the honor also to forward full extracts from our Minute Book, which will furnish you with full information relative to the proceedings of our meetings out of which the action alluded to has arisen.

May I beg the favour of your early attention to the matter; and awaiting your reply.—

I have, &c.,  
STEPHEN SCHOLEY,  
Warden.

[Enclosures.]

## [Enclosures.]

The Commissioners of the Maitland Road Trust to The Colonial Secretary.

Maitland District Council,  
East Maitland, 19 December, 1871.

Sir,

We, the undersigned Commissioners of the Maitland District Council and Road Trust, beg to recommend that Mr. Stephen Scholey be indemnified by the Government for the losses he has sustained as Warden, in the libel suit "Eckford v. Scholey," through protecting the public funds in the matter of the grant for Cessnock Road.

We are, &c.,  
JOHN BOWDEN.  
THOMAS BLISSETT.  
JOHN BOURKE.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Commissioners of the Maitland Road Trust.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 20 May, 1868.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to apprise you, that the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade has been requested to cause the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds to be placed to your credit in the Bank of New South Wales, for the repair of that portion of the road from Maitland to Cessnock.

I have, &c.,  
MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Commissioners of the Maitland Road Trust.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 4 June, 1868.

Gentlemen,

Referring to the payment to you this day of the sum of £350, for repairs to the road, as specified in the accompanying letter, and for the expenditure of which the period of six months is allowed,—I do myself the honor to forward herewith some blank statements, which you will have the goodness to make use of in rendering accounts to this Department in support of your payments out of the above-mentioned sum.

Should any balance of that sum remain unexpended at the close of the period allowed for its expenditure, you will please transmit the same with your accounts to the Treasury, unless an extension of the period has been applied for and granted.

A further supply of the enclosed forms can be obtained from the Government Printer.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY LANE,  
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Commissioners of the Maitland Road Trust.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 4 June, 1868.

Gentlemen,

I beg to inform you, that there has been this day paid into your credit at the Bank of New South Wales the sum of £350, for the purpose of enabling you to pay for the repair of the road *Maitland to Cessnock*.

I have to request that you will be so good as to insert in the body of the cheques drawn against this amount the words above underlined, in order that they may be identified by the Bank, otherwise they will not be honored; and that, should your signatures not be already known at the Bank, you will as a precautionary measure furnish specimens thereof to the Manager before any cheques are drawn.

I have also to request, that no cheques may be issued without the signatures of the whole of the Trustees, unless an authority signed by all the members of the Trust be forwarded to the Bank, requesting the Manager to honor cheques drawn on the account signed by one or more of the Trustees as may be found most convenient.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY LANE,  
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

## MEETING—19 MAY, 1868.

Present :—The Warden; Messrs. Eckford, Bowden, Noble, O'Brien, M'Mahon, and Wm. Keating.

*Distribution of Roads.*

The following Commissioners were appointed to superintend the various Roads for the current year, viz. :—

East Maitland to Mount Vincent, East Maitland to Hexham—Messrs. Scholey and Noble.

East Maitland to Raymond Terrace, Morpeth to Four-mile Creek—Messrs. O'Brien and Keating.

East Maitland to Paterson *via* Dunmore Bridge, Morpeth to Largs, Morpeth to Largs *via* Phoenix Park—Bowden and M'Mahon.

West Maitland to Cessnock—Mr. Eckford.

[*Note.*—The whole of the Commissioners were understood to assist in the management of any road when required.]

## MINUTES—2 NOVEMBER, 1868.

Present :—The Warden in the Chair; Messrs. O'Brien, Noble, M'Mahon, Bowden, and Wm. Keating.

## Maitland to Cessnock.

Mr. Noble proposed, Mr. M'Mahon seconded, "That the following Commissioners be appointed a Committee to investigate the expenditure of the Grant—Road Maitland to Cessnock—and take such steps as they may deem advisable in reference thereto." Carried. Committee :—Messrs. Bowden, Keating, and the Warden.

[*Note.*—The Committee met same day, and compared Sheridan's written statement with Mr. Eckford's vouchers, and prepared a balance-sheet.]

## MINUTES—17 NOVEMBER, 1868.

Present :—Warden (Chair); Messrs. O'Brien, M'Mahon, Eckford, Keating, Noble, and Bowden.

The Warden asked whether the Commissioners were disposed to hear the report of the above Committee publicly or privately.

Mr. Keating proposed "That it be received privately," seconded by Mr. M'Mahon, and carried four to one.

The Warden then proceeded to state that he went to Bishop's Bridge, on Tuesday, 6th October, and saw a large quantity of stones across the road.

He remonstrated with the men for thus placing them, and the same day mentioned the matter to Mr. Eckford.

On



On Monday, 12th, he again went out, and arrived there at 6 a.m. Saw none of the workmen but Sheridan, and asked him if that was the usual time of going to work. Moylan and Hennessy arrived at 7.10. Asked Sheridan if Doran the Overseer had come. He replied, "No." Asked, where was the carter? Moylan replied, he was not going to work until Wednesday.

Mr. Eckford called at the office as usual for his payment; but he declined paying until all the men were present, suspecting something was wrong as to the time the men had been working. On the 29th some of the men came to be paid, Mr. Eckford being present.

He, the Warden, questioned Moylan (the first to be paid) as to Israel the carter's time. He said at first that he did not know how long he worked, but afterwards said eleven days.

Hennessy said he did not know how long Israel had worked, only knew his own time.

Sheridan said Israel worked nine days, and Carnailly (another carter) two days, whereas he demanded payment for nine days.

Walsh at first did not know how long Israel had worked, but afterwards said he thought he was idle a week. Israel said he had made thirteen days, having commenced on a Monday and left off on that day fortnight. He, the Warden, might say that Sheridan was a man holding high testimonials of character from Captain Russell and J. F. Burns, Esq., and any statement he made could be relied on; Doran was not present; considering all the circumstances, the Committee appointed to investigate deemed it desirable to obtain legal advice; Mr. Thompson, Solicitor, advised him to institute proceedings against Israel, and the result had been made known that day.

Such then were the particulars of the case; he had performed his duty fearlessly and conscientiously in reference to every person connected with the matter. Mr. Keating indorsed all that was said by the Warden, so far as his knowledge of the Warden's statement was correct. Mr. Bowden coincided in all that had been done by the Warden and Committee, they having documents in possession to contradict the demands of the men, and hoped that the full particulars respecting the case would yet be made known.

[*B. Note.*—Israel was brought before the Bench for attempting to obtain money under false pretences. The case was dismissed.]

Mr. Eckford explained that on Monday afternoon Doran called at his house with the account of the men's time, but just going out on important business was not sure whether he took the paper or not, or whether Doran put it on his desk he could not remember, neither could he remember whether he wrote from Doran's dictation or not; he afterwards saw Israel and asked his time, he said thirteen days, out of which he (Israel) had received from Mr. Eckford payment for four days as an advance; he would have been present at the last special meeting, but was detained at home on account of ill health.

Mr. M'Mahon considered the Commissioners had overstepped their duty, and had treated Mr. Eckford discourteously; they could have instructed the Secretary to write Mr. Eckford and wish him to be present.

On the motion of Mr. M'Mahon, seconded by Mr. Noble, it was unanimously resolved, "That the report of Messrs. Scholey, Bowden, and Keating, as just read, be adopted."

Mr. M'Mahon moved, "That no further legal action in reference to the demands of the Cessnock Road workmen be taken." Motion not seconded.

The Warden moved, "That the Committee retain the power given them by Resolution of 2nd November." Seconded by Mr. Bowden, and carried.

[*Note.*—The Committee then directed the Warden to wait upon the Minister for Lands, and place the whole matter before him. Mr. Eckford hoped the Committee would apply to him for any information they required.]

#### Examination of Doran, Overseer:—

The following statement was made by Doran, Overseer, Cessnock Road, in reply to questions by the Warden and Commissioners:—

*Question by Warden:* Do you keep a book by which you can give an idea of Israel's time? *Answer:* No, I keep no book. Do you know your own time?—I worked on Monday, 12th October. Was Israel at work that day?—I do not know; I kept a return of the men's time, and gave it to Mr. Eckford. Was Welsh at work that day?—Could not say, with confidence; have forgotten. Was Israel at work the day I came out?—I do not know; cannot say.

*By Mr. Bowden:* Can you tell how long each man worked?—No, I only remember from day to day.

*By the Warden:* Did Hennessy work full time?—I do not know. Do you know how long each man worked during the last pay time?—I did, and gave a return to Mr. Eckford; but do not know now how long Israel worked, nor how long Carnailly was at work, nor Moylan, Hennessy, Welsh, Sheridan, nor myself. Where was Mr. Eckford when you gave him the last account of time?—I was giving it to him at his house, when he was called away; I did not give it to him in High-street, to my recollection; I kept an account of the men's time, for a fortnight at a time, on a slip, in my pocket.

The Warden's statement respecting his interview with the Minister for Lands, Mr. Forster:—

4 December, 1868. I waited upon the Hon. the Minister for Lands, and showed him the vouchers respecting the payment of the money alluded to on the Cessnock Road; also the time-table kept by Sheridan, and the amounts said by him to be earned by the various men on the road. I also placed before him the balance-sheet produced by the Secretary of the Trust, and examined by the Committee, comparing the amount said by Mr. Eckford to have been paid, and that stated by Sheridan, whereby it was shown that something like £109 5s. 10d. was said by Sheridan to be overpaid. After listening attentively to what I had to say, Mr. Forster asked me if I could not make a charge. I replied that I have already made one against Solomon Israel for attempting to obtain money under false pretences, but the Magistrates dismissed it.

I further stated that I was prepared to assist the Government all I could in the matter, but must have a guarantee that would clear me from all responsibility.

He said that was nothing but right, and advised me to have a complete report of the whole case prepared by Mr. Thompson (who had the case in hand as attorney in the prosecution of Israel), and let him (Mr. Forster) have the information as soon as possible, and he would see that the matter should be well examined.

[*Note.*—The above interview took place under the instructions of the Committee,—Messrs. Bowden, Keating, and the Warden.]

#### MEETING—9 DECEMBER, 1868.

*Present.*—The Warden (in Chair); Messrs. Bowden, Keating, O'Brien, Noble, and M'Mahon.

*Report of Committee, Cessnock Road.*—The Warden reported that he had been to Sydney, and had seen the heads of various Departments, who advised him to forward a complete review of the whole case to the Lands Department Office. Mr. R. W. Thompson, solicitor, had prepared the necessary document, which he now submitted, and moved "That the report embodied in such document" be adopted. Motion carried, 4 votes.

Mr. Bowden was strongly of opinion that an attempt had been made to defraud the Trust, and was very desirous that the whole matter should be placed before the Lands Department at the earliest period possible.

*Publishing Report.*—A motion by Mr. Keating, "That the Editor of the *Mercury* be requested not to insert the report referring to the Cessnock Road until after next meeting," was seconded by Mr. M'Mahon, and negatived. An amendment by the Warden, "That it be published in the ordinary course," was carried, 4 votes to 2.

#### MEETING—15 DECEMBER, 1868.

*Present.*—The Warden (Chair); Messrs. Keating, Bowden, M'Mahon, O'Brien, and Noble.

*Questions respecting Cessnock Road.*—Mr. Keating inquired if the report in the above case had been forwarded to the Minister for Lands; and if not, what was the cause of the delay. He proposed that it be forwarded to the Minister for Lands immediately; seconded by Mr. M'Mahon.

Mr. O'Brien could not understand why Mr. Keating should urge the forwarding of the document referred to, after proposing at a previous meeting that it be deferred until the next meeting.

Mr. Keating explained that, as it had been decided to send them, he wished them to be sent at once.

Mr. M'Mahon considered that if it were so urgent they ought to have been in Sydney long since.

The Warden explained that he was desirous of having the minutes and the report correspond—in fact, to have the report embodied in the minutes; and consequently delayed the matter to have them sanctioned by the Council. No unnecessary delay had been occasioned; he had been at great trouble in ascertaining true particulars in reference to the case. He had made inquiries as far as Cessnock, and could not find such a person as Wm. Thomas, no one having any knowledge of such a person; such information could not be obtained in a short time.

Mr. Bowden moved as an amendment, "That the explanation of the Warden be accepted."

Mr. Noble said he thought the Warden had lost no time in arranging the report. He also stated that Mr. Eckford had informed him that Mr. Keating told him (Mr. Eckford) that the Warden accused him of defrauding the Trust. He relieved Mr. M'Mahon of all blame in the matter; and further stated that Mr. Eckford had signified his intention of absenting himself from the meetings for three sittings. He would second Mr. Bowden's amendment.

The amendment and resolution were then submitted with the following result, viz. :—

For the amendment.—Bowden, Noble, O'Brien, and M'Mahon, 4.

For the resolution.—Keating, 1.

The amendment was declared and carried.

[Note.—The report was immediately after this meeting forwarded to the Minister for Lands, and returned with the accompanying letter requesting the signatures of the Trust.]

Roads, No. 68/2,703.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 24 December, 1868.

Gentlemen,

The enclosed document, purporting to be a report from the Maitland District Council, in connection with the expenditure of a sum of money on the Wollombi Road, has been handed to the Secretary for Lands by the Warden of your Council—but it is noticed that the communication in question bears no signature, nor is it otherwise authenticated; and I am directed by Mr. Secretary Forster to return the document to you for that purpose.

I have, &c.,  
M. FITZPATRICK.

MEETING—19 JANUARY, 1869.

Present :—Warden, in the Chair; Messrs. Eckford, Bowden, O'Brien, M'Mahon, Keating, and Noble.

Proposed by the Warden and seconded by Mr. Bowden, "That a special meeting be called for this day week, January 26, in order to give Mr. Eckford an opportunity of proposing a series of resolutions which he wished to bring before the Trust."

Mr. Eckford moved as an amendment, "That he be heard at once," and entered into explanation of matters in reference to Cessnock Road Grant; during which he said he would embrace the opportunity of characterizing and unveiling Sheridan as the greatest scoundrel that ever trod.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Eckford contradicted the statement of Mr. Noble, to the effect that Mr. Eckford would be absent for three meetings, and that Mr. Noble would refrain from attending. What he wished was, that Mr. Noble would remain away from one particular meeting, or vote in favour of a postponement, so that the meeting would thereby lapse, and give Mr. Eckford an opportunity of being present at the next meeting, he having to go to Sydney on the occasion of the meeting from which he wished Mr. Noble to absent himself.

Mr. Noble explained that Mr. Eckford was in error as to the meeting referred to; it was the time Mr. Mullen advised him not to attend.

After a lengthy statement by Mr. Eckford, the amendment was seconded by Mr. Keating.

Mr. M'Mahon moved, "That the debate on this matter be postponed until February 2nd." Not seconded.

Mr. M'Mahon then moved, "That it be deferred until next monthly meeting, February 16, and that the meeting commence at 2 o'clock." Seconded by the Warden, and carried by five votes to two.

[Note.—The series of resolutions referred to were not at all connected with the Cessnock Road matter, but to authorize the the Secretary to furnish him with memoranda respecting other matters.]

MEETING 16 FEBRUARY, 1869.

Present :—The Warden; Messrs. Eckford, Keating, M'Mahon, O'Brien, Bowden, and Noble.

Warden's statement—Cessnock Road. The Warden entered into a lengthy explanation of the Cessnock Road expenditure; and stated that since last meeting he had been to Cessnock, but could not get any information respecting the men Wm. Thomas, John Anderson, or Wm. Avery. Mr. Bowden compared Sheridan's statements with Mr. Eckford's vouchers, and pointed out that a great difference existed, and expressed his particular wish that the matter should be well inquired into. Mr. Eckford, in a very lengthy reply, characterized the report as untrue and unjustifiable, and expressed his determination to adhere to the truth of his statements that the vouchers were correct in every particular—the amounts inscribed at time of payments to the men—and the signatures attached at the same time.

No. 5.

MR. SCHOLEY TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Maitland District Council,  
East Maitland, 9 January, 1872.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to state that I forwarded to your Office two letters, of date 28 November and 19 December, 1871, respectively, in reference to the costs of action brought against me by Mr. Joseph Eckford, and to neither of which have I received a reply.

I have to suggest, therefore, that you will be good enough to favour me with your reply at your earliest possible convenience.

I have, &c.,  
STEPHEN SCHOLEY,  
Warden.

No. 6.

THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY TO MR. SCHOLEY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 25 January, 1872.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, soliciting a reply to your communications of the 23th November and 19th December last, applying for repayment of your expenses in the case "Eckford v. Scholey,"—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that this is not a matter calling for action on the part of the Government.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

1872.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CASES HEARD BEFORE RAYMOND TERRACE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 August, 1872.*

---

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 8 July, 1872, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- (1.) A Return of the Charges preferred by the Police at Raymond Terrace against one Thomas Hanley and his wife, in March or April, 1870.
- (2.) A copy of the Record of Proceedings before the Bench of Magistrates at Raymond Terrace relative to the said charges.
- (3.) A copy of any entry of alteration made in the Raymond Terrace Watch-house, or other book kept for the purpose of the punishment imposed on the said parties.
- (4.) Copies of any Correspondence, Memoranda, or Reports between and from the Police authorities in Maitland and Raymond Terrace, bearing on the said charges.
- (5.) Copies of the Information and Depositions in the case *Doyle v. Murphys*, for an assault, heard by the Raymond Terrace Bench on 22nd March, 1872.
- (6.) Copies of the Information and Depositions in the case *Doyle v. Murphys*, for an assault, heard by the same Bench on 5th April, 1872.
- (7.) Copies of the Information and Depositions in the case *Clode v. Murphys*, requiring Sureties of the Peace, heard by the same Bench on 5th April, 1872.
- (8.) A copy of the proceedings of the Revision Court for revising the Electoral List of the Lower Hunter, held at Raymond Terrace, on 24th April, 1872.

(*Mr. Jacob.*)

---

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

1. A RETURN of the charges preferred by the Police at Raymond Terrace against one Thomas Hanley and his wife, in March or April, 1870.

(Return.)

On 1st April, 1870, *Catherine Hanley* was charged by the police as under :—

- 1st. For using obscene language.
  - 2nd. Assaulting a constable on duty.
  - 3rd. Assaulting a constable in the lock-up.
- And on same day,—*Thomas Hanley* was charged as under :—
- 1st. Rescuing a prisoner from custody.
  - 2nd. Assaulting a constable on duty.
  - 3rd. Damaging a constable's coat to amount of 5s.

2. A COPY of the Record of Proceedings relative to said charges

(Copy.)

*Catherine Hanley* pleads guilty to all charges, severely reprimanded, and fined 5s. on third charge. Fine subsequently remitted, and prisoner discharged.

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.

(Copy.)

*Thomas Hanley* pleads guilty to all charges, severely reprimanded, discharged on 1st and 2nd charges, and ordered to pay John Prize 5s., value of coat, in one week, or be imprisoned in lock-up for twenty-four hours.

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.

3. A COPY of any entry of alteration made in the Raymond Terrace Watch-house or other book kept for the purpose of the punishment imposed on the said parties.

(Report.)

There does not appear to be any book kept for the purpose of entry of alterations.

In the charge book kept at the watch-house the word "discharged" appears to have been written on an erasure, and the words "prisoner recalled and the fine and imprisonment remitted by H. J. Bolding, P.M.," are written in the last column.

4. COPIES of any Correspondence, Memoranda, or Reports between and from the Police authorities in Maitland and Raymond Terrace bearing on the said charges.

(Report.)

There do not appear to be any such Correspondence, Memoranda, or Reports in the Raymond Terrace Police Office.

I certify to the correctness of these Returns.

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.,  
Raymond Terrace,  
July, 1872.

5. COPY of the Information and Depositions in the case *Doyle v. Murphys*, for an Assault; heard by the Raymond Terrace Bench, on 22nd March, 1872.

*Information—(General Purposes.)*

New South Wales, }  
to wit. }

Be it remembered that, on this 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at Raymond Terrace, in the Colony of New South Wales, Cyrus Edward Doyle, of Mount Torrens, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and on oath informs me that, on the 23rd day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, Daniel Murphy, of Wattle Creek, did unlawfully assault and beat him the said Cyrus Edward Doyle, at Mount Torrens, in this Police District, and Patrick Murphy, of Langslands, was then and there present, and did aid and abet the said Daniel Murphy in the said assault and battery, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said C. E. Doyle prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

C. E. DOYLE.

Sworn at Raymond Terrace, in the said Colony, )  
on the day first above written, before me,— )

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.,  
Justice of the Peace.

Mr.

S ... 2 6  
I ... 8 0  
A ... 1 0  
6 6

Mr. Wisdom and Mr. O'Keefe appear for Daniel Murphy.

Daniel Murphy pleads not guilty.

*Cyrus Edward Doyle* sworn, states:—I live at Mount Torrens; the information I have heard read is true and correct; Daniel Murphy now present is the person I complain of; I have known defendant for three years and more; on 23rd December last, about 11 o'clock in the morning, I was at Mount Torrens, sitting in my house; I heard a noise, and saw the defendant with some others coming along the road with a bullock dray; they were opposite my house; defendant cooeied to some one; I am agent to Mrs. Clode, who occupies the estate, and was so at the time of this assault; I heard him abusing Mrs. Clode; he was in her paddock; I went to defendant and the others with him, and asked what they were doing there; defendant said to me, "What the bloody hell is that to you? go home and get your dinner"; I said I was acting as Mrs. Clode's agent; defendant and his brother were attempting to move a hay-press; I asked them what they were going to do; defendant and his brother both said they were going to take it—they had an order for it from Mr. Gearing; I told defendant he could not have it until after Boxing Day; I was leaning against the press; defendant then rushed at me and struck me with closed fist a severe blow on the left shoulder; I told him he had gone far enough—I did not come to fight him; he then rushed at me, and caught me with both hands by the throat, and told me he would shake my bloody guts out if I was not off; I told him I would apply for a warrant; he then called to his brother to know where the bullock-whip was; he (the defendant) then got the whip and held the butt end of it within striking distance, and said he would smash my bloody brains out if I was not off; he then said he would smash our brains out, and he and his brother pulled over the press, and it fell down on the spot I and my sister, Mrs. Clode, had been standing on; I pulled my sister back, and we got out of the way before it fell; they turned their bullocks out of their dray into the paddock before the assault; after the assault I told my nephew Frederick to go and impound the bullocks; I then went to my house, and my sister went away.

*By Mr. Wisdom*: I got my authority in writing from Mrs. Clode about three days ago, but I had verbal authority to act before that; the two Murphys and young Johnson and old Johnson were there; O'Neill came after the assault was over; young Johnson had been with the others before the assault, but I ordered him off, and he had left before it; I don't know when old Johnson left the district; I saw him some time after the assault; I took out the summons on 7th March; Murphy struck me once with his shut fist; I staggered, but did not fall; Murphy was standing on the ground; my sister and my two nephews were there, Frederick and Albert by name.

C. E. DOYLE.

(Mrs. Clode, being very deaf, repeated the form of oath aloud from a written paper, and then gave her evidence as under.)

My name is Sophia Isabella Clode; I live at Mount Torrens, and know Daniel Murphy, the defendant now here; on 23rd December last I saw Daniel Murphy at the hay-shed on my land; I saw him strike Mr. Doyle, and he caught him by the throat and tried to choke him, and then raised a stick and said he would knock his head off; he insulted me and Mr. Doyle by using most violent language; he was incited to it by his brother; his conduct was bad, but it is impossible for me to tell what passed, I am so deaf; I was insulted in every way; I cannot relate all their conduct.

*By Mr. Wisdom*: Mr. Doyle is my agent; I cannot say when I wrote the authority now shown; Mr. Doyle was my agent before this occurred; I cannot say when I gave the paper to Mr. Doyle.

S. I. CLODE.

*Frederick Eugene Clode* sworn, states:—I am son of Mrs. Clode, and live with her at Mount Torrens; on 23rd December last I was at Mount Torrens; Daniel Murphy, now here, came with his brother, Patrick Murphy, and George Johnson, and brought a bullock dray on to my mother's land, and took away a press belonging to Mr. Gearing, of Hinton, by force; I heard Mr. Doyle tell them not to take the press; Daniel Murphy called Mr. Doyle disgusting names, and told him if he did not get out of his road he would bloody soon make him; after more words Mr. Doyle told them they could not have the press till the day after Boxing Day; they said then they would take it in spite of him; Mr. Doyle then went and stood on the press, and Daniel Murphy hit him on the shoulder and knocked him off the press; Mr. Doyle came towards the press again, and defendant said if he did not mind he would let down the press and smash his brains out; then defendant rushed at Mr. Doyle and caught him with both hands by the throat and shook him violently, and used foul language again; Mr. Doyle was standing a little way from the press; defendant's brother showed him a bullock-whip, which defendant then took up and turned the butt end towards Mr. Doyle, and told him he would smash his bloody brains out; Mr. Doyle said, "Don't hit me, Murphy, with that whip," and defendant then put down the whip; Mrs. Clode and Mr. Doyle were after that standing nearly under the press, and then defendant and his brother Patrick tried to pull the press down upon them; Mr. Doyle pulled Mrs. Clode from under the press, and the press fell down close to them; soon after that Mr. Doyle went away; when the assault was committing, Mr. Doyle and Mrs. Clode, and the two Murphys, and George Johnson and my little brother and I were present; Frederick Johnson was not within a quarter of a mile at the time; I heard Mr. Doyle order Frederick Johnson off, and he went off and was in a boat at the time; William Johnson had been there, but had gone off when ordered off by Mr. Doyle, and was as far off as his brother Frederick; Mr. Doyle did not speak in a way to cause defendant to assault him; I did not see any provocation.

*By Mr. Wisdom*: The affair lasted about three hours; I came up by myself and was there all the time; old Johnson was present all the time; Mr. Doyle has asked me about this matter, but he has not told me what to say; my brother was there all the time.

F. E. CLODE.

The evidence of C. E. Doyle, S. I. Clode, }  
and F. E. Clode, taken and sworn on }  
this 22nd March, 1872, before—

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.  
G. P. CARMICHAEL, J.P.

Mr.

Mr. Wisdom, for defendant, objecting to the information, the charge, and the charge for aiding and abetting by Patrick Murphy were dismissed, and a new summons directed to issue without charge on new information.

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.  
G. P. CARMICHAEL, J.P.

A true copy,—H. J. BOLDING, P.M.

6. Copy of the Information and Depositions in the case *Doyle v. Murphys*, for an Assault; heard by the same Bench, on 5th April, 1872.

*Complaint on 9 Geo. 4, c. 31, for an Assault and Battery.*

New South Wales, }  
to wit. }

BE it remembered that, on the 22nd day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at Raymond Terrace, in the Colony of New South Wales, Cyrus Edward Doyle, of Mount Torrens, in the Colony aforesaid, personally cometh before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony, and upon oath complaineth to and informeth me that Daniel Murphy, of Wattle Creek, and Patrick Murphy, of Langslands, in the Colony aforesaid, did on the 23rd day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, at Mount Torrens, in the Colony aforesaid, unlawfully assault and beat the said complainant, contrary to the Statute in such case made and provided, and against the Peace of our Lady the Queen, and thereupon the said complainant prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

1 S ... 2 6  
1 I ... 1 0  
3 Fo ... 2 0  
1 A ... 1 0  
6 6

Received.

C. E. DOYLE.

Sworn before me, at Raymond Terrace, aforesaid, }  
on the day and year first above written,— }

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.,  
Justice of the Peace.

Daniel Murphy appears and pleads guilty.  
Patrick Murphy appears and pleads not guilty.  
Mr. Mullen for plaintiff.

*Cyrus Edward Doyle*, sworn, states:—The information I have heard read is true; the defendant now here, Patrick Murphy, is the person I complain of—he and his brother Daniel were on Mrs. Clode's property at Mount Torrens, on 23rd December last; they wanted to take away a hay-press; Daniel Murphy struck me more than once; they were within a few yards of me; Patrick Murphy spoke to his brother, and told him to knock me out of that—his brother then immediately struck me. After that Patrick Murphy said he would let the press down and smash my bloody brains out; I was under the press at the time—Daniel Murphy again assaulted me, and Patrick was standing by and after that Daniel asked where the whip was, and Patrick pointed it out; after this, Patrick, the defendant, with his brother together pulled down the press; I got out of the way, or it would have fallen on me.

*By defendant*: Daniel was near enough to strike me;—you were the width of the press from me—about 3 ft. 9 inches.

C. E. DOYLE.

*Frederick Eugene Clode*, sworn, states:—I live at Mount Torrens, and know the defendant now here, Patrick Murphy; on 23rd December last, the defendant and his brother Daniel were at Mount Torrens; Mr. Doyle was there; Daniel assaulted Mr. Doyle; I heard Patrick, the defendant, tell his brother to knock Mr. Doyle off the press, and Daniel assaulted Mr. Doyle immediately afterwards; there were others present; Mr. Doyle did not give him or his brother any provocation.

*By defendant*: I was there all the time; you came with an order for a hay-press; I heard you curse Mr. Doyle, and tell your brother to knock him off the press; I saw you try to throw the press over on Mr. Doyle.

F. E. CLODE.

The foregoing depositions of C. E. Doyle and F. E. Clode, }  
taken and sworn this 5th April, 1872, before us,— }

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

Defendants found guilty.

Daniel Murphy fined .....	£1 0 0
Court costs, 6s. 6d.; professional, 63s.; Mr. Doyle, 10s.	3 19 6
Or, one month in Maitland Gaol.	Total.....£4 19 6
Patrick Murphy fined.....	£1 0 0
And costs, as above .....	3 19 6
Or, one month in Maitland Gaol.	Total.....£4 19 6

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

A true copy,—H. J. BOLDING, P.M.

7. Copy of the Information and Depositions in the case *Clode v. Murphys*, requiring sureties of the Peace; heard by the same Bench on 5th April, 1872.

New South Wales, } *Information—(General Purposes.)*  
to wit. }

BE it remembered that, on this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at Raymond Terrace, in the Colony of New South Wales, Sophia Isabella Clode, of Seaham, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices, duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and upon oath informs me that on the twenty-third day of December last, and upon other various occasions, Daniel Murphy, from threats used to me and from my knowledge, I verily believe that my children and my property at Mount Torrens will sustain injury. I infer this injury from his course of conduct. I bear him no malice or ill-will.

I do so from self-conviction that the injury I allude to will not be prevented unless he finds sureties to the Peace, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Sophia Isabella Clode prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

S... 2 6  
I... 3 0  
A... 1 0  
6 6

SOPHIA J. CLODE.

Sworn at Raymond Terrace, in the said }  
Colony, on the day first above written, }  
before me,—

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.,  
Justice of the Peace.

*Sophia Isabella Clode*, sworn, states:—I live at Mount Torrens; the information I have read is true; Daniel Murphy, now here, is the person I complain of, and from his manner and conduct I fear he will injure my children and my property, and I now ask that he may be bound over to keep the Peace; I am too deaf to hear, but I have read the foregoing, and it is true.

S. I. CLODE.

The deposition of S. I. Clode, taken and }  
sworn this 5th April, 1872, before us,—

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

Daniel Murphy ordered to give sureties for twelve months, himself £40, and two of £20 each.

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

A true copy,—H. J. BOLDING, P.M.

8. A Copy of the Proceedings of the Revision Court for revising the Electoral List of the Lower Hunter, held at Raymond Terrace, on 24th April, 1872.

Before H. J. Bolding, P.M., and J. Windeyer, J.P.

30 additional claimants; 26 names on the List objected to.

Senior Constable Daniel O'Sullivan, who collected the List, being in attendance.

*Michael Thomas Rose*, sworn, states:—I live in the Lower Hunter Electorate, and am on the List of Voters for the Electorate. I have objected to the name of Robert Jacob being retained on the List of Voters for this Electorate, and have complied with the provisions of the Electoral Act in giving notice of my objection. To the best of my knowledge and belief, Robert Jacob is not entitled to a vote in this district.

M. T. ROSE.

Sworn before us, this 24th April, 1872,—

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

*Robert Jacob* objects to be sworn in proof of his right, but states that he has three allotments in this town, and that he is a tenant of property in the town, and is under rental of £10 annually.

*Robert Jacob* refusing to swear to the above statement, or to give any evidence on oath in support of his claim, his name is struck out of the List.

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

*Michael Thomas Rose*, sworn, states:—I am an elector of the district, and am on the List of Voters; I object to the name of Charles Kepert being retained on the List; I believe him to be a foreigner, and not a naturalized British subject; I have complied with the conditions of the Act regarding notices of my objection; and I further state that said Charles Kepert, to the best of my belief, was born before his father came to this Country, and that the latter was naturalized after coming here.

M. T. ROSE.

Sworn before us,—

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

Charles Kepert's name struck out.

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

John

*John Barry*, sworn, states:—I know John Lunney, of Langsland; to the best of my knowledge and belief he is more than nineteen years old; I think he is twenty, and I do not believe he is twenty-one.

J. BARRY.

Sworn before us,—

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

*Michael Thomas Rose*, sworn, states that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, John Lunney, of Langsland, is not twenty-one years of age.

M. T. ROSE.

Sworn before us,—

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

Claim disallowed.

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

The claim of Thos. A. Lonergan is disallowed, on the objection of A. H. Jacob, that he was not resident in the district six months previously to January last; this statement being supported by senior constable O'Sullivan.

*Michael Thomas Rose*, sworn, states:—I believe that Thomas Keel, of Stroud Road, is twenty-one years old. His mother and he also have told me he was twenty-one years old last August.

M. T. ROSE.

Sworn before us,—

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

Name added.

*Michael Thomas Rose*, sworn, states:—I know David Stephenson, a voter on the List of this Electorate; I have served notices according to the Act, objecting to the retention of his name on the list; I am a voter on the list myself, and to the best of my belief David Stephenson was not living in this district before 1st January last; I believe he was living nearer Newcastle previously, and not in this Electorate.

M. T. ROSE.

Sworn before us,—

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

*David Stephenson*, sworn, states:—I am the person named in the Electoral List of this Electorate, and I live at Mosquito Island, not in this Electorate. I was living at Hollow Tree, in this Electorate, in January last. I have been living at Raymond Terrace, Railway, and Hollow Tree, all in this Electorate, for the six months preceding the month of January last.

D. STEVENSON.

Sworn before us,—

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

Name retained.

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

*Michael Thomas Rose* states that George Taylor went to North Grafton—saw him leave Seaham about twelve months ago—spoke to him, and he told him he was going.

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

*Hugh Campbell* states that George Taylor did not finally leave till February.

Name retained.

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

*Michael Thomas Rose*, sworn, states:—I know William Towers, a voter in the List of this District; I believe him to be a foreigner, and not entitled to vote, as not being naturalized; I have complied with the provisions of the Act in all respects in objecting to his vote.

M. T. ROSE.

Sworn before us,—

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

Name struck out.

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

*Michael*



*Michael Thomas Rose*, sworn, states :—I know William Vantipole, whose name appears in the List of Voters in this Electorate; I believe him to be a foreigner, not naturalized, and not entitled to vote, and I have complied with the provisions of the Act in all respects in objecting to his vote.

M. T. ROSE.

Sworn before us,—

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

Name struck out.

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.  
J. WINDEYER, J.P.

Names added to the list, as under, 24 in all—

R. Beecher,  
J. Blanch, junior,  
H. Bisby,  
J. Bisby,  
W. Brown,  
T. Brown,  
T. Campbell,  
E. Coote,

J. Dun,  
S. Daley,  
T. Foote,  
D. Grice,  
M. Halpin,  
G. Lee,  
Thos. Keele,  
H. M'Pherson,

J. Macintosh, junior,  
W. M'Neil,  
T. S. Mort,  
G. Rose,  
G. Somerville,  
J. Somerville,  
W. Tyrrell,  
W. O. Windeyer.

Names of claimants disallowed, 6 in all—

J. Blanch, junior,  
J. Boyce,

T. A. Lonergan,  
J. Lunney,

M. Parnell,  
H. J. Street.

Names objected to and struck out; 16 objections, 1 death—

D. Bishop,  
H. Burg,  
R. Brackley,  
J. Haushaw,  
R. Jacob,  
C. Kepert,

H. Limner,  
N. M'Fadyer,  
M. Martin,  
J. M'Donald,  
T. Nuller,  
B. Pyers,

G. Ralph,  
H. Telfor,  
Wm. Towers,  
W. Vantipole,  
C. Watson.

Names objected to, but objections not sustained, and consequently names retained on List—

P. Burns,  
A. Cheers,  
L. Flood,  
A. Frazer,

T. Hard,  
J. Linz,  
C. Leonard,  
D. Stevenson,

G. Taylor,  
T. Holwell.

Total of Revised List, 666 voters for 1872-3.

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.

A true copy.—H. J. BOLDING, P.M.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**WILLIAM HENRY BEDELL.**

(PETITION AS TO EXCLUDING UNBELIEVERS FROM GIVING EVIDENCE IN COURTS OF LAW.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 July, 1872.*

---

To the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament now sitting,—the Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner has at various times during the past ten years been subjected to great losses and disabilities;—the ends of justice have in several instances been defeated by the rejection of the testimony of your Petitioner in Courts of Petty Sessions, on the grounds that a non-believer in a state of future rewards and punishments is ineligible as a witness.

That your Petitioner having thus no legal protection as the law now stands, humbly prays your Honorable House may make such alteration in the law as to your Honorable House may be deemed fitting in the premises.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray,—

WILLIAM HENRY BEDELL.

Grenfell, 16th July, 1872.



1872.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

MR. BAYLIS, POLICE MAGISTRATE, WAGGA WAGGA.  
(LETTER FROM.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 July, 1872.*

---

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23 July, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A copy of the letter from Mr. Baylis, Police Magistrate, Wagga Wagga, to the Colonial Secretary, in explanation of some questions asked in this House by Mr. Greville, on the 26th of last month.”

(*Mr. Macleay.*)

---

MR. BAYLIS, POLICE MAGISTRATE, WAGGA WAGGA.

No. 1.

H. BAYLIS, Esq., to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Office, Wagga Wagga,  
3 June, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 27th June last (143), enclosing questions which had been put to you by Mr. Greville in the Legislative Assembly, respecting certain proceedings taken by me as Chairman of the Wagga Wagga Hospital Committee, and your reply thereto, and requesting an early report from me upon the matters therein adverted to.

I have, therefore, to state that for some time prior to the end of last year there were two Surgeons, Drs. Morgan and Robinson, employed by the Hospital Committee, at a salary of £100 per annum each. The Committee of last year, with a view to reduce the expenses, had, on more than one occasion, discussed the propriety of dispensing with the services of one of them, when the following incident occurred which led to the dismissal of Dr. Robinson:—A gentleman resident in the town applied to Dr. Robinson to admit a poor man into the Hospital, as he believed him to be dying. Dr. Robinson refused him admission, in these terms,—“Damn him, let him die; he’s only a nuisance.” The gentleman in question then came down to my house, and on his statement of the matter, I, as Police Magistrate, immediately gave the required order for his admission. The poor man, however, died before he could be conveyed to the Hospital. It is very probable that he would have died equally soon had he been in the first instance admitted into the Hospital, but the inhuman language used by Dr. Robinson was, I believe, given in evidence at the inquest held on the body, and was also freely commented upon by many of the newspapers in this Colony, as well as by some of the papers in the neighbouring Colony of Victoria. The Hospital Committee afterwards met, and, after hearing Dr. Robinson’s explanation, they, upon full consideration of the facts of the case, decided on calling on Dr. Robinson to resign his office. Dr. Robinson refused to resign, and the Committee then dismissed him.

That dismissal, as might be expected, gave great umbrage to Dr. Robinson and certain of his friends, and they accordingly exerted themselves to the utmost to get him reinstated.

Our Hospital has never been brought under the provisions of the Public Hospitals Act, nor do our rules make any allowance for subscribers voting at meetings by proxy, yet Mr. Robinson and his friends procured proxy papers from many people who actually did not know for what purpose they were to be used, and also from many personal friends of Dr. Robinson who reside in Young and other places outside the district, and who could not possibly feel any public interest in the affairs of this Hospital. I have reason to believe that Dr. Robinson himself paid in some instances the £1 subscription qualifying the party to vote.

At the annual meeting of the subscribers of the Hospital, held in April last, Dr. Robinson’s friends were marshalled in, and the proxy papers were rendered to the Chairman, who refused to receive them, but by a resolution passed by the meeting they were afterwards received. After the President, two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and five members of Committee were elected, a motion for adjournment was put and declared by the Chairman to be carried, whereupon several subscribers left the meeting, and the Chairman left the Chair and mixed with the crowd in the body of the meeting. A number of gentlemen insisted that the meeting was not adjourned, and they moved and seconded that another gentleman (named by them) should take the chair, on which the former Chairman returned to his seat, and thirteen other gentlemen were elected members of Committee. Of the gentlemen elected, some had but recently come into the district, others again were on the eve of their departure from it, and they appear to have been nominated for the sole purpose of reappointing Dr. Robinson, as they held no property nor stake of any kind in the district. Their election displaced gentlemen who had sedulously attended to the interests of the Hospital for many years past. I have been a subscriber, and have held the office of Vice-President for the last fourteen years; I am also jointly with Mr. Cottee (Manager of the A. J. S. Bank here) a Trustee of certain funds belonging to the Hospital. As I and Mr. Cottee (who is Treasurer to the Hospital) had doubts as to the legality of the appointments of those later elected members of Committee, we decided on taking advice as to who were the proper parties to be allowed to operate upon the funds of which we were Trustees. We accordingly submitted a statement of the facts as they occurred at the annual meeting, together with a copy of the Hospital Rules, to Sir Wm. Manning, and his opinion is that the proxy papers could not legally be used, that the meeting could not improvise a rule to admit their use, and further, that certain gentlemen of the Committee were not legally elected and could not act. The cost of that opinion was defrayed by Mr. Cottee, myself, and a few other gentlemen who have been for many years subscribers to the Hospital.

At the next Committee meeting, I, as one of the Vice-Presidents, took the Chair. There were present Messrs. Jenkins, Brock, and Nixon, with others of the Committee. I stated, in the quietest and least offensive manner possible, to the Committee the purport of Sir W. Manning’s opinion, and that, acting on that opinion, I could not recognize the three gentlemen last named as members of the Committee. Mr. Brock then proposed a resolution for the reappointment of Dr. Robinson, but I declined to put it to the meeting. It was then proposed, seconded, and carried by others of the Committee. Another resolution was then proposed, which was seconded by Mr. Jenkins, and which for the same reason as in the case of Mr. Brock I would not put it to the meeting; it was then, seconded by another member, and was put by me to the meeting. I was asked to produce the opinion of Sir W. Manning, but I declined to do so; I had it not with me, and even if I had had, it was entirely a private document, on which the gentlemen asking for it had no claim. Had that opinion been obtained at the expense of the Hospital funds, the Committee would of course have been entitled to demand its production. The meeting passed off without any angry word on the part of any one at it.

I have entered thus fully on the subject that you may thoroughly understand the part I have taken in the Hospital affairs. I have always been of opinion that the appointment of two medical officers to the Hospital to do the work of one was a squandering of the funds of a charitable institution; but had the issue been fairly put before the subscribers, "Is or is not Mr. Robinson to be reinstated as medical officer?" and a majority had decided in his favour, I should, whatever might have been my own opinion on the subject, have bowed to that decision. As it is, I conceive that, as a subscriber to the Hospital, I had a perfect right to oppose every effort made to injure the institution by the re-appointment of Dr. Robinson, and to waste its funds. If the parties feel aggrieved by any acts of mine in Committee, they have, as I told them at the time, their remedy by a civil action.

In conclusion, I would respectfully observe that I have not the honor of being known to Mr. Greville, and that it cannot be from any personal feeling towards me that he brings my conduct under the notice of Parliament. I can only assume that he is urged to that course by the report which has appeared in a local paper, the *W. W. Express*, the editor and publisher of which has for years past systematically misrepresented everything I say or do, whether in public or private life, with the openly declared object of hunting me out of the district.

I am now within a few days of completing my twentieth year in the Public Service, during which period I have never been censured, cautioned, or in any way found fault with by my superiors. I believe I have the good opinion of every intelligent respectable person in the district. Every sensible person here disregards the attacks made upon me by the *W. W. Express*, as they know well the motives and the character of the editor.

It is only people as bad as himself, or strangers at a distance from Wagga-Wagga, who pay any attention to his remarks; the man has already been twice punished for libelling his neighbours, but he has not in the least improved by the measures taken for his correction.

I would further submit to your notice the enclosed note (which be pleased to return) from His Honor the Chief Justice as to my conduct as Police Magistrate. I have heard from friends that others of the Judges have expressed themselves in equally favourable terms of me.

I have, &c.,

HENRY BAYLIS, P.M.

---

[Enclosure.]

His Honor the Chief Justice to H. Baylis, Esq.

Wagga Wagga,  
12 April, 1870.

My dear Mr. Baylis,

It gives me much pleasure to say that I believe you to be eminently fitted for the office of a Police Magistrate, and that you would do ample justice to the appointment at Sydney recently vacated. I have known you personally for four or five years only, but by character and observation for many more, and I am able therefore to form a correct opinion as to your capacity. In point of fearlessness, acuteness, integrity, and knowledge of your duties, I believe that no one on the Magisterial Bench is your superior, and I doubt whether, all things being considered, more than one among them can be deemed your equal.

I am always, &c.,

ALFRED STEPHEN.





1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GENERAL ELECTION OF 1872.

(COST OF, SHOWING ALSO COST IN THE CASE OF EACH ELECTORATE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 August, 1872.*

RETURN showing the Total Cost of the General Election, 1872, and the Separate Cost in the case of each Electoral District, so far as can be ascertained from Accounts received to the present date.

District.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Balranald ... ..	11	3	6
Bathurst ... ..	27	19	8
The Bogan ... ..	684	1	0
Braidwood ... ..	59	1	0
Camden ... ..	89	15	4
Canterbury ... ..	228	10	3
Carcoar ... ..	30	4	9
The Clarence ... ..	50	12	9
Central Cumberland ... ..	110	0	0
Eden ... ..	73	9	6
The Glebe ... ..	38	14	11
The Gwydir ... ..	137	8	10
Hartley ... ..	93	19	11
The Hastings ... ..	109	13	1
The Hawksbury ... ..	124	14	5
The Hume ... ..	425	18	2
The Hunter ... ..	46	18	3
The Lower Hunter ... ..	28	0	8
The Upper Hunter ... ..	120	0	0
Illawarra ... ..	66	8	4
Kiama ... ..	10	0	0
The Lachlan ... ..	129	16	6
Liverpool Plains ... ..	77	18	6
East Macquarie ... ..	178	15	0
West Macquarie ... ..	134	5	0
West Maitland ... ..	26	5	1
Monaro ... ..	74	15	0
Morpeth ... ..	44	7	4
Mudgee ... ..	414	2	5
The Murray ... ..	7	18	6
Narellan ... ..	27	12	3
The Nepean ... ..	66	15	0
Newcastle ... ..	56	13	7
New England ... ..	103	10	6
Newtown ... ..	55	3	0
Northumberland ... ..	76	1	0
Orange ... ..	80	10	7
Paddington ... ..	82	10	6
Parramatta ... ..	44	3	8
The Paterson ... ..	24	12	0
Patrick's Plains ... ..	66	2	5
Queanbeyan ... ..	60	7	0
St. Leonards ... ..	89	18	5

District.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Shoalhaven ... ..	63	17	6
East Sydney... ..	186	3	2
West Sydney ... ..	147	4	0
Tenterfield ... ..	63	14	6
The Tumut ... ..	52	5	0
The Williams ... ..	86	10	9
Windsor ... ..	12	8	10
Wollombi ... ..	50	12	6
Yass Plains ... ..	7	8	0
Gold Fields South ... ..	164	17	0
Gold Fields West ... ..	432	14	7
Gold Fields North ... ..	90	16	8
Ballot-boxes for Service generally... ..	142	13	0
Printing ... ..	29	1	8
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>£6,019</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
3 August, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

[3d.]

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AMENDMENT OF THE ELECTORAL LAW.

(PETITION FOR—RICHARD SADLEIR, R.N.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 May, 1872.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, New South Wales.

The humble Petition of Richard Sadleir, R.N.,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner during the late Elections was deeply impressed with the desirability of placing, as proposed at Home, further restrictions on the sale of intoxicating liquors during the days of nomination and polling, and especially prohibiting the holding the poll at public-houses.

That your Petitioner likewise conceives that the system of trying disputed Elections by Committees of your Honorable House, occasioning serious expense and delay to witnesses brought distances, may be better vested, as in England, in the Judges, who may enter upon the inquiry in the electorate, or convenient thereto, and so obtain better information than a Committee of your Honorable House can possibly do.

That your Petitioner conceives that a system of registering voters should be substituted for the present mode of collecting the Electoral Rolls, which being yearly, in cases of removal from one electorate to another, and other causes, leads to the disfranchisement of otherwise eligible persons.

That your Petitioner conceives that in order to check the practice of parties vexatiously offering themselves for nomination they should be required to produce a requisition or certificate, if demanded by the Returning Officer, signed by a stated number of electors, pledging themselves to support said candidate as a fit and proper person for a representative as more in keeping with the Electoral Law than a money deposit, which would virtually be what the law abjures, a money qualification.

Your Petitioner humbly prays the consideration of your Honorable House to the various allegations set forth in this Petition respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors, of trial of disputed elections, of the registration of electors, and the prevention of vexatious candidates at the same; and will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

RICHARD SADLEIR.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

**THE CIVIL SERVICE;**

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
2 August, 1872.

---

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1872.

1871-72.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Session 1871-2.

VOTES, No. 5. TUESDAY, 21 NOVEMBER, 1871.

17. THE CIVIL SERVICE:—Captain Onslow moved, pursuant to Notice No. 6,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of inquiring into, and reporting upon, the organization of the Civil Service, and the appointments and promotion under the same.
  - (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Allen, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. W. Forster, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Windeyer, and the Mover.
- Debate ensued.  
Question put and passed.

[Further Proceedings stopped by Prorogation of Parliament.]

Session 1872.

VOTES, No. 42. TUESDAY, 30 JULY, 1872.

3. THE CIVIL SERVICE:—Captain Onslow moved, pursuant to Notice No. 1,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the organization of the Civil Service, and the promotions and appointments under the same.
  - (2.) That the Committee consist of Mr. Allen, Mr. Driver, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Forster, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Robertson, and the Mover.
  - (3.) That the Proceedings and Evidence, &c., taken before the Select Committee on this subject during the Session of 1871-2 be laid upon the Table, with a view to being referred to this Committee.
- Debate ensued.  
Question put and passed.  
And the Clerk having laid upon the Table the Proceedings and Evidence, &c., referred to above,—  
Captain Onslow, *with the concurrence of the House*, moved, without notice, that the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, &c., on the subject of the "Civil Service," just laid upon the Table by the Clerk, be referred to the Committee now appointed on that subject.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 45. FRIDAY, 2 AUGUST, 1872.

2. THE CIVIL SERVICE:—*Mr. Forster*, on behalf of Captain Onslow (Chairman of the Committee), brought up a Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee, for whose consideration and Report this subject was referred, together with Appendix.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings .....	2
Progress Report .....	3
Proceedings of the Committee .....	4
List of Witnesses.....	7
Minutes of Evidence .....	1
Appendix .....	69
Addendum to Mr. Halloran's Evidence.....	97

1872.  

---

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

---

**PROGRESS REPORT.**

---

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 30th July, 1872,—with power to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the organization of the Civil Service, and the promotions and appointments under the same, to whom was referred the *Proceedings and Evidence, &c.*, taken before the Select Committee on this subject during the Session of 1871-2,—have agreed to the following Progress Report :—

As at this period of the Session it will not be possible to complete the inquiry into the important subject referred to your Committee, they deem it proper to submit to your Honorable House the evidence taken, and to recommend a continuance of the inquiry next Session.

ARTHUR ONSLOW,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 2 August, 1872.

---

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

---

Session 1871-2.

THURSDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Captain Onslow,		Mr. Macleay,
		Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Captain Onslow called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Christopher Rolleston, Esq., and Henry Halloran, Esq., be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until Wednesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

---

WEDNESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Allen,		Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Macleay,		Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Christopher Rolleston, Esq. (*Auditor General*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Henry Halloran, Esq., Henry Lane, Esq., and John Rae, Esq., be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

---

THURSDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. W. Forster,		Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,		Mr. Jennings.

Henry Halloran, Esq. (*Under Secretary to the Colonial Secretary's Department*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Henry Lane, Esq., and John Rae, Esq., be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until Wednesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

---

WEDNESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,		Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Jennings,		Mr. Samuel,
		Mr. W. Forster.

Clerk *read* a letter from Henry Lane, Esq., requesting the postponement of his examination.

John Rae, Esq. (*Under Secretary for Public Works*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Henry Lane, Esq., and Anthony Trollope, Esq., be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

---

THURSDAY,



THURSDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,		Mr. Jennings,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,		Mr. W. Forster,
	Mr. Samuel.	

Henry Lane, Esq. (*Under Secretary for Finance and Trade*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Anthony Trollope, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Dr. Badham be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until Wednesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. W. Forster,		Mr. Allen,
Mr. Farnell,		Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Charles Badham, D.D. (*Professor of Classics and Logic, University of Sydney*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That W. A. Duncan, Esq., be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. W. Forster,		Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,		Mr. Macleay.

The Chairman informed the Committee that he had received a letter from Mr. J. M. Bate, requesting that he may be examined before this Committee.

The Committee decided not to examine Mr. Bate.

W. A. Duncan, Esq. (*Collector of Customs*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That S. H. Lambton, Esq., be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until Wednesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell,		Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Fitzpatrick,		Mr. W. Forster.

S. H. Lambton, Esq. (*Secretary, General Post Office*), called in and examined.

Witness handed in Return relative to the Post Office. (*Vide Appendix B.*)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That His Honor Judge Francis and H. B. Grigg, Esq., be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until To-morrow, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1871.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Fitzpatrick,		Mr. Farnell,
	Mr. W. Forster.	

His Honor H. R. Francis (*District Court Judge*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

H. B. Grigg, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 24 JANUARY, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Fitzpatrick,		Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Macleay,		Mr. W. Forster.

P. F. Adams, Esq. (*Surveyor Général*), called in and examined.

Witness handed in Surveyors Instructions. (*Vide Appendix C.*)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That W. W. Stephen, Esq., be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until To-morrow at *Eleven* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 25 JANUARY, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. Macleay,		Mr. Farnell,
		Mr. Fitzpatrick.

W. W. Stephen, Esq. (*Under Secretary for Lands*), called in and examined.

Witness handed in a memorandum showing the number of letters entered in 1870, and a memorandum of letters received during 1871. (*Vide Appendices D 1 and D 2.*)

Witness withdrew.

M. Fitzpatrick, Esq., M.P., a Member of the Committee, examined in his place.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That W. Wilkins, Esq., and James Barnet, Esq., be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting.

[Adjourned until Wednesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1872.

In the absence of a Quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 1 FEBRUARY, 1872.

In the absence of a Quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

[*Further proceedings stopped by Prorogation of Parliament.*]

### Session 1872.

THURSDAY, 1 AUGUST, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Macleay,		Mr. W. Forster,
		Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Macleay called to the Chair *pro tem.*

Entry in Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee and referring the Proceedings and Evidence, &c., taken before the Select Committee on this subject during the Session of 1871-2, read by the Clerk.

Motion made (*Mr. W. Forster*) and Question,—That Captain Onslow be permanent Chairman of this Committee,—*put and passed.*

Captain Onslow entered the room and took the Chair.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (*Mr. Fitzpatrick*) and Question,—“That the Proceedings and Evidence, &c., referred, be adopted as the Proceedings and Evidence of this Committee,”—*put and passed.*

Committee decided to meet To-morrow, at 10:15 A.M., to consider *Progress Report.*

[Adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 2 AUGUST, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Captain Onslow in the Chair.

Mr. W. Forster,		Mr. Farnell.
-----------------	--	--------------

Chairman submitted *Progress Report.* Same read by the Clerk and agreed to.  
Chairman to report to the House.

## LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Adams, P. F., Esq. ....	52
Badham, Professor C., D.D. ....	25
Duncan, W. A., Esq. ....	30
Fitzpatrick, M., Esq., M.P. ....	63
Francis, His Honor H. B. ....	43
Grigg, H. B., Esq. ....	49
Halloran, H., Esq. ....	6
Lambton, S. H., Esq. ....	38
Lane, H., Esq. ....	19
Rae, J., Esq. ....	12
Rolleston, C., Esq. ....	1
Stephen, W. W., Esq. ....	61
Trollope, A., Esq. ....	21

---



1871.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

WEDNESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1871.

Present:—

MR. ALLEN,		MR. FITZPATRICK,
MR. FARNELL,		MR. MACLEAY,
CAPTAIN ONSLOW, R.N.		

ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, Esq., R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

Christopher Rolleston, Esq., Auditor General, called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are the Auditor General of the Colony? I am.
2. And have been at the head of other departments of the Civil Service? Yes, I have been Registrar General.
3. Have you not been frequently appointed by the Government to inquire into the working of public offices? I was appointed on one occasion, by the late Sir William Denison, in conjunction with Colonel Ward, to make an inquiry into the public departments.
4. Were those reports published? Never to my knowledge.
5. I suppose they are still to be found in manuscript? I think so; probably in the Colonial Secretary's Office.
6. Do you think there has been any change in the working of the departments since that inquiry took place, or that your reports on that occasion would be of any value now? I hardly think they would. There have been considerable changes and improvements since then.
7. Then it would not be worth while printing them? I hardly think so.
8. The inquiry you conducted in Sir William Denison's time was a general one? Into the departments of the Treasury, the Audit Office, the Colonial Secretary's Office, the Post Office, and I am not sure as to the Survey Office—I think not.
9. Have you conducted any inquiry lately into any department? No.
10. In your own office, with whom does the appointment of the clerks rest? With the Colonial Secretary.
11. Are there any restrictions as to age? None.
12. Or health, or character? Not that I know of. The appointments are unconditionally in the hands of the Colonial Secretary.
13. What number of clerks are there in your office? I think eighteen or nineteen.
14. Do you know at what age they entered—what was the average age at entry? I could not tell you. I have taken three or four youths to instruct them in the work of the office on probation, and one or two of them have been appointed to junior clerkships on vacancies arising. These youths were, I suppose, about the age of fifteen or sixteen; but they have been for one or two or more years without receiving any pay, just working as volunteers, in the hope of getting on to the staff. I think there have been one or two instances in which, on my recommendation, they have been promoted to the staff by the Colonial Secretary.
15. The senior clerks have been in the office for some time? Yes, before I joined it.
16. They probably had to submit to some examination? I think not. I do not think there has been any examination, test or otherwise, in the appointments to the Audit Office.
17. Do you think that, as a rule, persons lately appointed are able to undertake the duties? I think so, after a little experience and practice. You can hardly expect them at the outset to be so adept as they become afterwards.
18. The Government have lately instituted a test examination? Yes, I believe so, at the University.

C. Rolleston,  
Esq.

29 Nov., 1871.

- C. Rolleston, Esq.  
29 Nov., 1871.
19. Do you think such test examination is sufficient? I am not aware exactly what the test is. I think it may be sufficient for the introduction of a youth into the Service; but I think after that there ought to be a probation of from six to twelve months—certainly not less than six, nor more than twelve, months—before a permanent appointment is made to the staff of the department. The first examination is a mere test of the youth's general qualifications, knowledge, character, and so on; the second examination would be more special with reference to the work of the department in which he is engaged, and would extend not only to his knowledge but to his general conduct, industry, application, and perseverance in the discharge of his duties.
20. These, you think, should be judged of by actual observation? By actual observation.
21. Are there many applicants for employment in the Public Service? Yes, a great number.
22. Have you formed any opinion as to the general question of the advantages of a test, compared with a competitive, examination? I do not care so much about a competitive examination. I think you may bring out the brilliant ideas of a clerk and overlook his real sterling qualities, which may be more valuable in making a good clerk than mere quickness in answering questions.
23. Would a test examination prove these qualities better than a competitive one? That would depend very much on the Board appointed to carry out that test. I think a test examination, faithfully conducted, would be amply sufficient to secure the Service against incompetent, idle, or ignorant youths getting into it.
24. You think it would be possible to have an examination Board which would always see that the test examination was properly carried out? No doubt of that, if it be left in the hands of those to whom it has been recently intrusted.
25. Do you think the permanent heads of the departments should conduct an examination of their own? I do not think it necessary. The head of the department might possibly have something to do with the final examination, before the candidate is put upon the permanent staff, after the six or twelve months' probation.
26. Do you know whether the permanent heads of departments have ever had the privilege of nominating or recommending persons for appointment? Never as a right; but they have done so as a privilege. I have done so myself, and successfully on one or two occasions.
27. It is said that the Ministers are responsible for all the appointments they make; but do you think, as a rule, they can know anything of the character and qualifications of the people they appoint? Hardly.
28. In the offices you have had anything to do with, do you think there have been more than a sufficient number of clerks—an excessive number? I hardly think so. I think the outcry against the number of clerks has been a good deal exaggerated. The work has multiplied excessively in the last ten years.
29. Are there any regulations as to hours of attendance—compelling them to attend at fixed hours? Yes. I do not know whether those regulations are carried out in the whole Service, but in the Registrar General's Department and in the Audit Department I have had a time-book, in which the names of the officers attending, and their time of attendance to the minute, is entered by themselves, and their time of going away. This book is laid upon my table every morning; I draw a line under the names I see there, and if any are absent I ask for explanation of the reasons.
30. You do not know whether a similar time-book is kept in all the offices? I believe it is not.
31. If a clerk is very unpunctual in his attendance, how do you punish him? I cannot punish him. I can only threaten to report him to the Colonial Secretary; but I have no means of punishing him directly. That is one of the defects of the Service—that there are no means by which irregularities of that and other kinds can be dealt with. In fact, unless a clerk commits some very gross and heinous irregularity he may do a great deal that the head of the department does not like, and that is not for the good of the Service, and certainly prejudicial to the good order and discipline of the department; but it is of such a description that you cannot deal with it, and there is no mode of punishing it.
32. Is there not in England a system of fine? I am not aware whether that obtains in England; it obtains in Victoria, under the Civil Service Act of that Colony, and I believe the operation of it is very satisfactory. The Governor and Executive Council can appoint a Board of two or three officers to inquire into any complaints made against any officer, and in some instances a fine can be imposed by the head of the department, with a right of appeal to the Governor and Executive Council, in case the officer considers himself aggrieved.
33. The salaries of public officers generally are voted in the Estimates? Yes.
34. If a clerk is very deserving, and his salary has been increased upon the Estimates, on the recommendation of the head of his department, have you known it reduced in Committee of Supply? Yes, very frequently.
35. Have you known cases of great hardship occur where deserving clerks have been promised increases and have been unable to get them? Yes, I have heard frequent complaints.
36. This, of course, must cause great dissatisfaction? Yes, it does. It is very disheartening to a really deserving clerk.
37. Promotion, as a rule, goes by seniority? Yes.
38. What do you think would be the best remedy—to introduce a Civil Service Bill? I think we ought to have a Civil Service Bill for the regulation of the Service, and for the proper classification of the officers. I believe it is essentially necessary for the good conduct and discipline of the Service.
39. Are there copying-machines in all the offices? I believe not. When Colonel Ward and myself made the investigation there was not one. We recommended that copying-machines should be introduced to save the time of perhaps two clerks in each department, and that recommendation was followed in one or two departments. I think letters are now generally copied by press; but there are departments where they are not so, the reasons given being that the letters are apt to become illegible, that as the paper is so light they are liable to be torn, and that therefore the record is not of sufficient endurance.
40. Do you think the objection is a good one? I hardly think it is, because if the copy is taken with care, as it should be, the record of the letter will last as many years as it may be valuable.
41. The duties of clerks on first entering are chiefly mechanical—copying letters and so on? Yes.
42. Do you think any separation could be made between the mechanical and intellectual departments—could we have a class of copying clerks general to the Service? No, I do not think it; I think the work of each department must be kept within itself.

43. Could not clerks be transferred at times from one department to another. For instance, when there are very few vessels in harbour, could not some of the clerks be transferred from the Customs Department to your own department, say? No, not with advantage. You may transfer a clerk from one branch of a department to another, and so make that clerk acquainted with the general routine of the business of the department. C. Rolleston,  
Esq.  
29 Nov., 1871.
44. I am speaking of the lower branches, where simple copying is required? I do not think it would be found to answer.
45. Do you think that the pay, and—I was going to say—the certainty of a pension, are sufficient to attract able men into our service? I do not think so; certainly not.
46. Would you prefer training young men in the Government offices to taking them from other occupations? With regard to my own department I should prefer training them, on account of the peculiar nature of the duties of the office.
47. Do all the accounts of the various public offices pass through your hands? The whole of them.
48. Is the business increasing? Very much indeed.
49. Does it fluctuate much? No; it increases from year to year.
50. Are there any arrears? None, except it may be some old things of years back, which it has been impossible to get adjusted, and which will have to be written off.
51. You do not think it would be possible, if a great press of business arose, to get assistance from any of the other Government offices? I think not; I think such assistance would be rather prejudicial than beneficial. They would be unacquainted with the nature of the duties—would have to be taught—and the attention of the senior officers would be diverted from their own work to supervising and correcting the work of the persons brought in unacquainted with the system.
52. In the public offices, when any press of business arises, are temporary clerks taken on? Yes.
53. Are they paid by the job or by the day? As it may be. There is generally a sum placed on the Estimates for extra clerical assistance for preparing Parliamentary returns, &c. In some cases they are paid by the job; in others by the day.
54. When vacancies occur, do these temporary clerks come on to the general staff? Not as a regular thing.
55. Do you think that as a rule the temporary clerks work harder than the permanent clerks? If they have an object to gain in commending themselves to the head of the department, or to those above them, so that they may be recommended for staff appointments, it is natural to think they will work with a zeal that a person whose position is established will not perhaps exhibit; but as a rule I would not like to say it was so.
56. When a person has once got an appointment in a public office, I suppose he considers he is provided for for life? Certainly.
57. That is not the case in private service? No.
58. There is therefore not the same inducement for a man to exert himself in a public office as in a private one? No, not to the same degree. In private service if a servant does not please his master his master dismisses him at once, and of course he is more careful to do that which he should do to retain the good opinion of his master. In the Public Service it is different; an officer may be careless, indolent, and inattentive to a great degree, and it is very difficult indeed to find a mode of punishing him, and it is more difficult to obtain his dismissal; in fact almost impossible, unless he commits some grave offence. There is an instance in my own department now. There is an officer who has been there some years, who has been very insubordinate for a long time—insubordinate to his superior in the room; he has been constantly away from duty on pretence of illness, and frequent complaints have been made of him. He has been reported two or three times to the Colonial Secretary, but that has had no effect. Latterly I have been obliged to recommend his removal. A Board of Inquiry has been held as to the state of his mind, for it is thought he is not quite sound in his intellect. He has been for some months rather a hindrance to the work of the office than a help, and I could not get rid of him.
59. Do you think there is a large proportion of sickly people in the Public Service? I think not. There is perhaps more periodical illness in the Audit Office than is usually the case, arising probably from the constant application of the mind to the study of figures. The clerks seem to require more rest.
60. It is in the power of the permanent head of the department to grant sick leave? Yes, to the extent of a week, and beyond that the regulation is that the Ministerial head of the department should be asked to extend the leave so much longer as may be required.
61. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] With reference to the promotion of Civil servants, has it occurred to you whether the arrangement in the Service—or the absence of arrangement at present—is satisfactory? Very unsatisfactory—the absence of arrangement; there is no rule—no uniformity of system.
62. The result is that promotions are arbitrary? Yes.
63. And give rise to the suspicion that they are sometimes made from motives irrespective of real merit? Yes.
64. The result would be to damp the energies of good men? Yes.
65. And it may be to show an indolent man that he need not apply himself? Yes; I think *merit* should go with seniority.
66. The tendency of promotion by seniority alone is to produce a general sluggishness in the Service? Yes; I think so.
67. Have you thought of any rule on which it would be possible to found a system of promotion? Yes; I think the Civil Service should be regulated by Act of Parliament, because, if you have merely Governmental regulations the Government that makes them may abandon them or let them fall into disuse, or a new Government may set them aside.
68. Assuming that an Act of Parliament were to be passed, could you formulate rules for promotion? The Service might be divided into (say) five classes, and the professional classes divided from the ordinary Service—I mean people like the Engineers-in-Chief, or the solicitors under the Real Property Act, where professional attainments are required; but the ordinary Service should be divided into four or five classes, with a fixed minimum and maximum of salary for each class.
69. What rule would you lay down for the promotion of clerks? The thing would work in this way: After a test examination a young man is admitted to a department, where he serves on probation for twelve months; he is then admitted into the lowest class in the Service, beginning at the lowest salary, and receiving an annual increase of one-sixtieth, or whatever it may be, until he reaches the maximum salary of the class; there he stays until there is a vacancy in the next class ——— 70.

- C. Rolleston, Esq.  
29 Nov., 1871.
70. *Chairman.*] That is the case in England? I think it is. But I would not necessarily put him into the next class if he is not qualified for it. I think there ought to be an examination when there is a vacancy in the next class, and two or three of the seniors of the lower class might be examined, and if one showed himself very much superior to the others he should be promoted, though not absolutely the senior amongst them.
71. *Mr. Allen.*] Then after they had once been introduced on a test examination you would have a competitive examination for promotion? Not altogether competitive. I would put zeal and care, and industry, and good judgment, in preference to mere smartness. You must trust the power of selecting somewhere, and I do not see that you could put it in safer hands than those of the permanent heads of the departments.
72. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Are you aware that a rule has for a number of years existed in the Lands Department affecting promotions? I cannot say I am sufficiently acquainted with it to be able to speak to the Committee upon it. I know you did introduce some regulations which I believe were very effectual.
73. You have alluded to the absence of any power to punish, short of dismissal;—the result is that offences short of capital ones go unpunished? Yes; a man knows how far he can go without incurring the penalty of dismissal.
74. You were one of a Board of officers who prepared a Civil Service Bill? Yes.
75. That Bill travelled over most of these matters? Yes.
76. With reference to the subject of patronage, it has been alleged that the existence of patronage in the hands of the Executive Government is detrimental to the Service;—have you thought on that subject? I have thought a good deal on it. I do not see where you can legitimately place the patronage, except in the hands of the Responsible Ministers of the Crown. What is called favouritism or jobbery is common to all systems of Government, and, in fact, it is part of the price which a free people pay for constitutional liberty. I do not see how you can disturb that patronage or interfere with it. You may modify it by subjecting that patronage to a test by an examination of the candidate in whose favor the patronage is exercised; and in doing so you do not detract from the Minister's power of patronage, but rather enhance it; because, if he nominates anyone who cannot pass the examination, it is no fault of his, and the applicant cannot blame him for not receiving his appointment.
77. *Chairman.*] Would that prevent an undue multiplication of offices? I do not know what effect it might have in that way.
78. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] I understand you to say that you regard a test examination as merely a preliminary basis—a preliminary justification for introduction into the Service? Yes, as a guarantee that the candidate is not an utter ignoramus.
79. You would have an examination of increasing severity as he progressed? Yes, to see that he was equal to the requirements of his position.
80. Not as to his general intelligence or scholastic knowledge? I do not think so.
81. If the Service were classed, do you not think it would be wise that a gentleman appointed to be a first class clerk should have higher qualifications than those involved in a test examination? I think those higher qualifications would be exhibited in his knowledge and aptitude in the work of the department.
82. Do you think that a man who has been for twenty years in office, who possesses studious habits, and makes himself acquainted with various subjects, is not a better man than if he morely understands the working of the department? Yes, I think he is, of course.
83. You say we cannot reduce the number of clerks materially, but if the whole standard of the clerk was improved—if the efficiency of the clerk was greatly enhanced—do you not think the work could be done with fewer hands? Yes, I think it would correct itself.
84. If, for instance, in the conduct of a very large department you have men of high intelligence they will probably devise means for the reduction of the work? They are more likely to do so than inferior men, of course.
85. As to copying-machines, you say there is no reason why they should not be used everywhere? I do not see it.
86. Letters that are written for copying cannot be impressed after twenty-four hours? Yes, I apprehend they can; I think a week after, many of the inks will take the impression.
87. As to the separation of the clerical and mechanical duties of clerks, I take it there is no period in the life of a clerk, as ordinarily employed in a public department, at which you could say he ceased to be mechanical and became clerical. His duty, no doubt, increases in importance, based on his experience of office; but though he may have commenced as a copying-clerk and comes to be chief clerk, there is no period at which a line of demarkation can be drawn between the one kind of duty and the other? I think a junior clerk must of necessity be employed in mere routine copying work for some years.
88. In every office there are some traditional ways of conducting the business, and a man not acquainted with those ways is at a disadvantage? Yes. You do not want brilliant talents in a public office, but rather industry, zeal, perseverance, and discretion.
89. A youth becomes useful in proportion as he becomes acquainted with certain divisions of labour, certain books, and modes of keeping books, where to find them, and so on, and without this knowledge his utility is reduced, but with it he is much more useful than a stranger? Yes, a stranger, however clever or brilliant he may be, would not be half so useful.
90. *Chairman.*] You said you would institute an examination for promotion—by whom would you have the examination conducted? I think the Minister under whose control the department was should name one or two officers, with whom might be associated the head of the particular department, or not, as might be preferred—I would not care whether he was or not.
91. As regards patronage you have said that you see no way by which Ministers could evade their responsibility? Yes.
92. Have you ever known any cases in which Ministers have been really called to account for their appointments? No, except that I observe that in the House they have been sometimes called to account.
93. With reference to the creation of new offices, would it be possible for the Members of Parliament to know whether new offices are necessary or not? No, I do not think so.
94. That must rest with the Minister? Yes.
95. In the lower branches of the Service—take, for instance, railway-porters and tidewaiters,—has it not been said that there are more than sufficient? I have heard it so said.
96. Would it be possible for any Legislative Assembly, in passing the Estimates, to determine whether the number was excessive or not? I hardly think so. The complaint on the part of the tidewaiters is, that



so many are appointed that there is not bread and cheese for them all. They are not permanently employed; they are only paid when on duty as ships come in; and as they have to take work in turn they complain that they cannot get a living—there being too many of them.

97. Do you think a physical test should be fixed upon, as regards letter-carriers and porters? It would be very desirable, I think, that they should be submitted to examination in the same way as persons applying to be admitted to the military force. In fact, in all departments of the Service I think it would be very desirable that there should be a certificate of health when entering.

98. Do you think there is a strong disposition to obtain Government employment? There is in bad times, such as we have been going through lately; but that is in the nature of things. Colonial enterprise has been so depressed that there has not been, in the way of private industry, sufficient channels for the employment of the youth of the country. In times of prosperity the Public Service would not be looked at by any young man of ordinary intelligence.

99. Then you think that if the country were prosperous we should get an inferior class of young men offering for public employment? I think you would get the most inferior class.

100. You say you object to the competitive system because it tends to bring out qualities which are of little use in a public office? The talents it brings out are often merely showy and superficial.

101. If *viva voce* examination were a portion of it, would not that be a very good test? Yes; but I think a youth may be extremely ready-witted who has not the plodding industry, attention, and assiduity which a man of less ready wit might have, who would make of the two the more valuable public servant. That is all I am afraid of.

102. Do you not think that in a competitive examination a man would show signs of an active mind, and that he could exert himself? Undoubtedly. I think competitive examinations in school or college are very good when the mind and disposition are flexible and the temper is ardent, but when a man comes to mature age it is different.

103. I am speaking only of the first appointment? Undoubtedly it stimulates to exertion.

104. Would any test examination stimulate to the exercise of zeal and industry? I look to the term of probation for that. I merely give my preference to what is called a non-competitive examination. I do not set my face against competition. One or other is most desirable; but I think competition, in the sense in which the word is generally used, is hardly necessary.

105. As regards superannuation, do you think it is advisable to give pensions or not? I do. If you wish to make the Service attractive a pension ought to be a certainty, because a man gives up a present advantage for a prospective advantage; that is to say, he is willing to take for a number of years a smaller salary or remuneration than he could get in private pursuits, and to forego the chance of becoming wealthy in such pursuits, for the ultimate advantage of a provision for his old age after years of service.

106. If there was no pension-system people would remain in office as long as they could? Yes, till they were eighty, if allowed.

107. And the Public Service would suffer? It must to that extent. It is not because our Superannuation Act is based on a delusive and improper principle that therefore superannuation is wrong in principle. The basis of our Act was unfortunate. It was passed without sufficient consideration, care, or investigation; but that the principle of superannuation is valuable in obtaining the best and most efficient service to the Government, I am perfectly satisfied. I do not see how you can get on without it.

108. Do you think the salaries of clerks in the Government departments are low or high in proportion to those given in private service? I think the salaries of the clerks are probably higher in some departments; but it is a question that is difficult to answer, because the Service is so fragmentary, so broken up. There is no uniformity of pay or remuneration for the same kind of service in different departments. For instance, a corresponding clerk in one department gets four or five hundred a year, whilst in another a corresponding clerk receives £150.

109. You think this should be remedied by an Act of Parliament? I do.

110. Do you think the salaries given in the lower departments of the Service—such as railway-porters, station-masters, and Custom House officials—are high or low? I think they are higher in proportion to similar service out of the Civil Service.

111. And of course relatively high in proportion to the pay of superior officers? I think they are. If you would look to the results of the Committee upon reorganization and retrenchment in the Service, some years ago, you would find the opinion there given by the principal bankers and merchants, that the heads of departments and superior officers in the Civil Service were under-paid as compared with the heads and superior officers of Banking and other institutions; and that the younger officers were better paid than those of similar grade in the same institutions.

112. If that is the case I presume there will always be a strong pressure put upon the Minister, say in the Department of Public Works, for employment? Undoubtedly. I believe the railway pay for men working there is beyond what is usually given for the same class of labour in the open market.

113. Would you allow all persons receiving permanent salaries to be put upon the Superannuation Fund? Yes, I think the wider you make the basis of the fund the better for the Service and all parties concerned.

114. Have you any suggestions you could make as regards any improvement in your own office? No, I cannot say I have come prepared with anything of that kind. I should like to have two Commissioners of Audit associated with me. Parliament has placed upon one set of shoulders very responsible duties, which I think ought to have been divided amongst a Board of Auditors. But that I apprehend is a question beyond the scope of this inquiry. As to the internal arrangements of the office I do not know that there is anything I could suggest to you as being useful for the objects of your inquiry.

115. *Mr. Farnell*: Have you ever had any disputes with the Treasury department in reference to the accounts? Not disputes; we have constant references and objections; but they are always removed. We work very harmoniously indeed. In carrying out the provisions of the new Audit Act I have had no occasion whatever to complain of any obstruction on the part of the Treasury officers; on the contrary, they afford every assistance.

116. Previous to the passing of the new Audit Act? Then the Audit Office was a mere department under the Colonial Secretary, and had no independence; and therefore it was obliged to give way if any Ministerial pressure was put on it. But now, that you have made it a Parliamentary office, it maintains an independent position, which cannot be overridden.

117. You have never considered the matter of the appointment of Police Magistrates? No, I cannot say I have.

C. Rolleston,  
Esq.

29 Nov., 1871.

- C. Rolleston, Esq.  
29 Nov., 1871.
118. Do you not think they should undergo some examination in law, in order to be qualified for their position? I think it very desirable that they should have some knowledge of law before such responsible duties are entrusted to their charge.
119. Do not tide-waiters apply for that situation with a view of afterwards getting a permanent appointment in the Customs? Many do, I fancy; and if they are intelligent and well behaved I dare say they are brought upon the permanent staff as vacancies occur.
120. Do you know anything of the working of the Lands Titles Office now? Not since I have been disconnected with it—not of the detail. I was engaged as Chairman of a Board of Inquiry into the obstructions found to exist in bringing titles under the Act, some three years ago, I think. Since then I have had no knowledge of what is going on.
121. Have you heard that they have nearly come to a deadlock there? I have been told there are great complaints, and that there is nothing doing.
122. That is on account of an officer being too efficient? On account of an officer being what some people call crotchety. I believe he says it is out of careful regard for the interests of the country; he will not let any titles pass that have the slightest flaw in the world—flaws which it was the intention of that Act to throw to the winds, I believe.
123. Is not one of the gentlemen appointed to that office—one of the Examiners of Titles, Mr. Burton—rather slow in his examination? That was the complaint when we made the inquiry, and that he worried people with technical objections. Of course everyone complains when his own case is in point; but I think the general result of the inquiry went to this, that the difficulties were greater than they need be.
124. *Chairman.*] Do you keep a record of conduct book in your office? I have not hitherto had that; but under the regulations since the Audit Act was passed it is required that I shall have occasional reports of the conduct of the officers of the department, and annual reports from the heads of branches of their general conduct throughout the year.
125. Would it not be advisable to have that in all the offices? I have established that, because I think it may be a good thing. It would be attended with more good than harm certainly in every department. I have established it myself, which shows that I think well of it.
126. Is it customary to keep a day-book, recording the work of each clerk? I do not know that it is in every office; but in the Audit Department each clerk has his separate work, and he is obliged to keep a rough diary of what he has done, and to submit it to the head of his branch every week. It is only a rough thing. If you have too elaborate a system you employ the clerk's time in doing that which is keeping back the work of the department.
127. If there was not some check there would be no keeping indolent clerks at work at all? Except by the supervision exercised over them by their superiors.
128. Do you think many of our public offices are unsuitable for their purpose? They are very inconvenient. I find my office very inconvenient. I have to go down stairs, across a yard, and up another set of stairs to get to one of the principal branches. There are very few offices which do not suffer from the inconvenience of accommodation; and that of course to a great extent multiplies labour.
129. From what class in life are the messengers in the Public Service generally taken—are they frequently the servants of Governors and Ministers? In many cases I think they are. I know of several who have been servants of former Governors. Latterly I do not think it is so.
130. Do you not think it would be advisable to keep such appointments for men who have been in the Service as watermen, policemen, and so on? It would be difficult to lay down rules for appointments of that kind. The claims of persons ought to be considered—claims upon the Government for other services performed. For instance, there is an oldish man, who was schoolmaster and clerk of the Gaol at Goulburn; he was then brought from Goulburn and made schoolmaster at Cockatoo Island, and when Cockatoo Island was abandoned he could not get anything else. He would be very glad to be a messenger, but he cannot get any appointment at all.

THURSDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1871.

Present:—

MR. FARNELL,  
MR. W. FORSTER,

MR. FITZPATRICK,  
MR. JENNINGS.

ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, Esq., R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

Henry Halloran, Esq., called in and examined:—

- H. Halloran, Esq.  
30 Nov., 1871.
131. *Chairman.*] You are the Principal Under Secretary? I am the Under Secretary in the Colonial Secretary's Department, called the Principal Under Secretary.
132. I see by the Blue Book that there are thirteen clerks in your office—of different denominations. They seem to be classed? There is no general classification. They are called first clerk, second clerk, and so on; that was done by Mr. Parkes; but there is not that kind of classification that there was in 1836—first, second, and third class.
133. Are you aware whether any of these clerks were subjected to a preliminary examination before entering the Service? I believe so—those who have been there long. At one time there was a test examination.
134. That was before Responsible Government? Yes.
135. Do you know if all these clerks entered the Service as young men,—say under twenty-five? No; some have come in lately, who were over that age.
136. Had they been in private employment previously? Those who joined late in life had been in private employment, with one exception, a gentleman who had been in the Public Service in Hong Kong as interpreter or sub-interpreter.
137. There is no restriction as to age? Forty used to be the limit; not later than that.

138. Are you aware of any appointments that have been made to the Public Service later in life than H. Halloran, Esq. forty? I think I know of one, Mr. —, who is now seventy-four or seventy-six, and I do not think he has been more than twelve years in the Service.

139. Is any medical certificate required? I have never heard of one.

30 Nov., 1871.

140. Do the clerks in your department generally have good health? There is one who has not very good health, Mr. —; he is away more frequently than others from ill health. I think he was on the diggings at one time and suffered from rheumatism.

141. Have you any means of deducting pay when clerks are absent from ill health? No, I do not think it is ever done.

142. You are aware that the Government have lately instituted a test examination? I am.

143. Is that, in your opinion, sufficient? I think so. During the last few days I have been thinking it over and reading up the subject. I was reading the other night the debates in the House of Commons on the subject of competitive examination, in April, 1862.

144. Have you formed any opinion as to the relative advantages of an open competitive system and of a mere test examination? I think the test examination is sufficient. I do not think the man who handles his bayonet best would make the best soldier. An intelligent obedience and devotedness to the duties he has to perform are of more consequence. He may be very skilful in the one and very ill qualified as to the other.

145. Would a test examination ascertain the existence of the qualities you refer to better than a competitive examination? These qualities can only be ascertained by actual observation of the conduct of the candidate during probation, and are quite apart from mere intellectual quickness.

146. Does any consideration of fitness govern appointments as at present made? I think so. As far as the voice of the head of the department is concerned, he always urges as strongly as possible that he should get the best men. In one case—that of Mr. Beattie—I strongly urged that that gentleman should be brought into the office, and I succeeded. Not that I knew anything of him; but he had been working for a short time under the Exhibition Commissioners, and I had seen what he could do. I had learnt also that he was a man of College experience, and he appeared to be a very diligent person and of very quick apprehension. He receives something less than £200 a year, which is a very inadequate payment for what he is capable of.

147. Do you think that if a person were unfit he would be removed upon the representation of the permanent head of the department? That would depend upon the force of character of the permanent head. If he reported to the Minister that a clerk was quite unfit, I do not think that any Minister would insist upon his remaining. There is public opinion to consider, as well as the advantage of the Public Service.

148. *Mr. Farnell*: Has any case of that kind taken place? I am not aware of one.

149. *Chairman*: You think that a competitive examination is not likely to give you the best clerks? I doubt whether it is; and I am fortified by the opinion of persons who know infinitely better than I, and have given it more study.

150. Do you think the Public Service likely to suffer by the introduction of men of superior mental ability? I do not think so, other things being equal; but a man of superior intellectual ability may soon become dissatisfied with his position if his pay is small and there is no scope for the exercise of his talents. He will say to himself, "I have read Euripides and Æschylus, and I am receiving £200 a year;" and he would probably leave the Service at the first opportunity, or be discontented in it. He would never take to it like one who would look for his bread to a permanent appointment.

151. Do not the clerks generally settle down to the drudgery of their work? They do; but they are not very brilliant men as a rule. We had one, Mr. Henry Kendall, and he soon became dissatisfied and left us.

152. As regards patronage, do you think that political influence should be brought to bear upon appointments to the Civil Service;—do you think it is for the benefit of the Public Service generally that political influence should affect appointments? I have not much considered the matter; but perhaps I may say, nay.

153. Have you observed any tendency or wish, on the part of the political heads of the department, to create special offices for individuals? No, certainly not.

154. Do you not think that a person who is rejected in a test examination would be apt to feel dissatisfied with the examiner or the examination—that he would think it was unfair. Do you think complaints would be likely to be made? If it be open to all alike to be examined, and he is found to be unfit he cannot complain of his own unfitness.

155. In a competitive examination he would not be rejected because he was unfit? He would be rejected because he was not equal to others who were successful.

156. The same heart-burnings would not take place in the one case as in the other? I do not know: There is in man a general sense of what is just, and as soon as the first annoyance goes off he must see that, as he could not do that in which he had failed, he had no business to take the place of those who could do it.

157. Do you keep a time-book in your office? No.

158. Is there any check on clerks who absent themselves habitually? The chief clerk has to report them to me; and I am there generally first, and generally walk into the rooms to see who are there.

159. What steps do you take to check irregularity of attendance—coming half-an-hour after time, say? If it happened more than once I should say that must not be. But it is the business of the chief clerk to see that they are in their places. As a rule, the attendance is very regular.

160. If it was irregular, have you the power of punishing a clerk? I should think my voice would be sufficient to bring him to a sense of his duty.

161. Do you not think it would be advisable to keep a time-book; is it not done in any of the other offices? It is in several of them. It was done in the Survey Department, but I did not value it much.

162. Do you keep a daily record of what is done? I see all that comes in and goes out.

163. Would you be able to institute a comparison between the work done in a month or a year by two clerks? I do not think I should, but I see who works the best.

164. Do you not think it would be for the advantage of the office, if not of the Public Service, if a record were kept, showing the diligence of the various clerks? I do not think it would. They are, most of them, grown men, and it would be almost treating them as schoolboys. I believe in the integrity of these men;

- H. Halloran, Esq.  
30 Nov., 1871.
- I do not doubt their performing their work faithfully; I believe they do perform it faithfully. I have had them at work through a whole night.
165. Do you think that if a person really did his duty it would hurt his feelings if there were a permanent record kept that he had done so. Do you think it would be in any way derogatory to a grown man? I do not think it derogatory, but it would be unnecessary.
166. Then all the clerks in your office invariably do their duty? I think they do; with very inadequate salaries, some of them. For instance, there is one who receives £50 a year, who is an excellent book-keeper, a first-rate penman, and very quick and reliable.
167. *Mr. Farnell*: How long has he been there? About twelve months.
168. Is he a kind of probationer? He is waiting to get something better.
169. *Chairman*: Have you a code of rules and regulations in the office? Not any.
170. Can the clerks leave when they like? The old rule, if not written, was understood to be from 9 o'clock to 4, or so much longer as the public business might require; then half-an-hour, since that time, has been given for lunch.
171. I see the senior clerk in your office, Mr. Allan, has been there for twenty-five years—I presume without a step? He is the first clerk; I really do not know what promotion he has had; I suppose he has risen to his present salary of £400 per annum through a variety of increases.
172. What is the rule regulating increases of salary? It is by promotion generally.
173. At the recommendation of the permanent head of the department, or of the political head? If he applied for £500, and I thought him deserving of it, I should urge his claim upon the political head, who might or might not grant it. If he approved of it, then it would have to go upon the Estimates, but if he would not countenance it nothing would be done.
174. Do you keep a copying-machine in your office? No.
175. Is there any reason why you should not? I attempted it in the Survey Office, and I did not think it of any use. The books were spoiled. I went round to different mercantile offices, and I found that they used it merely for temporary purposes, and that permanent records were made by hand.
176. Do you think it is for the advantage of the Public Service that men should be received into it from private employment, or that they should enter, as young men, into the Public Service, and be trained up? I think it better that they should enter as young men and be trained.
177. The duties of the junior clerks are chiefly mechanical—are they not? Copying letters into letter-books, the care of Parliamentary papers and newspapers, addressing letters, stamping letters, and so on.
178. Do you think it possible to make any separation between the merely mechanical work of the office and the intellectual work? The only distinction is the practical separation of the duties. For instance, the corresponding clerk will not enter a letter; he will draft or write a letter that is to go out, and another in a lower position will copy it into the letter-book.
179. Have any clerks ever been appointed to your office who could not read or write? Certainly not.
180. Or spell? I have seen mis-spelling.
181. Do you look over all the letters that leave your office? Every one I think I skim over.
182. Do you find it necessary to make any corrections in the spelling? I have never noticed any come up that have been mis-spelt. The mis-spelling I alluded to was in this way: I said to the applicant just write what I tell you from dictation. But I gave him words that were very difficult words, and he very awkwardly mis-spelt them; but since then he has become a very good clerk, and spells very fairly.
183. Are there any temporary clerks in your office? No, there have not been for a very considerable time. We have no temporary or extra clerks now. When there has been a pressure of work we have kept them over hours, and paid them so much per hour.
184. *Mr. W. Forster*: Do I understand that you approve of test as compared with competitive examinations—that you consider them better? I think so.
185. That anyone who reaches a given standard and becomes certificated may be appointed? Yes.
186. You think the introduction of that system beneficial? Yes.
187. You prefer it to the competitive system? Yes.
188. You say there was a test examination in former times? Yes.
189. Why was it abandoned? I do not know.
190. Do you know when it was abandoned? I do not, but it is many years since.
191. Before Responsible Government? I think about that time.
192. Now that another test examination has been introduced, what is to be the result?—Is the rule now that persons getting certificates are to be preferred to those who do not hold them, or is it that those who do not hold certificates are not to be appointed at all? I do not know that any decision has been arrived at, that he who holds a certificate is admissible, and that he who does not is not so.
193. Is it not the rule now that the political head of a department may break any rule if he chooses? I think he may—I doubt whether he would.
194. That is speaking from your experience of Ministers as they have been, I suppose. You say that it has been in the power of the permanent head of a department to prevent unfit appointments, if he was a person of firmness of character? I think he might.
195. Has it often occurred to you to exercise that check in your own case? No. On two occasions only did I press for the appointment of gentlemen whom I thought eligible, and in one I was successful.
196. Was that in opposition to the claims of others whom you considered unfit? No.
197. With regard to the negative action you speak of,—the preventing of unfit appointments,—do you think the permanent heads of the departments in general throughout the Service have influence enough to prevent unfit appointments? I have not come to a conclusion that unfit appointments have been made.
198. Do you think none have been made? I do not say that either.
199. Are you aware whether any unfit appointments have been made? I cannot say. I am not aware of unfit appointments being made in my own department. I will say generally that I am not aware of unfit appointments having been made during the time I have been in the Service.
200. Are you aware of unfit appointments having been prevented by the check of the permanent head of the department? I am not.
201. Then, according to you, the political action of responsible Government is not unfavourable to the efficiency of the Public Service? I do not think so, as a rule.
202. You had a good deal of experience under the old system? Yes, since 1827.

H. Halloran,  
Esq.

30 Nov., 1871.

203. Do you think there is a greater tendency to unfit appointments under the new system than under the old? I will not say that there has been.
204. Then you consider the Service as efficient now as it was in those days? That may arise, if it be not so, from other causes in former days.
205. Is it the fact? I do not think it is markedly inferior.
206. Do you think there is a progressive tendency towards inefficiency, or the reverse? I do not think there is.
207. Then, on the whole, your opinion as to the action of Responsible Government on the public departments is not unfavourable? No, it is not. That is, in the item of appointments.
208. Although, as you say, the permanent head of a department can always prevent a very unfit appointment, may there not be grades of unfitness which render it very difficult to act? Unless there was very obvious or outrageous unfitness I do not think he would act.
209. Do you not think this new system of test examinations will remove all that difficulty? Not if persons are to be appointed without test as well as with it.
210. But, if I understand you rightly, the true reading of it is that they should not be appointed without test? That is the meaning of the thing.
211. Whatever the benefits of the operation of the checks coming from the heads of departments, do you think they were so effective that there was scarcely any necessity for altering the system at all? I do not think this test examination originated in any movement on the part of the heads of departments, or in any suggestion from them.
212. What I mean is that, if I rightly understand you, your view is that the power exercised by the permanent heads of the departments, in checking unfit appointments, has been generally so effective that there was scarcely any necessity for altering the system? Hardly that it had been, but that they would have such a power, that if any Minister were about to bring into a department a person notoriously unfit, the permanent head would have an opportunity of expressing his opinion.
213. If that has been the case hitherto, what is the advantage of introducing the test examination? I am not speaking of what has been —
214. If in the future the permanent heads exercise so effective a check, what advantage will we get from a test examination? I think I hardly said they would exercise it in all cases. I think I said it would depend upon personal strength of character. If a permanent head would say, "This person is quite unfit," I think they are generally on such good terms with the Ministers under whom they serve that they would meet with great consideration.
215. Then what is the advantage of the test examination? There would be no occasion for the test examination, or no occasion for their intervention. If a gentleman presented himself with a certificate, there would be no reason why the permanent head should attempt to bar his admission; but if there were no test then might arise the necessity.
216. If the check of the permanent heads would be in future sufficient, what is the advantage of the examination system. Is it not better to leave it to the discretion of the Minister and his subordinates? I do not know that the absence of test examinations has led to ineligible appointments.
217. Then, if I understand you rightly, we shall not derive any very great benefit from this test examination? I do not think it is of great importance.
218. Things have gone on very well hitherto, and they are not likely to be improved by the test examination? They have gone on very well.
219. If that is the case, still less would be the advantage we should derive from competitive examinations? I will not say, as Lord Brougham has said, that to open the whole Civil Service to competitive examination is monstrous and preposterous; or, as Earl Grey has remarked—that it is radically wrong, and likely to lead in general to the introduction of persons less eligible than those appointments made under a different system; but I will say that I have no great belief in the advantages of competitive examination.
220. Of course all you have said with regard to checks on the appointment of unfit persons relates only to appointments on the staff of the departments? Yes.
221. But in regard to other appointments, Police Magistracies for instance, is there any check of that sort capable of being exercised? I do not think any has ever been exercised. It would be well if, as in England, the Police Magistrates were barristers or attorneys.
222. Should not some test examination be applied to Police Magistrates? Yes.
223. To insist on their being attorneys would be equivalent to that? Yes.
224. Speaking generally, do you think that the appointments to Police Magistracies have been such as ought to be found fault with? Only for a short time lately was the management of that particular branch of the Service with the Colonial Secretary. I have noticed in the papers that objections have been made to recent appointments.
225. What is your opinion of the results of placing these appointments under one or other department;—do you think there was a tendency to worse appointments under the Attorney General's Department than under the Colonial Secretary's Department? I would not say that. I do not think I would be justified in saying that. I only know of one special case which has been very much objected to.
226. I should like to ask a question of this kind, whether in any of these cases there is any correspondence that would throw any light upon these matters?  
[Objection being taken to the line of examination, by Mr. Fitzpatrick, witness withdrew. Committee deliberated. Questions to be put. Examination continued.]
227. Of course I do not require your assent to anything I say now. I understand that the special case referred to is Mr. Weaver's. It may or may not be. In regard to that case I am given to understand that a certain letter was written by a very high official, recommending the removal of Mr. Weaver, and that this letter was withdrawn? Do you mean recently, or when Mr. Weaver was previously a Police Magistrate.
228. When he was superannuated? I do not know that any official letter was written and withdrawn.
229. No official letter was withdrawn in Mr. Weaver's case? No, I think not. That was not the case I referred to, however. I have not seen anything in reference to his last appointment. I recollect perfectly his leaving the Service.
230. Mr. Fitzpatrick: There was a system of test examinations established in the Service about 1836 or 1837? I do not recollect the time.

- H. Halloran, Esq.  
30 Nov., 1871.
231. Could you obtain for the Committee a copy of the regulations of the period? I daresay I could. At the same time there was a graduated scale of increases.
232. Is there in the Service, so far as you are acquainted with it, any mode of regulating promotion? As a rule it goes by seniority.
233. Only by seniority? Seniority as a rule.
234. Does a man invariably get promotion simply because he is senior? No.
235. I am asking for the rule? I am not aware of any rule other than seniority. I think the practice here is as it is in England.
236. You are aware of no rule in the Service? No written rule.
237. Either written or understood? No; it is merely practice. Seniority is supposed to be associated with fitness.
238. You are aware that a Civil Service Bill was prepared by a committee of officials some years ago? I have heard of it; but I have not been able to obtain a copy.
239. There is no rule in the Service for inflicting punishment for any offence, short of dismissal? I do not think there is.
240. Do you think the Service suffers from the absence of such a rule? Without a rule such a power has been exercised. I call to my recollection a case of a clerk, receiving £250 a year, appearing drunk in public on a day when a cricket match was being played. He was seen by another in the same office. His salary was reduced £50 a year.
241. *Chairman*: Has the political or the permanent head of a department power to reduce an official's salary in an arbitrary way? It was done by the Governor and Executive Council on recommendation.
242. *Mr. Fitzpatrick*: Is it not the fact that a great many offences go unpunished because it is conceived that dismissal is too severe a penalty? I think so. I am about now recommending a greater mulct than that I have alluded to. It will be deducted as a punishment, without the existence of any rule.
243. Have you turned your attention to the exercise of patronage;—have you considered whether it is wise that patronage should be in the hands of Ministers, or whether by any law or regulation it should be restricted? I know it is the case in Great Britain, and it is believed to be part of their right.
244. In this Colony? I should judge here as there. If not the Minister, who is to make appointments?
245. What is your own opinion as to the exercise of patronage? I have not much considered it.
246. Under the old regulations to which you have alluded, you are aware that the clerks were classified? Yes; and a very good arrangement it was.
247. You approve of that? Yes, as also of a gradual annual increase of salary.
248. Do you think the efficiency likely to be produced by the present test examination high enough for the higher grades of the Service, or would you have a test of increasing severity? It would not be sufficient if they were not capable of anything beyond that.
249. The present test is a low one intellectually, but it is considered sufficient for junior clerks;—do you consider it sufficient for senior clerks? Hardly, if they possess nothing further.
250. Do you think that the efficiency of the clerks in the Service will be generally promoted by this examination? I cannot say I think it will, because nobody much inferior to what the test would warrant receiving a certificate is, I think, admitted. Some infinitely beyond the test are admitted as mere clerks.
251. As a matter of fact is it not within your knowledge that there are now, or have been admitted into the Service of this Colony, clerks who could not come up to the present test? Yes.
252. Many? Not many.
253. Do you remember, or have you heard of a case of this kind: A permanent head of a department having under him a paid officer who could not write without lines? I dare say.
254. Do you think such a person could be introduced into the Service under this test system? The not being able to write without lines would not show that he was wanting in the main qualifications which the test would prove him to have.
255. Have you ever heard of such a case as a permanent officer of the Government ruling lines for a clerk who seemed too inapt to do it for himself? I do recollect such a case.
256. Do you think such an one could get in under a test system? I think not. He became a very good clerk afterwards.
257. If the efficiency of the clerks generally were increased, do you think it would be possible to reduce their number—that is to say, as they would be better workers fewer of them would be required? Yes, if they were a certain per centage better.
258. If the clerks generally, even in the higher branches, were more intelligent and efficient, they would devise means for reducing the work, or a better system of carrying it on? I think they run very much in the old system which has been devised by others.
259. You think no man of intelligence would devise a new system? I think he must go further than that for reducing the labour.
260. Where? To legislation, for instance.
261. Would any system of legislation improve the mode of conducting the work in your office? No; but it might very much reduce the quantity.
262. Can you conceive of a man of high intelligence devising a system so as to reduce the work? I think the state at which we have arrived is one which by gradual improvement has reached a very fair condition. That improvement is always going on; but if any new man came in who thought he could entirely reorganize that which is existing he would really do damage.
263. *Mr. Farnell*.] I understood you to say that the Administration of Justice is now under the Attorney General? Yes.
264. How long has that been so? Since the return to office of the present Premier.
265. Under what head was it previously? The Colonial Secretary.
266. When Sir James Martin was in office before it was under the Attorney General? Yes.
267. Do you think the change in the head of the department beneficial? That is hardly a matter on which I feel called upon to express any opinion.
268. What is the rule of promotion in the various departments? As far as I am aware, seniority is the main ingredient; of course it is supposed to be associated with fitness. The first lieutenant is fit to become a captain, I suppose.
269. Have any cases ever taken place in which persons have been appointed as permanent heads of departments without having been in the Service before? I do not know of any.

H. Halloran,  
Esq.

30 Nov., 1871.

270. What about Mr. Owen? I had forgotten that.
271. Mr. Owen was appointed Under Secretary? Yes, I recollect that, and felt it a grievance at the time.
272. Would you only require the same test for a person occupying the position of Under Secretary as you would for those entering as clerks? I do not think any test was required in that case; his qualification as a barrister was supposed to place him above all the tests required for clerks.
273. Is not this rule laid down for all persons about to join the Public Service? I think not; only for clerks.
274. You were in the Survey Department for many years? Yes.
275. When you received your appointment as Under Secretary, you were not at the time in the department of the Colonial Secretary? No.
276. And you were promoted from one office to another? Yes, according to the understanding in the Service that you may be promoted from one department to another.
277. Are there many persons employed in the Public Service who are relatives of Members of Parliament? I do not know of many, but I do know of instances.
278. I think I understood you to say that the permanent heads of departments have influence in preventing unfit appointments? Yes.
279. How do they arrive at the unfitness of the parties? If I saw by a person's application that he was illiterate, or I knew by public repute that he was an unfit person, I should say so.
280. Are you made aware at all times when it is the intention of the Government or the Minister to make an appointment? In my own department I should think so.
281. Would the Minister tell you he was going to appoint a particular person? He would appoint him, I presume, on an application, which would come to me.
282. Do you take any means to ascertain whether applicants are fit persons or not? No, unless I have some knowledge of them.
283. Then persons could be appointed without your having any knowledge of their qualifications or character? Yes.
284. Have any appointments been made of unfit persons related to Members of Parliament? There has been an appointment made of the son of a Member, and I heard afterwards that his previous occupation did not fit him exactly for it; but he does his work and goes on steadily enough.
285. Do you think any remonstrance on your part to the Minister for the time-being would effect the removal of that person? It might have prevented his admission.
286. But not his removal? That would depend upon the degree of unfitness. If he committed any scandalous offence I should not hesitate to say to the Minister, "This is not fair to the other members of the department; a person of such a character should not be brought amongst them."
287. Do you think the Minister would take any notice of your representation? I think he would.
288. Do you think Members of Parliament have not got greater influence with the Minister than the Under Secretary? There is a popular belief that they have.
289. Do you know of any improper appointments having been made to the Police Magistracy during the time the administration of Justice was under the Colonial Secretary's Department? I do not know of any appointment that turned out to be unfit or that was complained of or objected to. I do not remember at this moment any case.
290. There was no case in which you felt it your duty to interfere? No.
291. I understood you to say that Ministers sometimes reduced the salaries of officers as a punishment for misconduct, and you mentioned a case;—was the party allowed to defend himself? He had full opportunity of doing so.
292. You investigated the charge? Yes.
293. *Mr. Jennings.*] Is there not a power now and then made use of, of disrating—putting into a lower position,—not merely reducing the salary? I do not recollect any instance. Pay is supposed to indicate rank and position.
294. For instance, a Police Magistrate has been made a Clerk of Petty Sessions? I believe there has been such a case.
295. This power does not appear to have been exercised frequently? I do not recollect many instances; but there have been some.
296. *Mr. W. Forster.*] Is it the fact that the Executive Council have any legal power to do it any more than the Minister; have you considered that point? No, I have not.
297. They have done it? Yes.
298. In the case you spoke of, did the officer continue to perform the same duties at the lower salary? Yes.
299. How long did that continue? Till he was again placed on the same salary, which has been done.
300. Is there not a certain inconvenience in that practice—reducing the salary of the office. I presume you consider that the salary is attached to the office, not to the individual? It is not always so.
301. Do you think the individual is entitled to his salary without reference to his duties? No, I should take them in conjunction with his length of service.
302. What is the meaning of paying a man for length of service;—do you not pay him for the work he does at the time? He reaches his position by length of service.
303. Do you think the Assembly votes salaries on account of length of service, to individuals of whom they are ignorant, and not on account of certain work being done by the office? I fancy they vote them because the Minister brings before them an estimate with certain salaries which he considers requisite to be paid to the persons performing the duties. I do not think the Parliament inquires as to the individuals.
304. As permanent head of your department, if you found reason for believing that certain work was too highly paid for would you not think it your duty to recommend that a less salary should be attached to that particular office? I think I may say,—Yes, I should do so.
305. Is it not inconsistent with the principle you have just laid down with regard to the giving of a salary, that a particular individual should be disrated, as you call it, by receiving a lower salary than his work would justify? It was not with reference to the duties he was performing, but with reference to his misconduct that his salary was reduced. It was intended as a punishment.
306. Would it not be a more direct and convenient mode of punishing him, to mulct him of a sum of money,

- H. Halloran, Esq.  
30 Nov., 1871.
- money, if it could be got from him, or to put him in a lower grade in the Service, instead of reducing the salary of an office which is considered worth a certain remuneration—Has it not been the practice in some cases to put the offending officer into a lower grade? I do not remember any instance.
307. You are not aware by what law this is done? The power that appoints can dismiss; the major involves the minor; if you can dismiss you can take away a portion of his pay.
308. If he chose to resist disrating or reduction of salary he would be dismissed? He can take it or not take it, as he pleases. If he does not perform the duties in consideration of the lower sum he would be dismissed. That would be another phase of the subject.
309. *Mr. Jennings.*] Are there any regulations by which officials are bound to observe certain conduct in public places. Did the getting drunk, in the case you refer to, interfere with the performance of duty? It is looked upon as scandalous.
310. I suppose the party would have been fined about £5 for such an offence in the Police Court. If it did not interfere with the performance of his duty, does not £50 a year seem to be an excessive fine for such an act? I knew individually that it was not a single act.
311. *Mr. Farnell.*] Are persons in the Public Service paid better than persons occupying similar positions in private service? I believe not. The result of the inquiry of the Retrenchment Committee showed the contrary. The witnesses before that Committee stated generally that they were worse paid in the higher positions, and that their experience led them to know that many persons had left the Public Service to go into Banks and other private institutions, but that they had not known any persons to leave such institutions to go into the Public Service.
312. *Chairman.*] Is there any limit of probation for clerks on first entering your office? No; that does not prevail now. They are mostly juniors when they come in, and go up through the different grades as vacancies occur. When Mr. Parkes came to the office he brought them in as low as £50 and £75 a year.
313. If unfit there are no means of getting rid of them? They are trained and made fit. If outrageously stupid they would have to go out, of course. It does not require any very great ability to be a clerk if they are steady and will learn what they have to do.
314. Do you not think it advisable to have some period of probation,—say six months? I think it would be a very good rule.
315. *Mr. Farnell.*] Are there many applications for employment? There are frequent applications for all sorts of employment, often without specifying anything but employment. The rule is to acknowledge them, and put the letters by.

WEDNESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1871.

Present:—

MR. FARNELL,	MR. JENNINGS,
MR. W. FORSTER,	MR. MACLEAY,
MR. SAMUEL.	

ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, Esq., R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

John Rae, Esq., examined:—

- J. Rae, Esq.  
6 Dec., 1871.
316. *Chairman.*] You are Under Secretary for Public Works? I am.
317. I see there are only three clerks in your office? That is all in the Ministerial branch.
318. Is there not a great deal of correspondence in connection with that department? There is. There were five clerks in 1859, when the department was separated from that of the Lands, but we have since reduced the staff to the lowest point compatible with the efficiency of the Service.
319. Have these three clerks anything to do with the Railway Department? No, except in matters requiring Ministerial action.
320. Or the roads? Yes, the main roads and the classified minor roads; all the roads, in fact, except those under trustees, which have only come over to our department recently.
321. Do you overlook all the letters yourself? Yes, the whole of them.
322. Connected with the railway also? Yes, the railway as well—the whole of the letters that pass through the department.
323. Are the appointments to all the clerkships made by the Governor and Executive Council? All the clerks are so appointed.
324. Who are the station-masters appointed by? By the Commissioner; that is to say, they are recommended by the Commissioner and appointed by the Governor and Executive Council.
325. The railway-porters? They are appointed by the Commissioner, after consulting with the Traffic Manager generally. The Commissioner has that power under the Act.
326. You yourself were Commissioner for some time? I was acting as Commissioner for six years.
327. Have any complaints been made that some of the railway-porters are physically inefficient; that they are not strong enough for the duties they have to perform? I have not heard any complaints of the kind;—they may have been made to the Commissioner.
328. Have you formed any opinion as to the system of obtaining the most efficient men for the Public Service? I have. I think the system adopted in England, and in other Colonies, is that which is required here, namely, a Civil Service Bill, which should provide for a proper classification of officers, and rules for promotion in the Service. My ideas are very similar to those enunciated in the Civil Service Act for Victoria. You are aware, perhaps, that some years since a memorial was presented from the Civil Service of this Colony. To that I gave my assent, and I have not changed my views since then. What I think the Service wants is a proper system of examination—a preliminary examination I mean—and probation; rules for the promotion of Public servants; for dealing with offences; and for granting leave of absence.
329. Have any clerks in your office passed any examination at all? Not that I am aware of. There is no fixed preliminary examination at all.
330. Are all the clerks in your department efficient? Most of them are efficient. I have no reason to complain at all. Some of them are exceedingly efficient.



331. Do you keep any time-table or regulation-book in your office? Do you mean an attendance-book? J. Rac, Esq.  
Not at present. We have had one on different occasions, but have never found any advantage from it; and the practice of keeping it has been allowed to fall into desuetude. There was one kept in Captain 6 Dec., 1871.  
Martindale's time, and also when Mr. Holroyd was Minister, but it has since been disused.
332. If a clerk were habitually a quarter or twenty minutes late would you know it? Yes, I would easily, as I am generally there among the first and last myself, and I would know it at once.
333. Are copying-machines used? Yes, we use copying-machines.
334. Do you approve of them? I do decidedly. I believe I was the first to suggest their use; they save the time of a clerk, and, when properly used, the copy taken will last for many years.
335. With regard to railway appointments, are any qualifications required of a station-master? They are generally trained in the Service. They pass through different grades before they become station-masters. It is a very rare thing to appoint a station-master who has not been in the Service in some capacity previously.
336. As a rule, do they understand the working of the telegraph? Do you mean by the Morse system?
337. How many systems are there used by you? Two—the alphabetical and the Morse system; but they do not employ the Morse system in the Railway branch.
338. Is not the Morse system the superior system? Decidedly; but the alphabetical is quite sufficient for our purposes. It goes all the distance of our lines, and can be learned in a day.
339. What distance will the alphabetical system go? The full length of our railway lines. When we want to send messages farther, we communicate with Mr. Cracknell, who sends them on by Morse's.
340. Do I understand you to say that the Traffic Manager can communicate with any station along the line by the alphabetical system? Yes, most easily, if the instrument be not out of order. Every principal station has an instrument; but these instruments are very delicate, and are frequently out of order; but there is a person constantly employed in repairing them.
341. Is this not owing to the ignorance of those who manipulate them? I have no doubt it is attributable to their ignorance or carelessness.
342. Do you require all station-masters to understand the use of the alphabetical instrument? Most unquestionably; no station-master would be of any use unless he did.
343. You believe they all do understand it? I do; the man who does not understand it must be a fool. I could teach anyone its use in a day if he could read and spell. The instrument of Morse is a very different thing, as the alphabet used for that instrument consists of strokes and dots, requiring much time to learn.
344. Is Morse's instrument less easily put out of order? Yes.
345. Is it much more expensive? I do not think so. I never use it myself; I never require it. The alphabetical answers every purpose we require.
346. In the event of an accident occurring to one of the railway-drivers, do the guards know anything of the working of an engine;—do they undergo any examination? I do not think they would be expected to understand it; but the engine-driver has an assistant, who would fill his place in case of accident.
347. There is always an assistant on the engine? Yes, the fireman. I should not be surprised if several of the guards could do it, although it is not part of their duty. It does not take a person long to learn how to set an engine in motion, and how to stop it.
348. Are the railway-porters all able to read and-write? I am not prepared to answer that question. They do not come much under my notice. The porters are appointed, without passing through my office at all, by the Traffic Manager and Commissioner. We hear of the porters only when they are doing anything very praiseworthy, or very wrong. The other appointments—that is to say, the locomotive and permanent-way appointments, which are very numerous—are also in the Commissioner's gift; but he leaves them to the Engineer-in-Chief, and has always done so. He makes the appointments generally without their coming through our office at all.
349. How long has that been the case? It has been so all through. Mr. Whitton has always had the appointment of the men under him.
350. Are there numerous applications for employment in the Railway Department? Numerous—I may say daily—applications of all kinds.
351. Particularly for employment as labourers and porters? Yes.
352. Do you think the average rate of wages given in those offices higher than that given in private employ? Certainly not, since the recent reduction. They were compared at that time pretty well with wages in private establishments.
353. Has the Traffic Manager any patronage? He has really no patronage. He does everything under the Commissioner; but I dare say he has the influence that any officer in his position would have. That may to a certain extent be called patronage, but the patronage is really with the Commissioner.
354. Are you aware if any officer in the Railway Department is in the habit of trying to obtain appointments through political influence? I am not personally aware of it. I have heard of such cases incidentally—I mean applications made through Members of Parliament.
355. Is there any rule in the Public Service preventing employes applying to political patrons to use their influence in their behalf? There was, I think, a regulation to that effect; it is understood, I know. My impression is that there was a rule promulgated to that effect.
356. Such a rule is obsolete, probably? I can ascertain for the Committee. On examining the records I find that the regulation I referred to was against communicating office information to persons out of doors. The circular is dated 4 December, 1862.
357. Has it ever been acted upon, or has any notice been taken of it? I think it has never been acted upon. I do not remember a case.
358. Do you think it is for the benefit of the Public Service that such a proceeding should take place? I do not think it is for the benefit of the Public Service, and yet I do not see much objection to Members of Parliament using their influence in appointments so long as you have a preliminary examination. The party in power is sure to give more to his friends than to his opponents. The test, or whatever other examination were determined upon, would prevent undue influence being exercised for an unfit person, and a good man being thus secured it would be of little importance by whom he was recommended.
359. Would you have a fresh examination for every step of promotion? That question has been a good deal discussed. My impression used to be that the office itself would be a school where after his first examination the officer would learn to fit himself for the performance of higher duties, and where his fitness would

- J. Rae, Esq.  
6 Dec., 1871.
- would be tested if a system of classification were to be introduced into the Service and the officer were to be raised from a lower to a higher class, and there were two or three competent to fill a vacant position there might then be competitive examination to ascertain which was best qualified.
360. Do I then understand you to say that you see no harm in a Government employé applying to his political patron to use his influence to procure promotion? That is not what I mean; what I did say was that I saw no objection in a Member of Parliament recommending parties to the Minister in power.
361. Do you think, as a rule, Members of Parliament are generally cognizant of the efficiency of the people they recommend? That, of course, I am not prepared to say.
362. Are Members of Parliament likely to be as aware of the merits of the men they recommend as the heads of departments? No they are not.
363. Do you not think the head of a department is likely to be unduly influenced or biased by the recommendation of a Member of Parliament? That is quite possible; but I think it is incident to all Responsible Governments that such should be the case. It must be so, and is likely so to continue as long as human nature remains as it is.
364. Would it not be advisable to reduce this evil to its minimum? Unquestionably, if it can be done.
365. Do you think it would be advisable to subject labourers or porters to any physical test to see whether they were capable to perform the work they would have to do? I do not see any great objection to that, although I think it hardly necessary, as you can generally judge of a man's capability for labour by looking at him without subjecting him to any physical test.
366. Are the men paid when they are absent from sickness? It depends upon circumstances.
367. I refer to actual sickness; I am not speaking of accident? The rule generally has been to allow half pay for a month in case of accident on the railway not occasioned by carelessness of the party injured, but nothing in case of sickness. But latterly—quite recently indeed—a sick fund has been established on the railway, to which all the men contribute, and it is expected this will do away with the necessity for assistance in cases of accident in future.
368. Are the contributions to this fund voluntary? Yes, quite voluntary; but there is an understanding that parties who do not join this society will not be entitled to the privilege they have enjoyed.
369. What do you mean by the "privilege they have enjoyed"? Of being paid in cases of accident. They will not be paid in future if they do not join.
370. Is this general among all the railway employés? Yes, among all. It has been for some time in operation among the permanent-way and locomotive men, and it has now been introduced into the Traffic branch.
371. After a person has been sick for a month does the pay cease? The pay ceases. There may be exceptions, but that is the general rule in cases of accident.
372. Are the vacancies then filled up in such cases? The vacancies are filled up temporarily.
373. A man in such a case would lose his appointment? He would lose his appointment after protracted illness. That rule is not always carried out. It is not the general rule. I am speaking only of cases that have occurred; indeed it is impossible to fix a general rule, as every case must be considered and dealt with upon its own merits.
374. Is it your opinion that we have too many officials in the Railway Department, such as porters? I have been of opinion for some time that there were too many. Every endeavour has been made to reduce the number, and it has been reduced considerably.
375. At this moment? At this moment it is reduced as much as it will bear, I believe. At present there are a good many extra hands, but these are always required during the wool season; with the exception of these the number has been as much reduced as possible.
376. You say you are in favour of a test examination? The question has been very much discussed in England and elsewhere, and I must acknowledge that I think a test for an entrance examination the best, because all you want in young competitors for the Civil Service is some proof that they are not really incompetent. I do not think either a test or a competitive examination will enable you to judge very accurately of a man's fitness for special office-work.
377. Are not people who are rejected from a test examination likely to suffer somewhat in their self-esteem? I do not see why they should from that more than from a competitive examination.
378. In a competitive examination a man is not rejected because he is unfit, but because he is second or third? I did not look at it in that way; but I do not see why, if a party be rejected, he should not come up the next time for examination. I presume there would be nothing to prevent his coming forward, as at the University, where, if a party be plucked, he can go up a second time.
379. Do you think there should be a limit as to age? Yes.
380. Is there any at present? I am not aware of any fixed age. I do not think a young man should enter the Service much before fifteen or sixteen certainly. At Home the maximum limit, I believe, is twenty-five.
381. There is here no limit whatever as regards age? Not that I am aware of,—either one way or other. In fact, there are no fixed rules at all in the Service. We do the best we can under the circumstances.
382. Mr. Farnell.] Are you not Under Secretary for the whole of the Works Departments? Yes, the whole.
383. Does the whole business connected with the railway and other branches pass through your hands? Yes, every portion.
384. Are there not some clerks in the Railway branch? Yes. The Chairman was alluding to the small number of clerks in the Ministerial branch—there are only three of them. The reason is that the Railway branch is kept quite separate from the other branches of the department. The second clerk I used to have in the Ministerial branch was appointed chief clerk in the Railway Department. He has a staff under him to do the whole of the railway business quite separate and distinct from all the other branches; they have separate records, but these are all brought before me as from a separate department. It is the same with reference to the roads.
385. Are you the head of the whole department? Yes.
386. How many clerks have you in the department altogether? I have here a list prepared of all the clerks and others employed in the Railway Department: In the Commissioner's head office, 6; account branch, 6; land valuator, 1; engineer's branch, head office, 14; superintending contracts, 20; trial surveys, 30; locomotive branch, 306; permanent-way, 426; traffic, 338; traffic audit, 8; storekeepers, 17; inspecting engineer,

engineer, rolling-stock, &c., 1; in all, 1,173 persons,—involving an annual expenditure of £150,589 18s. 2d. 387. Can the Commissioner of Railways make appointments independently of the Executive? All appointments under the Act are to be made by the Governor and Executive Council, with the exception of minor officers, such as porters, messengers, &c. The Commissioner, or the Engineer-in-Chief, with his sanction, appoints all these; the others, as station-masters, clerks, &c., go before the Executive.

J. Rae, Esq.  
6 Dec., 1871.

388. I understood you to say something about the head Commissioner;—how does the Minister for Works separate himself from the Commissioner? He does not separate himself, but we must treat him as Commissioner differently from Minister. As Commissioner for Railways he is an officer under the Minister for Works, and the Act obliges him to do certain things as Commissioner.

389. Do you think it would be better for the Public Service that there should be a Commissioner of Railways? If the Commissioner for Railways is to be under the Minister for Works I do not see what practical use he would be, as all matters would have to come through the Minister as they have now.

390. Is the management of the railways under the Commissioner? Yes.

391. Has he to fix the rates? The Executive Council fix them. He submits them to the Governor and Executive Council, and they fix them.

392. Has the Commissioner to submit these rates to the Minister for Works? When the Commissioner and Minister are combined of course there is no difficulty in that matter.

393. Have you, as the head of a department, been consulted in reference to appointments and promotions? Constantly.

394. Have you ever made any recommendations? Yes.

395. How have those recommendations been received? Favourably, almost invariably.

396. Have you ever made any recommendation where a Member of Parliament has used his influence to recommend another person? I cannot call to memory a case of the kind.

397. Have many persons in your department suffered from ill health? Not a great many,—several have,—but not above an average proportion I think.

398. Have any clerks in your department received leave of absence for a lengthened period? One clerk for a considerable period.

399. How long? He has received leave for two months running.

400. Has he received his pay during that period? Yes.

401. Has anyone received leave of absence for a period of a year on the ground of ill health? No, I do not remember one who has received it for a year.

402. Do you know Mr. Chisholm? Yes, I remember his case; he was in the Roads Department. I think he had three months leave of absence at first, and then the medical officer stated it was necessary he should take a voyage to England. He went home on half-pay with the understanding that if he did not return restored to health in twelve months his office would be filled up. He did go Home, did not come back at the time appointed, and his office was filled up. He has now come back and is doing much better than he would have done had he remained in the Government service.

403. When appointments are made to your department are any enquiries made as to the qualifications of the person appointed? What sort of appointments?

404. Clerkships;—who examined the parties? I am not aware of any examination, except by the heads of branches.

405. Are you not one of the heads? Yes. There has been no special examination since I have been there. A clerk is generally taken on trial for some time.

406. Supposing a clerk were appointed and found to be unfit? If he were found to be totally unfit his services would be dispensed with.

407. Has a case of that kind ever taken place? I am not aware of any case of the kind in our department.

408. Are the persons employed in your department paid higher salaries than those who occupy similar positions in private employ? I think, on the contrary, that they are paid less on the whole. I think that was plainly shown by the Committee of the Assembly, which was appointed to inquire into the matter in 1858.

409. Have you any way of punishing for misconduct or neglect, officers in your department? No, other than that of reprimand or of dismissal;—that is one of the things requiring remedy.

410. Have not cases taken place where the salaries of officers have been reduced? Not that I am aware of.

411. Was not your own salary reduced on one occasion? It was, and very unjustly as I thought.

412. It was alleged at the time that it was a punishment for something done or neglected by yourself? Yes.

413. Does that reduction remain up to the present time? No, the salary was restored again, after I had been punished for a couple of years.

414. That was as a punishment? Yes. The circumstances were these:—I was under Secretary for Works, and the office of Commissioner of Railways was imposed upon me with the distinct statement that as there was no salary attached to the office I should not be held responsible for the management. That was distinctly stated in writing by the Minister.

415. Your pay was reduced in consequence of the misconduct of another person, for which you were held responsible as Commissioner? Yes, £200 a year was taken off.

416. Have there been many defalcations since then? There has been one. The officer appointed to succeed Mr. Walker, the accountant (Ashdown), turned out a rogue.

417. Have there been other defalcations? There have been some trifling ones that have come under my notice in the Railway branch.

418. Are there some cases now pending? Yes; there are two that have not been decided.

419. Do you think there is a proper check over persons in positions where they are required to handle public money? I think there is an excellent check in the Railway Department. The instructions were issued to the Traffic Auditor in 1870, and are still in existence. (*Vide Appendix A 1.*)

420. Notwithstanding the check you have spoken of, defalcations have taken place? —

421. I am speaking of the whole department? Some slight defalcations. One was discovered immediately, and the amount was made up. The Traffic Audit clerk got credit for the promptness with which he discovered it.

- J. Rac, Esq. 422. What has been done with the party guilty of the offence? There was no money lost. He was suspended at once, and has since resigned, but I am not aware whether his resignation is likely to be accepted.
- 6 Dec., 1871. 423. It is the fact, I believe, that he did make use of the public money? I believe it is.
424. What is the object of allowing clerks to resign instead of being dismissed? I believe it is to prevent injury to their future career. If the party were dismissed he could not again be employed in the Public Service.
425. Then in this case the party might be employed again after the matter had blown over, notwithstanding he had been guilty of such an offence? Yes. Still this would be registered against him, and he would have no chance of getting an appointment of the same kind where he could do wrong in money matters.
426. I suppose you cannot tell us anything of the scientific branches under you? I do not know much about them. The information would be much better obtained from the heads of the different offices.
427. As to their appointments? They are appointed in much the same way as the other officers.
428. Are there many persons appointed permanently in the Engineer's department? No; in the Engineer's office—the head office—there are fourteen altogether.
429. Are they clerks? No, there are only three clerks; the others are all professionally employed. There is the record, the chief clerk, and his assistant, who checks all the accounts—it is a very important business. Then there is the permanent staff of the Engineer's establishment, and there is the temporary staff. There is the staff of officers now on the survey in consequence of the recent amount placed on Estimates for extensions. They will be paid from the vote for trial surveys. A party has gone out just now.
430. *Mr. Macleay.*] You do not know out of what fund they are to be paid? Out of the general vote—that is, a vote for trial surveys I think.
431. *Mr. Farnell.*] Was there a vote last Session for trial surveys? No; it is the balance of the old vote, passed in 1858. They have started off only within the last month. Mr. Whitton has now gone off as far as Wagga Wagga.
432. *Chairman.*] Do the officers in the Surveyor General's Department ever survey for public works? Sometimes in the Road branch they do the laying out of a new road, but not in railway extension.
433. You employ your own officers exclusively in such works? Yes.
434. Do you never apply to the Surveyor General's Office for information? Repeatedly.
435. And you do get very useful information? Yes; they are always quite willing to give us every information in their power.
436. *Mr. Farnell.*] What information do you apply to the Surveyor General's Office for? Anything connected with lands. We have sometimes to apply to them to reserve certain portions of land with the view of laying down a line of rail, or a new road.
437. *Chairman.*] There is no jealousy between the two departments? Not the slightest, nor in any of the departments so far as I know. I have never seen anything but the most cordial working together.
438. A good many of the telegraph offices are amalgamated with the station-masters' and post offices? It has become the system, where it can be done, to amalgamate the telegraph, station-masters, and post offices all over the country.
439. Do you approve of the amalgamation? I do. It saves expense, and seems to be a natural union.
440. In many cases the station-masters are also telegraph and post masters? Yes, the three offices are combined when they can be, and a small additional remuneration is allowed in such cases.
441. Do you see any reason why the whole of the railway stations should not be thrown open to the public as telegraph offices? I see no reason for objecting to it at all if it can be done without interfering with railway duties.
442. Are all letters and circulars that come to your office from private individuals prepaid by stamps? Yes, all.
443. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do I understand you to say that your department is working harmoniously? I was not asked with reference to our own, but as to our relation to others. In our own department there have been some heart-burnings I regret to say.
444. There have been some disagreements in the scientific branch? There have been for some years.
445. Does that in any way affect the efficiency of the department? I do not think so. The different branches are kept so separate that I do not think it affects their efficiency. They come in contact very little indeed, and it would not affect the parties acting as officers of the department.
446. Are any alterations made in the working of a department upon the change of Ministers? There are no particular changes, except what the Minister himself thinks fit to introduce.
447. Was there not some misunderstanding between Mr. Mason and the Engineer-in-Chief, and also between the latter gentleman and Mr. Thomas? There has been, and I regret to say there still is, but it does not interfere with the efficiency of the department.
448. Is it within your knowledge that the late Minister for Works took action in favour of one particular officer, and that the present Minister has taken action in favour of the other? With due deference, if the Committee will excuse me, I would rather not answer that question.
449. *Chairman.*] Is there an opinion in your department that when a change of Ministry takes place there will be a change in the duties of the different officers? Certainly not. Nothing of the kind.
450. *Mr. Forster.*] Has it occurred in practice? The case that has been alluded to has occurred—that is to say, an officer who was acting in one capacity under one Minister has been transferred to another office under another.
451. The political head of the department is at perfect liberty to make any of these alterations if he thinks fit? Unquestionably.
452. Of course the permanent head can, if he think fit, remonstrate? Yes.
453. I suppose it is the duty of the permanent head, if he thinks the public interests will suffice, to point that out? Yes.
454. A trustworthy and good public officer would always do so? Yes.
455. And, if necessary, put it in writing? Yes.
456. *Mr. Farnell.*] Have any of the alterations you have spoken of as having been made by the political head of the department been made in opposition to the recommendation of the scientific head of any particular department? Yes; the opinion of the scientific head of the Railway Department has not always been carried out in these cases.
457. These alterations were made in opposition to his opinion? Yes.

J. Rae, Esq.  
6 Dec., 1871.

458. Has it not been asserted by that officer that he would not be responsible for any accidents that might take place in consequence of those alterations? I think I have heard it stated, but I am not aware it was in writing.
459. *Chairman.*] You have stated that in your opinion all the officers in your department are efficient? Taken generally, they are.
460. In the executive as well as the clerical departments? Yes. I think they are a very good set of officers.
461. If they were not, would it not be your duty to point out any cases of inefficiency? Yes.
462. *Mr. W. Forster.*] You say, I think, that the office of Commissioner of Railways is not necessary? I explained why I thought so. If the Commissioner of Railways is to be subject to the Minister for Works, as long as the Railways are in the hands of the Government, I do not think a Commissioner of Railways is of much use to the public.
463. Can you conceive a state of the Railway Department, supposing the Government to continue the administration of railways, where the Commissioner could be independent? No; and that is the reason I think he would be of very little use.
464. Does the necessity then for such an officer arise only from the law? From the law.
465. Do you think then that the law requires to be altered? I think so.
466. That is to say, you think the office of Commissioner of Railways should be abolished, and any duty he may have to perform should devolve upon the Minister? I think the Commissioner for Railways, to be of any use, should be more independent of the Minister.
467. Do you conceive such a proposal to be consistent with Responsible Government? I do not, and that is the difficulty.
468. Then the alteration you propose presupposes an alteration in the system of Government? It does not go to that extent.
469. How then are you to get a Commissioner for Railways? In England there is no difficulty, for the Commissioner or Manager is the head man and conducts all things, but here he would not be so. He would have to bring all matters to me, and I should have to bring them to the Minister as at present.
470. Then you regard his functions now to be merely nominal? Very little else.
471. Then they are as well performed by the Minister as they would be by any other person? Yes.
472. Then you would not propose any alteration unless it were organic? I would not. First-rate Traffic Managers, and an Engineer-in-Chief, with a Minister at the head, seem all that is necessary.
473. What sort of duties would a Commissioner for Railways perform under such a system as you would suggest,—would you give him the patronage? We could not do this under our present state of things.
474. Do you think the Commissioner for Railways could not properly perform his functions unless he had the patronage in his hands? It would be a great assistance to him if he had.
475. I think you have stated that any recommendations made by yourself or other higher officer have been attended to? Yes; generally I have had no reason to complain.
476. I presume when your recommendations have been set aside some reason has been given? Yes.
477. In some cases have you been informed that political reasons have swayed the Minister? I am under the impression that it has often been the case that such considerations have had an influence, though I have not been so informed. I do not see any great objection to that.
478. Do you not see any objection to the appointment of worse men than those you have recommended, because political influence has been brought to bear in the matter? I do, but it does not follow that the person appointed is the worse man.
479. In that case what has political influence to do in the matter if the better man is appointed? The political influence leads to the appointment of one man rather than another, but he may be an equally good man.
480. Have you reason to believe that inferior men have been put into positions for which you have recommended other persons who were better qualified to fill them, because those inferior men have had political friends? I do not remember a case of the kind.
481. What is the general impression upon your mind? The general impression on my mind is that political influence has great power in appointments.
482. But that it has influence only in cases of equal merit? That does not follow either. It is impossible to say how far it extends. But the political influence does not come before us; if it were exercised we should know nothing about it. I speak only of what I suspect.
483. Surely when you recommend a man whom you know to be a good man, and another man of doubtful qualification is appointed in opposition to your recommendation you have reason to suspect? Yes, but I do not know a case of the kind.
484. Then according to you the patronage in your department has been very purely exercised? As far as it has come before me I have nothing to say to the contrary.
485. Then you do not recommend a Civil Service Bill? Yes, I think it very desirable.
486. Why should you recommend a Civil Service Bill? For the regulation of the departments generally; at present there is no regulation—nothing to guide us; we do the best we can. One great objection to the present system is that similar officers in different departments are not put upon the same scale of pay.
487. Is it not possible to regulate that without a Civil Service Bill? Probably it might be, but I can conceive of no reason why there should not be here, as in England and in the neighbouring Colonies of Victoria and Queensland, a Civil Service Act.
488. Has there not been instituted in the Land Department some mode of test examination? Yes; and I understand it has been very successful.
489. How long has that existed there? I am not prepared to say. I think some two or three years.
490. I think it existed in my time? Yes, I think Mr. Fitzpatrick instituted it.
491. Why has it not been adopted in your department? I do not know.
492. Do you not think it as applicable to your department, looking to the number of skilled persons employed? Yes.
493. Did you ever recommend it yourself? No.
494. I suppose you would have done so if you had supposed your recommendation would have been adopted? The fact is that for the last two or three years we have been hanging on, expecting to get a Civil Service Bill.

- J. Rae, Esq. 495. And that is to be the remedy for all evils? I do not say that it will be the remedy for all, but it will be a remedy for some evils; and I can see no objection to such a Bill.
- 6 Dec., 1871. 496. Have you any definite idea in your mind of what that Bill is to be? I have. The principal points are to classify the officers, to regulate their promotions, to fix some method of punishments and rewards, and to provide for leave of absence. Those points embrace nearly all that is required.
497. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you propose to fix the pay? That would be fixed according to the class, with a minimum and maximum salary for each class.
498. *Mr. W. Forster.*] Do you think it would be beneficial to give the Government or the head of a department the power of fining to a certain amount for neglect or improper conduct? I think it would not be a bad plan. It is proposed in the Civil Service Bill of Victoria to give that power to the extent of £5. At present we have no means of punishment but reprimand and dismissal, and, because of the severity of the latter, offences are sometimes overlooked. In the Civil Service Act of Queensland and of Victoria provision is made for an annual increase in the amount of salary from the minimum to the maximum of the class, and one means of punishing would be to deprive an offender of his increase.
499. Do you consider the Civil Service sufficiently protected by law against arbitrary dismissals or punishments—do you think their rights are sufficiently secured to them? I do not see that there is very much security.
500. Have you not known instances in any department of an officer who was generally inefficient who may, for instance, have had intemperate habits, but whose conduct never reached such a point of delinquency as to enable the head of the department to deal with the case? I cannot say that I have.
501. *Chairman.*] Do the clerks usually commence to receive a salary at a fixed rate? In our department they frequently come in upon trial, as it is called, without salary, for six or twelve months. In the professional departments they generally come in as cadets without pay for about twelve months, and then they begin to receive salary—about £50 a year at first.
502. With an annual increase? No; there have been some lads who have come in as cadets who have become very useful draftsmen before receiving pay;—some in the Roads Department, who came from the Grammar School, turned out very well, though generally we have not found them up very high in mathematics.
503. Does the head of the department recommend any annual increase of salary he thinks fit? Yes; but it is very seldom adopted. The Minister determines whether it shall come before the Assembly or not.
504. Do you think the Assembly the best qualified body to judge of the qualifications of an officer and of the salary he should receive? No. I should say the head of the department was the best judge of what the qualifications and salary should be.
505. In England and Victoria the salary is fixed by Act of Parliament? The rate of annual increase is fixed in Victoria by the Governor and Executive Council, and in Queensland by the Act.
506. Do you not think that would be an improvement upon our present system? Yes; it would put a stop to the constant applications for increase, and would give more satisfaction to the Service.
507. Have you many applications made to you by your officers for an increase of salary? When the Estimates are being prepared we have constant applications.
508. Do you usually take notice of these? In most cases I bring them before the notice of the Minister.
509. You have the power of rejecting them summarily? Yes; but I generally bring them before the Minister.
510. As a rule, does the Minister take notice of them? Yes; but as a rule he does not adopt them.
511. You think there may be dissatisfaction among good clerks that they do not get promotion? Yes; but I think it is the decided inequality in the pay of officers of the same rank in different departments that causes dissatisfaction rather than the actual amount of salary.
512. Are there any qualifications required for road superintendents? Yes; they require regular scientific attainments, to be able to make calculations of quantities, to examine works of all kinds, to lay down and generally to superintend the making of roads.
513. Have they any examination to pass through? No; they generally rise from the ranks in the department.
514. Are you aware whether, as a rule, these road superintendents are efficient? I believe generally they are efficient. I have known some exceptions.
515. Have any complaints been made to the office? Yes; complaints have been made several times.
516. Do the road overseers require any special knowledge? They require a practical knowledge of the works, but not knowledge of so high a class as the others.
517. I suppose it is in the power of a Minister to appoint a perfect stranger as a road overseer? Yes; but it is very seldom he would do so.
518. Has any such case occurred? I am not aware of many such cases.
519. *Mr. W. Forster.*] Have not several Members of the Assembly been appointed? Yes, one or two.
520. Do you think that the best kind of education as a road overseer? Not exactly.
521. *Chairman.*] As a rule have all the officers risen in the department? There are exceptions; but as a general rule they enter as cadets, and rise by degrees.
522. In the Road Department are there any men of mature age who were in private employment before they entered the Government service? Yes.
523. Can you state what were their previous occupations? I have obtained a statement of the previous occupations of the officers in the professional staff of the Roads branch of the department, which I append. (*Vide Appendix A 2.*)
524. Have any complaints been made as to favour shown to any particular religious denomination in making junior appointments? I have heard such a statement, but it has never come before me officially.
525. Do you think there is any foundation for the opinion said to exist, that such favour is shown? I am not prepared to say.
526. Is there such an opinion? I believe there is. I have heard it stated. Whether it exists to the extent stated, I cannot say.
527. If you had any suggestions to make with reference to improvements in the working of your department, they would be made to your political head? Yes.
528. Would he, as a rule, act in accordance with them? Yes, I think so.

529. *Mr. Farnell.*] If it were your opinion that there should be only one scientific head to your department, and you were to recommend that to the Minister, do you think he would pay any attention to that— for instance, that there should be one head over railways, harbours, rivers, and roads, instead of three? I think it is very doubtful whether he would. J. Rae, Esq. 6 Dec., 1871.

530. *Chairman.*] Do you think one person could attend to all these three departments? I do not.

531. If you had a first-class man? It is impossible to say what a first-class man could do if he had an efficient staff under him; but whether there would be an advantage in that I am not prepared to say, for the higher class of his efficient staff would have to be first-class officers themselves.

THURSDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1871.

Present:—

MR. FITZPATRICK,  
MR. W. FORSTER,

MR. JENNINGS,  
MR. MACLEAY,

MR. SAMUEL.

ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, ESQ., R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

Henry Lane, Esq., Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, called in and examined:—

532. *Chairman.*] The whole of the clerks in your office are under your control I presume? Yes. H. Lane, Esq. 7 Dec., 1871.
533. You have the regulation of their duties? Yes.
534. Do you keep any time-book or attendance-book? Yes.
535. Is there any record kept of the work of the different clerks? I am acquainted with the result of the work of each. There is no special record kept of their particular duties.
536. There are a great many papers of course which have to pass from the hands of one clerk to those of another? Yes.
537. Does it not often occur that the junior clerks pass the papers rather quickly, and receive hints from the seniors not to be so very zealous;—have you ever heard of that? Never.
538. Would you have any means of knowing if such a thing took place? Yes, I think so.
539. You have never heard of a book being kept in which there was a record of the daily work? Never in the Treasury.
540. Or any other office? I am not aware of it.
541. The duties of your clerks are chiefly dealing with figures? In a great degree. There is a heavy correspondence connected with the department.
542. You have a special corresponding branch for that? Yes.
543. Separate from the Accountant's department? Yes.
544. Speaking of the Accountant's department particularly, the duties are very monotonous and mechanical;—are they not? They are extremely arduous in many instances.
545. I do not doubt that, but they are of the same nature and character from year to year? Just so. If I may make an addition to my reply, I would say that the Audit Act has imposed a new class of duties upon the Account branch. That Act came into operation at the beginning of this year.
546. Does it require any considerable time for the junior clerks to learn their duties? Yes, they require special training for the Account branch.
547. Whose duty is it to train them? The system we observe in the Treasury is that we introduce young gentlemen, generally Australian youths, and put them in training. I have them under my own eye at first, and afterwards draft them into the various branches, as I find them to be adapted for the peculiar duties of each. Having the list before me, I observe the names of several young men who have passed from my branch into the Account branch, and who have become very useful. I place them, of course, under the immediate control of the Accountant.
548. Is any preliminary examination required before entry? I make myself well acquainted with their qualifications.
549. Before they are appointed? Before they are drafted into a responsible position in any of the branches.
550. Have there been any cadets whom you have considered unfit for the work, and whom you have refused to appoint? Yes.
551. What became of them? I sent them away—got rid of them.
552. Out of the department altogether? Out of the department altogether.
553. And out of the Service? Yes.
554. Are there a considerable number of these rejections? Within the last few years I have rejected four.
555. Do you not think a great deal of labour and trouble would be saved to the department if a preliminary examination were required of all candidates? I think so. I am greatly in favour of reverting to the old system of examination, previous to entering into the Service, and of classification afterwards—the system of 1836, as we called it.
556. Do you think there is any difference in the capacity of the young men entering the Service now and those who entered it at that time? Considering the great increase of numbers and the duties of the departments, the Service at the present time can bear very favourable comparison with the Service as it existed in the year 1836, which was the year of the introduction of Responsible Government and of the discontinuance of the system of examination. If I speak more particularly, and in reference to the department I am best acquainted with, the Treasury, I should say we have young men now equal to any we had in former years, and that the work is as efficiently performed.
557. You do not think there has been any deterioration in the status of the Civil Service, as represented by your own department? In my own department I am certain there has not been; and I can apply that remark to the financial departments generally—the Customs, the Pilot Branch, and all others under the immediate control of the Treasury.

- H. Lane, Esq. 558. Do you think an impression exists at all that there has been any falling off in the character of the Service? I have not heard of it.
- 7 Dec., 1871. 559. It has been stated out of doors that a great number of Civil Servants pass through the Insolvent Court;—do you think there has been any increase in the number lately? I know of some instances. In fact, it has occurred in the Treasury Department—but I cannot speak comparatively as to the increase or decrease of the number of insolvents in the Service.
560. Is any action taken if a member of the Civil Service has to go through the Court? Yes; we communicate with the Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, and if there be anything dishonourable or discreditable the insolvent is at once removed; but if, through circumstances over which he has had no control, he has been reduced to the extremity of applying for relief to the Insolvent law, he is allowed to retain his position, but full means must be taken by him to liquidate all just claims upon him.
561. Have you any knowledge whether any betting or gambling goes on in your office among the clerks? It was stated to me on one occasion that during the races a bet had been made; I made inquiry, but found it had been done after office-hours.
562. There are regulations, I presume, prohibiting such things? Most certainly.
563. Are these regulations printed? No.
564. What means have the clerks of acquainting themselves with them? They know the established, recognized rules of the Service.
565. Are there any of the departments in which printed rules and regulations are adopted for the guidance of the clerks? There are, as to the performance of their official duties, but not as regards their own private conduct.
566. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] You have said you would wish to revert to the old practice of examination before entry into the Service? Yes.
567. You have also said that the Service at present does not compare unfavourably with the Service as it existed before that system was discontinued? That is my opinion.
568. Then, is anything to be gained by the examination? I think so.
569. You think the present Service might still be greatly improved if there were a previous examination? Yes; I would go further: If the classification were reverted to I should insist upon a higher test being imposed on those emerging from the lower to the higher grades, respectively.
570. Is there, either in the department under you or in any other, any system by which you can punish for offences, short of dismissal? No. That is one reason why I wish to revert to the old system, for it would afford the means of punishing short of the summary one of suspension and dismissal. Under the old system, clerks were entitled to annual increase of salary;—this they obtained only on the certificate of the head of the department. The withholding of the certificate deprived the clerk of the annual increase, and was the usual punishment. Now there is no other course than to proceed to the extreme, as stated.
571. And, as a consequence, offences of greater or less turpitude go unpunished? Yes.
572. Were you a party to the drawing up of a proposed Act for the regulation of the Civil Service? I was not on the Committee, but I know that such a Bill was drawn up.
573. Have you thought at all upon the subject of the exercise of patronage;—whether it is safe or for the good of the public to leave the exercise of patronage to Ministers, or whether the power could be otherwise bestowed? I am scarcely prepared to give an opinion, generally; but I can tell you that, so far as regards the Treasury, the Treasurer never makes an appointment without conference with his Under Secretary.
574. Is that the case with every Treasurer? Of late. Mr. Samuel never made one without consulting with me; and Mr. Lord has not done so—but I do not think there has been any appointment since he came into office.
575. But, as a matter of fact, appointments have been made in the Treasury without consulting you? Yes, years ago.
576. Then, in cases of that kind, assuming that some of these appointees were incapable, have you any means of getting rid of them? One case that I may refer to proved very disastrous to the gentleman himself, for he was unfitted for the position to which he was elevated, and, in consequence of that unfitness, he had to be dismissed from the Service.
577. Do you use copying-machines in your office? Yes.
578. Do you find any objections to the use of them? None whatever; I introduced them myself. We save the salaries of at least two clerks by the use of them. Our correspondence is very heavy.
579. Have you any rule in the Treasury, written or understood, with reference to arrears—any maximum limit within which the clerks must dispose of their duties? No.
580. You have not found it necessary to lay down such a rule? No.
581. In answer to a question from the Chairman you said you kept no record of work done. In a large department would there be any advantage in attempting such a record? None. The time consumed in keeping a record of work done would be, I think, time altogether lost; whereas I have the means of always checking the work.
582. Either by yourself or by your subordinates? Yes; and each day's work must be performed within the day.
583. Have you such a rule as that? Yes; as nearly as possible.
584. *Chairman.*] Have you any suggestions at all to make as to any alteration of the working of your department? Not the working of the department, for I believe we have improved that so far as it has admitted of improvement; but, as regards the Service generally, I am very strongly in favour of reverting to classification, examination before entrance, and probation for a short time before admission into the classes—the three classes as in 1836, with annual increase of salary.
585. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] These matters were all provided for in the Bill prepared by the Service? Yes.
586. *Chairman.*] Is there any dissatisfaction in your department as to the inadequacy of payment—the salaries? Yes.
587. Do you think there are any who are underpaid? I do indeed.
588. Is that among the juniors, or more particularly among the seniors? The juniors.
589. You have no difficulty in filling up vacancies? None whatever.
590. Have you any idea what was the number of candidates for employment in your particular department within the last year? I should say a hundred is within the mark.



591. To what do you attribute such a great desire to obtain Government employment? I believe to the want of private employment,—to depression in commercial business generally. H. Lane, Esq.
592. Are the applicants for employment chiefly young men, or have you many of mature age? They are of all ages—from boys to old men. 7 Dec., 1871.
593. Have any appointments been made of adults, over thirty say? Very rarely.
594. Have you had such appointments made to your own office? We have a gentleman rather elderly, who was appointed a few years ago; he was above the age you specify.
595. Have you any idea what his previous occupation had been? He had been a bookkeeper in a merchant's office. He is well qualified for the duties he now performs, and, excepting as to his age, the appointment was unobjectionable.
596. Do you think it would be desirable to have a limit as to the age at which entry should take place? I think so.
597. What should that limit be in your opinion? I would not admit beyond the age of thirty.
598. Do you think that in a social point of view the young men who enter upon Government clerkships are equal to those who obtain Bank clerkships? Certainly.
599. There has been no falling off in the social status of the young men who have entered the Civil Service within the last few years? I must confine my answer to my own department. None.

Anthony Trollope, Esquire, called in and examined:—

600. *Chairman*: You were, I think, employed in the Postal Department in England? I was, for thirty-three years. A. Trollope,  
Esq.
601. And in 1860 you were examined before a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Civil Service? I was examined, I have no doubt, in 1860. 7 Dec., 1871.
602. You have therefore formed opinions as to the best methods of obtaining efficient men? I have.
603. And as to the relative merits of test examinations, and limited and open competition? Yes.
604. Will you be kind enough to inform the Committee what those opinions are? Perhaps I should first say that my opinion refers simply to the best mode of providing for the Public Service, and is not intended as now given to apply to any trouble which may arise from political patronage. I am strongly of opinion that a test examination is the best mode of proving the sufficiency of the education of men for the Public Service, and that the system of nomination is the best mode of getting men who shall be well conducted and qualified by their standing in life for the duties which they will be called upon to perform. And I may perhaps go on to say that the qualifications necessary for a clerk are that he should write a good hand, that he should spell—which is the great qualification of all,—and that he should have some adequate knowledge of arithmetic. I have not found that much beyond that is required, except for special work. The ordinary clerk never is called upon for the use of foreign languages, is never called upon for the use of mathematical acquirement, and is rarely called upon for any high amount of erudition. It is required of him that he should be faithful, obedient, and, if possible, a gentleman.
605. You do not think the clerk would be any the worse for having the attainments you mention? I think that he often is much the worse. Whether in truth highly instructed, or, as is more probable, crammed with temporary knowledge, he is inspired with an ambition which cannot be gratified in the Public Service. He finds that he is called upon to copy the words of men whom he imagines to be greatly inferior to himself, and becomes disappointed, whether he be or be not as superior to others, as his success in competition has taught him to believe himself.
606. In England, for some time, in some departments limited, and in some departments open, competition prevailed? There has been undoubtedly open competition with regard to the Indian Service; whether there has been absolutely open competition in regard to any of the English offices I am not aware. There had not been when I left the Service.
607. Have you found that complaints have been made that clerks who have entered by open competition have been above their work? Yes, certainly.
608. Are you speaking of the department you were connected with, or of any other? I am speaking partly from inquiries which I have personally made, and partly from my experience of the department in which I served, and it seems to me that it naturally must be so. The pay is not equal to that to be found in the open professions, and the young man who is really well educated becomes discontented when he finds that his income is very much inferior to that of his compeers.
609. The pay is known before persons apply for appointments? The pay is undoubtedly known —
610. And that is the chief object? No doubt it is. But I think the experience of every gentleman here will teach him that his views of life at thirty were very different from what they were at twenty, and that that which appeared to him to be worth having before he attained it was found to be much less alluring when attained.
611. When they find that there is no help for it, will not the clerks fall in to their duties and acquiesce in the state of affairs? The gentleman who has succeeded at a competitive examination does not, I think, fall into that state of quietude.
612. Then you think persons who have succeeded by open competition are made discontented, or are more likely to be discontented than persons admitted on a mere test examination? Certainly.
613. Do you not think that, as a rule, they would have sufficiently good sense to see that they must be satisfied with their lot. Is it not matter of fact that they do become so. Have many of the clerks in England been dismissed from their offices on account of their dissatisfaction? No, I cannot say that they have. But instead of saying they have not sufficiently good sense to be contented, I should say they are not sufficiently indifferent to be contented.
614. Do you think it would have a good effect on the education of the country at large, throwing the appointments open—having open competition? I do; I think it must have a good effect upon the education of the country at large, but it is matter of doubt to me whether the Public Departments should be sacrificed to that.
615. Do you think the Public Departments were more inefficient after the system of limited competition was

was

A. Trollope, Esq. was introduced than under the old nominative system? I think that clerks were appointed less suited than before for the work to be performed.

- 7 Dec., 1871. 616. Are you speaking now from personal experience? From personal experience.
617. You are aware that they are still in England increasing the departments to which candidates may be admitted by competition? Certainly.
618. In spite of this falling off? I have only given my opinion about the falling off. The majority of opinion in England is against me.
619. You have said something about cramming;—do you not think the mere ability to cram shows that there is some power of acquisition in the individual? Decidedly not.
620. Does not the lawyer cram for a particular case? The lawyer does cram, for a particular case facts which he is bound to remember while that case is in progress, but which he is bound to forget when that case is over, and which he invariably does forget when the case is over. As far as my experience goes, the capability of receiving a system of cramming is in an inverse proportion to the capability of receiving instruction.
621. In the Post Office in England are the letter-carriers and sorters subjected to any physical test? Yes.
622. Do you think that is necessary? Certainly.
623. Did it exclude many candidates? I am unable to give the per centage, but I have known it to exclude candidates.
624. Was any height required? Yes, height was required, but it has been found essential to diminish that so materially that I think we have come almost to a minimum now, so much so that that requirement is practically abolished.
625. Have the candidates to pay the medical fee themselves on examination? No, it is paid by the Government.
626. Do you know if the railway-porters in England are subjected to any similar test? I forget whether they are or not.
627. Is any allowance made for sickness; are they allowed to find a substitute,—the letter-carriers in England? The letter-carriers in London have medical attendance provided for them, and in case of sickness, which is brought under the superintendence of this medical attendant, their work is provided for.
628. The telegraphs in England have lately been taken into the hands of the Government? Yes.
629. And amalgamated with the Post Office? Yes.
630. Are there many post-mistresses in England? A great many.
631. I suppose they work the telegraph as well? Yes. A great many more women have been employed in the English Post Office since the telegraph system has been adopted.
632. And they are quite as efficient as, or perhaps more so, than men? I think much less so; but still they are efficient. They are cheaper, and in many respects popular; but I never heard that they were more efficient.
633. Do you think it is for the advantage of the Public Service that women should be employed where they are efficient? I should be very sorry to see them excluded from the Post Office.
634. Or the Telegraph Department? I include the Telegraph Department. But I should be very sorry to see them employed in the Treasury, the Foreign Office, or the Admiralty.
635. Do you think they could be employed in law stationery work in any copying work? I know they are very largely so employed in London.
636. Are they employed in any Government departments at Home besides the Post Office? I think not; I never heard of it.
637. Was it not at one time in contemplation to have a central copying-office for the various Government departments? I never heard of it; but I should think it would be impracticable. It should be understood that all such copying is, in fact, now chiefly done by copying-machines.
638. Do you approve very much of the copying-machines? Certainly. All copies for detention in an office are made by the copying-machine; copies for use out of the office are still generally made by the pen, but not always.
639. They do not blot or become illegible? No; when kept in books they remain for years perfectly legible.
640. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.* Is there in the Civil Service in England any classification of clerks in the public departments? There is a classification of clerks, and a classification which extends to men below the rank of clerks. In the Post Office we had what we called the major and the minor establishment.
641. For the lowest grade of clerks nothing more is necessary than elementary education, such as you have described? I think so for the lower grade of clerks, and I think so for clerks very much above the lower grade.
642. These clerks of a lower grade may, in course of time, arrive at a higher grade? Yes, they certainly do.
643. Are you in favour of a test of increasing severity, as they go from grade to grade? No, I would have a test on admission, and no examination afterwards.
644. Then a senior clerk in after years might have no higher book-learning, than the junior—he would have nothing but his experience to qualify him for promotion? He would have nothing else demanded from him by the office.
645. Do you not think it very desirable that a senior clerk in a public department, through whose hands very important duties pass, should have higher attainments than those you describe as sufficient for juniors entering the Service? He will not have reached his position as senior clerk unless he has shown himself competent to do the duties. If, for instance, he do not learn while he is a junior clerk to write a report, he will not be allowed to become a senior clerk.
646. Would not a senior clerk be a more valuable officer if he had higher attainments? There are certain positions in which it may be expedient that a man should know French and German, and to a certain extent that knowledge is valuable to the Service; but I never knew a case in which a knowledge of Euclid or mathematics was of any service. Of course I am not speaking of an office in which geometrical knowledge is absolutely necessary, nor of the Foreign Office, where a knowledge of French is absolutely necessary; but in an ordinary public office I do not think these acquirements are needed.
647. Is there any rule for regulating promotion in the Service at Home? A great many rules have prevailed.

A. Trollope,  
Esq.  
7 Dec., 1871.

vailed. When I entered the Service, men went up by the worst of all rules, which was that of unqualified seniority. Now, as a man goes up—I am speaking specially of the Post Office, but I presume the same rules govern the other offices—as a man goes up, a special report has to be made as to his fitness, and if the senior A be declared to be unfit, which is often the case, then a report is made as to the next on the list, B, and, if he be unfit, as to C. That is the rule in reference to promotion from class to class; but the higher duties of the office are done by staff officers, having special denominations—secretary, inspector, surveyor, chief clerk, or the like; and these situations are filled by careful selection, after the following fashion. I am speaking now of the Post Office: Presuming the office of surveyor to be vacant, any gentleman in the office under that rank is entitled to send in his claim to the head of his department to which he belongs, who reports upon his claim, and upon the claim of any other gentlemen under him who may apply. These reports go to the Chief Secretary, who reports to the Postmaster General. An attempt is thus made, and, as far as my experience goes, successfully made, to get the best man for the place.

648. That comes practically to another examination? Not at all, because all that is exacted from the applicant is, that he should apply. A test examination would require that he, after applying, should be put through his facings in some shape or other; but here he is not put through his facings in any shape. He applies, and his application is judged of by his past work.

649. If a senior clerk were applying for an inspectorship, and it were found that he had higher attainments than those required by the examination through which he had passed on entering, which he had acquired perhaps during his tenure of office, would not that be a consideration weighing in his favour? His claim would be judged simply on the belief which his manner of work had created as to his fitness for the duties he would be called upon to perform.

650. Have you turned your attention at all to the exercise of patronage; have you considered whether there is any inconvenience in leaving patronage in the hands of the Executive Government? I have turned my attention to it, because I have written on the subject. There is no denying the great evil of patronage; but in remedying that by an absolutely open competition you fall into the other evil of providing an examination for any young man who wishes to be thought able to do the work of an office clerk. I conceive the evils which would ensue to be greater than the evils arising from patronage,—which are sure to decrease as the conscientious exercise of the privileges of a Minister increase in frequency.

651. That objection aims chiefly at the competitive system? It is founded on my belief of the difficulties which would exist in examining the vast numbers who would apply for Public Service if the Service were thrown open to all the world.

652. Suppose we had in existence what has been sought to be established in this country—a test system—and that no person could enter the Civil Service without having passed the test examination, do you see any inconvenience or public evil in leaving the patronage in the hands of the Government, so restricted? That, in my idea, is the best plan, namely, that patronage should remain in the hands of certain persons called upon to use it, subject to such test examination as the Parliament may think it necessary to impose.

653. Is there in the British Civil Service any law for imposing fines or other punishments short of dismissal? In some of the lower branches of the Service fines are occasionally but very rarely imposed, but not among the class of employés whom we call clerks.

654. Is there no punishment short of dismissal? Extra hours are sometimes exacted, but very rarely, I think, now.

655. *Chairman.*] With regard to the number of candidates, are you aware that the Civil Service Commissioners have examined as many as 5,000 candidates? I am quite sure if they did so they had a very disagreeable job to perform.

656. *Mr. W. Forster.*] When you say the members of the Civil Service generally are underpaid as compared with those employed in private occupations, do I understand you to mean that they are underpaid in proportion to the work they do? No.

657. Then, in fact, what follows from what you have said is this: That this disproportion of pay so much complained of is simply that the pay is properly proportioned to the duties? What I had intended to imply was this, that the young man who found himself to be selected from among—5,000 I think the *Chairman* said,—because of the enormous amount of knowledge he believed himself to possess, would then be taught to think that £70 a year was an insufficient reward for his merits. The very fact of his success would fill him with ambition, and teach him not to be satisfied with the object attained.

658. What you say would go to this: That the higher branches of education not being required, an inferior education—an inferior sort of qualification—is all that is required in the Public Service for the ordinary clerk? Inferior to what?

659. Inferior to the qualifications required in those occupations in which the higher branches of education are required? I think the higher branches of education are required in very few walks of life at all. A schoolmaster must be highly instructed; but I have known men to succeed at the Bar and make large fortunes who, so to speak, hardly knew that two and two make four, and knew no word of any language except their own.

660. Then you think that in an utilitarian point of view the higher branches of education are of little value? I should be sorry to be supposed to say that. They are of great value to a man in his own life, but they are not needed to make men successful in the world.

661. *Chairman.*] Do you think the Public Service suffers from candidates being well educated? No, I do not say that.

662. *Mr. Jennings.*] Do I understand you to say that energy, industry, and fidelity are of much more importance than mere knowledge? In the Public Service undoubtedly, as, indeed, in all walks of life.

663. *Mr. W. Forster.*] Will any examination test those qualities? No examination will test them; but a conscientious Minister may ascertain whether a young man has them or not.

664. Probably the best test, in that case, is the trial of the young men in the duties? I should say the best chance of obtaining that knowledge would be to know the parentage of the young men. I think the son of a man of integrity is more likely to be an honest man himself than the son of a man who has been dishonest.

665. *Chairman.*] Do Ministers in England take any trouble to find out the antecedents of the men they nominate? Certainly they do, as far as my experience goes.

666. *Mr. W. Forster.*] Do you not think that is best left to the Minister? I do.

667. And that is one of the grounds why it is best to require only a test examination? Certainly. In the Post Office great trouble was taken by the Postmaster General and those called upon to assist him in making

- A. Trollope, Esq.  
7 Dec., 1871.
- making appointments, to obtain young men whose fidelity could be trusted and whose previous conduct had been good.
668. *Chairman.*] Do you think that is the case with the departments generally? I think it has been the case with the departments for the last twenty years. The necessity for doing so has been growing upon Ministers for years past.
669. Can you tell us how these inquiries are made to obtain a knowledge of the antecedents of candidates? The nomination of the Minister is probably obtained at the request of some friend—the parent, or a friend of the parent,—and the Minister before he gives the nomination satisfies himself, or endeavours to do so, that the young man whom he is asked to select has been worthy of the boon which is asked for.
670. You are aware that the Civil Service Commissioners undertook this duty? I am.
671. They have a regular staff, some of the officers of which are specially charged with the duty of making this inquiry;—is it not far more likely that a satisfactory result would be attained by the action of this special department than by the haphazard action of different departments? I think so very much the contrary that I regard the action of the Civil Service Commission in that respect as one of the most dangerous elements of the system they are charged to carry out. Their inquiry is absolutely secret, and being made without any responsibility must necessarily be made by underhand means. It must be confided to some one individual known to nobody, and a word of evil spoken to that inquirer may have the effect of damning the prospects of a young man without any possibility of redress. I have known such a case, and have endeavoured to get to the bottom of it, but I have been unable to learn what was the misconduct in regard to which the young man had been refused admission into the Public Service.
672. *Mr. W. Forster.*] If men are to be judged of by their antecedents and parentage, in the way suggested, would not this consequence follow: That Ministers having been accustomed to see certain leading politicians in opposition to them, and naturally supposing that this was an evidence of bad conduct in the parents, would be very apt to discourage the employment of the sons and daughters of their opponents? I do not think the same antipathy exists on the part of politicians towards one another in England as in the Colonies.
673. You are willing to admit that that consequence might follow in this Colony? I should be sorry to be personal. It might take place in a Colony.
674. As a rule, you do not think women are more efficient than men, probably less so;—that would follow probably from their inferior strength in many cases? It follows partly from their inferior strength and partly from the fact that a woman never renders herself fully to her employment. The man at his employment looks to it altogether for his chances in life, and when he marries his marriage makes no difference, but a young woman when so employed knows she will leave her employment the moment she is married, and therefore only looks to her employment as a temporary resource.
675. Still you are favourable to the employment of women so far as they can be found efficient? I should be sorry to close all employment against them. My own impression is, that the proper employment for a young woman is to get married.
676. Has it been found that women are more steady in their attention to their duties than men—I have heard that said? I have never heard it. I do not doubt that it has been said.
677. Have you ever heard that in France the employment of women is more general and more systematic than in England? Yes.
678. Have you ever heard, as the result of experience there, whether women are considered more efficient or more useful in the particular departments in which they are employed? I have no knowledge upon the subject. I have heard that women are much more employed in France than in England, and that they make themselves very useful.
679. With regard to the employment of machinery in public offices, I presume it has been progressive? Yes.
680. Has it generally been found to answer expectations, to do the work better and more cheaply? More cheaply, of course. I do not know what kind of machinery you allude to.
681. I mean copying-machines particularly? It does it very much cheaper and very much better, because the copy must be a real copy, whereas a copy made by the hand of a clerk may be an erroneous copy.
682. You pronounce the competitive system a failure? Yes, I think it is a failure.
683. I think you recommend that test examinations should be adopted generally? Yes; there should certainly be a standard.
684. Do you think it would be better to apply the test or application to each individual, or would you establish periodical examinations, at which persons might obtain certificates, and make it a rule that no one should be appointed who did not possess a certificate? I think the young man or woman nominated should be sent to a certain Board or office at which the test should be applied.
685. You mean that the test should be applied on application? The test should be applied after the nomination of the candidate by the Minister.
686. Would you propose also to apply the principle of test examinations to promotion as well? No, certainly not,—very far from it. That, I think, would be the most dangerous system that could be adopted in the Civil Service.
687. I think you said, however, that in cases of promotion in the department to which you have been accustomed, the qualifications of the candidate were ascertained in some way? The qualifications of the candidate should be made matter of report, not by any test to be administered then, but from the experience of those under whom the applicant had worked.
688. That would be placing rather a painful duty upon those who would have to make the reports? It is a duty which all gentlemen reaching a certain rank in the Service in England have had to perform time out of mind.

WEDNESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1871.

Present:—

MR. ALLEN,  
MR. FARNELL,MR. FITZPATRICK,  
MR. W. FORSTER.

ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, Esq., R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

Professor Charles Badham, D.D., called in and examined:—

689. *Chairman.*] You are Professor of Classics and Logic in the Sydney University? Yes.
690. Have you ever held the office of Examiner for the Civil Service Commissioners in England? Yes, for the Indian Service.
691. That is a purely open competitive examination, subject to certain limitations as regards age and health? Yes.
692. How long has that system been in existence? For many years; about fifteen years.
693. Do you think there is any difference in the qualifications of the men who go to India under the system of open competition, as compared with those directly nominated, or who pass through Haileybury? In their qualifications I should say there would certainly be a very considerable difference, if by qualifications are meant their attainments.
694. And fitness for office? And fitness for office.
695. In a social point of view —? In a social point of view they seem, from all we can learn, to be from the very same class—the same kind of persons. That was a point which the Civil Service Commissioners were most particularly anxious to ascertain; and during the time I was employed as an Examiner we very often conferred upon that very subject. Of course they were glad to receive any man's impressions on that subject, and communicated their own to us; and it was agreed amongst those who met as Examiners, and amongst the Civil Service Commissioners themselves, that they were really men of quite the same condition of life, of the same manners, and, in fact, that they were persons who showed no kind of bad breeding or vulgarity of demeanour, and that they appeared to be merely the same men better taught.
696. There are many departments of the English Civil Service now being thrown open to competition? Yes.
697. You have, of course, formed some opinion as to the most efficacious method of obtaining efficient men for the Service;—do you think a system of nomination, without any examination whatever, a high or a low test examination, or limited or open competition, is preferable? I prefer most decidedly the system of competitive examination, pure and simple, to any test examination, just as I should prefer a test examination to no examination at all.
698. Among the many objections that have been made to the system of competitive examination there is one, that the number of candidates would be so great that there would be considerable difficulty in examining them and in saying to what particular departments of the Public Service the successful candidates should be distributed? I do not think that ought to be the province of the Examiners. All the Examiners ought to do should be to examine the candidates who present themselves for the Civil Service, according to a certain curriculum, and that they should choose those whom they find to be, either by industry or ability, most distinguished; and, after that, when a class of first-rate men had been formed in that way, out of that class the Commissioners of the Civil Service should, according to their discretion, pick those whom they thought most fitted for office.
699. As regards the number —? I do not see that there can be any difficulty. Certainly those who wish to take degrees at the London University for professions, and to fill the pulpits of Dissenting Churches, and for various reasons, would be quite as many in number. We have had as many as four hundred at one time matriculating at the London University, and three hundred at another time of the year, and there has never been any difficulty.
700. Another objection has been stated, that inasmuch as high attainments are never required among junior clerks, and seldom among seniors, it is not necessary to examine candidates in the higher branches of knowledge; and that in many cases high culture, high scientific and literary attainments, are a positive disqualification, rendering the possessors of them dissatisfied with the monotonous routine work which a clerk generally has to undergo? There is not a profession which you can exercise in which there is not an immense amount of this monotonous routine work. I fancy, from a Legislator downwards, the greater part of our life is consumed in monotonous work which anybody without any grain of culture might do as well as a highly educated man; but there are other times when it requires a well exercised intellect to deal with the emergency. My reason for preferring the competitive to any other examination is not so much that I think the Civil Service is materially benefited by the greater amount of culture imported into it, but upon the simple principle of justice I see no other way of abolishing the undue preference which is called patronage.
701. Looking at it from the utilitarian point of view—if professional success, money-making, “were the be-all and end-all” of our existence—it might not be necessary to demand these things;—but do you not think that professional success may be obtained at too great a disadvantage, if the higher kind of culture be neglected? Certainly, in professional life I should say so; but I am not prepared to say so in regard to clerical employments in the Civil Service.
702. Do not the habits of mind inculcated by these studies render their possessor more fitted to compete with the active duties of life than persons of more ordinary intellectual cultivation? That depends entirely upon the kind of examination to which the candidate is subject, and the kind of Examiners you have. It depends also upon what you mean by culture. What might pass for culture very often might not be culture in my sense of the word. I say that, in order to avoid appearing to be the champion of all kinds of competitive examination. There may be a very bad competitive examination, and there may be a competitive examination so carried on that it will not have the effect you are speaking of.
703. As regards the discontent which is said to have been exhibited in certain Government offices at Home, do you not think ninety-nine out of a hundred men, particularly young men, are very apt to over-value themselves and think the world has not treated them well, but as they grow in years they accept the situation. It has been asserted that clerks, if they have these high intellectual attainments, will be dissatisfied

- Professor C. Badham.  
18 Dec., 1871.
- dissatisfied if they have not got something better to do than mere copying or ordinary routine work? No doubt that is a feeling which a highly educated young man would entertain more keenly than one who was more advanced in life and knew what life was made of.
704. As regards the system of test examination recently instituted here, do you think it is sufficient or do you think there should be a different style of examination for different classes? There is already a different style of examination for those in the Surveyor General's Office and in the engineering departments of the Public Service, which is, I believe, competitive.
705. Have you anything to do with the examinations for those departments? No; they are carried on in the offices, and by persons selected by the chiefs of the departments, or by the chiefs themselves. But, in answer to your question generally, I should say the present standard of examination is certainly too low for any clerk. I do not mean to say the clerk would not do his duty, but clerks chosen according to such a standard as that would not be very respectable as a class, nor could we ever hope to see prevalent in such a class what we call a good tone, as far as education is a means of maintaining a good tone. It appears to me that the education which would be commensurate with our present standard of examination is altogether too low.
706. Do you think the inducements of the Civil Service are sufficient to attract men of average ability? That would depend very much upon the general condition of the country. I think they are here.
707. There will never be a lack of candidates, I presume? No.
708. Do you think that in the lower branches of the Service, where physical qualifications are more necessary than intellectual, it would be also advisable to have some educational test—that reading, writing, and arithmetic should be required from all? I think it would, but not by way of competition.
709. As a test? Yes. I think it would give an impetus to education throughout the country.
710. Do you not think that the mere fact of a man having educated himself above men of the same class in life would be a better guarantee of his future conduct than the fact of his having been nominated by a Minister, however conscientious or patriotic? I should say the consciousness of having earned any position by merit has always a better moral effect than if it had been attained by mere nomination; but I do not know that I should put it on the ground that the man felt himself superior to those who were in the same station of life. I think that would be based upon a wrong feeling. The consciousness of being educated is a consciousness which has a great deal to do with conscience; and so far, education is a moral safeguard.
711. It has been asserted that in England at all events, Ministers generally take some trouble to acquaint themselves with the antecedents of the men they appoint;—in your experience has that been the case? I have had no experience to that effect. I know the Civil Service Commissioners were very anxious to know all particulars about persons who were to be appointed.
712. Do you think Ministers select candidates for their special fitness? Certainly not.
713. The Civil Service Commissioners, I believe, make special inquiries? Yes.
714. And from their opportunities and system are far more likely to make efficient enquiry than any single individual, such as a Minister of the Crown? Yes.
715. Do you think it is likely that any favouritism could be shown by such a department, because it has been asserted that such has occurred; that there is no sense of responsibility on the Civil Service Commissioners; and that they have excluded persons and given no reason whatever? Do you mean so as to refuse them admission to compete, or so as to reject them after successful competition?
716. I am not certain about that? As regards refusing them leave to compete, I think there are abundant safeguards against that, because the three Civil Service Commissioners are quite independent of each other, and they have a considerable staff of educated men under them, and there is always the appeal to the public on behalf of any person who may have been unjustly excluded. But I never heard of a case of anyone being refused permission to compete; and after a person had successfully competed, any Commissioner who attempted unjustly to bar his admission into the Public Service, even if he could manage to lull his colleagues to sleep, or to get their assent to what he was doing, would put himself into a position of the greatest possible jeopardy.
717. Are the inquiries as regard character made before or after examination? I believe they are made after, but I am not sure. I believe they are made in this way: After a candidate has competed successfully he has a year during which he is to prepare himself in Oriental languages.
718. You are speaking only of the Indian Civil Service? Yes; and I know that during the interval the Commissioners make very diligent inquiries as to the character and habits of the candidate.
719. Is not the same system of inquiry pursued in regard to other branches of the Civil Service in England? I cannot say.
720. Do you think it would be advisable to allow our Board of Examiners to institute somewhat similar inquiries into the antecedents and character of young men desiring to enter the Public Service here? The Board of Examiners here do not correspond to the Civil Service Commissioners at Home; and I may say that I, as one of them, if employed in that way, would be excessively disinclined to do it; nor do I think it would be quite within the functions of Examiners to make inquiries of that kind.
721. It is desirable that some steps should be taken to ascertain the moral fitness of the candidate? Certainly.
722. Who do you think could best conduct that inquiry;—should it be the Minister? I think it should not be the Minister, for the simple reason that he would be always open to suspicion as to his motives; but I think some of the officials,—the Under Secretaries, for instance,—could very easily form a Board for that purpose.
723. There were, I think, nearly one half of the candidates for the Civil Service rejected at the recent examination? Yes.
724. Are you aware where these men were educated? No; I examined numbers; I did not examine men at all, and I have never inquired since.
725. Were they mostly young men? I cannot tell you, but my impression is that they were mostly young men, judging from the answers.
726. We may infer then, that a good many of them have been educated at our public schools? No, I do not know that.
727. Do you think the system of education given in our public schools is likely to train up young men who

Professor C.  
Badham.

13 Dec., 1871.

who would be efficient Government clerks? No, not as at present conducted. I think, in the first place, that the exclusion of History, as a subject of instruction in the public schools, is fatal. I think the want of some language, either French or Latin, to contrast their own language with, is another objection. I think the system altogether is much too mechanical. They rely a great deal on arithmetic; and they exercise their lads a great deal in what is called parsing and analysis; but my impression, from the last examination and from what I have seen before is, that they do not teach them the real knowledge of their language, nor do they teach them to think. It seems to me that the instruction in the public schools partakes largely of rote work, and that there is very little exercise of the intellect.

728. You have, of course, taken great interest in the education question in the Colony? Yes.

729. Do you think the masters generally are fitted for the position they hold, considering the age of the Colony and the difficulty of obtaining the best men? I think they are improving every year. I think, as a general rule, the best class of masters are as good as you could possibly hope to get.

730. To obtain efficient masters I presume it is necessary to have a good inspecting staff? Yes.

731. Do you think our Inspectors are fully qualified? I think if they were we should have had by this time a better system of instruction in the public schools.

732. Is it not the custom to appoint the Inspectors from among the masters of the schools? I am told so.

733. Do you think that is a good system? Not by any means, unless the public school masters are themselves graduates of some University, or bring with them some certificate of thorough mental training, and undertake the office for so many years simply to qualify themselves by experience in teaching to become Inspectors. An Inspector ought to know what the duties of a master are, and he cannot know them unless he has been a master himself. But an Inspector ought to be something more than a mere master, because it would rest with him to suggest many reforms and modifications of branches of instruction, and no mere National schoolmaster can be expected to do that, because probably he will be very well satisfied with and believe only in his own system.

734. He will be blind to the defects of the system in which he has been brought up? Yes.

735. Would you make it a *sine quâ non* that every Inspector should have graduated at some University? I do not like making an artificial test of that sort, because it might so happen that of two men who were desirous of taking the post the better man should have no University degree. An University degree is, after all, only a means to an end. A man may possess all the qualifications of mental training without having gone through a University.

736. How are Inspectors chosen in England? They are all graduates.

737. Mental arithmetic is one of the strong points of the public school teaching? Yes.

738. Do you think that strengthens the thinking faculties? It is a thing that I am not able to perform myself at all, and I think if I had believed in its efficacy as strengthening the thinking faculties I should have adopted it before now.

739. Is it not a faculty which is easily lost—which requires continual practice? I cannot say.

740. A great many candidates at the late examination failed in spelling—did they not? Yes.

741. From your knowledge of the instruction given in the public schools, do you think spelling is sufficiently taught? I think, but I can only speak now from hearsay, that spelling is very well and carefully taught up to a certain age; but after a certain time, as the children move up higher, the attention is bestowed upon other things, and then the spelling goes. That would apply not only to the public schools but to all schools. Boys are very often removed out of the class in which they ought to have remained to learn spelling because their age and other attainments qualified them to go up higher; and then they carry their bad spelling along with them, and it remains uncorrected.

742. Another objection made to the competitive system is, that it leads to cramming;—do you not think there are many branches of education which cannot be learnt by cramming—take composition for instance? No amount of cramming can make a man capable of passing a good examination in composition. But I believe no Examiner who knows his duty would ever so frame his questions as to give anything but the smallest play to cram work.

743. Does not a man who is able to cram well show that he has great facility of acquisition;—is not that some test of ability? Yes. It is no proof of industry; it is only proof of that indolence which can command itself for a certain number of months to a very hateful task. Generally speaking, the tendency to cram is a proof of idleness; it is a proof of the dislike of the student to anything like a process of thought. Take it in language and you see at once what my meaning is. If you are about to examine in Latin, and two young men are about to undergo the examination, the idle man would slave all day translating some author that may have been set him—translating by means of a crib—till he knew every word just where it was at the particular corner of the page, and in fact simply learning by rote—learning the translation by heart; whereas, the really diligent student, with much less work but of a more mental kind, of a more severe kind, would learn the language by grammatical induction.

744. A good Examiner by a *vivâ voce* examination would detect cram very quickly? Yes. I think a good Examiner would always find that out, either *vivâ voce* or by papers. It would depend upon the way in which the questions were framed.

745. As regards the employment of women in the Public Service;—do you not think there are many branches in which they might be advantageously employed—in the Telegraph Department, the Post Office, and as copying clerks? I have formed an opinion which I am rather reluctant to give, because I see one great difficulty. There are some women who have no chance of marriage—no chance of fulfilling their legitimate functions in the world—and it is very hard that they should starve; but at the same time I do not like to see women brought up with the notion that they are to have any more proper sphere than that of waiting till some person whom they approve of offers his hand. I think women ought rather to look forward to domestic usefulness than to usefulness in the Public Service, or any other.

746. The question does not press here with such force as at Home, owing to the disparity of the sexes? Exactly.

747. Do you think there should be any restriction as to the age at which young men should enter the Service? If they compete?

748. Or after a test examination, or generally? I think with a competitive examination there should certainly be a restriction as to age.

749. Within what limits? Up to twenty.

750. Not after twenty? No.

751.

- Professor C. Badham.  
13 Dec., 1871.
751. Is not that a very youthful age—do you not think there are many departments for which men of twenty-five would be better fitted? If they pass at twenty and are declared eligible, and are put into a list of those who have entitled themselves to places under Government, they might wait afterwards before they were appointed; but I should certainly say you would get nothing really good after twenty.
752. *Mr. W. Forster.*] You express a very decided opinion in favour of competitive as distinguished from test examinations? Yes.
753. Do I understand rightly that the distinction between the two is that, in regard to competitive examination, a number of candidates are examined with regard to their qualifications for particular offices, and the best men are successful, and in the other case a certain standard is set up, and all those who come up to that standard are deemed eligible for appointment? It seems to me that a competitive examination might be an examination such as I described before, where the young men who succeed are passed as those entitled to some employment, but what employment, in what office, and in what branch, should be left to some kind of Board.
754. That is your idea of competitive examination? Decidedly.
755. That they would obtain a certificate of having reached a certain standard, and would then be open to employment? No, that a certain number of men would compete together, and out of these so many would have come up to a certain standard, and would also be distinguished on the list of successful candidates in order of merit, as first, second, third, fourth, as the case may be, and would have a prior claim in that order. But whoever comes below the standard would have the line drawn above him.
756. The first upon the list would have a prior claim to the first office open? He would have a prior claim, subject to the decision of the Board, whether that would be an office which a given person should fill. You must always leave a certain discretion with the Board. For instance, if they found a man had very much distinguished himself in mathematics they should not rob the engineering department of him and put him somewhere else where he would be of no use; they should try to utilise his special talent.
757. Is not that in fact to transfer the patronage from the Minister to the Board? No, because I presume in the long run the vacancies in the different departments will be nearly the same, and it is only a question of a few months, as between one candidate and another.
758. What would you do in regard to those vacancies for which there might not be any candidate exactly suitable, according to the opinion of the Board? I do not suppose there would be any such vacancies.
759. You assume then that a competitive examination would supply a sufficient number of persons to fill all the vacancies after a certain time? Yes. All I wish to do is to leave some discretion with the Board, that they may not put a man who has distinguished himself in languages into some engineering department, or a great mathematician into some other place where his special talent would be altogether thrown away.
760. You would understand the discretion of the Board to be limited to the peculiar qualifications of the candidate? Yes.
761. What is your idea of a test examination? My idea of a test examination is, that the Minister names a candidate, that you examine that candidate, and if you find he can do certain things you let him pass; but if you find he cannot, you reject him. Of course it is obvious the standard is very much lower.
762. Under the system for which you have indicated a preference, would you allow any number of candidates to come forward? Yes, within a certain age.
763. Do you mean a system of this kind, that on the supposition that a certain number of examinations take place in the year, to which any number of persons may be admitted, any number of these candidates who attain a certain standard may then be open to employment? Yes, certainly. It is a modification of what is commonly understood to be a competitive examination. It is certainly competitive because you take the best; it is so far a test examination that all attaining to a certain standard, instead of being thrown away, are admitted, and bide their time until there are vacancies. But I would not adapt the examinations to the vacancies. I would not say, now here are ten places, and as many of you as like come and scramble for them.
764. You disapprove of that? Yes, decidedly, for the simple reason that you will have very weak men one year, and very strong men another, and then, according as there are few or many vacancies — \*
765. The system you propose combines the principles of both test and competitive examination? Yes. I do not object to the test because it is a test, but because the persons to be examined are chosen for you, instead of any person who likes to present himself being allowed to come forward.
766. In which of these two classes do you place the examinations that have lately taken place at the University? The examinations that have lately taken place were simply examinations of persons who supposed themselves likely to be nominated by some Minister, and who would therefore wish to have a certificate.
767. Do you think that was the case with all the candidates? I think they would scarcely have undergone the trouble of being examined, and the possible humiliation of being rejected, unless they expected a nomination.
768. If I understood you rightly the principal reason why you disapprove of a test examination is that it leaves open afterwards the question of discretion to be decided by a Minister—that it leaves the evil of patronage untouched? Yes.
769. Do you think it possible to get rid of the discretion which the law gives to the Minister? I think it might be got rid of altogether as to most offices.
770. You believe in the possibility of appointing people by a sort of machinery? Yes.
771. And having the best men that could be got by that means? I think on the average you would get far better men. I will not say you will not miss some very good men occasionally whom a Minister would have had the sagacity to select.
772. On the whole you think it would be better than any other system you can conceive of? I think any system into which patronage enters is sure from that circumstance to work badly.
773. Are there not certain qualifications for office which it is not very easy if not impossible to ascertain by examination? It depends very much upon the kind of Examiners you have. If the Examiners applied themselves to ascertain the amount of common sense and reasoning power in the candidates, and allowed certain marks for those who showed great capacity for thinking —

774.

\* NOTE (on revision):—If I had finished my sentence it would have been thus:—"in the weak year fewer or more of a better run of men will have been blocked out."



Professor C. Badham.

13 Dec., 1871.

- 774. To ascertain the amount of brains, in fact? Yes.
- 775. What do you consider to be the object of any sort of examination preceding appointment to the Civil Service. Is it to ascertain the candidate's qualification for the first office to which he may be appointed, or his qualification to rise to a superior position in the long run? Certainly, the latter.
- 776. That is implied in fact, is it not, in ascertaining his general capability? Yes.
- 777. You think that of more consequence than merely testing his proficiency in certain sciences; but by endeavouring to ascertain this ultimate capability of the candidate, do you not run the risk of omitting a great number of candidates who are capable of being developed by training in the Public Service afterwards? I think those capable of being developed afterwards are those who have brains, and I think any young man who has brains, and knows that up to a certain age he is eligible for the Public Service, and that he had better prepare himself for it, will show his brains by so doing, and will show what brains he has under the competitive system. No doubt his brains will be much more developed afterwards; but in the long run the man who shows brains in his examination is not likely to be distanced by some other man who has more readily responded to the other kind of treatment.
- 778. Does not your system imply very high qualifications in the Examiners? Yes.
- 779. Which are not often found? It is not traditional with Examiners to conduct examinations in such a way as to bring out any qualifications beyond those of mere book-learning; but there are many capable of doing so. There is a bad tradition, in the first place, which lends itself to "cram," and which many men would avoid if they were simply instructed to avoid it—if they were told that such and such was the object of the examination, and they must address themselves to that.
- 780. You spoke of some objections to the system prevailing in our public schools, both in regard to examinations and appointments, as liable to induce a pedantic standard and mode of judging? Yes.
- 781. Do you not think that objection is likely to apply to all systems of examination, if not very much improved from what they have been for a long time? Yes, I think all examinations which are not what they ought to be do as much harm as good. They do not do as much harm as patronage, but still they do a great deal.
- 782. Would you recommend the University as a means of conducting examinations? Yes, I think it about the best you can get now.
- 783. Do you think it would be better to transfer the examination of teachers and inspectors in public schools there also? I think there should be some University element in that examination. It would sound very invidious to say that I thought we at the University were better able to conduct the business of the secretary and inspectors than they are themselves, but I should very much like to see something more of University notions prevailing amongst them.
- 784. In other words, you recommend a higher class of Examiners? Yes, I do.
- 785. Men with more general ideas? Yes. A lady who distinguished herself lately in the public examinations said to me some time ago, "I would much sooner go up to be examined by Mr. Pell and yourself than by the Examiner of the Council of Education, because he would expect me to run everything off the reel out of a certain book, whereas you gentlemen endeavour to ascertain what I really do know, and rather encourage me to treat the subject as I have studied it."
- 786. Is not too much use made, in these examinations, of the system of written questions and answers? Yes.
- 787. Would you approve of a more personal examination through the Examiner—a kind of personal examination which would not depend entirely on written questions? I would not have anything like *viva voce* examination, but I disapprove of the system of question and answer in this way; that I very much disapprove of giving questions that are in a book, and which suggest their answers, because that is cram to the utmost extent. The student then has only to remember the answer without understanding the meaning of question or answer. But of course all examination must be in the interrogative form. I do not see that we need adapt our examination to the individuals either; all that we have to do is to state a certain thing, and then see how they deal with it by way of deduction.
- 788. You disapprove of *viva voce* examinations? I think they are generally unfair, because so much depends upon the temper of the party.
- 789. A mixture might suit the greater number of cases, might it not? Yes, but there is a good deal of hazard.
- 790. Do you think you have every means at the University of satisfying the public requirements in this matter? I think we have now.
- 791. Have you ever considered the subject of probation, as a means of testing the qualifications of a candidate for the Public Service? Never. I do not quite understand what is meant.
- 792. What I understand by probation is the admission of young men, with a very low standard of education required from them, and making use of them in certain departments of the Public Service, without any pay, for six or twelve months, to ascertain by personal experience what their capacity is? That is no doubt a very good system, and I believe it is carried on now in some branches of the Public Service; but I do not see how you can get over the difficulties of patronage after that, because it is an invidious thing to report against a young man that he is utterly unfit.
- 793. But on the supposition that the proficiency of a certain number of persons has reached a certain standard, does it matter so much what patronage does afterwards;—is not the evil considerably diminished, supposing them to pass through a test examination either previous to their probation or afterwards. If it is ascertained that, say eight or ten candidates have equal qualifications, does it matter then if you allow the Minister to make his selection? There may be twenty or thirty others in different parts of Sydney or the country who have the same moral right to the positions as these favoured ten, and all the advantage they have over the others is due to patronage. It is on the ground of its injustice that I complain of patronage and wish in every way to remove it.
- 794. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] You prefer a competitive examination to a test examination, not with reference so much to the attainments of the person to be appointed to the Service as with reference to the exercise of patronage? That is the chief reason. I have other reasons.
- 795. By competitive examinations I understand the examination of a number of people at intervals—it may be certain intervals,—and that the best of these are recommended for employment? Yes, if any are above a certain standard.
- 796. Your competitive system also implies a test as a basis? Yes.

797.

- Professor C. Badham.  
13 Dec., 1871.
797. The persons who come out best at different periods may be persons of very different intellectual attainments? They will be the best relatively to other persons examined at the same time. If you have a certain standard, and carefully exclude all who come below it, those who are above it in one year will be very much the same as those who are above it in another year.
798. Practically only a standard will be secured? A standard will be secured, and also the priority of those who are the best in any given year. You can do no more than that even in University examinations.
799. A competitive examination, and indeed a test examination, may assume one of two forms,—one an examination having no reference to any vacant office, and the other an examination of the candidate's fitness for a certain office;—which do you prefer? What I said just now was that I should prefer in all cases to let the Examiners simply maintain a certain standard, and to leave the distribution or adaptation of particular candidates for particular offices to a Board. I do not see well how a permanent staff of Examiners can possibly exercise the other function of determining for what department this or that candidate is fitted. I think it would be putting upon them a responsibility which they would not like. For instance, I myself, I think, can pretty well determine the general fitness of any candidate, but I should be sorry indeed to have to determine whether he was more fit for one department of the Civil Service than another. To do that I must know all the departments of the Civil Service, and all the work of the clerks in each, and then the degree in which mathematical or literary knowledge would be of advantage. So that, in answer to your question, I should certainly prefer an examination as to general fitness, and not an examination as to fitness for particular offices.
800. How is the present Board of Examiners constituted? The Board of Examiners consists of two,—Professor Pell and myself.
801. You think the test at present is too low? Yes.
802. *Chairman*: Do you think there would be any difficulty in keeping up a sufficient test—Do you not think that if a number of candidates were rejected, complaints would be made out of doors? Yes.
803. Do you not think candidates rejected on a test examination would feel some sort of humiliation, if they had any self-respect, which would not exist under a competitive system, because under the latter they would not be rejected because they were unfit, but because they were not equal to others of higher attainments? That would not be the case under my system, which introduces a certain modification of competitive examination, and under which they would only be rejected altogether for not having come up to a certain standard. I would have a regular panel made out every year, or half-year, in order of merit.
804. And of course successful candidates would have to understand that if there were no vacancies they could not get employment? They must take their chance.
805. Has not the system of competitive examination in England tended to establish a class of schools in which cramming has been taught? I think it has.
806. Do you not think some injury is likely to result to the community from the system of racing small boys? The great evil is that the boy of middling capacity is entirely neglected, whilst the teacher is very busy in cramming up the boy of quicker apprehensions who is more able to snap up what he teaches him.
807. Do you think we should have any similar establishments here if the whole Civil Service were thrown open to competition? I think it is very likely.
808. *Mr. W. Forster*.] Is there not something of the kind here now—schools to prepare people for the University? Yes, but those are not cramming schools.

THURSDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1871.

Present:—

MR. FARNELL,	MR. W. FORSTER,
MR. FITZPATRICK,	MR. MACLEAY.

ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, ESQ., R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

William Augustine Duncan, Esquire, examined:—

- W. A. Duncan, Esq.  
14 Dec., 1871.
809. *Chairman*: You hold the office of Collector of Customs? Yes.
810. How long have you held that office? I have been in the Service twenty-six years.
811. How long have you been Collector of Customs? The first portion of the term I held that office in Brisbane, but I came to Sydney in May, 1859, and then entered upon the duties of my present appointment.
812. Will you state the divisions into which the whole department is divided, and the duties appertaining to each? The Blue Book will show the divisions exactly, and all the different offices.
813. What are the different denominations of the officers? First the Collector, then the chief clerk, and 10 other clerks, the warehouse-keeper, and 15 lockers; then there are 2 landing-surveyors, and 17 landing-waiters, 2 tide-surveyors, and somewhere about 30 tide-waiters. The latter vary very much in number, but there are, I think, something over 30 at present. There are 6 messengers, and a housekeeper. These are exclusive of the outposts.
814. Are all these people paid fixed salaries? All, except the extra tide-waiters and extra clerks.
815. What are the duties of the warehouse-keeper? He is a clerk, and keeps all the warehouse books, that is, the account of all the goods in the different bonds, and has the general superintendence of them. It is one of the most important offices in the department.
816. His duties are simply clerical? His duties are simply clerical, except that he has the general superintendence of the lockers.
817. What are the duties of the lockers? Each locker remains in his bond during the office hours and takes care that no goods are issued from it till the duty has been paid and he receives a proper warrant for their delivery.

818.

818. What is the landing-surveyor's duty? The landing-surveyor superintends the landing of goods upon the wharves, and sees that all the landing-waiters are at their posts and doing their duty. He also visits the warehouses to see that the lockers are there. W. A.  
Duncan, Esq.
819. What are the landing-waiter's duties? The landing-waiter's duty is to see that no goods are delivered to importers until the duty has been paid. Here the landing-waiters are also gaugers. 14 Dec., 1871.
820. The two tide-surveyors? The tide-surveyors superintend the tide-waiters, and board all ships when they are coming up the harbour.
821. What are the duties of the tide-waiters? The tide-waiter's duty is to see that nothing goes over the ship's side until the warrant has been issued for its delivery.
822. They are put on board directly a vessel arrives? Yes.
823. Is the captain bound to give them any accommodation? The captain is not bound to give them any more accommodation than room to swing their hammocks in, but practically they do so. It is an old custom, but one that I never liked, though I have not seen my way to get rid of it.
824. What custom? It has been the practice for them to eat at the captain's table. That has always been the practice, except in the case of some few crusty captains who will not let them. Such cases are, however, very exceptional.
825. You take on extra tide-waiters when there are many vessels in the harbour? Yes, sometimes we employ thirty or forty; at others not more than a dozen.
826. Are the permanent tide-waiters paid by a fixed salary? There are no permanent tide-waiters now—that office is abolished.
827. In what way are these men remunerated? They receive 10s. a day when they have employment, and nothing when they are not employed.
828. Are the duties of tide-waiters such as to put them in the way of temptation? Very much so.
829. Do you take any means to ascertain the character of these men, or their fitness for the office? Unfortunately I am not allowed to do so. When I appointed them I did. I never appointed one without inquiring into his previous character and habits, but I cannot do that now.
830. Does the appointment of any of the officers you have named rest with you? Not at present.
831. Did it ever do so? Yes, and I believe by law it does now; but it was taken away from me by a former Minister, and has not been restored.
832. When did it cease? Six or seven years ago.
833. Do you know what was the reason for the change? There was no reason assigned, except that the Minister required the patronage for himself and colleagues.
834. Since then have many tide-waiters been appointed who you think objectionable—untrustworthy? Yes, a good many.
835. Have you remonstrated against their appointment? I have.
836. Has any notice been taken of your remonstrance? None whatever.
837. I presume those remonstrances are on record, and are to be found in the Treasury? They have been sometimes written and sometimes verbal. I suppose some of them are still in the Treasury. I should state that this has not been so bad recently as at a former period, by any means.
838. Have you any reason to believe that any collusion takes place between importers and Customs' officers? Cases have been reported to me, but I have not been able to institute proper inquiries, for this reason: My informant has been unwilling to come forward in the matter.
839. Of course that has made it difficult to you to proceed in a case? It would be worse than useless to proceed unless I had a good case. I may mention that some few cases have been inquired into and dealt with, and some worse cases I have not been able to prosecute for the reason I have stated.
840. Do you think if you had more discretionary power it would be desirable to get rid of the people you suspect? If I had the power there are a considerable number I should dispose of without ceremony.
841. You have said that in your department there are a considerable number of persons who you consider untrustworthy? Yes.
842. Do you think the Revenue suffers at all on account of these men? I cannot enter into any particulars; but there cannot be a doubt that it suffers more or less.
843. You have no power whatever of dismission? None whatever.
844. Can you inflict any penalty whatever for misconduct? Scarcely.
845. What can you inflict? I can censure. I have sometimes taken upon me to suspend, but my power to do that is hardly recognized. I speak now of extra officers. I believe I have by law power to appoint, to suspend, and to dismiss them, but since the power of appointment has been taken from me I have rarely done more than reprimand, or report to the Treasurer.
846. Do you think, as a rule, if you made a complaint, proper notice would be taken of it? My greatest grievance is that when I have made a complaint against any officer I have myself been made the defendant immediately.
847. You are not aware whether any inquiries are made as to the private character of persons appointed to offices in the Customs? I cannot state very positively, but my impression is that little or no inquiry is made as a general rule. I gather that from the character the men afterwards exhibit.
848. The duties of many of these officers are very arduous—requiring strong habit of body? Of some.
849. Tide-waiters, for instance? They ought to be healthy men.
850. Are any inefficient on account of bad health? Some from age, and some from delicate health.
851. Is it to the interest of the Public Service that these men should retain their office? Certainly not, and yet it is difficult to get rid of a man with nothing against him but bad health, or old age, even if one had the power.
852. Are any of the officers on the Superannuation list—the tide-waiters? Not the tide-waiters,—the extra officers are not recognized in any way. All the permanent officers, with the exception of the messengers, are contributors to the Fund.
853. Do you think there are now more people employed than you require to do the duty? There are more than would be required if they were men of a higher stamp.
854. Have any complaints been made as to passengers having been unduly harassed by the searching of their baggage? There have been very few cases of complaint.
855. Are any of the clerks made collectors for the outports, from the office? They are generally promoted from some branch of the department, but not in every case.
856. Does the promotion rest with you? Not at all, 857.

- W. A. 857. Upon a vacancy occurring, I presume you recommend? I recommend sometimes.  
 Duncan, Esq. 858. Are your recommendations generally attended to? They have been sometimes attended to; in other cases they have not.
- 14 Dec., 1871. 859. I presume legal questions very frequently arise in your department? Constantly.  
 860. Is there any particular Solicitor for your department, or are all matters referred to the Crown Law Officers? The Crown Law Officers always advise me, if I require advice; but I think there ought to be a Solicitor for the department.  
 861. What number of cases are there generally in a month requiring legal advice;—do you think them sufficient to employ a special Solicitor? I think it would be very desirable to have a Solicitor for the department, as in other countries. I am obliged to deal with very many urgent cases on my own responsibility, because very great delays now occur which would not occur if we had a Solicitor. I cannot state the exact number of cases actually referred to the Crown Law Officers. It varies. Sometimes there may be three or four in a month; at other times three or four months may elapse without one.  
 862. I suppose the delays arise from the Crown Solicitor having other duties to perform? Many other duties, but his advice is always valuable, when obtained.  
 863. Has not much inconvenience arisen from these delays? I could scarcely say much inconvenience has arisen. I have myself had to attend a Court and conduct a case without preparation —  
 864. Then you think justice may have been defeated? No, not in the case I refer to, as I obtained a conviction; but I regard that as almost an accident, as I was quite unprepared to conduct the case.  
 865. As regards the *ad valorem* duties, do the landing-surveyors value the goods in case of a dispute? If they are dissatisfied with the value in the entry they stop the goods for examination.  
 866. Is it the landing-surveyor's or the landing-waiter's duty? It is more the duty of the surveyor, but he has now so many duties that he cannot do all he is supposed to do. If the landing-waiter has any doubt in the matter he sends the goods to the Queen's Warehouse for examination.  
 867. I presume then he must be a man of general knowledge,—one who understands the value of goods? The landing-waiters ought to be first-rate men.  
 868. Are they? I am sorry to say some are not. I do not know any public officers who should possess higher characters.  
 869. Have you frequently to refer to experts in disputed cases? Very frequently.  
 870. Is this attended with any expense? They receive fees. The late Act provides for the payment of fees to them; formerly we had no arrangement of that kind.  
 871. Do you think the expense of these fees is greater than would be the extra cost of employing efficient men? The fees are generally paid by the importers. There are some cases in which they are paid by the Government, but not the majority. I do not call in experts unless I am satisfied there is something wrong in the entries—unless I have some strong reason to believe the goods are undervalued, and in that case the importer pays the fees.  
 872. There are six messengers you have stated;—what are their duties? I omitted to mention the warrant officers, who are really messengers; including them there are nine messengers. Three warrant officers carry the warrants from the Custom House to the landing-waiters and lockers, and two messengers are employed in carrying messages from the Custom House, while four are employed with the landing-waiters in carrying messages from one wharf to another, or to the Custom House.  
 873. Do you think the system of checks you have established is sufficient to prevent fraud or collusion? I think it is as perfect as anything of the kind can be.  
 874. Do you think it would be advisable that the clerks should undergo any examination previous to appointment? Yes. There is none whatever now; there used to be; but there has not been for many years past.  
 875. When did it cease? I am not certain when it ceased in Sydney. It existed when I entered the Service, for I had to produce to Sir George Gipps, before I went to Brisbane, four certificates from each branch of the department, showing that I thoroughly understood its business. After I went to Brisbane I was appointed one of the Examiners in conjunction with the late Captain Wickham of candidates for the Public Service. When I returned to Sydney I found that the examination had been abolished, but I do not know at what time it ceased.  
 876. Whenever vacancies occur in your department I presume you have plenty of applications? Innumerable.  
 877. Is there any restriction as to age? There does not appear to be any here. Under the Board of Customs in England there is.  
 878. Do you think it would be advisable there should be a restriction here? I think it extremely advisable. In England they will not receive any officer into the Custom House under sixteen or above thirty-three. Here I have received them at from sixty to seventy.  
 879. Have any complaints been made of undue favour as shown to certain religious bodies, to one denomination beyond another? I do not think there has been much complaint of it in my department. At least if there has been I have not heard it.\*  
 880. A system of competitive examination would put a stop to any such complaints? I think so.  
 881. How many Custom House officers have we on the Border? You mean on the Murray Border?  
 882. Yes? Eight.  
 883. Where are they stationed? At Albury, Corowa, Moama, Euston, Swan Hill, and Wentworth.  
 884. What are their duties? Their chief duties at present are to keep the statistics of the goods that pass across either way, and also to take charge of any bonded goods that are sent up from South Australia, or across from Victoria.  
 885. How do they obtain these statistics? I do not think they are obtained in a very satisfactory manner, for the officers are obliged to depend chiefly upon the verbal statements of those in charge of the goods.  
 886. There is really no check if the officer is an idle or imprudent man? Very little check; it is impossible for me to check them at this distance.  
 887. Do you recommend these officers for appointment? Some of them; I did not all.

888.

\* NOTE (on revision):—There is however a strong impression that, outside the department, its patronage has been sought to be engrossed by a politico-religious association, but I have made no enquiry into the matter so as to speak with certainty.

888. You do not know whether they are efficient and trustworthy men? Generally speaking, I think they are.

889. At what ports on the Coast have we Collectors? At Newcastle, Clarence River, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers, and at Eden to the southward. There are several coast-waiters besides where there are no Custom Houses. These are mainly appointed to watch the Coast and to see that nothing is smuggled on shore.

890. At such places as Barranjoey and Botany? Yes, and also at Port Stephens and Wollongong.

891. Do you think smuggling exists to any great extent? Not to any great extent, except the manufacture of Colonial spirits.

892. Illicit distillation? Yes.

893. The officers at these outports have, I presume, in connection with the Customs, very light duties—I presume they have several offices combined? In some cases they are Clerks of the Bench. They generally get about £52 a year for their services, with the exception of the men at Barranjoey and Botany, who receive ordinary salaries.

894. I presume the system of checks at the outports is not so complete as it is in Sydney? It cannot be so perfect.

895. Do you think the men are generally trustworthy? I think so on the whole.

896. *Mr. W. Forster.*] With regard to the mode of paying the supernumerary officers of the department, or, as you term them, the "extra" officers, do you not think the mode of employment and payment is apt to keep a class of men who must spend a good deal of idle time in waiting for employment? I think that is unavoidable.

897. Is it not likely in that case to have a bad moral effect on them? No doubt it has.

898. Do you find from that class of officers you are able to recommend persons for permanent employment in the Service? Sometimes I have found excellent men among them.

899. As a rule? As a rule they are hardly up to the mark.

900. Would you not suppose that mode of employment deteriorates them? Yes, in some cases; some men will not allow themselves to be injured in that way; but in many cases it may.

901. Is that mode of employment inevitable? It is a mere matter of economy; it costs much less to the Government than the employment of permanent officers.

902. Do you think that the greater economy compensates for the deterioration of the character of these men? I think if there were greater care taken in the appointment of these men, and a peremptory law that when they misconducted themselves they should be immediately dismissed, we could get officers who could be trusted, and that a smaller number might perform the work.

903. Do you not think it would have a good effect upon them if they were open to promotion on a vacancy occurring in the Service and their fitness being admitted? Yes; since I have been in the department I have done my utmost to establish a rule of that kind; and, to a certain extent, it has been adopted, although in many cases it has failed.

904. What has been the reason of your ill success? It may seem presumptuous to make such a statement, but I attribute it in a great measure to the influence of Members of Parliament.

905. I understand you to say that the chief obstacle to such a reform as you recommend is political influence? I think political influence has a great deal too much to do with the making of appointments.

906. That you find from your own experience in your department? Yes.

907. You consider that the efficiency of your department is affected by these political influences? Yes, of course I wish to be clearly understood that I am not blaming individual Ministers or Members of Parliament, but the system.

908. Do you think that the system is inevitable to popular institutions? I am unwilling to admit that, but it seems to be almost forced upon me.

909. At any rate it has appeared inevitable in this Colony? Hitherto it has appeared inevitable in this Colony—or it looks like it.

910. You consider then, I suppose, that when the appointments were generally made by the Collector, without reference to the political head of the department, you were able to get a better staff? I am perfectly certain we had then a superior class of juniors to those we have been able to obtain since.

911. In those cases you instituted a stricter inquiry into a man's character and qualifications? I never appointed one without a personal inquiry into his character (I do not say I was not sometimes deceived), and I never allowed any influence to prevail in the appointment of anyone who, in my opinion, was not suited to the office—I have rejected the influence of my most intimate friends.

912. You inquired into other qualifications besides moral character? Yes, I inquired also into the applicant's literary character.

913. In what way was it conducted;—by yourself? It was not a systematic examination; but a person with experience will after a little conversation with a man learn what he knows.

914. Then this examination had reference rather to the general capability of the applicant than to a certain standard of attainment? To his general intelligence. I did not feel that I had a right to examine any further than to satisfy myself that the person was one of some education.

915. I presume the main qualification for a Customs' officer is trustworthiness? Yes; but there is something more than that. It is desirable that the persons put on board vessels should be of good presence and manners so that they could command some respect not only from the public but from masters of vessels. It has always been a grievance to me that I had a number of men who could not command this respect.

916. Have you ever found it to be the case that persons possessing literary attainments were unfitted for public appointments? No doubt.

917. Would you therefore say that the possession of these literary attainments was a drawback? Certainly not a drawback, other things being equal, but I should say a man of high attainments might sometimes be quite unfit to be a tide-waiter. For instance, I imagine Professor Porson would have made one of the worst possible tide-waiters.

918. I suppose it to be a fact also that the possession of these superior attainments would give the person who possessed them too high an opinion of his own qualifications to descend to the duties of his office? There are cases in which I would say such a man might hardly like to perform some of the duties of a tide-waiter.

919. If you were obliged to choose between tolerable education and a character for integrity, I presume the character for integrity must be paramount? Integrity goes before everything.

- W. A. Duncan, Esq. 920. Have you not found men deficient in education good officers in that department? Undoubtedly.
- 14 Dec., 1871. 921. You would not like to lay it down as a rule that persons of deficient education were good officers, while persons of good education were bad? I would put the rule the other way, and make such cases the exceptions as did not accord with it.
922. Then the effect of what you say is, that your department has become less efficient under Responsible Government, and that you attribute its inferior efficiency to the exercise of political influence? I would guard myself against saying less efficient, for I think it is now, at this moment, as efficient as it ever was, but I have referred only to the great difficulties with which I have had to contend, under Responsible Government, in keeping up this efficiency.
923. Do you not think you might have made it more efficient than it is at present if you had not been interfered with? Yes, I am sure of it.
924. Then the department is less efficient than it might have been but for the influence of these political causes? Yes.
925. I understand you to say you cannot suggest any remedy? It is very difficult to suggest a remedy, for I do not see anything to bind a Member of Parliament not to ask a favor of a Minister, nor is it likely that a Minister will not be disposed to oblige a Member of Parliament.
926. Without asking you to make any special allusion, have you found that the effect of this political influence has been invariable, or that it has been less under one Government than another? It has been less, but it has existed more or less under every Government.
927. I think I understand you to say there has been an improvement? Under this and the last Governments I have had less trouble than I had previously. I have had grievances under all, but they have not been quite so great under the last and present Governments as before.
928. The effect then of what you say goes to this, does it not, that you might reduce your staff if you had your own way entirely? I am sure I could reduce the staff considerably.
929. If you were left to yourself without this political influence? Of course it must be by a gradual process; for you cannot turn men out who are faultless, except for infirmity, to make room for others who may not after all give entire satisfaction.
930. Do you mean to say—to suppose an extreme case—that if you found you could do with half your officers at a particular time—that the public work had declined, or some causes rendered you able to do with half the staff, you would retain the whole out of consideration to your officers? I would not certainly. I think the public should go before any private interest, but the members of Committee will see how difficult it is to deal with such cases.
931. Unless in a case so extraordinary as that I have supposed, you would find it difficult to reduce your staff? It would have to be done gradually, but as a gradual operation it could be done.
932. You believe you could have done it but for the political obstacles in your way? Yes.
933. Consequently you could have reduced the expense of your department considerably? Yes; but I attach less importance to expense than to efficiency. I would diminish numbers, but increase salaries.
934. Have you any idea of the reasons why the examination that you say was made in former times was abolished? I have not the least idea. It was abolished while I was at Moreton Bay.
935. Did you make any remonstrance? On my return to Sydney I made several remonstrances—I wrote to the Treasury and suggested a mode of examination and classification.
936. Were they treated in the same way as your other remonstrances? I do not remember that I got any answer to them at all.
937. Do you think any advantage would be derived from the consolidation of the Customs' laws? I do.
938. How long is it since a proposal to that effect was made? I think I have myself drawn up four Bills, at various times.
939. What has become of those Bills? I do not know.
940. Did you ever hear what their fate was? I believe one is now before Parliament, or was last session.
941. Have you any hope that will meet with a better fate than its forerunners? I had a hope, but it is a very faint one now.
942. I suppose these Consolidated Acts would tend to increase efficiency and to reduce expense? I think so as regards efficiency, besides it would make the law more palatable to the public, to merchants, than it is now. I may mention that the last Bill I spoke of was given by Mr. Samuel to the Chamber of Commerce, and that they suggested several amendments, nearly all of which I adopted, or rather recommended to the Treasurer.
943. Consequently the Bill is an improvement upon its predecessors? Yes.
944. Do you think the Custom House officers on the Border are no more than are necessary? No. If we were to collect the duties I should have to suggest an increase, but as it is now it is not necessary.
945. Have they really got work enough to do? I think they have hardly any work, beyond the collection of statistics, as stated.
946. If the duties were not collected then they would not be required? We should require the statistics for other purposes.
947. Would you require the number now employed? I think so; we have not now an officer at each crossing-place.
948. Are you of opinion that with the present staff of officers, or with any, you could effectually collect the customs on the Border? I think so.
949. That you could repress smuggling? No doubt of it.
950. Of course you make allowance for the probable resistance of a number of smugglers? No doubt there would be an attempt at smuggling, occasionally, as before.
951. I presume the facilities are tolerably great? Yes, but with the assistance of two or three additional officers at crossing-places, where there are none at present, smuggling might be prevented.
952. Are you of opinion that the additional cost which would be required to make the system efficient would be remunerated by the collection of large customs? I think so.
953. *Mr. Funnell.*] You have mentioned something about a higher stamp of officers as tide-waiters;—would the amount of salary you give them now secure more highly qualified persons? I am sorry to say I think it would; it ought not, but I am afraid it would at present.
954. Are the officers in your department generally over or under paid? As a rule they are underpaid.
- 955.

955. The higher class of officers? Yes; and the lower class as compared with other departments are lower paid. In my opinion the Collectors and officers of revenue should be paid the highest of all public officers for public reasons, because they have more temptation. W. A.  
Duncan, Esq.
956. Do you know whether any of those persons who seek employment as extra tide-waiters do so with the view of obtaining permanent employment? No doubt they do. 14 Dec., 1871.
957. They are generally appointed by the Treasurer? Now they are always.
958. Is it not a kind of refuge for persons who cannot get appointments in other departments? It really is so.
959. Do you think the office of Collector of Customs should be made political—that he should be the political head of the department? Of late years I have had a growing conviction that it ought to be made political. I was against it formerly, but the experience of every day convinces me it must very soon become political.
960. If there were a political head to the department, a person who thoroughly understood the duties would be more likely to have more efficient officers? He would have power which the present head has not at all. All the power I have now is a moral power; I have no real power at all.
961. I understood you to say that under the law you thought you had the power to appoint and to dismiss? Under the Constitution Act I believe I have the power to appoint all extra men and to dismiss them. I did so before, and my predecessor did so always.
962. Have you ever had any contest with any Minister as to that particular matter of making appointments? I never contested the matter. I have made some slight remonstrances against it on one or two occasions, but I never carried the thing further than that.
963. How many more officers do you think you would require upon the Border, supposing we had to collect our own duties? If we were to collect the duties I should like to visit the Border in order that I might satisfy myself upon that point. I think we should require at least four.
964. They would require to be a superior class of men? They must be men of some character.
965. Being at a distance from head quarters and not being immediately under your supervision? Yes. Perhaps I should mention that in sending officers to the Border before, I found the greatest difficulty in inducing men of the right stamp to go. The salaries were too low to induce the better class of men to go. Those who were sent were the best we could get.
966. What system of promotion have you in your department? No system at all.
967. Are persons promoted on account of seniority or on account of capability? I have endeavoured to introduce a system between the two, making seniority the first ground, provided the parties are fit for the particular duties to be performed, but there may be cases where a very excellent tide-waiter would be a very bad landing-waiter, and therefore it would not be well to apply the principle of seniority in that case. Other things being equal, I would make seniority the rule of advancement, but a person might be a very good out-door officer who would make a very poor clerk and *vice versa*, so that it would not be well to act upon seniority alone.
968. The gauger is a very important officer in your department? Yes.
969. If he did not happen to be an honest man the Revenue would suffer? Yes.
970. Is there any check upon the gaugers? The landing-surveyors are instructed to take the instruments occasionally and to check the gauging. I am afraid it is not done to the extent it ought to be, but that is the regulation.
971. I understood you to say that there was too much work for the landing-surveyors;—there are only two? I do not know that we could have more, but there are certainly things done under that branch of the Service that are not done quite to my satisfaction. It is a very long range of wharves under their supervision,—all round Darling Harbour, as well as the Circular Quay.
972. Occasionally the landing-surveyors check the gaugers? I do not think it is done to the extent I should like. Mistakes have been common lately.
973. Do you know whether the tide-waiters, generally speaking, are treated properly on board ships? Not always, but in the better class of ships they are very well treated.
974. Has it ever come within your knowledge that any of them have been compelled to sleep on deck? There have been a few instances, but that has generally been on board very inferior vessels.
975. Would you have a permanent staff of tide-waiters? I do not think it would be possible without incurring an enormous expense, for at the present season of the year, when wool ships are in, we employ between 30 and 40 tide-waiters, and at other times we may not have more than 12 or 15 employed, so that if they were permanent officers, unless we struck off their pay for more than half the year, the expense would be very greatly increased.
976. Do these men get any other employment from the Government when they are not engaged by the Customs? Not from the Government. I dare say they get a little employment in the clerical way from private persons.
977. Do you think it advisable for the Government to give them employment in some other department; for instance, if it were necessary to have extra clerical assistance in some other department might not these persons be employed? To some extent perhaps it might be done.
978. Do you know what these persons earn per annum from the Government? I dare say from £100 to £150.
979. There are, generally speaking, a great number of applications made to your department for employment? Yes.
980. Not only as tide-waiters but in other branches? For anything,—messengers, watchmen,—anything.
981. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] There is no professional training necessary for officers in your department? No; unless you call gauging a profession.
982. The officers would be very much on a par with clerks in other departments, short of office training? Very much the same.
983. Do you think your officers could be placed on a footing with clerks with reference to an examination as to capability? Undoubtedly.
984. You are aware that an examination used to exist in the Service? Yes.
985. Have you thought of the relative advantages of competitive and of test examinations? I have thought a good deal about it, but I have had no experience of the competitive system, and therefore am not in a position to speak positively upon it.

- W. A. Duncan, Esq.  
14 Dec., 1871.
986. You think some system of examination should be established? I think no one should be admitted into the Public Service as a clerk without some examination as to his education and character.
987. You have no power to punish short of recommending dismissal? No.
988. Do you think it would be an advantage to have it? I am quite sure it would be.
989. Minor offences go unpunished because you have no power of adequate punishment short of recommending dismissal? Innumerable offences go unpunished from that cause.
990. You have no recognized system of promotion in your department? No, I have tried to establish such a system, but I cannot say I have succeeded.
991. Is it possible for a person out of the Service altogether to be placed in the higher offices when they fall vacant? It has been done.
992. That, I presume, produces great dissatisfaction in all below? Yes, when anything of that kind has been attempted I have generally opposed it; sometimes I have been successful; sometimes I have not.
993. Your idea would be to make seniority the first ingredient? Yes, taking into consideration the peculiar qualifications of the person to be promoted, and the nature of the vacant office.
994. It would be a great advantage if all officers appointed to outposts had official experience? Yes.
995. Are the persons who are now appointed to outposts, generally speaking, persons who have been foreign to the Service? Generally speaking they have been a short time in the Service,—not always. There have been instances where perfect strangers have received appointments to outposts, and in one or two cases we have had the utmost difficulty to get those persons to come into the Custom House for a few days to learn gauging, the system of bookkeeping, or any matter of that kind.
996. If they were promoted to the outposts according to a system of seniority would not that have a beneficial effect on the Service? Undoubtedly it would induce men to conduct themselves better than they do.
997. Do you think the Service would be advantaged if there were what is called a Civil Service Act, regulating promotion and dismissal? Yes, it is extremely desirable.
998. You took part, some years ago, in the preparation of a Bill of that nature? I did.
999. You are aware that by a resolution of this House a test is to be applied on entering the Service? Yes.
1000. Are you aware of the nature of the test—the standard? I merely saw what appeared in the newspapers. I think it is not too high a test.
1001. Do you think it high enough? I would be inclined to raise it a little higher, but even as it is it will be a great improvement upon the present system.
1002. You have said political influence has exercised an evil effect on the character of Government employes;—if they all passed an examination before they could be appointed would that evil be diminished? To a large extent it would.
1003. Your chief objection to the way in which political influence is worked is, that inefficient persons are appointed to public offices? Persons seem to be appointed because they cannot get their living at anything else.
1004. You say you have had some very old men appointed? Yes.
1005. Could you name the maximum age? Some have been appointed between 60 and 70,—not many.
1006. To do what class of duties? Tide-waiters.
1007. Lately? Not lately.
1008. Are you aware whether there was in the old regulations of the Service any limit with reference to the ages of those who were to come in? I think there was; but I have not quite a clear recollection. I know in the Customs, under the Board of Customs in England, as I have already stated, they were not admitted under 16, or above 33.
1009. You have said that the pay of the officers in your department is insufficient with reference to the pay of officers in other departments? Yes.
1010. Are you aware whether there have been any complaints with reference to this want of uniformity of pay in different departments, for the performance of similar duties? My officers have always complained that they have been underpaid.
1011. The character of the duties performed in one office varies little in its value from that performed in other offices; and I believe the pay is very different in different departments? I think so.
1012. That produces dissatisfaction in large departments of the Service? Yes.
1013. Is there an impression that in detached offices the clerks are not so well paid as in the Ministerial offices? That has been continually brought under my notice, and I believe it is true.
1014. If the proposals made in the Bill, prepared by the Service some five years ago, had been carried out, that evil would be removed? Yes, there would then be a classification which could not be interfered with. When I first took the office there were a great number of old and dissipated men in the tide-branch of the department. I asked Mr. Cowper, who had just given me the appointment, what I should do with them. He said I might do anything I liked, and I got rid of them by promising each of them a small gratuity. I think by that means I disposed of seventeen.
1015. *Chairman.*] Do you think the Service would be benefited by treating any of the men who are now in it in a similar way? Yes.
1016. You have said that you think the Collectorship of Customs should be a Ministerial office;—would not that increase the evil by making the Parliamentary interest direct instead of indirect, without the check of an officer as at present, who would remonstrate, in order to keep his department in good working order? I think it would be possible for a Minister,—who would see the existing evils, and the effect of his own acts, and who would have power to reward and punish,—to govern the department better than any person can do who is entirely powerless.
1017. Do the officers of your department look to political influence for promotion? They do.
1018. Are you aware of cases where men have made use of political interest for that purpose? Yes, many cases.
1019. Were you in the Customs' Service in England? No.
1020. Are you aware whether or not there is a rule both in the Customs and Excise, forbidding officers to request promotion, except through the head of their department? Yes, there is a rule of the Board of Customs that any officer who does so shall be immediately removed.
1021. Is that rule found to work well? Yes.



1022. Is it strictly carried out? As far as I know; but I have had no experience in the Customs in England. W. A.  
Duncan, Esq.
1023. You say a great many in your department are underpaid? Yes.
1024. Have any efficient men left the Service on that ground? No; I do not think any have left on that ground—I do not remember any. 14 Dec., 1871.
1025. Since you have been in the department have many men been dismissed for misconduct? I cannot say many; several have.
1026. Sometimes there is very little for the tide-waiters to do? In the middle of the year it is very slack; the indoor department is pretty much the same all the year round; people are always taking spirits and tobacco out of bond; but at this season of the year, when the wool ships are coming in, as you will see, there must be a great difference in the out-door branch.
1027. The out-door branch consists of other officers besides the tide-waiters? Yes, landing-waiters.
1028. Then in the slack time what do the tide and landing waiters do? They have very little to do in the middle of the year.
1029. Could you not employ them with advantage in the office? They are not men well adapted for clerks, besides we have our full complement of clerks at all times.
1030. You frequently have extra clerks, I presume? Very frequently; they receive the same pay, 10s. a day, when employed.
1031. There is only one inland-bond, is there not, at Wagga Wagga? That is one, but I believe one is about to be established at Bourke; there is one also at Maitland.
1032. How are goods conveyed there; what security do the Government take? The goods are conveyed in a steamer to Morpeth, and from Morpeth to Maitland in a locked railway-van.
1033. Has your department anything to do with the Excise department? No, that is under the Inspector of Distilleries.
1034. Do you keep a conduct book, as regards the conduct of your clerks in the department? Not now; we did at one time.
1035. Why was it discontinued? Because it was of no use. I have even been reprimanded, in the case of making a complaint against an officer, for quoting his previous misconduct as an argument for his punishment.
1036. Is it not the case in England that a record of conduct is kept? Under the Board of Customs in England the Collector of Customs is obliged to send in every year the names, ages, and personal character of every officer under him; and in the regulations it is stated that their general character will weigh either for their promotion or the reverse.
1037. Do you not think it would be only fair to your successor that he should have some trustworthy record from which he could learn the character of the officers in his department? I have always been of opinion that the general character of an officer should tell very much in his favour, or against him, as the case might be, in the decision of a question of promotion,—but that does not appear to be the doctrine at present received.
1038. At what hour do the duties of out-door officers begin? The regular hours are from nine to four, but as a matter of fact we sometimes work from six to six.
1039. Is any extra pay given? Yes, extra pay is given for extra hours.
1040. Have you any means of punishing officers who neglect to attend at the proper time, or is any timetable kept? There is an appearance-book, in which they all sign when they arrive and when they leave the office.
1041. Do you appoint the boatmen? There is no regular rule; I sometimes appoint them, but I have a doubt whether I have the power to do so under the present arrangement.
1042. Are you aware whether they can all pull? I am afraid some are not very good boatmen. We have no Customs' boats in Sydney, only at the outports.
1043. Is the business of your department increasing very much? Yes, very much.
1044. *Mr. W. Forster.*] With reference to the opinion you express that greater power would be possessed by a political head of the department present in Parliament;—in what way would he possess more power than the Treasurer, or what power would he possess different from that which the Treasurer now possesses? The Treasurer's power, as it stands at present, to my notion, is extremely injurious to the department, but it would not be so if the head of the department were a Ministerial officer, as he would be acquainted with its requirements and its working.
1045. Is it not equally in the power of the Treasurer to make himself equally acquainted with the department as it is for the Collector of Customs, if he so chooses? It is quite beyond the power of any Treasurer, as such.
1046. Then if you called the Treasurer the Collector of Customs would that make any difference? He would have to leave the Treasury and to come to the Custom House.
1047. Then do you mean that the Treasurer has too much to do in the superintendence of the affairs of his office to make himself acquainted with the business of the Customs' Department? What I mean is, that the Treasurer does not understand the Customs; no Treasurer I have known has done so, or really understood the effects of his decisions.
1048. I presume you understand the Customs? It is my proper duty to do so.
1049. If you were appointed Treasurer would you less understand the Customs? No; but I have been twenty-six years in the Customs.
1050. Do you not think it is possible to appoint a man who would know enough to do the political duties of the office? I have never seen one in the position who has understood the duties, or dealt with the cases submitted to him satisfactorily.
1051. Do you consider the theory of Responsible Government to imply a knowledge of all the details of a department in every political head of a department? Not at all; but in England, where there is also Responsible Government, the Government only issues general orders, and does not interfere in every little detail of management and small appointment. Compared with my position, a Collector there has an enormous power, of the same nature as that I had before the present system obtained.
1052. By whom is this power exercised now? By the Treasurer, so far as it is exercised at all; but in point of fact much of it is not exercised at all, for I find a hundred evils to exist in the department with which I have no power to interfere effectively, and therefore tolerate.

- W. A. Duncan, Esq.  
14 Dec., 1871.
1053. Would not the remedy be to give these powers; if you had these powers you would do these things? If Parliament would give me the power.
1054. That does not imply the necessity of a political head. Does not the true remedy for the evils you complain of lie in giving you the power you ought to possess? Yes, I think so. There would be no necessity for a political head and a Collector at the same time. If there were a Minister at the head of the department he would have a Secretary who would assist him in the office.
1055. If there were a Minister who would not allow himself to be swayed by political influence at all, and who would leave the practical working of the department under him to the man who was really at its head, do you not think such a system would be a good one? I think that would be better than a political head, if the thing be practicable.
1056. You only suggest a political head as something a little better than the present state of things? Yes. At present the Collector of Customs is supposed to be the head of the department. He is nothing of the kind; he has no power, except what he can exercise by moral influence.
1057. Would you expect a political head of the department to be as efficient in the work of the department as yourself? I think it would be impossible, unless he had received the same sort of training.
1058. Would not the same evils arise if the head of the department were a Ministerial officer as exist under the present system? I think if he were a man fit for his place, and saw them as I see them he would not allow them.
1059. That is if you got a man who could see them? I am sure no Treasurer we have had has seen the real effect of his appointments and other acts of authority.
1060. Do you not suppose that similar evils, difficulties, and injuries arise in a number of other branch departments? I know very little of other departments.
1061. Cannot you suppose from general reasons that the same influence must produce the same effect? Most probably, but I do not think it exists to the same extent in other departments, because mine is much larger and more difficult to manage.
1062. I presume you consider it to be more desirable to make the head of the Customs a political officer than the Postmaster General? I think it is much more important.
1063. Simply on the ground of its political importance? Yes.
1064. Do you not think the fewer political heads the better if the permanent heads were allowed to perform their duties? Yes, I think, politically speaking, there is a sufficient number, apart from the difficulties I have endeavoured to describe.
1065. *Chairman.*] Can you state the total number of officers employed in your department, directly and indirectly? As a general rule I should say we employ 150, including the outposts of Sydney.
1066. You do not know the relative proportion to other branches of the Service, numerically speaking? No. I have never gone into that with care.
1067. Have you any suggestions to make to the Committee? I may state that when the revenue of the Colony was about £80,000, and the officers were fourteen in number, the Collector's salary was £1,000 a year, and now that the revenue has increased tenfold, and the number of officers more than tenfold, the salary is £800, and the duties beyond all comparison greater. Apart from personal considerations, which I do not affect to despise, I think this reduction a great mistake. The Collector at Liverpool, for example, has £1,800 a year, beside fees.

WEDNESDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1871.

Present:—

MR. FARNELL,  
MR. FITZPATRICK,

MR. W. FORSTER,  
MR. MACLEAY.

ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, Esq., R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

Stephen Harbord Lambton, Esq., Secretary for the Post Office Department, called in and examined:—

- S. H. Lambton, Esq.  
20 Dec., 1871.
1068. *Chairman.*] What are the duties of the clerks in your establishment? The duties of the correspondence clerks are the writing of all letters, the examination of mail contract reports, time-bills, irregularities on the part of country postmasters, and various matters of that kind. The duties of the Accountant's clerks of course speak for themselves; they are simply those of account.
1069. How many persons are employed altogether in the actual work of the General Post Office? Including the Postmaster General, altogether 104. The staff consists of the Secretary, Accountant, Superintendent, Chief Clerk, Cashier; thirty-nine clerks, ten stampers and sorters, thirty-seven letter-carriers, five mail-boys, five messengers, one groom, and one office-keeper. Of the clerks, nine are employed in the correspondence branch, three in the account branch, one in the cash branch, and the remainder in the mail branch, where their duties consist principally of sorting letters, but there are of course letter-bills to make out and books to keep in which the number of letters are entered.
1070. Are the clerks in your office admitted on probation? Yes.
1071. For what length of time? The rule in the mail branch is that an officer coming into that branch remains there for one month on probation, and if no favourable report is furnished of him at the end of the month he goes.
1072. Does he serve that month without pay? No, he gets pay usually. Formerly the salaries of probationary clerks were specially voted by Parliament, and they were appointed in the same way as others, by the Governor and Executive Council; but under that system we found a difficulty in getting rid of inefficient men, as their dismissal had to go before the Executive to be confirmed. The vote for probationary clerks was therefore abolished, and one taken for temporary assistance, out of which clerks on probation are now paid, and can be easily got rid of if found unsuitable.
1073. Do the clerks in the sorting branch rise by promotion to the other branches? Yes, when found fit; but the duties are of such a different character that a man may do very well in one branch and not be found useful in another.
1074. Is there any examination of those in the sorting branch? No.

S. H.  
Lambton, Esq.  
20 Dec., 1871.

1075. With regard to the sorters and letter-carriers, do you not take care that they can read and write? If they cannot read and write of course we have to remove them. Their application in the first instance is made in their own handwriting.
1076. Have you ever had to dismiss them for being incompetent? Not letter-carriers.
1077. Do they undergo any medical examination? They do. I have some rules here for the guidance of letter-carriers, which perhaps the Committee may wish to see; and also some rules for the guidance of officials in the mail branch. (*Handed in.*)
1078. Have you a special medical officer for the department? Dr. Egan is the medical officer employed in the Government Service generally.
1079. How is he paid? He gets a fixed salary.
1080. No fees are paid by the men? No. We pay a portion of his salary, I think about £25 a year, from our office.
1081. *Mr. Farnell.*] Is that in addition to his fixed salary? I think it is part of his fixed salary.
1082. *Chairman.*] If letter-carriers are sick, for what length of time do you continue to pay them? We have the power to put them on half-pay if they are absent more than a fortnight, and we have exercised that power occasionally.
1083. Have you any list of the number of absences? No, but I could get one prepared.
1084. Do you think it is excessive? No. I have known as many as three letter-carriers to be absent at one time. Our letter-carriers have great distances to walk, sometimes as much as twenty-five miles in a day—far more than in Melbourne or London. The average in Sydney and suburbs is from fifteen to twenty miles a day.
1085. What is the rate of pay? It varies from £108 to £144 a year. Those who deliver on the outskirts of the city and suburbs are allowed omnibus-hire to the commencement of their beats.
1086. Who appoints the sorters? The Minister at the head of the department.
1087. Are there many applications? A great number.
1088. Has there been any alteration in the rate of wages lately? They had to share in the general reduction. There has been nothing beyond that.
1089. By whom are the mail-guards appointed? By the Minister.
1090. What are their duties? They take charge of the mails in the trains. The Sydney guards attend at the office at half-past three, tick off their-mails, take charge of them in the train, deliver them at the various stopping places, and take receipts where practicable.
1091. They have only been appointed during the last year? During the last two years on the Southern and Western lines. The Northern guards have been appointed for some years.
1092. Was it found necessary to appoint them on the Southern and Western lines? Representations were made as to the necessity for them. We managed very well without them for a good many years. We contemplate making them more useful by making them sort the mails while travelling.
1093. Are there any vans constructed with that view? Yes.
1094. Are the official postmasters allowed to carry on any private business? They are not.
1095. Have you any women employed in the department, except as postmistresses? Not in the Post Office. We have a housekeeper attached to the head office. I think there have been one or two lately appointed in the Telegraph Office.
1096. Would clerks now appointed to the office have to undergo the test examination recently instituted? I have no doubt they would.
1097. Do you consider the test sufficient? I am not aware of the exact nature of the examination, but from what I have read about it I should think it sufficient.
1098. Do you consider the clerks in your department generally efficient? I think they are generally so.
1099. Would you be able to get rid of an inefficient clerk? Yes, we have done so in many instances, especially when they have been on probation. We have sent several away in consequence of their having been found unfit.
1100. Are there many applications for the establishment of new post offices? Yes, a great number.
1101. Is it the duty of the Inspector to report upon them? Yes, when he knows the locality he always reports; but we do not always send him specially to distant places to report.
1102. On whom do you rely? Chiefly on the reports of the nearest postmasters.
1103. Will they not be interested? Sometimes; but we make allowances for that. If we are in doubt we defer the matter until the Inspector happens to be in the locality.
1104. How many Inspectors are there? Only one.
1105. What are his duties? When in town he assists the clerk in charge of the documents to look over the mail contract reports and time-bills. He is also employed in writing his reports. When he returns from a long tour his reports very often take him a fortnight to write. Of course when travelling his duties are those of inspection.
1106. Have any complaints been made of incivility shown by subordinates in the Post Office to the public? Very few complaints are made, officially at all events.
1107. You state that the distances which the letter-carriers have to walk are excessive;—do many of them break down under the labour? Yes, many of them do break down.
1108. Is any gratuity given to them? No; their pay is considered very liberal, especially the first-class men at £144. They are allowed to take Christmas-boxes, and they get overtime.
1109. In the event of a man being sick for more than a fortnight would he be allowed to provide a substitute? Yes; such a thing has been done, but the rule as to placing them on half pay if absent for more than a fortnight is not strictly observed. A good deal depends upon a man's length of service. If a man has been only employed a short time we might put him on half pay, but we would not do so in the case of a man who had been in the Service twenty years.
1110. Do you think it would be advisable to have some physical test for letter-carriers? We have not found the necessity for it yet; the idea has never occurred to us.
1111. Is there any sick fund or benefit society in connection with the Post Office? No.
1112. With regard to the measure establishing Post Office Savings' Banks, do you find it works well? It does.
1113. Do you think you will be able to extend it to most of the post offices? Yes, I think so, very generally to official post offices. We shall have to be very careful in extending it to postmasters with small salaries, who keep stores.

- S. H. Lambton, Esq.  
20 Dec., 1871.
1114. Would you take any security? They all give security.
1115. Do you increase the security when you extend the Savings' Banks? It has not been done yet, but I have no doubt it will be if the present security is not sufficient? They now give security both as postmasters and money order agents.
1116. Have you anything to do with the Electric Telegraph Department? It is under the Ministerial control of the Postmaster General, and the correspondence with him passes through my hands.
1117. Are not a great many postmasters telegraph masters also? Yes.
1118. Does the system work well? Not in large offices; the duties clash; the postmaster may be employed in sending a message at the time the mail arrives.
1119. In large towns then it would be desirable to separate the duties? Yes; we are doing so as opportunities offer. In the smaller offices it works very well and prevents the necessity of keeping the post office in conjunction with a store or public-house.
1120. Would there be any difficulty in making all the station-houses along the railway-lines telegraph offices also? There would be no difficulty because the wire passes through the stations.
1121. Would not the public benefit? No doubt they would. I think at nearly all places of importance there are telegraph stations.
1122. The duties of station-master are very often combined with those of postmaster? Yes.
1123. Does that combination of offices work well? Yes, because the offices are not very large, and they can do the two duties very well.
1124. There are no complaints? No.
1125. What description of instrument is used in the Telegraph Department? The Morse and the Alphabetical, I believe.
1126. Do you require official postmasters or telegraph masters to pass an examination in the use of the instrument? That is more in Mr. Cracknell's department. He reports them as being able to work the instrument before they are appointed as telegraph masters; and finding them telegraph masters we are obliged to appoint them postmasters when we amalgamate.
1127. *Mr. W. Forster.*] You say you have not instituted any system of examination? No.
1128. Is it proposed to do so? I am not aware of its being proposed to institute any examination beyond that recently established for the Public Service generally.
1129. You allude to the examinations carried on at the University? Yes.
1130. Are the certificates obtained by these examinations supposed to open the Post Office to persons who hold them? I am not aware. The question has not been raised, but we quite understand that any person wishing to get employment would have to produce the certificate.
1131. Will that be considered essential? I believe it will. I have not had any conversation with the Postmaster General on the subject, but that is my impression.
1132. Will that rule apply to the Inspector? To every one on the clerical staff, but not to the stampers and letter-carriers.
1133. Do you regard the Inspector as a higher grade of official in your department? We consider that he ranks above any clerk of equal salary to his own.
1134. Has it been the custom to select the Inspector from among the clerks? No; the only two Inspectors we have had for a great number of years have been appointed from outside the office.
1135. Are they supposed to possess any special qualification? No. The present Inspector, Mr. De Milhau, had some claim, having been formerly employed in the Money Order Office.
1136. Did that qualify him to be an Inspector of post offices up the country? He had no particular qualification at the time. I believe he was employed in France as a Postal Inspector.
1137. That was the only introduction he had to the Public Service? That and his career in the Money Order Office.
1138. What were the reasons for his selection? I am not aware. Appointments are made by the Minister.
1139. It is a highly responsible office? Yes.
1140. Do you not rely very greatly on the reports of the Inspector in regard to supposed necessities for post offices? Yes, we rely almost entirely on them when we can obtain them.
1141. Is his report always conclusive against any representations made from other quarters? Not always; generally speaking it is.
1142. Would not the proper fulfilment of the duties of an office of this kind imply considerable Colonial experience? Yes; no doubt it would be desirable.
1143. Do you think the fact of having been employed as an Inspector in a foreign country is a good introduction to such an office, as a rule? It would not give him any qualification for the duties of his present office; he has had to qualify himself since his appointment.
1144. Have you any other Inspectors? No, we abolished the office of one. We found that two were not sufficient to do the whole duty as it should be done, and if we had more than one we ought to have at least six. We found that two Inspectors could not visit anything like the whole extent of the country, and we therefore took an opportunity of doing away with the office of one, but at the same time increased the vote under the head of postal inspection, with the view of letting some of the clerks in the office act as Inspectors occasionally, when necessary.
1145. What class of clerks do you generally select for the purpose? That depends upon the work to be done.
1146. These acting Inspectors perform the functions, *pro tem.*, of the other Inspector? Yes.
1147. With equal responsibility? Yes.
1148. How is the Inspector paid as compared with the other clerks? Since the general reduction of salaries he has £285 a year. He is travelling more than half the year.
1149. I presume the regulation of his progress—the time he takes on his journeys—is left to himself? He has to furnish a diary, which is examined by me before I pass his accounts.
1150. You would be inclined to censure him if he were to remain too long in one place? Yes, I have occasionally had to call upon him to explain supposed delays.
1151. Does the Inspector deal with the charges made against postmasters up the country? Yes, if specially authorized to do so, but not on his own responsibility. He usually has all the matters on which he is to report given to him before he leaves.

S. H.  
Lambton, Esq.  
20 Dec., 1871.

1152. Of course you receive a great number of complaints of letters being detained on the road, or being missing? We do get a considerable number, but not an excessive number.

1153. Have you any reason to believe that complaints of that kind are more numerous here than in other colonies? No, rather the contrary.

1154. How are these complaints dealt with generally? If a letter has been detained and the cover is produced we can generally trace where the detention has occurred.

1155. Is it not in the power of the person taking it from the letter-box to put a stamp upon it indicating its receipt later than the actual fact? Yes, if he is disposed to be dishonest, or he might put it in his pocket if he chose and with less risk of detection than if he only tampered with the postmark.

1156. Then, in cases of detained letters, there is no check upon the person immediately charged with the offence of detaining it? If he chooses to tamper with the date stamp, or to put the letter in his pocket, there is no check. No system of check upon such conduct as that has been devised in any post office in the world.

1157. Then your system, in the cases to which I refer, is capable of detecting error but not fraud? Quite so.

1158. Fraud is beyond you? We do detect fraud very often when we have reason to suspect it.

1159. Is it not the rule that the explanation of the person charged, in cases of detained letters, is generally taken as conclusive? We generally take it if we see no reason to doubt it.

1160. You take it presumptively? Yes. If a serious charge is made against a man we see what there has been against him previously.

1161. Have you had complaints of detained newspapers? Not more so than letters.

1162. Have you not found some cases in which you never could exactly fix the fault? Yes. When complaints have been made we have sometimes watched the posting of newspapers from the publishing-office, and we have found that those which have been complained of as lost have in fact never been posted.

1163. Have you convinced the proprietor in many such cases that the papers have not been posted? I cannot say many cases; there have been cases. They could not help being convinced when it was proved to them that the papers had not been posted.

1164. *Mr. Farnell.*] Is the Postal Inspector allowed travelling expenses? Yes, 30s. a day.

1165. Has he to pay his passage in the railway and mail-coaches? He has a free pass by the train, and he is entitled to travel free by mail all over the country where there is a mail-coach; but I may say that in practice he does not use that privilege; he prefers taking his own horses because he has time then to inspect the different post offices on his way, whereas if he travelled by coach he would only have a few minutes at each.

1166. *Chairman.*] Is he allowed forage for his horses? He has £100 a year as an equipment allowance.

1167. *Mr. Farnell.*] Has he anything to do with the inspection of money order offices? Yes, he counts the cash and sees that the balances are correct.

1168. From what class of persons are the mail-guards and sorters taken—the labouring classes? They are generally an inferior grade to that of clerks.

1169. What is the salary? £146 a year.

1170. Is not the office of a sorter a very responsible one? Yes.

1171. He has to sort letters which may contain money or valuables? Yes. The mail-guards have nothing to do with the handling of letters now, but we intend to give them the sorting; the doubt is whether they will be able to do it. The newspaper-sorters are an inferior grade; they are usually promoted from the ranks of the letter-carriers.

1172. Have many persons been employed in your office who were physically incompetent? I cannot say they have been physically incompetent when employed. They have been first employed at a very great age, in many cases, and have very soon become so.

1173. Are you ever consulted in reference to any of the appointments? Sometimes, but not generally, in the case of new appointments.

1174. Have any defalcations taken place latterly? None whatever for some time past—not defalcations to any serious extent. We detected a clerk not many months ago, who had been guilty of some irregularity in his accounts, and also a letter-carrier. We have to resort to unpleasant measures when we suspect a man, and we trapped a letter-carrier some time ago by means of test letters.

1175. Have you not made some arrangement recently by which you secure that as many letters as possible shall pass through the General Post Office instead of from one country post office to another? No, we have made no alteration.

1176. Is it not the fact that if a person wants to send a letter from Ryde to Parramatta it has to come to Sydney first? Yes, I believe it is.

1177. Have you anything to do with the Money Order Office? It is a separate department under Ministerial control of the Postmaster General; the correspondence goes through my hands, but individually I have no control over it. The best way, I think, to conduct the inland mail service efficiently would be to adopt a plan I proposed many years ago, viz.,—to have district post offices, each under a district postmaster, with a good staff under him. Persons in the interior, when they had any complaints to make, would not have to write to Sydney; the district postmaster would attend to them, and he could take charge generally of all postal matters in his district, under the general supervision of the Postmaster General.

1178. How do you get rid of inefficient officers in your department? We have sometimes disgraced persons incompetent to fill the positions to which they have been appointed; but we scarcely now have to get rid of inefficient officers, because we test them, and if they are not moderately efficient they would not be in the office.

1179. Suppose any official committed some minor offence, for instance, drunkenness, how would you deal with him? We could dismiss him for it; but I cannot recollect any clerk in the office having been charged with drunkenness for many years past.

1180. Suppose a clerk were to come late in the morning, and be rather negligent, would that be sufficient ground for dismissal? Not unless repeated.

1181. Is there any mode of punishing for these minor offences? We fine them, under the regulations. We can impose a fine of 10s. upon any officer in the department. In fact there is a scale of fines for errors—mis-sent letters, neglect to report irregularities, and so on.

- S. H. Lambton, Esq. 1182. What becomes of the fines? The Revenue gets the benefit of them; they are deducted from the officer's salary, and the expenditure of the Post Office is then so much less than is shown on the Estimates.
1183. Under what law or authority are these fines imposed? Under the Postal Act, which gives the Executive power to make regulations.
- 20 Dec., 1871. 1184. Have you more officers than are necessary in your department? Certainly not; as must be the case in a growing department like the Post Office our work increases daily; but we have managed to keep down the staff of the office.
1185. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] How long have you been in the Service? Nineteen years and three months.
1186. In what capacity did you first join? As a probationary clerk, in the Post Office, at £50 a year.
1187. Was there any test examination when you joined? I passed the old third-class examination.
1188. Do you think there is any advantage to be derived from the institution of a test examination? I think so.
1189. Do you think the literary attainments of clerks at that period were higher than they are now? Speaking of our own office I cannot say that they were. I have known very inefficient men appointed, but we have not kept them. There was a man appointed a short time ago who could not write the simplest sentence in English; we had to require him to resign.
1190. Before getting rid of a person of that sort the Public Service suffers greatly, does it not;—you can endure a great deal before removing him? Not in the case of a person who has just joined; I should have no hesitation in recommending his removal. Inefficient clerks are sometimes put to subordinate offices. There was one case where a young man was appointed as a clerk, and finding him unfit for that we appointed him mail-boy.
1191. Do you anticipate any advantage to the Service from the restoration of the test system? Yes. It will relieve the heads of departments from a very unpleasant responsibility. That would be one advantage.
1192. Is there any classification of clerks in your office? No; excepting, of course, that people holding distinct appointments have distinct duties.
1193. There is no division into classes? No.
1194. Is there any rule in the Post Office applicable to promotion? I cannot say there is any rule; but the practice is to promote the senior if there is nothing against him. That practice has not always been observed.
1195. Were you a party to the movement, some years ago, for the introduction of a Civil Service Bill? Yes.
1196. Do you think the Service would be improved by such a Bill? Undoubtedly.
1197. In what way? By the establishment of recognized rules, for one thing. There might be a tribunal before which officers charged with offences could be tried. In that way, of course, the public interest would be protected. Officers would be insured promotion in their turn if they deserved it. There would probably be an annual increase of salary, or at all events some provision for leading an officer to hope that if he behaved himself he would get an increase. Then again, occasional leave of absence is very desirable; officers do get it now sometimes, but knowing that there is no rule on the subject they do not ask for it unless they are ill, or there is some urgent reason. It is looked upon as a favor and is not applied for unless really required. In the Civil Service Act of Victoria provision is made for it. Every clerk is entitled to three weeks' leave in the year, on the approval of the permanent head of the office, who, of course, is responsible that he is allowed to go at times when business will admit of it.
1198. Do you think the present test examination is high enough? Yes, I think so.
1199. There was a test proposed in the Bill submitted? Yes.
1200. That was more severe I think? I think it was.
1201. *Chairman.*] Was it not the case some years ago that a drunken letter-carrier was not dismissed, although Major Christie recommended it? I have some recollection of the case you refer to, but I could not speak very positively about it. I recollect Major Christie did report a letter-carrier for being drunk, and he was not dismissed.
1202. Have not some very old persons been appointed to the Post Office? Yes, some have been over sixty.
1203. What were they appointed as? Clerks.
1204. Are they now under superannuation? There is one who was appointed when he was over sixty, I believe; he served fifteen years until he got to be of no use. I think he was seventy-eight when he left.
1205. Is it the case now that men of mature age are appointed? Very rarely.
1206. What is the usual age? The highest age at which clerks have been appointed during the last few years has been about thirty, and then they came in as probationary clerks.
1207. What would be the increase in expense if your recommendations as to district post offices were carried out? I dare say it would cost about £3,000 a year additional.
1208. Would the Revenue benefit to that extent? I do not think so; but we could work the department more to our own satisfaction and that of the public.
1209. Is the business of the office increasing very much? Yes.
1210. Is the number of foreign letters increasing? The aggregate number of foreign letters increases, but the English correspondence does not. The intercolonial does, especially since the reduction of the rates of postage. We are keeping down our expenditure year by year, while the Revenue increases. Including the cost of the Suez Mail, the estimated expenditure for 1872 will be £1,092,511, and the estimated revenue, £84,000, showing a loss of only £25,000 a year by the Post Office. Only a few years ago we lost £40,000 or £50,000 per annum.
1211. I see there is an attendance-book for sorters and letter-carriers;—do the clerks sign one as well? All but the head clerks sign. The book is initialled by the head clerk of the room and brought to me once a week. I have a return here which will show the increase in the work of the Post Office from 1857 to 1869 and 1870. [*Handed in. Appendix B.*]

THURSDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1871.

Present :—

MR. FARNELL, MR. FITZPATRICK,  
MR. W. FORSTER.

ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, ESQ., R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

His Honor Henry Ralph Francis, examined. :—

- 1212. *Chairman.*] You are a District Court Judge? Yes.
- 1213. How long have you held that appointment? Ten years and a half.
- 1214. Your duties have taken you over a considerable portion of the Colony, and have brought you in contact particularly with Clerks of Petty Session and stipendiary Police Magistrates? Yes.
- 1215. Will you state to the Committee whether you think the general conduct of Police Magistrates is such as to inspire the community generally with respect for their decisions ;—do you think they are generally fitted for their office? I was going to say that considering the great variety of qualifications in the men appointed—their great inequality in respect of fitness for their positions—on the whole their offices and their decisions are more respected than could have been reckoned on.
- 1216. Is not that out of an inherent respect for the law rather than for the character of those who fill the office? I do not mean solely that. I think they are generally a painstaking set of men, and with a very strong sense of their responsibility. I have found that in some instances a strong desire to do their duty, and a real earnestness in its performance, has gotten over disadvantages of mental training which I should have fancied insurmountable.
- 1217. Do you think that something of a knowledge of the law is indispensable for such an office? A knowledge of the great principles of law I think absolutely indispensable, even more so than that of its ordinary working details.
- 1218. Do you think the majority of the men holding that office have any knowledge whatever of the law? I do not think, as a class, they are so up in the great principles of law as could be wished. Working details they soon acquire.
- 1219. Do you think the public suffers in the absence of such knowledge ;—does much inconvenience arise to the public in the administration of justice generally? Some, no doubt ; less than I should myself have expected, *a priori*.
- 1220. Some legal knowledge is requisite in the Clerks of Petty Sessions, is it not? Some legal knowledge—a good deal of legal knowledge is requisite in a Clerk of Petty Sessions—technical knowledge especially.
- 1221. Do you think, as a rule, they come up to the standard you think they should attain? I should say of them as of the Police Magistrates that they are very unequal ; that a considerable number fall far below the standard, while some have qualities quite fit for a higher position.
- 1222. Taking depositions is one very important part of their duties, is it not? It is.
- 1223. Have you in the course of your experience suffered inconvenience and trouble from the inability of some of them to discharge this duty efficiently? Great inconvenience, and I think serious evil at times results. The report is ambiguous, and is made the base of sophistical arguments to explain away the real force of important admissions.
- 1224. You refer to the depositions? The report of the deposition is ambiguous, and that ambiguity is made the means of explaining away the true sense of the deponent.
- 1225. Is that done from ignorance, or with intent? Simple ignorance of the value of language.
- 1226. Do you think it would be advisable that some test of fitness should be required from Clerks of Petty Sessions before appointing them? I think it is most important that no man should be appointed to that office whose fitness has not been pretty severely tested.
- 1227. Would you restrict the appointment to young men, or would you give it to men who have been in other business—do you think they should have undergone a previous training in a solicitor's office? I would not restrict the office to young men ; they would be naturally the most frequent candidates, but I can conceive cases where an older man would from his general habits of business be a very eligible candidate.
- 1228. What class of society do you think these older men are likely to belong to ;—is it not probable that they would be men who had failed in other pursuits, and who had fallen back on Government for employment as a last resource? I think not necessarily. I think they might be men who wish for country air and country occupations, and yet do not like to be mentally idle.
- 1229. Do you think the emoluments sufficient to induce men of ability and integrity to seek after the office? Not perhaps as their sole means of subsistence, but along with other rural or country town pursuits, which might be sources of profit.
- 1230. In your experience do you know of any Clerks of Petty Sessions who are able to combine these pursuits with their duties? I have known such.
- 1231. Is it frequent or unfrequent? Not frequent ; nor do I think the candidature of such a man would be frequent.
- 1232. With regard to the Police Magistrates, do you think it desirable they should be barristers, or persons who had been some time in a solicitor's office? I do not think it generally desirable that they should have been either barristers or men who had been long in a solicitor's office.
- 1233. Are you aware if any test or examination whatever is required now, or even any certificate of moral conduct? As far as I know they are appointed absolutely by Government, on grounds which I cannot criticise, because I do not understand.
- 1234. Are you aware whether any examination or test of fitness is at all required previous to the appointment ;—do the Government require any? I am not aware that any is required.
- 1235. You have taken great interest, I believe, in the question of education? I have devoted twenty-five years of my life entirely to the subject.
- 1236. You have acted as Examiner? I have acted as Examiner in many cases.

His Honor  
H. R. Francis.  
21 Dec., 1871.

His Honor H. R. Francis. 1237. Have you considered the question of the best means of obtaining efficient men for the Public Service;—do you think they should be subjected to a test or competitive examination, or should the appointment rest solely and absolutely in the hands of the Government, or of the heads of departments? In my opinion a test examination is indispensable, and a competitive examination for all but those which I call the merely mechanical departments is, in my opinion, on the whole, desirable.

21 Dec., 1871.

1238. Will you state the grounds of your preference for the competitive system? I said I considered a test examination indispensable, and a competitive examination desirable for all but the mechanical departments. That is not expressing a preference for one over the other, but making the first the *sine qua non*, and the second a desirable addition to it.

1239. Why do you think the competitive is more desirable than the test? I did not say I thought so. I said I thought a test examination indispensable—that every competitive examination must be based on a test examination; that lies at the root of it all. If a man does not come up to a certain mark he is not eligible whether there are or are not candidates to compete with him. A competitive examination may be a desirable complement of the test examination, but the test examination lies at the root of the whole system.

1240. By competitive examination I should take it always for granted that the candidates must come up to a certain mark? Precisely; and therefore every examination of competitors is first, from its very nature, a test examination, unless it has been preceded by a test examination, as in some cases occurs. I may give a short instance:—When at our University scholarships the competitors were few, and any man might send in his name, the Examiners had often to look over the papers of men who were not fit even to compete for a College scholarship; consequently they instituted a preliminary sifting, and a certain number only of those who underwent that test were allowed to compete. Therefore a test examination, as I understand it, either should precede in order to simplify, or should form the basis of every competitive examination.

1241. You would have a preliminary test, for the purpose of clearing away all who were below a certain standard? I think, in some cases, it would save considerable trouble to the Examiners.

1242. Particularly where there were a great number of candidates? Yes.

1243. Then you would allow the remainder to compete? Yes.

1244. Do you think it is for the good of the Public Service that the patronage should vest in the hands of the Minister—is he more likely to select men with regard to their qualifications and fitness for office than with the view of pleasing his supporters? I think Ministerial patronage a worse thing here than in the Mother country, for this reason:—There, as a general rule, excepting in cases of brilliant individual genius, the men who hold seats in the Cabinet have gone through a long official training, especially have figured as Under Secretaries before they became Chief Secretaries, and they know therefore practically the wants of their offices, and having a very large range of candidates to select from are not likely to put in unfit men. I do not think that the same thing generally can be said of Ministers in this country, who may become heads of departments without any special fitness from such previous knowledge of these departments.

1245. Are you not aware that in England even the Public offices are being thrown open very much to competition, and that the reason assigned is the strong pressure brought to bear upon the Minister by Parliamentary influence? They are so as much for the protection, I think, of the Minister as of the public; but in this country I think the need for curtailing Ministerial patronage arises chiefly from the wants of the public.

1246. Is there or not a great desire on the part of young men in the Colony to obtain Government situations? There is such a desire; but I do not think it is generally of as healthy a character as could be wished.

1247. The emoluments of the Government Service are not, as a rule, very high? I think they are generally too low.

1248. Do you speak now of both the higher and lower offices—of junior clerkships as well as of Under Secretaryships? As far as I know them, and looking to the remuneration attainable in other pursuits they are generally too low, not universally—supposing the man thoroughly competent.

1249. To what do you attribute the great desire in young men to obtain situations in the Government? A desire to get something which is considered gentlemanly, and which involves little labour of any sort, and very little of independent thought or action.

1250. Do you think Government clerks as a rule have easy work—that their labours are light compared with what the same class would have to perform in a private office? The comparison is a difficult one to make, but I think generally they do less than men well selected and well paid ought to do.

1251. Do your remarks apply to all, from the highest to the lowest in office, or to clerks alone? It is impossible to make any of these remarks universal. My impression is, that as you ascend in the offices the work becomes more real, more laborious, and involving more of independent thought and action, but I do not think that most of those who enter the Government Service young, contemplate very distinctly when or how they will perform such work.

1252. Do you think there has been any alteration in the status of the Civil Service—that we get now an inferior class of men than was the case when you first knew it, ten years ago? I really doubt my ability to answer that question. I have the impression that that is in some degree the case, but I could not give reasons that would sustain it.

1253. With regard to the lower branches of the Civil Service,—where physical strength is required—such as railway-porters, letter-carriers, and so on, do you think a physical test is desirable? It seems to me we must be careful not to allow the *argumentum ex absurdo* to be brought against a system which up to a certain point is very useful. It appears to me the only test you could have with regard to employés in this department of mere physical work would be that the men should be allowed on trial to see whether they had strength to do their work to the satisfaction of the immediate Superintendent of that department.

1254. You have stated, as regards the more educated branches of the Civil Service, that you think they are underpaid as compared with men in similar situations in private employ;—do you think the same argument holds good with regard to railway-porters and letter-carriers? I really do not know sufficient of their actual payments to express an opinion.

1255. With regard to your own branch of the Service, does any patronage rest with the District Court Judges? We have no patronage at all, except the appointment of the bailiffs, who are a very underpaid class,



class, considering the great importance of their functions. That patronage I believe we exercise in the simplest manner by consulting the members of the legal profession, and the Magistrates, especially the Police Magistrate, as to the fitness of the applicants, or where no one offers by asking them to agree among themselves in nominating a fitting candidate. That at least is the way in which I have made all my appointments, with one exception, where I happened to have a man strongly recommended to me beforehand, and there was no other candidate.

His Honor  
H. R. Francis.  
21 Dec., 1871.

1256. With regard to your Circuits, is it in your own power to fix them, or are they fixed by the Attorney General? They are fixed by the Attorney General.

1257. Do you think, as a rule, the convenience of the public is studied, or the convenience of the Judge? The former is the general rule, though not so as to exclude the latter. I think from my own recent experience I should say "neither." At different times the Judges have been more or less consulted in the arrangements; it is only recently that I have found this a mere form.

1258. I suppose the Judges make suggestions to the Government? The Judges make suggestions to the Government.

1259. And as a rule the Government, unless a good reason is given, accede to your suggestions? I think that in deciding upon the course to be taken, the wishes of persons who may possess local political influence, but do not fairly represent the inhabitants, are too much considered, and the knowledge and experience of the Judge too little trusted.\*

1260. In the Quarter Sessions if a witness is required a Clerk of Petty Sessions has not always the power to subpoena him; is he not often obliged to send to Sydney for the requisite authority? Unless where the Crown Prosecutor is present on the spot the Clerk of the Peace, or the Deputy Clerk of the Peace, cannot at present issue a subpoena.

1261. Is there not very unnecessary delay caused by this? Needless delay and expense in my opinion.

1262. Do you not think it desirable, if the Clerk or Deputy Clerk of the Peace was a man of education and intelligence, the power of issuing a subpoena should be left to his discretion;—would not the administration of justice in many cases be facilitated? In many cases; wherever there is a Clerk of the Peace at all, a superior man, he can do it as well as the Clerk of the Peace in Sydney.

1263. Is there any reason for the present course of procedure—has it been remonstrated against? The present course of proceeding has been remonstrated against. The tendency to centralization I think is hard upon efficient men in the Civil Service in the country, and causes delay and expense. I have several times known a trial to be necessarily put off in consequence of delays that have occurred in communicating with Sydney.

1264. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] You have said in answer to a previous question that young men joining the Service have not a very definite idea of what their future prospect is? Yes, they do not much reflect upon what their after work will be.

1265. That in fact it is very often taken merely to satisfy a pressing necessity of the family, not caring whether it is to be the future life they lead or not? Frequently so, but frequently also because the lad wishes to seem to be working, and has no great desire to work hard or at a distance from favourite amusements.

1266. Do you think that the existence of a pension in the Public Service, or the promise of a pension, has often been a motive to young men to join? With the best class of men, whether young or of middle age, I think it has been.

1267. Would the security offered by the Civil Service, and the prospect of a pension, induce men, even of a good class, to accept emoluments less than they would receive in private service? It gives a certain idea of fixity of tenure, which, to a man of steady habits, seems very desirable.

1268. Do you think that if a test examination were insisted upon in all cases in the employment of clerks the general character of the Service would be improved? Undoubtedly.

1269. And that it would be on the whole more efficient? Undoubtedly.

1270. And their employment so far more economical? Undoubtedly; the same work would be better done by fewer hands.

1271. If a system of test examination were then in existence, do you see any grave inconvenience in the present mode of exercise of patronage—that is, if every person to be appointed must be efficient up to a given standard;—would there, in that case, be any great evil in permitting Government to exercise the patronage? The evil would be doubtless very greatly diminished by the test examination, and perhaps if the working, not the political, heads of the department were consulted upon each appointment, might be rendered very slight indeed.

1272. With reference to the question of pensions—I do not mean with reference to the performance of any promise but as an open question—have you thought whether it was wise with the Civil Service of a country to include pensions as a part of the remuneration of the Civil Servant? It appears to me that that is merely a question of contract between the Government and its Civil Servant. If the Government feels that it can afford it it would certainly be a better thing that the Government should provide the pensions and the Civil Servants receive them freely, but if the Government does not feel itself rich enough to do that I can see no objection to their insisting upon a man's insuring his official life in the Government Office, provided the terms be reasonable, and the office solvent.

1273. But supposing we were altogether unfettered by any promise or bargain—taking it as entirely an open question—do you think it is desirable to promise pensions in the Public Service, or would you prefer that a man should receive a given salary with no expectation of a pension whatever? I would rather that either by way of insurance, or as part of their remuneration in case of continued good conduct, they should have a pension to look to.

1274. Do you think it would induce a more sedate and perhaps reliable class of men to join the Service? Yes; I think it would diminish the number of instances in which men in the full vigour of their powers would leave the Government employment to go out to try their luck in some other life. We should have good Government officers trained by steady progression up to the highest duties of their several departments.

1275. Then the motive to remain in their offices during the vigour of life would be an advantage on the side of the public? Certainly.

1276.

\* NOTE (on revision).—I venture to suggest to the Committee that the above questions, as to the Circuits, somewhat break the course of the examination, without going thoroughly into the question raised.

- His Honor 1276. *Mr. W. Forster.*] In saying that bailiffs are underpaid, do you come to that conclusion by a comparison of their functions and remuneration with other employment either in Public Service or private? Yes.
- H. R. Francis. 1277. Have you found that there has been a difficulty in obtaining proper persons to fill the situations? Very considerable difficulty; in fact, unless they can get that office in my Court along with some other of a similar nature, respectable men will hardly come forward.
- 21 Dec., 1871. 1278. Do you attribute that difficulty to the want of proper remuneration chiefly? Yes; to the want of remuneration which will cover their great risks. I may be allowed to explain: In wide districts like mine summonses have to be served over immense distances; the bailiff must ride far and fast. If the season be favourable he does it and his mileage pays him; if unfavourable, he loses. The expense of forage exceeds the allowance, and he actually does hard work at a loss.
1279. How does it happen that you can find men to fill such situations at all under such difficult circumstances? I think it is because you get men with whose other avocations the duties of District Court bailiff fall in. I think there are very few men who make a living as District Court bailiffs merely.
1280. Then I suppose it would be almost impossible to find proper men to fill the office if they depended entirely upon the remuneration of that office? It would be so at the present rates, unless in the smaller districts. There is a great difference between a small District Court, with a radius of some 30 or 40 miles, and some of the larger, with a radius of perhaps 250 or 300 miles.
1281. In what way are these people paid—by fees? Principally by fees. They have £20, £30, or £40 a year salary; and then they are paid in cases of executions, which, when they occur (and they are not very frequent), are the most profitable source of employment. They are also paid by a system of mileage for the distances to which they carry their summonses.
1282. Then, in fact, the office is a sort of speculation? The office is very speculative.
1283. In some cases it may turn out a profit at the end of the year, and in others may be a loss? Yes.
1284. That, I presume, is generally a difficult matter to determine beforehand? As a general rule, the average profit is low.
1285. Have you not found it possible at any time to combine the office with that of the policeman? I should think such a combination would be most undesirable.
1286. Has it ever been done at all? I think not.
1287. Was there not a time when the chief constables were also bailiffs? There may have been such a time, but I have no knowledge of it. The office of chief constable was abolished about the time I came hither.
1288. Have you any idea why the patronage of bailiffs is left while all the other patronage is taken away? None has been taken away; this seems granted to us, first, because the patronage is a trouble without any benefit; and secondly, because it is an office in which the appointing of an unfit person would be resented by the whole body of the inhabitants.
1289. Do you think it would tend to improve the efficiency of the Service if the patronage of the District Court Judges were to be increased—that is, if they had more voice in the appointment of other officers in their Court? I think if they were consulted with regard to the appointments in their department it would be a very good thing. I should not desire for them—certainly not for myself—any absolute additional patronage.
1290. Would you approve of the plan of giving the recommendation, in the first instance, to the Judge, and to the Executive Council the veto, or *vice versa*, giving to the Judge the veto? It appears to me that the Judge could not exercise the veto without great inconvenience.
1291. To himself, or to the Service? To himself, and consequently to the Service. Any arrangement which tends to embroil an officer in the performance of his duty with the Government is injurious first to the officer, and through him to the Service. I think if a semi-official letter were addressed to a Judge as to filling an appointment in his district, and his opinion asked respecting the fitness of the person named, many bad appointments would be avoided.
1292. Is that never done at all? If it is done it is very rarely done. I have seen appointments made which I have greatly regretted.
1293. If I understand you rightly, these evil consequences of collision between the Executive Government and the Judge do not occur in the case of patronage of bailiffs? I have never known but one such case, where at one time it was resolved to deprive the District Court bailiffs of the three Circuit Court towns—Wagga Wagga, Albury, and Deniliquin—of a salary, and then it was proposed that the bailiff of the Supreme Court should be appointed bailiff of the District Court without salary. I declined to remove the existing bailiffs, if they thought it worth while to continue in office in spite of the loss of their salaries, which were very trifling.
1294. Then in what you say in regard to other patronage—do you intend to say that the inevitable consequence of leaving the patronage as it is, that appointments must be made, and continue to be made, of which the Judges must disapprove? You are putting it too broadly—insert the words “occasionally,” or “from time to time,” and you explain my meaning.
1295. Then, if I understand you rightly, what you mean is, that the occurrence of improper appointments is so frequent that if the District Court Judges were to have a larger voice in the patronage it would be impossible for them to avoid disagreements with the Executive Government? By no means. All I said was that if the influence of the District Court Judge were exercised by way of veto upon the man it had pleased the Government to appoint, that would lead to collision; but if they were consulted previously, and asked to give their reasons for their likes or dislikes, I think bad appointments might be avoided without any scandal or any collision. I could state facts to the Government of which they had not been aware, and which would alter their course of conduct.
1296. Is it not in your power to state facts of that character now? The appointments are made before I know anything about them.
1297. Then, as a matter of fact, a great many bad appointments are made—or some —? A considerable number of bad appointments are made.
1298. Do you consider it essential in most of the officers under you that they should have a knowledge of the law? For the Clerks of Petty Sessions, and the Registrars, who are often likewise Clerks of Petty Sessions, and Clerks or Deputy Clerks of the Peace, a considerable knowledge of law is desirable.
1299. These are superior officers? The Registrar is a superior officer; so is also the Clerk of the Peace. He is not properly in my department, but he does his work in these Courts of Quarter Sessions over which I preside, and therefore I have a personal interest in his fitness.

1300. As a matter of fact, speaking generally, have any cases come to your knowledge of appointments to these offices you have mentioned where the parties had not a sufficient knowledge of law, or were not sufficiently educated for their offices? Yes. His Honor  
H. R. Francis.

1301. Cases of that kind have occurred? Cases of that kind have occurred; but they have not been frequent. 21 Dec., 1871.

1302. Are you able to say whether more have occurred of late years than occurred in former times; whether there is progressive deterioration? I really cannot say. I think the manner in which the old chief Registrars of districts, who were likewise Clerks of the Peace for these districts, have been dealt with, has been against the efficiency of the Service—it has been a discouragement.

1303. Do you find that this system of appointing important officers under the District Court Judges, without consulting the Judges in any way, affects their personal relations with the officers;—do you find it is more difficult to have your orders obeyed for instance? I have never found that. My rule has been to help the men appointed by the Government, and to give them a friendly hint where I could; but I think that with some Judges it must have led, and I have heard it has led, to disagreeable comments and altercations in Court as to the way in which the work is done. I have found it difficult, although I have never had any dispute with any Registrar or Clerk of the Peace, to avoid strong expressions as to the bad work brought before me. I have avoided it on the ground that such comments are injurious to the Public Service, and produce a bad feeling among the people.

1304. Do you think it would increase the efficiency of the officers if they were taught to look more to the opinion of the Judge as to their higher promotion or appointment? I must say that, in my experience, I have found them all very desirous to please me—to meet my wishes.

1305. You speak of a tendency to deterioration;—do you consider that to have been increasing of late? So far as my own department goes I think it has.

1306. When you speak of political influence as affecting appointments, do you mean the influence of men who, without any other qualification whatever, have the power of influencing votes, or of getting so many votes at an election? Yes.

1307. The heads of local organizations? It is a very delicate subject to speak of. I think that persons, who, either from their occupation, or from their being at the head of some formal or substantive local organization—men who, from either of these causes, possess political influence—weigh more than they ought to do.

1308. Do you find that political influence generally is in the hands of the most intelligent men of a district? Certainly not.

1309. Have you any reason to believe that any of these associations which, in Sydney, influence elections, have an effect on the local politics of the interior? I referred to such local organizations when I spoke of other formal or substantive local organizations. These may exist without having a definite and express form given them, and do exist, and do exercise an influence.

1310. I think your remarks implied that, as a rule, in so far as these societies, or this influence operated upon the appointments in the Public Service, it was rather injurious? Yes, certainly.

1311. Fatal or injurious to the efficiency of the Service in the appointment of good and proper men? Yes; injurious as far as it goes.

1312. One expression of yours I should like to have explained. You say if the Government were not rich enough to give pensions;—what do you mean by the Government not being “rich enough”? I mean to say that the Government finds a given scale of salaries in existence, and if it were called upon to provide pensions out of the public funds it would have to look for Ways and Means.

1313. In addition to the salaries? In addition to the salaries; and it is for that reason it appears to me that the system of insurance of an official life properly conducted might be a good one.

1314. But, on the supposition that a sufficient salary is given by an annual vote of Parliament, could it be reasonably expected that that should be supplemented by a pension? I do not think it could, but it seems to me that it is a mere question of words—what you mean by the word “sufficient.” If you mean sufficient to enable a man to make provision for his after life, when he ceases to hold office, and to do so with such ease as not to be the better for the constant encouragement and support of having a pension to look to, then the saying a sufficient salary is sufficient amounts almost to a truism. I think, however, that the prospect of a pension has a steady effect upon a man in the Government employ, and that it will depend upon the ease with which the Government can find funds, whether they will do wisely in supplying the pensions themselves, or whether they will effect it by insurance.

1315. But, on the supposition that the salary is already sufficient, would it not follow inevitably that to give the recipients of that salary a pension would involve a reduction of the salary? There we come back to that ambiguity in the meaning of the word “sufficient,” which I pointed out at starting. I believe it is a good thing for a man to have a pension to look forward to. If you will give him such a salary as shall make such a prospect, and the stimulus it gives to his exertions, needless, the question drops, but if you cannot do that you had better provide him with a pension in some form.

1316. But, I presume, the Civil Servant himself is the judge of what he consider sufficient? Yes, no doubt he is.

1317. Then if any Civil Servant considers his salary insufficient he is not bound to retain office? No doubt he is not, and it is for that reason I should be in favour of pensions; as I have stated already, I think generally the salaries of Civil Servants are lower than are desirable for the purpose of obtaining efficiency, and I believe the same sum paid into fewer hands would be better applied for the Public Service. I do not think you can always calculate what a man's real worth is from the salary which for the time being he is willing to take, or appears content to take, but I do think at present, generally speaking, the Civil Servants are too numerous and not sufficiently well paid.

1318. But again, to reduce the staff in the way you propose would very seriously affect patronage;—would it not? I am not desirous of increasing patronage or of maintaining it at its present point.

1319. Is it not most likely that any Government would be unfavourable to such a reduction as you propose, on account of the apparent loss of their patronage? It is for that very reason, because I think that the Government may in such a matter have an interest opposed to that of the public, that I should wish to exonerate them of some of their patronage.

1320. Is there not a general feeling in the Service that as a general rule they are underpaid? I think so.

1321. How often have you found a member of the Civil Service giving up his appointment on the ground that he was not sufficiently paid? Not often. The head quarters of the Civil Service are at Sydney, and many

His Honor H. R. Francis. many of the servants take the enjoyments of the metropolis and the position which, to a certain extent, they hold as it were in part salary.

1322. Is not that a part payment in that case? It has that effect, but when the Government has the power to send its servants where they will it should not be looked to as part payment. I think, on the contrary, it leads to idleness and dissipation among junior officers.

1323. On the whole, must it not be held that things being as you say, Civil Servants prefer their position to tempting the uncertainty of change to anything else? I think they do, but I think were they an abler and more highly qualified set of men they would not be so easily contented.

1324. Then, as a rule, you consider the under payment which you speak of as causing inefficiency? As connected with it. If you will have a greater number of supernumeraries there will be less for the men who do the substantive work. It costs the same and pays you better to employ five good clerks than seven indifferent ones.

1325. Do you apply that remark to your own department as well as to others? We have so very few officials of any kind that there is nobody to apply the remark to; strictly speaking, we have in general only two local officials,—the Registrar and the bailiff, with neither of whom we can dispense.

1326. Do you think they are underpaid? I think some of the best men are at present underpaid. The district Clerks of the Peace and Chief Registrars have been reduced now to merely local officers, after many years of service, instead of exercising a general supervision in the district. These are miserably underpaid, and are men of experience and ability. But, in point of fact, our department has a very small number of officials in it. The Judge has no clerical assistance whatever; he makes every note, draws up every case, and has not the slightest assistance of any kind beyond the entering of the formal records.

1327. *Mr. Farnell.*] Speaking of the Magistracy, do you think the public have more confidence in the administration of justice by the Police Magistrate than by the unpaid Magistrate? I think they have; there may be local exceptions, but I think that is the general rule.

1328. The Police Magistrate is more responsible than the unpaid Magistrate? Much more; they do much more work.

1329. Is it more economical, on the whole, to have Police Magistrates in centres of population? I think it is very desirable to have a Police Magistrate at every considerable centre of population, provided he be a good man.

1330. I understood you to say that the Police Magistrate should undergo an examination in law? I did not say so.

1331. Do you think it would be advisable that he should be examined in the elements of law? The appointment of Police Magistrate appears to me, in that respect, to be almost an exceptional one. They are, and I think ought to be, appointed at an age when to call upon them to submit to a test examination would be almost insulting, and of course in the majority of cases superfluous, and where to propose a competitive examination would be to ignore the history of a long life. I do not see how the Government are to examine Police Magistrates, but I think it is for that very reason that they are bound to consult, before such appointments, competent judges who have witnessed their acting in inferior capacities,—who know something of them previously perhaps as Magistrates,—perhaps as men in business, perhaps as Clerks of Petty Sessions, or in some other avocation which has enabled them to form an opinion of their work. I do not see how you can arrive at any other test than that. My complaint would rather be that Government are in the habit of making these appointments without any inquiry—or sufficient inquiry—as to the fitness of the persons, and sometimes in the face of known unfitness.

1332. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that Consuls in England have to undergo an examination before appointment;—do you think persons of mature age are deterred from undergoing that examination? I do not think they would be, because the duties of a Consul are of a special kind. No person who was going to a foreign country to act as Consul could object to be examined as to his acquaintance with the language of the country to which he was to be sent; but I think the case would be different when you have to deal with a man appointed in the Colony in which he has been living, and where he has been serving the public in some capacity. To require him to give a personal test of his qualifications would, I think, be regarded as humiliating.

1333. *Mr. Farnell.*] Do you not think a Police Magistrate should know something of the law,—that he should, for instance, know in what cases to issue a warrant as contradistinguished from a summons? Yes.

1334. Do you know any Magistrates who do not possess these qualifications—police or other? Yes.

1335. Police or other? I have known a Police Magistrate, and I think more than one, who officiated for some time before he acquired that knowledge. I cannot say that I know anyone who has held the office of Police Magistrate for some years and has not gotten it; but I have had to do with some who have made some strange mistakes from want of general mental training.

1336. Do you not think that, in this country more particularly, we require proper persons to be Police and unpaid Magistrates, considering that in the interior there is no press to watch the proceedings of the Courts, and in many cases no gentlemen learned in the law? I do not think you can put the importance of a good selection of Magistrates generally, and of Police Magistrates, in particular, too strongly. It appears to me that the appointment of a Police Magistrate, who is either morally or intellectually unfit for his work, is one of the most cruel things you can do by the inhabitants of the district where he is placed.

1337. Could not an examination be laid down by the Judges, the Attorney General, or some competent person, through which a Magistrate should pass? I will not say such a thing would be impossible; I merely express my opinion that if the Government would only make a fair and honest use of the materials which a man's previous life and history place within their reach, they could form a good estimate of his competency or incompetency without any such examination.

1338. Do you know whether many Clerks of Petty Sessions have been appointed to be Police Magistrates? Some have, and I have known a man who had been removed from the office of Police Magistrate to that of Clerk of Petty Sessions, when the first office was abolished in a given locality.

1339. Is it not the fact that the emoluments of office of Clerks of Petty Sessions are greater in many instances than those of Police Magistrates? I do not think in many instances. I think there are instances where they are greater, owing to the combination of a number of petty offices.

1340. Clerks of Petty Sessions are generally appointed Registrars of the District Courts? Yes, very often.

1341. Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages? Yes; it is by accumulating these offices they get better

better salaries? It should be remembered, however, that some of these are men of very high intelligence and attainments, and do a prodigious amount of work. There are two Clerks of Petty Sessions and Registrars in my district, who get through a greater amount of work than any Police Magistrate I have ever known. I know one through whose hands within a few years a quarter of a million of public money has passed.

His Honor  
H. R. Francis.  
21 Dec., 1871.

1342. I presume the person you speak of was an Agent for the sale of Crown Lands? Yes.

1343. Do you know whether the Clerks of Petty Sessions generally have received any professional training in the law? I really do not know the history of many of them; but I think, very frequently, they have been in an attorney's office.

1344. Is it not the duty of the Clerk of Petty Sessions to advise Magistrates on questions of law? It is his duty if they consult him, or if he sees them going wrong; but else, the less he says the better for the dignity of the Bench.

1345. Do you know whether Clerks of Petty Sessions generally do advise the Magistrates, or whether the Magistrates take their advice when it is offered? I think when ordinary Justices of the Peace are sitting alone, without a Police Magistrate, they very often take the advice of the Clerk of Petty Sessions; I think he exercises considerable influence.

1346. The only cases that come before your Court from the Police, or inferior Courts, are in criminal jurisdiction.—Quarter Sessions? Yes. It does now and then happen that some advice has been given; that a Clerk of Petty Sessions, or Magistrate, has taken a part previously in some of the matters that come before me at a civil trial, and in that way they get mixed up with the civil business.

1347. You have spoken of the depositions taken by Clerks of Petty Sessions having been taken ambiguously? Badly, generally; that is one of the most mischievous forms of badness.

1348. According to the Criminal Law, the duty of a Clerk of Petty Sessions is to take evidence in the words of the witness? It is a duty that very few men are competent to perform, and a very great many are thoroughly incompetent.

1349. Do you think it would be wise to extend the jurisdiction of the District Court so as to allow Judges of that Court to decide cases of prohibition, where the amount involved did not exceed £300? I have never considered it before, and I do not wish to give it an answer too hastily; but I am inclined to think that, within some small amount at least, it might be desirable that the District Court Judge should have such power. The Supreme Court occasionally is called upon in very insignificant matters, which could be better disposed of by a Judge on the spot; but I speak without having considered the subject. I have thought of other extensions of the District Court jurisdiction; of that I have not.

1350. Have you in your circuit many appeals from Petty Sessions? Not many; I have them occasionally.

1351. Do you know whether the Police Magistrates generally who have been appointed have been men of social standing—of good moral character—temperate? It is rather a painful question. I am bound to say that the majority of them are men of fair social standing, though there may be some exceptions; that as regards what is ordinarily called the morality of their lives, they are a reputable class of men on the whole, but the defect, as far as my knowledge of the matter has gone, is, that they have not all of them set the example I could have wished from them in the matter of temperance.

1352. The Clerks of Petty Sessions in England are professional men, I believe—barristers or attorneys? Yes.

1353. They are paid high salaries? Yes, well paid.

1354. Do you think, if we do not appoint Police Magistrates to perform the duties in different parts of the Colony, it would be wise to appoint professional men as Clerks of Petty Sessions, to advise and direct the Magistrates? In the absence of a Police Magistrate, or of a competent unpaid Magistrate, of course the Clerk of Petty Sessions becomes a more important functionary, and therefore it becomes more important that he should be a well-qualified man.

1355. *Chairman.*] The Committee will be happy to receive any further suggestions from you bearing upon the subject of their inquiry.

Henry Bidewell Grigg, Esq., examined:—

1356. *Chairman.*] You are a Member of the Madras Civil Service? I am.

1357. All the appointments to which are obtained by absolute open competition? Yes, all in the Covenanted Service.

1358. With regard to the Uncovenanted Service, which I suppose consists of seven-eighths of the employés of Government? More than that.

1359. Will you state what means are taken to ascertain their fitness? The Covenanted Service is a Service which is supplied by men who are selected at Home by open competition, who pass an examination before they leave England, and who enter into a solemn agreement with the Secretary of State for India, which contains certain conditions, and into whose hands, after they proceed to India, are committed all the higher offices of the Government. Not being a Responsible Government nearly all the higher offices are in their hands. This close Service, in my own Presidency, with a population of thirty millions, consists of about 200 officers. In their hands are nearly all the judicial appointments—the High Court Judgeships, except about two, which are filled by Judges sent from England—all the higher revenue and magisterial appointments,—all or nearly all the higher Secretariat appointments, and over and above these they have often given to them certain appointments, such as the office of Postmaster General, or the Directorship of Public Instruction. These latter and one or two other appointments of heads of departments are not necessarily made from Covenanted civilians. The Uncovenanted Service is supplied by men appointed in India who do not enter into any special bond with the Secretary of State, and who have a different official status. In fact all the subordinate appointments in the revenue, judicial, and magisterial, as well as in the police and postal departments, are filled by Uncovenanted men who are selected in India, and consist of Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives.

1360. Will you state what is the principle of selection? For the last six or seven years the principle has been the nomination by the heads of department, and to a certain extent of the inferior officers, of persons to the posts that come directly under their control; for instance, a Judge would have the appointment of the officers of his Court. The Sudder Amcen, who is a sort of Judge of Petty Sessions, would have the

H. B. Grigg,  
Esq.

21 Dec., 1871.

H. B. Grigg, Esq.  
21 Dec., 1871.

appointment of the officers of his Court, subject to the approval of the Judge of his district. The principle is carried out throughout all the departments in India, that the man who comes into actual contact with, and who wants a subordinate, has the choice; he refers the matter to his superior, who may reject the nominee; if he approve, it is referred to the Government at Madras, or in some cases the head of the department only, for final appointment.

1361. Is there no restriction, no preliminary examination, no standard of fitness? No clerk in the revenue, magisterial, or judicial departments can be appointed to any office with a salary of more than twenty rupees per month who has not passed a general test examination. That general test examination would be an examination of about the standard of what a boy in the first class in a good National School in England or here could pass, or a boy on the fourth form of a Grammar School. It consists of a knowledge of English, one or two native dialects, arithmetic, Euclid (I think), geography, history of India, reading, and so on.

1362. *Mr. W. Forster.*] No Latin or Greek? No Latin or Greek. Matriculation in the University, or the passing of a certain standard for the educational department, I should have said, exempts from this test.

1363. *Chairman.*] Do these examinations take place periodically, or whenever a vacancy occurs in any of the departments? Once a year. Anyone can go in for this examination, and the results are published in the *Government Gazette* in the order of merit. Sometimes there may be 2,000 or 3,000 candidates, and even more in some years. The names of those who pass are printed in the *Gazette* with the number of marks gained by each, and from these appointments are made to any office, the salary of which is above twenty rupees a month.

1364. Are appointments restricted to this list? Yes; no officer can choose except from the men who have passed this examination, *i.e.*, in respect of revenue, magisterial, and judicial appointments.

1365. Is any precedence given to the men who have taken the greater number of marks? That is left to the officer who requires a subordinate, but as he desires the efficiency of his department he naturally looks for the man who has taken the highest place in the examination.

1366. Is there a great desire on the part of natives of India to obtain employment in the Public Service? Yes.

1367. Do you think this test examination is doing good in promoting the education of the community generally? The impetus it has given to education in India is something inconceivable. I can speak with authority on this matter, having for a period of fifteen months acted as one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in the northern circars, consisting of four districts. It is something most surprising to witness the desire that prevails among the villagers to procure good teachers for their children, to enable them to present themselves at the Government examinations with the view of obtaining employment under Government.

1368. Pensions are given in all cases? Pensions are given in all cases, except in cases of small appointments. I should leave the Committee with a wrong impression if I implied that this test examination were sufficient to secure an appointment to any office. This is merely the first step towards Government employment. Before a man can rise at all he has to pass special tests in his department. For these tests an examination is held every year. For instance, a man could not be appointed as a sub-magistrate, *i.e.*, a native magistrate, without passing certain peculiar tests in reference to criminal law, the law of evidence, a certain knowledge of civil and revenue law. He is also required to pass an examination in *précis* writing and in translation.

1369. Is it your opinion that this system of examination has tended to raise the status of efficiency in the Government Service? There cannot be a question that it is effecting a far greater change in, and is fraught with a far greater prospect of advantage to, India, than the change in the system of appointing Covenanted civilians.

1370. Is the same system adopted in all the three Presidencies? In principle; I do not say in the details.

1371. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] What is the nature of the bond entered into by the Covenanted Service? We have to enter into a bond for a certain amount—I think in my case it was for £2,000, with two sureties for a like amount—to fulfil certain conditions. Some of these conditions are antiquated, and apply to the early history of India, when there was a temptation to officials to engage in trade, prohibiting trading, &c.; and others have reference to general official behaviour.

1372. To remain any given time in the Service? Yes. We cannot remain above thirty-five years, and may retire at the end of twenty-one years' actual service.

1373. Do you bargain to remain any given time? We cannot retire before we have fulfilled the period of service without the consent of the Government; but there are minor pensions, in case of failing health, which are laid down by rule.

1374. I suppose a member of the Covenanted Service becomes such by the exercise of some patronage at Home? No, by open competition, though that is not sufficient in itself to constitute a man an officer in the Civil Service. It is a popular error that open competition admits an individual to the Civil Service. By going through that examination he becomes simply a passed candidate, and can have no position until—according to the present arrangements—he have passed four additional examinations, which extend over two years. Before I went to the country, the last examination I passed was much more severe than the first. After passing that examination, and satisfying the Civil Service Commissioners as to health and some other matters, the covenant is signed.

1375. With whom does the final determination rest as to passing you into the Service? There are certain Examiners who lay the marks and so on before the Commissioners, who publish the list, and to them you apply in case of any difficulty.

1376. Does every person who passes the test become *ipso facto* a member of the Civil Service? Not until his arrival in India.

1377. Is there no authority from the Government, or anything of that sort? He signs this covenant with the Secretary of State, and then receives what is called a sailing order, which is an order stating that he is appointed to the Civil Service; but, as a matter of form, he is not considered to be actually in the Service until he has arrived in the Presidency, and his name appears in the *Gazette*.

1378. Does he receive pay? When I passed I did not receive any pay during the year of my probation in England; I received only a free passage to India; all expenses of tuition and maintenance were paid out of my private purse. Since then an alteration has been made; not only are money prizes given for passing examination but a salary of £100 for the first year and £200 for the second, besides the donation towards the expenses of the journey to India.

1379. You speak of the Covenanted Service of India as those who pass the open competitive examination;— H. B. Grigg, Esq. are all those who pass that examination admitted into the Service? A limited number—those who stand at the head of the list. A year before the India office publishes the number of civilians who will be required in that month of the following year. At the period fixed the examination takes place—generally 21 Dec., 1871. about forty every year are selected.

1380. *Mr. W. Forster.*] Who appoints the Examiners? The Civil Service Commissioners.

1381. That is, the Commissioners of the English Civil Service? I cannot say with certainty. I know in my time there were two with well known Indian names.

1382. In cases of misconduct how are officers dealt with? They are not admitted.

1383. I am speaking of them after admission? They are turned out of the Service.

1384. They may be dismissed? Yes.

1385. Is there any mode of punishment for minor offences, which would hardly deserve dismissal? They may be suspended for a time.

1386. Is there any power of fining? Only in the case of minor uncovenanted appointments. It has occurred once or twice during my time that members of the Covenanted Service have been suspended for three months, and been allowed to draw merely subsistence allowance of £300 a year.

1387. Did they do any work during the period of their suspension? Yes; in such cases they are generally placed under another Collector, but they cease to discharge their magisterial functions.

1388. If they refuse to submit to this there is no alternative but dismissal? It could not be dismissal without the sanction of the Secretary of State at Home.

1389. The final power of dismissal rests with the Secretary of State? Yes; it is Her Majesty's Civil Service, not the Indian Civil Service. We hold our Commissions direct from the Queen.

1390. Then have the Indian Government no power of dismissal? No.

1391. Are these penalties found to be sufficient to make the Service effective? Yes, I think so, as a general rule. I have known one man who, from indifference to his work or unsuitableness to public life, was suspended for a long time, and who afterwards retired upon a small pension. The general way of getting rid of such unsuitable persons is to compel them to retire from the Service upon a small pension.

1392. During suspension the officer is still required to do some work? Yes; but that depends on the order of Government. In one case a man who as Magistrate had dealt severely with some natives was suspended for three months, and placed under another Collector.

1393. Is this covenant bond between the newly appointed official and the Secretary of State only on one side? It is between the Secretary of State and the person who signs, and the latter has to give two securities besides his own.

1394. How long has this system been in operation? Since 1855 or 1856; that is to say, the open competition has been in operation, though there have been many alterations in the details.

1395. The principle of the system has been in operation so long? Yes.

1396. Are you aware what the general opinion is in regard to its effect;—is it considered to be a great improvement upon the previous system? That is a delicate question for me to answer, being a member of the Service.

1397. What is the general opinion? No doubt the general opinion is that we have men of higher calibre in the Service than we had; and, in support of this statement, I may say that in 1865 or 1866, when Sir William Denison was Governor of Madras, the several Indian Governments were asked to report on the efficiency of the competition system. The Government of Madras, represented by Sir William Denison, and two civilians of the old regime, and therefore not likely to be friendly to a change of system which was highly disadvantageous to the old nominees, reported decidedly in favour of the present competition system.

1398. That is in its effect on the Service? Yes.

1399. You have already expressed a very decided opinion as to its effect upon education generally? Yes.

1400. Then there is, I presume, no desire on the part of the Government, or of those who influence the Government in India, to return to the old system? Not in the least. We number now more than half the Service. The latest proposition is that of establishing a College at either the University of Oxford or Cambridge, at which all candidates may continue their course before they go to India.

1401. Have you any idea of the number of young men the Indian Civil Service draws from England annually? Forty or fifty.

1402. These men then come from all grades of life? In theory—not only from all grades of life, but from all countries; there were three Bengalese from India appointed.

1403. *Chairman.*] When you speak of all countries you mean only subjects of the Queen? Yes.

1404. It would not be open to French or Germans? No.

1405. *Mr. W. Forster.*] Would it be open to natives of this Colony? Yes. I remember one year, a man from Melbourne University passed with considerable credit.

1406. Then in point of fact I suppose there would be nothing to prevent an aboriginal native from passing if he were educated? No.

1407. *Mr. Furnell.*] I understood you to say that there were sometimes as many as 2,000 or 3,000 persons who passed this examination? That is for the Uncovenanted Service—for offices in the minor departments of Government.\*

1408. That is in India? Yes.

1409. When you said forty or fifty, did you apply that to the Covenanted Service? Yes.

1410. *Mr. W. Forster.*] How many do you think are drawn by the entire Service from England? There are very few Uncovenanted men who come from England, except in the departments of the Telegraph, Public Works, and so on.

1411. *Mr. Furnell.*] How many out of these 2,000 or 3,000 candidates for the Uncovenanted Service are appointed in any year? It is difficult to say. Heretofore I think vacancies were not so frequent because there was not any limitation as to age with regard to the services. Within the last few years there has been a limitation; all officers above the age of 55 must retire on whatever pension they may be entitled to in Civil employ.

1412. Do many of these persons have to wait long before they get employment? I think the best youths in a district are taken up by the various departments in a very short time, and these are generally known from the Educational Department being in communication with the Collector's. 1413.

\*NOTE (on revision):—I stated candidates in my previous answer; nothing like that number passed the test.—H.B.G.

- H. B. Grigg, Esq. 1413. What employment do those follow who are unsuccessful? Many get appointments as teachers, some act as volunteers in Public offices, and some go to Madras University or High Schools to complete their education, and remain there until they are 23 or 24, waiting for an appointment.
- 21 Dec., 1871. 1414. Then these must be the sons of persons in pretty good circumstances? Yes, they are chiefly the sons of the higher caste natives, and, in a great measure, the sons of those who are connected with the Public Service.

WEDNESDAY, 24 JANUARY, 1872.

Present:—

MR. FITZPATRICK,	MR. MACLEAY,
MR. FARNELL,	MR. W. FORSTER.

ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, Esq., R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

Philip Francis Adams, Esq., Surveyor General, called in and examined:—

- P. F. Adams, Esq. 1415. *Chairman.*] How long have you held the office of Surveyor General? Since March, 1868.
1416. Did you enter the Public Service in the Survey Department? I did.
1417. Was there any examination required at that time? Yes.
- 24 Jan., 1872. 1418. Will you state briefly the nature of it? I was treated specially, there being no surveyors in town then available to form a Board. Sir Thomas Mitchell and Mr. John Thompson, then Deputy Surveyor General, gave me a special examination; they were anxious to secure my services speedily.
1419. Has there always been an examination in the Survey Department? It was customary then. Many surveyors who passed both before and after me passed a very fair examination.
1420. Were any surveyors appointed who passed no examination? Yes.
1421. Many? I think I could point out three or four.
1422. Did they produce testimonials? They satisfied the then head of the department that they were qualified.
1423. Do you think any of these men were qualified? I think they were fairly qualified; I cannot recall anything now to make me suppose they were not.
1424. From your knowledge of the department, as it was when you first entered it, do you think there were many incompetent men in it? A great many.
1425. Had these men passed an examination, or been admitted without it? I cannot tell how some, whom I considered to be incompetent at the time, got in. The men I knew who were not examined were not incompetent men by any means; those that I can recall to mind now.
1426. Are any of these incompetent men now in the Service? Very few, if any, of those I referred to in answer to the last question but one.
1427. Do you think the public have suffered from their blunders? They have, considerably.
1428. And I suppose cases are still cropping up? Yes; they will crop up for a very long time.
1429. You think then that owing to our having had inefficient surveyors there will be considerable litigation and correspondence arising out of their mistakes? Yes. It has been not only the men that were to blame but the management—those who have had the control of them. The discipline has not been anything like what it ought to have been. The supervision was not strict enough in times gone by. I think the public have had more reason to complain of that than of the actual incompetency of the men they took in, because men may be taken in on an emergency who may not be able to pass a good examination; but by care, after they have been once taken in hand, may turn out to be very excellent men. Some of our most useful men have been anything but first-class in their examinations.
1430. They have improved themselves? They have improved themselves under proper supervision.
1431. Have you an examination now for the surveying staff? Yes.
1432. By whom is it conducted? The Surveyor General is supposed to be President of the Board, and the Board consists of four other members, who are selected from the department and changed occasionally. The Astronomer has also acted, as well as the officer in charge of the Coast Survey, and the Commissioner for Main Roads. We have also had some very valuable assistance from the naval instructor of the last flag-ship.
1433. Who selects the examiners? I do.
1434. Are they paid in any way? When they are outside of the Civil Service they are paid.
1435. From what fund? They have been paid from the vote for incidental expenses in Survey estimate.
1436. What is the nature of the examination;—is it purely technical? The examination commences with inquiry from the candidate as to his qualifications—the qualifications specified in the circular, of which I will supply a copy.\* If they do not answer the requirements of the circular we tell them we cannot go any further with their examination. If they pass that, and show satisfactory plans and field-books, all the candidates are assembled, and we pass on to the paper examination; and the questions which have been previously determined upon at a preliminary meeting of the Board are marked upon the blackboard, and taken

\* *Qualifications necessary for each Candidate for examination for a License as a Surveyor.*

EACH candidate, before entering upon his examination for a license as a surveyor, is required to produce to the Board a certificate from a qualified surveyor as to his term of service and general experience in field duties, and as to his competency to undertake surveys on his own responsibility. Such term of service must extend over a period of not less than two years, unless he may have served two years in this office as a charting draftsman, and that satisfactorily, in which case one year in the field may be considered enough. Each candidate is also required to produce, as a specimen of drawing, a plan of his field-work, and his field-books. Candidates will be examined in mensuration, the elements of geometry, plane trigonometry with use of logarithms, levelling, calculation of areas, description-writing, and the use and adjustment of the theodolite and level.

NOTE.—An examination fee of £5 must be paid to the Accountant of the Surveyor General's Department previously to examination.



taken down by the candidates. They do not leave the room until they work out the questions, or return P. F. Adams, Esq. back the papers unanswered. They generally commence at that at 11 o'clock in the day, and have papers enough to last them till 4. If there is any doubt about their getting through all the papers in that time we reserve some for the next day, when they commence again in the same way. The next step is to decide on the number of marks they have gained on their papers, the marks each paper is entitled to having been previously determined at the preliminary meeting of the Board. If they do not score a sufficient number of marks they are disqualified from further proceeding, and turned back. If they pass through the paper examination satisfactorily, we then proceed to examine them one at a time *vivâ voce*, on the practice of the instruments and the work generally in the field. They are allowed three examinations, and no more; if they cannot pass in three times they are not considered worth having.

24 Jan., 1872.

1437. Are they examined in anything besides surveying and mathematics? Do you ask them any questions testing their general ability and intelligence, in composition or anything of that kind? No, we do not examine surveyors in composition, or to elicit their general educational qualifications. We do not consider that that is required in the surveyor's examination.

1438. I suppose there is a good deal of correspondence with them? Yes.

1439. Is this examination quite open? Yes.

1440. No restriction as regards age? No restriction in any way for the licensed surveyors' examination of which I have been speaking.

1441. How often is it held? Every six months.

1442. Are the persons who pass a successful examination invariably placed on the list of licensed surveyors? Yes, they are Gazetted. On some few occasions, when the Board have seen fit, they have given a special recommendation to a surveyor. I think about four have received that since the constitution of the present Board. It amounts to an expressed opinion by the Board that the Public Service would be benefited by the employment of these men, and they have had precedence of almost any then on the unemployed list. But not one in twelve ever gets such recommendation.

1443. As vacancies occur in the permanent staff do you fill them up from the Gazetted list of licensed surveyors? We do.

1444. Do you give any precedence to those who have passed the best examination? Not specially, because it depends so much upon the satisfaction they have given subsequently. But, as a rule, those who pass the present examination best are found to be the best afterwards, and they are promoted accordingly.

1445. What do you mean by satisfaction given subsequently? That they do their work well, and do plenty of it.

1446. Do the Government employ all the people who have passed an examination? There are about eighteen or twenty now unemployed on what is called the "employed list"—that is, a list which is published of all surveyors whom the Government employ, or who are considered eligible for employment when the opportunity occurs of giving them work.

1447. I presume there are many men who have passed a good examination, who receive no employment whatever from the Government? Very few; they are only waiting their turn.

1448. Is the number of licensed surveyors fully equal to the requirements of the country? It is now.

1449. A great deal of their practice is private, I presume? Very little; the Government is by far their largest employer.

1450. Would the Survey Office receive any reports or surveys made by unlicensed surveyors? No. The Crown Lands Office sometimes accepts sketches; they are obliged to do so when they have nothing else to go upon. But licensed surveyors are now becoming so numerous that that may be considered a thing of the past. There are many licensed surveyors not upon the employed list, whose work has been very unsatisfactory; but still there has not been sufficient cause shown to cancel their licenses. But I think the publication of the lists periodically will very soon prevent their doing any harm in surveying runs.

1451. How are licensed surveyors remunerated? By a scale of fees; and in cases where a scale of fees cannot be made to apply they are paid by a daily rate; but the number of cases in which daily payments are made are so few that they are scarcely worth mentioning in comparison with the other. Everything possible is paid for by scale.\*

1452. Do you give different allowances for surveying broken country and plain country? The districts containing the coast scrubs are allowed per centages varying according to the difficulty of surveying them. It amounts in some cases to 25 per cent. The licensed surveyor in whose district the Tambaroora and Sofala Gold Fields are situated has also an additional allowance of 25 per cent. (on measured areas only), on account of the roughness of the country and smallness of the areas generally. I may as well add, as a set-off to that, that contracts are done at a per centage under the scale.

1453. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] That is for continuous surveys? Yes, where there are a great many blocks together.

1454. *Chairman.*] I see on the list in the Blue-book there is a regular salary given to some surveyors;—these are separate from the licensed surveyors? They are the salaried staff.

1455. They receive no fees? No, nothing but their salary and equipment allowance.

1456. Do any of them give security? None of the surveyors.

1457. Have you ever known cases arise where they have given untrustworthy reports, favouring one individual at the expense of another? I have been inclined to suspect it several times; but it is of such rare occurrence that I could not say it amounts to any grievance.

1458. Is there any difficulty in checking such proceedings? The district surveyors and other salaried surveyors are appointed for that amongst other purposes—for the examination of licensed surveyors' work on the ground, or checking any reports that we have reason to doubt the accuracy of; a salaried or a district surveyor, if possible, is sent to make inquiry.

1459. It is a position of great trust, and I presume a surveyor might do a great deal of harm to a large landed-proprietor? The landed-proprietor, as a rule, would bring about an inquiry before any great harm was done; though, no doubt, individual cases may occur where small injuries may be done without complaint.

1460. Have you much work in conjunction with the Railway Department? Very little.

1461.

\* NOTE (on revision):—A copy of the regulations, issued by me for the guidance of surveyors, is submitted, as it is still in type. The scale of fees appears as Appendix B.

- P. F. Adams, Esq. 1461. Would any of your surveys be of use to the Railway Department;—do they ever apply to you for assistance? They get tracings from us, but we never do any surveying direct for them. They have a staff of their own.
- 24 Jan., 1872. 1462. Have you anything to do with the mining records? Very little. The mining records are kept by the Commissioners in their own districts, in their own offices.
1463. You think the surveying staff is benefited by the system of examination? Decidedly.
1464. At whose instance was this examination instituted? The examination I have detailed is an improvement on the old examination that has existed almost ever since the department commenced. But I think the greatest improvement has taken place within the last eight years, more especially since the constitution of the present Board.
1465. Are there many candidates at the examinations? At the last examination there were about eleven, and at the one before that fifteen or sixteen.
1466. What is the average of those that pass? I think something under a half; but having two other chances, after being rejected the first time, the average of those that pass, who present themselves, is raised on the whole perhaps to three-fourths.
1467. Do you find that persons who have been rejected frequently try again? Yes, almost invariably.
1468. Do they come from all classes of the community? From the educated classes.
1469. They are chiefly young men, I presume? Generally. We have examined some very high class men, who have had an European education, but as a rule the men now passing the best examinations are the result of the competitive examinations in the junior branches of the office.
1470. Do you allow the clerks in the junior branches to compete for appointments as licensed surveyors? If they had satisfied the requirements put forth in the circular we should not reject them.
1471. Do you think the scale of remuneration for licensed surveyors is adequate for the labour performed? It is not a bit too high. Several attempts have been made by different Ministers to revise the scale, but I have always been able to show that the earnings are not anything more than they are entitled to.
1472. What other examinations have you besides that for licensed surveyors? We have two other examinations, which I consider more important to the Service than the surveyor's examination. The first is of candidates for employment either in the office or in the field.
1473. Are you speaking of the Surveyor General's Department only? Yes. Lads coming from school, desirous of entering the professional branch of the department, are admitted to examination. The only restriction is as to character, if we know there is nothing against them. We also invite them to bring testimonials from their teachers, but we do not make that compulsory.
1474. Is there any restriction as to age? They are restricted now to seventeen; formerly they were allowed younger. We have never had any applicants over twenty-two.
1475. On health? No. But I think it might be a very good institution, though I have never insisted on it. The youth desirous of entering make written application, and when a vacancy or two occurs among the volunteer draftsmen an examination is called, and two members of the department who are nominated by myself act as examiners. The examination is a paper examination, without any *visá voce* or technical character. The subjects are English—that is, grammar and dictation; mathematics, chiefly Euclid, or rather deductions from Euclid; trigonometry, some algebra, and arithmetic. We sometimes have as many as twenty present themselves at this examination. After the papers are examined a list is made of the order in which they have answered, and I take the number we may require for the office, from the top of the list down, as they pass.
1476. Invariably? Invariably. I never make any alteration in that. Then we have a second examination, which second examination takes place for vacancies on the permanent establishment as draftsman, or as field assistant, the same examination being suitable for either, there being nothing technical. The lowest appointment on the permanent establishment is that of third-class draftsman at £150 a year. The pay of field assistants is £2 a week. Their duties are in the field with the surveyor they may be appointed to, in any capacity he may employ them in, either as chainman or any other capacity;—in fact, to assist him generally. After the second examination there is nothing further competitive. The draftsmen make their way in the department, and those who go to the field come up eventually for examination as surveyors.
1477. Does the appointment of those who pass this examination rest with you? No; they are recommended by me to the Minister.
1478. They are generally appointed? Always heretofore; there has never been an exception.
1479. Have any been appointed who have not passed this examination since it has been commenced? No, none in the professional branch.
1480. You think it has given a good tone to the department? Decidedly. I think I may say—I say it with great pride too—that the lads we have taken into the Survey Department would be a credit to any department in any Service in the world.
1481. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] You have described the examination for draftsmen and field assistants;—do you allow any option to exchange from one branch of the Service to the other? At first they were not allowed to do so, but that restriction has been abandoned, as we find that permission to exchange does not militate against the Service.
1482. You find, in fact, that the office experience gained by a junior draftsman is of service in the field, and that field experience is of service in the office? Yes.\* The reason we broke through the rule was to allow some of those who were not physically strong enough to bear the field work, to come into the office, or *vice versa*.
1483. Your preliminary examination in every case is competitive? Yes; the first and second examinations are competitive. They first compete for the privilege of being allowed to work in the office without pay; then after at least twelve months, which is the specified time that must elapse between the first and second examination of any candidate, they are eligible for the lowest step in the office, when they compete again as at first, only that the examination is much more severe, and involves more mathematical knowledge.
1484. In either case you recommend for appointment those who come out first? Yes, without exception.

1485.

\* NOTE (on revision) :—The advantage to field assistants of a knowledge of office matters is so great that I generally employ them for a time in the office after their term of two years has been served in the field. Also, some of the young licensed surveyors give their services gratuitously for some months after they pass their examination, in order to learn the requirements of the office.

1485. You mentioned that you had a minimum scale of marks, beyond which the candidates must go? P. F. Adams, Esq.  
That is in the surveyor's examination.

1486. Is it not so for the draftsmen? No, we have never had any necessity to fix it; we have always found the marks sufficiently high; in fact we have never had to complain of inadequacy of marks; we find the candidates generally scoring higher marks than absolutely necessary. 24 Jan., 1872.

1487. Then the only reason for the difference is that in the one case you find it necessary to fix a minimum and in the other not; but the principle you recognize is the same—that the men appointed should reach a certain standard? Yes.

1488. The only use of the competitive system is that where there are more candidates than vacancies it disembarrasses you from any imputation of favouritism? Yes.

1489. But if some other mode of choice had been predetermined, and every man had reached the standard you had fixed upon, would not the Service have been just as well provided for? I suppose it would if such a plan could be devised to work well; but I have not been able to devise a system by which that could be arrived at.

1490. A mode of selection? A mode of selection.

1491. I think I understood you to say that, according to your experience, some of the best surveyors were some of those who did not come out best in the examination? It was more from want of actual Colonial experience than anything else; they were very good men; they had a good foundation; but they failed in many things that would not be asked at an examination in England, but were absolutely necessary here.

1492. Then, in fact, not to press the principle too far, it is quite possible that some men who do not appear to the best advantage in a competitive examination, would make the best men in actual service? Certainly that might be so; but our competitive examination is merely for the juniors, and for entrance into the Service.

1493. After an officer in your department has once achieved a position you abandon the competitive system? Yes. I may explain that the second competitive examination was not originally intended, but we found that in taking the lads so young it was necessary to give them a second competitive examination, otherwise they fell back. The object is more to oblige them to keep up the knowledge previously acquired.

1494. I think the increased severity of the examination dates from the time of your appointment as Surveyor General? Yes; the examinations were previously more lax than they were even at the time I was appointed.

1495. Your examination for surveyors is more technical? Yes; but the questions are not so severe in actual school attainments; they are more lax in that, but they are very technical, and tend to elicit the capacity of the men in the field.

1496. Your own experience of surveying is not confined to this Colony? No; I learnt my profession in Ireland first, and then I had two seasons experience in America.

1497. From your experience, how do you think the Colonially-trained surveyors would rank? They would rank very high indeed in any country I have been in.

1498. Would you qualify that opinion at all by reference to our system of survey here? Very slightly; because if they are able to pass our examination well they must have mastered everything that is required in the groundwork of surveying.

1499. Would they be fit to be employed at once in countries where trigonometrical survey is insisted upon? Certainly they would; any of them, with a few days practice, would take up a triangulation and follow it through the details.

1500. I would like to have your opinion on record with reference to the system of licensed surveyors. You, yourself, acted in that capacity? Yes.

1501. Have you formed a decided opinion as to the advantage or disadvantage of continuing the system of licensed surveyors? I am of opinion that the system works well, and would be superseded disadvantageously by salaried surveyors exclusively.

1502. What do you consider are its chief advantages? The chief advantages are to be found in the cheapness with which the work is done by them when they have it by piece-work, and at the very lowest figure it can be done with advantage to them. They are obliged to use economy. Now we find that the best of our surveyors are not so economical in their management as the licensed surveyors are obliged to be. In fact they do not like to pay off good men when they have them; they are inclined to stick to a party of good men; and this is disadvantageous in many ways.

1503. Is not a salaried surveyor allowed only a fixed allowance;—has he not the same motive for economy in the management of his party? No, the salaried surveyor is a more expensive officer than the licensed surveyor.

1504. Because he does less work? No. The nature of his employment is different. If you put the salaried surveyor to do the class of work we find most advantageously done by the licensed surveyor, it costs more, especially in the item of men.

1505. Has he not to pay for all his men out of his allowance? No; his men are paid by the Government.

1506. Would it not be possible to apply the same system to the salaried surveyors as to the licensed surveyors? No; I have seen the evil of it. In farming out the labour, or even the equipments, I have often found reason to complain, but still the allowance in lieu of I quite approve of; any little complaints I may have had to deal with in that way are trifling; but I should not alter the present system as to labour.

1507. You give a very large discretion to the licensed surveyors as to the land he may measure? No, [See 11 of Instructions to Surveyors, also 29] he has no discretion whatever. They had at one time permission to measure for auction sale to the same extent that they measured by instructions, but that has now been stopped, and we found that the auction sales were falling off, and we now only measure on direct application, or by my special instructions, which I often see fit to give on information I possess as to the suitability of land for sale.

1508. Then in fact you have qualified the whole system of licensed surveying. They had the discretion to measure any lands they thought they could measure with profit to the Government? No, they never had such a discretion as that; they could only measure land to an equal extent with that which they held instructions for.

1509. Was it not the fact that there were hundreds of thousands of acres measured by licensed surveyors in years past, and paid for, which have not found a market? Yes; but I think the state of things you refer to must have existed as far back as from 1853 to 1857,—not later.

- P. F. Adams, Esq.  
24 Jan., 1872.
1510. *Chairman.*] In Sir Thomas Mitchell's time? In Sir Thomas Mitchell's time, and subsequently. I might qualify what I have said. Surveyors have on special occasions been instructed generally to measure the available land in a particular locality. Such instructions as that would probably cover what Mr. Fitzpatrick alludes to.
1511. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] As a matter of fact, when a licensed surveyor was authorized to measure land for some applicant, did not the printed form authorize him to measure any other land he thought fit for market? I do not remember such instructions. He sometimes had instructions to measure available land in a locality.
1512. Your licensed surveying system costs the country something like £40,000? From £30,000 to £40,000.
1513. What would be the average cost of the lowest class of departmental surveyors? The salary and allowances amount to £879,—*i.e.*, salary, £300; allowance in lieu of equipment, £225; labourers' wages may be set down at £250; there is also a field-assistant, whose salary is £104 per annum.
1514. £40,000 then would pay for something like seventy-five or eighty departmental surveyors? No, because you have not reckoned the cost of the men. I dare say forty-five salaried surveyors could be provided for the present cost of the licensed surveyors.
1515. Do you not think forty-five salaried surveyors, employed under proper supervision, would do more work, and do it better, than the licensed surveyors? I do not think they would do as much work. Supervision is the difficulty.
1516. Have you not to supervise the licensed surveyors? Yes, their work, certainly; but keeping all that number of men up to the mark in activity would involve nearly double the extent of supervision that their actual work does.
1517. You have a check on the departmental surveyors, to see that they do their work? Yes; and it requires a great deal of my time to apply it. I am the only practical surveyor at head-quarters. Every practical question has to be dealt with by me.
1518. *Chairman.*] Even those of small importance? Yes, if they are professional questions.
1519. Does not that throw an unnecessary amount of work on the head of the department? Yes, it does; and this is my strong argument against doing the work entirely by salaried surveyors, as the increase of professional supervision would add to the expense.
1520. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] I do not understand how that additional supervision comes in. The work of the licensed surveyors requires the same supervision? Yes, just the same.
1521. The licensed surveyor is paid for what he does; he is, perhaps, not looking to the Public Service as his ultimate object; the departmental surveyor, on the other hand, has his character at stake. Is it not likely, therefore, that the licensed surveyor would require more supervision in his work than the salaried surveyor? It may appear so, but really in practice it does not follow. The licensed surveyor thinks as much of his employment in the Public Service as the salaried surveyor, and it is necessary to put the work of both through the same tests.
1522. *Chairman.*] Have you any power to stop payment of a licensed surveyor's account? I often stop or reduce accounts; and if they press for payment I do not employ them again, as being too expensive. If I find that they have taken advantage of any instruction to measure an unreasonable quantity of land I simply defer payment until it is sold.
1523. You think that practical check prevents any unnecessary survey? Yes, decidedly.
1524. Is there much land surveyed now which is practically useless? Very little; and very little has been surveyed within the last five years—none to the knowledge of the department; but I have no doubt the instructions used to be abused.
1525. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] Would the difficulty of supervision be modified by the appointment of a Deputy Surveyor General? Yes, that will be necessary if the work of the department increases much more. If, for instance, any new land legislation increases it, I must have some professional assistance.
1526. The work of the department has been greatly increased by the present land law? Yes, double.
1527. *Mr. Farnell.*] How many surveyors are sufficient to do the work of the department now—licensed and permanent? Seventeen salaried and one hundred and twenty licensed surveyors on the employed list; but the actual work done for the department would, perhaps, be fairly estimated at equal to the services of eighty licensed surveyors fully employed.
1528. You have a class of district surveyors? The district surveyors are, more properly speaking, inspecting surveyors. They are employed in examining periodically the work of the licensed surveyors, and also of the salaried surveyors, when necessity may occur;—in reporting on roads, and attending to such matters as the licensed surveyor is not expected to be available for.
1529. They do a good deal of jobbing work? Yes.
1530. Surveyors on the permanent staff are allowed certain allowances for travelling expenses and payment of men;—are they not? The men are paid by the Government. They have an allowance of £225 a year to provide their equipment and everything required for the camp; but they have no travelling allowance beyond that.
1531. In what way are the men paid? The surveyor pays the men, and renders an abstract to the department, and he is repaid.
1532. What check has the department on these charges? Occasional examination by the district surveyor.
1533. Have any defalcations taken place? Yes, recently a surveyor was dismissed for that reason.
1534. How was it discovered? By the reported number of men on his abstract being shown to disagree with the number employed. It was represented to the office that he had more men on his list than he had in the field.
1535. Was not this reported to the office by a licensed surveyor, who had been prevented from receiving more work by this salaried surveyor reporting that his work was not properly done? Yes. He happened to be a district surveyor over whom there was no supervision. If it had been one of the ordinary departmental surveyors this district surveyor would have kept a check upon him.
1536. It depends a good deal upon the honesty of the surveyors employed? Very much. But still I do not think that that ought to be considered as a bar to the employment of salaried surveyors.
1537. I think I understood you to say your staff was efficient? They are becoming efficient very rapidly. Some of the older ones are, perhaps, not what I should wish, but they are all competent.
1538. I think I understood you to say that all persons employed or gazetted on the list of licensed surveyors have to undergo an examination? Yes.
- 1539.

1539. Would a person who had served a professional apprenticeship in England or America have to undergo an examination? Yes; we have found some of the holders of the best testimonials make the worst examination. P. F. Adams, Esq.
1540. Have any persons been admitted as licensed surveyors here who have come to the Colony with the title of Civil Engineers—men who have produced certificates that they were thoroughly qualified? Yes. 24 Jan., 1872.
1541. Are they admitted without examination? No, I would not admit even a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers without examination.
1542. How long as that been the rule? I can only say positively since the time I was appointed Deputy Surveyor General; but I do not think that in Mr. McLean's time he admitted any one without examination.
1543. If an American surveyor were to come to this Colony, after having shown his certificate of efficiency, would he be admitted without examination? No; no one would.
1544. Have you not admitted as licensed surveyors some of the persons who have been employed as sappers and miners on the Railway? Before Mr. McLean's time they were admitted.
1545. Not subsequently? No.
1546. Have any of them been employed by the department? Not without previously being admitted as licensed surveyors; a great many of the best sappers received licenses in Colonel Barney's time.
1547. Do you know, as a fact, that these men were not well qualified for land surveying because the branch of the profession they followed is distinct? The sappers, as a rule, labour under a disadvantage; in their service they are confined too much to one particular work, either drawing or field work. Sometimes they are employed as mere clerks. As a rule, sappers do not appear to advantage, while those who have had promiscuous work and been employed in every branch of the Service pass good examinations.
1548. Their work was more confined in the field to levelling? They are generally very good levellers; but levelling is a very small branch. As a rule they are all good levellers, and they are generally good field traversing hands.
1549. Notwithstanding the efficiency of the surveyors of your department will you undertake to say the surveys are correct after they are performed? I should not like to guarantee any surveys absolutely correct unless made under a triangulation.
1550. Then, notwithstanding these persons are so highly qualified, the work they do is not to be depended upon? It is as much to be depended upon as the work of any surveyors under the circumstances, but its accuracy is not capable of demonstration as in the case of work done under a triangulation.
1551. The system itself is imperfect? Very imperfect.
1552. Do you think it would not be better for us to follow the example of America in reference to the survey of land? No; unfortunately the American system is not suitable here. It will only answer where the surveys are continuous; the good land is so distributed here that the surveys cannot be made continuous.
1553. As a rule, I understood you to say the English surveyor is very deficient of Colonial experience? The thing that breaks them down generally in their first practice is surveying in timber and scrub. They have always been accustomed to survey features as they exist; here they lay land out; the practice is so different that they often break down in their examinations.
1554. *Chairman.*] In fact they have not an eye for country? No, it is a different thing altogether.
1555. *Mr. Furnell.*] I think, under the present system—which I believe you have reported against, and recommended a system of triangulation to supersede it—the whole of the surveys are performed by compass? We have abolished the compass now, except in certain districts. The instruction to that effect is now in type, but has not yet been issued.
1556. The surveyors, I believe, work under your instructions? Yes.
1557. Do you think it would be better to have an Act of Parliament defining the duties of surveyors rather than to have them working under instructions? I do not think it possible to define their duties by Act of Parliament.
1558. Not in reference to the cardinal principles of carrying out surveys? Our general instructions are voluminous enough, and they scarcely meet the whole requirements. No legislation could possibly meet them.
1559. Licensed surveyors are paid by piece-work? Yes.
1560. By acreage? By acreage or mileage, as may suit the case.
1561. On what principle do you fix the fees? I put in a copy of the scale of fees. (*Vide Appendix B to the general instructions.*) Where all the blocks are conterminous they can earn a good deal more than when they are scattered; but when I issue instructions for that sort of survey, I make a reduction on the scale.
1562. Are not some surveyors very much quicker in the performance of their work than others? Yes; I believe some of them can earn nearly 50 per cent. more, and do their work equally as well as others.
1563. Have you fixed the scale on the principle of what work a person like that can do? No, the scale is arbitrary for all licensed surveyors.
1564. I believe something has been done in reference to laying down a base line? The measurement of the base line was commenced last year under my direction, but we found the season so unsuitable that I stopped it. This year I should have been glad to have continued it, as it was a more favourable season, but the result of the heavy rains last year had flooded a portion of the line. I hope still to do something to it this autumn.
1565. Did not the late Mr. Smalley commence the operation of laying down a base line? He never measured any of it; he laid out the line, and fixed the primary triangulation points.
1566. Has it not been found that that line is not in a very good position? It is in the best possible position for the Colony generally; but one end of Mr. Smalley's line had to be shifted on account of the encroachment of the lake. That was no fault of his; the lake rose higher than it had ever done before, and I shifted the line.
1567. I understood you to say you had a large number of surveyors qualified to carry on a trigonometrical survey? To work under a triangulation. There are very few who are able to perform the work of carrying on the main triangulation.
1568. How many are fitted to work on the measurement of this base? The measurement of the base does not require anything than good arithmetical knowledge and practical ability. The practical difficulties I had to contend with were more difficult to meet than the scientific ones; keeping the instruments in adjustment, for instance.

P. F. Adams, Esq., 1569. The base line has not been completed? No, I found the working of the wooden bars a great source of trouble in such a season as we had last year. The hygrometrical changes were so great that the work became too expensive. It was too slow. The measurements could not be proceeded with with the same speed that they could be in a good season.

24 Jan., 1872.

1570. As you believe in the great necessity of triangulating the country would it not be wise to push on this work as soon as possible? It will be so long before it is actually brought into use in every case that I do not think the present generation will ever see it.

1571. If it is a right thing to do why not do it at once? It ought to be commenced and carried, and the measurement of the base line will be carried on as soon as circumstances will permit.

1572. Seeing that our system of surveying is imperfect, and may cause great confusion and involve people in law, do you not think it would be cheaper for the public in the end to incur the expenditure at once? I am afraid the expense would be greater than the country could bear. To complete the triangulation off-hand would be beyond the means of the Colony.

1573. Have you ever estimated about what it would cost? Not to complete the whole thing, because it would be unadvisable to attempt to do more than is actually necessary for the time being. I should think a cost of from ten to fifteen thousand pounds a year would be the utmost I should recommend to be incurred upon it, and at that rate it would probably take fifteen years to make it complete.

1574. Do you know what the Ordnance Survey in England cost? I could not quote the figures, but I believe it cost 8s. 6d. per acre. But that was a thorough survey, and there they had to pay for their experience, or rather mistakes, which would not be the case in any Colony now commencing a triangulation.

1575. Are you acquainted with the system of surveying in America? Yes, I have worked under it.

1576. Is that a good system? It is admirably suited for any country where the land can all be sold consecutively. They run lines six miles apart, dividing the country into squares, called townships. These are subsequently divided into sections a mile square, and then the Government survey ends. Private individuals then employ county surveyors to cut these blocks up into smaller lots, as they require them. The Government will alienate portions as small as forty acres, but by description only, without marking on the ground.

1577. *Chairman.*] Such a system would be totally inapplicable here? Yes.

1578. *Mr. Farnell.*] Are you aware that Mr. Smalley proposed to lay down a meridian line? Yes. That was intended for scientific purposes, in order to determine the actual length of an arc of latitude previously determined astronomically. The object of the operation being to determine the true form or figure of the earth on this portion of its surface.

1579. If I remember rightly I read a report from Mr. Smalley, in which he stated that it would be useful for carrying on your surveying? So it would be. All the points fixed in the determination of an arc of the meridian would be in the highest degree accurate for surveying purposes, being determined with the greatest possible accuracy.

1580. Is it your intention now to push on the measurement of this base line? Certainly. The triangulation would depend upon future votes of the Legislature.

1581. Have you any funds in hand now to carry on this work? We have an item in estimate sufficient to complete the base line, if we can approach it this year to measure. The vote for last year has not been spent.

1582. I think you have had to go up there yourself in the performance of this work? I have been up there, and will go again occasionally; but everything is in proper training.

1583. Does not the business here in Sydney suffer by your absence? I do not think so. I used to come backwards and forwards, and matters were referred to me that seemed to require it.

1584. Do you not think it would be better to have some efficient persons to send there? I do not think it necessary now.

1585. I understood you to say you would require the assistance of a Deputy Surveyor General? If the work increases much more some further professional assistance must be given to me in the office, because I find that if anything takes me away many matters are delayed till I come back, for want of some person to deal with them. But I do not make a complaint of it, for the arrear in that way has been very trifling.

1586. Is not Mr. Fitzgerald at the head of some branch in your department? He manages the roads; but he does not undertake to decide upon survey matters. He is a very good surveyor, although he has held appointment in that capacity in the Colony. He has never practised. Besides, his position with reference to roads is administrative rather than professional.

1587. That is a sub-department? The Roads Branch is now to a certain extent. Mr. Fitzgerald has authority to address his minutes direct to the Minister, only referring to me when he considers he wants my assistance.

1588. I think you said surveyors have now no discretion allowed to them? Their general discretion is stopped; but they may still have local discretion, under instructions, to measure available land in a locality.

1589. If a surveyor measures forty acres of land for a free selector does he receive any instructions to survey any other land besides that? No, that is stopped. He used to have permission to survey to an equal extent to that covered by his instructions.

1590. What was the reason that authority was revoked? Because we found the surveyed land open to the public was abundant, and in some cases the discretion was abused.

1591. Were not these instructions given to surveyors in some cases on the ground that it did not sufficiently remunerate them to survey forty acres only, and they were allowed to survey other land to make up their day's pay? That was not the object—for the scale has been sufficient to pay them—although it may have been to a limited extent made use of in that way, but very seldom. The districts have now, and for a long time been, so apportioned, that the annual average forms a fair remuneration.

1592. In the case of a selection, ten, fifteen, or twenty miles from the last known survey, is there any instruction from the department to connect that by measurement? No, in such cases the surveyor connects to the permanent object, and gives a local sketch showing the approximate position of the portion, which is connected afterwards as surveying progresses. (*Vide 97 section of the Regulations.*)

1593. What kinds of points are these? A marked tree at a waterhole that is easily identified,—a hut, or any natural feature—a rock, or the nearest object they can get sufficient to describe from.

1594.

1594. In the event of the rock or tree being destroyed the line could not be traced? It is very seldom P. F. Adams,  
the object that is taken is entirely destructible; they generally find something that is practically indes-  
tractible. Esq.

1595. Have you found a good deal of overlapping in the old surveys? Yes, a good deal.

24 Jan., 1872.

1596. Has not that arisen from taking boundaries such as you have now described? It is more due to bad chaining than to any other cause.

1597. In the old surveys they did not reduce their measured lines to horizontal lines? In some cases they did not; but I must say some of the old surveyors have done work that would do credit to any surveyors.

1598. If any of the points they have started from have been obliterated there are no means by which you could discover them now? It would be very difficult in some cases.

1599. These cadets you have spoken of;—a great many of them I believe are brought up wholly to the draftsman's branch of the profession? They have the choice which they will adopt,—the field or the office. The pay is better in the office than it is in the field at first, and there are always enough applicants for employment in the office.

1600. And the work very much easier? There is very little difference. I consider a draftsman's life anything but easy. A clerk's work is much easier.

1601. Are those persons employed in the draftsman's department fully employed? Yes, entirely, and we have to give out tracings by piece-work; we have not enough draftsmen to do the work.

1602. Do you carry on the lithographic branch in your department still? Yes, and engraving also. We have an engraver and assistant engraver.

1603. Have you not found that a great saving to the department? We could not have got on without it.

1604. *Mr. W. Forster.*] Speaking of competitive examinations in the Survey Department, do you mean by that that a certain number of candidates are examined with a view to their obtaining a fixed number of vacant offices that are open at the time? Yes.

1605. Then it is not the practice, is it, to admit all who reach a certain standard to a certificate? No; when a vacancy, or perhaps two or three, occur, we call in for examination all the candidates, and after examination out of the lists, as submitted by the examiners, we take those who make the highest number of marks.

1606. There are only a certain number of licensed surveyors employed by the Government;—would you not give licenses to those who are qualified, in any number? Yes; but the licensed surveyor's examination is not competitive. The competitive examinations are confined to those who seek permission to work in the department without pay. These are youths. We allow a certain number to come in, as there is room for them, to work without pay.

1607. And these cadetships are conferred after the second examination? Yes. Both these examinations may be called competitive.

1608. How does that entitle them to promotion to salaried offices? It has no direct bearing upon their future position, because they are promoted on the establishment by their merit and by seniority also.

1609. What benefit do they derive from this selection as best candidates in competitive examination? The appointment to the lowest step—third-class draftsman. They are appointed after the second competitive examination in the order in which they pass; the cleverest gets in first, and has precedence of the others.

1610. The man who passes the best examination? Yes.

1611. Is that invariable? Yes.

1612. The Minister does not interfere? The Minister always takes my recommendation, based on that principle.

1613. And this is carried by an arrangement sanctioned by the Minister—by Executive authority only? I do not know that it has Executive authority.

1614. On Ministerial authority then? Yes.

1615. Do you think any law is necessary to establish a system of that kind? I think not; we have done it without law, and got on very well.

1616. Do you not think this principle could be extended to other departments? I think it could be extended to professional departments with great advantage.

1617. Do you see any difficulty in regard to non-professional, merely clerical, departments? It would be better than the absence of system which obtains at present. But I think a very much better system could be adopted for the Civil Service generally than my competitive examination, which I have adopted partly from circumstances, and partly because it is a professional department where certain qualifications are eminently required.

1618. You say licensed surveyors are appointed by what may be called a test examination? Yes.

1619. Candidates must reach a certain standard? Yes.

1620. I think you said the public always prefer employing licensed surveyors? They are almost bound to employ them, because no other surveyor's survey is legal under the Real Property Act, or the survey of runs for lease under the Occupation Act—so that a surveyor without a license has no chance of making a living in this colony.

1621. Do you think that is a good plan? I do.

1622. The compulsory employment of people? No, it is not compulsory, with the exception of work done under these two Acts; everything else is open to them. But I think it is a protection to the public; the license is a very valuable safeguard.

1623. Of the two systems, the competitive and the test, which would you recommend to be applied to the Civil Service generally, or do you think a combination of the two would be better? I am not prepared to make a definite recommendation as to the Civil Service in general, but I think a test examination probably would be the best.

1624. Are you in favour of exacting a deposit from persons who desire land to be put up for sale? I think in certain cases it should be done; for instance, applications for water-frontage, where expensive surveys are made, and generally the amount received is small; also, in cases of unnecessary road surveys. But I do not advocate extending the principle much further. It might perhaps go to the two-acre pieces on gold-fields.

1625. In some cases you have reason to question the fairness of surveyors' reports;—do you think they are liable to be influenced by the representations of people in the neighbourhood, without supposing they are

- P. F. Adams, Esq., are in any way corruptly influenced? Not much. It is generally found out and pointed out to them, if they have been influenced at all, or even to a small extent. It is only inexperienced persons who can possibly fall into that error.
- 24 Jan., 1872. 1626. Have you not heard complaints made? Yes; we have to investigate them continually, but as a rule they do not amount to anything.
1627. Only suspicion? Only suspicion.
1628. Have you had occasion to discharge any surveyors for absolute incapacity? They have failed more from carelessness than anything else; and a great deal of it arose from drink.
1629. You have dismissed some? Yes.
1630. You take away the license;—that is what you mean by dismissal? Yes; we cancel the license.
1631. What legal authority have you for cancelling the licenses;—is there legal power to do so? I think so. I have never gone into the legal view of the matter; but I have the power to license, and I suppose I have the power to cancel.
1632. *Chairman.*] Do you think if you had only a test examination, requiring every one to come up to a certain standard, leaving the appointment to the Minister, you would have an equally efficient body of men as under the competitive system? For the professional department I prefer the present system; but I do not wish it to be understood that I recommend our examination for the Service generally.
1633. Would you prefer simply a test examination for clerical duties? Yes.
1634. What are the grounds of your preference for a test examination? I should like to see a good system of test examination, and I might modify my opinion of the present system considerably. It would depend upon how the principle was worked out.
1635. Do you not think any objection against the competitive system would lie equally against a test system? No.
1636. Why not? I think the truest and fairest and best method could be found in a test system if a good system of examination could be initiated.
1637. By a test system you require every one to come up to a minimum standard? Yes.
1638. Do you not think a man who had succeeded at a competitive examination would be more likely to have cultivated his intellect, and therefore more likely to take higher marks? He may to a certain extent I dare say, but it does not follow.
1639. Would there not be great difficulty in keeping up a test examination to a certain standard? There would be in an examination for a professional department.
1640. Would there not be also for clerical duties? I should not imagine so, because the subjects of examination in general knowledge are so numerous. In our examinations we find great difficulty in getting new questions; the grounds on which we can base our questions are circumscribed.
1641. Surely the same objection would hold in a non-professional examination? I do not think it would to so great an extent.
1642. But it would to some extent? Yes.
1643. A test examination would not be able to test prudence, morality, obedience, or energy, any more than a competitive system? No; but I must say of those lads that we have received from the schools that the energy and ability that has placed them in the position they occupied at the examination has still held good, and carried them through with success. The position they have taken has not been the result of forced education—we have had very few cases of that—as of their innate energy and ability.
1644. Then as a rule you think the best men are those who pass the highest standard of examination? It is so in our examinations.
1645. Why should not the same thing occur in other departments? Because the requirements are different. I am speaking entirely of professional requirements—for success in the profession. I think a test examination, with judicious selection afterwards, is the best for the Civil Service generally.
1646. Do many surveyors break down in field work from failure of health? A great many.
1647. Do they receive any gratuity on account of ill health? Not unless they are salaried surveyors; then they get the same allowances as other officials under the Superannuation Act.
1648. You give no allowance to the licensed surveyors? No. It is lamentable to see how some of them do break down, and there is no provision for them.
1649. Are there any arrears in the office? We are fairly out of arrears now; we have never been so free from arrears. Of course there must be say a month's work always in hand. We never can say that there are no arrears in the charting branch, but once a month any accumulations are redistributed.
1650. Are many of the licensed surveyors employed in private business? Yes, some are. Some of those in the Western District are employed a good deal in surveying runs under the Occupation Act.
1651. You stated that many sappers under Colonel Barney received a license as a gratuity? Yes. Their position in the corps was considered by Colonel Barney quite sufficient to warrant him in passing them.
1652. Were these men all qualified? Some of them were very highly qualified.
1653. Were any unqualified? Some were good fieldsmen, but bad draftsmen—so bad that I could not employ them.
1654. You stated that our system of survey is not a good one;—do you not think it will answer all practical purposes—that occupancy will settle all disputes? I do not think mere disputes any great drawback. I do not think that is sufficient ground to condemn the present want of system. The great difficulty is experienced in the office, where we are continually compiling and re-compiling, over and over again, these maps, costing an enormous amount, because, after a map has been in use eight years or so we have to commence it again. The overlaps and the want of coincidence between the recent surveys and the later ones are so palpable that the map has to be again and again compiled. Under a triangulation everything that is done, whether separate or coterminous, can always be put in its exact position and engraved, there being, if required, no further question of its accuracy.
1655. I presume that, as a rule, in all the old grants the measurement was extremely liberal? It was that which saved us from many a dispute.
1656. Is that the case with surveys for free selectors? There is an allowance of \_\_\_\_\_ per cent. in frontage portions; the others must be accurate.
1657. Are selections on unsurveyed land now frequent? Yes, very.
1658. Are you aware of any vacancy in the Lands Office which remained open for some time on account of \_\_\_\_\_ of



of there being no one capable of filling it—I am not speaking of your own department? I am not so officially informed, but I think it probable there has been one very difficult to fill. I think I know of one. 1659. In your own department, if any vacancy were to arise do you think you would have any difficulty in filling it? No; I could indicate the person to succeed any member in it.

P. F. Adams, Esq.  
24 Jan., 1872.

1660. Mr. Fitzpatrick.] Including yourself? Including myself.

1661. Chairman.] Is the cost of surveying small areas much greater than the cost of surveying large? Yes; the scale I will put in will show that. (Vide Appendix C.)

1662. Mr. Farnell.] Have you any means in your department by which you can check the surveys of the field surveyors? The plotting of a portion is a mathematical examination of it, to test whether the figure shewn on plan is possible or impossible, or how near it approaches to actual accuracy.

1663. I believe you introduced that system into the department? No, I think not. Re-plotting a man's work is the most natural test that would occur to any person examining a survey.

1664. I was given to understand that no means were employed in the office prior to your taking charge, by which to test the accuracy of the surveys by plotting? I have established a great many details, but none of such a fundamental character as that would indicate.

1665. You use a traverse table now;—do you not? Yes. The checking by traverse table in the office was introduced since I came to head quarters.

1666. Chairman.] Have you any suggestions to make as to the working of your own department? No. I have never found any difficulty with any of the Ministers I have served under; they have all given me every possible assistance in carrying out my suggestions. I have none whatever to offer to this Committee.

THURSDAY, 25 JANUARY, 1872.

Present:—

MR. FARNELL,  
MR. FITZPATRICK,

MR. MACLEAY,  
CAPTAIN ONSLOW, R.N.

ARTHUR A. W. ONSLOW, Esq., R.N., IN THE CHAIR.

William Wilberforce Stephen, Esq., Under Secretary for Lands, called in and examined:—

1667. Chairman.] Is any examination necessary to obtain a clerkship in the Lands Office? It is now.

1668. Since when? Within the last few months. Before the resolution was carried in the House, on Mr. Fitzpatrick's motion, there was no examination required. There have been people admitted without, since then—one or two—till the regulations were made.

W. W. Stephen, Esq.  
25 Jan., 1872.

1669. What is the minimum age at which they are admitted? We have a cadet about sixteen. There is no fixed minimum age.

1670. Is he the last appointed? The last one—the other day; and he is appointed subject to passing an examination hereafter.

1671. Does he receive any salary? £50 a year.

1672. Is there any one else in the office appointed since the resolution was passed, who has not passed an examination? Yes, there is a young fellow named Korff, who has not passed an examination.

1673. What is his age? About eighteen or nineteen.

1674. Have either of these young gentlemen been up for examination? I am not certain. I fancy Mr. Wilson told me that the younger one, whose name is Currie, had undergone some examination.

1675. Could you ascertain? Yes; I have ascertained that he has not passed any regular examination; but he (as also Mr. Korff) is one of the contingent—not the permanent staff (vide Estimates)—and I am not sure that it is intended to insist upon an examination being passed, excepting in case of approval to the permanent staff of the department.

1676. Are these two young men you speak of on probation? I may say they are on probation. If they do not pass the examination their appointments will not be confirmed. They are getting pay.

1677. Within your knowledge of the office have any candidates been rejected after probation? No. In fact there has only been one examination at which one or two of the temporary clerks went up.

1678. Was there not a vacancy for some time in the Lands Office which remained unfilled? There is an appointment which has been vacant some time—that of chief clerk.

1679. What is the reason it has remained unfilled? I really cannot say. I have spoken once or twice on the subject, but I am unable to say why it is not filled up.

1680. Do you think there would be any difficulty in getting a competent person in the department to fill that appointment? No, I think not.

1681. Would there be any difficulty in filling the vacancy if a man were promoted? No.

1682. Is promotion confined within the department? Generally speaking; in fact always, if possible.

1683. Have you known cases where men have been appointed from other departments to the Lands Office? No, I cannot recollect any just now. I may say there was one, in order that I may be quite correct, when a gentleman was brought in the other day to the Lands Office from Government House, and his coming certainly spoilt a step in promotion for those below the vacancy. He was clerk to the Private Secretary, and he came to our office at the bottom of the list of those at £250 a year.

1684. Do you think there are a sufficient number of officers now in the department to carry on the work? I think there are.

1685. Are there any arrears? There are just now.

1686. Many? It would take two or three months to clear them off. There have been an unusual number of absentees through illness lately, and at the same time there have been an unusual number of returns called for—heavier ones than usual, difficult to compile, and requiring a good deal of clerical labour. In fact we are employing two extra hands, paid out of savings effected in consequence of the chief clerk's salary not being expended.

1687. Has there not been a good deal of sickness in the department? Yes, a good deal.

1688. To what do you attribute it—to overwork? They certainly work very hard; some of them stay over hours.

- W. W. Stephen, Esq. 1689. Are you aware whether any steps are taken to ascertain the medical state, the health, of the candidates, before entering the Public Service? No; I never heard the matter of health brought into the question.
- 25 Jan., 1872. 1690. Since you have been in the office have any appointments been made of sickly people? No.
1691. Are there many complaints made of delays in answering correspondence? There are sometimes; I do not think there are very many.
1692. I presume a great many papers and documents have to pass through several clerks hands? Yes, unavoidably.
1693. Have you any means of ascertaining whether they are unnecessarily detained in the hands of any one clerk? Yes; it can be ascertained pretty well. If any cases are brought under notice we can trace the delay. As a general rule, I think they are not delayed longer than is necessary, considering the immense amount of correspondence.
1694. Would not a third-class clerk be likely to make himself obnoxious to his seniors by passing papers too quickly? I should think not.
1695. Have you any means of ascertaining that? I could easily ascertain.
1696. Do you personally supervise the work of the office? Yes, to a certain extent.
1697. Are you not during a great portion of the day in your own room? Yes. Each head of a sub-branch is supposed to look after the men under him. The office is divided into five different branches, and there is a sub-head to each branch, who used to be under the general supervision of the chief clerk.
1698. Do you think it necessary to have these subdivisions? Yes.
1699. Do they retard or expedite the work? Expedite it very much.
1700. Does not that system render it difficult for a young man to obtain an acquaintance with the general duties of the office? No, they are changed about a good deal.
1701. Does the nature of the building render supervision difficult? The building is rather inconvenient, but it could not be remedied without a new building altogether.
1702. Is any attendance-book kept? No.
1703. Or any record of conduct? No.
1704. Any tabulated statement of work done? Monthly statements are submitted, showing how much arrears of work are on hand. The clerks are supposed not to keep any papers over a week.
1705. Then you have some other check besides supervision? Yes.
1706. How long have these returns been required? For some years.
1707. Do you think these returns have acted beneficially? Yes.
1708. I notice in the Blue-book that some Crown Lands Agents are paid by commission and others not;—can you tell me how the difference arises? There were three originally appointed some time ago, who were paid 5 per cent. up to £2,500, and 2½ per cent. over that up to £5,000. There is only one now paid in that way—Mr. Richards, at Bathurst. All the others are paid by a minimum fixed salary of £50 per annum and a commission on sales above £2,500, with the exception of about ten, who have so little work to do that their fixed salary has been done away with, and they only get a commission on sales effected.
1709. Are there any printed rules or regulations for the guidance of the clerks? I have never seen any.
1710. *Mr. Macleay.*] You say that two young men have been admitted into the office since these regulations as to a test examination were published? It was since the resolution of the House I know.
1711. What was the date of Mr. Currie's admission as a cadet? He has been there about two months. Mr. Korff came about a fortnight before him.
1712. Is this test examination not intended to be applied to those who enter as cadets;—is it not intended to precede the probation in the office? I am not certain what the intention was, the movement not having been initiated by the Government.
1713. If a young man is admitted as a cadet it is considered that he has a claim to advancement;—that in fact he has entered the Public Service? Yes.
1714. What was the nature of the examination you were told Mr. Currie had been subjected to before he was appointed? I fancy Mr. Wilson told me he had passed an examination such as is required of persons entering the Public Service.
1715. But you know he has not passed the test examination at the University? No, he has not passed that, but he is appointed under an understanding that he is to pass it.
1716. *Mr. Farnell.*] With reference to the gentleman you speak of as having been transferred from Government House, where he was clerk to the Private Secretary, was he ever in the Public Service previously? Yes, he was transferred there from the Colonial Secretary's Office; he was in the Public Service some years.
1717. Are there any other vacancies in your department besides that of chief clerk? No.
1718. Who manages the Occupation of Crown Lands now? It is treated as a separate department, as it used to be under the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Pretious is the officer in charge; he submits the work in connection with pastoral occupation to the Minister.
1719. The appointment of Chief Commissioner has not been filled up? No.
1720. *Mr. Fitzpatrick.*] How long have you been in the Service? Nearly twenty years. My first appointment was dated 1st July, 1852; but I was a volunteer for four months before that.
1721. Did you undergo an examination? Not when I first entered; I passed the usual examination in those days for admission to the permanent staff as a third-class clerk.
1722. Are you in favour of examination? Yes, I think it is an advantage.
1723. Is there in the department with which you are connected any rule regulating promotion? I cannot say there is any fixed rule.
1724. Is there any rule of practice? The practice is seniority, provided it is accompanied by competency and ability for the vacant place.
1725. Is it that, or is it provided a person is not incompetent? If there was a vacancy the next senior would get it if he was competent.
1726. That is, if he were not pronounced to be incompetent;—would it be declared publicly? I suppose it would be declared in the office.
1727. Did you take any part in the movement some years ago for the introduction of a Civil Service Bill? I attended meetings, and so on.
1728. Do you conceive that the Service would be benefited in any way by the introduction of a Bill? Decidedly it would.
1729. When I say the Service I do not mean the Civil Servants but the Public Service generally? I think it would.

1730. Have you at present any means of punishing offences short of dismissal? No. I have known one or two cases of a person being mulcted of his salary for a week, or distrated; but it is a rare case.
1731. It is not justified by law? I think it is scarcely justified by law.
1732. Do you think that if the head of a department had by law the power of inflicting penalties, it would be an advantage? Yes.
1733. Offences go unpunished for want of such a power;—incipient intemperance for instance? I think it would have a very good effect. There is hardly any way you can reach people. They are called upon to explain; their explanation is either satisfactory or unsatisfactory; if the latter, they get a reprimand, and there is an end of it.
1734. They get used to that? Yes.
1735. Do you use copying-machines? We are just about introducing them now. The letters increase so that we are going to begin next month to use letter-presses.
1736. Are you sure it is possible to use them with effect. For instance, if a letter is prepared for signature it may unavoidably remain four or five days unsigned. Will the ink take an impression after so long an interval? I have made inquiries at several places—Banks and so on—and I find there is a copying-ink, called "Antoines ink," which will give an impression even a fortnight or three weeks after the letter is written; but I have not seen it tried yet.
1737. The bulk of the clerks in your department, I suppose, entered the Service when there was no test examination? Yes, nearly all of them.
1738. Is it your opinion that many of these, particularly those who are advanced to senior positions, are deficient in scholastic attainments;—are they the class of men whom, if you had the power, you would select to be heads of departments? I do not think they have much scholastic attainments, certainly, in the ordinary acceptance of the term; but I do not consider such attainments essential for every class of office duty.
1739. Do you think that will be remedied by the test examination now authorized? It would to a certain extent. What I mean to say is, that a test examination would secure persons of some education; but I would not take for granted, from the experience I have had, that a person who passed the examination would make a good clerk.
1740. Do you think the present test examination sufficiently high to secure adequate attainments in the senior clerks, or would you be in favour of a further examination before promotion to a higher office? I do not think the examination they pass now would necessarily qualify them for the higher offices. A further examination might be necessary.
1741. Suppose all clerks of a given grade had warning now, that after a certain time they would be expected to undergo a more severe examination? It would frighten them perhaps a good deal, many of them; but after they have been in the Service some time, if they do their work well it would be hardly fair to call upon them to undergo an examination.
1742. Do you not think it would have this effect, that if a young man in the Public Service were conscious that before he could get another step he would have to undergo a more severe examination, he would devote himself to a little private study, instead of passing his time in *Cafés* or billiard-rooms? It would have that effect no doubt.
1743. *Chairman.*] What number of clerks have you in your department, who are employed solely in copying letters? Three. I beg to hand in a statement, showing the number of letters received in the office during the year. (*Vide Appendix.*)
1744. Is all this work done by three clerks? No, that is the number of letters received.
1745. Do not all these letters require answers? Many of them do not, and some of them can be answered by printed letters, which we use as much as we can. Every paper, however, requires examination and action in the office of some kind or other, although not requiring to be answered.
1746. Can you give a return of the number of letters sent? Yes, I have that here. (*Vide Appendix.*) These are manuscript letters, exclusive of blank-cover communications, which are not entered, and the printed forms of letters, which it is not necessary to enter at length.
1747. I should also like you to give a return of the number of clerks employed before the Crown Lands Act came into force, that is, previously to 1861, and since? I will have it prepared. (*Vide Appendix.*)
1748. The correspondence is increasing? It is, although last year the number of letters was below that in 1870 by a hundred or two.

W. W.  
Stephen, Esq.

25 Jan., 1872.

Michael Fitzpatrick, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, examined in his place:—

1749. *Chairman.*] When you entered the Civil Service was there any examination required for clerks? There was.
1750. Who conducted the examination? The Board of Examiners consisted of the then Auditor General, Mr. Lithgow, the Clerk of the Council, Mr. Macpherson, and the head of the department in which the vacancy existed. In my particular case it was the Colonial Secretary.
1751. What were the subjects of examination? We were examined in writing and composition—writing from dictation, so as to test both composition and orthography—and in arithmetic up to simple interest. The test in writing was very complete; both the character of the writing was judged of, and also the time in which it was written, which was taken by a stop-watch.
1752. Did you ever know any one rejected at these examinations? Several times.
1753. Were they allowed to try a second time? I remember one case of a gentleman who was rejected a second time.
1754. Was there any limit as to age, or inquiry as to character? There was a regulation, which I think has been handed in by the Under Secretary, Mr. Halloran. There was a maximum, and I think there was a minimum; the maximum age was 40.
1755. Do you know when this examination ceased, and why? It ceased with the incoming of Responsible Government apparently. It was not used after the incoming of Responsible Government, so far as my memory serves me.
1756. In your opinion is there any difference now as to the ability of young men entering the Public Service? I think there is; I think the test examination, which existed in the olden time, although of a very low standard,

M. Fitz-  
patrick, Esq.

25 Jan., 1872.

M. Fitzpatrick, Esq.

25 Jan., 1872.

standard, insured at least that every man who entered the Service had a certain amount of scholastic attainment. I believe now that the Service is uneven—that you do get men of attainments without the examination; but that you frequently get men who are very, very deficient.

1757. Do you think there is any falling off in social position as well as in intellectual attainments? There has been perhaps a little of that; although one's views of social position in this Colony are very much modified of late years.

1758. Still it would be a great thing for the Public Service to have in it men of honorable feeling and gentlemen by breeding and education? Certainly. I think the Service would be a more reputable Service if the persons in it were all of higher attainments.

1759. To what do you attribute this falling off, both socially and intellectually? I attribute it to the way in which patronage has been exercised since we have had Responsible Government. I mean this. I do not wish my words to have any more trenchant signification than I myself give them. Under the present system of Government it is the habit to appoint people without any inquiry whatever; without any knowledge of their competency; without asking the question whether they were fit. The appointments are pressed upon Ministers by supporters and political friends, and they are made frequently without knowing the parties appointed.

1760. And yet I think I have understood you to state that you are very strongly in favour of leaving the patronage in the hands of Ministers? Yes, decidedly. It must be left somewhere, and I know of no hands so fitting as those of the Executive Government. But I want to apply a remedy. My objection is not to this or that person being appointed, but that persons have been appointed who are utterly incompetent to fulfil their duties; and if competency is insured I am satisfied.

1761. Was there as much eagerness in seeking for Government situations when you entered the Service as there is at present? There was not—nothing like it. That arises from other reasons.

1762. Patronage was more absolute in those days? Patronage was more absolute, but it was exercised by men not exposed to the influences to which Ministers are now exposed. They had no political supporters to propitiate; they did not need them; they were permanent holders of office, who for the most part had very high ideas of character, and were circumspect in their appointments.

1763. You think that under our system of Responsible Government patronage is likely to be abused—in fact that it is abused? I think it has been abused.

1764. Would it not be advisable to limit the abuse? Decidedly; but the only limit I would suggest is the efficiency of the appointee. If all persons appointed are efficient I do not care who is appointed.

1765. Have you ever heard of offices being created for individuals? I can hardly say that absolutely; I may have my own suspicions.

1766. I am not speaking now of this Colony. Have you not often read—is it not matter of history—that sinecure appointments have very often been created? I have read of such things; but I believe they are not possible in this Colony. I believe no office could be created here or remunerated without the cognizance of Parliament.

1767. Do you think Parliament can always be a proper judge as to the number of appointments required. It must rest with the Ministerial heads? It must rest with the Ministerial heads of departments, and should do so, I think.

1768. Do you not think that owing to the pressure brought to bear on Ministers they are likely occasionally to create unnecessary offices? It is quite possible.

1769. Would it not then be the duty of the permanent head of a department to advise the Ministry against such an appointment? I do not think it right or reasonable to call upon the permanent head of a department to run counter to a Minister who is his political head. Of course much will depend upon the individual character of the permanent head. He may be a man of sufficient firmness to risk the displeasure of the Minister, or he may be a man who does not feel it to be his duty to run any such risk. I take it to be the duty of any permanent head of a department—such an officer as an Under Secretary—to offer his opinion to the Minister if anything is being done or proposed to be done that is not in accordance with law, so far as he understands it, or if any appointment is about to be made which he conceives to be clearly injurious to his department; but beyond that I think you cannot expect a permanent officer of the Government to go.

1770. You do not think a permanent officer is in any way called upon to advise the head of his department when he is going wrong? That would depend upon the direction in which he is going—whether it was a mere Ministerial act, or whether it was a question of policy. It is not the business of a permanent officer to suggest anything in the way of policy, unless he is invited to do so.

1771. Have you ever known a case in which a permanent head of a department remonstrated against an unnecessary number of clerks being appointed? Never.

1772. Have you ever known a Minister to be called to account in the Assembly—to suffer anything—for making improper appointments? I know of nothing else, except public comments, on the number of appointments. There was something of the kind not very long ago in the Treasury. That was all the Minister suffered.

1773. What is your estimate of the chief requirements for a clerk? The question is a very general one, because the term "clerk" includes duties of such a varying character, from the merest mechanical performance of duties—the entering of letters, for instance—up to the highest headship the Service demands. They are the same class of men with only a difference in seniority.

1774. I would say on first appointment? I take it the attainments of a junior clerk should be a good handwriting, and general scholastic attainments, such as could be received in a primary school or up to a grammar school. I have found invariably that no matter how humble was the duty it was performed best by the men of the highest attainments, as a rule.

1775. You are speaking now only of intellectual attainments? There is a certain amount of intellectuality inseparable from every clerical duty; and every one who supervises a number of clerks will detect that in the mode of performing it. You will find cropping out in one intellect, in another dullness, and yet both shall have had the same amount of scholastic attainment.

1776. One of the witnesses examined—I think it was Mr. Trollope—said that moral qualifications were the chief requisites:—Industry, sobriety, obedience, and energy? They are very important.

1777. Could any system of examination test these? No, they can be judged of only by experience.

1778. It would be necessary, therefore, to have a period of probation? Yes, I am in favour of it.

1779. You are in favour of a test examination instead of a competitive one? I think a test examination preferable.

M. Fitzpatrick, Esq.

1780. Will you give your reasons? I think what we seek to obtain by any examination is the assurance that the appointee has reached a certain standard of scholastic training. By careful regulation, and by administrative watching, that standard may be preserved unquestionably. I think that your competitive examination involves other principles which are sometimes at issue with that. You get on one occasion some men who may be of very high attainments—higher than the needs of the Service—and on other occasions you have men of very much less attainment, whom you accept because they are the highest of their period; so that, unless you have also a test examination involved, your competitive examination must fail of its object. Then, again, I think it is exposed to all the objections that have been taken to it,—that it produces a sort of hot-bed talent—that it induces people to believe that they will receive appointments or promotion in accordance with their exalted talent, instead of in accordance with the slow, laborious operations of the Service—and that it induces men to join the Service who would be infinitely better employed in other directions, while it shuts out the many—it may be, very deserving men—who are quite fit for the Service.

25 Jan., 1872.

1781. Do you think the inducements to enter the Public Service are sufficient to entice men of great intellectual attainments. They have done so under the competitive system.

1782. Has not the Public Service benefited by it in England? If I am rightly informed, it has not. I read statements to the effect that the system of competitive examination is no longer thought so highly of as it was.

1783. Are you not aware that the whole English Civil Service, with the exception of the Foreign Office, is now thrown open to competitive examination; and the Army? I believe it is so.

1784. You have stated that you think a standard could be preserved. Would there not be great difficulty in doing that. Is not an outcry likely to arise as to its being too high? I do not think so. I think that the test should be determined by the Government or the Legislature, or both, and the examiners should only apply it.

1785. Do you not think that men who succeed in a competitive examination show great proof of having cultivated their intellect? *Quoad* that particular result, yes; but my experience has taught me that some of the best men that I have had under me have been men who would have come out badly perhaps in a competitive examination, while some of those who would have succeeded in a competitive examination have failed upon actual trial to satisfy the reasonable demands of the Service.

1786. That would be ascertained during the period of probation? It might be so; but the difference, according to my thinking, rests not so much in attainments as in mental constitution. To be specific, I will say that I, as a boy, was very successful in competitive examinations, and I am bound to admit that I frequently took the right, in classes, of boys who were perhaps profounder than I was. I believe that to be the fact, and I believe that the whole point will depend not on actual attainments or the habit of study so much as in quickness of apprehension. You shall have one boy who will answer you a question glibly so as to satisfy the examiners, while another boy will be perfectly confused and incapable of replying, and yet he will understand the question better than the boy who will answer glibly.

1787. Would it not be the same under a test examination? No, in that case the unready boy has only to satisfy his examiners that he reaches a certain standard; but in the other case he has to compete with his more accomplished friend who puts him into the shade, even though he shall have reached the standard.

1788. Do you not think his accomplished friend is better entitled to precedence? He is, according to the theory of competitive examination, but he is not better fitted for the ultimate work.

1789. Do you not think that a well cultivated mind is ordinarily accompanied by prudence, temperance, industry, and other moral virtues? I do not know that that is always so.

1790. As a general rule is it not likely that a man of high intellectual attainments will also be possessed of moral qualifications? I am hardly prepared to admit that.

1791. Do you think the reverse? I do not; but I conceive that virtue is altogether apart from mental attainment.

1792. Do you think they have nothing whatever in connection with each other? There may be a very direct connection, but I do not think they are identical.

1793. Can you name to the Committee a better test of obedience and duty than a good education? Obedience and duty can only be judged of by experience. I would only insist that a man to be appointed to the Public Service should have a certain amount of intellectual training, leaving his other qualifications to be judged of during a period of probation.

1794. Do you not think a man well educated is less likely to be conceited and unruly than a man not so well educated? I am afraid I cannot say so; I know men well educated who are vastly conceited.

1795. As a rule are there not more ignorant men than well educated men? Yes, certainly.

1796. And are there not more conceited men among the ignorant than among the well educated, in proportion to their numbers? It may be so.

1797. You have stated that in your opinion it would be beneficial to the Civil Service that it should be regulated by an Act of Parliament? It would be an immense advantage.

1798. Are not the provisions of an Act of Parliament occasionally disregarded by Ministers? I do not know that they are habitually. I do not know exactly at what you point.

1799. Do you think the Legislature have the power of seeing that their directions are obeyed? Yes, if they choose to exercise the power.

1800. In any other way than by displacing a Ministry? In no other way.

1801. Legislative enactments are sometimes unintelligible and impracticable? I believe they are.

1802. Do you not think an unscrupulous Ministry might say that a Civil Service Act was unworkable? It is quite possible that even a Minister that was not unscrupulous might say so? He might *think* so.

1803. Do you think it would be preferable to have an enactment of the Legislature rather than an enactment of the Executive Council? Yes, because an enactment of the Executive Council would not be binding on their successors.

1804. Still the regulation of the Civil Service would fall more properly within the province of the Executive than of the Legislative body? Yes; but I think the interposition of the Legislative body is wanted for the protection of the Service, and for ensuring the establishment of rules not liable to be changed by changing Governments.

1805. You consider that the Bill that was drawn up some years ago would meet all requirements? I thought

M. Fitzpatrick, Esq.  
25 Jan., 1872

thought it a very good Bill, although it might be imperfect in some respects. It had the concurrence of a very large number of the seniors of the Service, who had been chosen by the whole of the Service, in public meeting. It was not my individual effort, nor perhaps did I approve of all its provisions, but it had the assent of the whole Service in that representative way.

1806. If a person once obtains an appointment in the Civil Service it is considered a provision for life? Yes; I think it desirable it should be so, subject to good behaviour.

1807. Do you think persons should be paid in proportion to their services? That opens up one of the difficulties of the Civil Service. It is impossible to determine what is the precise value of any man's services, or the precise value of any given office. One of the proposals of the Civil Service Bill was to classify the Service, something after the manner of the army, so that each given rank should have its pay assigned to it, and then men would pass from step to step. The determination of the number of employes, and how many of a given grade, must depend mainly on the Legislature. I believe that at present the irregularity of remuneration in the Civil Service is one fertile source of discontent. Men who are performing duties of equal value—so far as you may judge of value—are receiving wholly different remuneration. One man shall receive £250 a-year, and his duties, judged of by an impartial person, will be of higher value than those of others who are receiving £500 a-year. But nobody attempts a remedy, because no Government seems to be master of the circumstances.

1808. With regard to promotion;—I suppose you are in favour of some rough compromise between merit and seniority? So soon as I became the head of a department under Responsible Government, I, who had felt the necessity for some rule, submitted to the first Lands Minister who had a regular department, Mr. Hay, a formula for regulating promotion. That formula was accepted by him and by every succeeding Land Minister to this hour. But it is only a practice, having no recognized authority more than that of practice, and does not prevail beyond the Lands Department. This general formula, which was sought to be introduced into the Civil Service Bill, was to this effect: That when a vacancy in any department fell in, the next senior should have it, unless the permanent head of his department declared officially that he was not competent to fill it. That declaration was meant to be official and on record, so that a man's position should not be whispered away.

1809. *Mr. Farnell.*] Would a person have an opportunity of showing that he was qualified? He would have an opportunity of learning what was said against him.

1810. *Chairman.*] Have any persons been passed over on account of this regulation? Yes.

1811. And a written record kept of the reason? I think it has been generally so, unless where the unsuccessful candidate was not anxious to have it so recorded. I have a case in my memory where the candidate accepted from me privately my assurance that I could not recommend him, and pressed it no further. Of course I was prepared to put it on record if it had been necessary.

1812. When you left the office this man might receive promotion, there being no record of his unfitness? If the vacancy occurred again it would rest with my successor whether he accepted my view or not.

1813. Your successor might come from another department, and be quite ignorant of this person's antecedents? It is quite possible.

1814. Do you think if a vacancy occurred in the Lands Office, and the clerks were informed that if the same business was properly performed they should each receive a portion of the salary previously paid to the person holding the lapsed appointment, they would undertake the work? They might undertake it; but I do not approve of the proposal.

1815. You do not think such a plan would work well? No.

1816. I ought previously to have asked you, whether in your opinion there are an excessive number, or any number whatever more than are required of employes in the Civil Service? My opinion is that there are not more clerks in the Public Service than are now necessary under the present standard of clerks, but that if men of higher attainments were alone appointed to the Service, the work could be done as well, or better, with fewer hands.

1817. Would not this very plan I have spoken of tend to develop the latent ability of some of the clerks? I do not think you could employ it. It would be arbitrary. It would be available perhaps only in one branch or room, and not in another. It would give extreme dissatisfaction, and would introduce a corrupting influence on the head of the department who had to distribute that extraordinary patronage. There must be, in a well-conducted Civil Service, nothing that is arbitrary, so far as it is possible to avoid it. A man's position should be permanent and unassailable during good conduct; and the amount of work he should be expected to do should not be liable to be affected by such considerations as the plan you have suggested would introduce.

1818. I think we have learned from our witnesses, that only in the Audit Office, and I think in the Registrar General's Office, are any regulations exhibited in the office for the conduct of the work? I established regulations for the conduct of the work in the Lands Office some six years ago; but I am no great believer in these formulæ. The efficiency of a department will depend more upon efficient supervision by the head of it, and that is not affected, as a rule, by standing orders.

1819. You do not think it advisable, then, to have the rules printed and circulated? I scarcely know what kind of rules you refer to. The rules are sufficiently understood. As for instance: that office-hours commence and end at such a time, and that nobody is to leave during that period, except with the consent of the head of the department. Then, there being superadded to that a rule that no work was to be detained beyond a certain period. I do not know what other rules you want, unless they be rules affecting leave of absence, and so on, which ought to find a place in the Civil Service Act.

1820. I have understood that it was recommended by a Committee on the reorganization of the Civil Service in England—it was recommended that each department should have its rules? I have never found any necessity for them. In a Government Office, as in a counting-house, a young man who goes in is told by somebody what he has to do; he does it, and in that way becomes acquainted with the traditions of the Service.

1821. The Under Secretaries have a great deal to do? Yes, some of them. The amount of work varies, of course.

1822. Then they cannot themselves exercise a personal supervision? Not personal; it is indirect. As, for instance—I speak of my own experience in several large departments—take the Lands Office. It has many subdivisions. The duties of one large subdivision will be to deal with free selections; of another to deal with leases; of another with squatting runs. At the head of each of these subdivisions is a senior officer

officer or clerk. It is the duty of each of these heads of subdivisions to see that every one under him attends at the office at the proper time every morning, and that the work is duly attended to. In my time if I found indirectly that some man was absent, I rebuked the man under whom he served for not reporting him; and in the same way I held him responsible for any failure of duty in his branch. That is the sort of supervision that can be best exercised; not by prying with your own eyes into every cranny and corner. In my humble way I always sought to apply the dictum laid down by Fenelon, who says that those who seek to govern the people should govern those who govern. The exact words I think are, "the supreme, the perfect mode of government, is to govern those who govern." I do not think an officer at the head of a large department is bestowing his time to advantage if he uses it personally to supervise every detail of the business done by those under him. He should simply see that that duty is well performed by those whose immediate concern it is. There should be a graduated responsibility.

M. Fitzpatrick, Esq.  
25 Jan., 1872.

1823. I think it was stated by one of the witnesses—the Principal Under Secretary, Mr. Halloran—that he believed in the integrity of the various clerks under him, and had no doubt they performed their work faithfully;—do you think that is a safe principle? I believe we have in this Colony in the Civil Service men quite up to the average of energy and integrity; but there have been and are some who require to be dealt with on a different plan from that. I think that any man who has to supervise others, although he will find himself compelled to rely on their honour, should have a reasonable and inoffensive way of checking it.

1824. Do you think it would be an advantage to keep a tabulated statement of work done? I never attempted it. I believe the time occupied in keeping it would be wasted, and that in a very large and complex department it would be simply impossible. My scheme was simply to distribute the work into large branches, with subdivisions under them, and to hold the head of each subdivision responsible for the performance of the work within a given time.

1825. Then you would have to trust to the opinion of the head of the subdivision as to who was the most efficient clerk? No, because the work done by nearly every clerk would come under my own eye; as, for instance, letters prepared for signature; and I would be able to judge of the way in which the work was done.

1826. You do not think a systematized account of individual work would tend to the advantage of the Service? I believe it would only tend to mislead. I knew a gentleman in the Public Service who used, for his own satisfaction, to keep what he considered a record of all that he did; and I believe the result was that a very large proportion of his time was occupied in keeping this record, which was not of the slightest earthly use to him or to anybody else.

1827. You think that the general impression of the head of the department is a better test than recorded facts? I do not know any other test that you can apply, than the general opinion of the head of the department, controlled by the opinions of others about him.

1828. Do you not think that if a clerk were passed over he would have some cause for discontent, unless there was a record kept;—would it not subject the head of the department to unnecessary suspicion? I believe you can devise no system under which men will not conceive they are slighted. But if the slighted clerk is to be satisfied only by a record it does not require much ingenuity on the part of the head of the department to make such a record as would satisfy his claims; that is to say, that if it were the habit to put on record these passing opinions of the head of the department, any man would have it in his power to exercise any amount of influence against one he thought recusant against his authority.

1829. I am not presuming that these records are to be secret documents? They might be public documents, and the result would be the same.

1830. The head of a department might be a weak and vacillating man, and a clerk might be prejudiced by his weakness or caprice, whereas the record I speak of would be a record of facts? He must contend with that, as we have to do with other difficulties in life. One argument in favour of a Civil Service Bill is, that heads of departments are just as fallible as other people, and there would be more security if the Legislature determined modes of promotion, modes of punishment for offences, modes of trial for offences, and so on; so as to leave the head of a department as little power as possible to deal with the fate of his subordinates.

1831. Do you think that as a rule clerks in the Government service work as hard as those in private employment? I do not. They have no stimulus to exertion, because they know not how their promotion is to be determined. But I would say candidly, that clerks in the Civil Service are not expected to work as hard as those in private employment. As a rule, clerks in private employment have a prospect of advancement which can be arbitrarily granted to them by their employer. If they work hard they may come to be promoted rapidly, or get large gratuities—things which are inapplicable to the Civil Service.

1832. I presume there are some clerks in the Government service who work very hard? There are some clerks in the Government service whose tendency, whose pleasure it is to work hard, and there are others who must be kept up to the collar.

1833. Do you not think it would be a benefit, if their services were placed permanently on record? Still you leave the fact of this superior claim in the breast of a man arbitrarily. If you do you will have the permanent head surrounding himself by a number of sycophants whom he considers more deserving than their colleagues.

1834. Is it not absolutely necessary that you should place trust and reliance in the permanent head? Yes; but I would force him in as much as possible, by making his acts as little arbitrary as possible. Some things must be in the bosom of any man in his position.

1835. You are aware there is a strong feeling against granting pensions? There is.

1836. Do you not think this may arise from an impression that a large number of Civil Servants are unfitted for office, and have never given an equivalent for their pay? I dare say it does. My own impression is that the system of pensions is economical for the Public Service. Where a pension system exists under a stable Government like the Imperial Government, or like the Colonial Government was supposed to be, there is a strong motive to men of perhaps unambitious temperament, but of quiet, respectable, plodding character, to go into the Service. As a rule, that class of men is more desirable for the Public Service than the more ambitious pushing character who prefers private employment. I believe that the system of pensions is the strongest bond that you have to good conduct in the Service—that it induces men to bear some of the knocks that they meet in the world temperately and uncomplainingly for the sake of this pension—that it induces them to perform their duties with moderate efficiency at all events,

M. Fitzpatrick, Esq.  
25 Jan., 1872.

events, for the like reason—that the security afforded by the pension system satisfies the ambition of men of that stamp; whereas, if you have a Civil Service without a pension, you must give higher rates of pay—very much higher—to compete with private service, and then you will have many men in the Public Service who will seek their profit, it may be, by indirect modes.

1837. Still, under our present system, or rather, no system, does not the granting of pensions tend to quarter a number of useless men on the Public purse? I do not think the granting of pensions has anything to do with the inefficiency of service. I think the inutility or inefficiency grows out of the absence of proper care in the appointments.

1838. If we had a proper method of appointment is it not possible there would be less objection to the granting of pensions? Very likely. The objections to pensions are not very well defined. The objectors merely lump up a number of objections to the Civil Service generally, and say, "I object to pensions."

1839. Do you approve of granting gratuities to widows and children? I do not. I think it a thing utterly foreign to the Service.

---



## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

## APPENDIX.

## A 1.

[To Evidence given by John Rae, Esq., Under Secretary for Public Works, 6 December, 1871.]

Department of Public Works,  
Railway Branch,  
Sydney, 8 April, 1870.

## AMENDED INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAFFIC AUDITOR.

ISSUED for his guidance, and for the information and guidance of the Officers of the Branches affected thereby.

JOHN SUTHERLAND,  
Commissioner for Railways.

THE Traffic Audit Branch will for the future be a separate and distinct branch of the Railway Department, and the Traffic Auditor will communicate on all official business connected with the discharge of the several duties entrusted or that may be entrusted to him from time to time directly with the Commissioner, to whom he will be solely responsible.

2. All books, accounts, tickets, and forms, kept by Station-masters, are placed under the direct supervision of the Traffic Auditor, who will be held responsible for the proper keeping of all such station books and accounts, and for the due preparation of all returns, &c., required for the Audit Office.

3. Station-masters are therefore hereby enjoined to pay the strictest attention to the Traffic Auditor's instructions and suggestions for the more efficient keeping of their books, accounts, and returns. All queries on accounts must be replied to by Station-masters without reserve or evasion, and authorities supplied whenever required without demur or delay.

4. The Traffic Audit Office shall be furnished with the following returns, &c., daily:—

From every Station-master—

- (1.) A return showing the total amounts of each day's receipts under the several headings of coaching traffic, and the total amount of money remitted to the Accountant for Railways.
- (2.) A similar return for goods traffic.
- (3.) A "ticket collector's return, &c.," accompanied by each day's collection of passengers' tickets or passes.

From the Accountant for Railways—

- (1.) A statement of all moneys received by him from Station-masters.
- (2.) A statement showing particulars of all moneys received by him from other sources, distinguishing those on account of Revenue from those on account of Loan Services.

From the Bank of New South Wales, statements of the amounts deposited by the Accountant for Railways on account of Revenue and Loan Services to the credit of the Colonial Treasurer.

The Chief Clerk of the Railway Department will also furnish the Traffic Auditor, as circumstances require, with copies of all minutes and authorities of the Commissioner for Railways relative to the sale by auction, or otherwise, of railway materials, stores, &c., together with full particulars of the conditions of all such sales, and also, at the termination of each quarter, with a list of all fines that have been inflicted on officers or servants.

5. At the end of each calendar month the Traffic Auditor will see that all station books and accounts are closed and balanced, and that abstracts of the month's traffic (under the several divisions of coaching and of goods traffic), *inwards* and *outwards*, are forwarded by the several Station-masters to the Audit Office, together with accounts current for coaching and for goods traffic.

6. The various returns and accounts, &c., before-mentioned, must, without delay, be carefully checked, compared, and adjusted in the Traffic Audit Office, after which the traffic ledgers and other records of the Audit Office must be written up therefrom.

7. The monthly earnings for traffic will be divided among the several lines of railways in the Traffic Audit Office,—the divisions to be calculated and apportioned according to a mileage rate. The monthly statement of such divisions of earnings to be forwarded to the Accountant for Railways.

8. A general monthly balance statement for the traffic on the whole of the Government Railways, and also for the revenue derived from other sources on account of railways, is to be furnished by the Traffic Auditor to the Commissioner for Railways as soon after the close of each month as may be possible, accompanied with such remarks as he may think necessary.

9. The Traffic Auditor will be required to certify the monthly attested statement of receipts prepared by the Accountant for the signature of the Commissioner for Railways, and transmission to the Auditor General.

10. The Traffic Auditor must see that all stations are visited either by himself or his officers, at least once a month, that the books and accounts of each are duly inspected, and that the balances of cash in hand are examined and compared with such books and accounts at such times.

11. Requisitions for tickets must be forwarded in the first instance to the Traffic Auditor, who will, after comparison with the books of his office, and on being satisfied that such supplies are actually required, transmit the same to the Chief Clerk of the Railway Department, or to such other officer as may be duly charged for the time being with the custody and issue of railway tickets. Immediately after such requisitions have been fulfilled, the Chief Clerk, or other proper officer, will furnish the Traffic Auditor with a detailed statement of the tickets so furnished.

12. The Traffic Auditor must report at once to the Commissioner all irregularities, whether of omission, inefficiency, or otherwise, in which the proper collection of and accounting for the revenue may not appear to him to be properly provided for.

## RAILWAY STORE ACCOUNTS.

1. The books and accounts of the railway storekeepers are also placed under the supervision of the Traffic Auditor, who will make the necessary arrangements for taking a complete inventory of all goods (not including rolling stock) on hand at the Redfern and Newcastle Stores at the 30th June and 31st September respectively in each year.

2. The storekeepers at Redfern and Newcastle will furnish to the Traffic Auditor by the 20th of each month, abstracts of the previous month's imports and Colonial purchases, and of all goods otherwise received into store. As early in the months of January, April, July, and October as practicable, they will also furnish to that officer, balance sheets for the previous quarter, showing therein, under the several heads of account in their respective "stock ledgers," the value of stores on hand at the beginning of the quarter, the value of goods received into and the value of goods issued out of store during the quarter, and the value of the goods in hand at the end of the quarter. The Traffic Auditor will furnish the storekeepers with the form of balance sheets to be used in supplying such information.

3. Monthly abstracts of the quantities and values of stores issued for consumption must be furnished by the storekeepers on or before the 15th of every month to the Engineer-in-Chief, the Traffic Manager, and all other officers to whom stores have been supplied. These officers will at once check, or cause to be checked, such monthly abstracts, and after the same have been duly verified, forward them, before the close of the month, to the Traffic Auditor. On receipt of such statements, the Traffic Auditor will examine the same, and apply such tests to the values of the issues therein shown, as will, in his opinion, prevent any misappropriation of stores, and secure the correct keeping of the store accounts at Redfern and Newcastle.

4. Monthly abstracts of all imports and payments for Colonial purchases debited to the "store advance account" in the books of the head office, will be furnished by the Accountant for Railways to the Traffic Auditor on or before the 20th of the month following that for which such abstracts are furnished. The Accountant will also furnish with the abstracts for January, April, July, and October, quarterly balance sheets of such "store advance account," which must in every case agree with the books of his office.

5. Heads of departments requiring stores, will, whenever practicable, order one month's supply at a time, so as to reduce the clerical duties of the storekeepers as much as possible.

6. The abstracts and balance sheets above referred to are to be examined and adjusted in the Railway Audit Office, and a report on the state of the store accounts generally must be furnished by the Traffic Auditor to the Commissioner for Railways as soon after the termination of every quarter as practicable.

## A. 2.

[To Evidence given by John Rae, Esq., Under Secretary for Public Works, 6 December, 1871.]

## ROADS DEPARTMENT.—Professional Staff, showing their previous occupations.

Name.	Office.	Remarks.
Wm. C. Bennett ...	Commissioner and Engineer ..... (On Estimates.)	Commenced the profession in 1840; was employed on surveys for Roads, Railways, and Harbours, and for seven years as Resident Engineer on Drainage and Navigation Works, under the Board of Public Works in Ireland; was in 1852 engaged in France, reporting on the Navigation of the Seine and Rhone, and afterwards, in South America, reporting on and arranging works for the navigation of the Magdalena, and on a canal to connect with the sea at Contagena, and a road to connect with the capital,—Bagota; was then in charge of English party, International surveys for the Darien Ship Canal (Pacific side), and received thanks of American Government for the rescue of their missing party, and has been employed in this Colony since 1855 as Assistant Surveyor, and then as Assistant City Engineer, as Assistant Engineer in the Railway Department, and Engineer for Roads, and nine years in present office. A Member of the Institute of Engineers, London; elected 1857.
G. A. Morell .....	Assistant Engineer ..... (On Estimates.)	Member of the University of France, Professor of Mathematics and Génie Civil Paris, 1851–2–3, Consulting and Superintending Engineer for private firms for the designs and erection of mill machinery, until 1855; private practice as Civil and Military Engineer, visiting expressly with pupils the principal Engineering, Naval, and Military Works in progress and finished in the principal fortified towns and seaports of England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Spain, and Italy, preparing for the army, the navy, and engineering profession, gentlemen some of whom have attained high positions. Arrived in New South Wales in 1862; was appointed as Draftsman in Harbours and Rivers Department in January, 1863. Appointed Assistant Engineer, Roads Department, 1867.
Frederick Wells .....	Superintendent (paid from Votes.)	Served his time to the late Mr. Downcy as an Architect; was engaged surveying under Mr. Langley, &c., until 1858, when he entered the Department and has since been employed as Draftsman and General Superintendent of Works. (Came to the Colony very young.)
E. J. Statham .....	Do. ....	Native of the Colony; a pupil of Edward Bell, C.E., the late City Engineer; was employed on the surveys for and assisting in the Superintendence Botany Waterworks, for three years, and has been engaged in the Department as Overseer, Draftsman, and Superintendent of Works, and iron bridge construction since 1860, except one year away, when he was managing for Mr. Faviel, contractor for Southern Railway.
V. Dowling.....	Cadet.....	From Sydney Grammar School; joined the Department two years ago, without pay; now recommended for £1 a week.
<b>FIELD ESTABLISHMENT.</b> (On Estimates.)		
W. S. Chauncy .....	Road Superintendent .....	Was brought up a Surveyor; was employed by the Boards of Works in England and Ireland previous to 1846; was Engineer for Roads at the Cape, and an Assistant Surveyor in South Australia and Victoria, and was Engineer-in-Chief, Hobson's Bay Railway; has been superintending Roads and Bridges in the Department since 1859.
A. O. Bayley .....	Do. ....	Was brought up on a Sugar Estate in Barbadoes, employed building houses, managing engines, and machinery; was for years building bridges in Queensland, and has been in the Department since 1859; has superintended many large bridges; commenced as Overseer.
E. A. Nardin .....	Do. ....	Was brought up an Architect; was employed in Victoria in that capacity; joined the Department in 1860; commenced as 2nd class Superintendent.
J. B. Meldrum .....	Do. ....	Was a Surveyor under the East India Government, and afterwards for some years on the East India Railway as Assistant to the District Engineer at Allahabad and Agra; employed on Railway surveys in Queensland; has been in the Department since 1863; commenced as Overseer.
David Houston .....	Do. ....	Was a pupil of the Engineer for Harbours and Rivers; employed on the Penrith Bridge; superintended the construction of Wagga Bridge; joined the Department as Superintendent of Bridges in 1863; is a native of the Colony.

Name.	Office.	Remarks.
John Gordon .....	Road Superintendent .....	Was brought up as Assistant County Surveyor in Ireland; passed examination as Licensed Surveyor, and joined the Department in 1864 as Overseer. Was an officer in the Prussian Army, and received technical education at Military College; was appointed Superintendent of Clyde Road, 1853, and was transferred from Minor Roads Staff to this Department at reduced pay, when charge of Minor Roads was transferred.
A. Weber .....	.....	
G. Philben .....	Road Superintendent .....	Brought up as an Assistant in County Surveyor's Office, Mayo, Ireland; in 1848-9-50 was employed as Clerk on the Drainage and Navigation Works, and joined this Department as an Overseer. A late Member of the Legislative Assembly; previously employed mining; was appointed to the Department in lieu of Mr. R. Dawson, one of the old unprofessional officers.
S. A. Donnelly .....	.....	
J. J. Duffy .....	Road Superintendent, 2nd class...	Brought up as a lad on the Drainage and Navigation Works, Ireland, 1850 & '51; was then for some years employed managing Railway Contracts, and as a Sub-contractor; he joined the Department as an Overseer in 1864.
P. Murray .....	.....	
R. Donaldson .....	.....	Joined the Department in 1861 as Overseer; had previous training in road-making in Ireland; since promoted. Was employed as Overseer on the Bombay and Bonoda Railway, and afterwards a Road Contractor in the Colony; joined the Department as an Overseer in 1866.
P. Doyle .....	.....	

PAID FROM VOTERS.

P. Dooner .....	Road Superintendent, 1st class ...	For many years Clerk of Works in the Royal Engineers Department at Chatham and Bermuda; joined the Department as Overseer in 1863.
P. Scarr .....	Do. 2nd class ...	A native of the Colony. A pupil of the late Colonial Architect, Mr. Weaver; employed in that Department, and privately, for some years; then in the Queensland Road Department; and joined this Department in 1867.
M. Russell .....	Do. do.....	Brought up in the Royal Engineer's Department, and was some years Chief Assistant to Colonial Architect and Chief Engineer in New Zealand; joined the Department in 1867.
W. F. Bundock .....	Do. do.....	A native of the Colony. Joined the Department as a Cadet without pay, from the Grammar School, in 1863, and has since been promoted.
A. C. Bell .....	Overseer .....	A native of the Colony. No previous experience; joined the Department in as a junior Overseer.
George Earney .....	Do. ....	Pupil of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers; last employed on the Clarence Breakwater; joined this Department as an Overseer, and was employed surveying and as Superintendent; a native of the Colony.
George Holloway .....	Do. ....	Native of the Colony. Joined the Department as a Cadet, and has since been promoted.
E. J. Whiteside .....	Bridge Superintendent .....	Brought up as an office-pupil in a large Mechanical Engineering Establishment at Glasgow; employed in office and shops at Manderlys Fields, London, for some time; and then in New Zealand and Tasmania on Railways; employed as Draftsman in 1868, and then in charge of construction of iron bridges.
F. A. Franklin .....	Do. ....	Brought up on Railways in England; employed by Brassey & Henfrey in India; then sinking cylinders in this country at Gundagai, Maitland, Aberdeen; and employed as Superintendent in the Department since 1867, with a year interval, when he was contracting.
J. T. Atchison .....	Cadet .....	Native of the Colony. Brought up in the Department; employed as Draftsman, Overseer, Surveyor, and now General Assistant on the Newton-Boyd Road, Nimbooy and Urara Bridges.
Wm. Patten .....	Do: .....	Native of the Colony. Brought up in the Department; employed as Draftsman and Surveyor at Cowra Bridge; now in charge, Cookfighters' Bridge.
A. P. Wood .....	Superintendent in charge of party boring for water between Lachlan and Darling.	Brought up under his father, the Manager of the Donlans Mines; then employed in Victoria as Surveyor; joined the Department as a junior in 1859.

B.

[To Evidence given by S. H. Lambton, Esq., 20 December, 1871.]

RETURN showing the number of Post Offices, the number of miles of Postal route travelled, the number of persons employed (exclusive of Mail Contractors), the number of Letter-carriers, and the number of Clerks at Head Office, during the years 1857, 1869, and 1870.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of miles of Postal route travelled.	Number of Persons employed, exclusive of Mail Contractors.	Number of Letter-carriers.	Number of Clerks at Head Office.
1857	199	1,289,386	274	22	28
1869	521	2,879,659	642	50	37
1870	562	3,062,458	690	54	37

C.

## C.

[To Evidence given by P. F. Adams, Esq., Surveyor General, 24 January, 1872.]

## SURVEYORS' INSTRUCTIONS.

## GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

1. Every Licensed Surveyor to whom a portion of the Colony may be specifically assigned, shall supply himself with the surveying instruments mentioned in the list hereto appended, marked A; with necessary equipment and labor; with copies of plans of lands adjacent to those which he may be instructed to measure; and with all information necessary to the carrying out of instructions.

2. The Licensed Surveyor will be paid for all services which he may be instructed or authorized to perform for Government, according to a scale of fees, of which a copy is also appended, marked B; payment to be made after the surveys shall have been examined and passed, but a per-centage will be advanced on the receipt of the surveys. For special services to which the scale of fees is not applicable, special payments will be allowed, ordinarily at the rate of £3 3s. per diem for field service, and £2 2s. per diem for office work.

3. While the Licensed Surveyor acts upon instructions within six months after their issue, no other Surveyor, unless upon special duty, will be employed in the district allotted to him. On the contrary, neglect in this particular forfeits claim to consideration, and further notice will be unnecessary should it appear desirable to employ another Surveyor either temporarily or permanently in his district. Should special difficulties, over which the Surveyor has no control, arise to prevent the carrying out of instructions within the time specified, a separate Memo. for each case explaining the cause of delay must at once be forwarded to this Office. (*Vide* Circular of 5 May, 1870. Appendix M, p. 28.)

4. The employment of an Assistant or Deputy Surveyor will not be allowed; and any Surveyor who may take a fee for the survey of Crown Land, the cost of measurement of which he is to be paid by the Department, shall cease to be employed.

5. The use of the circumferentor is prohibited except in cases where specially authorized, in writing, by the Head of the Department.

6. The Surveyor shall transmit monthly by the earliest opportunity after the expiration of the month, through the District Surveyor under whom he may be placed, a return in the form appended hereto. (*Vide* Appendix D, pp. 15 to 17.) The report on instructions unacted on will embrace measurements, reports on residence, reports on general subjects, appraisements, &c., and notwithstanding the fact that measurement may have been carried out on the ground, the instruction will be considered unacted on until the plans, &c., have left the Surveyor. It is not undesirable however that he should note those instructions upon which the field work has been done.

7. He will also transmit to Head Quarters, or to the District Survey Office, the Field-notes of his surveys, when requested to do so; and in keeping his Field Books, he will be careful to date each at its commencement and end, and at the commencement of each fresh survey; he will also keep his Field-notes in a manner intelligible to any Surveyor or qualified Draftsman who may require to plot from them.

8. With the object of early transmission of the information which the Field Book may contain, it is desirable that the books used should not contain a large number of leaves.

9. The Surveyor who may have occasion to visit Head Quarters, will, upon his arrival in Sydney, forthwith intimate his arrival to the Surveyor General, with his place of address while in Town, and on his return to his District, he will at once report also to that effect.

10. The Surveyor will be at liberty to purchase a homestead from the Crown, but his position precludes his availing himself of his right to purchase Crown Lands (beyond such homestead) in a District in which he may be employed, and any departure from this rule may render him liable to be removed from the Public Service.

11. The following irregularities will lead to a stoppage of payments:—

1. Non-transmission of monthly progress reports, which, as a rule, should reach this office by the 15th of each following month.
2. Non-measurement of conditional purchases, leading to a refund of the deposit.
3. Unauthorized measurement of land for auction sale, unless made in accordance with provisions of paragraph 29.

12. Finally, the Government reserve the power to cancel the license should the surveys not be executed in a proper manner, or should the Surveyor be in any way guilty of conduct unbecoming a Government officer.

## MEASUREMENTS, &amp;c. (GENERAL).

13. In the survey for a town, the first duty of the Surveyor will be the selection of the precise spot which may seem to him to be the best adapted for the town site. He will then proceed with a preliminary survey, which should embrace every physical feature having elevation or depression sufficient to form an obstruction to carrying out a street, and also all existing tracks and improvements (if any) within the site.

14. He will also ascertain the levels of one or more of the proposed streets on the design hereafter alluded to, and plot a section on any suitable space on the plan.

15. He will plot his plan to a scale of 8 chains to one inch, and will represent the features thereon with the greatest practicable accuracy—carefully preserving the relative heights in the hill shading; and he will note fully on the plan the character of the land throughout, and show on it the altitudes of the levels alluded to in the previous paragraph.

16. He will then prepare a design for the town, in which, so far as the ground will admit of the arrangement, streets 150 links in width should be provided, at distances of 5 chains and 30 links apart, in the direction of the principal traffic, and cross-streets at right angles, at distances of 10 chains apart. These distances may be modified to suit the natural features within extremes of 400 and 600 links, and 6 and 12 chains respectively. The building allotments within the sections formed by the streets will be, where the regulated distances are preserved, of 2 chains frontage by 250 links depth, and with a back-lane entrance, parallel to the longitudinal streets, of 30 links in width; and where the streets may be placed at other distances than the above, the allotments will be as nearly of that area and form as may be practicable.

17. The design should be drawn on a separate tracing, which may be applied to the plan, such design to show the sites which the Surveyor would recommend for public buildings, such as Court House, Markets, Churches, and Schools, &c.; and also open squares, reservations for public recreation, access to water, &c.

18. Beyond the proposed building allotments, the main road should be surveyed for a distance on either side of one or two miles; and portions should be designed with frontage thereto, increasing in area with their distance from the town.

19. The Surveyor shall transmit properly prepared descriptions of the land to be set apart for the Town, and for the Suburban lands to be attached thereto, for proclamation in the Government Gazette, as required by the 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act. His report shall embrace full information as to the character of the land and its suitability to building and agricultural purposes; the supply of water, and the reservations essential to the preservation of its purity and sufficiency; the liability of any portion of the reserve to inundation; and a suggestion of suitable sites for a general cemetery, and a town pasturage reserve.

20. In extending the surveys of towns in the designs for which back-entrances have not been provided, a lane 30 links in width shall be preserved, extending across all sections of building allotments from street to street.

21. For convenience of marking and describing, these lanes will be deducted entirely from one-half of the section. The allotments on that half abutting on a street in front and the lane at the rear will therefore be 470 links in depth, with an area of 1 rood and 35 perches; while those in the other half of the section will retain the depth of 5 chains and an area of 2 roods.

22. Whenever the Surveyor in the course of his duty may have his attention directed to any lands which it may appear desirable to withhold from sale for town or village sites, or any other of the special purposes provided by the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, he will at once bring the matter under notice, with such recommendation as he may consider it proper to make.

23. Land intended to be appropriated to Church purposes, and which generally comprises one and a half acre, will be subdivided into two allotments—one acre for the Church, and half an acre for Minister's residence (Appendix O); and land intended to be set apart for a general cemetery will, as a rule, be subdivided in the proportions, and in accordance with one of the designs attached hereto. (Appendix O.)

24. Very serious interruption to traffic in the interior of the Colony has resulted from the fencing in of lands by proprietors on either side of projected or reserved roads, previously to the construction and drainage of such roads, and as it is considered expedient to provide in the future subdivision of Crown Lands against such public inconvenience and loss, the first and most important proceeding in designing Crown Lands for subdivision is the selection of the best lines of roads for access to and through such lands, which roads according to the nature of the ground and probable traffic may be 100 or 150 links wide, or even more in cases where material for road-making is scarce. In special cases the width may be reduced to 75, or even 50 links; but in such cases the reason of departure from the usual width of 100 links should be explained.

25. Portions to be measured will then be designed with frontages to such roads, and having boundaries directed to the cardinal points only so far as such boundaries would ensure a fair subdivision and distribution of available land, and convenient size and shape of the portions, and with the view of preserving sufficient space for deviations from time to time from the existing tracks as these may become cut up and unsuitable for traffic—and more especially in places where traffic is likely to be considerable, and where, from the character of the soil, its low or level position or other cause, it may be unsuited in its natural state to resist the action of traffic—a series of portions upon one side of the projected road will be merely designed and not measured.

26. In the measurement of Crown Lands adjacent to the main roads from Morpeth to Armidale, from Sydney to Wellington, and from the Parramatta Road to Albury, it is desirable that a width of 150 links should be preserved throughout. In surveys which he may have to make on any of these roads, the Surveyor will therefore adhere to the above rule, which will not of course influence in any way the application of the principle laid down in the foregoing paragraph.

27. In any case where the reservation of a road through a measured portion may be unavoidable, the Surveyor will survey and mark the road on both sides at its intersection with boundaries of measured portions, and one side throughout the measurement shewing on plan the lengths and bearings thereof; also the distances from intersections along the boundaries to the nearest corners.

28. In the subdivision of land for sale, and in view of the future alienation of land, the Surveyor should exercise judgment and care in selecting and recommending for reservation for public use, all permanent water-holes, springs, or portions of rivers desirable for water supply or fords, which in this arid climate may be necessary for the beneficial occupation of the surrounding country; the extent of such reservations will depend upon the possible demand for water supply, and in some measure upon the symmetrical subdivision of the adjoining land.

29. On application made to him personally the Surveyor will be at liberty to measure land, actually applied for, for auction sale, taking care in all cases to furnish the name and address of the applicant. Care must however be taken that local advantages are distributed as far as practicable in such measurements, and that they are made as early as possible after the receipt by him of the application.

30. In measurements on the banks of rivers and creeks, access to water supply shall be preserved at distances wherever practicable of from half-a-mile to a mile, and where the portions measured are of small area, a way of access will on an average be preserved between every third portion and that adjoining. The position of these ways will of course depend on the conformation of the ground and the supply of water.

31. Whenever it may not be apparent from the plan that special reservations are unnecessary and there are other and abundant supplies of water accessible, the Surveyor should explain the circumstance in his letter of transmission.

32. It is generally the practice of this Department in the subdivision of lands, to establish parishes, and number in a consecutive series, according either to position or to dates of measurement, portions which may be measured for sale within them. The size of parishes should be approximately 25 square miles, but may be allowed to vary from 15 to 35 square miles.

33. The boundaries should wherever practicable consist of creeks, ranges, or other natural features, but failing the existence of these in suitable positions, arbitrary lines may be adopted as boundaries, which should, unless a strong reason to the contrary exist, be directed to the cardinal points.

34. It is not, however, essential that the permanent boundaries should at the time of the early surveys in a parish be determined. These parishes are never proclaimed, neither are their boundaries determined beyond the possibility of alteration, save by the proclamation for sale of lands within them, or the publication of plans showing such boundaries as finally adopted. The boundaries are therefore subject to modification, as surveys and knowledge of the features progress, and in this manner creeks, or permanent lines of road, may be made to replace proposed right line boundaries, even after the latter have existed for years on paper.

35. In cases where portions have been measured and sold without numbers in a locality in which it may be desirable to establish a parish, it will be best to count the number of such portions, and to commence the numbering with the next higher number; the names of parishes are to be suggested by the Surveyor, and where euphonious aboriginal names can be ascertained they should be adopted.

36. In recommending temporary or permanent boundaries for parishes, it will be sufficient for the Surveyor to transmit with his surveys of lands (which of course will never fall within two parishes) sketches shewing the proposed boundaries, such sketches being of course alluded to in the letter of transmission.

37. In consequence of certain indefinite rights being conceded by the sale by the Crown of land having a frontage to swamps of fresh water, or lands liable to inundation otherwise than by tidal overflow, the margin of such swamps, &c., should not be made to form frontages for portions measured, but right lines should be adopted.

38. The depth of portions measured for auction sale or otherwise, having frontage to a river, creek, or road, should in all cases, where practicable, be in excess of the frontage.

39. On the plan of any land within a gold field in which a race may exist, or to form a race through which permission may have been given, the Surveyor shall shew the existing race, or the course of the intended race, with the necessary reservation of twenty feet in width, the area of which is to be deducted from the total area.

40. Offsets from traverse lines to fix the position of rivers, creeks, &c., should not exceed 150 links in surveys of country portions, nor 75 links in suburban portions. In cases where it is necessary to exceed the above limits, lines should be run and shewn on the plan.

41. Before measuring for auction sale land within a proclaimed gold field, the Surveyor will consult with the Gold Commissioner, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any objection exists to the alienation of the land to be measured.

42. The plans of all lands measured for sale within gold fields shall be submitted for approval to the local Gold Commissioner, who is to be requested to endorse his report as to whether or not there be objections to the alienation of such lands.

#### CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

43. Subject to the Regulations under the Crown Lands Alienation Act, portions shall be measured as described in the applications, and precisely in the areas conditionally purchased, and numbered as in ordinary measurements. Upon the receipt of instructions to survey conditional purchases, it should be immediately ascertained in each case, whether the portion described is in any way objectionable, such as falling within a reserve from conditional purchase; within an unexpired "old run"; separated by a creek, road, &c., from freehold or previous conditional purchase; or in the wrong Police District; and, in such case, the application should at once be returned with a statement of the objection that exists thereto. In any case in which the area measured may be more than 2 per cent. in excess of the quantity applied for, an amended survey will be required. This has reference only to lands bounded by rivers or creeks and will not be departed from unless under peculiar circumstances, which must be explained in the letter transmitting the plan. In those cases in which the portions surveyed are bounded by right lines, the areas in excess of the quantities applied for must be within the margin allowed by the 122nd paragraph.

44. The mean depth of conditional purchases from the frontage to any river, creek, or road, which, according to the practice of the Department and with due regard to the general water supply of the locality, should form a frontage—if in the First Class Settled Districts should be of not less than 20 chains, and if otherwise, not less than 60 chains. The depth, which is the minimum in ordinary cases, may be increased or otherwise modified at the desire of the conditional purchaser, or in cases in which the disposable frontage is limited; but in the case of a general design, or for other sufficient reason, this depth may be modified, subject however to the approval of the Minister for Lands.

45. The boundaries other than the frontages, or other road or natural feature boundaries which it may be necessary to adopt, cannot be directed merely at the desire of the purchaser otherwise than to the cardinal points by compass, although they may deviate from the cardinal points where a general subdivision, either at the time or afterwards, would unquestionably be improved thereby.

46. Portions having no such frontage as above must be measured, excepting where forming part of a general design, in square blocks, care being taken however not to infringe the addition to Regulation 28, under the C. L. A. Act, notified 7th Nov., 1871. (See Appendix N.)

47. Roadways, fords, and water reserves, with ways of access to the latter, must be reserved at least as extensively as they would were the land being measured for auction sale.

48. Boundaries of conditional purchases in the vicinity of improved lands must not be placed nearer to the improvements (unless with the consent of the owner thereof) than would admit of the measurement of such area in the form prescribed by paragraphs 59 and 61, and having the improvements in the centre, as the owner would be entitled to under section 8 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act.

49. The locality, if definitely given in the application, should be strictly adhered to; but the form of measurement should not be so, unless in accordance with paragraphs 44 to 48. Permanent features, marked trees, &c., referred to in the description, should be shown on the plan where practicable.

50. Whenever the form of measurement prescribed by the above directions may be departed from, the reasons for such departure must be explained in the letter transmitting the plan.

51. Each portion conditionally purchased must, under the Act, be measured within twelve months of its being applied for; but as inconvenience arises from measurements being postponed for so long a time, every portion so purchased shall be measured, and the plan thereof transmitted within six months of the date of instructions to survey; and in default thereof the Surveyor will be subject to removal, or to the reduction in area of the district assigned to him.

52. Conditional purchases, which may have been abandoned prior to survey, must nevertheless be measured within twelve months from the dates of selection, as under the law the land may eventually be brought to auction.

53. Should any portion applied for in a gold field, not specially excluded from conditional purchase, be occupied by gold miners, the conditional purchase cannot be permitted; but the Surveyor will still measure the land, leaving its disposal, by auction or otherwise, for future consideration. He will, however, in such cases, caution the occupant against making improvements.

54. The Surveyor will in every case of ordinary conditional purchase, report on the occupation of the land by the applicant, and on the improvement which has been effected by him, specifying each improvement and its value; and in reporting as to residence, where the land has been measured prior to the date on which the conditional purchase was made, the form appended hereto, marked F, shall be used, but not in other cases.

55. Conditional purchases under sections 21 and 22 of the Alienation Act must of course adjoin the freehold or previous conditional purchase on which the applicant resides, or previous conditional purchases, and in the latter cases the Surveyor will furnish a report in relation to the applicant's residence, and the improvements, with their approximate value, on the previous conditional purchase or freehold.

56. Applications shall be forwarded with the plans.

57. As it is impossible to provide directions for every case which may arise under the Regulations, the Surveyor must be guided by the Regulations and his own judgment—with the opportunity of special reference to the Surveyor General as to the course which he should follow in any cases not specially provided for, but with the general intimation that where the conditional purchase may seem to him to be objectionable, and no objection may exist to the sale of the land at auction, or otherwise under the Act, the measurement should be carried out in such form as would best suit the regulation under which the land might be sold.

#### IMPROVED LANDS.

58. The areas of the lands to be measured in virtue of improvements will of course never exceed 320 acres, and will be governed rather by the extent of the improvements and their value, and by the position of neighbouring improvements, if any, than by the area mentioned in the application.

59. The form of measurement where not within a town or village, or its suburbs, and not within gold fields, shall be that prescribed by the instructions relating to the measurement of conditional purchase, except that in this case no modification of the dimensions therein stated may be made.

60. Within a town or village, or its suburbs, the form of measurement shall be in accordance with the general design, but shall not embrace more than half an acre of town land, or two acres of suburban land, or land within gold fields, for each separate improvement, such as in a town, an inn and stable standing on different allotments; in a gold field, a house and garden; or at a station, a dwelling and woolshed.

61. Within gold fields, the measurement must be subject to the approval of the local Gold Commissioner, and must to a certain extent be arbitrary and irregular, depending for its form mainly upon what the local Gold Commissioner, whom the Surveyor will consult, may consider it proper that the Government should alienate in the locality in question, and portions having frontage must be measured with depth equal to four times the frontage.

62. In transmitting his measurements, the Surveyor will make a clear report of the character and value of the improvements on the land, with any particulars as to *occupation* and *ownership* which he may be able to obtain, or of any adverse claim of which he may be aware, and he shall forward the application with the plan, which, if the land is within a Gold Field, is to be previously submitted for approval to the Gold Commissioner.

#### MINERAL LEASES.

63. Mineral leases shall be measured in the form prescribed for conditional purchases, unless otherwise directed, and if bounded by straight lines the length in no case should exceed twice the width. (See also Memo. Appendix N.a.)

#### ROADS.

## ROADS.

64. In reporting upon the necessity for the survey and opening of roads under the Act of Council 4 William IV No. 11, the Surveyor must supply full information upon the following points, and, if possible, furnish a rough sketch, showing the line of road applied for:—

- I. Severance of alienated lands.
- II. Adoption of other surveyed or reserved roads.
- III. Alternative roads.
- IV. The population requiring such road, and the approximate area of alienated land to which access should be provided.
- V. The comparative injury or benefit inflicted on proprietors by the opening of the road.
- VI. Obstructions to traffic, natural and artificial.
- VII. Enclosures severed, and probable cost of fencing required.
- VIII. The traffic for which provision is required to be made, distinguishing local from through traffic.
- IX. Previous use of road.

DIRECTIONS FOR SURVEY OF ROADS TO BE OPENED UNDER THE ACT 4 WILLIAM IV  
NO. 11.

65. The Surveyor shall examine the country lying between the termini of the proposed road. He will then proceed to survey the line which he may consider it expedient to open, and furnish the Surveyor General with the usual plan and a book of reference in the form attached hereto, marked G; also, a tabular statement of the quantities of fencing, and the cost of removing or erecting fences, according to the form hereto annexed, marked H.

66. Before proceeding with a survey of a road, notice in writing of such intended survey is to be sent by the Surveyor to the owners and occupants of all lands severed by such road.

67. In selecting the line of road, in accordance of course with the provisions of section 2 of the Act, extracts from which, as also copies of the 23rd and 26th sections, are appended, see page 19, the first consideration should be the convenience of the public, and its suitability for traffic; and the second, the least possible interference with, or injury to private property.

68. In pursuance of the latter consideration, the road should be carried, where practicable, along boundary lines of properties, the area being taken in equal proportions from each, the boundary line, where unfenced, forming the centre of the road; and where substantially fenced, the road may be made to cross the boundary and attain the object in view without necessitating the removal of the fences.

69. It will be necessary to ascertain in the course of survey, the position of boundary lines of portions through which the road may pass, in order that the survey may be of use in the compilation of general maps; and boundaries, the position of which the Surveyor may not have been able to ascertain, should be shewn on the plan in dotted lines only.

70. The customary width for parish roads is one chain, but may be extended where the nature of the ground demands it to a maximum of eight chains, and when the lands through which the road may be carried may be improved, and of more than ordinary value, the breadth may be reduced to 75 or even to 50 links in special cases; explanations being afforded in each case of the reasons for adopting any specific width. It is not essential that a parish road should be of equal width throughout.

71. The letter of transmission should embrace a report on the public requirement for the line of road, the probable amount of traffic, the natural obstacles to be surmounted, the creeks to be crossed, and such other information as may be necessary in addition to that required by the form appended, marked H.

72. The road shall be defined on both sides by trees marked in the customary manner; and there shall be split hardwood stakes 3 inches square and 21 inches long, driven 18 inches into the ground, with trenches 10 links in length and 9 inches in depth and width at all angles, and also on the side measured, at each mile of continuous measurement; and also at every tenth chain on every measured line. The distance or miles shall be cut on the nearest tree in conspicuous figures 6 inches in length by one inch in width and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in depth; and, in the absence of a tree, a post 4 feet 6 inches long, and not less than 12 inches in diameter, and set 2 feet into the ground, shall be firmly erected, on which the figures shall be cut as before stated. The corner posts of fences along which the road passes should be marked occasionally with broad-arrow over R.

73. In any case in which a road surveyed for proclamation terminates in a measured portion, the traverse should be connected with some corner or fixed point in the original measurement of such portion. Where the road passes through measured portions of areas less than 100 acres, the traverse should be connected with such measurements at least once in every mile, unless for some good and sufficient reason which should be explained in the letter transmitting the plan. In portions of 100 acres, or exceeding that area, the distances between the points of connection may be extended to one mile and a half or to two miles.

## BRIDGES.

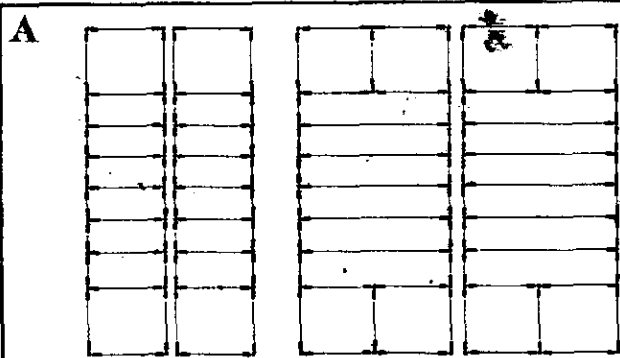
## GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN THE SELECTION OF SITES FOR BRIDGES.

74. The Surveyor should examine the stream where it will be crossed by the road, for the purpose of ascertaining the best site for the proposed structure.

75. He will then make a survey and sections of such site, and on the sections he will show the usual level of the water, and the height of ordinary and extraordinary floods, so far as he may be able to learn them from reliable sources.



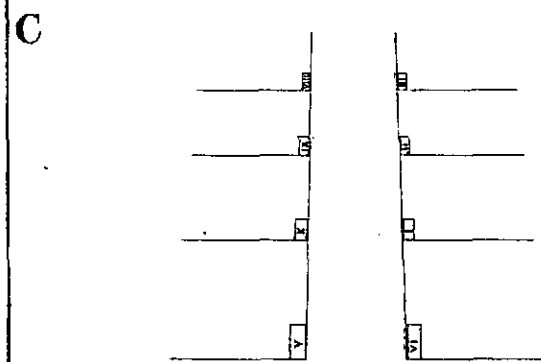




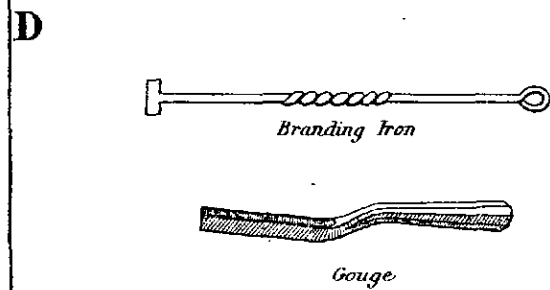
*Town Sections Lockspitted.*



*Stake at Corner of Section.*

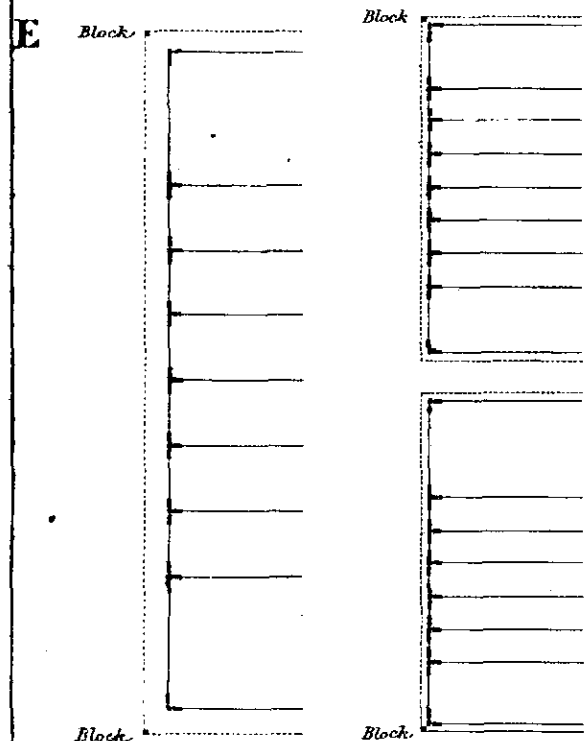


*Stakes at Corners of Sections & Allotments*

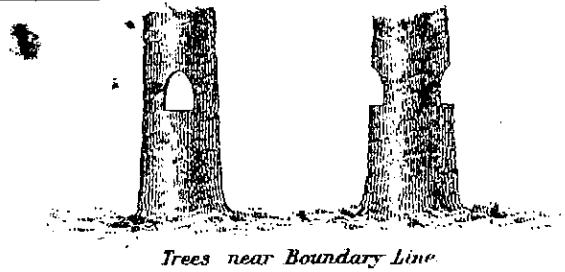


*Branding Iron*

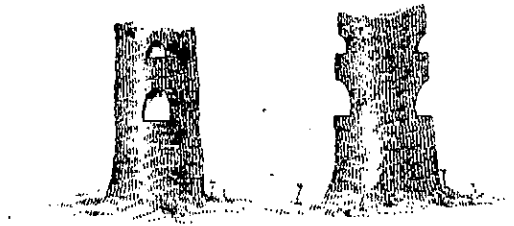
*Gouge*



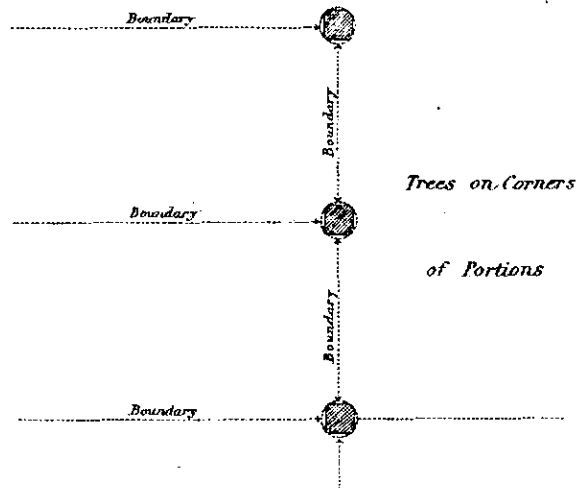
*Alignment Blocks*



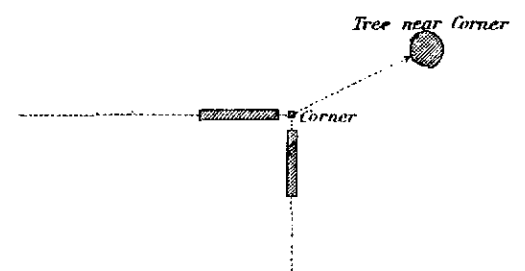
*Trees near Boundary Line*



*Trees on Boundary Line*



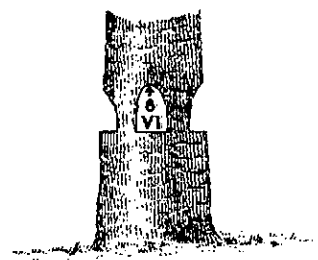
*Trees on Corners of Portions*



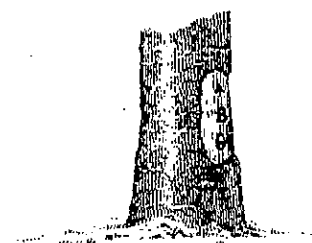
*Tree near Corner*



*Corner Rock*



*Tree near Corner of Isolated Portion*



76. In transmitting his plans and sections, the Surveyor will furnish a report embracing the following information, besides such other information as he may consider of value for the proper consideration of the matter.

- (1.) The nature of the bed and banks of the stream at the several sites of which sections may have been taken, and of the approaches thereto.
- (2.) The ordinary character, rate of rising, and direction of the floods; whether they bring down much driftwood; if so, at what height of flood it begins to come down in any considerable quantity.
- (3.) The indications of a scour or denudation of the banks by the current in floods.
- (4.) The available timber in the vicinity, the size and description, and the probable cost of delivery for round, hewn, and sawn stuff.
- (5.) The nature and extent of the traffic.

MARKING.

DIRECTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN MARKING BUILDING AND SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS WITHIN TOWN BOUNDARIES.

77. The building lines of streets, and the side lines of back entrances, are, where the land is not naturally clear, to be cleared to a width of not less than 3 feet, by the removal of all scrub and trees of a less diameter than 10 inches.

78. The corners of sections are to be trenched to a depth of 9 inches, and a length of 10 links, commencing at two links from the corner; and should rocks occupy the position of corners, lines of equal length with the trenches, and numbers as hereafter directed, are to be cut. The corners of allotments are to be trenched in a similar manner. (Diagram A.)

79. At each section corner a split hardwood stake is to be driven 18 inches into the ground, and on a flat surface of the stake the number of the section is to be cut or branded in Roman figures of 4 inches in height, or painted with black letters on a white ground, or marked by perforated tin or zinc in ordinary figures. (Diagram B.)

80. At each allotment corner a stake is to be driven 12 inches into the ground, and on those on the street frontages the numbers of allotments are to be marked as above, in figures of 2 inches in height. (Diagram C.)

81. The branding of both section and allotment stakes may be done with a single branding iron, having a face 2 inches in length by one quarter of an inch wide. The cutting may be done with a triangular gouge having a bent handle, and should not be less than a depth of 3/8 of an inch into the wood of the tree. (Diagram D.)

82. In making the first surveys in any new town, in addition to the above marking, which will obviously disappear with the occupation of the allotments, sound blocks of wood, 2 feet in length and 6 inches square or in diameter, are to be sunk in the ground, 6 inches below the surface, in the kerb line (12 feet from the building-line) of a principal street of the town, and at a distance of not less than 10 chains apart, and so placed that blunt points to which they may be cut, or large nails which may be driven into them, will be precisely in the kerb lines of that street, and of two intersecting streets. These marks are intended to form a basis with which future surveys in the town may be connected. (Diagram E.)

DIRECTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN MARKING BOUNDARIES OF LAND MEASURED BEYOND THE LIMITS OF TOWNS.

83. All boundary lines, where the country is not naturally clear, are to be cleared to a width of not less than 3 feet by the removal of all scrub and trees of a less diameter than 4 inches.

84. All trees upon boundary lines, or within 3 feet in thickly wooded country, and 5 feet in open forest country, are to be marked with the horseshoe mark, which is to be cut into the wood of the tree on the opposite sides, in the direction of the boundary line, and those trees which are actually in the line are to be marked, in addition, with smaller horseshoe marks above the others. (Diagram F.)

85. The corners of portions are, where a tree may stand on the corner, to be marked by four horseshoe marks in the lines of the boundaries and their continuations; and broad-arrows, not less than 4 inches long, are to be cut deep in the marks on two sides where the boundaries of one portion only may meet the tree, on three sides where the boundaries of two portions may meet the tree, and on four sides where the boundaries of three or four portions may meet the tree. The horseshoe marks are invariably to face the directions in which the boundary lines run. (Diagram G.)

86. Should there be no tree at a corner, or on a line, the nearest large tree is to be marked by removing a portion of the bark from nearly half of the circumference of the tree on the side facing the stake, and cutting at least 1 inch deep into the wood of the tree the broad-arrow and the parish number (in ordinary numerals) of all the portions joining at the stake. At the corner, trenches are to be cut with a spade or pick not less than 10 links in length and 9 inches in depth and width, but not approaching nearer than 1 foot to the corner stake, which must be not less than 2 feet 6 inches long, and must be driven 18 inches into the ground; the general direction of the boundary will be as indicated. (Diagram H.)

87. In very open forest country or plain the boundaries are to be marked by lockspits of 20 links in length, at distances of 10 chains apart and with a picket or short stake in the centre of each; and the corners by trenches, as above directed, but with a larger stake cut flat on the top, and having a broad-arrow cut on it.

88. Rocks which may be upon a boundary-line are, wherever the character of the rock will admit of it, to be marked with a pick line; and where at a corner of a portion, with a broad-arrow. (Diagram I.)

89. Where measurements are made in isolated localities where no parish boundaries have been proposed and no perfect series of numbers can be adopted or used in descriptions for deeds, it is still necessary for the identification of the lands, that the boundary marks of different portions should be distinguished by numbers which may be introduced in the Sale Proclamations of the lands. With this object the corner trees of portions in each separate locality or on any particular creek on which surveys may be made, are to be numbered in a series which will extend to all measurements made in that locality in each year; and to these numbers the unit number of each year is to be prefixed, as per diagram—the numbers appearing of course at all the corners of the portions which they represent. It is of the greatest importance that no confusion should occur in this numbering, and the Surveyor will therefore exercise care and discretion in determining the boundaries for each series. (*Diagram J.*)

#### DIRECTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN SURVEYS OTHER THAN THOSE OF LANDS FOR SALE.

90. In feature surveys, observations of either sun or star for the determination of the true meridian, shall be taken at intervals. In country not liable to local attraction these need not be closer than 8 miles in longitude; in less favourable country the distance should not exceed 6 miles. In marking the boundaries of counties, the trees should be consequently numbered, the initial letters of the counties should appear below the broad-arrow and above the number. Full consideration should be given to the importance of the selection of healthy trees, which have also attained sufficient growth, upon which to mark. The above instructions will also apply to the survey of roads or tracks which it may be necessary to survey when no leading feature exists; and in such cases it will be necessary to accompany the survey with a report on the most suitable position for reserves from lease and conditional purchase, to secure access to water for travelling stock,—also the most desirable width for the road. In feature surveys it is desirable to obtain as much topographical information as possible; the Surveyor should therefore take bearings to determine the position of distant conspicuous mountain peaks. Should there be difficulties or obstructions, such as cliffs, it is not imperative to follow exactly the course of the feature, but the traverse should follow the summit of the range as nearly as may be consistent with accurate chainage. Offsets of more than 150 links to 2 chains are most objectionable; and when it is not convenient to follow a creek within that distance subsidiary traverse should be made.

91. Permanent marks, somewhat similar in character to those used in the marking of corners in country portions, are to be made at points distant not more than one mile apart, and their positions, which are to be determined principally by the passing or intersection of prominent natural features, or by the probable junction of future surveys following those features, are to be shown on the plan.

92. The marks are to be cut one inch deep in the wood of a tree from which the bark has been removed for about one-half of its circumference, care being taken that the sap vessels are cut in order to prevent the bark again covering the tree; and in any case in which it may be necessary to use a stake also, the marking (which is to face the stake) is to be made as per diagram marked K, the letter being the next in alphabetical order and the figures representing the last two for the year. In the absence of timber or rocks the marks are to be cut in posts to be placed in the centre of mounds.

93. In surveys of roads, where the miles are marked on trees whose exact positions are shown on the map, this system need not be fully carried out, inasmuch as the mile trees will be considered sufficient data wherewith to connect when within 20 chains of any important feature; but the terminations of all surveys, branch surveys, or plain traverses, are to be fully marked in the manner explained to facilitate their identification, or to admit of the work being taken up in carrying on future surveys.

94. Where possible, surveys for the connection of isolated measurements are to follow leading features, and a departure from this rule will, in the absence of a satisfactory explanation, lead to the requirement of an amended survey.

95. In selecting features to be followed in connection, or feature surveys, preference is to be given, firstly, to creeks or rivers; secondly, to divisions of waters or ranges; and lastly, to roads or tracks, which not being of a permanent character, add less to the geography of the country.

96. Except in the absence of the before mentioned natural features, roads or tracks should not be traversed for connections; and such surveys will only be paid for at the rate of £1 5s. per mile.

97. Unless under special authority, surveys for connection should not exceed two miles; but should the portion measured be more than that distance from previous surveys, a local sketch giving its position approximately, together with a traverse to the nearest prominent feature, will be sufficient for description.

NOTE:—In the event of any instances of the destruction of Surveyor's marks coming under his observation, the Surveyor will furnish the Senior-sergeant of Police in whose District the land may be situated, with such information as will enable him to prosecute the offenders under the Act of Council, 16 Victoria No. 15.

#### DRAWING AND CORRESPONDENCE.

##### GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN DRAWING PLANS OF LANDS MEASURED FOR SALE, &c.

###### *Paper on which Plans are to be drawn.*

98. For convenience in transmission and record, plans should not be drawn on larger paper than is necessary to contain the work, and foolscap paper (mounted on linen when necessary) should invariably be used when the work can conveniently be placed within it. Plans should not be folded for convenience in transmitting them through the post, but should be rolled on straight rollers or otherwise protected. The Surveyor will be required to furnish a duplicate in any case in which a plan may be damaged through want of proper care in forwarding it.

###### *Position of plans.*

99. Unless there be a sufficient reason for a contrary course, plans should be plotted, and made to read with the north upwards.

*North point.*

100. The magnetic north should be carefully placed on every plan, and where the survey represented is of any considerable extent, the variation of the magnetic from the true meridian, should be stated.

*Scale.*

101. On plans of any extent the scale should be drawn at the time when the plan is plotted, as it will thus be affected equally with the remainder of the plan, by expansion or contraction of the paper; the scale of the plan should of course in every instance be stated.

*Of Town Allotments.*

102. Plans of town allotments are usually to be plotted on a scale of 4 chains to 1 inch; but in cases where the allotments may be so small as to render representation on that scale indistinct, larger scales may be used at discretion, such as 2 chains or 1 chain to 1 inch. Where the allotments are to be sold by the foot frontage, the scale should be in feet.

*Of Suburban Allotments.*

103. Plans of suburban allotments are usually to be plotted on a scale of 8 chains to 1 inch, but the scale may be varied to 4 chains to 1 inch, with the size of the allotments and at the discretion of the Surveyor.

*Of Country Portions.*

104. Plans of country portions are usually to be plotted on a scale of 20 chains to 1 inch, but the scale may be varied to 10 chains to 1 inch, where the size of the portions may seem to render that scale necessary.

*Traverse lines.*

105. Traverse lines of survey are to be shown in blue lines, and the bearings or angles and lengths, are either to be introduced in blue on the lines, or stated in a tabular form on the plan, with reference by numbers to the lines.

106. Except for edging or tinting, or for the purpose directed by paragraph 141, red lake or carmine is not to be used by Surveyors on their plans, as this colour is used in the Office for corrections and additions; vermilion should never be used.

*Coloured writing.*

107. Excepting for meridian lines, the numbers of traverse lines, the bearings and lengths of connecting lines, the mileage and mile trees on roads, there shall be no other coloured writing on plans.

*Bearings, &c., and connecting lines.*

108. Bearings to distant or remarkable points, opposite sides of rivers, &c., and connecting lines for commencing points of descriptions, are to be shown in blue dotted lines; with the bearings and lengths stated in similar colour.

109. When bearings are not read from 0 degrees to 360 degrees they are in future to be read from the north and from the south to east and west,—as for instance, "S. 84° E." instead of "E. 6° S."

*Connections.*

110. All bearings and lengths required for describing the relative positions of measured portions shall be calculated by the Surveyor and written on the plan.

*Physical features.*

111. Lines of coasts, rivers, and creeks, &c., are to be shown, where the position is determined with precision, by black lines, and where otherwise by broken black lines; both sides of rivers are to be shown, and an arrow inserted to show the direction in which the waters flow.

112. Hills and undulations of the ground are to be carefully represented either with the brush or the pen, and if with the latter, either in the vertical or horizontal style; they are not to be confined to the lands measured, but to be represented on either side of the lines of survey, so far as they can be sketched in with any degree of accuracy.

113. The boundaries of swamps, forests, plains, lands liable to inundations, &c., are also to be represented, and the position and extent of any artificial improvements, such as buildings, fences, cultivation, &c., which may exist on or adjacent to lands being measured, are to be clearly shown, and their character and approximate value stated in a note.

*Roads.*

114. Existing roads and tracks are to be represented by brown lines, and where reserved, are to have reserved road 1 chain (or  $\frac{1}{2}$  chain) wide, written along their course. (*Vide* paragraph 24.)

*Old boundaries.*

115. Boundaries of previously measured or alienated lands and allotments, and opposite sides of streets (in town), are to be shown as they exist, either as Surveyor's marked lines, and especially corner trees and their species, or walls, fences, &c.; discrepancies from the new survey, being clearly shown, and where considerable, explained so far as practicable in a note on the plan. The names of the purchasers of adjoining portions with the areas are to be shown in black ink.

*Names of features and localities.*

116. All known names of rivers, creeks, hills, lakes, localities, &c., should be shown on plans, care being taken to ascertain and adhere to the correct orthography.

*Geographical or Feature Surveys.*

117. The plans for convenience in compilation to be plotted in sheets, and no one sheet to embrace more than 6 miles in longitude—the scale to be 20 chains to an inch. Meridian lines to be drawn through the stations at which meridian observations have been taken; also, through stations at or near the extremities of each sheet, the lines to extend to the limits of the paper, and the angle made with one of the adjacent traverse lines shown. The variation between the meridian of the traverse and the true meridian to appear at each meridian station. The observed altitudes and azimuths, corrections, &c., for each meridian station to be furnished with the plan on the form shown in Appendix E, if the sun is the object observed. When a star, its name, the approximate time of observation, and its observed angle with the meridian of the traverse, should appear on the plan.

*Character of Lands.*

118. The geological and mineralogical character of the lands measured; their suitability, in towns, to building, or cultivation purposes—and in country portions to agricultural or pastoral occupation; the supply of water; and indigenous produce, as timber, grass, &c., are to be shown on the plan, either by writing across the portions, or in a note. Any circumstances such as proximity to towns or to main thoroughfares, which may give increased value to the lands, should also be stated in the note.

*Access by water carriage.*

119. Where lands are situated on or near navigable rivers or creeks, the fact should be stated on the plan, or in the note, as should also the extent to, and the class of vessels by which, the stream may be navigated.

*Boundaries of portions.*

120. Boundaries of portions and allotments should be shown by black lines, whether dividing them from previous measurements, from unmeasured lands, or from roads, and the bearings or angles and lengths of all boundary lines should be clearly shown upon them.

121. The portions represented by a plan are to be edged and tinted, the edging to show clearly and distinctly the area for computation, and to exclude the beds of creeks, &c., which it may be necessary to reserve from measurement.

*Areas.*

122. The area of each portion is to be carefully calculated, and as far as possible, without having recourse to scale measurements, and is to be shown within the portion; but fractional quantities are to be omitted in the proportions to the total areas set forth in the subjoined table:—

In portions of not more than 1 rood.....	Less than $\frac{1}{4}$ perch.
More than 1 rood and not more than two acres.....	Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ perch.
More than 2 acres and not more than 10 acres .....	Less than 1 perch.
More than 10 acres and not more than 40 acres .....	{ If bounded by right lines Less than 1 perch.
More than 40 acres and not more than 640 acres .....	{ If bounded partially by rivers or creeks ..... } Less than 1 rood.
More than 640 acres .....	{ If bounded by right lines Less than 1 rood. If bounded partially by rivers or creeks ..... } Less than 1 acre.
More than 640 acres .....	Less than 1 acre.

(*Vide* paragraph 43.)

*Numbers.*

123. The numbers will represent either numbers of town sections and allotments, country portions in a parish, or those marked in accordance with the paragraph 89.

*Tables of Corners.*

124. The reference on plan to the marking of corners will, in the case of town allotments, be merely a statement that they have been marked in accordance with the directions for marking, excepting where a permanent object may exist, as for instance, a rock, which should be marked with broad-arrow, and the fact noted.

125. The reference to the marking of country portions is to be strictly in the form of the annexed table, the letter referring to the corner being of course varied as circumstances may require.

Corner.	Bearing.	From.	Links.	Number on tree.
A	North	Bloodwood	50	15, 16.
B	S. 85° 30' W.	Ironbark	17	17
C		No tree near		
D	N. 71° 45' E.	Swamp oak	24	$\frac{1}{2}$
E		Rock		↑

*Title to plan.*

126. The titles to plans are to be written without abbreviations, to explain clearly what the plan is intended to represent, indicating the town, parish, and county, if within any or all of these; the numbers of allotments and portions measured, and their general or particular locality, where not in a town.

127. The word "lot," which is specially applied to lots of sale, is not in any case to be used in the Surveyor's plan; "allotment" is to be applied to town or suburban allotments in sections, and "portion" to other suburban and country portions.

128. The words "applied for by" with the name of the applicant, or "measured for sale," if measured to meet general demand, should be written under the title, and not on the portion itself.

129. Where measurements are made for special purposes, such as leases, sites for churches, schools, &c., the facts should be clearly stated under the title, thus:—

"Applied for as a lease under section \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_"

"Applied for as sites for Church of England Church and Parsonage."

130. Portions surveyed for different purposes, such as conditional and improvement purchase, volunteer grant, auction sale, &c., are not to be shown on the same plan.

131. Separate plans will also be required of conditional or improvement purchases of 40 acres and upwards made by different applicants.

#### *Notes on plan.*

132. There shall be no abbreviations used on plans, excepting those generally recognized for geographical purposes.

133. "Amended plan"—Any amended survey is to be forwarded under separate letter specially stating the date and number of letter transmitting the original plan. No charge or account for such amended survey to be transmitted until requested.

134. A note should be inserted on each plan, stating that the portions measured are marked in accordance with regulations. If the use of the circumferenter has been specially authorized (paragraph 5) it should be stated on the plan.

135. The Surveyor's name and date of transmission should in every case be attached to his plan and to the envelope or cover. The Surveyor shall state on the plan the section of the Act under which the land is applied for, and the date of its measurement.

136. The above instructions are to be strictly adhered to, and the omission of any of the particulars above-mentioned will lead to the requirement of an amended plan.

#### GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR DRAWING PLANS OF ROADS TO BE OPENED AS HIGH ROADS OR PARISH ROADS, UNDER THE ACT OF COUNCIL 4 W.M. IV No. 11.

137. The drawing should be placed on the paper longitudinally in the direction of the road, so as to be confined to the smallest necessary space, and the plan be made to read, as far as practicable, with the north upwards.

138. Where the road is under 5 miles in length, measured from one extreme point to the other, in a direct line, the plan is to be plotted on a scale of 10 chains, and when of greater length, on a scale of 20 chains to 1 inch; but in the latter case, and possibly occasionally in the former, diagram plottings on a larger scale are to be added on the plan, of any portions of the road of which the minute bends or crossings of streams, or the fences, buildings, &c., in the vicinity, cannot be clearly represented on the smaller scale.

139. The conformations of the ground are to be carefully and clearly represented.

140. The traverse line is to be shown in red lake on the plan, and the bearings and lengths inserted either on the lines, in a similar colour, or in a table in black ink. All fences, buildings, drains, intersection of other surveyed roads, &c., in the vicinity of the line are to be shown on the plan, together with names of present owners of the land, and all other information necessary to the completion of a book of reference of the prescribed form.

141. Existing roads and tracks are to be shown by brown lines, and the line proposed to be opened is to be coloured with either red lake or carmine, and the proposed breadth or breadths, when that of different portions may vary, are to be stated in a note with connecting reference to the plan in the latter case.

142. Faint blue lines directed to the cardinal points and crossing each other at intervals of about six inches throughout the plan, or a line forming a stated angle with the north and extending the entire length of the paper, together with the scales, should be laid down on the paper at the time of plotting the survey, and in extensive surveys, where the magnetic variation has been ascertained, it should be stated.

143. The title of the plan (in which it is very desirable that local names should be used) should define as clearly as possible the termini of the road, with the words "Proposed to be opened as a parish (or high) road, under the Act of Council 4 William IV No. 11." "Road to be opened ( \_\_\_\_\_ wide) shown in red" under the title in small lettering.

144. The Surveyor's name, with date of transmission, &c., should, of course, be shown on the plan.

145. The plan being for exhibition to the Governor-in-Chief and Executive Council must be neatly and clearly drawn.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

146. All letters to be written on whole sheets of foolscap paper, with a *third* margin, in a distinct hand, with black ink, and headed "Conditional Purchase," with C.P. No., "Improved," "Mineral," "Lease," "Pre-emptive," or "Public Purpose," as the case may be.

147. Each letter to be confined to one subject, and all letters to be numbered consecutively from 1 upwards.

148. The subject to be written briefly at the head of each letter thus:—

*Mr. Licensed Surveyor* \_\_\_\_\_ to the Surveyor General, *transmitting*  
*plan of portion of land at* \_\_\_\_\_ *applied for by* \_\_\_\_\_ *or reporting*  
*on road from* \_\_\_\_\_ *to* \_\_\_\_\_ *(as the case may be)*

a clear space of one inch being left above it, for the record numbers and date of receipt.

149. The NUMBER and DATE OF THE LETTER REPLIED TO, with the MARGINAL NUMBER, to be invariably given.

150. All letters to be forwarded under envelope, in order that they may not be damaged in opening; such envelope to have Surveyor's name in full on outside corner.

151. All *original papers* forwarded with instructions, or having instructions endorsed thereon, to be returned with survey or report, as the case may be, within the letter or B.C. returning them, and in the order in which they were issued.

152. Every letter or report under Blank Cover (B.C.), and reports on conditional purchases (C.Ps.) should be numbered, in order to detect losses, &c. Replies to query papers on Surveys, and unimportant memoranda for which no charge is intended should not be numbered.

153. In returning a memorandum or papers sent under B.C. with a letter, the words "Replied to by No. 71" should be endorsed on the memorandum or B.C.

154. Papers forwarded under B.C. as an instruction or a reminder, should not be returned until the instruction is carried out, or without some reason stated thereon and signed.

155. Letters of instructions need not be returned, but all query papers or memoranda should invariably be so, with the information required.

156. When instructions are acted upon, the numbers and dates thereof, including all reminders, should be quoted; if transferred from a Surveyor, the name of such Surveyor should be given; if verbally directed, it should be so stated in the reply. If measurements are made without instructions, the Surveyor should so state. Each letter of transmission should be complete in itself.

157. A separate report as to residence, written without abbreviations, is required for each case, and not several reports in one letter or report, and each report should be endorsed with the applicant's name without, and dated and signed within by the Surveyor.

158. Plans or tracings or memoranda connected with one case, should be attached, when several cases are sent under one cover.

159. Letters or B.C. reports should be written and signed in ink and not with pencil.

160. All amended surveys should be stated as such in letter of transmission, and on plan with reference to letter transmitting original survey.

[*Additional to Salaried Surveyors.*]

161. B.C. memoranda on letters forwarded through a salaried officer, need not be numbered by him, the letter itself bearing already the number given by the Licensed Surveyor.

162. In a Department like this, where the correspondence is very voluminous, it is necessary that these directions should be carried out.

163. Licensed Surveyors monthly returns, when forwarded through District Office, should be accompanied with a memo. from the District Surveyor.

ACCOUNTS, &c.

164. All moneys will be paid into the Banks of the City to the credit of the Surveyor to whom they may be due by the Government without the recognition of any private monetary arrangements.

165. Great care must be exercised in the preparation of accounts, which are to be furnished in triplicate, and which, under a Regulation published in 1849, cannot be received by the Auditor General if vitiated by erasures or interlinations. It will therefore be necessary when inaccuracies are detected to return the Accounts, in order that they may be prepared anew. As this will lead to considerable delay in the payment of the money which may be due, the Surveyor will be at liberty, in any case in which he may be in doubt, to write in pencil the information required in the columns headed "Conterminous or Separate," and "Amount," and leave the completion of the Account to be effected in the Office. (*Form I.*)

166. Licensed Surveyors should not render accounts for amended surveys, or for any unsettled surveys, unless specially requested to do so, and after being informed of the withdrawal of the charge from the original account.

167. To prevent delay in payment of accounts, the Surveyors will render them with every batch of surveys, unless the amount does not exceed £5, and in those cases they should be rendered monthly.

168. In every case in which the Surveyor may forward a plan of a survey through a District Surveyor he will also forward through him the account of charge made for such survey, in order that an opinion may be expressed by the District Surveyor as to the reasonableness of the charge; and also that he may without delay notify to me the receipt of the surveys, and thus enable prompt payment of the usual advance.

169. In all accounts for ordinary surveys the area of each portion should be stated, also the numbers and dates of letters of instruction, also the dates of transmission.

170. Separate accounts for each survey of a special character, charged for at a daily rate, should be prepared in the form appended, marked K. and transmitted with the plans. Separate accounts for each road survey should also be forwarded with the plans, &c.

171. When rendering an account for a special survey, the Surveyor will state definitely and explicitly the description of duty performed, showing clearly the number of days occupied in the examination, survey, &c., for the field portion—and in the Office, in plotting, drawing, &c.; this may also be noted on the plan itself. The extent of linear measurement, when of that character, must in every case be stated.

172. Accounts shall be rendered in duplicate, with exception of those rendered by Licensed Surveyors, which shall be in triplicate.

173. Every individual when rendering his account shall also prepare and sign a cheque for the amount, with the exception of Licensed Surveyors, who shall prepare and sign one for the advance only of 75 per cent. on the account, and each such cheque shall be forwarded with the accounts.

\* \* \* \* \*

174. In order to obviate inquiry by the Licensed Surveyors with respect to the payment of their accounts, or the balances of their accounts, the triplicates, with the amendments, if any, shown thereon, shall be returned when payment is made.

175. A cheque-book will be forwarded on application. It should be kept carefully, and used for the purpose stated; and those signed must not be made negotiable, or put into circulation, until they have been countersigned by the Head of the Department.



176. All moneys due to Salaried and Licensed Surveyors will in future be paid to their respective accounts in one of the Banks in Sydney, or to the credit of any agent named in the undermentioned order, and resident in Sydney; but not to any country or branch Bank, or agent residing in the country.

177. A general order, according to the form enclosed, should be forwarded, observing such direction also, when filling in the printed form of authority, at the foot of each Voucher forwarded for payment.

178. An account should be opened with one of the Banks in Sydney, and arrangements made for transfers to a country branch, if required.

FORM OF AUTHORITY.

179. I HEREBY authorize the Surveyor General to pay, on my behalf, any moneys due or becoming due to me, for services in connection with his Department, to  
 of No. Bank, Sydney, to my credit, or to the credit of  
 street, Sydney.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_

180. It will be the duty of the Surveyor to bring under notice all cases of remote conditional purchases which he cannot report on in due time; and special instructions will be issued, and a reasonable special remuneration allowed.

181. In making a charge for reporting as to residence by conditional purchasers on lands selected by them, it will be necessary for the Surveyor to show in the account which he will transmit with the reports, the distance between each selection when isolated, and the duty performed under the conditions stated in the foregoing instructions.

182. The accounts shall be consecutive, and the date of the last account supplied, with the date of present account, is to be inserted in the proper place according to form.

183. All accounts for any particular year must be rendered within twenty-one days from the close of that year, otherwise the Department will not be responsible for delay or non-payment, as under the provisions of the Audit Act unexpended balances of Votes are written off periodically.

NOTE.—For convenience in recording future circulars, blank leaves have been left to which they can be attached.

Printed forms in use will be supplied on application, and the want of forms will not be accepted as an excuse for not furnishing any return or information which may be required.

P. F. ADAMS.

Surveyor General's Office,  
 Sydney, 30 January, 1872.

## APPENDIX.

## A.

LIST OF INSTRUMENTS TO BE PROVIDED BY EACH LICENSED SURVEYOR, AND TO BE SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF SURVEYOR GENERAL.

- 1 Theodolite, not less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter.
- 1 Chain, to be kept as a standard, and never used in survey.
- 1 Chain for general use.
- 1 Metal parallel ruler not less than 18 inches long.
- 1 Metal protractor not less than 6 inches in diameter, or an ordinary card-board protractor.
- 1 Set of chain scales.

## B.

SCALE OF FEES PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT TO LICENSED SURVEYORS FOR THE SURVEY OF PORTIONS OF LAND, LINEAR MEASUREMENT, REPORTS, &c.

Area of Portions in Acres.	Amount for Separate Portion.	Amount for each additional Portion continuous.
Ac.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Less than ... .. 1	1 0 0	0 10 0
1 and less than ... .. 5	1 0 0	0 15 0
5 do. ... .. 10	2 0 0	1 10 0
10 do. ... .. 20	3 0 0	2 5 0
20 do. ... .. 40	4 0 0	3 0 0
40 do. ... .. 80	5 0 0	3 15 0
80 do. ... .. 160	6 0 0	4 10 0
160 do. ... .. 320	7 0 0	5 5 0
320 to 640 inclusive ... ..	8 0 0	6 0 0
For reporting as to residence by a conditional purchaser :—		
Each report made within six months of date of instructions in cases of isolated portions ... ..	1 0 0	1 0 0
Each report in cases not isolated—that is, within two miles of any other case reported on, or on which the surveyor has been instructed to report, or within that distance of any measurement made by him while he shall have been so instructed ... ..	0 10 0	0 10 0
For separate plans of continuous portions, conditional purchase or improved ... ..	0 5 0	0 5 0
Road Surveys :—		
£3 10s. per mile for survey and marking. 10s. per mile for opening through alienated lands after confirmation. £2 per mile for necessary connections.		
£1 15s. for deviations required within three years from date of survey of road, unless the ordinary rates are specially recommended by the District Surveyor.		
For Appraisements under sections 7 to 12 (inclusive) of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, instructions for which must be carried out within sixty days from date of appointment, or within such extended time, not to exceed thirty days, under penalties similar to those in force with reference to surveys; and in addition, a liability to a fine of 10s., or one-half the fee, in each case :—		
Each appraisement ... ..	1 1 0	1 1 0
In Gold Fields where more than two portions adjoin, the whole shall be treated as one appraisement and the fee shall be ... ..	2 10 0	2 10 0
NOTE.—All linear measurements, except those specified in paragraph 96, to be paid for at the rate of £2 per mile.		
Portions separated by roads, or by rivers or creeks of such a width as to render a traverse of each side necessary, will not be considered continuous.		
Increase on scale for all measurements in gold fields ceased on 15th February, 1871.		
All portions adjoining others, measured since 31st December, 1861, whether surveyed by same surveyor or not, shall be considered and treated as continuous, and paid for accordingly. To take effect on all surveys made subsequent to 14th February, 1871, and dealt with in this Office from 1st June, of that year.		

## C.

SCHEDULE of Runs not open to Conditional Purchase, corrected to 17th October, 1871.

Name of District.	Name of Run.	Date of Expiry of Lease.
ALBERT .....	Kullara .....	27 November, 1871
BLIGH .....	Combogolang .....	22 January, 1872
	Cooyah Wurrak .....	22 " "
	Bulgah .....	22 " "
	Merrigall Back Run .....	31 " "
	New Bundilla .....	31 " "
	Cowell Murryan .....	31 " "
	Ashantee .....	31 March, "
GWYDIR .....	Dahomey .....	31 " "
	Meriossay .....	31 " "
	Big Leather, West .....	5 January, "
LACHLAN .....	Warren .....	5 " "
	Bundori .....	25 February, "
	Ballandry .....	23 October, 1871
	North Barrellan .....	25 November, "
LIVERPOOL PLAINS ...	North Moonbooldool .....	25 " "
	Merool Creek .....	25 " "
	Kolkibitoo, Back Run .....	10 February, 1872
NEW ENGLAND .....	Goangra Retro, East .....	2 " "
	Billeboo .....	19 " "
WARREGO .....	Lower part of Frazer's Creek .....	6 November, 1871
WELLINGTON .....	Gunnaldy .....	6 January, 1872
	Mountain Run .....	8 March, "

## D.

RETURN for the Month of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_  
 By Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ Surveyor, containing Statement of  
 Unfulfilled Instructions, Report of Progress, and proposed Course of Duty.

Report of Services Performed.	
Instructions. No. and Date.	

The Surveyor General,  
 Sydney.

## DIRECTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN FILLING UP THIS RETURN.

This Return to be forwarded through the District Surveyor on or before the 7th day of the month. All unfulfilled instructions are to be quoted whether issued direct by the Surveyor General, through the District Surveyor, or transferred by another surveyor. Under the column headed Marginal No., the Register No. of the paper is to be inserted, such as 71-16 R.S.B., 71-1819 C.P., &c. Instructions incomplete, such as surveys effected, the plans of which have not been drawn, or are being prepared but not transmitted, must appear under Unfulfilled Instructions, with the state of the work, noted under remarks c. g., land measured plan, not drawn, &c.

In all cases where instructions are over six months in arrear, a memorandum explaining cause of delay (in each case on a separate half-sheet of paper), should accompany this return; however, a memorandum once sent need not be repeated.

PROPOSED

UNFULFILLED INSTRUCTIONS in the hands of Mr.

Surveyor.

Instructions.			Particulars of Instructions.	Remarks.
Marginal No.	No.	Date.		

**E.**  
FORM for Record of Meridian Observations.

Locality,		Assumed Latitude °					Date,							
Time of taking Altitude.		Limb observed.	Altitude.	Reading of Horizontal Arc.			Sums of Readings.			+	°	'	"	Sum.
A.M.	h. m.	L	°	'	"	°	'	"	+					
P.M.		F												Apparent Meridian.
														Correction from Table.
A.M.		L												Meridian.
P.M.		F												
A.M.		L												Magnetic Variation.
P.M.		F												
A.M.		L												
P.M.		F												
<i>Name of Surveyor</i> _____														



G.

BOOK OF REFERENCE OF ROAD FROM

to

to be opened as a

Road, under the Act of Council 4 William IV, No. 11.

126—M

No.	Portion of Road.	Reputed Owner.	Occupier.	Character of Land.	Bearings.	Length in chains.	Enclosures.	Character and State of Preservation of Fencing.	Cultivation.	Breadth of Road.	Area.	Remarks.

- Note 1.—Each number will represent one block of property through which the road may pass, whether of the Crown, of an individual, or devoted to the public as a reserve or road.
- 2.—Each portion of a road will be within the property to which the No. applies, and should be described as "from the south boundary of John Smith's 600 acres, to the boundary line between that land and Thomas Jones' 50 acres." "From the last mentioned boundary to, &c., &c."
- 3.—The name of the reputed owner may be filled in from information obtained on the spot, or failing such information, with the name of the grantee from the Crown.
- 4.—The name of the occupier, should there be one, can of course be ascertained on the spot.
- 5.—The bearings should be stated from the nearest cardinal point, as "E. 10° N.," but where they are numerous and shown in a table on the plan, the general bearing need only be stated as "north-easterly."
- 6.—In the column of remarks may be introduced any information which cannot conveniently be inserted in any of the other columns: such as the dedication of the portion of the road to the public, in the subdivision of surrounding land. The reputed free use of road by the public for any specific period, &c.

APPENDIX.

89







K.

FORM OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

No. of Abstract }  
 to Warrant No. 187 . }

F.  
 Voucher No. of Abstract.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL,

*Dr. to*

For the undermentioned Services performed by the Department, viz. :—

Instructions.		From the to the 187 . For the undermentioned Services, viz. :—		Amount.
Date.	No.	Particulars of Service.	Date and number of letter of transmission of Survey.	
Total ... .. £				

I CERTIFY that the Services charged in the above Account were satisfactorily performed by the abovenamed individual in accordance with existing arrangements, and that the rates charged are according to authorized scale.

RECEIVED on the 187 , from the sum of  
 Pounds Shillings and Pence, sterling, in full payment of the  
 above Account, for which have signed Duplicate Receipts of the same tenor and date.

Witness to the payment—

DECLARATION.

I hereby, on honor, declare, that I have faithfully performed the service charged for on this Account, the plan and report herewith forwarded being correct, and the whole service performed with care, and in strict accordance with the Regulations and practice of the Surveyor General's Department. I further, on honor, declare, that the number of days charged for were actually expended on the work referred to, and that on each day charged for I was fully employed in the work specified.

*Licensed Surveyor.*

L.

FORM OF ADVANCE.

Contingency Form No. 1.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Series B.

Departmental Voucher No.

Pay Voucher No.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.—Department of

Payable from Vote of £

Item No.

of Appropriation Act of 187

Date of Period of Supply or Service.	CLAIMANT (Place or District)	Amount.
187	For the Supply of the undermentioned Articles or Services* (Where a Special Authority has been given the nature and date of it must be quoted here.)	Rate. £ s. d.
* Supplies of Articles or Services by a Contractor but not Contracted for, are required to be stated separately, with the heading "Not in Contract."		TOTAL ... .. £
(Signature of Claimant) <i>[Signature]</i>		

I Certify that the amount charged in this Voucher as to computations, castings, and rates is correct, that the Service has been faithfully performed, and that the Expenditure is duly authorized in terms of the Audit Act.

(Signature of Officer incurring the expense)

I hereby authorize the amount of the above certificate in my favour to be paid on my behalf to †

† Here insert name of Party or Bank.

RECEIVED on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 187 , the  
sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Pounds  
and \_\_\_\_\_ Pence, sterling. Shillings

(Witness)

## M.

ALN. B. 70.—4,763.

CIRCULAR, No. 70-1.

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 5th May, 1870.

SIR,

In consequence of alleged misunderstandings of the responsibilities of Licensed Surveyors, I consider it necessary to inform you, distinctly, that all instructions are to be acted on *within six months* from the date of despatch from this Office. Neglect on this point will lead to stoppage of payment in cases where measurements may have been made without instructions, and will incur a risk of the withdrawal of all instructions and a re-issue of them to some other Surveyor.

Where circumstances however occur to render a compliance with this direction impossible, a memo. of the simplest possible form, stating cause of delay, and giving date, number, and tenor of the instruction therein referred to, must be forwarded to me within the six months, which will, if considered satisfactory, be placed with the records and will be a direct answer to any question which may arise.

The greater number of complications which have arisen, to the discredit of this Department, have been caused by want of action within six months, and, as there are many Surveyors anxious for employment, there is no excuse for any unnecessary delay.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

P. F. ADAMS,

Surveyor General.

MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR.

## N.

ADDITION TO REGULATION 28 UNDER THE CROWN LANDS ALIENATION ACT OF 1861.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 7th November, 1871.

## MEASUREMENT OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct, that, in order that the form of measurement of conditional purchases may be more clearly defined than it is at present under the 17th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the following additional words should be inserted between the words "such cardinal points" and "But should," &c., in clause 28 of the Regulations under the Act referred to:—

"Such lands, however, if taken up by one applicant under several applications, shall not, without the approval of the Minister, extend over a greater distance in any direction than sixty chains."

[71-12,970 Aln.]

J. BOWIE WILSON.

[See paragraph 46.]

## N. a.

MEMO. FOR SURVEYORS, conveying Instructions for the measurement of Mineral Leases other than Gold.

DEPTH of portions in the Unsettled Districts with frontages under 40 acres should not be less than three times the width: 40 acres and above, a mean depth of not less than 60 chains. (This rule should be strictly adhered to when any clashing of interests is involved.)

In cases where there are no conflicting interests, portions with frontages under 40 acres should be measured so that the depth is not less than twice the width; where there are no frontages the length should not exceed twice the width for any area.

In cases where it may appear to the Surveyor not only unobjectionable, but desirable to do so, he may submit a design for a modification of the above forms for the approval of the Minister.

P. F. ADAMS,  
Surveyor General.

27th Oct., 1871.

0.

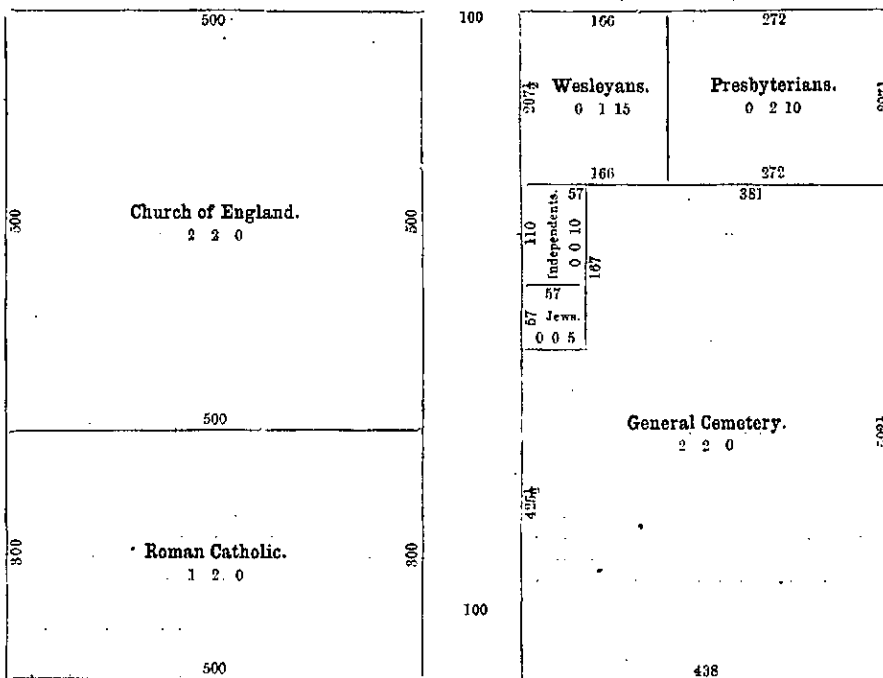
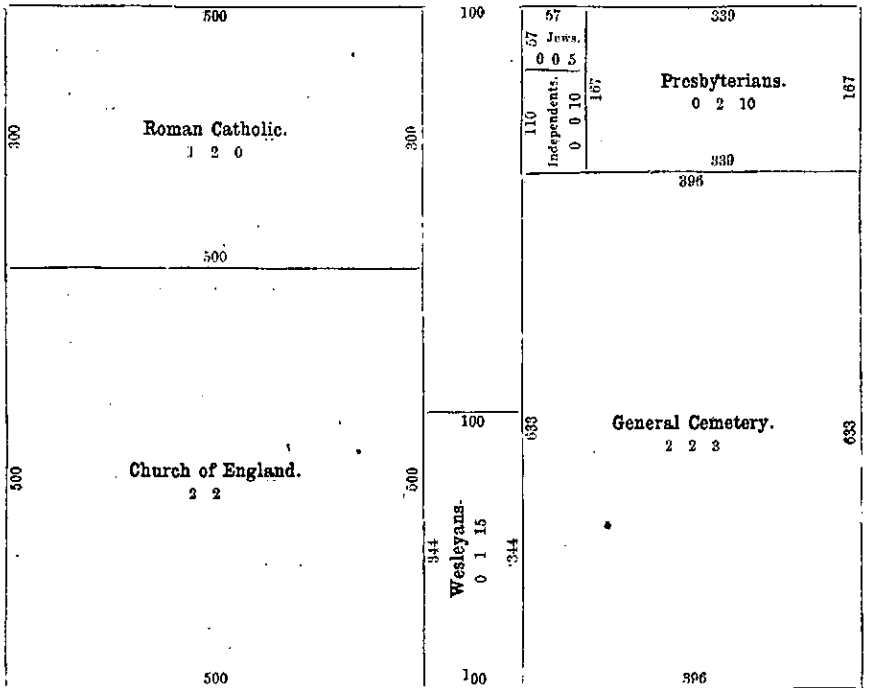
The following proportions of Area are to be preserved, in the allotting of space in a Cemetery to the various Denominations.

TO A CEMETERY OF 8 ACRES.			CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1856.	
DENOMINATION.	A. R. P.		Total Population, say—	130,000
Church of England	2 2 0		Ditto	78,000
Roman Catholic	1 2 0		Ditto	28,000
Presbyterian	0 2 10		Ditto	16,000
Wesleyans	0 1 15		Ditto	3,000
Independents	0 0 10		Ditto	1,400
Jews	0 0 5			
General Cemetery	2 2 0			
Roads, say—	0 2 0			

NOTE.—“Minister's Residence” should be designated as follows, according to the Denomination for which the site is to be appropriated, viz. :—

Church of England	Parsonage.
Roman Catholic	Presbytery.
Wesleyan	Residence.
Scots (Presbyterian)	Manse.

DESIGNS FOR GENERAL CEMETERY.



NOTE.—One of the above Designs may in general be adopted in laying out Cemeteries, but should be modified when required by the formation of the ground or peculiarities of access.

[To Evidence given by W. W. Stephen, Esq., 25 January, 1872.]

## D 1.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 24 January, 1872.

No. of Letters received during the year 1871:—	
Alienation .....	15,609
Miscellaneous .....	6,971
Leases.....	3,121
Ministerial.....	2,202
Roads .....	1,995
	29,898

Conditional Purchase Applications—registered separately—4,472.

GERARD E. HERRING.

## D 2.

MEMORANDUM showing the number of Letters entered in 1870:—

	No. in each book.	Total.
<i>Alienation—</i>		
Alienation—Individual .....	4,729	7,049
" Treasury .....	382	
" Land Agents .....	1,906	
" General Official .....	18	
" Judicial .....	14	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Miscellaneous—Judicial .....	15	3,606
" Individual .....	2,293	
" Land Agent .....	359	
" Benches .....	47	
" Appraisers .....	329	
" Clerical .....	253	
" Treasury .....	149	
" Gold Commissioners.....	54	
" Colonial Secretary.....	57	
" Minor Official .....	50	
<i>Leases—</i>		
Leases—Individuals.....	1,643	2,670
" General Official .....	2	
" Treasury .....	8	
" Land Agent .....	1,017	
<i>Ministerial—</i>		
Ministerial—Individual .....	3,021	3,477
" Judicial .....	1	
" Benches .....	99	
" Official.....	80	
" Auditor General.....	2	
" Treasury .....	54	
" Colonial Secretary .....	4	
" Gold Commissioners .....	188	
" Scab in Sheep and Disease in Cattle .....	28	
<i>Roads—</i>		
Roads—Individuals.....	989	1,422
" Treasury .....	129	
" Benches .....	174	
" Executive Council .....	130	
Grand total (exclusive of blank covers).....	.....	18,224

## D 3.

RETURN showing number of Clerks in the Department of Lands in the year preceding the passing of the present Land Acts, and at different periods, subsequently:—

Year.	Departments.		Total Number of Clerks employed.
1860	Lands .....	7	25
	Survey .....	18	
1861	Lands .....	9	27
	Survey.....	18	
1862	Lands .....	14	31
	Survey.....	17	
1865	Lands .....	13	45
	Survey.....	32	
*1867	Lands .....	...	38
1868	" .....	...	36
1871	" .....	...	35

[Addendum

\* NOTE.—On the 1st January, 1867, with a view to the more effective working of the Department, the clerical staff of the Survey Department was merged into that of the "Lands," six being retained for special work in connection with the Surveyor General's Office. As these last are provided for separately on the Estimates of the Survey Department they are not included in the Return for the last three years, above specified.

[Addendum to Mr. Halloran's Evidence, 30th November, 1871.]

PROCEEDINGS of a Board assembled pursuant to the Order of His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B., Governor of New South Wales, &c., &c., &c., dated Sydney, 26th June, 1837.

PRESIDENT.—THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

MEMBERS.—THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

THE CLERK OF THE COUNCILS.

THE ORDNANCE STOREKEEPER.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSARY OF ACCOUNTS.

"To consider and report the amount of salary to which, with reference to the present value of clerical labour in the Colony, the Clerks in the several Offices may be fairly entitled."

THE Board having had before them and carefully perused the Reports made by former Boards, dated 9th May, 1826, and 7th September, 1827, on the subject now under consideration, and which, as approved by the Governor, Sir Ralph Darling, were transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies; as also the "Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Finance," and the evidence given before that Committee in 1828, on the system of classification, probation, and promotion, which prevails in the Ordnance Department, the Board will proceed by making such observation on these several documents, as appear to them applicable to the case submitted for their consideration and report.

1st. By the Report dated 9th May, 1826, a scale of pay and classification of the clerks was recommended on the ground of the then great expense of house-rent, lodging, and all articles of clothing, and it was proposed that the salaries should be fixed as follows, viz. :—

	MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.	INCREASE PER ANN.
3rd Class .....	£100	£200	£10
2nd ditto .....	£200	£300	£20
1st ditto .....	£300	(to be fixed by the Governor)	£20

2nd. In the Report made on the 7th September, 1827, in allusion to the Report of 9th May, 1826, the Board express their opinion thorough in the following terms:—"The scale of salaries therein recommended is inadequate to induce respectable and competent young men to enter into the employ of Government, and that it will be necessary to hold out still further encouragement to ensure the services of individuals possessed of suitable qualifications and attainments," and further recommending the following scale and classification, viz. :—

	MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.	INCREASE PER ANN.
3rd Class .....	£150	£250	£20
2nd ditto .....	£250	£350	£20

Youths or other persons employed as extra clerks, before properly qualified as a clerk of the 3rd class, to receive such remuneration as the Governor or head of the department may authorize.

It further states, "they were persuaded that when the importance of securing the services of respectable young men in the Public Service, and the prospects held out to them by mercantile and other employment are considered, the increase in the scale of salaries submitted would not be deemed excessive."

3rd. The Board have lastly to refer to an important document, "The Second Report of the Committee on the Public Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom," printed by order of the House of Commons, 12th June, 1828.

#### ON ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

In this Report the principle of classification is recognized and approved, as well as an examination before admission, a period of probation, and a rule that each clerk must be recommended by his chief or head of department before he can receive an increase of salary, or be promoted to a superior class, and on which the Committee observed, "the arrangement is not only useful with respect to the department in which it has been introduced, but may serve as a model for other departments."

The Report further states, "The Committee can see no reason to doubt that the principle of competition is as applicable to the remuneration given to clerks for their time and trouble, as it is to the price paid for the time and trouble of other persons who live by the wages of labour; and if those who have the management of the public interests wish to take advantage of this principle, they have only to ascertain what salaries are given to commercial establishments," and "that in order to determine the proper rates of salaries in public offices it is first necessary to find out what they are in commercial and other establishments, and then to examine whether more talent and trust are required in public offices than in those establishments, and if more of those qualities are required, then to make the salaries in the public offices proportionably higher."

The Board, with a view of acting on the principle recommended by the Committee, have caused inquiry to be made as to the rates of salaries and allowances given by the Bankers and mercantile establishments in the Colony, and have ascertained that they average from £100 to £400 per annum, in most cases increasing annually; and that promotion is made dependent on integrity, ability, and talent. The heads of some of those establishments, however, state their belief in the necessity of increasing these salaries to secure men of approved ability in their offices, and to prevent their engaging in other pursuits which the present state of the Colony offers.

The Board would here observe, that although there is no strict analogy between the duties performed by clerks in public offices, and those in commercial establishments, the former cannot be deemed less important, or requiring less skill or integrity in the individual, but, on the contrary, in many of the public offices the highest degree of talent and trustworthiness is required.

The Board trust it will not be considered irrelevant to the subject, to state that the wages now paid in Sydney to mechanics and labourers average as follows, viz. :—

Mechanics .....	6s. to 10s. per diem.
Labourers .....	3s. to 6s. "

The Board fully concur in the report made on the 9th May, 1826, of the expenses of the necessaries of life, &c., and would observe that provisions have increased 100 per cent., house-rent and servant's wages 50 per cent., since the year 1829.

The Board, after maturely considering—

1st. The salaries now received by the different grades of clerks in public offices, compared with the amount paid by the commercial establishments—

2nd. The enhanced price of provisions, clothes, house-rent, and servant's wages—

3rd. The inducements to young men of ability and talent to embark in agricultural, pastoral, or other profitable pursuits, which the unprecedented prosperity of the Colony offers, with consequent high remuneration in every branch of industry, and the facility of obtaining employment—

4th. The great inconvenience to the Public Service, experienced by heads of departments from the frequent resignations of their clerks after gaining knowledge of the routine of official business, and the difficulty of inducing young men, possessing the necessary qualifications, to engage in a public office, in consequence of the inadequacy of the pay,—

Cannot too strongly represent the necessity which exists of obviating the inconvenience alluded to, by establishing such a scale of salaries to the clerks as will enable them to support a respectable appearance in society, stimulate them to exertion of ability and zeal, and hold out in prospect the means of making a provision for themselves and families as they advance in years; and the Board are of opinion that by this means only will efficient clerks be obtained and induced to remain permanently in Government employ.

With this view of the subject, submitted for their consideration, the Board recommend the adoption of the following scale and classification, viz. :—

	MINIMUM.	ANNUAL INCREASE.	MAXIMUM.
1st Class .....	£300	£20	£400
2nd ditto .....	£200	£20	£300
3rd ditto .....	£125	£15	£200

This classification will be found to assimilate with the regulations observed in the Ordnance Department, and which the Report of the Select Committee states to be a model for other departments. And it is proposed, as will appear by the regulations annexed, that promotion and increase of salary shall depend on good conduct and ability. The Board, feeling convinced of the value of the certificates proposed, which, whilst it entails on the heads of the department the responsibility of conducting the duties of their offices with efficiency, gives them at the same time a control over their subordinate clerks, and

and an opportunity of bringing periodically under the notice of the Governor the conduct and ability of each individual in Government employ—advancement will be made to depend on merit alone, as a junior of superior industry and talent may be promoted over a superior less qualified, and as promotion is sometimes more rapid in one office than another, it is desirable to afford an opportunity to the most deserving to advance—heads of departments may be permitted to recommend to the Governor for promotion to a higher class in any other office, any clerks who have arrived at the head of their class, and may be considered worthy of further promotion; by the adoption of this system it is hoped that the character and standing of the clerks in the several public offices will be raised, and the difficulties which have heretofore been experienced in procuring efficient and respectable persons be removed.

The Board have not deemed it a part of their duty to enter into the establishment necessary for each office, but have to observe, that if the system of classification they have suggested should be approved, such a number of clerks of the respective classes may be fixed for each office as the Governor may be pleased to determine on the representation of the different heads of departments.

It is hardly necessary to observe that the proposed scale of remuneration, as adopted, will be subject to the annual revision of the Governor and Council.

E. DEAS THOMSON.  
WILLIAM LITHGOW.  
WILLIAM MACPHERSON.  
RICHARD ROGERS.  
WILLIAM HAYWARD, D.C.A.

*Proposed Regulations for the appointment, increase of salaries, and general conduct of the duties of Clerks in the Colonial Departments of New South Wales.*

Clerks will be employed at the following rates of salary, viz. :—

	MINIMUM.	ANNUAL INCREASE.	MAXIMUM.
1st Class .....	£300	£20	£400
2nd Class .....	£200	£20	£300
3rd Class .....	£125	£15	£200

Subject to the annual revision of the Legislature.

APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATION.

1. No clerk shall be nominated to an office until he has previously undergone an examination, and that such examination shall embrace the following points :—

- (1.) His handwriting must be clear and legible in every respect, of which a specimen is to be produced.
- (2.) He must be perfect in the common rules of arithmetic, viz., addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division; and when the office to which he may be nominated shall particularly relate to accounts he will be required to pass a further examination of his abilities in the rule of three and fractions.
- (3.) Every person nominated as above will be required to write grammatically in the English language, and to be correct in his orthography.
- (4.) The examination to be made by the head of the department, or such other officer as the Governor shall appoint.
- (5.) To produce a certificate of age in order to verify that the age of sixteen years has been attained, and that he is not beyond forty, but which certificate will be dispensed with in cases where the person nominated has previously served in a Government office.

SALARIES AND INCREASE OF SALARIES.

2. The clerks transferred from one department to another, or who might previously have served in a Government office (and for which the Governor's special authority might be obtained), shall be amalgamated with the office to which they have been transferred, and their salaries fixed in accordance with the established scale and his previous period of service.

3. The principle on which all clerks on the establishment shall receive their salaries shall be that of a salary affixed to the class in which the individuals are placed, with a periodical increase to the salary, until he shall attain the maximum of his class, beyond which limitation of salary no individual can pass, whatever may be his length of service, until a vacancy occurs affording him promotion.

4. No individual shall receive the annual increase affixed to his class unless on a certificate (according to Form No. 1 annexed to these Regulations) from the head of the office to which he belongs, confirmed by the Governor.

5. No individual shall be eligible to be promoted to a higher class, unless on a certificate from the head of his office (according to Form No. 2 annexed) certifying that the diligence, ability, and good conduct of the individual are such as to justify the recommendation; and should this not be the case, the head of the office will recommend another clerk of the same class for the vacancy, and if none deserving such recommendation should be found in his office, will report the same to the Governor, that the vacancy may be filled by a deserving clerk from some other office.

6. On promotion to a superior class no individual can receive any increased salary beyond the fixed salary of the class, until he shall have completed one year from the date of his appointment.

7. Individuals appointed as assistant or temporary clerks will receive no increase of salary whilst so employed, nor will their period of service as such entitle them to any addition to the salary affixed for the junior class, should they be afterwards nominated to that class.

8. If in any of the offices any particular branch of business is in arrear, the senior of that branch, or the whole of the clerks composing it, shall, on the decision of the head of the office, or the Governor, have their increase of pay stopped till the arrears be brought up, or such other notice taken as the Governor may determine.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

9. Persons holding an appointment in the public offices are not to engage in any private business which may interfere with their official duties and office-hours, and for which they must consider themselves liable to be called upon at all times; nor to engage in any trade without the special sanction of the Governor; nor are to be permitted to take any fee, gratuity, or reward, under any pretence whatever; any breach of this Regulation will subject the parties to dismissal from office.

No. 1.

*Form of Certificate upon which the annual increase of salary is to be granted.*

I do hereby certify that Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ in the office of \_\_\_\_\_ completed his \_\_\_\_\_ year of service on the \_\_\_\_\_ and that his conduct in the discharge of the duties of his office has been such as to render him deserving of the annual increase of salary granted by the Regulations dated \_\_\_\_\_ to clerks on the Civil Establishment of the Colony, for long service and good conduct.

(Signature of head of department.)

I do hereby approve and confirm the above increase of salary to Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ and order it to be paid to him from the above date accordingly.

(Signature of the Governor.)

No. 2.

*Form of Certificate to be obtained by a clerk before he can be promoted to a higher class.*

I do hereby certify that the diligence, ability, and good conduct manifested by Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ clerk in the \_\_\_\_\_ class of clerks in the office of \_\_\_\_\_ in performing the duties assigned to him are such as to justify me in recommending him to the Governor as a fit and proper person to be promoted to the vacancy which has occurred in the class above him.

(Signature of head of department.)

I do hereby approve and confirm the above promotion of Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

and order it to be carried into effect accordingly.

(Signature of the Governor.)

[One diagram.]



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SALARIES OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

(PAYMENT OF, IN ADVANCE, BY BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 May, 1872.*

ARRANGEMENT, by the Bank of New South Wales, with the Civil Servants and other Employés of the Government, for the payment of Salaries and Wages for the Months of February and March, 1872.

No. 1.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO THE GENERAL MANAGER, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(S. No. 73 A.)

The Treasury,  
Sydney, 29 February, 1872.

SIR,

In consequence of the Dissolution of Parliament, without any Vote of Supply, the Government is temporarily without the means of meeting, in part, the current public expenditure of the Country.

2. The large amount of Government money in your hands can only be rendered available by specific Parliamentary appropriation, and that appropriation cannot be obtained until, at the earliest, April next.

3. Under these circumstances, it has been represented to the Government, by their employés, that unless measures can be devised for their relief, great inconvenience and distress are likely to be occasioned by the delay in the payment of their just claims.

4. The Executive are impressed with the weight of these representations, as they apply to those Civil Servants who are dependent upon a daily wage or monthly salary; and while it is out of the power and beyond the wish of the Executive to take any step which is inconsistent with their Constitutional authority, they are yet desirous of rendering every assistance to the Public Creditor, of which the exceptional circumstances properly admit.

5. With this object in view, it has occurred to the Executive that your Institution may be able to alleviate the inconveniences threatened, by direct arrangement with such of the Civil Officers and other creditors as may seek your aid; and relying on your assurances, verbally given to us at the beginning of the month, that your Board of Directors are ready to meet the difficulty, by any action consistent with legality and freedom from political partisanship, I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to suggest to you the following as a means by which, consistently with these conditions, the payments due to the employés of the Government may be met.

6. The Law Officers of the Crown advise that, at the end of February (I take one month as an example), the Public Servants will have a legal claim against the Government, for services rendered during that month, at the rate at which they had been previously paid. That these claims the Civil Servants have a legal right to assign; and that the Executive can legally and irrevocably bind the present Government and its successors to recognize and act upon that assignment.

7. Under such advice, the Executive are willing to meet the exigencies of the case, and to further the wishes of the Government employés, by the acceptance of notice of any assignment to your Bank so made, and to address a letter, in the form hereunder written, in the interest of any of their officers with whom you may enter into special contract.

8. Thus far, the Executive are satisfied they have complete authority to act, and they are equally satisfied that the Bank can, with perfect safety, do its part in the way above indicated, and in doing it perform a public service.

9. I am directed to inquire whether the Government may reply to their employés that you are willing to make advances to them on such security, and without charging them anything for the accommodation.

I have, &c.,  
G. FAGAR.

P.S.—The Government will provide for all the stamp expenses connected with this suggestion, if agreed to.—G.E.

[Enclosure.]

FORM REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE 7.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to the General Manager, Bank of New South Wales.

Sir,

I enclose to you, herewith, a List of Moneys due from the Government to the persons named therein. These persons have given me notice of their having assigned these sums to your Bank, and, on behalf of the Government, I hereby accept and adopt such assignment.

I have, &c.,  
G.E.

No. 2.

THE GENERAL MANAGER, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Bank of New South Wales,  
Sydney, 1 March, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 29th ultimo, and to inform you that, in deference to the wishes of the Executive; and with a desire to avert the threatened inconvenience and distress to the employés of the Government to which that letter refers, my Board is willing, under the assurances given, to make the advances as suggested.

Although it is not so expressed in your letter, I have explained to my Board that the suggestion of the Executive is intended to be confined to advances against employés' claims which shall have accrued during the months of February and March, and it is therefore with that limit that I am to convey to you this acquiescence.

On receipt of the necessary Executive Minute confirming your letter now under acknowledgment, and after mutual agreement as to the forms under which effect may be most conveniently given to the Executive's suggestions, the Bank will be prepared to make the advances.

I have, &c.,  
SHEPHERD SMITH,  
General Manager.

No. 3.

TREASURY MINUTE FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*Subject* :—Adoption by the Bank of New South Wales of a suggestion to make personal contracts with the Civil Servants, for advances to them on account of their Salaries and Wages.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
1 March, 1872.

THE Attorney General, acting for the Colonial Treasurer, recommends that His Excellency the Administrator of the Government and the Executive Council approve of the suggestion of the Colonial Treasurer, addressed to the Bank of New South Wales, and adopted by that Institution, namely:—That in view of the great inconvenience and distress which, in the absence of an Appropriation Act, are likely to be occasioned by the delay in the payment of the just claims of the Civil Servants and other employés of the Government, the Bank should make personal contracts with such Civil Servants and other employés for advances to those persons (free of charge) of the salaries and wages due to them for the months of February and March of the present year, on the security of an assignment, by such Civil Servants and other employés, to the Bank, of their claims upon the Government for the salaries and wages referred to,—notice of such assignments to be accepted and adopted by the Government.

The particulars of the suggestion and its adoption are contained in the correspondence submitted herewith, consisting of Colonial Treasurer's letter of 29th ultimo, and the Bank's reply under date 1st instant; and the Attorney General further submits for approval a form showing the mode in which the assignments to the Bank are proposed to be taken.

JAMES MARTIN.

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

Copy of Letter No. 1, and Original of Letter No. 2.

## DEPARTMENT OF

## ABSTRACT FOR THE BANK.

List of Moneys due to the undermentioned persons, for services rendered to the Government of New South Wales, for the period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ 1872.

(If an assignment of all or any of these moneys be contemplated by the persons entitled to receive them, such assignment will be recognized by the Government if made in favour of the Bank of New South Wales, not otherwise.)

Entered No. \_\_\_\_\_ in Register of Assignments.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
1872.

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Accountant to the Treasury.

## ASSIGNMENT.

We hereby severally acknowledge to have received from the Bank of New South Wales the sums set opposite to our respective names, in the second column hereof, as advances against the salaries and wages due to us respectively by the Government, for the month of \_\_\_\_\_ 1872, which said salaries and wages are the same in amount as the said advances; and as security for the repayment of the said advances, we hereby respectively assign to the said Bank the said salaries and wages so due to us respectively. And each and every of us doth hereby appoint the General Manager for the time being of the said Bank our Attorney to recover, and receive, and to give discharges for the moneys so assigned. And we severally promise to repay to the said Bank, on demand, the sums advanced to us respectively, together with any expenses which the said Bank may incur in recovering the amounts hereby assigned.

Name of Person.	Amount due.	Date of Payment.	Signatures of Persons executing the above Assignment.	Stamp.	Witness to Signatures.
		1872.			

## Endorsement.

We, the undersigned, hereby authorize the Bank of New South Wales to pay the amounts set against our names respectively in the within List, to the credit of \* \_\_\_\_\_ in the said Bank.

1872.

\* Here insert name of Head of Department.

Received from the Bank of New South Wales the within sum of  
1872.

## No. 4.

## MINUTE OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE Executive Council, having carefully considered the subject herein set forth, approve of the arrangement proposed, and accordingly advise that effect be given to the same.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

Min. 72/12, 1st March, 1872.

Confirmed, 4th March, 1872.

Approved, 6/3/72.—A.S.

## No. 5.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO THE GENERAL MANAGER, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(S. No. 74.)

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
4 March, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to my communication of the 29th ultimo, on the subject of Advances to the Civil Servants and other Employes of the Government, and your reply of the 1st instant, I have now the honor to enclose herewith—

1. Copy of Minute of the Executive Council, approving the arrangement indicated in the before-mentioned correspondence, said copy being duly certified by the Clerk of the Council.
2. Copy of Blank Form of "Abstract for the Bank," on which assignments are to be made to the Bank,—being an enclosure with the Executive Minute.
3. Copies of my Circular letters of 1st and 2nd instant to the Heads of Departments, notifying the arrangement, and how it is to be carried out.
4. Copy of letter to be used when transmitting to the Bank the Bank Abstracts or Lists completed.
5. Copy of a letter which it is proposed the Bank should send to the Head of a Department when funds are placed to his credit.

I have now to request that you will furnish Heads of Departments, upon their application for them, with stamped cheque-books, for the purpose of drawing upon the funds thus provided for them.

I have, &c.,  
G. EAGAR.

## [Enclosure No. 1.]

(Circular.)

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 1st March, 1872.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the Bank of New South Wales, in reply to a communication on the subject, have notified to the Government their willingness to advance, free of charge, to the Civil Servants of the Colony and other employes of the Government, the amounts due to them for salaries and wages for the past month, at the rates which have been sanctioned for the year 1871, on condition that such Civil Servants and employes assign to the said Bank all right, title, and interest therein.

As this liberal offer on the part of the Bank involves the Government in no violation of the law, nor binds them to any expenditure of public moneys which has not been authorized by Parliament (the arrangement being simply a private agreement between the Bank and the Government officials themselves), I am desired to request that you will do all that lies in your power to assist the officers and other employes of the Department under your immediate charge in obtaining, on the conditions above mentioned, the amounts due to them for the month of February last.

To aid you in carrying out this arrangement, I beg to enclose, for your guidance, a specimen "Abstract for the Bank," and to state that such Abstract for your Department will require to be carefully filled up in every particular, and transmitted to this Department at your earliest convenience, together with the usual Official Salary Abstract, without, however, the signatures of the Officers being attached thereto.

It will be observed, from the form of endorsement on the Abstract for the Bank, that the arrangement provides for the payment by the Bank of the aggregate amount of the salaries and wages of each Department, to the credit of the Head of the Department, who will then pay the Civil Servants and employes, by cheque, in the usual way, on forms to be supplied by the Bank.

In filling up the Abstract for the Bank, be careful to observe—

1. That the name of no officer who is unwilling to comply with the conditions of the Bank should be entered therein, nor the name of any officer who has already assigned his salary or wages, wholly or in part, or whose salary or wages are impounded by the decision of any Court.
2. That the salaries and wages must be computed at the rates sanctioned for the year 1871.
3. That in all cases, the salaries must be computed less the usual deduction for the Superannuation Fund.
4. That the signatures must be genuine, and witnessed by yourself or some other responsible officer of your Department.
5. That a duty stamp be affixed to the name of every officer receiving two pounds or upwards.
6. That the authority endorsed on the back of the Abstract be signed by every person named therein.

On application to the Government Printer, you will be supplied with whatever number of blank Bank Abstract forms you may require.

In conclusion, I have to inform you, that any further information you may require to enable you to obtain the payment of the salaries and wages of your Department for the past month, on the required conditions, can be obtained by application to myself, or to the Examiner of Accounts of this Department.

To

I have, &c.,  
G. EAGAR,  
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

## [Enclosure No. 2.]

(Circular.)

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 2 March, 1872.

Sir,

Adverting to my circular of the 1st instant, with reference to the arrangement of the Bank of New South Wales for advancing to Government Officials the salaries and wages due to them for the past month,—I do myself the honor to inform you that, so soon as the advances by the Bank have been placed to your credit, in accordance with the authority of the officers of your Department, a notification to that effect will be given to you by the General Manager of the Bank.

On receipt of such notification, you will then be good enough to furnish the Bank with a specimen of your usual signature, and at the same time (and not before) send a requisition for such a supply of their cheque-books as you may deem necessary, to carry out the arrangement referred to in previous circular.

To

I have, &c.,  
G. EAGAR,  
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure No. 3.]

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
March, 1872.

Sir,  
I enclose you, herewith, list of moneys due from the Government to the persons named therein. Registration  
These persons have given me notice of their having assigned these sums to your Bank, and, on behalf of the Govern- number.  
ment, I hereby accept and adopt such assignment.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

To the General Manager, Bank of New South Wales.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

The Bank of New South Wales,  
Sydney, April, 1872.

No.  
Date

Sir,  
Referring to the authority, numbered and dated as per margin, of the Officers and other  
employés of your Department, for the payment to you of the sums assigned by them to this Institution,  
I beg to inform you that the sum of £ : : has this day been placed to your credit in the  
books of the Bank, in accordance with such authority.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

General Manager.

P.S.—Please quote the above number on all your cheques, and note that a separate cheque will be required for each  
individual salary.

To



1872.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

# SUPERANNUATION ACT OF 1864.

---

---

## STATEMENT

OF

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

# 1871.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

8 *May*, 1872.

---

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1872.

SUPERANNU-  
(27 VICTORIA,  
STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1870 .. .. .	.....	1,588 19 8
„ DEDUCTIONS from the SALARIES of PUBLIC OFFICERS, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, paid into the Treasury in 1871 .. .. .	8,533 11 3	
„ AMOUNT advanced from Treasurer's ADVANCE ACCOUNT, pending the collection of Deductions, to be hereafter repaid .. .. .	750 0 0	
		9,233 11 3
Carried forward .. .. .		£ 10,872 10 11



ATION FUND.

No. 11.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1871.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	ANNUAL RATE OF PENSION.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN ON ACCOUNT.	TOTAL.
		From	To		
BY PENSIONS PAID:—	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stephen Greenhill, late Chief Clerk in the Pay Branch of the Treasury	600 0 0			221 12 7	
John Crook, late Harbour Master, Sydney	433 6 8			171 7 5	
M. D. Ferguson, late Accountant in the Government Printing Office	266 0 0			105 4 1	
R. A. Hunt, late Superintendent of the Money Order Office	576 0 0			277 8 10	
J. G. Lennon, late Chief Clerk in the Revenue Branch of the Treasury	344 0 0			167 1 8	
Nicholas Nelson, late Clerk in the General Post Office	297 10 0			119 12 6	
E. C. Brewer, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Sydney	121 6 8			47 19 5	
Robert Brindley, late Draftsman in the Survey Department	310 0 0			122 12 0	
J. R. Humbley, late Clerk in the Audit Office	236 10 0			93 10 7	
Samuel Morgan, late Clerk in the Survey Department	138 13 4			56 16 9	
W. H. Christie, late Postmaster General	785 6 8			310 11 9	
George Brett, late Tide-waiter, Customs	103 16 8			44 19 10	
W. C. Still, late Landing Surveyor, Customs	536 0 0			198 13 2	
John Wells, late Under Secretary for Finance and Trade	714 13 4			282 14 11	
William Vallack, late Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Department	624 0 0			246 15 11	
Thomas Jones, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Bathurst	144 0 0			52 11 4	
William Thompson, late Official Postmaster, Bathurst	138 0 0			49 19 11	
T. K. Abbott, late Secretary, General Post Office	420 9 4			181 15 3	
E. H. Statham, late Storekeeper, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	115 17 4			45 16 2	
John Brown, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Parramatta	178 13 4			69 10 8	
Lewis Gordon, late District Surveyor, Bega	313 6 8			73 1 8	
John Chippindall, late Gaoler, Bathurst	168 0 0			66 9 5	
John Wallace, late Gaoler, Maitland Gaol	133 0 0			52 2 3	
E. Rogers, late Clerk of the Peace, Cumberland	576 0 0			227 16 3	
F. Campbell, late Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek	407 6 8			161 1 9	
W. K. Davidson, late Surveyor General	960 0 0			347 18 4	
J. E. Turner, late Landing-waiter, Customs	126 10 0			45 6 8	
S. Cole, late Commissioner of Crown Lands, Darling District	417 0 0			97 5 6	
S. Elyard, late Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office	384 0 0			151 17 5	
T. McMahon, late Shipping Officer, General Post Office	127 3 4			6 16 8	
J. Prout, late Sheriff's Bailiff, Sydney	55 4 0			24 12 0	
A. T. Ross, late Coast-waiter, Customs, Broken Bay	123 6 8			53 8 9	
C. Tompson, late Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	688 0 0			272 2 2	
W. H. Palmer, late Police Magistrate, Bathurst	300 0 0			118 13 0	
C. E. Newcombe, late Police Magistrate, Queanbeyan	432 0 0			170 17 2	
E. D. Day, late Police Magistrate, Maitland	480 0 0			159 2 5	
W. Warburton, late Tide-waiter, Customs	80 10 0			32 4 8	
W. King, late Landing-waiter, Customs	149 10 0			59 2 7	
C. T. Weaver, late Police Magistrate, Armidale	333 6 8			114 3 7	
M. Fitzpatrick, late Under Secretary for Lands	533 6 8			198 5 5	
J. Wickham, late Postmistress, Parramatta	168 0 0			62 0 1	
G. Denshire, late Postmaster, Tamworth	120 0 0			47 8 9	
D. A. Calull, late Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dock	120 0 0			33 14 1	
J. Kelleher, late Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dock	82 0 0			29 16 4	
E. Beckham, late Commissioner of Crown Lands	466 13 4			176 3 1	
C. T. Williams, late Locker, Customs, Sydney	120 0 0			48 2 5	
G. K. Mann, late Engineer-in-Chief, Fitz Roy Dock	536 13 4			202 6 8	
T. Cronin, late Master, Steam Dredge, "Hercules"	250 0 0			105 11 8	
C. H. Horsley, late Locker, Customs, Sydney	112 10 0			40 18 8	
F. Underwood, late Clerk, Lands Department	373 6 8			140 16 4	
A. Williams, late Accountant, Survey Department	226 13 4			91 6 3	
H. Fitzgerald, late Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dock	82 0 0			32 10 4	
S. B. Warburton, late Chief Clerk, Lands Department	483 6 8			279 12 3	
Carried forward				£ 6,539 18 4	

The exact date from and to which the Pensions have been paid cannot be given, as the payments were made periodically, in accordance with a pro rata distribution of the funds in hand at the time.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
<p style="text-align: right;">Brought forward ... .. £</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ s. d. 10,872 10 11</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL ... .. £</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">10,872 10 11</p>

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
21st March, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.





1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPERANNUATION FUND.

RETURNS AND ACCOUNTS

SHOWING POSITION OF.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

8 August, 1872.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1872.



## SUPERANNUATION FUND.

## No. 1.

RETURN of the Names of all Superannuated Officers who are receiving an Allowance under the Superannuation Act, 27 Victoria No. 11, showing,—(1st.) The Annual Rate of Pensions under the scale fixed by Clause 3 of the Superannuation Act, payable if the Superannuation Fund be sufficient. (2nd.) The Amount of Annuities which might have been paid to each Superannuated Officer, if the Total Sum of the Superannuation Fund in 1871 had been distributed in Pensions. (3rd.) The Amount paid to each Superannuated Officer during the year 1871, and the Total Sum paid in Pensions during that year.

Names of Officers.	Annual Rate of Pensions under the scale fixed by Clause 3 of the Superannuation Act, payable if the Superannuation Fund be sufficient.			The Amount of Annuities which might have been paid to each Superannuated Officer, if the total sum of the Superannuation Fund in 1871 had been distributed in Pensions.			The Amount paid to each Superannuated Officer during the Year 1871, and the Total Sum paid in Pensions during that year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
M. D. Ferguson ...	266	0	0	132	7	3	105	4	1
John Crook ...	433	6	8	215	12	7	171	7	5
Stephen Greenhill ...	600	0	0	298	11	3	221	12	7
Robert A. Hunt... ..	576	0	0	286	12	5	277	8	10
E. C. Brewer ...	121	6	8	60	7	6	47	19	5
Robert Brindley ...	310	0	0	154	5	2	122	12	0
J. H. Humbly ...	236	10	0	117	13	8	93	10	7
Samuel Morgan ...	138	13	4	69	0	4	56	16	9
W. H. Christie ...	785	6	8	390	15	9	310	11	9
George Brett ...	103	16	8	51	13	8	44	19	10
William Vallack ...	624	0	0	310	10	1	246	15	11
Thos. Jones ...	144	0	0	71	13	1	52	11	4
John Wells ...	714	13	4	355	12	5	282	14	11
W. C. Still ...	536	0	0	266	14	4	198	13	2
Lewis Gordon ...	313	6	8	155	18	4	73	1	8
Thos. K. Abbott... ..	420	9	4	209	4	6	181	15	3
Wm. Thompson ...	138	0	0	68	13	4	49	19	11
E. H. Statham ...	115	17	4	57	13	0	45	16	2
John Brown ...	178	13	4	88	18	0	69	19	8
John Chippendall ...	168	0	0	83	11	1	66	9	5
John Wallace ...	133	0	0	66	3	7	52	2	3
Francis Campbell ...	407	6	8	202	13	10	161	1	9
J. B. Turner ...	126	10	0	62	18	11	45	6	8
W. R. Davidson... ..	960	0	0	478	4	0	347	18	4
Stephen Cole ...	417	0	0	207	10	0	97	5	6
Saml. Elyard ...	384	0	0	191	1	7	151	17	5
Jamos Prout ...	55	4	0	27	9	4	24	12	0
Alex. T. Ross ...	123	6	8	61	7	5	53	8	9
Chas. Thompson... ..	688	0	0	342	7	1	272	2	2
W. H. Palmer ...	300	0	0	149	5	8	113	13	0
Edwd. D. Day ...	480	0	0	238	17	0	159	2	5
C. E. Newcombe ...	432	0	0	214	19	3	170	17	2
W. Warburton ...	80	10	0	40	1	1	32	4	8
C. T. Weaver ...	13	6	8	6	12	8	114	3	7
W. King... ..	149	10	0	74	7	10	59	2	7
Edwd. Rogers ...	576	0	0	286	12	5	227	16	3
Jemima Wickham ...	156	16	0	78	0	8	62	0	1
M. Fitzpatrick ...	501	6	8	249	9	4	198	5	5
John Kelleher ...	75	8	10	37	10	9	29	16	4
Edgar Beckham ...	446	13	4	222	5	3	176	3	1
C. T. Williams ...	111	0	0	55	4	8	48	2	5
Gother K. Mann ...	508	13	4	253	2	3	202	6	8
Thos. Cronin ...	240	0	0	119	8	3	105	11	8
C. H. Horsley ...	103	10	0	51	10	0	40	18	8
F. Underwood ...	357	6	8	178	1	2	140	16	4
Allan Williams ...	210	13	4	104	16	7	91	6	3
Chas. Moore ...	86	6	8	42	19	2	34	9	2
H. Fitzgerald ...	75	8	10	37	10	9	32	10	4
R. O'Connor ...	672	0	0	334	7	10	85	1	3
David Smith ...	168	0	0	83	11	11	47	2	9
S. B. Warburton ...	463	6	8	230	11	2	279	12	3
T. J. Jaques ...	625	6	8	311	3	5	166	7	10
W. Thomas ...	210	13	4	104	16	7	33	14	7
T. L. R. Pierce ...	103	10	0	50	15	0	3	1	6
J. R. Chambers ...	175	7	8	87	5	5	7	5	3
J. G. Lennon ...	344	0	0	171	5	11	167	1	8
N. Nelson ...	297	10	0	148	0	9	119	12	6
T. M'Mahon ...	127	3	4	63	5	6	6	16	8
G. Denshire ...	120	0	0	59	14	3	47	8	9
D. A. Cahill ...	120	0	0	59	14	3	43	0	5
TOTALS ...				9,230	10	3	6,976	7	0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
22 July, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

## No. 2.

RETURN showing the amount of Gratuities paid under Clauses 7 and 10 of the Superannuation Act, 27 Victoria, No. 11, for 1871.

Name.	Amount.
Gratuities granted under Clause 7 to the following Officers who have retired from mental or bodily incapacity :—	
L. V. Duhunty, late Police Magistrate, Carcoar ... .. (in part)	£ 46 1 9
J. Byron, late Chief Warder, Cockatoo Island ... .. ( do. )	135 0 0
W. G. Burgis, late Schoolmaster, Gaol, Bathurst ... .. ( do. )	28 4 2
Hugh Jones, late Engineer Mechanic, Fitz Roy Dock ... .. ( do. )	15 4 9
F. S. Peppercorne, late Surveyor ... .. ( do. )	48 8 2
Mary Ann Hobbs, late Matron, Gaol, Wollongong ... .. ( do. )	12 8 5
J. W. Jenkins, late Clerk, Customs Department ... .. ( do. )	206 0 11
A. J. Kingsmill, late Sheriff's Bailiff, East Maitland ... .. ( do. )	99 15 2
	£ 591 3 4
Gratuities granted, under Clause 10, to the relations of the undermentioned deceased officers, viz. :—	
A. Brooks, late Superintendent, Hornby Light-house ... .. (in part)	28 15 11
A. Campbell, late Registrar, Insolvent Court ... .. ( do. )	212 17 0
D. Cahill, late Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dock ... .. ( do. )	12 0 0
A. Livingstone, late Inspector of Customs and Revenue Accounts, Audit Office ... .. ( do. )	575 18 1
C. Baly, late Draughtsman, Survey Department ... .. ( do. )	44 19 10
John Ross, late Pilot, Moruya ... .. ( do. )	21 14 10
G. R. Smalley, late Government Astronomer ... .. ( do. )	72 14 1
T. M'Mahon, late Shipping Clerk, General Post Office ... .. ( do. )	149 13 2
J. T. Chidgey, late Station-master, Electric Telegraph Department, Port Macquarie ... .. ( do. )	35 2 6
E. Berthon, late Chief Clerk, Harbours and Rivers Department ... .. ( do. )	11 8 0
Joseph Cox, late Police Magistrate, Forbes ... .. ( do. )	213 5 11
G. Armitage, late Chief Clerk, Lands Department ... .. ( do. )	232 8 6
A. H. M'Arthur, late Clerk, General Post Office ... .. ( do. )	39 8 2
F. M. Callaghan, late Judge's Associate ... .. ( do. )	12 13 11
	£ 1,662 19 11
Total ... ..	£ 2,254 3 3

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
18th July, 1872.

F. KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

## No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the position of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund, on the 30th June, 1872.

Balances of Pensions unpaid, as per statement of details herewith ...	£ 21,187 17 11
Balances of Gratuities unpaid, as per statement of details ...	5,702 5 1
	<u>£26,890 3 0</u>

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th July, 1872.

F. KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.



## No. 4.

RETURN showing the several Amounts that would be required to pay Superannuated Officers the full amount of their claims under Clause 3 of the Superannuation Act, to 30th June, 1872, and the total sum.

Names.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
M. D. Ferguson ... ..	302	13	5
John Crook ... ..	493	10	7
Stephen Greenhill ... ..	683	4	11
R. A. Hunt ... ..	655	18	0
E. C. Brewer ... ..	138	0	8
Robert Brindley ... ..	294	17	3
J. R. Humbley ... ..	269	2	3
Samuel Morgan ... ..	156	3	6
W. H. Christie ... ..	895	11	11
George Brett ... ..	118	2	4
William Vallack ... ..	711	0	6
Thomas Jones ... ..	163	17	2
John Wells ... ..	815	14	11
William C. Still ... ..	611	1	5
Lewis Gordon ... ..	356	9	11
T. K. Abbott ... ..	478	7	5
William Thompson ... ..	157	0	10
E. H. Statham ... ..	131	16	8
John Brown ... ..	203	5	8
John Chippendall ... ..	190	2	8
John Wallace ... ..	151	7	4
Francis Campbell ... ..	463	19	1
John E. Turner ... ..	143	19	0
W. R. Davidson ... ..	1,093	6	9
Stephen Cole ... ..	474	9	11
Samuel Elyard ... ..	436	18	10
James Prout ... ..	62	17	0
A. T. Ross ... ..	140	3	10
Charles Thomson ... ..	783	16	11
W. H. Palmer ... ..	341	17	4
E. D. Day ... ..	491	15	4
C. E. Newcombe ... ..	492	1	2
W. Warburton ... ..	91	15	1
C. T. Weaver ... ..	132	9	6
W. King ... ..	170	2	4
E. Rogers ... ..	656	1	2
Jemima Wickham ... ..	178	8	6
M. Fitzpatrick ... ..	569	17	5
G. Denshire ... ..	53	6	6
D. A. Cahill ... ..	56	14	7
J. Kelleher ... ..	85	11	6
E. Beckham ... ..	508	14	4
C. T. Williams ... ..	126	8	6
G. K. Mann ... ..	586	15	7
T. Cronin ... ..	271	17	10
C. H. Horsley ... ..	117	15	2
F. Underwood ... ..	406	10	8
A. Williams ... ..	238	13	10
H. Fitzgerald ... ..	85	14	7
S. B. Warburton ... ..	585	1	5
T. J. Jaques ... ..	663	7	1
D. Smith ... ..	173	5	3
Chas. Moore ... ..	97	14	4
R. O'Connor ... ..	630	4	1
W. Thomas ... ..	205	11	1
J. L. R. Pierce ... ..	96	8	8
J. R. Chambers ... ..	144	14	4
T. M'Mahon ... ..	2	6	6
N. Nelson ... ..	336	11	5
J. G. Lennon ... ..	388	13	11
W. C. Mayo ... ..	437	11	9
Henry Lane ... ..	186	16	6
	£	21,187	17 11

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
18th July, 1872.

F. KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

## No. 5.

RETURN of the Names of the Claimants and Amounts claimed and outstanding under Clauses 7 and 10 of the Act 27 Victoria, No. 11, up to 30th June, 1872.

Names.	Amount.	Total.
Gratuities under Clause 7—		
L. V. Dulhunty	£ 29 12 1	£ s. d.
W. H. Burgis	35 8 6	
Hugh Jones	84 15 8	
F. S. Peppercorne	433 9 11	
Mary Ann Hobbs	53 10 0	
J. W. Jenkins	158 13 6	
A. J. Kingsmill	101 12 7	
		897 2 3
Gratuities under Clause 10—		
Alfred Brooks	124 0 0	
Archibald Campbell	136 13 11	
D. A. Cahill	228 5 1	
A. Livingstone	346 5 6	
C. Baly	27 0 9	
John Ross	92 8 2	
G. R. Smalley	36 1 1	
T. M'Mahon	95 8 3	
J. T. Chidgey	25 0 0	
Edward Berthon	216 16 11	
Joseph Cox	128 3 3	
G. Armitage	982 13 5	
A. H. M'Arthur	169 10 10	
F. M. Callaghan	54 13 4	
William Finch	55 2 6	
James White	5 19 9	
D. C. Dalgleish	94 16 8	
James Snape	634 10 4	
William Farrand	199 3 1	
A. Wickham	297 10 0	
A. D. F. Carter	855 0 0	
		4,805 2 10
	£	5,702 5 1

\* This amount is due to the Consolidated Revenue Fund for an advance made to Mr. Dulhunty.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19 July, 1872.

F. KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

## No. 6.

RETURN showing the Total Receipts, Expenditure, and Balance to Credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund, during the Year 1871.

Balance, 1st January, 1871 ... .. £1,588 19 8

## Receipts—

Deductions from the Salaries of Public Officers, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum	£8,533 11 3	
Amount advanced from the Treasurer's Advance Account, pending the collection of deductions (repaid in 1872)	750 0 0	
		9,283 11 3

£10,872 10 11

## Expenditure—

Pensions to Superannuated Officers	£6,976 7 0	
Gratuities paid under Clauses 7 & 10 of the Act 27 Vic., No. 11	2,254 3 3	
Refund of an improper deduction from a Public Officer's salary	2 7 6	
		9,232 17 9

Balance at the Credit of this Fund on 31st December, 1871 ... .. 1,639 13 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
17th July, 1872.

F. KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPERANNUATION ACT SUSPENSION BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—CHARLES TOMPSON, ESQUIRE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 July, 1872.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Charles Tompson, formerly Clerk of your Honorable House, and now a Pensioner under the Civil Service Superannuation Act of 1864,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That the said Act (under the provisions of which your Petitioner expressly retired from the Public Service) guaranteed that your Petitioner should be paid from a fund to be called the "Superannuation Fund," to be formed by certain deductions from the salaries of Civil Servants, with certain aid from the Consolidated Revenue.

That the aid from the Consolidated Revenue having become expended, all the means which your Petitioner now has (until relieved by the Legislature) are derived from the deductions (of four per cent.) from the salaries.

That a Bill has been introduced into your Honorable House, and is set down for second reading this day, "to suspend for a time" the said deduction from salaries,—which would have the effect, if passed, of depriving your Petitioner of the only aid left to him under the terms of his retirement, and would, moreover, be a *breach* of the terms under which he retired from the Service.

Moreover, the said Bill, if passed, would deprive of the only means of subsistence many families in great want.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that the said Bill may not pass.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

CHA. TOMPSON.

Elmside, South Kingston,  
26th July, 1872.



1872.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MR. FREDERICK DUNBAR.**

(PETITION.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 June, 1872.*

To the Right Honorable the Speaker, and Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of Frederick Dunbar, Captain, late of Her Majesty's 39th Regiment of Foot, and dismissed Clerk of Petty Sessions at Wellingrove,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner, having been arbitrarily and unjustly removed from the situation of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Wellingrove, in the year 1853, by Sir Charles Fitz Roy, without inquiry or investigation of any kind, contrary to the great principle not only of justice but of the British Constitution, and having been subjected thereby to upwards of nineteen years of unprecedented hardship and distress which it would scarcely be a misnomer to designate as persecution, until reduced to a most despondent condition as an invalid, unable to continue the battle of life at the advanced period of sixty-seven years of age.

That the treatment pursued by the Government of Sir C. Fitz Roy towards your Petitioner was unjust, it will only be requisite to refer to the correspondence between it and the Bench of Magistrates at Wellingrove, on the subject of Petitioner's dismissal, ordered to be printed by the House on the motion of Thomas Rusden, Esquire, in the latter Session of 1856, or the beginning of 1857, wherein it will be seen that not only was the complaint which Petitioner deemed it his duty to lay before it of two Magistrates drinking brandy on the Bench in open Court, and one selling to the other a portion of the same without license, admitted,—certainly with some attempt at palliation for the offence, wherein a small modicum of truth was mixed up with much that was not true; upon which the Colonial Secretary's reply to the offending Magistrates affirmed that their explanation was perfectly satisfactory, and the concluding paragraph stated this unwarrantable untruth, viz. :—That as Mr. Dunbar had been twice before removed from other Benches for insubordination, his services would in future be dispensed with.

That the above was the only kind of inquiry that ever took place on the subject.

That your Petitioner's appeals for investigation were always positively negatived, not only by that Government, but in effect by every succeeding Government to the present day, on the plea that the matter had been inquired into and determined by a former Government,—a plea which, even were it true, which it is not, is not valid; for if it be true that an injustice or an act of oppression had been committed by a former Government, it would be the bounden duty of the following Government, and in no way opposed to the Constitution, to inquire into and redress such grievance.

That the fact that the correspondence on the subject was repeatedly refused to Petitioner for several years, and was only obtained, as stated above, through the Parliament, will clearly demonstrate the animus of the Government on the occasion, more particularly as the offences were admitted by the accused Justices.

That it was then too late for action, one of the unhappy Magistrates in question having, in the meantime, been taken away by death, and the other having left for Europe.

That your Petitioner, who has passed a long life in the honorable service of his Country without blemish, which is perhaps as much as many of his opponents dare allege, and that the act for which he has so severely suffered was one which, as a faithful servant of the Government and as a Christian, Petitioner dared not have overlooked if he valued conscience as something more than a mere fable.

That your Petitioner would long since have been eligible for a pension on retirement, and he would earnestly pray the consideration of your Honorable House towards his hard case, and that you will be graciously pleased to award him such redress as to your Honorable House may seem just and reasonable.

And your Petitioner will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

FREDERICK DUNBAR.

Glen Innes, 3rd June, 1872.



1872.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

## VOTE OF CREDIT.

(MESSAGE No. 1.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 May, 1872.*

---

ALFRED STEPHEN,

*Administrator of the Government.*

*Message No. 1.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th Clause of the Constitution Act, the Administrator of the Government recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, that provision be made for defraying out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales, the Expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony, for the months of February, March, April, May, and June, in the year 1872, at the rates which have been sanctioned for the year 1871.

*Government House,*

*Sydney, 1st May, 1872.*

---





1872.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1872, AND SUPPLEMENTARY  
ESTIMATES FOR 1871 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

(MESSAGE No. 2.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 June, 1872.*

---

HERCULES ROBINSON,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 2.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying Estimates of the Expenditure of this Government, for the Year 1872, with Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for the Year 1871 and previous Years.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 19th June, 1872.*

---



ESTIMATES  
OF THE  
PROBABLE EXPENDITURE  
OF THE  
GOVERNMENT  
OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES,  
FOR THE YEAR  
1872.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED  
19 JUNE, 1872.

---



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1872.

[2s. 10d.]

3

## INDEX.

1872.

	Page.		Page.
<b>A</b>			
Asylum for Imbeciles, Newcastle .. .. .	37	Commission to Land Agents, &c. .. .. .	73
Abattoir, Glebe Island .. .. .	66	Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	86 & 87
Abstract of Expenditure.. .. .	1	Conveyance of Mails .. .. .	93
Administration of Justice—Summary.. .. .	49	Coroners' Inquests .. .. .	55
Agent-General for the Colony .. .. .	40	Chaplains—Industrial Schools .. .. .	42
Allowances—Charitable .. .. .	46 & 47	Council and Assembly—Legislative .. .. .	11
Allowances—Board of Visitors, Lunatic Asylums ..	35	Council—Executive .. .. .	10
Architect—Colonial .. .. .	84	Council—Legislative .. .. .	10
Assembly—Legislative .. .. .	11	Courts—Supreme and Circuit .. .. .	50 & 51
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.. .. .	45	Courts—District :—	
Asylums—Lunatic .. .. .	35 to 37	Metropolitan and Coast District .. .. .	52
Auditor General .. .. .	39	Southern District .. .. .	52 & 53
Attorney General .. .. .	50	South-western District .. .. .	53
Advance to Treasurer .. .. .	70	Western District .. .. .	53 & 54
Australian Museum .. .. .	40	Northern District .. .. .	54
Affiliated Colleges .. .. .	1	Contingencies .. .. .	54
<b>B</b>			
Board of Visitors, Lunatic Asylums .. .. .	35	Court—Insolvent .. .. .	51
Board—Medical .. .. .	37	Chief Commissioner in Insolvency .. .. .	1
Postmen—Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Depart- ment .. .. .	68	Crown Law Officers .. .. .	50
Bookbinding, Printing, Stamps, &c. .. .. .	63	Customs .. .. .	59 to 61
Botanic Gardens .. .. .	76	Colonial Military Store, and Gunpowder Magazines	65
Bridges—Roads and .. .. .	86, 87, 88, & 89	Charges on Collections .. .. .	1
Brigade—Naval .. .. .	17	Colleges—Affiliated .. .. .	1
Buildings—Public Works and .. .. .	85 & 89	<b>D</b>	
Bank, Government Savings, .. .. .	93	Department of Lands .. .. .	72
<b>C</b>			
Charitable Allowances .. .. .	46 & 47	Department of Public Works .. .. .	80
Charitable Institutions—Inspector .. .. .	44	Distilleries—Colonial, and Refineries .. .. .	62
Colonial Secretary .. .. .	14	District Courts .. .. .	52 to 54
Colonial Secretary—Summary .. .. .	13	Judges .. .. .	6
Circuit Courts—Supreme and .. .. .	50 & 51	Metropolitan and Coast District .. .. .	52
Coal Fields .. .. .	75	Southern District .. .. .	52 & 53
Colonial Agent .. .. .	40	South-western District .. .. .	53
Cattle—Inspection of .. .. .	75	Western District .. .. .	53 & 54
Colonial Architect .. .. .	84	Northern District .. .. .	54
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries .. .. .	62	Contingencies .. .. .	54
<b>D</b>			
		Dock—Fitz Roy .. .. .	82
		Domains and Hyde Park—Government .. .. .	76
		Drawbacks and Refund of Duties .. .. .	1
		Debentures—Interest on .. .. .	1
		Defences (Loan) .. .. .	89

	Page.		Page.
<b>E</b>			
Electric Telegraphs .. .. .	88, 94, & 95	Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department— <i>contd.</i> :—	
Electric Telegraphs (Loans) .. .. .	89	Sea and River Pilots .. .. .	68
Emigration Officers—Health, and .. .. .	65	Boatmen .. .. .	68
Endowments—Municipalities .. .. .	1	Telegraph Stations .. .. .	69
Engineer's Department—Harbours and Rivers Navigation .. .. .	82	Australian Coast Light-houses .. .. .	69
Executive and Legislative—Summary .. .. .	9	Contingencies .. .. .	69
Executive Council .. .. .	10	Harbours and Rivers Navigation :—	
<b>F</b>		Engineer's Department .. .. .	82
Fitz Roy Dock .. .. .	82	Fitz Roy Dock .. .. .	82
Free Public Library .. .. .	41	Steam Dredge "Hunter" .. .. .	82
<b>G</b>		Steam Dredge "Hercules" .. .. .	82
Gaols :—		Steam Dredge "Pluto" .. .. .	82
Sydney .. .. .	29	Steam Dredge "Vulcan" .. .. .	83
Parramatta .. .. .	29	Steam Dredge "Samson" .. .. .	83
Bathurst .. .. .	29	Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy" .. .. .	83
Maitland .. .. .	30	Dredge for Coast Lakes .. .. .	83
Goulburn .. .. .	30	Public Works .. .. .	83
Berrima .. .. .	30	Harbours and Rivers Navigation (Loans) .. .. .	83
Albury .. .. .	30	Health and Emigration Officers .. .. .	65
Braidwood .. .. .	31	His Excellency the Governor .. .. .	10
Mudgee .. .. .	31	Hyde Park—Government Domains and .. .. .	76
Wollongong .. .. .	31	Hospital for Insane, Gladsville .. .. .	35
Armidale .. .. .	32	<b>I and J</b>	
Wagga Wagga .. .. .	32	Insolvent Court .. .. .	51
Yass .. .. .	32	Inspection of Cattle .. .. .	75
Port Macquarie .. .. .	33	Imported Stock .. .. .	75
Deniliquin .. .. .	32	Industrial Schools .. .. .	42 & 43
Cooma .. .. .	33	Judges—Their Honors the .. .. .	50
Acting Matrons .. .. .	33	Judges—District Courts .. .. .	1
Acting Gaolers .. .. .	33	Infirm, and Destitute—Asylums for .. .. .	45
Police Gaols—Country Districts .. .. .	33	Inspector of Public Charities .. .. .	44
Gaols generally .. .. .	34	Interest on Debentures .. .. .	1
Contingencies generally .. .. .	34	Interest on Treasury Bills .. .. .	1
Glebe Island Abattoir .. .. .	66	<b>L</b>	
Gold and Escort .. .. .	62	Lands—Department of .. .. .	72
Gold Fields .. .. .	74	Lands—Occupation of .. .. .	74
Gold Receivers .. .. .	62	Lands—Secretary for (Summary) .. .. .	71
Government Domains and Hyde Park .. .. .	76	Lands—Survey of .. .. .	72 & 73
Gardens—Botanic .. .. .	76	Land Departments—Rent of Offices .. .. .	73
Governor—His Excellency the .. .. .	10	Law Officers of the Crown .. .. .	50
Grants in aid of Public Institutions .. .. .	41 & 42	Legislative Assembly .. .. .	11
Gunpowder Magazines .. .. .	64 65	Legislative Council .. .. .	10
Government Savings' Bank .. .. .	93	Legislative Council and Assembly .. .. .	11
<b>H</b>		Library—Parliamentary .. .. .	11
Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department :—	66 to 69	Light-houses—Colonial .. .. .	67
Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards .. .. .	67	Light-houses—Australian Coast .. .. .	69
Marine Board .. .. .	66	Lunatic Asylums .. .. .	35 to 37
Superintendent of Pilots, &c. .. .. .	66	Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst .. .. .	36
Harbour Masters .. .. .	67	Life-boats .. .. .	69
Colonial Light-houses .. .. .	67	Library, Free .. .. .	41
		Lunatic Patients .. .. .	37

	Page.		Page.
<b>M</b>			
Magazines—Gunpowder .. .. .	64 & 65	Public Works—Department of .. .. .	80
Mails—Conveyance of .. .. .	93	Public Works—Harbours and Rivers Navigation ..	83
Medical Board .. .. .	37	Do.                   do.                   (Loans)	88
Medical Adviser, &c. .. .. .	38	Public Instruction .. .. .	40
Metropolitan and Coast District Court .. .. .	52	Photo-lithography .. .. .	63
Military Force—Permanent .. .. .	15	Public Library .. .. .	41
Minor Roads .. .. .	76	<b>Q</b>	
Mint—Sydney Branch of Royal .. .. .	1	Quarantine .. .. .	66
Miscellaneous Services—Colonial Secretary .. .. .	47	Quarter Sessions .. .. .	54
Do.           Administration of Justice .. .. .	55	<b>R</b>	
Do.           Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trad .. .. .	70	Railways—General Establishment .. .. .	80
Do.           Secretary for Lands .. .. .	77	Railways—Existing Lines—Working Expenses .. .. .	81
Do.           Secretary for Public Works .. .. .	88	Railways—Works in Progress .. .. .	80
Money Order Department .. .. .	93	Railways—(Loans) .. .. .	88
Municipal Council, Sydney—In aid of City Funds ..	47	Receivers—Gold .. .. .	62
Museum—Curator .. .. .	40	Refineries—Colonial Distilleries and .. .. .	62
Military Store, &c. .. .. .	65	Registrar General .. .. .	39 & 40
Museum—Australian .. .. .	40	Rivers Navigation—Harbours and .. .. .	82 & 83
Municipal Endowments .. .. .	1	River Pilots—Sea and .. .. .	68
<b>N</b>		Roads and Bridges—General Establishment .. .. .	86
Nautical School Ship "Vernon" .. .. .	42 & 43	Roads and Bridges—Superintendence .. .. .	86
Naval Brigade .. .. .	17	Roads and Bridges—Loans .. .. .	89
Northern District Court .. .. .	54	Roads—Minor .. .. .	76
<b>O</b>		Roads—Construction and Maintenance of .. .. .	86 & 87
Observatory .. .. .	40	Roman Catholic Orphan School .. .. .	44
Occupation of Lands .. .. .	74	Royal Mint—Sydney Branch of .. .. .	1
Orphan School—Protestant .. .. .	44	Reformatories and Industrial Schools .. .. .	42 & 43
Orphan School—Roman Catholic .. .. .	44	Rent of Land Offices .. .. .	73
<b>P</b>		Refund of Duties—Drawbacks and .. .. .	1
Parliamentary Library .. .. .	11	Revenue and Receipts returned .. .. .	1
Permanent Military Force .. .. .	15	Repayment of Loan .. .. .	89
Parramatta Lunatic Asylum .. .. .	36	<b>S</b>	
Pensions—Schedule B. .. .. .	6 & 7	Schedules—	
Pensions—Supplement to Schedule B. .. .. .	7	A .. .. .	5 & 6
Petty Sessions .. .. .	19 to 23	B .. .. .	5, 6, & 7
Pilot Boards—Steam Navigation and .. .. .	67	C .. .. .	5 & 7
Pilots—Sea and River .. .. .	68	Schedules A, B, & C (Summary) .. .. .	5
Police .. .. .	17 & 18	Schools :—	
Prisons .. .. .	29 to 34	Industrial .. .. .	42 & 43
Postmaster General—Summary .. .. .	91	Protestant Orphan .. .. .	44
Post Office .. .. .	92 & 93	Roman Catholic Orphan .. .. .	44
Postage and Duty Stamps—Printing .. .. .	63	Sea and River Pilots .. .. .	68
Prevention of Scab in Sheep .. .. .	75	Secretary—Colonial .. .. .	14
Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets	63	Secretary for Lands (Summary) .. .. .	71
Protestant Orphan School .. .. .	44	Secretary for Public Works (Summary) .. .. .	79
Public Institutions—Grants in aid of .. .. .	41 & 42	Sessions—Quarter .. .. .	54
Public Works and Buildings .. .. .	85	Sheriff .. .. .	51
Do.           (Loans) .. .. .	89	Shipping Masters .. .. .	66
		Southern District Court .. .. .	52 & 53
		South-western District Court .. .. .	53

	Page.		Page.
Stamp Duties .. .. .	59	Special Appropriations .. .. .	1
Steam Dredge "Vulcan," Newcastle .. .. .	83	Savings' Bank, Government .. .. .	93
Steam Dredge "Hunter" .. .. .	82	Sydney University .. .. .	1
Steam Dredge "Hercules" .. .. .	82	Scab in Sheep—Prevention of .. .. .	75
Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy" .. .. .	83		
Steam Dredge "Pluto" .. .. .	82	<b>T</b>	
Steam Dredge "Samson" .. .. .	83	Telegraphs—Electric .. .. .	94 & 95
Steam Dredge for Coast Lakes, &c. .. .. .	83	Their Honors the Judges .. .. .	50
Sessions—Patty .. .. .	19 to 28	Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	
Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards .. .. .	67	(Summary) .. .. .	57
Stores and Stationery .. .. .	64	Treasury .. .. .	68
Summary—Administration of Justice .. .. .	49	Telegraphs—Electric (Loans) .. .. .	89
Summary—Colonial Secretary .. .. .	13	Treasury Bills—Interest on .. .. .	1
Summary—Executive and Legislative .. .. .	9	Telegraph Stations .. .. .	69
Summary—Postmaster General .. .. .	91		
Summary—Schedules A, B, and C .. .. .	5	<b>U and V</b>	
Summary—Secretary for Lands .. .. .	71	Vaccination, &c. .. .. .	38
Summary—Secretary for Public Works .. .. .	79	Volunteers .. .. .	16
Summary—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and		"Vernon"—Nautical School Ship .. .. .	42 & 43
Trade .. .. .	67	University of Sydney .. .. .	1
Superintendent of Pilots, &c. .. .. .	66		
Supplement to Schedule B. .. .. .	7	<b>W</b>	
Supreme and Circuit Courts .. .. .	50 & 51	Western District Court .. .. .	53 & 54
Survey of Lands .. .. .	72 & 73	Works and Buildings—Public .. .. .	85
Sydney Branch of Royal Mint .. .. .	1		



**ABSTRACT of the Sums required to meet the Estimated Expenditure of the  
GOVERNMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the Year 1872.**

	Appropriated for 1871.		Required for 1872.	
	Provided for by Loan.	Chargeable on Revenue.	To be raised by Loan.	Chargeable on Revenue.
<b>I. SCHEDULES A, B, AND C, TO SCHEDULE 1, OF 18 &amp; 19 VICTORIA, CAP. 54 :—</b>				
Provided by the Constitution Act ... ..	.....	49,827 11 10	.....	49,093 5 9
Provided by Colonial Acts ... ..	.....	3,850 0 0	.....	3,850 0 0
		53,677 11 10		52,943 5 9
Additional Expenditure ... ..	.....	1,784 6 8	.....	1,784 6 8
<b>II. EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE ... ..</b>	.....	17,996 0 0	.....	18,721 0 0
<b>III. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY ... ..</b>	.....	510,836 0 6	.....	524,023 0 0
<b>IV. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ... ..</b>	.....	52,029 10 0	.....	55,350 0 0
<b>V. THE TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE ... ..</b>	.....	210,182 0 0	.....	208,201 0 0
<b>VI. THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS ... ..</b>	.....	125,028 19 2	.....	158,903 0 0
<b>VII. THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS</b>	362,356	469,587 0 0	540,084	545,776 0 0
<b>VIII. THE POSTMASTER GENERAL ... ..</b>	.....	153,232 0 0	.....	151,427 0 0
		1,540,675 16 4	.....	1,664,185 6 8
	£ 362,356	1,594,353 8 2	540,084	1,717,123 12 5

**SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.**

	1871.	1872.
Interest on Debentures ... ..	490,000 0 0	515,800 0 0
Interest on Treasury Bills ... ..	17,160 0 0	17,160 0 0
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties... ..	35,000 0 0	35,000 0 0
Revenue and Receipts returned ... ..	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
Charges on Collections ... ..	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Endowment of the University of Sydney ... ..	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Endowment of the Australian Museum ... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School ... ..	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges ... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Endowments under the Municipalities Act ... ..	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates ... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Judges under the District Courts' Act ... ..	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint ... ..	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
	610,660 0 0	636,460 0 0
To Amount appropriated under the Act 34 Vic., No. 10, to meet the difference between the Salaries paid for January, 1871, and the reduced amounts provided in the Estimates in Chief for 1871 ...	3,188 12 11	.....
Total Charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund ...	2,208,202 1 1	2,353,588 12 5
Add—LOANS ... ..	362,356 0 0	540,084 0 0
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	£ 2,570,558 1 1	2,893,672 12 5



---

---

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE,  
1872.  
DETAILED.

---

---



## I.

## Schedules A, B, and C, to Schedule L,

OF ACTS 18 &amp; 19 VICTORIA, CAPUT 54.

## SUMMARY.

							TO BE VOTED.		
							£	s.	d.
<b>SCHEDULE A:—</b>									
Provided by the Schedule	...	...	...	...	...	19,050	0	0	
Provided by Colonial Acts	...	...	...	...	...	3,850	0	0	
						22,900	0	0	
<b>SCHEDULE B AND SUPPLEMENT</b>							10,816	12	5
Chargeable on the Schedule	...	...	...	...	...	8,532	5	9	
						1,784	6	8	
<b>SCHEDULE C:—</b>									
Public Worship	...	...	...	...	...	21,511	0	0	
<b>ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE</b>							£	1,784	6 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.

No. I.—SCHEDULES.		PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.	PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.
<b>SCHEDULE A.</b>		£	£
His Excellency the Governor	... ..	7,000	.....
The Chief Justice	... ..	2,000	600
The Puisne Judges, at £2,000	... .. 3	3,000	3,000
The Colonial Secretary	... ..	2,000	.....
The Colonial Treasurer	... ..	1,250	250
The Auditor General	... ..	900	.....
The Attorney General	... ..	1,500	.....
The Solicitor General	... ..	1,000	.....
The Governor's Private Secretary	... ..	400	.....
<b>TOTAL</b>	... .. £	19,050	3,850
 <b>SCHEDULE B.</b>  		 <b>AMOUNT.</b>	 <b>TOTAL.</b>
<b>Pensions.</b>			
<b>To JUDGES, on their ceasing to hold office:—</b>			
Sir Roger Therry, late Puisne Judge	... ..	1,050	
Sir John Nodes Dickinson, do.	... ..	1,050	2,100
<b>To OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT who, on political grounds, retired, or were released, from office, viz.:—</b>			
Edward Deas Thomson, C.B., formerly Colonial Secretary	... ..	2,000	
Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, formerly Auditor General	... ..	900	
Sir William Montagu Manning, Q.C., formerly Solicitor General	... ..	800	3,700
<b>To THE UNDERMENTIONED PENSIONERS, according to the Scale and Rates fixed by the Superannuation Act of the Imperial Parliament, 4 &amp; 5 Gul. IV., cap. 24, viz.:—</b>			
George Boyle White, late Surveyor	... ..	222 10 0	
James Larmer, do.	... ..	167 0 0	
John James Galloway, do.	... ..	143 19 9	
James Warner, late Assistant Surveyor	... ..	70 0 0	
William Charles Greville, late Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office	... ..	366 13 4	
Francis Gosling, late Clerk in General Post Office	... ..	52 0 0	
Colin Mackenzie, late Clerk in Supreme Court	... ..	35 10 0	
Nicholas Leader, late Clerk in Court of Requests	... ..	66 5 10	
Osborne Homersham, late Clerk, Customs	... ..	40 0 0	
Robert Ormiston, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Sydney	... ..	102 0 0	
William Sheridan Wall, late Curator, Australian Museum	... ..	73 9 6	
Mrs. Susannah Mileham, Widow of Surgeon Mileham	... ..	100 0 0	
William Galvin, late Messenger, Legislative Council	... ..	35 5 8	
Michael Doyle, do., Colonial Treasury	... ..	39 10 0	
Thomas Bevan, late Trooper, Mounted Police	... ..	9 2 6	
<b>Carried forward</b>	... .. £	1,523 6 7	5,800

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

7

## No. I.—SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE B.—continued.		AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£	£
Brought forward ... ..		.....	5,800 0 0
<b>Pensions—continued.</b>			
Brought forward ... ..		1,523 6 7	
John Brenan, late Turnkey, Parramatta Gaol ... ..		28 16 0	
Needham Robinson, late Constable, Sydney Police ... ..		29 13 1	
Bryan Naughton, do. do. ... ..		12 10 0	
Edward Wilson, do. Penrith Police ... ..		14 18 3	
Thomas Henry Blackburn Venour, late Shipping Master, Sydney ... ..		116 1 2	
Frederick Garling, late Landing Surveyor, Customs ... ..		57 8 4	
David Nash, late Warchousekeeper, Customs ... ..		40 12 6	
John Bramwell, late Landing Waiter, do. ... ..		25 3 0	
J. G. N. Gibbes, late Collector of Customs ... ..		114 11 8	
John Moore Dillon, late Criminal Crown Solicitor ... ..		216 13 4	
William Flinn, late Turnkey, Bathurst Gaol ... ..		47 9 0	
A. W. Rolleston, late Landing Waiter, Customs ... ..		61 6 2	
Thomas Reilly, late Serjeant to Governor General's Orderlies ... ..		32 13 4	
William Wedge Darke, late Assistant Surveyor ... ..		153 0 11	
James Bean, late Messenger, Survey Department... ..		29 7 3	
Christopher McDonald, late Turnkey, Maitland Gaol ... ..		34 4 10	
Felix Short, late Storehouseman, Colonial Stores... ..		39 1 0	
David Moores, late Foreman, do. ... ..		48 12 2	
John Hayes, late Storehouseman, do. ... ..		44 8 0	
Hannah Pope, late Housekeeper in the Colonial Secretary's Office ... ..		22 17 6	
Ellen Delprado, late Housekeeper, Audit Office ... ..		39 11 8	
			2,732 5 9
Provided by the Schedule ... ..		... .. £	8,532 5 9
<b>SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.</b>			
Lady Forbes, Widow of the late Sir Francis Forbes, Chief Justice ... ..		200 0 0	
Lady Dowling, Widow of the late Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice ... ..		200 0 0	
Lady Mitchell, Widow of the late Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General ... ..		200 0 0	
Mrs. Anne Kinchela, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Kinchela ... ..		100 0 0	
Mrs. Anne Petrie, Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.... ..		100 0 0	
Edward Robert Stack, late Master of the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney ... ..		133 6 8	
Mrs. Catherine Lovett, Widow of the late J. Lovett, Pilot, Newcastle ... ..		100 0 0	
Mrs. Eliza Milford, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Milford ... ..		200 0 0	
Mrs. Maria Bate Wise, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Wise ... ..		200 0 0	
Mrs. Margaret Edwards, Widow of the late Pilot Edwards ... ..		50 0 0	
Mrs. Julia Robinson, Widow of the late Pilot Robinson ... ..		150 0 0	
Mrs. Jane Reader, Widow of the late Pilot Reader ... ..		75 0 0	
Mrs. Smyth, late Assistant Courtkeeper, Supreme Court ... ..		26 0 0	
Mrs. Shanks, Widow of the late Pilot Shanks ... ..		50 0 0	
			1,784 6 8
TO BE VOTED ... ..		£	
TOTAL ... ..		... .. £	10,316 12 5
<b>SCHEDULE C.</b>			
<b>Public Worship—</b>			
Church of England ... ..		11,636 10 0	
Presbyterian Church ... ..		1,852 0 0	
Wesleyan Methodist Church ... ..		1,572 10 0	
Roman Catholic Church ... ..		6,450 0 0	
			21,511 0 0





## II.

## Executive and Legislative.

## SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1871.	Required for 1872.
	£	£
His Excellency the Governor ... ..	1,463	1,523
Executive Council ... ..	699	699
Legislative Council ... ..	5,363	5,748
Legislative Assembly ... ..	7,791	8,026
Legislative Council and Assembly ... ..	1,283	1,328
Parliamentary Library ... ..	1,397	1,397
TOTAL... ..	£ 17,996	18,721

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.*

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872					Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
						£		£	
<b>His Excellency the Governor.</b>									
<b>PRIVATE SECRETARY.</b>									
1	1	Private Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)							
1	1	Clerk to Private Secretary ... ..				299		299	
1	1	Messenger ... ..				117		117	
<b>AIDE-DE-CAMP.</b>									
1	1	Aide-de-Camp, at 9s. per diem ... ..				164	580	164	580
<b>Mounted Orderlies—Police:—</b>									
1	1	Serjeant, 2nd Class, at 7s. 9d. per diem ... ..				142		142	
3	3	Constables, at 5s. 6d. „ ... ..				302	444	302	444
Allowance in lieu of Lodging to Aide-de-Camp ...						173		173	
Forage for Aide-de-Camp's two Horses, and Incidental Expenses ... ..						146		146	
Forage for four Horses for Orderlies, and Incidental Expenses ... ..						120		120	
Remounts for Orderlies ... ..						.....		60	
							439		499
8	8	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>				£ .....	1,463	.....	1,523
<b>Executive Council.</b>									
1	1	Clerk of the Executive Council ... ..				475		475	
1	1	Clerk ... ..				98		98	
1	1	Messenger ... ..				98		98	
1	1	a Office-keeper ... ..				18	689	18	689
Incidental Expenses ... ..						10		10	
							10		10
4	4	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>				£ .....	699	.....	699
<b>Legislative Council.</b>									
1	1	President ... ..				1,000		1,200	
1	1	Chairman of Committees ... ..				400		500	
1	1	Clerk of the Parliaments ... ..				648		648	
1	1	Clerk Assistant ... ..				475		475	
1	1	Usher of the Black Rod ... ..				380		380	
1	1	Short-hand Writer ... ..				475		475	
1	1	First Clerk ... ..				380		380	
1	1	Second Clerk ... ..				285		285	
1	1	Third Clerk ... ..				238		238	
1	1	Copying Clerk ... ..				166		166	
1	1	Chief Messenger ... ..				146		146	
1	1	Door-keeper ... ..				117		117	
4	4	Assistant Messengers, at £107 ... ..				428	5,138	428	5,438
Stores, including Sperm Candles ... ..						20		30	
Gas-light ... ..						30		30	
Incidental Expenses ... ..						75		75	
Stationery, &c. ... ..						.....		40	
Postage ... ..						.....		35	
Expenses of Witnesses summoned before Select Committees ... ..						100		100	
							225		310
16	16	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>				£ .....	5,363	.....	5,748

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

11

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
<b>Legislative Assembly.</b>					
1	1	Speaker ... ..	1,100	1,200	
1	1	Chairman of Committees ... ..	500	500	
1	1	Clerk of Assembly ... ..	740	740	
1	1	Clerk Assistant ... ..	555	555	
1	1	Second Clerk Assistant ... ..	380	380	
1	1	Sergeant-at-Arms ... ..	380	380	
1	1	Short-hand Writer ... ..	509	509	
1	1	Clerk of Records... ..	380	380	
1	1	Do. Select Committees ... ..	333	333	
1	1	Do. Printing Branch ... ..	285	285	
1	1	Copying Clerk ... ..	238	238	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Printed Papers ... ..	238	238	
1	1	Principal Messenger ... ..	146	146	
1	1	Do. Doorkeeper ... ..	117	117	
2	2	Assistant Messengers, at £107 ... ..	214	214	
			6,115		6,215
		Sessional Short-hand Writers ... ..	285	285	
		Extra Copying Clerks, at £163 and £150 ... ..	301	301	
		5 Extra Messengers, at £107 ... ..	535	535	
		Gas-light... ..	300	300	
		Sperm Candles ... ..	55	55	
		Expenses of Witnesses summoned before Select Com- mittees ... ..	100	100	
		Stationery, Stores, &c ... ..	.....	60	
		Postage ... ..	.....	75	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	100	100	
			1,676		1,811
16	16	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	£ .....	7,791	8,026
<b>Legislative Council and Assembly.</b>					
1	1	Steward and Housekeeper ... ..	214	214	
1	1	Assistant Housekeeper ... ..	64	64	
1	1	Watchman ... ..	107	107	
1	1	House Servant ... ..	107	107	
1	1	Stable-man ... ..	107	107	
2	2	Female Servants, at £54... ..	108	108	
1	1	Cook ... ..	107	107	
3	3	Waiters, at £110... ..	321	321	
1	1	Scullery-maid ... ..	48	48	
			1,183		1,183
		Stores, including Sperm Candles ... ..	30	75	
		Gas for two Lamps over Entrance Gates ... ..	20	20	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	50	50	
			100		145
12	12	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	£ .....	1,283	1,328
<b>Parliamentary Library.</b>					
1	1	Assistant Librarian ... ..	285	285	
1	1	Second Assistant Librarian ... ..	285	285	
1	1	Messenger ... ..	107	107	
			677		677
		Books and Periodicals ... ..	450	450	
		Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., for Council Reading-room... ..	100	100	
		Do. do. for Assembly Reading-room ... ..	100	100	
		Insurance of Books ... ..	45	45	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	25	25	
			720		720
3	3	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	£ .....	1,397	1,397



## III.

## Colonial Secretary.

## SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1871.	Required for 1872.
	£	£
Colonial Secretary ... ..	3,991	4,141
Permanent Military Force ... ..	10,000	20,000
Volunteers ... .. (£10,557 1s. 10d. in 1871) ... ..	10,557	11,827
Naval Brigade ... ..	4,018	4,678
Police ... ..	125,952	126,126
Petty Sessions ... ..	*34,734	36,219
Prisons ... ..	53,902	56,098
Lunatic Asylums... ..	33,313	39,220
Medical Board ... ..	44	44
Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c. ... ..	7,427	7,622
Auditor General ... ..	4,642	5,000
Registrar General and Brands Registration ... ..	13,308	13,724
Agent General for the Colony ... ..	1,834	1,500
Observatory ... ..	1,586	1,636
Museum ... ..	475	500
Public Instruction under Act 30 Victoria, No. 22 ... ..	110,000	110,000
Free Public Library ... ..	2,630	2,604
Grants in aid of Public Institutions (£3,442 13s. 4d. in 1871) ... ..	3,443	3,388
Industrial Schools ... ..	6,720	6,342
Reformatory for Girls, Biloela, Parramatta River ... ..	382	382
Charitable Institutions—Inspector of Public Charities ... ..	575	575
Protestant Orphan School ... ..	3,197	3,197
Roman Catholic Orphan School... ..	3,966	3,966
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute ... ..	12,787	12,954
Charitable Allowances ... ..	32,053	31,253
Miscellaneous Services ... .. (£29,300 2s. 0d. in 1871) ... ..	29,300	21,027
TOTAL ... .. £	510,836	524,023

\* This appeared in 1871 under the Estimate for Administration of Justice.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.



No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872					Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		<b>Permanent Military Force.</b>							
		<b>GENERAL STAFF.</b>				£			
...	1	Commandant	...	...	...	.....	£	600	
...	1	Brigade-Major	...	...	...	.....		92	
...	1	Brigade Pay and Quarter Master	...	...	...	.....		365	
...	1	Assistant Surgeon	...	...	...	.....		248	1,305
		<b>REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.</b>							
		<i>Artillery.</i>							
...	1	Captain	...	...	...	.....		385	
...	1	Second Captain	...	...	...	.....		256	
...	2	Lieutenants at £229	...	...	...	.....		458	
		<i>Infantry.</i>							
...	2	Captains, at £293	...	...	...	.....		586	
...	2	Lieutenants, at £229	...	...	...	.....		458	
...	2	Do. at £202	...	...	...	.....		404	2,547
		<b>NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, BUGLERS, AND RANK AND FILE.</b>							
		<i>Artillery.</i>							
...	1	Battery Sergeant-Major, at 5s. per diem	...	...	...	.....		92	
...	5	Sergeants, at 4s. per diem	...	...	...	.....		366	
...	4	Corporals, at 3s. 4d. per diem	...	...	...	.....		244	
...	4	Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. per diem	...	...	...	.....		232	
...	2	Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. per diem	...	...	...	.....		83	
...	80	Gunners, at 2s. 3d. per diem	...	...	...	.....		3,294	
		<i>Infantry.</i>							
...	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 5s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	.....		101	
...	1	Quartermaster Sergeant, at 1s. per diem	...	...	...	.....		19	
...	1	Hospital Sergeant, at 4s. per diem	...	...	...	.....		74	
...	2	Colour Sergeants, at 3s. 9d. per diem	...	...	...	.....		133	
...	8	Sergeants, at 3s. 3d. per diem	...	...	...	.....		476	
...	10	Corporals, at 2s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	.....		458	
...	1	Bugle-Major, at 2s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	.....		46	
...	4	Buglers, at 2s. per diem	...	...	...	.....		147	
...	150	Privates, at 2s. per diem	...	...	...	.....		5,490	11,260
		<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>							
		Forage Allowance for Commandant, for two horses, Brigade-Major, Brigade Pay and Quarter Master, and Assistant Surgeon, one each, at 2s. 6d. per diem				.....		229	
		Forage allowance for one horse for Artillery Officers visiting outlying Batteries, at 2s. 6d. per diem				.....		46	
		One-half allowance for Water-cart Horse, at 1s. 3d. per diem				.....		23	
		Uniforms for Artillery—96 Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Gunners, at £5 each				.....		480	
		Gold Chevrons and Mountings for do.				.....		15	
		Uniforms for Infantry—177 Non-Commissioned Officers, Buglers, and Privates, at £5				.....		885	
		Gold Chevrons and Mountings for do.				.....		20	
		327 Free Rations of Bread, Meat, and Groceries, &c., at 4½d. per diem each				.....		2,369	
		<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
		Marksmen's Badges				.....		20	
		Fuel and Light				.....		360	
		Hire of Horses for Field Guns				.....		100	
		Incidental Expenses				.....		341	4,888
...	288	<b>TOTAL</b>				£	.....	.....	20,000
		For the establishment and maintenance of a Permanent Military Force, to consist of one Battery of Artillery and two Companies of Infantry, from 1st July...				.....	10,000	.....	.....

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
No. of Persons.				Amount Voted for 1871.	Amount Required for 1872.
1871	1872	Volunteers.		£	£
		<b>SALARIES.</b>			
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>			
1	...	Commandant	...	380	*.....
1	1	Adjutant of Artillery	...	285	300
1	...	Brigade-Adjutant, Paymaster, and Quartermaster	...	261	*.....
...	1	Musketry Instructor	...	.....	300
1	1	Brigade Clerk, at 7s. 6d. per diem	...	137	138
1	1	Clerk in Pay and Quartermaster's Office, at 7s. 6d. per diem...	...	127	138
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 7s. 6d. per diem	...	137	138
1	...	Sergeant-Major, at 9s. 6d. per diem	...	173	.....
...	1	Do. at 7s. 6d. per diem	...	.....	138
...	2	Do. at 3s. per diem	...	.....	†110
...	1	Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, at 6s. 6d. per diem	...	.....	119
12	...	Sergeant Instructors, at 6s. 6d. per diem	...	1,423	.....
...	7	Do. at 6s. 6d. per diem	...	.....	833
...	8	Do. at 2s. 6d. per diem	...	.....	‡366
1	1	Armourer, at 6s. 6d. per diem	...	119	119
...	1	Assistant Armourer, at 5s. per diem	...	.....	92
1	1	Bugle-Major and Messenger, at 6s. 6d. per diem	...	119	119
2	2	Markers for Rifle Range, at 5s. per diem	...	183	183
...	1	Labourer in charge of Artillery Stores, at 5s. per diem...	.....	.....	92
		<i>Regimental Staff.</i>			
...	...	Officers Commanding Artillery, Brigade, and Sydney and Suburban Battalions of Rifles, at £100 per annum each...	.....	.....	300
		<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>			
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>			
		Forage Allowance for Commandant, Adjutant, and Brigade-Adjutant, at 3s. 6d. per diem	192	.....	65
		Forage Allowance for Brigade Adjutant of Artillery	.....	.....	13
		Allowance in lieu of Rations, Fuel, and Light, for Brigade Adjutant of Artillery, at 1s. 4½d. per diem	26	.....	350
		Travelling Expenses for Officers and Non-commissioned Officers	300	.....	35
		Compensation to Staff Sergeants, &c., in lieu of Uniform	68	.....	.....
		<i>Artillery.</i>			
		Forage Allowance for Major Commanding, at 3s. 6d. per diem	64	.....	65
		Capitation Allowance for 450 Efficient, at 40s. each	900	.....	900
		<i>Rifles.</i>			
		Forage Allowance for Majors Commanding Sydney and Suburban Battalions, at 3s. 6d. per diem	128	.....	129
		Capitation Allowance for 1,875 Efficient, at 30s. each	2,813	.....	2,925
		Do. 1,950 do. 30s. do.	.....	.....	.....
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
		Badges for Marksmen	100	.....	100
		Hire of Horses for Field Guns and Mounted Officers	150	.....	250
		Contribution to Band, on condition of one-third more being raised by private subscription	250	.....	250
		Rifle Association, for Prizes, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private Subscription	250	.....	250
		Armoury Repairs and Materials, Freight and Cartage of Ammunition, and Incidental Expenses	300	.....	400
		Allowance for periodically collecting, cleaning, and repairing Arms of Country Corps	80	.....	80
		Clothing, &c., for an additional Battery of Artillery, to be called "Prince Alfred's Own"	325	.....	.....
		Two Laborers to look after the Premises, Stores, &c., at the Artillery and Victoria Barracks, at 5s. per diem	183	.....	.....
				6,129	.....
		For constructing New Butts, and keeping in repair the several Rifle Ranges for the several Corps	100	.....	100
		Office Rent	84	.....	100
		Allowance to Watchman and Office-keeper, at 6s. per week	.....	.....	16
		Probable Cost of an Encampment for 2,000 Men	.....	.....	1,600
		Uniform for 2 Additional Batteries of Artillery	650	.....	.....
		Purchase of 200 sets of Accoutrements for Volunteer Artillery, at 24s. per set	.....	.....	240
		For the formation of an Engineer Corps	250	.....	.....
		For the formation of a Rifle Company composed of Teachers in Public Schools...	.....	.....	350
		For erection of a shed at the Victoria Barracks for the purposes of Musketry Instruction	.....	.....	124
				1,084	.....
23	30	<b>TOTAL</b>	£	10,557	11,827

\* Transferred to Vote for Permanent Military Force.

† Sergeants in Permanent Military Force, at 4s. per diem.

‡ Sergeants in Permanent Military Force, at 3s. 3d. per diem.



## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

17

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872					Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
						£		£	
<b>Naval Brigade.</b>									
1	1	Captain Commanding, at 5s. per diem ...	...	...	...	92		92	
1	1	Clerk and Accountant, at 3s. 6d. do. ...	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Gunnery Instructor, Sydney ...	...	...	...	162		162	
1	1	Do. Newcastle ...	...	...	...	36		36	
5	6	Lieutenants, at 4s. per diem ...	...	...	...	365		365	
5	5	Sub-Lieutenants, at 2s. per diem ...	...	...	...	183		183	
1	1	Bugler ...	...	...	...	50		50	
10	10	Warrant Officers, at £18 each ...	...	...	...	180		180	
10	10	Petty Officers, at £15 per annum each...	...	...	...	150		150	
200	200	A.B.'s., at £12 each ...	...	...	...	2,400		2,400	
							3,668		3,668
		To provide and equip a Signal and Torpedo Company, in accordance with the recommendation of the Defence Commission ...	...	...	...	.....		660	
		Uniforms for Warrant and Petty Officers and A.B.'s of the Brigade...	...	...	...	250		250	
		Incidental Expenses ...	...	...	...	100		100	
							350		1,010
235	236	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	...	...	...	£ .....	4,018		4,678
<b>Police.</b>									
<b>GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.</b>									
1	1	Inspector General ...	...	...	...	740		740	
1	1	Secretary and Superintendent ...	...	...	...	475		475	
...	1	Accountant ...	...	...	...	.....		285	
1	...	Clerk ...	...	...	...	285		.....	
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	190		190	
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	167		167	
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	167		167	
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	122		122	
1	1	Office-keeper ...	...	...	...	25		25	
8	8						2,171		2,171
<b>CONSTABULARY.</b>									
1	1	Superintendent ...	...	...	...	475		475	
3	3	Superintendents, at £428 ...	...	...	...	1,284		1,284	
1	1	Superintendent ...	...	...	...	380		380	
5	5	Inspectors, at £285 ...	...	...	...	1,425		1,425	
14	14	Sub-Inspectors, at £190 ...	...	...	...	2,660		2,660	
40	40	Serjeants, 1st Class, at 9s. ...	...	...	...				
50	50	Do. 2nd Class, at 7s. 9d. ...	...	...	...				
150	150	Senior Constables, at 6s. 3d. ...	...	...	...				
518	518	Ordinary do., at 5s. 6d. ...	...	...	...	84,899		85,132	
17	17	Supernumerary Constables, at 4s. ...	...	...	...				
20	20	Trackers, at 2s. 6d. ...	...	...	...				
319	319						91,123		91,356
327	327	<b>Carried forward</b> ...	...	...	...	£ .....	93,294	.....	93,527

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
		Police—continued.			
827	827	Brought forward	93,294	93,527	
		DETECTIVES.			
1	1	Clerk	214	214	
5	5	Detectives, 1st Class, at 9s. 6d.	2,327	2,335	
5	5	Do. 2nd Class, at 8s. 6d.			
5	5	Do. 3rd Class, at 7s. 6d.			
16	16		2,541	2,549	
1	1	*Police Surgeon	a.....	a.....	
		GOVERNMENT HOUSE GUARD.			
		(In consequence of the withdrawal of the Military.)			
2	...	Senior Constables, at 6s. 3d. per diem, for 6 months	114	.....	
12	...	Constables, at 5s. 6d. per diem do.	603	.....	
			717	.....	
14	...		96,552	96,076	
		CONTINGENCIES.			
		Allowance for Analytical Chemist	150	150	
		Allowance to Members of the Police Force, when absent from their Quarters on duty	3,000	3,000	
		Provisions for Prisoners in Lock-ups	1,300	1,200	
		Fuel, Light, and Water, to Lock-ups	1,400	1,400	
		Rent of Premises for Police purposes	2,800	2,500	
		Forage	13,500	13,500	
		Remount Horses	1,500	1,200	
		Shoeing, Veterinary Attendance, and Medicine	1,400	1,400	
		Medical Attendance	a.....	a.....	
		Conveyance of Prisoners and Police	2,800	2,600	
		Boats for Wagga Wagga and Gunnedah	50	.....	
		Fencing Paddocks	500	500	
		Incidental Expenses—Repairs to Arms, Saddlery, and Carts; and for destroying Dogs	1,000	900	
...	12	Additional Constables, to allow of formation of Police Stations at new Gold Fields and elsewhere in Country Districts where most urgently required; also Forage and other Contingent Expenses	.....	1,700	
			29,400	30,050	
858	856	TOTAL	125,952	126,126	

\* Also Vaccinator, Sydney—Salary, £225 per annum.

a See Medical Vote, page 38.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

19

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
No. of Persons.		Petty Sessions.				Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.		
1871	1872	POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS, AND CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.				£		£		
		<i>Sydney.</i>								
		<i>Central Police Office.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate	...	...	...	555		555		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)...	...	...	...	475		475		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	333		333		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	238		238		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	176		176		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	166		166		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	122		122		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	102		102		
1	1	Messenger and Office-keeper	...	...	...	94		94		
							2,261		2,261	
		<i>Water Police Office.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate...	...	...	...	555		555		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)...	...	...	...	380		380		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	238		238		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	214		214		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	146		146		
1	1	Do., at £98, from 1st July, 1871	...	...	...	49		98		
...	1	Messenger	...	...	...	.....		50		
1	1	Office-keeper	...	...	...	25		25		
							1,607		1,706	
		<i>Adelong.</i>								
		(See Tumut.)								
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	.....*	.....*		.....*		
		<i>Albury.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate to visit Howlong and Ten-mile Creek	...	...	...	428		428		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	166		166		
							594		594	
		<i>Armidale.</i>								
		(See New England.)								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (also Acting C.P.S. at Uralla)	...	...	...	166		166		
							166.		166	
		<i>Araluen.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	356		356		
							356		356	
		<i>Ashford.</i>								
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	.....	.....		.....†		
		<i>Bathurst.</i>								
		(See Macquarie.)								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)...	...	...	...	166		166		
1	1	Assistant do	...	...	...	73		73		
1	1	Messenger and Court-keeper	...	...	...	50		50		
							289		289	
		<i>Balranald.</i>								
1	1	(a) Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Euston and Moulamein)	...	...	...	166		166.		
							166		166	
		<i>Ballina.</i>								
		(See Richmond.)								
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	.....†	.....†		.....†		
		<i>Barraba.</i>								
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	.....†	.....†		.....†		
		<i>Berrima.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions...	...	...	...	261		261		
							261		261	
		<i>Bendemeer.</i>								
		(See New England.)								
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	50		50		
							50		50	
		<i>Bega.</i>								
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	166		166		
							166		166	
27	28	Carried forward				£	.....	5,916	.....	6,015

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Allowance of £5. See Contingencies. (a) Allowance of £25, from Contingencies, for visiting Moulamein.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.							
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1871	1872			Amount Voted for 1871.	Amount Required for 1872.		
				£	£		
<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>							
27	23	Brought forward ... ..		.....	5,916	.....	6,015
<i>Bout Harbour—(Bellinger River.)</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, at £200, from 1st July, 1871 (visiting Nambucca)...		100		200	
...	...	Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....*	100	.....*	200
<i>Binalong.</i>							
...	...	Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....*		.....*	
<i>Biree.</i>							
(See Walgett.)							
...	...	Police act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....*		.....*	
<i>Bourke.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Breewarrina, Eringunna, and Gongolgon) ... ..		475		475	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		166	641	166	641
<i>Bombala.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..		166	166	166	166
<i>Booligal.</i>							
(See Hay.)							
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....†		.....†	
<i>Braidwood.</i>							
(See Queanbeyan.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		166	166	166	166
<i>Breewarrina.</i>							
(See Bourke.)							
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....†		.....†	
<i>Bundarra.</i>							
(See New England.)							
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions (also Clerk of Petty Sessions at Inverell) ... ..		50	50	50	50
<i>Burrowa.</i>							
(See Young.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..		166	166	166	166
<i>Bungendore.</i>							
(See Queanbeyan.)							
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....†		.....†	
<i>Bingera.</i>							
(See Warialda.)							
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....†		.....†	
<i>Bulladelah.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, at £100, from 1st July, 1871 ... ..		50	50	100	100
<i>Buckley's Crossing.</i>							
(See Cooma.)							
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....		.....	
<i>Cannonbar.</i>							
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....†		.....†	
<i>Carcoar.</i>							
(See Orange.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..		166	166	166	166
36	37	Carried forward ... ..		£ .....	7,421	.....	7,670

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

‡ Sub-Inspector of Police, Dubbo (a Magistrate) visits Cannonbar, Obley, and Warren.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

21

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872					Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
						£		£	
<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>									
36	37	Brought forward	...	...	.....	7,421	.....	7,670	
<i>Casino.</i>									
(See Richmond River.)									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	166	166	166	166	
<i>Camden.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (visits Picton)	...	...	166	166	166	166	
<i>Cassilis.</i>									
(See Upper Hunter.)									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)	...	...	166	166	166	166	
<i>Campbelltown.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	166	166	166	166	
<i>Clarence Town.</i>									
1	1	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	.....*		.....*		
<i>Cooma.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Nimitybelle, Seymour, Kiantra, and Buckley's Crossing)	...	...	428		428		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	166		166		
						594		594	
<i>Corowa.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)	...	...	166	166	166	166	
<i>Cowra.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	166	166	166	166	
<i>Coonabarabran.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Coonamble and Denison)	...	...	261	261	261	261	
<i>Coonamble.</i>									
(See Coonabarabran.)									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)	...	...	166	166	166	166	
<i>Collector.</i>									
(See Goulburn.)									
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	50	50	50	50	
<i>Cootamundry.</i>									
(See Gundagai.)									
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	.....†		.....†		
<i>Conargo.</i>									
(See Deniliquin.)									
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	.....†		.....†		
<i>Condobolin.</i>									
(See Lachlan.)									
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	.....†		.....†		
<i>Cundletown.</i>									
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	.....†		.....†		
48	49	Carried forward	...	...	£	9,488	.....	9,737	

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
		<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>			
48	49	Brought forward ... ..	9,488	.....	9,737
		<i>Dandaloo.</i>			
		Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†	.....†	
		<i>Deniliquin.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Conargo and Jerilderie) ...	428	428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	166	166	
			594		594
		<i>Denison.</i> (See Coonabarabran.)			
...	...	Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†	.....†	
		<i>Dungog.</i>			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	166	166	
			166		166
		<i>Dubbo.</i> (See Wellington.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	166	166	
			166		166
		<i>Eden.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate, also Sub-Collector of Customs, with a salary, as such, of £285 per annum ... ..	146	146	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	166	166	
			312		312
		<i>Ellalong.</i> (See Wollombi.)			
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....	
		<i>Eringunna.</i> (See Bourke.)			
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†	.....†	
		<i>Euston.</i> (See Balranald.)			
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....*	
		<i>Forbes.</i> (See Lachlan.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	166	166	
			166		166
		<i>Glen Innes.</i> (See Tenterfield.)			
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	166	166	
			166		166
		<i>Gongolgon.</i> (See Bourke.)			
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†	.....†	
		<i>Goulburn.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Collector and Gunning) ...	475	475	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	166	166	
1	1	Do. Assistant ... ..	70	70	
			711		711
		<i>Gosford.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate, at £300, from 1st July, 1871 ...	150	300	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	166	166	
			316		466
		<i>Grenfell.</i>			
...	1	Police Magistrate ... ..	.....	428	
		<i>(See Lachlan.)</i>			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	166	166	
			166		594
61	63	Carried forward ... ..	£ 12,251	.....	13,078

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

23

## No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.		
		£		£		
		<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>				
61	63	Brought forward ... ..	.....	12,251	.....	13,078
		<i>Grafton.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Lawrence) ... ..	428		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	166		166	
		<i>Gulgong.</i>		594		594
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (Gold Commissioner) ... ..	428		428	
...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		166	
		<i>Gundagai.</i>		428		594
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Cootamundry) ... ..	428		428	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions (Salary for four months) ... ..	56		.....	
		<i>Gunnedah.</i>		484		428
		(See Tamworth.)				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	166		166	
		<i>Gunning.</i>		166		166
		(See Goulburn.)				
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	50		50	
		<i>Gundaroo.</i>		50		50
		(See Queanbeyan.)				
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†		.....†	
		<i>Hartley.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Rydal) ... ..	309		309	
		<i>Hargraves.</i>		309		309
		(See Tambaroora.)				
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†		.....†	
		<i>Hay.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate (to visit Maude and Booligal) ... ..	428		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	166		166	
		<i>Howlong.</i>		594		594
		(See Albury.)				
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†		.....†	
		<i>Inverell.</i>				
		(See Tenterfield.)				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (also Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions at Bundarra) ... ..	166		166	
		<i>Jerilderie.</i>		166		166
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†		.....†	
		<i>Kiama.</i>				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	166		166	
		<i>Kiandra.</i>		166		166
		(See Cooma.)				
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†		.....†	
		<i>Lachlan.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate for Forbes, Condobolin, and Grenfell	428		428	
		<i>Lawrence.</i>		428		428
		(See Grafton.)				
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†		.....†	
		<i>Lismore.</i>				
		(See Richmond.)				
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†		.....†	
		<i>Liverpool.</i>				
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
		<i>Macquarie.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate for Bathurst, Rockley, and Oberon ... ..	475		475	
		<i>Maitland.</i>		475		475
1	1	Police Magistrate, East and West Maitland, Morpeth, Singleton, and Paterson ... ..	475		475	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	214		214	
1	1	Assistant do. ... ..	50		50	
1	1	Messenger ... ..	50		50	
				789		789
79	81	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	16,900	.....	17,837

\* Allowance of £10 from Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5 from Contingencies.

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.							
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1871	1872					Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
						£		£	
		<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>							
						£	16,900	£	17,837
		<i>Brought forward</i> ... ..				.....		.....	
79	81	<i>Maude.</i> (See Hay.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....†		.....†	
1	1	<i>Macleay.</i> (Kempsey.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..				166	166	166	166
1	1	<i>Menindee.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..				333	333	333	333
...	...	<i>Merriwa.</i> (See Upper Hunter.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....*		.....*	
...	...	<i>Moree.</i> (See Warialda.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..				.....†		.....†	
1	1	<i>Moruya.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Nelligen and Nerrigundah)				428	428	428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				166	166	166	
							594		594
1	1	<i>Moama.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..				261	261	261	261
1	1	<i>Molong.</i> (See Orange.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				166	166	166	166
...	...	<i>Moulamein.</i> (See Balranald.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....*		.....*	
1	1	<i>Mudgee.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Windeyer) ... ..				309	428	428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				166	166	166	
							475		594
...	...	<i>Mulwala.</i> Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..				.....		.....†	
1	1	<i>Muswellbrook.</i> (See Upper Hunter.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				166	166	166	166
1	1	<i>Murrurundi.</i> (See Upper Hunter.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..				166	166	166	166
...	...	<i>Murrumburrah.</i> (See Young.) Police acting as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....†		.....†	
...	...	<i>Nambucca.</i> (See Boat Harbour.) <i>Narandara.</i> (See Wagga Wagga.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....†		.....†	
1	1	<i>Narrabri.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visits Wee Waa) ... ..				352	352	352	352
...	...	<i>Nelligen.</i> (See Moruya.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....†		.....†	
90	92	<b>Carried forward</b> ... ..				£	19,579	.....	20,635

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.



ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.											
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.									
1871	1872							Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
90	92	Petty Sessions—continued.						£		£	
		Brought forward ... ..						.....	19,579	.....	20,685
<i>Newcastle.</i>											
1	1	Police Magistrate, to visit Waratah ... ..						475		475	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						166		166	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						122		122	
1	1	Messenger ... ..						40		40	
									803		803
<i>New England.</i>											
1	1	Police Magistrate (Gold Commissioner†), visiting Armidale, Bendemeer, Bundarra, Uralla, and Waleha ... ..						.....		.....	
<i>Nerrigundah.</i> (See Moruya.)											
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....		.....†	
<i>Nimitybelle.</i> (See Cooma.)											
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....		.....†	
<i>Norwa (Shoalhaven).</i>											
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						166		166	
									166		166
<i>Nundle.</i> (See Tamworth.)											
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions' ... ..						.....		.....†	
<i>Oberon.</i> (See Macquarie.)											
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....		.....*	
<i>Orange.</i>											
1	1	Police Magistrate visiting Carcoar and Molong ... ..						428		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						166		166	
									594		594
<i>Obley.</i> (See Cannonbar.)											
		Police acting as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....		.....†	
<i>Panbula.</i>											
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....		.....†	
<i>Paterson.</i> (See Maitland.)											
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						166		166	
									166		166
<i>Parramatta.</i>											
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..						166		166	
									166		166
<i>Penrith.</i>											
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						166		166	
									166		166
<i>Picton.</i> (See Camden.)											
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						10		10	
									10		10
<i>Port Macquarie.</i>											
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..						166		166	
									166		166
<i>Pooncarria.</i> (See Wentworth.)											
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....		.....†	
103	105	Carried forward ... ..						£ .....	21,816	.....	22,872

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

‡ Provided for on Estimate of Lands Department.

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.			
		£		£			
<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>							
103	105	Brought forward ... ..		.....	21,816	.....	22,872
<i>Queanbeyan.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate, to visit Braidwood, Bungendore, and Gundaroo ... ..		428		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		166		166	
					594		594
<i>Raymond Terrace.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		261		261	
					261		261
<i>Rockley.</i>							
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....		.....*	
<i>Rylstone.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		166		166	
					166		166
<i>Ryde.</i>							
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		50		50	
					50		50
<i>Rydal.</i> (See Hartley.)							
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....		.....†	
<i>Richmond River.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate, Casino, Lismore, Ballina, and Tweed		428		428	
					428		428
<i>Scone.</i> (See Upper Hunter.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		166		166	
					166		166
<i>Seymour.</i>							
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....		.....†	
<i>Singleton.</i> (See Maitland.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		166		166	
					166		166
<i>Sofala.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, at £333, from 1st July, 1871 ... ..		167		333	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		166		.....	
					333		333
<i>Stony Creek.</i> (See Wellington.)							
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....		.....*	
<i>Stroud.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		166		166	
					166		166
<i>Talbragar.</i>							
...	...	Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....		.....†	
<i>Tamworth.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Gunnedah and Nundle), and also Commissioner of Crown Lands ... ..		428		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		166		166	
					594		594
<i>Tambaroora.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Hargraves) ... ..		333		333	
					333		333
<i>Ten-mile Creek.</i> (See Albury.)							
...	...	Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....		.....†	
							333
<i>Tenterfield.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Glen Innes and Inverell) ... ..		428		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		166		166	
					594		594
119	120	Carried forward ... ..		£ .....	25,667	.....	26,723

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872		Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
			£		£	
		<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>				
119	120	Brought forward ... ..	.....	25,667	.....	26,723
...	...	<i>Tocumwal.</i> Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		.....†	
...	...	<i>Toogong.</i> Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		.....†	
1	1	<i>Tuena.</i> Police Magistrate, at £50, from 1st July, 1871 (visiting Trunkey) ... ..	25		50	
...	...	Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
...	...	<i>Trunkey.</i> (See Tuena.) Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	25	.....*	50
1	1	<i>Tumut.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Adelong and Tumberumba) ... ..	428	428	428	428
1	1	<i>Tumberumba.</i> (See Tumut.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	166	166	166	166
...	...	<i>Tweed.</i> (See Richmond.) Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	50	50	50	50
1	1	<i>Ulladulla.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	98	98	98	98
1	1	<i>Upper Hunter.</i> Police Magistrate, Scone, Muswellbrook, Murrurundi, Merriwa, and Cassilis ... ..	428	428	428	428
1	1	<i>Uralla.</i> (See New England.) Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions (also Clerk of Petty Sessions at Armidale) ... ..	50	50	50	50
...	...	<i>Urana.</i> (See Wagga Wagga.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†		.....†	
1	1	<i>Wagga Wagga.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Urana and Narrandara) ... ..	428		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	166	594	166	594
1	1	<i>Warialda.</i> Police Magistrate, at £400, from 1st May, 1871 ... ..	266		400	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	166	432	166	566
1	1	<i>Walgett.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Birec) ... ..	333	333	333	333
1	1	<i>Walcha.</i> (See New England.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	166	166	166	166
...	...	<i>Waratah.</i> (See Newcastle.) <i>Warren.</i> (See Cannonbar.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†		.....†	
1	1	<i>Wallabadah.</i> Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	98	98	98	98
...	...	<i>Wee Waa.</i> (See Narrabri) Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†		.....†	
1	1	<i>Wellington.</i> Police Magistrate to visit Dubbo and Stony Creek ... ..	428		428	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	166	594	166	594
134	135	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	29,129	.....	30,344

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
Petty Sessions—continued.					
134	135	Brought forward ... ..	29,129	30,344	
1	1	<i>Wentworth.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Pooncaria) ... ..	380	380	380
1	1	<i>Wingham.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	166	166	166
...	...	<i>Windeyer.</i> (See Mudgee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....*	
1	1	<i>Windsor.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	166	166	166
		<i>Wilcannia.</i> Police Magistrate (Commissioner of Crown Lands, Albert District)† ... ..	.....	.....	
		Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....*	
1	1	<i>Wollombi.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Ellalong) ... ..	285	285	285
1	1	<i>Wollongong.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..	166	166	166
1	1	<i>Yass.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..	166	166	166
1	1	<i>Young.</i> Police Magistrate (Gold Commissioner†), visiting Burrowa and Murrumburrah ... ..	.....	.....	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	166	166	166
			30,624	31,839	
CONTINGENCIES.					
		Travelling Expenses of Police Magistrates ... ..	1,500	1,500	
		Inspector of Weights and Measures, Central Police Office	200	200	
		Allowances to Court House Keepers ... ..	800	850	
		Fees to Interpreters ... ..	150	150	
		Rent of Court Houses ... ..	300	350	
		Fuel, Light, and Water ... ..	300	300	
		Bailiffs, Small Debts Courts ... ..	100	100	
		Allowances to Police acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions	360	400	
		Allowance for Travelling Expenses to the Acting C.P.S., Gunning and Collector ... ..	.....	30	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	400	500	
			4,110	4,380	
142	143	TOTAL ... ..	£ 34,734	36,219	

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.

‡ Provided for on Estimate of Lands Department.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872		Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
			£		£	
		<b>Prisons.</b>				
		<b>SYDNEY GAOL.</b>				
1	1	Principal Gaoler ... ..	380		380	
1	1	Visiting Justice ... ..	190		190	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....	
...	...	Dispenser ... ..	.....a		.....a	
1	1	Clerk ... ..	219		219	
1	1	Do. ... ..	117		117	
1	1	Schoolmaster ... ..	190		190	
...	...	Chief Warder ... ..	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Senior Warder, at 7s. 6d. ... ..	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Warders in charge, at 7s. ... ..	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Warders, at 6s. 9d. ... ..	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Do. at 6s. 6d. ... ..	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Overseer ... ..	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Overseers, at 10s. ... ..	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Messenger, at 6s. 6d. ... ..	.....*		.....*	
1	1	Matron ... ..	98		98	
...	...	Female Warders, at £46... ..	.....*		.....*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	117		117	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	117		117	
1	1	Do. Presbyterian ... ..	50		50	
			1,478		1,478	
9	9	Provisions, Medical Comforts and Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....*	1,478	.....*	1,478
		<b>PARRAMATTA GAOL.</b>				
1	1	Visiting Justice ... ..	98		98	
...	...	Gaoler ... ..	238		238	
1	1	Matron ... ..	20		20	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....a	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster ... ..	190		190	
1	1	Assistant Clerk ... ..	98		120	
...	...	Dispenser ... ..	.....a		.....a	
...	...	Chief Warder ... ..	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Senior Warder, at 7s. ... ..	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. ... ..	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Trade Overseers, at 10s. ... ..	.....*		.....*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	40		40	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	40		40	
...	...	Messenger, at 5s. ... ..	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Carter, at 6s. ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			724		746	
6	6	Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....*	724	.....*	746
		<b>BATHURST GAOL.</b>				
1	1	Gaoler ... ..	166		166	
1	1	Matron ... ..	42		42	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a		.....	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster ... ..	125		125	
...	...	Chief Warder, at 7s. 6d. ... ..	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. ... ..	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Female Warder ... ..	.....*		.....*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	30		30	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	30		30	
			393		393	
5	5	Provisions, Medical Comforts and Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Removal of Nightsoil ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			.....*		.....*	
5	5			393		393
20	20	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	2,595	.....	2,617

\* See Gaols generally.

a See Medical Vote.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
20	20	£		£	
		Prisons—continued.			
		Brought forward ... ..		2,595	2,617
		MAITLAND GAOL.			
1	1	Gaoler ... ..	166	166	
1	1	Matron ... ..	42	42	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>	..... <sup>a</sup>	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster ... ..	137	137	
...	...	Chief Warder, at 7s. 6d....	.....*	.....*	
...	...	Senior Warder, at 6s. 9d....	.....*	.....*	
...	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....	.....*	.....*	
...	...	Female Warders ... ..	.....*	.....*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	30	30	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	30	30	
			405	405	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts and Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....*	.....*	
5	5		405	405	
		GOULBURN GAOL.			
1	1	Gaoler ... ..	166	166	
1	1	Matron ... ..	42	42	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>	..... <sup>a</sup>	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster ... ..	125	125	
...	...	Chief Warder, at 7s. 6d....	.....*	.....*	
...	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....	.....*	.....*	
...	...	Female Warder ... ..	.....*	.....*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	30	30	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	30	30	
			393	393	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts and Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....*	.....*	
		Allowance to Chief Warder, in lieu of Quarters, of 10s. per week ... ..	.....*	.....*	
5	5		393	393	
		BERRIMA GAOL.			
1	1	Visiting Justice ... ..	73	73	
1	1	Gaoler ... ..	190	190	
1	1	Matron ... ..	42	42	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>	..... <sup>a</sup>	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster ... ..	146	146	
...	...	Chief Warder, at 7s. 6d....	.....*	.....*	
...	...	Senior Warder, at 6s. 9d....	.....*	.....*	
...	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....	.....*	.....*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	98	98	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	98	98	
			647	647	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts and Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....*	.....*	
6	6		647	647	
		ALBURY GAOL.			
1	1	Gaoler ... ..	137	137	
1	1	Matron ... ..	20	20	
...	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....	.....*	.....*	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>	..... <sup>a</sup>	
			157	157	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts and Medicines, Fuel, Light, and Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....*	.....*	
2	2		157	157	
38	38	Carried forward ... .. £	4,197	4,219	

\* See Gaols generally.

<sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872					Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
						£		£	
Prisons—continued.									
38	38	Brought forward ... ..				.....	4,197	.....	4,219
BRAIDWOOD GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler ... ..				137		137	
1	1	Matron ... ..				20		20	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..				..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
...	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. ... ..				.....*		.....*	
						157		157	
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..						.....*		.....*	
							157		157
2	2								
MUDGEES GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler ... ..				137		137	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..				..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
1	1	Matron ... ..				20		20	
...	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. ... ..				.....*		.....*	
						157		157	
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..						.....*		.....*	
							157		157
2	2								
WOLLONGONG GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler ... ..				137		137	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..				..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
1	1	Matron ... ..				20		20	
...	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. ... ..				.....*		.....*	
						157		157	
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..						.....*		.....*	
							157		157
2	2								
44	44	Carried forward ... ..				£ .....	4,668	...	4,690

\* See Gaols generally.

<sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.													
No. of Persons.										SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872									Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
										£		£	
<b>Prisons—continued.</b>													
44	44	Brought forward ... ..								.....	4,668	.....	4,690
<b>ARMIDALE GAOL.</b>													
1	1	Gaoler ... ..								137		137	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..								..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
1	1	Matron ... ..								20		20	
...	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. ... ..								.....*		.....*	
								157		157			
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..								.....*		.....*			
									157		157		
2	2												
<b>WAGGA WAGGA GAOL.</b>													
1	1	Gaoler ... ..								137		137	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..								..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
1	1	Matron ... ..								20		20	
...	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. ... ..								.....*		.....*	
								157		157			
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..								.....*		.....*			
									157		157		
2	2												
<b>YASS GAOL.</b>													
1	1	Gaoler ... ..								137		137	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..								..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
1	1	Matron ... ..								30		30	
...	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. ... ..								.....*		.....*	
								167		167			
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..								.....*		.....*			
									167		167		
2	2												
<b>DENILQUIN GAOL.</b>													
1	1	Gaoler ... ..								137		137	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..								..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
1	1	Matron ... ..								20		20	
...	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. ... ..								.....*		.....*	
								157		157			
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..								.....*		.....*			
									157		157		
2	2												
52	52	Carried forward ... .. £								.....	5,306	.....	5,328

\* See Gaols generally.

<sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.



## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

33

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872							Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
								£		£	
		Prisons—continued.									
52	52	Brought forward ... ..						.....	5,306	.....	5,328
		PORT MACQUARIE GAOL.									
1	1	Visiting Justice ... ..					50		50		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..					..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>		
1	1	Gaoler ... ..					166		166		
1	1	Matron .. ..					42		42		
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster ... ..					125		125		
...	...	Chief Warder, at 7s. 6d....					.....*		.....*		
...	...	Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....					.....*		.....*		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..					50		50		
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..					50		50		
6	6							483		483	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..						.....*		.....*	
									483		483
		COOMA GAOL.									
...	1	Gaoler ... ..					.....		175		
...	1	Matron ... ..					.....		42		
...	2										217
		POLICE GAOLS, COUNTRY DISTRICTS.									
17	21	Acting Gaolers, 13 at £20, 8 at £10 ... ..					290		340		
6	6	Acting Matrons, at £10 each ... ..					60		60		
									350		400
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..						.....*		.....*	
23	27										
81	87	Carried forward ... ..						£ .....	6,139	.....	6,428

\* See Gaols generally.

<sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.						
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.		
		£		£		
		Prisons—continued.				
81	87	Brought forward	.....	6,139	.....	6,428
		GAOLS GENERALLY.				
		1 Chief Warder ... ..	190			190
		1 Do. ... ..	142			142
		5 Chief Warders, at 7s....	639			641
		2 Senior Warders, at 7s., 1st Class	256			256
		2 Do. 2nd Class, at 6s. 9d.	247			247
		6 Warders, 1st Class, at 6s. 6d....	712			714
		12 Do. at 6s. 3d., 2nd Class	1,369			1,373
		164 Do. 3rd Class, at 6s. ... ..	16,754			18,007
		10 Female Warders, at £46	460			460
		2 Overseers, at £190	380			380
		2 Do. at £146	292			292
		6 Do. at 9s. 6d.	1,040			1,043
		4 Foremen, at 7s.	511			513
		1 Messenger, at 6s.	110			110
		1 Do. at 5s.	91			91
		1 Carter, at 5s. 6d.	100			101
		Extra Warders, at 6s. per diem	500			500
				23,793		25,060
		Books for Prison Libraries	70			120
		For conveyance of Prisoners	800			800
		For gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaols	1,000			1,000
		For purchase of materials for, and incidental expenses connected with, employment of Prisoners in Gaols..	4,000			4,000
		Photography in Prisons	.....			190
		Unforeseen expenses, including travelling expenses and sustenance allowance to Gaol Officers	100			200
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and Surgical Instruments, Fuel, Light, and Water, Incidental Expenses, Removal of Night-soil, and Allowance, in lieu of Quarters, for all Gaols and Lock-ups proclaimed Gaols	18,000			18,300
				23,970		24,610
81	87	TOTAL	.....	53,902	.....	56,098

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

35

## No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872		Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
			£		£	
		<b>Lunatic Asylums.</b>				
		<b>BOARD OF VISITORS.</b>				
		Allowances ... ..	300		300	
		Clerical Assistance ... ..	50		50	
				350		350
		<b>HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.*</b>				
1	1	Medical Superintendent and Inspector of the Insane...	740		740	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	50		50	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	50		50	
1	1	Assistant Medical Officer ... ..	288		285	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent ... ..	190		190	
1	1	Dispenser... ..	127		127	
1	...	Storekeeper ... ..	98		.....	
1	1	Matron ... ..	117		117	
1	1	Carpenter ... ..	127		127	
1	1	Bootmaker ... ..	98		98	
1	1	Tailor ... ..	98		98	
1	1	Workwoman ... ..	60		60	
1	1	Master Attendant ... ..	117		117	
1	1	Grounds Attendant ... ..	72		72	
6	6	Senior Male Attendants, at £82 ... ..	492		492	
...	10	Senior do. at £72 ... ..	.....		720	
16	10	Junior do. at £66 ... ..	1,056		660	
5	6	Senior Female Attendants, at £50 ... ..	250		300	
16	19	Junior do. at £46 ... ..	736		874	
13	13	Servants—1 at £75; 3 at £66; 2 at £60; 3 at £50; 1 at £46; 2 at £45; and 1 at £35 ... ..	709		714	
				5,425		5,891
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions, Fuel, and Light, to the Superintendent, Assistant Medical Officer, and Assistant Superintendent, at £45 each ... ..	135		135	
		Engine-driver and Fuel ... ..	250		250	
		Provisions and Medical Comforts, Fuel, and Light ... ..	6,875		7,800	
		Medicines and Surgical Instruments ... ..	100		150	
		Forage for two Horses ... ..	80		80	
		Books and Periodicals ... ..	100		100	
		To provide Amusement for Inmates ... ..	100		100	
		House Rent for the Assistant Superintendent ... ..	35		35	
		Allowance for Uniform Clothing ... ..	200		220	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	400		400	
				8,275		9,270
70	77	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	14,050	.....	15,511

\* The Officers residing in the Establishment are provided with Provisions, Fuel, and Light.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.						
No. of Persons.		Lunatic Asylums—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872		Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
70	77		£		£	
		Brought forward ... ..	.....	14,050	.....	15,511
<b>PARRAMATTA.</b>						
1	1	Superintendent ... ..	475		475	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	50		50	
1	1	Do., Roman Catholic ... ..	50		50	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent ... ..	209		209	
...	...	Medical Visitor ... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
1	1	Assistant Clerk ... ..	78		78	
1	1	Matron ... ..	98		98	
1	1	Dispenser... ..	137		137	
1	1	Master Attendant ... ..	146		146	
1	1	Head Wardsman... ..	98		.....	
39	...	Male Attendants—7 at £82; and 32 at £66 ... ..	2,686		.....	
...	38	Male Attendants—7 at £82; and 31 at £66 ... ..	.....		2,620	
18	...	Female Attendants—3 at £50, and 15 at £40... ..	750		.....	
...	17	Female Attendants—3 at £50; and 14 at £40 each ... ..	.....		710	
19	19	Servants—2 at £78; 2 at £66; 1 at £50; 1 at £40 per annum; and 13 at 9d. each, per diem... ..	556		556	
1	1	Farm Overseer ... ..	66		66	
1	1	Gardener ... ..	52		52	
1	...	Nurse to Idiotic Children ... ..	15		.....	
1	1	Machinist... ..	52		52	
1	1	Tailor ... ..	98		98	
			5,616		5,397	
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions, Fuel, and Light, to the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent at £45 each ... ..	90		90	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Fuel and Light, and Contingent Expenses	10,000		9,750	
		Forage for three Horses ... ..	90		90	
		Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers ... ..	100		100	
		To provide Amusement to Inmates ... ..	100		100	
		Uniform for Attendants ... ..	280		280	
		2 Washing Machines ... ..	30		.....	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	50		100	
90	87		10,740	16,356	10,510	15,907
<b>LUNATIC RECEPTION-HOUSE, DARLINGHURST.</b>						
1	1	Superintendent ... ..	98		140	
1	1	Matron ... ..	60		60	
...	...	Medical Visitor ... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
2	2	Male Attendants, at £66 ... ..	132		132	
2	2	Female Attendants, at £46 ... ..	92		92	
6	6		382		424	
		Clerical Assistance ... ..	50		50	
		Occasional additional Attendants when required, at 5s. per diem ... ..	50		50	
		Provisions for Patients ... ..	50		50	
		Provisions for Attendants ... ..	50		50	
		Medicines and Medical Comforts ... ..	25		25	
		Fuel and Light' ... ..	80		80	
		Bedding, Stores, and Stationery ... ..	40		40	
		Clothing for Patients ... ..	10		10	
		Transferring Patients to Asylums ... ..	.....		50	
		Fees for certifying Sanity of Patients ... ..	.....		20	
		Allowance to Gaol Messenger employed as Messenger... ..	10		10	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	10		10	
			375	757	445	869
166	170	Carried forward ... ..	.....	31,163	.....	32,287

<sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.

NOTE.—The Officers residing in the Establishments are provided with Provisions, Fuel, and Light.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872					Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
						£		£	
166	170	Lunatic Asylums—continued.							
		Brought forward ... ..				.....	31,163	.....	32,287
ASYLUM FOR IMBECILES AND INSTITUTION FOR IDIOTS, NEWCASTLE.									
...	1	Superintendent ... ..	...	...	...	.....		175	
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	...	...	...	.....		20	
...	1	Do., Roman Catholic ... ..	...	...	...	.....		20	
...	...	Visiting Medical Officer... ..	...	...	...	.....		a.....	
...	1	Storekeeper and Chief Attendant ... ..	...	...	...	.....		100	
...	1	Matron ... ..	...	...	...	.....		75	
...	1	Senior Attendant ... ..	...	...	...	.....		84	
...	4	Junior Attendants, at £66 ... ..	...	...	...	.....		264	
...	3	Do., £50 ... ..	...	...	...	.....		150	
...	1	Senior Nurse ... ..	...	...	...	.....		50	
...	4	Junior Nurses, at £46 ... ..	...	...	...	.....		184	
...	3	Do., £36 ... ..	...	...	...	.....		108	
...	1	Cook ... ..	...	...	...	.....		66	
...	1	Gardener ... ..	...	...	...	.....		66	
...	1	Laundress ... ..	...	...	...	.....		46	
...	1	Assistant Laundress ... ..	...	...	...	.....		40	
...	1	Gate-keeper ... ..	...	...	...	.....		40	
						.....		1,488	
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, and Light Stores, &c. ... ..						.....		2,025	
Medicines and Surgical Instruments ... ..						.....		1,050	
Amusements, Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c. ... ..						.....		50	
Uniform Clothing for Attendants and Nurses ... ..						.....		60	
Incidental Expenses ... ..						.....		60	
...	26					.....		3,295	
								4,783	
LUNATIC PATIENTS.									
Payment for Patients transferred to Licensed Houses...						2,000		2,100	
Allowance for Patients discharged from Asylums to Friends, under Regulations of 17th July, 1869 ...						150		50	
							2,150		2,150
166	196	TOTAL ... ..				£ .....	33,313	.....	39,220
Medical Board.									
1	1	Clerk to Board ... ..	...	...	...	.....	44		44

a See Medical Vote.

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.						Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
1871	1872					£		£	
		<b>Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &amp;c.</b>							
1	1	a Vaccinator, Sydney	...	...	...	228		228	
1	1	Office-keeper, Sydney	...	...	...	20		20	
						248		248	
		Fees to Vaccinators, say for 25,000 children, at the respective rates of 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each	...			2,500		2,500	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	40		40	
2	2					2,540		2,540	
							2,788		2,788
		Page 18. Police Surgeon	...	...	...	190		190	
		19, 26. Visiting Surgeon, Sydney Gaol, and Lunatic Reception House	...	...	...	238		238	
		19. Dispenser, Sydney Gaol	...	...	...	146		146	
		19, 34, 35. Visiting Surgeon, Parramatta Gaol, Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, Parramatta, and Orphan Schools	...	...	...	238		238	
		19. Parramatta Gaol—Dispenser	...	...	...	98		98	
		19. Bathurst Gaol—Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	50		50	
		20. Maitland Gaol—do.	...	...	...	50		70	
		20. Goulburn Gaol—do.	...	...	...	50		50	
		20. Berrima Gaol—do. and Dispenser	...	...	...	190		190	
		20. Albury Gaol—Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	25		25	
		21. Braidwood Gaol—do.	...	...	...	25		25	
		21. Mudgee Gaol—do.	...	...	...	25		25	
		21. Wollongong Gaol—do.	...	...	...	25		25	
		22. Armidale Gaol—do.	...	...	...	25		25	
		22. Wagga Wagga Gaol—do.	...	...	...	25		25	
		22. Yass Gaol—do.	...	...	...	25		25	
		22. Deniliquin Gaol—do.	...	...	...	25		25	
		23. Port Macquarie Gaol—do.	...	...	...	146		146	
		26. Medical Visitor to Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta	...	...	...	146		146	
		27. Medical Visitor to Asylum for Idiots, Newcastle..	.....					75	
		32. Visiting Surgeon, N.S.S. "Vernon"	...	...	.....			50	
		33. Visiting Surgeon, Industrial School and Reformatory, Bilocla	...	...	...	50		50	
		35. Surgeon and Dispenser, Hyde Park Asylum	...			122		122	
		35. Dispenser at Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, Parramatta	...	...	...	50		50	
		For payment to Medical Adviser,—Fees to Medical Officers, Country Districts, for attendance on Police,—Fees to Medical Practitioners in Lunacy Cases and Coroners' Inquests,—and for Attendance on Aborigines	...	...	...	2,675		2,725	
							4,639		4,834
		<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	£ .....	7,427	.....	7,622

a Also Police Surgeon; Salary, £190 per annum.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

39

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		<b>Auditor General.</b>			
1	1	Auditor General. (Provided in Schedule.)		£	£
1	1	Inspector of Accounts ... ..		555	555
1	1	Examiner of Expenditure Accounts ... ..		370	428
1	1	Corresponding Clerk ... ..		366	366
1	1	Clerk ... ..		333	333
1	1	Do. ... ..		304	304
1	1	Do. ... ..		285	285
1	1	Do. ... ..		261	261
...	1	Do. ... ..		..... <sup>a</sup>	250
3	3	Clerks, at £214 ... ..		642	642
1	1	Clerk ... ..		190	190
2	2	Clerks, at £166 ... ..		332	332
1	1	Clerk ... ..		146	146
1	1	Do. ... ..		98	98
1	1	Do. ... ..		50	50
1	1	Messenger ... ..		100	100
1	1	<sup>b</sup> House-keeper ... ..		50	50
				4,082	4,390
		Extra Clerical Assistance for Parliamentary and other Returns, and to carry out the provisions of the Audit Act of 1870 ... ..		550	600
		Incidental Expenses ... ..		10	10
				560	610
19	20	TOTAL ... ..		£ .....	4,642
					5,000
		<b>Registrar General.</b>			
1	1	Registrar General ... ..		.....	648
		STATISTICAL BRANCH.			
1	1	Compiler of General Statistics ... ..		275	333
1	1	Examiner and Compiler of Vital Statistics ... ..		238	238
1	1	Clerk ... ..		190	190
1	1	Do. ... ..		166	166
2	2	Clerks, at £146 ... ..		292	292
1	1	Clerk ... ..		73	73
1	1	Messenger ... ..		98	98
				1,332	1,390
		DEEDS BRANCH.			
1	1	Clerk and Deputy Registrar of Deeds ... ..		252	285
1	1	Clerk ... ..		190	190
1	1	Do. ... ..		166	166
1	1	Do. ... ..		50	50
1	1	Book Porter ... ..		117	117
				775	808
		LAND TITLES BRANCH.			
2	2	Examiners of Titles, at £925 and £740 ... ..		1,665	1,665
1	1	Deputy Registrar General ... ..		428	428
1	1	Principal Draftsman ... ..		475	475
1	1	Assistant Draftsman ... ..		333	333
...	1	Do. ... ..		.....	200
2	2	Junior Assistant Draftsmen, at £122 ... ..		244	244
1	1	Junior Assistant Draftsman ... ..		73	73
1	1	Clerk ... ..		285	285
1	1	Do. ... ..		238	238
1	1	Do. ... ..		214	214
1	1	Do. ... ..		122	122
...	1	Do. ... ..		.....	100
1	1	Assistant Clerk ... ..		50	50
1	1	Messenger ... ..		98	98
...	1	Book Porter ... ..		.....	25
				4,225	4,550
1	1	Office-keeper ... ..		50	50
29	32	Carried forward ... ..		£ .....	7,030
					7,446

<sup>a</sup> Paid out of Vote for Extra Clerical Assistance (£250).<sup>b</sup> Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
<b>Registrar General—continued.</b>					
29	32	Brought forward ... ..	7,030	7,446	
		Allowances to District Registrars ... ..	3,500	3,500	
		Cost of Binding ... ..	150	150	
		Preparation of General Indexes of Births, Marriages, and Deaths ... ..	250	250	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	500	500	
		Do. Land Titles Branch ... ..	50	50	
			4,450	4,450	
<b>BRANDS REGISTRATION BRANCH. <i>a</i></b>					
1	1	Deputy Registrar for Brands ... ..	238	238	
1	1	Clerk ... ..	190	190	
		Allowances to Inspectors of Sheep acting as Deputy Registrars throughout the Colony—			
35	35	Sheep Inspectors acting as Deputies—1 at £50, 34 at £25 ... ..	900	900	
			1,328	1,328	
		Publication of Notices in <i>Government Gazette</i> and local Newspapers ... ..	500	500	
			1,828	1,828	
66	69	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b> £	<b>13,308</b>	<b>13,724</b>	
<b>Agent General for the Colony.</b>					
		Agent to represent the Colony, resident in London, from 1st January to 30th April... ..	334		
1	1	Agent General to represent the Colony, resident in London ... ..	1,000	1,000	
		Office-rent, Clerical Assistance, Stationery, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	500	500	
1	1		1,834	1,500	
<b>Observatory.</b>					
1	1	Astronomer ... ..	555	555	
1	1	Computer... ..	285	285	
1	1	Meteorological Assistant... ..	98	98	
1	1	Messenger ... ..	98	98	
10	10	Meteorological Observers... ..	120	120	
			1,156	1,156	
		Purchase of Books ... ..	30	30	
		Expenses of Magnetical Survey ... ..	150	150	
		Purchase of New Instruments ... ..	220	270	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	30	30	
			480	480	
14	14	<b>TOTAL... ..</b> £	<b>1,586</b>	<b>1,636</b>	
<b>Museum.</b>					
1	1	Curator ... ..	475	500	
<b>Public Instruction, under Act 30 Vic., 22</b> ... ..					
			110,000	110,000	

*a* This expenditure will be defrayed from fees and moneys payable under the Registration of Brands Act, 30 Vic., No. 12.



No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872			Amount Voted for 1871.	Amount Required for 1872.
				£	£
<b>Free Public Library.</b>					
1	1	a Librarian ... ..	...	380	380
2	2	Assistant Librarians, at £190 each ... ..	...	380	380
2	2	Attendants, at £101 ... ..	...	202	202
1	...	Cleaner and Messenger ... ..	...	78	.....
1	...	Housekeeper ... ..	...	40	.....
...	1	Cleaner, Messenger, and Housekeeper ... ..	...	.....	92
				1,080	1,054
		Books, Periodicals, Printing, &c. ... ..	...	1,000	1,000
		Binding ... ..	...	350	350
		Gas, Fuel, &c. ... ..	...	100	100
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	...	100	100
				1,550	1,550
7	6	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	£	.....	2,604
				2,630	2,604
<b>Grants in aid of Public Institutions.</b>					
To supplement the present Annual Endowment of £1,000 to the Australian Museum ... ..					
				200	200
In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £3 raised by private contributions, viz. :—					
		Albury School of Arts ... ..	...	50	50
		Araluen Mechanics' Institute ... ..	...	50	50
		Armidale School of Arts ... ..	...	50	50
		Ballina School of Arts ... ..	...	25	25
		Balmain School of Arts ... ..	...	50	50
		Balmain Working Men's Institute ... ..	...	25	25
		Bathurst School of Arts ... ..	...	50	50
		Bega School of Arts ... ..	...	25	25
		Bellambi and Bulli School of Arts ... ..	...	25	25
		Berrima School of Arts ... ..	...	25	25
		Braidwood Literary Institute ... ..	...	25	25
		Branxton Mechanics' Institute ... ..	...	25	25
		Bourke Mechanics' Institute ... ..	...	50	50
		Bowling Alley Point School of Arts ... ..	...	25	25
		Camden School of Arts ... ..	...	25	25
		Casino School of Arts ... ..	...	50	50
		Dubbo Mechanics' Institute... ..	...	50	50
		East Maitland School of Arts ... ..	...	50	50
		Frederickton School of Arts... ..	...	25	25
		Forbes School of Arts ... ..	...	50	50
		Glen Innes School of Arts ... ..	...	50	50
		Goulburn School of Arts ... ..	...	50	50
		Grafton School of Arts ... ..	...	50	50
		Grenfell School of Arts ... ..	...	100	100
		Gundagai Literary Institute ... ..	...	50	50
		Hinton School of Arts ... ..	...	50	50
		Inverell School of Arts ... ..	...	50	50
		Kiama School of Arts ... ..	...	25	25
		Lambton Mechanics' and Miner's Institute... ..	...	25	25
		Milton School of Arts ... ..	...	.....	10
		Monaro School of Arts ... ..	...	25	25
		Morpeth School of Arts ... ..	...	50	50
		Mudgee School of Arts ... ..	...	50	50
		Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts ... ..	...	13	13
		Musclebrook School of Arts... ..	...	50	50
		Narrabri Mechanics' Institute (£16 13s. 4d.) ... ..	...	17	17
		Newcastle School of Arts ... ..	...	50	50
		Orange Mechanics' Institute... ..	...	50	50
		Parramatta School of Arts ... ..	...	100	100
		Paterson School of Arts ... ..	...	25	25
		Petersham Working Men's Institute ... ..	...	25	25
		Queanbeyan Literary Institute ... ..	...	25	25
		Raymond Terrace School of Arts ... ..	...	50	50
		Richmond School of Arts ... ..	...	50	50
		Ryde School of Arts... ..	...	50	50
				2,030	2,040

a Allowed Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Amount Voted 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
<b>Grants in aid of Public Institutions—continued.</b>					
		Brought forward...	2,030	.....	2,040
		In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £3 raised by private contributions, viz. :—			
		St. Leonard's School of Arts ... ..	50		50
		Seone School of Arts ... ..	50		50
		Shoalhaven School of Arts ... ..	50		50
		Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts ... ..	100		100
		Singleton Mechanics' Institute ... ..	75		75
		Stroud School of Arts ... ..	25		25
		Tamworth Mechanics' Institute ... ..	25		25
		Ulladulla School of Arts ... ..	25		25
		Ulmarra School of Arts ... ..	25		25
		Wallsend School of Arts ... ..	50		50
		Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute ... ..	25		25
		Waratah School of Arts ... ..	13		13
		West Maitland School of Arts ... ..	50		50
		Windsor School of Arts ... ..	50		50
		Wollongong School of Arts ... ..	50		50
		Yass Mechanics' Institute ... ..	50		50
		Young School of Arts ... ..	50		50
		In aid of the erection of buildings for Educational Institutions, on same condition, viz. :—			
		Botany Mechanics' Institute ... ..	100		.....
		Bowling Alley Point School of Arts ... ..	50		.....
		Milton School of Arts ... ..	.....		100
		Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts ... ..	100		.....
		Musclebrook School of Arts ... ..	.....		150
		Newcastle School of Arts ... ..	350		.....
		Saint Mary's School of Arts ... ..	50		100
		Tamworth School of Arts ... ..	.....		100
		Tenterfield School of Arts ... ..	.....		100
		Ulladulla School of Arts ... ..	.....		35
				3,443	3,388
<b>Industrial Schools.</b>					
<b>CHAPLAINS TO THE "VERNON" AND BILOELA SCHOOLS.</b>					
...	1	Church of England ... ..	.....		50
...	1	Church of Rome ... ..	.....		50
...	2			.....	100
<b>NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."</b>					
1	1	Commander and Superintendent ... ..	190		190
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....*		..... <sup>a</sup>
1	...	Chief Officer ... ..	146		.....
...	1	Mate and Clerk ... ..	.....		146
1	1	Schoolmaster ... ..	146		130
...	1	Sailmaker and Officer in charge of Lower Deck ... ..	.....		107
1	...	Master-at-Arms ... ..	107		.....
1	1	Carpenter ... ..	98		98
2	...	Boatswain's Mates, 1 at £98 and 1 at £82 ... ..	180		.....
...	1	Boatswain ... ..	.....		98
1	...	Warder ... ..	107		.....
1	...	Warder ... ..	72		.....
...	1	Gardener ... ..	.....		72
1	1	Steward ... ..	72		72
4	...	Quartermasters, at £72 ... ..	288		.....
...	3	Seamen, at £72 ... ..	.....		216
1	1	Musician and Barber ... ..	72		72
1	1	Cook ... ..	82		82
1	1	Tailor ... ..	149		149
1	1	Shoemaker ... ..	149		149
18	15	Carried forward ... ..	£ 1,858		1,581
...	2	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	.....	100

\* Duties performed by the Health Officer.    <sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
...	2	£		£	100
<b>Industrial Schools—continued.</b>					
...	2	Brought forward	.....	.....	100
18	15	Brought forward	1,858	1,581	
<b>NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON"—continued.</b>					
		Clothing for 125 Boys	375	375	
		Rations for 125 Boys, at 5d. per diem	951	953	
		Rations for 18 (Ship's Company), at 7d. per diem	192	.....	
		Do. 13 do. do.	.....	139	
		Fuel for cooking purposes	45	45	
		Engine Deck Pump for fresh water	60	.....	
		Oil for Lamps	30	30	
		School Books	30	30	
		Ship's Stores	250	250	
		Grindery	40	40	
		Gratuities to Good Conduct Boys	.....	20	
		Incidental Expenses, including Medicines, &c.	75	100	
18	15		2,048	1,982	
			3,906		3,563
<b>BILOELA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA RIVER.</b>					
1	1	Superintendent	*132	*132	
1	1	Matron	98	98	
1	1	† Clerk and Storekeeper	117	117	
...	...	‡ Visiting Surgeon	z.....	z.....	
1	1	Teacher	73	73	
1	1	House Matron	73	73	
2	2	Assistants, at £50	100	100	
1	1	Gate-keeper	50	50	
2	1	Laundress, at £30	30	30	
1	1	Cook	35	35	
...	1	Messenger	.....	75	
			708	783	
		Rations, Fuel, and Light (Girls)	} 1,876	1,816	
		Do. do., (Officers)			
		Clothing (Boots)...			
		Medicine, and Medical Comforts			
		Ironmongery			
		School Books, Stationery, and Stamps			
		Incidental Expenses	30	40	
			200	40	
11	11		2,106	1,896	
29	28			2,814	2,679
				6,720	6,342
<b>Biloela Reformatory for Girls, Parramatta River.</b>					
1	1	Superintendent	65	65	
1	1	Matron	117	117	
1	1	<sup>a</sup> Clerk and Storekeeper	.....	.....	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	.....	z. ....	
			182	182	
		Clothing, Rations, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, and Incidental Expenses	200	200	
			200	200	
3	3			382	382

\* £132 as Superintendent of Industrial School, and £65 as Superintendent of Reformatory.  
 † Also to act as Clerk and Storekeeper for Reformatory. ‡ Also to act as Visiting Surgeon for Reformatory.  
<sup>a</sup> See Vote for Industrial School for Girls. z See Medical Vote.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872							Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
								£		£	
<b>Charitable Institutions.</b>											
1	1	Inspector of Public Charities	...	...	...	...	...	475		475	
		Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	£	.....	575	.....	575
<b>Protestant Orphan School.</b>											
1	1	<i>a</i> Matron	...	...	...	...	...	156		156	
1	1	<i>b</i> Master	...	...	...	...	...	117		117	
1	1	<i>c</i> Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	x.....		x....	
1	1	<i>b</i> Schoolmaster	...	...	...	...	...	117		117	
1	1	Female Teacher	...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Infant do.	...	...	...	...	...	60		60	
1	1	Sub-Matron	...	...	...	...	...	70		70	
...	1	Drill Master	...	...	...	...	...	507		437	
15	14	Attendants; 1 at £52, 3 at £35, 6 at £30, and 4 at £25	...	...	...	...	...		1,077		1,077
		School Books	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
		Provisions, Fuel, Light, Medicines, Forage, and Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters to the Schoolmaster	...	...	...	...	...	35		35	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters and Rations to First Teacher	...	...	...	...	...	35		35	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	£	.....	3,197	.....	3,197
<b>Roman Catholic Orphan School.</b>											
1	1	<i>a</i> Matron	...	...	...	...	...	156		156	
1	1	Sub-Matron	...	...	...	...	...	70		70	
1	1	<i>d</i> Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	x.....		x.....	
1	1	Girls' Teacher	...	...	...	...	...	60		60	
1	1	Infant Teacher	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Boys' Teacher	...	...	...	...	...	142		142	
1	1	Clerk to the Committee	...	...	...	...	...	78		78	
1	1	Drill Master	...	...	...	...	...	70		70	
15	15	Attendants—2 at £60, 2 at £35, 1 at £30, 8 at £25, and 2 at £20	...	...	...	...	...	460		460	
		School Books	...	...	...	...	...	80		80	
		Provisions, Fuel and Light, Medicines, and Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	2,800		2,800	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	£	.....	3,966	.....	3,966

*a* The Officers residing in the Establishment are each allowed a ration of Provisions.  
*b* The Master and Schoolmaster are allowed, in addition, a half-ration for each of their children.  
*c* Surgeon also to the Roman Catholic Orphan School, and to the Gaol, Parramatta.  
*d* Surgeon also to the Protestant Orphan School and to the Gaol at Parramatta.  
*e* See Medical Vote.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
<b>Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.</b>					
<b>SYDNEY.</b>					
Secretary and Inspector of Public Charities	... ..	.....		*.....	
First Clerk	... ..	190		190	
Clerk	... ..	50		50	
Surgeon and Dispenser	... ..	a.....		.....	
Matron	... ..	190		190	
			430		430
<b>PARRAMATTA.</b>					
Surgeon	... ..	a.....		a.....	
Dispenser	... ..	.....		a.....	
Master	... ..	146		146	
Matron	... ..	50		50	
			196		196
<b>LIVERPOOL.</b>					
Surgeon Superintendent	... ..	238		238	
Matron	... ..	50		150	
			288		388
Messenger	... ..	73		90	
Wardsmen, Cooks, Nurses, Laundresses, and other Servants	... ..	700		750	
Rations, Clothing, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and other Contingencies	... ..	11,100		11,100	
			11,873		11,940
<b>TOTAL</b>	... ..	£ .. ..	12,787	.....	12,954

\* See Inspector of Charities.

a See Medical Vote.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.		Amount Voted for 1871.	Amount Required for 1872.
Charitable Allowances.		£	£
For the support of Paupers in Colonial Hospitals ... ..	5,000	5,000	
Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters... ..	482	482	
In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Contributions ... ..	4,000	4,000	
For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney ... ..	4,208	4,208	
In aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Voluntary Contributions	500	500	
In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, on con- dition of £2,000 being raised by Private Contributions ... ..	4,000	4,000	
For the support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick...	5,000	5,000	
In aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Contributions ... ..	450	450	
Temperance Alliance, in consideration of aid given to destitute persons, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Contributions ... ..	200	200	
In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, on condition that an equal amount be raised by Private Contributions, and also of the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, having the right of admission of Patients, viz. :—			
Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society ... ..	300	500	
Bega Hospital and Benevolent Society ... ..	50	50	
Gundagai Benevolent Society ... ..	100	100	
Maitland (West) Benevolent Society ... ..	100	100	
Narrabri Benevolent Asylum and Hospital ... ..	100	100	
Parramatta Benevolent Society ... ..	175	175	
Penrith Hospital and Benevolent Society ... ..	100	.....	
Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society ... ..	250	250	
Tamworth Benevolent Society ... ..	75	75	
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, on same conditions, viz. :—			
Adelong ... ..	75	75	
Araluen ... ..	100	100	
Armidale and New England ... ..	150	150	
Bathurst ... ..	350	350	
Braidwood... ..	100	100	
Bourke ... ..	138	138	
Carecar ... ..	100	100	
Cooma ... ..	150	150	
Deniliquin... ..	300	300	
Dubbo ... ..	125	125	
Forbes ... ..	100	100	
Goulburn ... ..	150	150	
Grafton ... ..	150	150	
Grenfell ... ..	100	100	
Gulgong ... ..	.....	200	
Gundagai ... ..	100	100	
Hay ... ..	250	250	
Kiandra ... ..	100	100	
Maitland ... ..	300	300	
Menindee ... ..	250	250	
Mudgee ... ..	150	150	
Murrurundi ... ..	100	100	
Muswellbrook ... ..	100	100	
Newcastle ... ..	100	100	
Orange ... ..	125	125	
Parramatta ... ..	150	250	
Port Macquarie ... ..	100	100	
Port Stephens ... ..	100	100	
Carried forward ... ..	£ 29,103	29,503	

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.		Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
<b>Charitable Allowances—continued.</b>					
Brought forward ... ..		29,103		29,503	
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, &c.— <i>continued.</i>					
Queanbeyan ... ..		50		50	
Sofala ... ..		100		100	
Tenterfield... ..		100		100	
Wagga Wagga ... ..		150		150	
Wellington ... ..		50		50	
Windsor ... ..		100		100	
Wollongong ... ..		100		100	
Yass ... ..		100		100	
Young ... ..		200		200	
In aid of Outfit for Maitland Hospital ... ..		.....		300	
In aid of the erection of Hospital at Seone ... ..		.....		200	
In aid of the Seone Hospital, on condition of £1 for every £2 being raised by private contributions ... ..		.....		100	
In aid of the erection of Hospital at Gulgong, on condition that £400 is raised by private contributions ... ..		.....		200	
Towards erection of a Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by Private Con- tributions ... ..		2,000		.....	
			32,053		31,253
<b>Miscellaneous Services.</b>					
Municipal Council, Sydney, in aid of the City Funds ... ..		10,000		10,000	
Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates ... ..		.....		47	
For defraying expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts ... ..		1,250		6,000	
Expense of copying and printing the Electoral Lists ... ..		600		600	
Expense of compiling and printing Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls ... ..		.....		1,000	
Newspapers and Almanacs ... ..		30		30	
Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests are not held ...		300		300	
Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for pro- tection, expenses of transmission, &c. ... ..		200		200	
Fees for examining Lunatics ... ..		130		200	
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders ... ..		500		500	
Rent of furnished House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station ... ..		500		500	
Towards defraying the expenses of a Census of the population of the Colony, to be taken early in 1871 ... ..		15,000		.....	
Construction and maintenance of four Boats for West Maitland and the Hunter District, during the time of Floods ... ..		150		.....	
Towards the publication of the Fifth Volume of Bentham's Work on the Flora of Australia ... ..		50		.....	
Do. do. Sixth Volume do ... ..		.....		50	
Purchase of Land at Redfern as a site for the Lock-up ... ..		278		.....	
To continue the examination of the Fossil Fauna of New South Wales ... ..		100		.....	
For the purpose of prosecuting researches into the subject of the Aboriginal Languages of Australia ... ..		150		.....	
Wages of men employed in erection of an Embankment at Went- worth during the late Floods (£62 2s. 0d.) ... ..		62		.....	
Further sum to cover the expense incurred for Exhibits at the London Exhibition of 1871 ... ..		.....		250	
Moiety of the Expenses of Special Audit, Borough of Newcastle		.....		374	
Gratuity and compensation for loss of office to James Green, late Gaoler at Bathurst ... ..		.....		150	
Expense of the Expedition for the recovery of missing persons wrecked in the "Maria" whilst on a voyage to New Guinea		.....		776	
To cover the expense of fencing, to protect trees which it is in- tended to plant round the margin of the waters of Cockatoo Island ... ..		.....		50	
			29,300		21,027





## IV.

## Administration of Justice.

## SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1871.	Required for 1872.
	£	£
Attorney General ... ..	5,957	6,093
Supreme and Circuit Courts ... ..	12,643	12,723
Sheriff ... ..	7,780	7,902
Insolvent Court... ..	1,289	1,283
District Courts ... ..	9,157	10,367
Quarter Sessions ... ..	12,096	12,126
Petty Sessions. (Transferred to the Colonial Secretary's Estimate)... ..	.....	.....
Coroners' Inquests ... ..	2,599	2,599
Miscellaneous Services ... ..	509	2,257
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>£ 52,030</b>	<b>55,350</b>

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.*

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
<b>Their Honors the Judges.</b>					
1	1	The Chief Justice } (Provided for in Schedule A, and			
3	3	The Puisne Judges } by Colonial Acts, ante, page 6.)			
4	4				
<b>Attorney General.</b>					
1	1	Attorney General } (Provided for in Schedule A.)			
1	1	Solicitor General }			
1	1	Under Secretary to the Law Department ... .. 601			
1	1	Chief Clerk ... .. 261			
1	1	Second do. ... .. 190			
1	1	Third do. ... .. 122			
...	1	Fourth do. ... .. 117			
2	2	Parliamentary Draftsmen, at £238 ... .. 476			
1	1	Crown Solicitor ... .. 1,000			
1	1	First Clerk to Crown Solicitor ... .. 475			
1	1	Second do. do. ... .. 285			
1	1	Third do. do. ... .. 285			
1	1	Fourth do. do. ... .. 166			
1	1	Fifth do. do. ... .. 98			
1	...	Messenger ... .. 117			
1	1	Do. ... .. 101			
1	1	Assistant do. ... .. 30			
1	1	a Housekeeper ... .. 40			
		4,247		4,318	
		Fees to Prosecuting Barristers ... .. 610			
		Travelling Expenses of Law Officers, &c. ... .. 650			
		Incidental Expenses ... .. 50			
		To meet Incidental Expenses of Prosecutions and of			
		Actions by, or against, or taken up by, the Government			
		To provide fees for Counsel employed in the defence of			
		Aborigines ... .. 50			
		Towards the formation of a Law Library for the use of			
		the Law Officers ... .. 50			
		1,710		1,775	
18	18	TOTAL ... .. £		5,957	
<b>Supreme and Circuit Courts.</b>					
1	1	Master in Equity ... .. 925			
1	1	First Clerk ... .. 380			
1	1	Second Clerk ... .. 204			
1	1	Third Clerk ... .. 190			
1	1	Messenger ... .. 101			
1	1	Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates ... .. 648			
1	1	Chief Clerk ... .. 380			
1	1	Second Clerk ... .. 285			
1	1	Third Clerk ... .. 238			
1	1	Fourth Clerk ... .. 98			
1	1	Custodian of Wills ... .. 50			
4	4	Clerks to the Judges; 1 at £261, 1 at £247, 1 at £233,			
		and 1 at £190 ... .. 931			
1	1	Crier and Tipstaff ... .. 129			
3	3	Tipstiffs to the Judges, at £117 ... .. 351			
1	1	Messenger ... .. 111			
1	1	a Courtkeeper, King-street... .. 111			
1	1	b Do. Darlinghurst ... .. 111			
1	1	Assistant do. ... .. 50			
1	1	Watchman, Darlinghurst ... .. 20			
1	1	Courtkeeper, Goulburn ... .. 24			
1	1	Charwoman ... .. 26			
		5,363		5,363	
26	26	Carried forward ... .. £		5,363	

a Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

b Provided with Quarters.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

51

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.						
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.		
<b>Supreme and Circuit Courts—continued.</b>						
26	26	Brought forward ... ..	£	5,363	£	5,363
		Travelling Expenses of the Judges ... ..		1,450		1,530
		Allowance to Witnesses attending the Supreme and Circuit Courts ... ..		5,500		5,500
		Incidental Expenses ... ..		30		30
		Allowance to Law Reporters ... ..		200		200
		Towards the formation of a Law Library for the use of the Supreme Court ... ..		100		100
				7,280		7,360
26	26	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	£	12,643		12,723
<b>Sheriff.</b>						
1	1	Sheriff and Inspector of Prisons ... ..		740		*740
1	1	Under Sheriff ... ..		428		428
1	1	Clerk ... ..		285		285
1	1	Clerk in charge of Prison Branch ... ..		285		285
1	1	Clerk ... ..		204		204
1	1	Do. ... ..		166		166
1	1	Do. ... ..		146		146
1	1	Do. ... ..		98		98
1	1	Head Bailiff, Sydney ... ..		190		190
1	1	Assistant do. do. ... ..		166		166
1	1	2nd do. do. ... ..		117		117
1	1	3rd do. do. ... ..		117		117
1	1	Bailiff, at Parramatta, Windsor, and Campbelltown ... ..		190		190
1	1	Do. Maitland ... ..		190		190
1	1	Do. Muswellbrook ... ..		146		146
1	1	Do. Goulburn ... ..		146		146
1	1	Do. Bathurst ... ..		146		146
1	1	a Do. Wagga Wagga ... ..		146		146
1	1	Do. Albury ... ..		146		146
1	1	a Do. Deniliquin ... ..		146		146
1	1	a Do. Armidale ... ..		146		146
1	1	a Do. Tamworth ... ..		122		122
1	1	Do. Mudgee ... ..		122		122
...	1	Do. Yass ... ..		.....		122
1	1	Bailiff Assistant, at Maitland, when required ... ..		50		50
1	1	Messenger ... ..		117		117
				4,755		4,877
		Travelling Expenses of the Sheriff or Under Sheriff ... ..		150		150
		Allowances to Bailiffs for serving Summonses ... ..		500		500
		Do. to Jurors attending the Supreme and Circuit Courts ... ..		2,200		2,200
		Special Constables ... ..		100		100
		Incidental Expenses ... ..		50		50
		Forage Allowance to Bailiff ... ..		25		25
				3,025		3,025
25	26	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	£	7,780		7,902
<b>Insolvent Court.</b>						
1	1	Chief Commissioner. (Provided by Act 24 Vic., No. 20.)				
1	1	Registrar and Accountant ... ..		380		380
1	1	Chief Clerk ... ..		285		285
1	1	Second Clerk ... ..		214		214
1	1	Third Clerk ... ..		146		146
1	1	Bailiff and Messenger ... ..		157		157
1	1	Court-keeper, Crier, and Attendant ... ..		107		101
				1,289		1,283
7	7					

\* This includes £188 15s. for the duty discharged by the Sheriff as Inspector of Prisons.

a Acting also for District Courts.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
<b>District Courts.</b>					
METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.					
2	2	Judges. (Provided for by Act 22 Vic., No. 18.)			
1	1		475		475
1	1		309		309
1	1		238		238
2	2		380		380
1	1		146		146
3	3		303		303
1	1		101		101
1	1		35		35
1	1		50		50
1	1		380		380
1	1		50		50
1	1		50		50
1	1		78		78
1	1		78		78
1	1		78		78
1	1		78		78
1	1		50		50
1	1		98		98
1	1		40		40
1	...		40		.....
1	1		35		35
1	1		35		35
1	1		35		35
1	1		60		60
29	28		3,222		3,182
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.					
1	1	Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vic., No. 18.)			
1	1		50		50
1	1		60		60
1	1		60		60
1	1		60		60
1	1		75		285
1	1		60		60
1	1		50		50
1	1		50		50
1	1		40		50
1	1		20		30
1	1		65		65
1	1		30		30
1	1		35		35
14	14		£ 655		885
29	28		£ .....	3,222	£ .....
Carried forward ... .. 3,182					

\* Also Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

\* See Northern District.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871.	1872.	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
<b>No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.</b>					
<b>District Courts—continued.</b>					
29	28	Brought forward ... ..		.....	3,182
<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT—continued.</b>					
14	14	Brought forward ... ..		655	885
1	1	Bailiff, Berrima ... ..	40	30	
1	1	Do. Wollongong ... ..	35	35	
1	1	Do. Kiama ... ..	30	30	
1	1	Do. Nowra ... ..	30	30	
1	1	Do. Goulburn ... ..	80	80	
1	1	Do. Yass ... ..	50	50	
1	1	Do. Queanbeyan ... ..	30	30	
1	1	Do. Cooma ... ..	40	40	
1	1	Do. Bombala ... ..	20	35	
1	1	Do. Eden ... ..	15	20	
1	1	Do. Braidwood ... ..	40	40	
1	1	Do. Moruya ... ..	20	20	
1	1	Do. Bega ... ..	30	30	
27	27			1,115	1,355
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>					
1	1	Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vict., No. 18.)			
1	1	Registrar, Young ... ..	50	50	
1	1	Do. Grenfell ... ..	30	30	
1	1	Do. Gundagai ... ..	50	50	
1	1	Do. Burrowa ... ..	30	30	
1	1	Do. Tumut... ..	30	30	
1	1	Do. Wagga Wagga ... ..	50	50	
1	1	<sup>a</sup> Do. Albury ... ..	75	285	
1	1	Do. Deniliquin ... ..	50	50	
1	1	Do. Wentworth ... ..	30	30	
1	1	Do. Hay ... ..	40	40	
...	1	Do. Balranald ... ..	.....	20	
1	1	Do. Corowa ... ..	25	25	
1	1	Bailiff, Young ... ..	40	40	
1	1	Do. Grenfell ... ..	25	25	
1	1	Do. Gundagai ... ..	40	40	
1	1	Do. Burrowa ... ..	25	25	
1	1	Do. Tumut ... ..	25	25	
1	1	Do. Albury ... ..	40	40	
1	1	Do. Wentworth ... ..	25	25	
1	1	Do. Hay ... ..	40	40	
...	1	Do. Balranald ... ..	.....	20	
1	1	Do. Deniliquin ... ..	35	35	
1	1	Do. Corowa ... ..	20	20	
22	24			775	1,025
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>					
1	1	Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vict., No. 18.)			
1	1	<sup>a</sup> Registrar, Bathurst ... ..	75	285	
1	1	Do. Carcoar ... ..	25	25	
1	1	Do. Hartley ... ..	30	30	
1	1	Do. Mudgee ... ..	60	60	
1	1	Do. Orange ... ..	30	30	
1	1	Do. Wellington ... ..	25	25	
1	1	Do. Dubbo... ..	30	30	
1	1	Do. Forbes ... ..	30	30	
1	1	Do. Bourke ... ..	30	30	
1	1	Bailiff, Bathurst ... ..	50	50	
11	11	Carried forward ... ..		£ 385	595
78	79	Carried forward ... ..		£ ..... 5,112	5,562

<sup>a</sup> Also Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.					
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.			
		£		£			
<b>District Courts—continued.</b>							
78	79	Brought forward ... ..		.....	5,112	.....	5,562
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT—continued.</b>							
11	11	Brought forward ... ..		385		595	
1	1	Bailiff, Carcoar ... ..	25			25	
1	1	Do. Hartley ... ..	30			30	
1	1	Do. Mudgee ... ..	40			40	
1	1	Do. Orange ... ..	30			45	
1	1	Do. Wellington ... ..	25			25	
1	1	Do. Dubbo ... ..	30			30	
1	1	Do. Forbes ... ..	30			30	
1	1	Do. Bourke ... ..	30			30	
					625		850
19	19	<b>NORTHERN DISTRICT.</b>					
1	1	Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vic., No. 18.)					
1	1	Registrar, Tamworth ... ..	50			50	
1	1	a Do. Armidale ... ..	75			285	
1	1	Do. Glen Innes ... ..	40			40	
1	1	Do. Grafton ... ..	50			50	
1	1	Do. Muswellbrook ... ..	30			30	
1	1	Do. Murrurundi ... ..	30			30	
1	1	Do. Narrabri ... ..	20			20	
1	1	Do. Casino... ..	30			30	
1	1	Do. Kempsey ... ..	30			30	
1	1	Do. Port Macquarie ... ..	40			40	
1	1	Do. Tenterfield ... ..	40			40	
1	1	Do. Wingham ... ..	30			30	
...	1	Do. Scone ... ..	.....			30	
1	1	Bailiff, Glen Innes ... ..	30			30	
1	1	Do. Grafton ... ..	45			45	
1	1	Do. Muswellbrook ... ..	25			40	
1	1	Do. Murrurundi ... ..	25			25	
1	1	Do. Narrabri... ..	20			20	
1	1	Do. Kempsey... ..	30			30	
1	1	Do. Port Macquarie ... ..	40			40	
1	1	Do. Tenterfield ... ..	30			30	
1	1	Do. Wingham ... ..	30			30	
1	1	Do. Casino ... ..	30			30	
...	1	Do. Scone ... ..	.....			30	
					770		1,055
					6,507		7,467
		Travelling Expenses of Judges ... ..		1,750		2,000	
		Allowances to Jurors, and Mileage to Bailiffs ... ..		750		750	
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses ... ..		100		100	
		Towards the formation of a Law Library for Sydney District Court ... ..		50		50	
23	25				2,650		2,900
120	123	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>		£ .....	9,157	.....	10,367
<b>Quarter Sessions.</b>							
1	1	Clerk of the Peace—					
1	1	Clerk of the Peace for the Colony ... ..		555		555	
1	1	Clerk ... ..		190		190	
...	1	Assistant Clerk ... ..		.....		30	
		Messenger ... ..		101		101	
6	6	Crown Prosecutors, at £475 each ... ..		.....	846	.....	876
		Contingencies—			2,850		2,850
		Travelling Expenses ... ..		1,300		1,300	
		Allowances to Witnesses and Jurors ... ..		6,800		6,800	
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses ... ..		300		300	
					8,400		8,400
9	10	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>		£ .....	12,096	.....	12,126

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
1871	1872	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
<b>Coroners' Inquests.</b>					
1	1	Coroner, Sydney...	428	428	
1	1	Clerk, do. ...	146	146	
			574		574
		Fees to Coroners and Magistrates for Inquests and Inquiries, at 20s. each ...	1,200	1,200	
		Travelling Expenses of Coroners and Magistrates ...	200	200	
		For taking up Dead Bodies ...	15	15	
		Burials and Incidental Expenses ...	470	470	
		Jurors' Fees attending Murder and Manslaughter Inquests ...	40	40	
		Jurors' and Witnesses' Fees attending Inquests on Fires ...	100	100	
			2,025		2,025
2	2	TOTAL ...	.....	2,599	.....
<b>Miscellaneous Services.</b>					
		Expenses in connection with Claim preferred against the Government by Mr. George S. Yarnton, late Joint Registrar of the Sydney District Court ...	331	.....	
		50 copies of Connell's New South Wales Magisterial Digest ...	84	.....	
		50 copies of Plunkett's "Australian Magistrate" by Wilkinson, for Benches of Magistrates ...	94	.....	
		Mrs. Mary Fogg—Money taken under confiscation of her husband's property, but forming part of her separate estate, according to Report of a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly ...	.....	1,445	
		Half Salary of Henry Ralph Francis, Esq., District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, North Western District, during 12 months' leave of absence, from 1st January, 1872 ...	.....	500	
		Balance of Law Expenses due to Messrs. Oliverson, Peachy, Denby, & Peachy, Solicitors, London, in cases of appeal to the Privy Council, viz. :—			
		The Queen v. Murphy ...	£157	5	0
		The Queen v. Macpherson ...	316	15	2
			£474	0	2
		Less—Unexpended Balance of Remittance in the case Campbell v. The Queen ...	162	4	9
			.....	312	
			509		2,257





## V.

## Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

### SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1871.	Required for 1872.
	£	£
Treasury ... ..	9,401	9,426
Stamp Duties ... ..	1,704	1,834
Customs ... ..	26,655	28,211
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries ... ..	2,750	2,773
Gold Receivers ... ..	265	275
Gold and Escort .. ..	5,550	5,550
Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets ... ..	20,052	20,467
Stores and Stationery ... ..	42,802	45,606
Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island * ... ..	1,037	.....
Colonial Military Store, and Gunpowder Magazine, Spectacle Island * ... ..	1,758	.....
Colonial Military Store, and Gunpowder Magazines † ... ..	.....	2,726
Health and Emigration Officers ... ..	786	786
Quarantine ... ..	492	492
Shipping Masters ... ..	1,457	1,505
Glebe Island Abattoir ... ..	906	996
Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department ... ..	24,044	25,300
Life-boats ... ..	400	400
Miscellaneous Services... ..	40,123	31,854
Advance to Treasurer ... ..	30,000	30,000
TOTAL ... ..	£ 210,182	208,201

\* Provided for in 1872 under the head of Colonial Military Store, and Gunpowder Magazines.

† Provided for in 1871 under the heads of Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island, and Colonial Military Store, and Gunpowder Magazine, Spectacle Island.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.*

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
No. of Persons.		Treasury.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1871	1872		Amount Voted for 1871.	Amount Required for 1872.
			£	£
1	1	Secretary for Finance and Trade. (Provided in Schedule.)		
1	1	Under Secretary ... ..	740	740
		<b>ACCOUNT BRANCH.</b>		
1	1	Accountant ... ..	475	475
1	1	Book-keeper ... ..	285	285
1	1	Clerk ... ..	238	238
1	1	Do. ... ..	190	190
2	2	Clerks, at £181 ... ..	362	362
1	1	Clerk ... ..	112	112
...	1	Probationer ... ..	.....	50
...	1	Do. ... ..	.....	30
		<b>REVENUE BRANCH.</b>		
1	1	Chief Clerk ... ..	475	475
1	1	Clerk (Land Revenue) ... ..	285	285
1	...	Do. ... ..	285	.....
...	1	Do. ... ..	.....	260
2	...	Clerks, at £214 ... ..	428	.....
...	1	Clerk ... ..	.....	225
2	...	Clerks, at £166 ... ..	332	.....
...	1	Clerk ... ..	.....	180
...	1	Do. ... ..	.....	150
1	1	Do. ... ..	98	115
...	1	Do. ... ..	.....	60
...	1	Probationer ... ..	.....	50
1	1	Collector and Depositor of Public Moneys ... ..	166	166
		<b>PAY BRANCH.</b>		
1	1	Chief Clerk ... ..	475	475
1	1	First Clerk ... ..	333	333
1	1	Clerk ... ..	122	130
1	1	Do. ... ..	98	120
		<b>EXAMINING BRANCH.</b>		
1	1	Examiner of Accounts ... ..	380	380
1	1	Clerk ... ..	157	150
		<b>CORRESPONDENCE.</b>		
1	1	Chief Clerk ... ..	309	309
1	1	Clerk ... ..	238	238
1	1	Do. ... ..	50	50
		<b>RECORDS.</b>		
1	1	Chief Clerk ... ..	333	333
1	1	Clerk ... ..	122	122
		<b>MESSENGERS, &amp;c.</b>		
1	1	<sup>a</sup> Chief Messenger ... ..	146	146
1	1	Messenger ... ..	146	146
1	1	<sup>a</sup> Housekeeper ... ..	61	61
32	35	Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	400	400
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	50	75
			450	475
		<b>INSPECTING BRANCH.</b>		
...	1	Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collector's Accounts and Consulting Accountant to the Treasury ... ..	.....	650
...	1	Inspector of Public Revenue Collector's Accounts ... ..	.....	460
2	...	Inspectors of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts, at £555 ... ..	1,110	.....
		Travelling Expenses ... ..	400	400
34	37		1,510	1,510
		<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ 9,401	9,426

<sup>a</sup> Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.  
\* £100 per annum to be paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund from the Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES	
1871	1872		Amount Voted for 1871.	Amount Required for 1872.
		<b>Stamp Duties.</b>		
			£	£
1	1	Commissioner	380	380
1	1	Accountant	238	238
1	1	Entry Clerk	238	238
1	1	Clerk	98	98
1	1	Junior Clerk	50	50
1	1	Foreman of Stampers	190	190
1	1	<i>a</i> Stamper	117	117
...	1	Assistant Stamper		30
1	1	Messenger	98	98
1	1	<i>a</i> Office-keeper	45	45
			1,454	1,454
		Law Books	5	5
		Rent	225	225
		Travelling Expenses in connection with country Prosecutions		100
		Incidental Expenses	20	20
			250	350
9	10	<b>TOTAL</b>	£ 1,704	£ 1,834
		<b>Customs.</b>		
1	1	<i>Sydney.</i> Collector	833	833
		<b>INDOOR BRANCH.</b>		
1	1	Chief Clerk	490	490
1	1	Cashier	490	490
1	1	Clerk (Registrar)	356	356
1	1	<i>b</i> Do. (Clearing Clerk)	285	285
1	1	<i>b</i> Do. (Clearing Steamers)	261	261
1	1	Do.	238	238
1	1	Do.	214	214
1	1	Do.	195	195
2	2	Clerks, at £190	380	380
1	1	Clerk	166	166
		<b>LANDING BRANCH.</b>		
1	1	First Landing Surveyor	475	475
1	1	Second do.	380	380
1	1	First Landing Waiter	309	309
1	1	Second do.	309	309
1	1	Third do.	285	285
1	1	Fourth do.	261	261
1	1	Fifth do.	261	261
1	1	Sixth do.	261	261
1	1	Seventh do.	214	214
1	1	Eighth do.	214	214
1	1	<i>b</i> Ninth do.	214	214
1	1	Tenth do.	214	214
1	1	Eleventh do.	214	214
1	1	Twelfth do.	214	214
1	1	Thirteenth do.	204	204
1	1	Fourteenth do.	195	195
1	1	Fifteenth do.	195	195
1	1	Sixteenth do.	185	185
1	1	Seventeenth do.	166	166
31	31	<b>Carried forward</b>	£ 8,678	£ 8,678

*a* Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

*b* The Landing Waiters receive remuneration for extra attendance, at the rate of 2s. 6d. an hour. The Clearing Clerk receives a fee of 10s. for each vessel cleared at the wharf, 10s. for each vessel cleared for London, and 6s. for each Foreign vessel cleared in the Office after the usual hours. The Clerk who clears the Steamers at night receives 2s. 6d. for each vessel.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
No. of Persons.		Customs—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1871	1872		Amount Voted for 1871.	Amount Required for 1872.
			£	£
		Brought forward. . . . .	8,678	8,678
		<b>TIDE BRANCH.</b>		
1	1	First Tide Surveyor . . . . .	309	309
1	1	Second do. . . . .	309	309
		<b>WAREHOUSE BRANCH.</b>		
1	1	<i>a</i> Warehousekeeper . . . . .	333	333
1	1	First Locker . . . . .	214	214
1	1	Second do. . . . .	214	214
1	1	Third do. . . . .	214	214
1	1	Fourth do. . . . .	214	214
1	1	Fifth do. . . . .	214	214
1	1	Sixth do. . . . .	190	190
1	1	Seventh do. . . . .	190	190
1	1	<i>a</i> Eighth do. . . . .	190	190
1	1	Ninth do. . . . .	190	190
1	1	Tenth do. . . . .	190	190
1	1	Eleventh do. . . . .	190	190
1	1	Twelfth do. . . . .	190	190
1	1	Thirteenth do. . . . .	190	190
1	1	Fourteenth do. . . . .	190	190
1	1	Fifteenth do. . . . .	190	190
		<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
3	3	Warrant Officers, 2 at £117, and 1 at £60 . . . . .	294	294
1	1	<i>b</i> Messenger . . . . .	117	117
1	1	Do. . . . .	105	105
5	5	Boy Messengers, at £40 . . . . .	200	200
1	1	Watchman . . . . .	111	111
1	1	<i>b</i> Housekeeper . . . . .	60	60
			13,486	13,486
		<b>OUTPORT BRANCH.</b>		
		<i>Botany Bay.</i>		
1	1	<i>c</i> Coast Waiter . . . . .	214	214
4	4	Boatmen, at £94 . . . . .	376	376
		<i>Broken Bay.</i>		
1	1	<i>d</i> Coast Waiter . . . . .	238	238
4	4	Boatmen, at £94 . . . . .	376	376
		<i>Newcastle.</i>		
1	1	Sub-Collector . . . . .	356	356
1	1	<i>c</i> Landing Waiter (Morpeth) . . . . .	285	285
1	1	Tide Surveyor . . . . .	238	238
1	1	Clerk . . . . .	190	190
1	1	Do. . . . .	146	146
1	1	Warrant Officer . . . . .	117	117
1	1	Coxswain . . . . .	129	129
3	3	Boatmen, at £94 . . . . .	282	282
		<i>Grafton.</i>		
1	1	Sub-Collector . . . . .	261	261
1	1	<i>c</i> Landing Waiter (Yamba) . . . . .	190	190
1	1	Coxswain . . . . .	117	117
3	3	Boatmen, at £94 . . . . .	282	282
		<i>Eden.</i>		
1	1	<i>c</i> Sub-Collector* . . . . .	285	285
1	1	Coxswain . . . . .	129	129
1	1	Wharfinger . . . . .	20	20
		<i>Richmond River.</i>		
1	1	<i>c</i> Sub-Collector . . . . .	190	190
2	2	Boatmen, at £94 . . . . .	188	188
		<i>Tweed River.</i>		
1	1	Sub-Collector . . . . .	238	238
		Carried forward . . . . .	£ 4,847	4,847
94	94	Carried forward . . . . .	£ ..... 13,486	..... 13,486

\* The Warehousekeeper receives remuneration for extra attendance, at the rate of 8s. 6d. an hour; and Lockers, at the rate of 1s. 6d. an hour.  
 b Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light. c Provided with Quarters. d Receives £50 per annum for Office-rent.  
 e Receives £20 per annum for Office-rent.

NO. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
		<b>Customs—continued.</b>			
		Brought forward	13,486	13,486	
		<b>OUTPOST BRANCH—continued.</b>			
94	94	Brought forward	4,847	4,847	
		<i>Wollongong and Bellambi.</i>			
1	1	Acting Customs' Officer ...	52	52	
		<i>Kiama.</i>			
1	1	Acting Customs' Officer ...	52	52	
		<i>Port Stephens.</i>			
1	1	Acting Customs' Officer ...	52	52	
		<i>M'Leay River.</i>			
1	1	Acting Customs' Officer ...	25	25	
		<i>Wagga Wagga.</i>			
1	1	Acting Customs' Officer ...	25	25	
			5,053	5,053	
		<b>BORDER BRANCH.</b>			
		<i>Moama.</i>			
1	1	a Sub-Collector ...	380	380	
...	2	b Assistant Officers of Customs, at £190, from 1st Feb...	...	349	
2	2	b Searchers and Night Watchmen, at £166 ...	332	332	
...	1	Messenger from 23rd April, at £94 ...	...	65	
		<i>Albury.</i>			
1	1	a Customs' Officer ...	238	238	
...	2	c Assistant Officers of Customs, from 1st Feb., at £190...	...	349	
...	1	Clerk, from 1st February, at £190 ...	...	174	
...	1	Toll-keeper, from 1st February, at £20 ...	...	18	
		<i>Wentworth.</i>			
1	1	c Customs' Officer†...	238	238	
1	1	Messenger ...	94	94	
		<i>Swan Hill.</i>			
1	1	d Customs' Officer ...	238	238	
		<i>Euston.</i>			
1	1	d Customs' Officer ...	238	238	
		<i>Corowa.</i>			
1	1	d Customs' Officer ...	238	238	
1	1	Messenger ...	94	94	
		<i>Maryland.</i>			
1	1	Sub-Collector ...	238	238	
		<i>Tocumicall.</i>			
...	1	a Sub-Collector, from 1st February, at £238 ...	...	219	
			2,328	3,502	
		<b>INLAND BONDED WAREHOUSES.</b>			
		<i>Wagga Wagga.</i>			
1	1	e Locker ...	238	238	
		<i>Bourke.</i>			
...	1	b Locker, from 21st May, at £200 ...	...	123	
			238	361	
			21,105	22,402	
		Allowances to extra Tide Waiters, and Valuers, and for occasional Clerical Assistance ...			
			4,000	4,000	
		Rent ...	470	520	
		New Boats ...	100	100	
		Gauging Instruments, &c. ...	100	100	
		Rent of 5 Offices, at £20, Murray River ...	100	100	
		Rent Allowances to 3 Customs Officers stationed on the River Murray, from 1st February, at £25 per ann. ....		69	
		Forage Allowance for 3 Customs Officers, for part of the year, at £50 each per annum ...		125	
		Allowance for Forage for 6 horses ...	300	300	
		Rent of Bonding Warehouse, Albury ...	80	80	
		Incidental Expenses ...	400	400	
		Allowance for Rent to the Locker at Bourke, from 1st June, at £25 per annum ...		15	
			5,550	5,809	
111	120	TOTAL ...	26,655	28,211	

a Provided with Quarters, and allowed £50 per annum for Forage. b Receive £25 each for House-rent. c Receives £50 per annum for Forage.  
 d Receives £20 per annum for Office-rent, and £50 per annum for Forage. e Receives £50 per annum for House-rent.  
 \* Also Police Magistrate; Salary, £146 per annum. † Duties performed at present by the Police Magistrate.

No. of Persons.		No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
<b>Colonial Distilleries and Refineries.</b>					
<b>DISTILLERIES' BRANCH.</b>					
1	1	Chief Inspector of Distilleries ... ..	463	463	
3	3	Inspectors of Distilleries, at £380 ... ..	1,140	1,140	
4	4				1,603
		Instruments and Books ... ..	20	20	
		Cleaning Offices ... ..	50	50	
		Porterage... ..	5	5	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	70	70	
		Rewards for information as to Illicit Distillation ...	50	50	
				195	195
				1,798	1,798
<b>REFINERIES' BRANCH.</b>					
...	...	<i>a</i> Chief Inspector of Refineries ... ..	138	138	
1	1	Inspector of Refineries ... ..	285	285	
1	1	Do. ... ..	261	261	
1	1	Cadet ... ..	52	75	
1	1	Watchman ... ..	98	98	
1	1	Gatekeeper ... ..	78	78	
1	1	Boy Messenger ... ..	40	40	
6	6			952	*975
10	10	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	£ .....	2,750	..... 2,773
<b>Gold Receivers.</b>					
26	27	Receivers at Goulburn, Orange, Mudgee, Gulgong, Gundagai, Tamworth, Cooma, Yass, Araluen, Forbes, Tumut, Armidale, Scone, Adelong, Tumberumba, Stony Creek, Young, Sofala, Hargraves, Uralla, Nundle, Tambaroora, Braidwood, and Grenfell, and two new Gold Fields, at £10 each, and one at Bathurst, at £15 ... ..	.....	265	..... 275
26	27				
<b>Gold and Escort.</b>					
		Freight and Conveyance of Gold and Escorts ... ..	.....	5,550	..... † 5,550

*a* Duties performed by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries.

\* To meet this expenditure the Colonial Sugar Company are assessed at the rate of £1,000 per annum on the working capabilities of their Refinery.

† This expenditure will be reimbursed by the Gold Escort charges.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

63

No. of Persons.		No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
<b>Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets.</b>					
1	1	Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps	555		555
1	1	Superintendent	380		380
1	1	Overseer	285		285
<b>ACCOUNT BRANCH.</b>					
1	1	Accountant	285		285
1	1	Clerk	146		146
<b>CLERICAL BRANCH.</b>					
1	1	Clerk of Stamps and Cashier	200		200
1	1	Do. (Sale Room)	190		190
<b>PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND PUBLISHING.</b>					
1	1	Foreman of Bookbinding Branch	285		285
1	1	Do. Press Room	261		261
		Sub-Overseers { Parliamentary and Gazette	228		228
4	4	Jobbing	228		228
		Bills	228		228
		Bookbinding	219		219
1	1	Publisher	228		228
3	3	Readers,—1 at £200, 1 at £190, and 1 at £146	536		536
85	85	{ Compositors, Machinists, Pressmen, Bookbinders, Assistants, and others	9,800		9,800
55	55	{ Extra Hands and Overtime,—during the Session	600		600
		Improvers, Apprentices, Folders and Sewers, and others, at rates varying from 1s. to 8s. per diem, according to length of service, including annual increases to Apprentices' wages and wages of new Apprentices	3,120		3,350
<b>POSTAGE AND ADHESIVE DUTY STAMPS.</b>					
1	1	Foreman	285		285
2	2	Printers,—1 at £190, and 1 at £146	336		336
2	2	Assistants,—1 at £146, and 1 at £60	206		206
<b>RAILWAY TICKETS, ENVELOPES, AND NUMBERING.</b>					
1	1	Foreman	219		219
1	1	Assistant	146		146
<b>PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.</b>					
1	1	Photo-lithographer and Lithographic Printer	261		261
5	5	Photo-lithographing and printing plans and illustrations connected with Parliamentary and other Official Papers	375		375
		Cost of printing Tables for Standarding Gold	200		.....
		TYPE, Repairs to Machinery, and Incidental Expenses	250		250
		Cost of printing for the Free Public Library	.....		150
		Type for Electoral Lists	.....		150
		For purchase of a Folding Machine	.....		85
170	170	<b>TOTAL</b>	£	20,052	20,467

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.														
N <sup>o</sup> . of Persons.										SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1871	1872									Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.		
Stores and Stationery.										£		£		
1	1	Superintendent of Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380		380		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146		146		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122		122		
1	1	Foreman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122		122		
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107		107		
...	1	Carter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		104		
											877		981	
Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally										39,000		42,000		
Fuel and Light for Departments within the District of Sydney										2,300		2,000		
Conveyance of Stores										600		600		
Packing and other Expenses										25		25		
											41,925		44,625	
5	6	TOTAL ... ..								£	.....	42,802	.....	45,606
GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND.														
1	...	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190		.....		
1	...	Foreman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146		.....		
1	...	Assistant Foreman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98		.....		
											434		.....	
Allowance to Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Military Stores, for extra duties										50		.....		
Allowances to Foreman										40		.....		
Wages to Cooper, at 5s.; and to four Labourers, at 4s. per diem each										374		.....		
Rations, Fuel, and Light, to Cooper, Assistant Foreman, and Labourers, at 1s. each per diem										109		.....		
Extra Labour and Incidental Expenses										30		.....		
											603		.....	
3	...*	TOTAL ... ..								£	.....	1,037	.....	.....*

\* Provided for in 1872 under the head of Colonial Military Store, and Gunpowder Magazines.



NO. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.								
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
1871	1872					Amount Voted for 1871.	Amount Required for 1872.	
						£	£	
<b>COLONIAL MILITARY STORE, AND GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE, SPECTACLE ISLAND.</b>								
1	...	Superintendent and Barrack-master	...	...	261	.....		
1	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	25	.....		
1	...	Clerk, Military Store	...	...	98	.....		
					384		.....	
		Foreman to Magazine, at 5s. 6d. per diem	...	...	100	.....		
		Wages to five Labourers, at 4s. per diem each	...	...	365	.....		
		Foreman, Military Store, at 5s. 6d. per diem	...	...	100	.....		
		Eight Labourers, Military Store, at 4s. per diem each	...	...	584	.....		
		Provisions, Fuel, Light, and Medicines	...	...	165	.....		
		Extra Labour and Incidental Expenses	...	...	60	.....		
					1,374		.....	
3	...*	TOTAL ...			£	.....	1,758	.....*
<b>Colonial Military Store, and Gunpowder Magazines.</b>								
...	1	Superintendent of Stores and Barrack Master	...	...	.....	261		
...	1	Assistant Superintendent of Stores	...	...	.....	190		
...	1	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	.....	25		
...	2	Clerks, at £98	...	...	.....	196		
...	2	Foremen of Magazines, at £142 10s.	...	...	.....	285		
...	1	Assistant Foreman of Magazines	...	...	.....	98		
							1,055	
		Allowance to Superintendent of Stores, for extra duties	...	...	.....	50		
		Foreman of Stores	...	...	.....	100		
		Cooper, at 5s. per diem	...	...	.....	92		
		Eight Magazine Labourers, at 4s. per diem each	...	...	.....	586		
		Six Military Store Labourers, at 4s. per diem each	...	...	.....	439		
		Officekeeper	...	...	.....	30		
		Rations, Fuel, Light, and Medicines for Island Residents	...	...	.....	306		
		Extra Labour and Incidental Expenses	...	...	.....	68		
							1,671	
...†	8	TOTAL ...			£	.....†	.....	2,726
<b>Health and Emigration Officers.</b>								
1	1	a Health and Emigration Officer, Port Jackson	...	...	490	490		
1	1	b Health Officer, Newcastle	...	...	50	50		
1	1	Clerk to Emigration Officer, Port Jackson	...	...	166	166		
					706		706	
		Rent of Office	...	...	75	75		
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	5	5		
					80		80	
3	3	TOTAL ...			£	.....	786	786

\* Provided for in 1872 under the head of Colonial Military Store, and Gunpowder Magazines.  
 † Provided for in 1871 under the heads of Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island,—and Colonial Military Store, and Gunpowder Magazine, Spectacle Island.  
 a Member of Immigration Board.  
 b Vaccinator—2s. 6d. for each successful case.

No. of Persons.		No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872							Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
								£		£	
<b>Quarantine.</b>											
1	1	a	Overseer of Stores	...	...	...	...	146		146	
2	2	a	Boatmen, at £73...	...	...	...	...	146		146	
			Expenses of Vessels in Quarantine	...	...	...	.....		292		292
									200		200
3	3		TOTAL	...	...	...	£	.....	492	.....	492
<b>Shipping Masters.</b>											
<i>Sydney.</i>											
1	1		Shipping Master	...	...	...	...	333		333	
1	1		Chief Clerk and Deputy Shipping Master	...	...	...	...	285		285	
1	1		First Clerk	...	...	...	...	166		166	
2	2		Clerks, at £98	...	...	...	...	196		196	
1	1		Director of Seamen	...	...	...	...	122		122	
1	1		Seamen's Assistant and Messenger	...	...	...	...	122		122	
1	1		Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	15		15	
<i>Newcastle.</i>											
1	1	b	Shipping Master	...	...	...	...	146		146	
1	1		Clerk and Messenger	...	...	...	...	52		100	
			Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	.....		1,437		1,485
									20		20
10	10		TOTAL	...	...	...	£	.....	1,457	.....	1,505
<b>Glebe Island Abattoir.</b>											
1	1		Inspector	...	...	...	...	285		285	
1	1		Assistant Inspector	...	...	...	...	146		146	
1	1		Engine-driver for Pumping Water	...	...	...	...	117		117	
1	1		Labourer	...	...	...	...	78		78	
...	1		Carter, from 1st July, at £80	...	...	...	.....			40	
			Forage Allowance for Inspector	...	...	...	.....		50		50
			Coals for Pump Engine	...	...	...	.....		80		80
			Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	.....		150		150
			Horse, Cart, and Harness, for removal of Manure	...	...	...	.....			30	
			Forage for Horse, from 1st July	...	...	...	.....			20	
									280		330
4	5		TOTAL	...	...	...	£	.....	906	.....	996
<b>Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department.</b>											
1	...		Superintendent of Pilots, Light-houses, and Harbours, for 3 months, at £601	...	...	...	.....		601	.....	150
<b>MARINE BOARD.</b>											
...	1		President, from 1st April, at £740	...	...	...	.....				555
...	6		Fees to the Wardens, from 1st April	...	...	...	.....				350
...	1		Secretary, from 1st April, at £400	...	...	...	.....				300
...	1		Engineer Surveyor, Inspector, and Examiner, from 1st April, at £500	...	...	...	.....				375
...	1		Shipwright Surveyor and Inspector, from 1st April, at £300	...	...	...	.....				225
...	1		Examiner in Navigation and Pilotage, from 1st April, at £200	...	...	...	.....				150
...	1		Examiner in Seamanship and Pilotage, from 1st April, at £175	...	...	...	.....				132
...	1		Inspector, from 1st April, at £50	...	...	...	.....				38
...	1		Messenger, from 1st April, at £100	...	...	...	.....				75
...	...		Surveyors at the Outports, from 1st April	...	...	...	.....				75
...	14		Carried forward	...	...	...	£	.....	601	.....	2,275
1	14										2,425

a Provided with Quarters.

b Clerk to the Harbour Master—Salary, £146 per annum.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

67

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
<b>No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.</b>					
<b>Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Departments—</b>					
<b>continued.</b>					
1	14	Brought forward .. .. .	601	2,425	
<b>STEAM NAVIGATION AND PILOT BOARDS.</b>					
4	...	Non-official Members of the Steam Navigation Board (for 3 months) ... .. .	250	63	
1	...	Engineer Surveyor (for 3 months, at £333) ... .. .	333	84	
1	...	Inspector for the purposes of the Steam Navigation Act (for 3 months, at £50) ... .. .	50	13	
1	...	Shipwright Surveyor, at £1 10s. each Survey (for 3 months) ... .. .	200	50	
...	...	Surveyors at Outports (for 3 months, at £60) ... .. .	60	15	
1	...	Messenger (for 3 months, at £94) ... .. .	94	24	
8	...		987	249	
<b>HARBOUR MASTERS.</b>					
1	1	Harbour Master, Sydney... .. .	333	333	
1	1	Do. Newcastle ... .. .	333	333	
1	1	Do. Twofold Bay ... .. .	238	238	
1	1	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle ... .. .	238	238	
1	1	Clerk and Accountant (also Secretary to the Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards) ... .. .	238	238	
1	1	Clerk, Sydney ... .. .	166	166	
1	1	<sup>a</sup> Do. Newcastle ... .. .	146	146	
7	7		1,692	1,692	
<b>COLONIAL LIGHT-HOUSES.</b>					
<i>Principal Light-keepers.</i>					
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ... .. .	171	171	
1	1	Do. Hornby Light ... .. .	171	171	
1	1	Newcastle (acting also as Signal Master) ... .. .	238	238	
1	1	Cape St. George ... .. .	171	171	
1	1	Port Stephens ... .. .	171	171	
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light ... .. .	140	140	
1	1	Light Ship "Bramble" ... .. .	171	171	
1	1	Fort Denison Light ... .. .	94	94	
...	1	Ulladulla ... .. .	.....	140	
...	1	Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens ... .. .	.....	94	
<i>First Assistant Light-keepers.</i>					
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ... .. .	94	94	
1	1	Do. Hornby Light ... .. .	94	94	
1	1	Newcastle... .. .	94	94	
1	1	Cape St. George ... .. .	94	94	
1	1	Port Stephens ... .. .	94	94	
1	1	Light Ship "Bramble,"—Mate... .. .	94	94	
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light ... .. .	94	94	
...	2	Wollongong (also to perform the duties of Boatmen to the Pilot) ... .. .	.....	188	
<i>Second Assistant Light-keepers.</i>					
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ... .. .	94	94	
1	1	Do. Hornby Light ... .. .	94	94	
1	1	Newcastle... .. .	94	94	
1	1	Cape St. George ... .. .	94	94	
1	1	Port Stephens ... .. .	94	94	
3	3	Light Ship "Bramble,"—Crew, at £94 ... .. .	282	282	
23	27		2,737	3,159	
39	48	Carried forward ... .. .	6,017	7,525	

<sup>a</sup> Also Shipping Master; Salary, £146 per annum.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.						
No. of Persons.		Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department— continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872		Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
			£		£	
39	48	Brought forward ... ..	.....	6,017	.....	7,525
SEA AND RIVER PILOTS.						
<i>Port Jackson.</i>						
2	2	Assistant Harbour Masters, at £238 ... ..	476		476	
4	4	Crew for do., at £94 ... ..	376		376	
To provide Fees for Pilots under the Competitive Pilotage System ... ..			4,200		4,200	
<i>Newcastle.</i>						
2	2	Pilots, at £238 ... ..	476		476	
2	2	Junior Pilots, at £166 ... ..	332		332	
<i>Manning River.</i>						
1	1	Pilot ... ..	166		166	
<i>M'Leay River.</i>						
1	1	Pilot ... ..	166		166	
<i>Clarence River.</i>						
1	1	Pilot ... ..	166		166	
<i>Richmond River.</i>						
1	1	Pilot ... ..	166		166	
<i>Port Macquarie.</i>						
1	1	Pilot ... ..	166		166	
<i>Moruya.</i>						
1	1	Pilot ... ..	166		166	
<i>Bellenger River.</i>						
1	1	Pilot ... ..	166		166	
<i>Tweed River.</i>						
1	1	Pilot ... ..	166		166	
<i>Shoalhaven.</i>						
...	1	Pilot ... ..	.....		166	
<i>Wollongong.</i>						
1	1	Pilot (and Light-keeper) ... ..	146		166	
<i>Kiama.</i>						
1	1	Pilot, in charge of the Port and Moorings ... ..	25		25	
<i>Bellambi.</i>						
1	...	Pilot, in charge of the Port and Moorings ... ..	25		.....	
<i>Jerringong.</i>						
1	1	Pilot, in charge of the Port and Moorings ... ..	15		15	
			7,399		7,560	
22	22	BOATMEN.				
<i>Port Jackson. (Boatswain's Yard.)</i>						
1	1	a Boatswain in charge ... ..	146		146	
6	6	Coxswains, at £105 ... ..	630		630	
16	16	b Boatmen, at £94... ..	1,504		1,504	
<i>Newcastle.</i>						
14	14	Boatmen, at £94... ..	1,316		1,316	
1	1	Carpenter... ..	137		137	
<i>Manning River.</i>						
4	4	Boatmen, at £94... ..	376		376	
<i>M'Leay River.</i>						
4	4	Boatmen, at £94... ..	376		376	
<i>Clarence River.</i>						
4	4	Boatmen, at £94... ..	376		376	
<i>Richmond River.</i>						
5	5	Boatmen, 4 at £94 and 1 at £105 ... ..	470		481	
<i>Port Macquarie.</i>						
4	4	Boatmen, at £94... ..	376		376	
<i>Moruya.</i>						
2	2	Boatmen, at £94... ..	188		188	
<i>Bellenger River.</i>						
4	4	Boatmen, at £94 ... ..	376		376	
<i>Tweed River.</i>						
4	4	Boatmen, at £94... ..	376		376	
<i>Shoalhaven.</i>						
...	4	Boatmen, at £94 ... ..	.....		376	
<i>Twofold Bay.</i>						
3	3	Boatmen, at £94... ..	282		282	
<i>Wollongong.</i>						
...	2	Boatmen, at £94 ... ..	.....		188	
72	78		6,929		7,504	
133	148	Carried forward ... ..	£	20,345	.....	22,589

<sup>a</sup> Provided with Quarters.

<sup>b</sup> To provide for services of Harbour Master, Customs, Health and Emigration Officer, Post Office, and Government Stores.



No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
	£		£	
<b>Miscellaneous Services.</b>				
Postage of Public Departments ... ..	6,500		6,500	
Advertising for the Public Service ... ..	4,000		4,000	
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages ... ..	5,000		5,000	
Duty Stamps for the Public Service ... ..	500		500	
One-half per cent. Commission on payments in England, by the Government Financial Agents, on (say) £700,000 ... ..	3,500		3,500	
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony ... ..	2,000		2,500	
To provide for a Queen's Plate to be run for annually on Randwick Racecourse, under the auspices of the Australian Jockey Club (Resolution of Assembly) ... ..	200		200	
To meet the Expense of carrying on the Inner Waters and Coast Surveys ... ..	1,500		1,500	
To meet the Expense of Lithographing Plans in connection with such Surveys ... ..	.....		190	
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts ... ..	1,800		1,900	
Provisions to be left on Booby Island, for the relief of Shipwrecked Persons ... ..	30		30	
Provisions to be left at Somerset, for the relief of Shipwrecked Persons ... ..	30		30	
Gratuity to the Widow of the late Pilot Jenkins, being at the average rate of one month's pay for each year of his service... ..	.....		466	
Balance due to the Imperial Government for Warlike Stores ... ..	.....		90	
For the purchase of Ball Cartridges for Henry Rifles and for 10 Hydroscopes, &c. ... ..	.....		1,048	
For the purchase of Shrapnel Shells and Shot for the Breech-loading 40-pr. Armstrong Guns ... ..	.....		1,400	
For the purchase of Warlike Stores generally ... ..	10,000		.....	
To meet Unforeseen Expenses, to be hereafter accounted for ... ..	3,000		3,000	
Other Votes, 1871 ... ..	2,063		.....	
		40,123		31,854
<b>Advance to Treasurer.</b>				
To enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers and on account of other Governments, and to pay Expenses of an unforeseen nature, which will afterwards be submitted for Parliamentary Appropriation. The whole amount to be adjusted not later than the 31st December, 1873 ... ..	.....	30,000	.....	30,000

## VI.

## Secretary for Lands.

## SUMMARY.

CHARGEABLE ON REVENUE.	Voted for 1871.	Required for 1872.
	£	£
Department of Lands ... ..	10,368	10,710
Survey of Lands ... ..	70,852	92,772
Rent of Offices ... ..	450	380
Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others ... ..	4,000	4,000
Occupation of Lands ... ..	10,525	9,568
Gold Fields ... ..	2,794	4,660
Prevention of Scab in Sheep... ..	9,577	9,768
Inspection of Cattle ... ..	302	302
Imported Stock ... ..	.....	500
Coal Fields ... ..	1,350	1,350
Botanic Gardens ... ..	3,175	3,815
Government Domains and Hyde Park ... ..	2,911	2,911
Minor Roads ... ..	4,300	4,300
Miscellaneous Services ... ..	4,425	13,867
TOTAL ... .. £	125,029	158,903

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.*

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.													
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.													
1871	1872											Amount Voted for 1871.	Amount Required for 1872.		
		Department of Lands.										£	£		
1	1	Secretary for Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	740	.....	740
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555		555	
2	2	Clerks, at £330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760		760	
3	3	Do. at £333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	999		999	
2	2	Do. at £285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570		570	
5	6	Do. at £238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,190		1,428	
6	6	Do. at £190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140		1,140	
10	10	Do. at £146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,460		1,460	
												6,674		6,912	
31	32														
		CONTINGENT STAFF.													
4	4	Extra Clerks, at 5s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402		402	
2	2	Cadets, at £50 per annum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
												502		502	
6	6														
		MESSENGERS, &c.													
3	3	Messengers, 1 at £117,* 2 at £100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318		317	
2	2	Office-keepers, 1 at £61, 1 Assistant at £36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97		97	
1	1	Watchman, at 5s. per diem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92		92	
												502		506	
6	6														
		CONTINGENCIES.													
		Preparation of Deeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		400	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
												450		550	
43	44	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ .....	10,868	.....	10,710
		Survey of Lands.													
		SURVEY STAFF.													
1	1	Surveyor General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	925		925	
5	5	District Surveyors, at £705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,375		3,525	
6	6	First Class do., at £610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,480		3,660	
6	6	Second Class do., at £515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,910		3,090	
17	17	Field Assistants, at 5s. 6d. each per diem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,707		1,712	
68	68	Wages and Provisions to Surveying Parties, at 4s. and 4s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,264		5,278	
												17,661		18,190	
103	103	Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ .....	17,661	.....	18,190

\* Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

† The difference between these amounts and the sums voted for 1871 was afterwards provided for under the head of Miscellaneous Services, 1871, being item No. 269 of the Annual Appropriation Act for that year.



## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

73

## No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.		
		£		£		
<b>Survey of Lands—continued.</b>						
103	103	Brought forward ... ..	.....	17,661	.....	18,190
<b>DRAWING AND LITHOGRAPHIC STAFF.</b>						
1	1	Chief Draftsman ... ..	555		555	
6	6	1st Class Draftsmen—1 at £475, 1 at £428, 2 at £380, 1 at £333, and 1 at £285 ... ..	2,281		2,281	
16	18	2nd Class Draftsmen—9 at £285, 5 at £238, 2 at £238, from 1st July, and 2 at £209 ... ..	4,173		4,411	
24	24	3rd Class Draftsmen—15 at £190, 8 at £146, and 1 at £98 ... ..	4,116		4,116	
7	7	Supernumerary Draftsmen, at £73 each ... ..	511		511	
1	1	Engraver ... ..	285		285	
1	1	Engraver's Assistant ... ..	73		100	
4	4	Lithographic Printers—1 at £271, 1 at £200, 1 at £166, and 1 at £73 ... ..	710		710	
3	3	Description Writers—1 at £209, 1 at £146, and 1 at £98 ... ..	453		453	
1	1	Assistant Draftsman, Leasing Branch ... ..	190		190	
1	1	Plan Moulder ... ..	190		190	
1	1	Custodian of Plans ... ..	190		190	
1	1	Clerk in Charting Branch ... ..	146		146	
67	69			13,873		14,138
<b>CLERICAL STAFF.</b>						
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant ... ..	380		380	
2	2	Clerks at £285 ... ..	570		570	
2	2	Do. at £146 ... ..	292		292	
1	1	Clerk, at 5s. 6d. per diem ... ..	100		101	
...	1	Supernumerary Clerk ... ..	.....		50	
3	...	Messengers, 2 at £98, and 1 at £73 ... ..	269		.....	
...	3	Do., at £98 ... ..	.....		294	
2	2	Office-keepers, 1 at £36, and 1 at £26 ... ..	62		62	
				1,673		1,749
11	12	<b>TOTAL SALARIES</b> ... ..	£ .....	33,207	.....	34,077
<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>						
		To complete measurement of Base Line ... ..	500		500	
		Allowance, in lieu of Forage, to Surveyor General ... ..	50		50	
		Fees to Licensed Surveyors, payable during 1872 (irrespective of the particular date of service)... ..	34,000		55,000	
		Passage and Freight ... ..	150		150	
		Extra Forage Allowance in special cases ... ..	500		500	
		Purchase of Surveying Instruments and Books ... ..	250		250	
		Lithographic Drawing, Printing, and Materials ... ..	750		750	
		Lithographing Patented Inventions ... ..	150		150	
		Drawing Tracings by piece-work ... ..	220		270	
		Rent of Rooms for deposit of Records by Surveyors in Country Towns ... ..	250		250	
		Fees to Draftsmen for Diagrams on Deeds ... ..	600		600	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	225		225	
				37,645		58,695
181	184	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ .....	70,852	.....	92,772
<b>RENT OF OFFICES.</b>						
		Rent of additional Offices (Lands Occupation Branch) Gresham-street ... ..	300		.....	
		Do. (Branch Survey) Pitt-street ... ..	150		.....	
		Rent, Branch Office, Macquarie-place (Occupation and Survey) ... ..	.....		380	
				450		380
<b>COMMISSION to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others</b> ... ..						
			.....	4,000		4,000

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Occupation of Lands.						Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
								£		£	
<b>HEAD QUARTERS.</b>											
1	1	Officer in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	428		428	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	238		238	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	214		214	
2	2	Clerks, at £190	...	...	...	...	...	380		380	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	146		146	
2	2	Clerks, at £98	...	...	...	...	...	196		196	
...	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	.....		52	
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	428		428	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	214		214	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	107		107	
1	1	Commissioner, Cumberland	...	...	...	...	...	190		190	
									2,541		2,593
12	13										
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	52		52	
1	1	Housekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	36		36	
									88		88
2	2										
<b>PASTORAL DISTRICTS.</b>											
1	1	Commissioner of Crown Lands	...	...	...	...	...	475		475	
7	7	Commissioners do. at £428	...	...	...	...	...	2,996		2,996	
1	1	Commissioner do.	...	...	...	...	...	380		380	
1	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	190		.....	
5	6	Bailiffs, at £171	...	...	...	...	...	855		1,026	
9	9	Camp-keepers, at £40	...	...	...	...	...	360		360	
									5,256		5,237
24	24										
<b>CONTINGENT.</b>											
		Exploration and allotment of New Country	...	...	...	...	...	300		200	
		Appraisement Fees and Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		1,000	
		Commissioners' Quarters and Offices	...	...	...	...	...	240		350	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
									2,640		1,650
38	39	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	£	.....	10,525	.....	9,568
<b>Gold Fields.</b>											
3	3	Commissioners, at £475	...	...	...	...	...	1,425		1,425	
2	...	Clerks to Commissioners,—1 at £214, and 1 at £190	...	...	...	...	...	404		.....	
...	1	Clerk and Accountant to Commissioner, Western Gold Fields	...	...	...	...	...	.....		300	
...	1	Clerk, do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	.....		200	
...	1	Do. do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	.....		150	
...	1	Do. Southern Gold Fields	...	...	...	...	...	.....		190	
...	1	Do. Northern Gold Fields, for half-year, at rate of £190 per annum	...	...	...	...	...	.....		95	
									1,829		2,360
		Allowance in lieu of Forage to Commissioners	...	...	...	...	...	300		400	
		Rent of Premises	...	...	...	...	...	140		200	
		Travelling Expenses of Commissioners (when specially sanctioned)	...	...	...	...	...	200		.....	
		Travelling Expenses of Commissioners and Police Magistrates acting as such (when specially sanctioned)	...	...	...	...	...	.....		600	
		Salaries to Mining Surveyors	...	...	...	...	...	200		600	
		Extra Clerical Assistance when necessary	...	...	...	...	...	50		.....	
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	75		500	
									965		2,300
5	8	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	£	.....	2,794	.....	4,660

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

75

## No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872					Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
						£		£	
<b>Prevention of Scab in Sheep.</b>									
1	1	Chief Inspector	...	...	...	475		475	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	107		150	
5	5	Inspectors, at £333	...	...	...	1,665		1,665	
10	10	Do. at £238	...	...	...	2,380		2,380	
1	1	Inspector	...	...	...	190		190	
14	13	Inspectors, at £146	...	...	...	2,044		1,898	
2	2	Do. at £98	...	...	...	196		196	
3	3	Do. at £50	...	...	...	150		150	
8	12	Boundary Riders on the Murray, at £146	...	...	...	1,168		1,752	
							8,375		8,856
Forage:—									
		Chief Inspector	...	...	...	50		50	
		Travelling Expenses of Inspectors (when specially sanctioned)	...	...	...	200		150	
		Travelling Expenses of Sheep Directors	...	...	...	300		150	
		Postage and Stationery for 30 Inspectors, at £5	...	...	...	150		150	
		Do. for 4 at £2 10s.	...	...	...	10		10	
		Rent of Quarantine Ground, Sydney	...	...	...	65		65	
		Forage for Sheep in Quarantine	...	...	...	150		150	
		Medicaments for dressing Sheep	...	...	...	20		20	
		Keeping Quarantine Yards, Sydney	...	...	...	50		50	
		Incidental Expenses, including Law Costs and Charges	...	...	...	207		117	
							1,202		912
45	48	TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	9,577	.....	9,768
<b>Inspection of Cattle.</b>									
1	1	Inspector, Sydney	...	...	...	25		25	
1	1	Do. Eden	...	...	...	98		98	
1	1	Do. Newcastle	...	...	...	146		146	
							269		269
		Postage and Stationery for Inspectors at Newcastle and Eden	...	...	...	8		8	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	25		25	
							33		33
3	3	TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	302	.....	302
<b>Imported Stock.</b>									
...	2	Inspectors	...	...	...	.....		50	
		Forage for Stock in Quarantine	...	...	...	.....		250	
		Attendance on do.	...	...	...	.....		100	
		Veterinary Inspection	...	...	...	.....		45	
		Transport of Stock and Fodder	...	...	...	.....		15	
		Incidental Expenses, including Postage, Stationery, Telegrams, &c.	...	...	...	.....		40	
									500
...	2	TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	.....	.....	500
<b>Coal Fields.</b>									
1	1	Examiner (Northern) and Keeper of Mining Records	...	...	...	555		555	
1	1	Inspector	...	...	...	285		285	
							840		840
		Rent of Office	...	...	...	60		60	
		Forage when specially authorized	...	...	...	50		50	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	400		400	
							510		510
2	2	TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	1,350	.....	1,350

		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.						Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
1871	1872					£		£	
		<b>Botanic Gardens.</b>							
1	1	Director	...	...	...	380		380	
1	1	Overseer	...	...	...	146		146	
1	1	Clerk and Librarian	...	...	...	146		146	
1	1	Bailiff	...	...	...	105		105	
							777		777
		Wages to Gardeners and Labourers	...	...	...	1,563		1,563	
		Travelling and other Expenses of Director	...	...	...	100		100	
		Forage for one Horse	...	...	...	50		50	
		Cases for Plants, and expenses of transmission	...	...	...	40		40	
		Towards the formation of a Public Botanical Library	...	...	...	25		25	
		Coals and Manure	...	...	...	40		50	
		Preparing Ground for New Plantations	...	...	...	100		100	
		Cost of Aviary	...	...	...	200		200	
		Painting and repairing Seats	...	...	...	15		25	
		Labelling the Plants and Shrubs	...	...	...	15		15	
		Levelling and preparing for planting reclaimed ground...	...	...	...	150		.....	
		Trenching, draining, and making Walks,—reclaimed ground, Lower Gardens	...	...	...	.....		400	
		New Cart and Truck	...	...	...	.....		20	
		New Gates	...	...	...	.....		350	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	100		100	
							2,398		3,038
4	4	TOTAL	...	...	...	£	3,175	.....	3,815
<hr/>									
		<b>Government Domains and Hyde Park.</b>							
1	1	General Overseer	...	...	...	127		127	
1	1	Bailiff	...	...	...	117		117	
							244		244
		Wages to Labourers	...	...	...	862		862	
		Forage for one Horse	...	...	...	50		50	
		Material to keep in repair Roads and Paths	...	...	...	300		250	
		Repair of Gates and Fences	...	...	...	125		100	
		To trench and fence in Ground for additional Plantations	...	...	...	150		150	
		Soil and Manure	...	...	...	50		25	
		To keep in order Plantations at Court House, Darlinghurst, and at other Public Buildings	...	...	...	80		80	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	50		50	
							1,667		1,567
		For the improvement of Hyde Park	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
		Cutting Steps on Path from Cowper Wharf towards Bath	...	...	...	.....		100	
							1,000		1,100
2	2	TOTAL	...	...	...	£	2,911	.....	2,911
<hr/>									
		<b>Minor Roads.</b>							
		Alignment Posts for Towns	...	...	...	500		300	
		To meet Expense of Fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed Lands	...	...	...	4,000		4,000	
							4,300		4,300

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
	£		£	
<b>Miscellaneous Services.</b>				
For the erection of Public Pounds ... ..	200		200	
For preservation of the Caves at Fish River ... ..	50		50	
For preservation of the Wombeian Caves ... ..	25		25	
For fencing Public Cemeteries ... ..	1,000		1,000	
Parramatta Park ... ..	100		100	
Fees to Commissioners of the Court of Claims for hearing and reporting on claims to Grants of Land in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV No. 21 ... ..	125		125	
Appraised Compensation to John Thomas Saunders, for loss of auction selection made by him at Muscleebrook on 18th November, 1868, also for loss of improvements erected thereon... ..	.....		25	
Half-cost of widening Enmore Road, on condition of the remaining half, viz. £300, being paid by the Borough Councils of Newtown and Marrickville ... ..	.....		300	
Compensation to Mr. Tait for loss of land taken for widening the Road from Randwick to Coogee ... ..	.....		115	
Costs incurred by T. H. Mate for ejection of Nugent from his purchased land ... ..	.....		556	
Compensation to John Bain in respect of severance of his land by Main Southern Road ... ..	.....		17	
Compensation to Peter Starkie for land conditionally purchased by him subsequently sold by auction to R. M'G. M'Laurin... ..	.....		50	
Refund of Fees to the Trustees of the Necropolis, Haslem's Creek, paid into Treasury by the Secretary of the Necropolis in error ... ..	.....		549	
To meet costs of legal expenses incurred in cases of ejection of illegal occupants from Crown Lands, sold or about to be sold ... ..	.....		150	
Compensation to Mr. Hannan for land sold to him which was the property of Mr. Barber ... ..	.....		632	
Half-cost of survey of the boundary-line between New South Wales and South Australia ... ..	.....		1,526	
Refund to Messrs. Wentworth and Richardson of rent and assessment paid in error on certain Runs, the tenures of which have been cancelled ... ..	.....		842	
Refund to Trustees of Hawkesbury Benevolent Society—Rent paid on Mooki West Run for the years 1870 and 1871 ... ..	.....		200	
Compensation to Messrs. Buckland and Northwood for their frontage to Woolloomooloo Bay, resumed by the Crown, in the reclamation of the mud flats in that Bay (including taxed Costs) ... ..	.....		5,448	
Compensation to Mr. M. J. Peden for loss of 4 acres of land taken for Railway purposes ... ..	.....		150	
Road from the Bogan to the Lachlan, Water-tanks, &c. ... ..	.....		1,000	
Compensation to J. G. Renateau, for the cancellation of his purchase of certain land at Tambaroora ... ..	.....		90	
Amount of appraisal of runs due to A. M. Fletcher for the year 1868, £12 5s.; and 1870, £4 15s. ... ..	.....		17	
Thomas Slater, claim for compensation for costs incurred by him on the cancellation of two selections at Gundagai, on 26th June last ... ..	.....		15	
Reward to John Thomas Saunders and Joseph Deitz for the discovery of the Gulgong Gold Fields ... ..	.....		300	
Clerk, in the Office of the Land Agent, Albury ... ..	.....		100	
Expenses of the Board (including Secretary's Fees) appointed to revise the Gold Fields Regulations ... ..	.....		285	
Other Votes, 1871 ... ..	2,925		.....	
		4,425		13,867

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide. The reaction is catalyzed by potassium iodide and the rate is measured by the volume of oxygen gas evolved in a given time.

Temperature (°C)	Volume of O <sub>2</sub> (cm <sup>3</sup> )	Time (min)	Rate (cm <sup>3</sup> min <sup>-1</sup> )
10	10	10	1.0
20	20	10	2.0
30	30	10	3.0
40	40	10	4.0
50	50	10	5.0
60	60	10	6.0
70	70	10	7.0
80	80	10	8.0
90	90	10	9.0

It is evident from the above table that the rate of reaction increases with an increase in temperature. This is because the molecules of the reactants possess more energy at higher temperatures and hence they are able to overcome the activation energy barrier more easily.

## VII.

## Secretary for Public Works.

## SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1871.	Required for 1872.
	£	£
<b>CHARGEABLE ON REVENUE.</b>		
Department of Public Works ... ..	4,020	4,020
Railways :—		
General Establishment ... ..	2,129	3,859
Works in Progress—Establishment ... ..	8,058	8,105
Existing Lines—Working Expenses ... ..	191,005	198,521
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,060	2,100
Harbours and Rivers Navigation :—		
Establishments ... ..	24,110	35,140
Public Works ... ..	8,754	11,533
Colonial Architect ... ..	5,778	5,876
Public Works and Buildings ... ..	47,050	87,435
Roads and Bridges :—		
General Establishment ... ..	2,551	2,551
Superintendence ... ..	5,511	5,511
Construction and Maintenance ... ..	166,591	181,055
Electric Telegraphs ... ..	1,900	.....
Miscellaneous Services ... ..	70	70
	<b>469,587</b>	<b>545,776</b>
<b>TO BE RAISED BY LOAN.</b>		
Railways ... ..	300,000	212,257
Harbours and Rivers Navigation ... ..	13,356	56,747
Public Works and Buildings ... ..	12,000	6,000
Roads and Bridges ... ..	7,000	40,000
Electric Telegraphs... ..	.....	25,080
Defences ... ..	30,000	.....
To pay off Public Works Debentures falling due in 1872 and 1873 ... ..	.....	200,000
	<b>362,356</b>	<b>540,084</b>
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>£ 831,943</b>	<b>1,085,860</b>

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Department of Public Works.				Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
					£		£		
1	1	Secretary for Public Works	...	...	1,500		1,500		
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	740		740		
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	475		475		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	238		238		
1	1	Do.	...	...	190		190		
1	1	Messenger	...	...	117		117		
1	1	House-keeper	...	...	50		50		
		Rent	...	...	650	3,310	650	3,310	
		Incidental Expenses (including quarters for Messenger)	...	...	60		60		
						710		710	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	£	4,020		4,020	
7	7	<b>Railways.</b>							
		<b>GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.</b>							
	1	Commissioner	...	...	.....		800		
	1	Accountant	...	...	380		380		
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	380		380		
1	1	Cashier, South and West	...	...	285		285		
1	1	*Do. North	...	...	.....		146		
	1	Clerk	...	...	235		238		
	1	Do.	...	...	238		238		
	1	Do.	...	...	190		190		
	1	Do.	...	...	73		73		
	1	Messenger and Assistant Office-keeper	...	...	98		98		
		Travelling and Incidental Expenses	...	...	200	1,929	200	2,828	
	5	Other Clerical Assistance (now paid from Working Expenses):—2 at £200, 1 at £148, 1 at £146, 1 at £137	...	...	.....		831		
						200		1,031	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	£	2,129		3,859	
		<b>WORKS IN PROGRESS.</b>							
		<i>Valuation of Land.</i>							
	1	Valuator	...	...	475		475		
	1	Travelling Expenses	...	...	100		100		
						575		575	
		<i>Engineering Branch.</i>							
	1	Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	1,388		1,388		
1	1	Assistant Engineer	...	...	648		648		
1	1	Chief Draftsman	...	...	475		475		
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	190		190		
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	†333		380		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	238		238		
1	1	Do.	...	...	146		146		
1	1	Locomotive Foreman	...	...	380		380		
1	1	Do.	...	...	285		285		
1	1	Superintendent of Way and Works	...	...	380		380		
1	1	Inspector of Permanent Way	...	...	285		285		
1	1	Do.	...	...	261		261		
		Travelling Expenses	...	...	300	5,009	300	5,056	
		Forage Allowance for Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	74		74		
		Contingent sum to provide such further Assistance as may be required	...	...	†2,000		†2,000		
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	100		100		
						2,474		2,474	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	£	8,058		8,105	
12	12								

\* Transferred from Traffic Branch North—formerly paid from Working Expenses. † £47 in addition paid during 1871 from Contingent Vote.

‡ Appropriated in 1871 as follows:—

	1871	1872
Draftsman	£403 15 0	£403 15 0
"	332 10 0	332 10 0
"	297 7 0	297 7 0
"	190 0 0	190 0 0
"	146 15 0	146 15 0
Clerk	98 0 0	98 0 0
"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Additional Draftsmen, Chainmen, &c.	.....	481 18 0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£1,513 7 0</b>	<b>£2,000 0 0</b>

Estimated for 1872:—



ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1871	1872		Amount Voted for 1871.	Amount Required for 1872.
		<b>Railways—continued.</b>		
		<b>TRAFFIC BRANCH.</b>		
1	1	Traffic Manager, Southern and Western Lines ...	£ 475	£ 475
1	1	Traffic Manager, Northern Line... ..	475	475
6	6	Station Masters, at £238 ... ..	1,428	1,428
1	1	Station Master ... ..	214	214
14	12	Station Masters, at £190 ... ..	2,660	2,280
...	1	Station Master ... ..	.....	175
...	1	Ditto at £175—for nine months ... ..	.....	132
4	5	Station Masters, at £166 ... ..	664	830
14	14	Ditto at £146 ... ..	2,044	2,044
2	2	Station Masters, at £128 ... ..	256	256
1	1	Station Master ... ..	122	122
7	8	Station Masters, at £117 ... ..	819	936
...	...	Allowance to Station Masters for House Rent ...	635	635
1	1	Wharfinger, Newcastle ... ..	190	190
1	...	Telegraph Instrument Fitter for Railway Lines ...	146	.....
			10,128	10,192
		<b>TRAFFIC AUDIT.</b>		
1	1	Traffic Auditor ... ..	380	380
1	1	Clerk ... ..	190	190
		Other Clerical Assistance, viz. :—		
		1 at £190, 1 at £162, 1 at £149, 1 at £133, 1 at £100, 1 at £75. ... ..	818	809
			1,388	1,379
		<b>STORE.</b>		
1	1	Storekeeper ... ..	285	285
1	1	Do. ... ..	233	233
1	1	Clerk ... ..	190	173
		Other Clerical Assistance, Wages of Labourers, &c., Voted for 1871 ... ..	1,506	.....
		Required for 1872, viz. :—		
		CLERKS—1 at £148 14s., 1 at 35s. per week—£91; 1 at 30s. per week—£78; 1 at 15s. per week—£39.		
		LABOURERS—Foreman, at 52s. 8d. per week—£136 18s. 8d., 1 at 8s. per day—£124 16s. Watchman and 6 Labourers at 6s. 6d. per day—£727 0s. 6d. Messenger at 2s. 6d. per day—£39 ... ..	.....	1,384
			2,219	2,080.
		<b>WAGES, STORES, &amp;c.</b>		
		Permanent Way—Wages ... ..	44,466	
		Locomotive—Wages ... ..	39,885	
		Stores, Sleepers, Ballast, and Incidental Expenses ...	47,169	
			131,520	.....
		<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>		
		Running Expenses and Repairs, and Renewal of Engines (Schedule A) ... ..	.....	58,500
		Repairs and Renewals of Carriages and Waggon's (Schedule B) ... ..	.....	12,000
			.....	70,500
		<i>Permanent Way Branch.</i>		
		Repairs and Renewals of Ways and Works (Schedule C) ... ..	.....	65,000
		Traffic Branch—Wages of Employés, including £4,900 for shipping Coal, which is recouped by Traffic charges ... ..	35,389	41,106
		Stores and Incidental Expenses ... ..	10,361	8,264
			45,750	114,370
58	59	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	£ ..... 191,005	198,521
		<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
		Widening the Newtown Bridge ... ..	2,000	.....
		Engine Shed at Penrith ... ..	60	.....
		To cover temporary Payments on account of Contractors and others; Vote to be recouped as Advances are recovered ... ..	.....	2,000
		Compensation to the Widow of Mr. Farris, who was accidentally killed at the Railway Works, Redfern ... ..	.....	100
			2,060	2,100

\* With an allowance not exceeding £60 per annum for House-rent, where no residence is provided.

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.			
1871	1872	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
<b>Harbours and Rivers Navigation.</b>					
<b>ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.</b>					
1	1	Engineer-in-Chief...	1,018	1,018	
1	1	Chief Surveyor and Draftsman ...	380	380	
1	1	Draftsman ...	285	285	
1	1	Do. ...	261	261	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant ...	285	285	
1	1	Clerk and Bookkeeper ...	214	214	
1	1	Clerk* ...	190	190	
1	1	Messenger ...	73	73	
...	1	Officekeeper† ...	.....	25	
			2,706	2,731	
		Travelling Expenses ...	120	120	
		Incidental Expenses ...	50	25	
8	9		170	145	2,876
<b>FITZ ROY DOCK.</b>					
1	1	Engineer Mechanic ...	162	162	
1	1	Shipwright Carpenter and Foreman of Dock ...	190	190	
1	1	Watchman, at 6s. per diem ...	107	110	
1	1	Fireman, Messenger, and Boatman ...	105	105	
			564	567	
		Coals, Labour, and Materials for docking and undocking Vessels ...	400	400	
		Forage for one Draught Horse ...	40		
		Unforeseen Contingencies ...	50	100	
4	4		490	500	1,054
<b>STEAM DREDGE "HUNTER."</b>					
1	...	Chief Engineer ...	285	.....	
...	1	Engineer and Master ...	.....	285	
14	14	Crew ...	1,400	1,400	
			1,685	1,685	
		Repairs and Renewals, Coals, Stores, Steam Tug, and other Incidental Expenses ...	2,000	2,000	
15	15				3,685
<b>STEAM DREDGE "HERCULES."</b>					
1	...	Master ...	238	.....	
...	1	Engineer and Master ...	.....	238	
9	9	Crew ...	823	823	
			1,061	1,061	
		Repairs and Renewals, Coals, Stores, Steam Tug, and other Incidental Expenses ...	1,000	1,500	
		New Tug for Dredge ...	.....	2,000	
		Additional Punts... ..	1,200	1,400	
10	10				3,261
<b>STEAM DREDGE "PLUTO."</b>					
1	...	Chief Engineer ...	238	.....	
...	1	Engineer and Master ...	.....	238	
9	9	Crew ...	812	812	
			1,050	1,050	
		Repairs, Coals, Stores, Towage, and landing Silt, and to provide two additional Punts ...	1,000	.....	
		Repairs, Coals, Stores, Towage, landing Silt, and Special Repairs to Tug "Pearl" ...	.....	1,400	
10	10				2,050
		Carried forward ...	£ .....		12,926
					16,039

\* Transferred from Fitz Roy Dock.

† Paid last year out of Incidental Expenses.

‡ These Officers have also a ration allowance of 1s. 6d. per day.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

83

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
<b>Harbours and Rivers Navigation—continued.</b>					
		Brought forward ... ..	12,926	.....	16,039
STEAM DREDGE "VULCAN," NEWCASTLE.					
1	...	Chief Engineer ... ..	238	.....	
...	1	Engineer and Master ... ..	.....	238	
14	14	Crew ... ..	1,400	1,400	
			1,638	1,638	
		Repairs and Renewals, Coals, Stores, Steam Tug, and other Incidental Expenses ... ..	2,000	2,000	
15	15	Additional Punts for Dredge ... ..	.....	2,500	
			3,638		6,138
STEAM DREDGE "SAMSON."					
1	...	Chief Engineer ... ..	238	.....	
...	1	Engineer and Master ... ..	.....	238	
15	15	Crew (including "Thetis") ... ..	2,232	2,299	
			2,470	2,537	
		Repairs, Renewals, Coals, Stores, Steam Tug, and other Incidental Expenses ... ..	2,500	2,500	
16	16		4,970		5,037
STEAM DREDGE "FITZ ROY."					
1	...	Chief Engineer ... ..	238	.....	
...	1	Engineer and Master ... ..	.....	238	
		Crew ... ..	838	838	
			1,076	1,076	
		Repairs, Renewals, Stores, Coals, Steam Tug, and other Incidental Expenses ... ..	1,500	2,000	
1	1	Iron Punts for Dredge ... ..	.....	2,500	
			2,576		5,576
SMALL DREDGE FOR COAST LAKES AND LAGOONS.					
		Wages and Contingencies ... ..	.....	650	
		Punts for Dredge, and additional sum for completion of Dredge ... ..	.....	1,200	
					1,850
		To defray Expenses during the occasional employment of the "Thetis" on Special Services unconnected with Dredging ... ..	.....	.....	500
		TOTAL ... .. £	24,110	.....	35,140
PUBLIC WORKS.					
		Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys ... ..	.....	750	
		Landing Silt from Dredge, and forming Ground ... ..	2,000	2,000	
		Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works ... ..	1,500	1,500	
		Repairs to Glebe Island Road ... ..	111	100	
		Towards the erection of a Public Wharf at Blue's Point, on condition of an equal amount being subscribed by the Borough of Victoria ... ..	.....	350	
		Repairing and enlarging Tathra Wharf ... ..	.....	750	
		Clearing Richmond River, at Casino ... ..	.....	*300	
		Wharf at Gladstone, Macleay River ... ..	.....	350	
		Boat Harbour, Raymond Terrace ... ..	.....	200	
		Boat Harbour, Newcastle ... ..	.....	250	
		Completion of repairs to Newcastle Wharf ... ..	.....	1,000	
		Concreting face of Wollongong Pier ... ..	.....	1,500	
		Continuation of Sea-wall from Botanical Gardens towards Fort Macquarie ... ..	.....	2,000	
		Cottage for Light-house Keeper, Ulladulla ... ..	.....	283	
		Fencing Sand Hills, Newcastle ... ..	.....	200	
		Other Votes, 1871 ... ..	5,143	.....	
			8,754		11,533

\* Lapsed Vote of 1871.



## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

85

## NO. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works and Buildings.	Amount Voted for	Amount Required
	1871.	for 1872.
	£	£
For ordinary repairs, alterations, and additions to Public Buildings generally ...	12,000	12,000
For providing Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally ... ..	3,000	3,000
For repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings ... ..	1,500	1,500
For lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks... ..	200	200
For lighting Government Lamps in Streets of Sydney and Domain ... ..	700	700
To provide Building and other Materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings, by the labour of Prisoners in Gaol ... ..	6,500	6,500
Additions, Sydney Gaol ... ..	2,000	2,000
Police Buildings ... ..	3,000	3,000
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	12,000	12,000
Supply of Coffins for Paupers ... ..	150	15
Furniture for, and Repair of, Telegraph Stations ... ..	1,000	1,000
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta ...	1,000	1,000
Additions and Materials to the New Gaol at Maitland ... ..	2,000	1,000
Repairs to Workshops and Officers' Quarters, Cockatoo Island ... ..	50	50
Repairs to Roman Catholic Orphan School ... ..	1,000	1,000
Preparing Ground and Planting at Public Buildings ... ..	150	150
Cottages, Spectacle Island ... ..	800	.....
Erection of a Court House, West Maitland ... ..	.....	3,500
Additions and alterations to Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool ... ..	.....	5,000
Additions and alterations to Benevolent Asylum, Parramatta ... ..	.....	2,000
Additions to Hospital for Insane, Gladesville ... ..	.....	5,000
Additions to Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta ... ..	.....	6,000
Erection of Quarters for Custom House Officer at Ballina ... ..	.....	500
For Furniture, internal Fittings, and other Works at New General Post Office...	.....	6,000
Erection of a Court House at Hill End ... ..	.....	900
Erection of a Court House and Telegraph Station at Ten-mile Creek ... ..	.....	500
Alterations and Repairs to Parliamentary Buildings ... ..	.....	4,535
Erection of a Portico at Government House ... ..	.....	1,800
Additions to the Gaol at Mudgee ... ..	.....	1,000
Erection of Police Buildings at Albury ... ..	.....	1,000
Erection of Police Buildings at Orange ... ..	.....	750
Erection of Police Buildings at Grafton ... ..	.....	750
Erection of Police Buildings at Hay ... ..	.....	750
Erection of a Telegraph and Post Office at Hill End ... ..	.....	2,200
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ 47,050	87,435

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872					Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
						£		£	
<b>Roads and Bridges.</b>									
<b>GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.</b>									
1	1	Commissioner and Engineer	...	...	...	740		740	
1	1	Assistant Engineer	...	...	...	380		380	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Cashier...	...	...	...	309		309	
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	285		285	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	214		214	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	73		73	
							2,001		2,001
		Equipment Allowance for Commissioner and Engineer				100		100	
		Travelling Expenses, Instruments, Books, and other Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	450		450	
							550		550
6	6	<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	£	2,551	£	2,551
<b>SUPERINTENDENCE.</b>									
7	7	Superintendents, at £333	...	...	...	2,331		2,331	
2	2	Ditto at £285	...	...	...	570		570	
4	4	Overseers, at £190	...	...	...	760		760	
							3,661		3,661
		Travelling Allowance to Superintendents and Overseers				1,650		1,650	
		Ditto to Superintendents and Overseers in charge of Minor Roads	...	...	...	200		200	
							1,850		1,850
13	13	<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	£	5,511	£	5,511
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.</b>									
<i>Main Northern Road.</i>									
		Morpeth to Muswellbrook, Tolls to be expended where collected	...	...	...	1,868		.....	
		Muswellbrook to Armidale, ditto ditto	...	...	...	3,853		.....	
		Muswellbrook to Armidale, 166 miles, at £50 per mile...				8,300		.....	
		Morpeth to Murrurundi, Tolls to be expended where collected	...	...	...	.....		4,473	
		Murrurundi to Armidale, ditto ditto	...	...	...	.....		2,274	
		Ditto ditto 135 miles, at £50 per mile	...	...	...	.....		6,750	
							14,021		13,497
<i>Main Southern Road.</i>									
		Fifth Milestone to Goulburn, Tolls to be expended where collected	...	...	...	1,430		2,425	
		Goulburn to Albury, ditto ditto	...	...	...	3,061		3,900	
		Goulburn to Albury, 254 miles, at £50 per mile	...	...	...	12,700		12,700	
							17,191		19,025
<i>Main Western Road.</i>									
		Sydney to Penrith, Tolls to be expended where collected	...	...	...	2,882		.....	
		Mount Victoria to Solitary Creek, Tolls to be expended where received	...	...	...	241		.....	
		Solitary Creek to Wellington ditto ditto	...	...	...	3,706		.....	
		Ditto ditto ditto, 130 miles, at £50 per mile	...	...	...	6,500		.....	
		Sydney to Lapstone Hill, Tolls to be expended where collected	...	...	...	.....		2,515	
		Mount Victoria to Solitary Creek, ditto ditto	...	...	...	.....		332	
		Solitary Creek to Dubbo, ditto ditto, £4,950	...	...	...	.....		1,950	
		Less voted in anticipation	...	...	...	£3,000		.....	
		Ditto ditto 166 miles, at £50 per mile	...	...	...	.....		8,300	
							13,329		13,097
		<b>Carried forward</b>	...	...	...	£	44,541	£	45,619

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

87

## No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and Bridges—continued.	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
	£		£	
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—continued.				
Brought forward ... ..	.....	44,541	.....	45,619
<i>Other Roads and Bridges.</i>				
Road Clarence River to Great Northern Road ... ..	5,000		.....	
Main Road, Grafton to Glen Innes, 100 miles at £50 ... ..	.....		5,000	
Road Armidale to Grafton ... ..	.....		1,000	
Road Merriwa to Scone ... ..	.....		500	
Mudgee Road ... ..	4,000		.....	
Tolls ... ..	1,600		.....	
Main Road, Wallerawang to Mudgee, 75 miles at £50 ... ..	.....		3,750	
* Do. do. † Tolls, £3,100 anticipated ... ..	.....		.....	
Do. Goulburn to Queanbeyan, <i>via</i> Tarago and Bungendore, 60 miles at £50 per mile ... ..	..... †		3,000	
Do. do. † Tolls ... ..	.....		926	
Do. Tarago to Braidwood, 36 miles at £50 per mile ... ..	..... †		1,800	
Do. do. † Tolls ... ..	.....		30	
Do. Bathurst to Cowra, 62 miles at £50... ..	..... †		3,100	
Do. do. † Tolls ... ..	.....		1,100	
Road Tambaroora to Hill End ... ..	.....		6,000	
Towards completing the metalling of the Road from Campbelltown to Narellan ... ..	.....		500	
Minor Roads, as per Schedule ... ..	40,200		44,321	
Bridges on Road Dubbo to Warren ... ..	.....		1,750	
Contingent Works on Minor Roads not in Schedule, on Punts and Approaches, and on Approaches to Railway Stations, &c. ... ..	3,000		4,000	
Repair of and painting Bridges ... ..	3,000		3,000	
Constructing and repairing Toll Bars ... ..	300		1,000	
Estimated amount of Tolls to be collected at Grafton Punt, to be expended in maintenance and repair of same and Approaches ... ..	800		900	
Bridge at Goonoo Goonoo ... ..	.....		200	
Do. Wallabadah ... ..	.....		800	
Do. Haslem's Creek, near Parramatta ... ..	.....		700	
Do. Winburndale Creek Road, Bathurst to Peel ... ..	.....		500	
Do. Talbragar River, Cobborah ... ..	.....		500	
Do. Back Creek, Cowra to Forbes ... ..	.....		300	
Do. Kangaroo Creek, between Cowra and Forbes... ..	.....		350	
Do. Billabong Creek, at Walbundry ... ..	.....		650	
Do. Inveralochy ... ..	.....		1,200	
Do. Urana ... ..	.....		800	
Do. Between Ten-mile Creek and Wagga ... ..	.....		650	
Do. Cannonbar ... ..	.....		1,000	
Do. Over the Bogan ... ..	.....		800	
Tighe's Bridge, near Newcastle ... ..	.....		400	
Bridge over Cockfighter's Creek ... ..	.....		500	
Additional Approaches to Wellington Bridge ... ..	.....		336	
Bridge over Alunny Creek, near Grafton ... ..	.....		600	
Punt at Paterson River ... ..	.....		300	
Do. Breewarrina... ..	.....		400	
Repairs to the Punt at Tinonee ... ..	.....		60	
Repayment of Fines on Contracts '69 and '70, remitted in consequence of the heavy Floods ... ..	.....		750	
Rent of the Toll-bar on the Mudbank and Bunnerong Road, from 19th December, 1871, to 18th June, 1872, to be refunded to the Trustees to enable them to keep the Road in repair ... ..	.....		123	
Other Votes, 1871 ... ..	15,000		.....	
		72,900		93,596
		117,441		139,215
<i>Roads under Trustees.</i>				
Clerk... ..	.....		300	
Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule ... ..	26,000	}	34,728	
Minor Roads (Resolution of Assembly) ... ..	16,000			
Completion of Minnamurra Bridge and Approaches ... ..	.....		410	
Unclassified Roads ... ..	6,000		6,000	
Cost of obtaining Reports, and other Contingent Expenses ... ..	400		400	
Other Votes, 1871 ... ..	750		.....	
		49,150		41,838
TOTAL ... ..	£	166,591	.....	181,055

\* On 1871 Estimates two items—£1,600 and £1,500. † To be expended where collected. ‡ Included in Schedule of Minor Roads under Department for 1871.

The Minor Road Schedules were voted as follows for 1871—2 Schedules ... ..

By Resolution of House ... ..

£ 82,200

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
	£		£	
<b>Electric Telegraphs.</b>				
Iron Posts, Telegraph, Redfern to Junction ... ..	1,000		.....	
Repairs to Line, Penrith to Bathurst ... ..	300		.....	
To protect Main Street and Telegraph Offices, Murrurundi, being half of £1,200—other moiety on Road Estimates, 1871 ...	600		.....	
		1,900		.....
<hr/> <b>Miscellaneous Services.</b>				
Attending to the lighting and extinguishing of the Gas, &c., in the Parliamentary Buildings ... ..	.....	70	.....	70
<hr/> <b>To be raised by Loan.</b>				
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>				
For completion of Lines already sanctioned ... ..	230,000		.....	
For Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony ... ..	70,000		60,000	
Station Master's House, Newtown, further sum ... ..	.....		257	
Stations Buildings at West Maitland ... ..	.....		2,000	
For the purchase of Railway Stores and Materials which cannot properly be charged to the appropriations of Parliament until actually issued for use—the Vote to be recouped as issues take place ... ..	.....		150,000	
		300,000		212,257
<hr/> <b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.</b>				
Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence River, further sum, in addition to the £10,000 provided for under Loan Act, 32 Victoria, No. 13... ..	1,291		.....	
Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling, further sum ... ..	5,000		3,000	
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle, further sum ... ..	5,000		.....	
Coal Staiths, Newcastle, for masonry approaches ... ..	265		.....	
Additional Siding, Purchase of Land required for Approach, &c., Coal Staiths, Newcastle ... ..	.....		4,397	
Purchase of Blackwattle Bridge and Causeway, and Pyrmont Bridge Company's Roads, between Pyrmont Bridge and Camperdown .....	.....		10,000	
Light-house, Wollongong, further sum ... ..	300		.....	
Light-house, Ulladulla, further sum ... ..	500		.....	
Blasting and removing rock in front of Newcastle Wharf... ..	1,000		.....	
Completion of Bullock Island Bridge, on condition of £450 being raised by private contribution ... ..	.....		1,350	
Dredge, Tug, and Punts for Clarence River ... ..	.....		18,000	
Improving the Navigation of the Edward River, further sum ... ..	.....		2,000	
Completion of Dredge, Tug, and Punts for Newcastle, further sum .....	.....		18,000	
		13,356		56,747
Carried forward... ..	£	.....	.....	269,004



## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1872.

89

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
	£		£	
<b>To be raised by Loan—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... ..	£	313,356	£	269,004
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Completion of New General Post Office ... ..	£	12,000	£	6,000
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES.</b>				
Low-level Bridge over the Hawkesbury at Windsor ... ..	£	7,000	£	.....
Completion of the Bridge over the Hawkesbury at Windsor, and approaches thereto ... ..	£	.....	£	2,000
Bridge at Warri, Shoalhaven ... ..	£	.....	£	5,000
Bridge at Casino ... ..	£	.....	£	5,000
Approaches and addition to height of Hay Bridge... ..	£	.....	£	2,000
Approaches and addition to height of Nimbooy Bridge ... ..	£	.....	£	4,000
To metal where required on Mudgee Road, in anticipation of Annual Votes of £50 per mile ... ..	£	.....	£	22,000
	£	7,000	£	40,000
<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.</b>				
Telegraph Line to the Manning River, Tinonee, on the guarantee principle ... ..	£	.....	£	3,000
Erection of Line and Telegraph Station, Gulgong... ..	£	.....	£	850
Iron Poles, Singleton to Murrurundi ... ..	£	.....	£	4,000
Extra Wire, West Maitland to Armidale ... ..	£	.....	£	3,600
Railway Line, Singleton to Murrurundi ... ..	£	.....	£	1,050
50 Instruments at £50 each, for Railways ... ..	£	.....	£	2,500
Line—Parramatta Junction to Campbelltown ... ..	£	.....	£	500
Second Wire, Sydney to Newcastle .. ..	£	.....	£	1,830
Second Wire, Armidale to Tenterfield ... ..	£	.....	£	2,000
Second Wire, Bathurst to Hill End ... ..	£	.....	£	750
Extension of Telegraph Lines generally ... ..	£	.....	£	5,000
	£	.....	£	25,080
<b>DEFENCES.</b>				
For construction of Fortifications and other Works of Defence, in addition to the sum of £30,000 already appropriated for such purpose, including purchase of Land required for the Defences ... ..	£	30,000	£	.....
<b>REPAYMENT OF LOANS.</b>				
To meet the following Public Works Debentures maturing in 1872 and 1873, viz. :—				
First Instalment of the Loan of £300,000, under 29 Vic. No. 5, falling due 31st December, 1872... ..	£	.....	£	50,000
Debentures issued under 20 Vic. No. 33, due 1st January, 1873 ... ..	£	.....	£	100,000
Debentures issued under 16 Vic. No. 39, due 28th February, 1873 ... ..	£	.....	£	20,000
Debentures issued under 16 Vic. No. 39, due 21st October, 1873 ... ..	£	.....	£	30,000
	£	.....	£	200,000
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£	362,356	£	540,084



## VIII.

## The Postmaster General.

## SUMMARY.

	Voted for 1871.	Required for 1872.
	£	£
Post Office ... ..	117,801	109,893
Money Order Department ... ..	3,201	3,647
Government Savings Bank ... ..	500	.....
Electric Telegraphs ... ..	31,730	37,887
TOTAL ... ..	£ 153,232	151,427

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.*

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.

No. VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.											
No. of Persons.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872							Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		Post Office.						£		£	
1	1	Postmaster General	...	...	...	...	950		950		
1	1	Secretary	...	...	...	...	601		601		
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	...	428		428		
1	1	Superintendent, Mail Branch	...	...	...	...	428		428		
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	356		356		
1	1	Cashier	...	...	...	...	356		356		
3	3	Clerks, at £285	...	...	...	...	855		855		
4	5	Do. at £238	...	...	...	...	952		1,190		
2	2	Do. at £214	...	...	...	...	428		428		
6	6	Do. at £190	...	...	...	...	1,140		1,140		
7	7	Do. at £166	...	...	...	...	1,162		1,162		
4	5	Do. at £146	...	...	...	...	584		730		
5	5	Do. at £129	...	...	...	...	645		645		
4	4	Do. at £98	...	...	...	...	392		392		
4	4	Stampers and Sorters, at £146	...	...	...	...	584		584		
6	7	Do. do. at £129	...	...	...	...	774		903		
6	6	Letter Carriers (1st Class), at £140	...	...	...	...	840		840		
14	14	Do. do. (2nd Class), at £129	...	...	...	...	1,806		1,806		
9	9	Do. do. (3rd Class), at £117	...	...	...	...	1,053		1,053		
7	9	Do. do. (4th Class), at £105	...	...	...	...	735		945		
1	1	Shipping Messenger	...	...	...	...	129		129		
3	3	Messengers, at £105	...	...	...	...	315		315		
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	94		94		
1	1	Groom	...	...	...	...	101		101		
3	3	Mail Boys, at £76	...	...	...	...	228		228		
2	3	Do. at £50	...	...	...	...	100		150		
1	1	Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	61		61		
6	6	Mail Guards, at £146	...	...	...	...	876		876		
...	4	Assistant Mail Guards, at £98	...	...	...	...	...		392		
1	1	Postal Inspector	...	...	...	...	285		285		
18	20	Country Letter Carriers, at £117	...	...	...	...	2,106		2,340		
								19,364		20,763	
COUNTRY POSTMASTERS							.....	12,000	.....	12,500	
CONTINGENCIES.											
Fuel and Light for Country Offices							50		100		
Rent Allowances ditto							350		400		
Forage Allowances to Postal Inspector and Country Letter Carriers							350		.....		
Forage Allowance to Country Letter Carriers							.....		300		
Equipment Allowance to Postal Inspector							.....		100		
Forage and Farriery, Sydney Horses							400		400		
New Mail Carts							40		40		
Additional Horses							40		40		
Overtime, Sorting English Mails							400		400		
Uniforms for Letter Carriers and Mail Guards							100		450		
Postal Inspection							300		300		
New Stamps and Seals							150		150		
Iron Letter-receivers							120		.....		
Incidental Expenses							350		350		
Extra Clerical Assistance							150		200		
Compensation to Mr. T. W. Elliott, late Official Postmaster, Wollongong, for loss of office, consequent upon amalgamation scheme,—one month's pay for each year of service							117		.....		
								2,917		3,230	
124	136	Carried forward	..	...	£	.....	34,281	.....	36,493		

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872					Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
						£		£	
		<b>Post Office—continued.</b>							
124	136	Brought forward ... ..				.....	34,281	.....	36,493
		<b>CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.</b>							
		Inland ... ..				49,000		49,000	
		Gratuities for Ships' Mails, Foreign and Coast... ..				3,800		3,800	
		Porterage, including Landing and Shipping Mails ... ..				600		600	
		Receiving and sorting Intercolonial and Coast Mails after office hours ... ..				120		.....	
		Expense of Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, <i>via</i> Suez ... ..				20,000		20,000	
		Expense of Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, <i>via</i> San Francisco ... ..				10,000		.....	
							83,520		73,400
124	136	TOTAL ... .. £				.....	117,801	.....	109,893
		<b>Money Order Department.</b>							
1	1	Superintendent ... ..				555		555	
1	1	Chief Clerk ... ..				333		333	
1	1	Clerk ... ..				238		238	
1	1	Do. ... ..				190		190	
1	2	Clerks, ... ..				146		292	
2	2	Do. at £98 ... ..				196		196	
1	1	Messenger ... ..				98		98	
1	1	Housekeeper ... ..				20		20	
							1,776		1,922
		<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>							
		Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..				100		100	
		Travelling Expenses ... ..				100		100	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..				25		25	
		Intercolonial Offices—Commission ... ..							
		Commission to Country Postmasters ... ..							
		To pay the Imperial Government for Money Orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, 1 per cent. on (say) £50,000 ... ..				1,200		1,500	
							1,425		1,725
9	10	TOTAL ... .. £				.....	3,201	.....	3,647
		<b>Government Savings Bank.</b>							
		Amount required to meet the probable expense of initiating the system ... ..				.....	500	.....	.....

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.	Amount Required for 1872.
<b>No. VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.</b>			
<b>Electric Telegraphs.</b>			
1	1	£ 648	£ 648
1	1	380	380
1	1	285	285
1	1	238	238
1	1	190	190
1	1	146	146
...	1	.....	75
1	1	238	238
1	1	146	146
...	1	.....	73
...	2	.....	150
1	1	285	285
...	1	.....	190
1	1	101	101
1	1	101	101
1	1	101	101
1	1	101	101
13	18	2,960	3,448
2	2	570	570
...	1	.....	125
2	2	476	476
...	2	.....	300
15	15	2,850	2,850
25	25	4,275	4,275
...	2	.....	150
17	17	2,482	2,482
...	2	.....	120
4	4	468	468
3	...	156	.....
7	...	182	.....
75	72	11,459	11,816
...	1	.....	200
1	1	190	190
2	1	332	166
6	9	876	1,168
27	32	2,727	2,929
1	1	98	98
4	17	208	884
...	3	.....	78
41	65	4,431	5,713
14	24	674	934
...	3	.....	78
14	27	674	1,012
ADDITIONAL OFFICERS required in consequence of extension of office hours :—			
1	2	146	219
1	1	52	52
2	3	198	271
145	185	19,722	22,260

No. VIII.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1871	1872	Amount Voted for 1871.		Amount Required for 1872.	
		£		£	
		<b>Electric Telegraphs—continued.</b>			
145	185	Brought forward... ..	£ .....	19,722	..... 22,260
		<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>			
		Horse Equipment, Forage Allowance, and Farriery, for 24 horses, for use of Line Repairers (21 in 1871)	1,533	1,752	
		Travelling Expenses of Line Repairers and Officers of Department generally ... ..	1,300	1,300	
		Rent of Temporary Offices, including Chief Office, Stables, and Store, Sydney... ..	1,800	1,800	
		Allowance to Officers for working overtime, at 2s. per hour	100	150	
		Messengers' Uniforms ... ..	200	200	
		Working Expenses of 5,800 miles of Line (5,500 in 1871)	2,500	3,000	
		To replace Instruments (including Railway Instruments), and for Portage and Unforeseen Expenses ...	1,000	2,000	
		Repairs to Lines generally ... ..	3,000	5,000	
		Fuel and Light for 92 Stations ... ..	300	300	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters to Assistant Superintendent	75	75	
		Telegraph Books ... ..	50	50	
		Compensation to Mr. E. Rouse for loss of office ...	150	.....	
				12,008	15,627
145	185	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	£ .....	31,730	..... 37,887





SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

OF THE

EXPENDITURE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR

1871

AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
19 JUNE, 1872.

---



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1872.

[6d.]



## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1871 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 MAY, 1872.	UNPAID ON 31 MAY, 1872.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1870 and previous Years.</b>				
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
GAOLS, COUNTRY DISTRICTS—1870.				
Acting Gaoler, Windsor, from 1st October, at £20 per annum	5 0 0			
Acting Gaoler, Grafton, from 23rd July, at £20 per annum	8 16 6			
		13 16 6	13 16 6	.....
COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, 1867.				
Balance of Amount Voted for Public Instruction, under 30 Vic. No. 22, for the year 1867, which was returned to the Treasury in March, 1868	.....	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NEWCASTLE—1870.				
Provisions, &c., further sum	.....	141 4 6	120 12 0	20 12 6
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES, 1870.				
For the support of Paupers in Colonial Hospitals, further sum	438 7 0			
In aid of erection of Hospital, Hay, in lieu of a similar amount voted for 1868, written off	500 0 0			
		938 7 0	.....	938 7 0
MISCELLANEOUS.				
In aid of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund, to 31st December, 1870	.....	6,286 17 6	.....	6,286 17 6
No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
PETTY SESSIONS, 1870.				
Travelling Expenses of Police Magistrates, further sum	.....	100 0 0	17 15 5	82 4 7
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Postage of Public Departments, 1870, further sum	700 1 11		.....	700 1 11
Advertising for the Public Service, 1869, further sum	1 11 6		.....	1 11 6
Do. do., 1870, further sum	1 8 6		.....	1 8 6
Interest on Advances by the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales, to 31st December, 1870, pending the realization of Debentures	362 13 7		362 13 7	.....
Cost of Photographing Public Buildings, &c., 1870, further sum	110 19 8		53 17 11	57 1 9
		1,176 15 2		
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
COMMISSION TO LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, &c., 1870, further sum				
	.....	26 13 6	26 13 6	.....
Carried forward...	£	20,683 14 2	595 8 11	20,088 5 3

## 4 SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1871 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 MAY, 1872.	UNPAID ON 31 MAY, 1872.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Services of 1870 and previous Years—continued.				
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	20,683 14 2	595 8 11	20,088 5 3
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.				
Ulladulla Wharf, 1864-6-7, further sum ...	14 10 0			
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works, 1867-8, further sum ...	77 1 5			
Steam Dredge "Samson," 1868, further sum...	3 0 0			
Preliminary Harbour Surveys, 1869, further sum ...	10 2 0			
Steam Dredge "Samson," 1870, further sum...	5 2 8			
		109 16 1	.....	109 16 1
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
Alterations to Post and Telegraph Stations, 1869, further sum ... ..	.....	212 1 4	.....	212 1 4
ROADS AND BRIDGES, 1870.				
To cover Expenditure on account of the following Services temporarily charged to the Appropriations of 1871:—				
Main Northern Road, further sum ... ..	188 0 4			
Main Southern Road, further sum ... ..	1,865 11 6			
Main Western Road, further sum ... ..	2,417 4 7			
Mudgec Road, further sum ... ..	77 2 0			
Minor Roads, Southern District, further sum	613 3 5			
Repairs of Toll-bars, further sum ... ..	8 0 0			
		5,169 1 10	5,169 1 10	.....
No. VIII.—POSTMASTER GENERAL.				
STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN <i>via</i> Suez, 1870, further sum ... ..	.....	830 10 7	.....	830 10 7
APPROPRIATIONS WHICH LAPSED UNDER THE 17TH CLAUSE OF THE AUDIT ACT, TO BE REVOTED.				
To provide for the following Services on account of which claims to the extent undermentioned have since been presented, viz.:—				
Schedule C.—Church of England, 1870 ...	125 0 0		125 0 0	.....
Volunteers—Capitation Allowance, 1870 ...	300 0 0		.....	300 0 0
Gaols generally, 1869... ..	1 2 6		.....	1 2 6
Colonial Agent, Office Expenses, 1869	19 15 0		19 15 0	.....
Preparing Ground and Planting at Public Buildings, 1870 ... ..	6 0 6		.....	6 0 6
Travelling Expenses, Colonial Architect's Department, 1870 ... ..	7 3 0		.....	7 3 0
Subordinate Roads, Southern Districts, 1869	280 0 0		.....	280 0 0
Towards the erection of School of Arts, Grafton, 1869 ... ..	23 3 4		.....	23 3 4
Araluen Hospital, 1870 ... ..	82 10 3		.....	82 10 3
In aid of the maintenance of the Deniliquin Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts, 1868	100 0 0		.....	100 0 0
Fencing Public Cemeteries, 1870 ... ..	20 0 0		.....	20 0 0
Preservation of Caves, Fish River, 1870 ...	4 0 0		.....	4 0 0
Enclosing, Reclaiming, and Improving the Land attached to the Hospital, Newcastle, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions, 1868... ..	233 1 6		.....	233 1 6
District Courts—Salaries, Western District, 1870... ..	30 0 0		30 0 0	.....
Registrar General—Contingencies, 1870 ...	29 14 0		29 14 0	.....
Carried forward ... .. £	1,261 10 1	27,005 4 0	5,968 19 9	22,297 14 4

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1871 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

5

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 MAY, 1872.	UNPAID ON 31 MAY, 1872.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1870 and previous Years—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... £	.....	27,005 4 0	5,968 19 9	22,297 14 4
<b>APPROPRIATIONS WRITTEN OFF TO BE REVOTED—continued.</b>				
Brought forward... .. £	1,261 10 1			
Wharf at Albury, 1870... ..	259 0 0		90 9 2	168 10 10
Employment of Prisoners in Gaol, 1868	4 2 0		.....	4 2 0
Fencing Road from the Punchbowl Road through the Brighton and Canterbury Estates to the Liverpool Road, where it passes through Mr. John Alexander's enclosed land, 1868 ... ..	29 8 0		.....	29 8 0
		1,554 0 1		
<b>TOTAL FOR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS...</b>	.....	<b>28,559 4 1</b>	<b>6,059 8 11</b>	<b>22,499 15 2</b>
 <b>Services of 1871.</b>				
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>				
<b>VOLUNTEERS.</b>				
Adjutant of Artillery — Difference between £285; salary voted, and £300, salary agreed upon ... ..	.....	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0
<b>POLICE.</b>				
Guard at Government House, from 1st July to 14th September ... ..	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....
<b>GAOLS, COUNTRY DISTRICTS.</b>				
Salaries of Acting Gaolers at Forbes, Hay, Narrabri, Wentworth, and Young, at £10 each per annum, from 1st January ... ..	.....	50 0 0	8 4 5	41 15 7
<b>AUDITOR GENERAL.</b>				
Difference between the Salary of £370 voted for the Examiner of Expenditure Accounts and £428, the salary to which that officer was promoted in 1870 in consequence of the death of the Inspector of Revenue Accounts, whose office was abolished ... ..	.....	58 0 0	.....	58 0 0
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL.</b>				
Difference of Salary of Compiler of General Statistics, in consequence of alteration in the arrangement of the Department ... ..	.....	53 3 4	.....	53 3 4
<b>COLONIAL AGENT.</b>				
Salary of W. C. Mayne, from 1st to 22nd May, at £1,000 per annum ... ..	.....	60 5 5	60 5 5	.....
<b>MUSEUM.</b>				
Salary of Curator from £475 to £500, from 1st February to 31st December, 1871 ... ..	.....	22 18 4	.....	22 18 4
Carried forward ... £	.....	659 7 1	468 9 10	190 17 3

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 MAY, 1872.	UNPAID ON 31 MAY, 1872.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1871—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... £		659 7 1	468 9 10	190 17 3
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>				
<b>GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.</b>				
In aid of the Milton (Ulladulla) School of Arts, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions .....		15 0 0		15 0 0
In aid of the Building Fund of the Newcastle School of Arts, on the same condition .....		116 8 0		116 8 0
<b>BILOELA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA RIVER.</b>				
Provisions, &c., further sum .....		345 3 4	285 14 4	59 9 0
<b>CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.</b>				
In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions, further sum .....		1,600 0 0		1,600 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
In aid of the Expedition to observe the Total Eclipse of the Sun, 12th December, 1871 ...	300 0 0		300 0 0	
Fees for examining Lunatics, further sum ...	143 6 6		143 6 6	
Copying and Printing the Electoral Lists, further sum .....	32 3 11		32 3 11	
		475 10 5		
<b>No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.</b>				
<b>DISTRICT COURTS.</b>				
Registrar, Goulburn,—difference of salary between £75 voted and £285 per annum ...	210 0 0		68 15 0	141 5 0
Do. Albury, do. ....	210 0 0		68 15 0	141 5 0
Do. Bathurst, do. ....	210 0 0		68 15 0	141 5 0
Do. Armidale, do. ....	210 0 0		68 15 0	141 5 0
Deputy-Registrar, Goulburn, at £50 per annum, from 1st January to 31st May .....	20 16 8		20 16 8	
Do. Albury, do. ....	20 16 8		20 16 8	
Do. Armidale, do. ....	20 16 8		20 16 8	
Bailiff, Muswellbrook,—difference between salary of £25 and £40 per annum .....	15 0 0		11 5 0	3 15 0
		917 10 0		
<b>PETTY SESSIONS.</b>				
<i>Gulgong.</i>				
Clerk of Petty Sessions, at £166 per annum, from 19th September ... ..	47 0 8		5 10 8	41 10 0
<i>Gundagai.</i>				
Clerk of Petty Sessions, at £166 per annum, from 1st May to 30th June .....	27 13 4		27 13 4	
<i>Mudgee.</i>				
Police Magistrate—Extra Services on Gold Fields .....	76 5 0			76 5 0
		150 19 0		
Carried forward ... £		4,279 17 10	1,611 13 7	2,668 4 3

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1871 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO. 31 MAY, 1872.	UNPAID ON 31 MAY, 1872.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1871—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... £	.....	4,279 17 10	1,611 13 7	2,668 4 3
<b>No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.</b>				
<b>CUSTOMS.</b>				
Salary of Mr. Samuel Levy, 6th Landing-waiter, during the period he was under suspension ...	167 18 8		160 0 0	7 18 8
Allowances to Extra Tide-waiters and for occasional Clerical assistance ...	1,333 19 6		1,333 19 6	.....
		1,501 18 2		
<b>STAMP DUTIES.</b>				
Cost of providing new Plates for Duty Stamps	220 0 0			
Extra Press for impressing Penny Stamps ...	10 15 0		83 15 0	147 0 0
		230 15 0		
<b>STORES AND STATIONERY.</b>				
Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally, further sum ...	3,346 0 10			
Conveyance of Stores, &c., further sum ...	136 2 9		6 13 0	3,475 10 7
		3,482 3 7		
<b>HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOT DEPARTMENT.</b>				
Fees to Surveyors at Out-ports, further sum...	27 6 0			
Fees to Shipwright Surveyor, Sydney, further sum ...	43 10 0			
		70 16 0		70 16 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Public Telegrams, further sum...	107 12 11		39 6 4	68 6 7
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony, further sum ...	2,050 17 9		2,050 17 9	.....
Interest on Advances by the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales, pending the realization of Debentures ...	898 16 11		898 16 11	.....
Duty Stamps for the Public Service generally, further sum ...	8 7 10		8 7 10	.....
Postage of Public Departments, further sum...	500 0 0		.....	500 0 0
		3,565 15 5		
<b>No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.</b>				
<b>COMMISSION TO LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, and others, further sum ...</b>				
	.....	2,250 0 0	2,076 13 2	173 6 10
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Forming and metalling the Footpaths and Carriage-drive, and cost of tiling a certain portion of the Footpath, from the Principal Entrance Gate to Government House ...	233 2 9		233 2 9	.....
Fencing part of the Road from Pomeroy to Collector where it passes through enclosed land ...	125 6 0		125 6 0	.....
Allowance to the Land Agent at Albury, for Clerical Assistance ...	20 11 8		.....	20 11 8
		379 0 5		
Carried forward ... £	.....	15,760 6 5	8,628 11 10	7,131 14 7

## 8 SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1871 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31 MAY, 1872.	UNPAID ON 31 MAY, 1872.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1871—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... £	.....	15,700 6 5	8,628 11 10	7,131 14 7
<b>No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.</b>				
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES.</b>				
Rent of the Toll-bar on the Mudbank and Bunnerong Road, from 19th November, 1870, to 18th December, 1871, to be refunded to the Trustees to enable them to keep the Road in repair ... ..	294 0 0			
Rent of the Windsor Ferry, from 1st January to 13th December, 1871, to be refunded to the Trustees, to enable them to keep the Approaches and Works connected therewith in order ... ..	191 13 4			
Tolls collected in excess of amounts estimated for 1871—				
On Southern Road ... ..	378 2 3			
On Northern Road ... ..	987 5 2			
		1,851 0 9	.....	1,851 0 9
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.</b>				
Steam Dredge "Vulcan" ... ..	5 2 0		.....	5 2 0
Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy" ... ..	8 2 0		.....	8 2 0
Bell Buoy, Big Ben Rock, further sum ...	150 0 0		.....	150 0 0
Expense of Special Services by the Steamer "Thetis" ... ..	39 0 0		39 0 0	.....
		202 4 0		
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>				
Ordinary Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Public Buildings generally, further sum...	24 15 1		24 15 1	.....
Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally, further sum ... ..	260 0 0		.....	260 0 0
Repairs and Alterations to Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta ... ..	376 10 8		376 10 8	.....
Repairs and Alterations to Asylum for Imbeciles and Idiots, Newcastle ... ..	746 10 1		530 0 4	216 9 9
		1,407 15 10		
<b>No. VIII.—POSTMASTER GENERAL.</b>				
<b>POST OFFICE.</b>				
Expense of Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain <i>via</i> San Francisco, further sum, being instalments due for the months of May and June, 1871 ... ..	.....	2,307 13 10	.....	2,307 13 10
<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.</b>				
Operator at Port Stephens, from 1st January	26 0 0		19 10 0	6 10 0
Operator at Hill End, from 1st August, @ £52 per annum ... ..	21 13 4		8 13 4	13 0 0
Operator at Nimitybelle, from 1st February, @ £52 per annum ... ..	47 13 4		34 13 4	13 0 0
Additional amount required to supplement Votes for Working Expenses, Instruments, &c., and for Repairs generally ...	1,400 0 0		.....	1,400 0 0
		1,495 6 8		
<b>TOTAL, SERVICES OF 1871 ... £</b>	.....	23,024 7 6	9,661 14 7	13,362 12 11
<b>GRAND TOTAL ... £</b>	.....	51,583 11 7	15,721 3 6	35,862 8 1

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.



1872.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 1872.

(MESSAGE No. 4.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 August, 1872.*

---

HERCULES ROBINSON,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 4.*

In accordance with the 54th Clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying Additional Estimates of Expenditure, for the year 1872.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 1st August, 1872.*

---

## ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 1872.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.		£	s.	d.
PETTY SESSIONS.				
Dubbo—				
Police Magistrate, from 20th February to 31st December, 1872, at £380 per annum ... ..		326	17	6
Tuena—				
Police Magistrate visiting Trunkey, and acting as Gold Com- missioner; a further sum, so as to make salary equal to £261 per annum ... ..		211	0	0
In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £3 raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
Braidwood Literary Institute, further sum ... ..		25	0	0
Bega School of Arts, further sum ... ..		25	0	0
Corowa School of Arts ... ..		100	0	0
Guntawang School of Arts ... ..		100	0	0
Queanbeyan Literary Institute, further sum ... ..		50	0	0
In aid of the erection of Building for Educational Institution, on same conditions, viz. :—				
Orange Mechanics' Institute ... ..		300	0	0
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private contributions, and also of the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, having the right of admission of Patients, viz. :—				
Bourke, further sum ... ..		275	0	0
Cooma, further sum ... ..		150	0	0
Deniliquin, further sum ... ..		100	0	0
Goulburn, further sum ... ..		150	0	0
Gulgong, further sum ... ..		300	0	0
Hill End ... ..		150	0	0
Newcastle, further sum ... ..		233	0	0
Queanbeyan, further sum ... ..		50	0	0
Wagga Wagga, further sum ... ..		150	0	0
In aid of the erection of the Hospitals at the undermentioned places, on condition of £1 for every £2 raised by private contributions :—				
Gulgong, a further sum ... ..		200	0	0
Hill End ... ..		200	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS.				
To meet the necessary Expenses of receiving and forwarding special Exhibits to the London Exhibition of 1873 ... ..		2,000	0	0
Joint Contribution to an Annexe to International Exhibition in London, 1873 ... ..		2,000	0	0
No. IV.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
To meet Services for Appraisements for 1871 ... ..		325	0	0
Additional Clerical Assistance in connection with Mineral Leases, and for the service of the Department generally ... ..		300	0	0
Compensation to J. G. Renateau, for the cancellation of his pur- chase of certain land at Tambaroora ... ..		80	0	0
No. V.—COLONIAL TREASURER.				
New Silver Coin ... ..		10,300	0	0

Finance, 1872.

ESTIMATES

OF THE

WAYS AND MEANS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1872.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED, 20 JUNE, 1872.



SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1872.

[1s. 6d.]



## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
No. 1 ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM 1st JANUARY, 1871, TO 31st MAY, 1872, ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICES OF 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS; AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS TO CLOSE OF THE ACCOUNT ... ..	5
No. 2 ACCOUNT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1871 ... ..	9
No. 3 ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1872 ... ..	13
ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF REVENUE ... ..	17
ACCOUNT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE LOANS' ACCOUNT ON 31st MAY, 1872 (EXCLUSIVE OF THE LOAN FUND, 35 VIC., No. 5) ... ..	21
RETURN OF APPROPRIATIONS AND BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SERVICES AUTHORIZED TO BE PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS OUTSTANDING ON 31st MAY, 1872 (EXCLUSIVE OF THE LOAN FUND, 35 VIC., No. 5) ... ..	25
ACCOUNT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE LOAN FUND (35 VIC., No. 5) ON THE 31st MAY, 1872 ... ..	29
RETURN SHOWING THE BALANCES ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS UNDER THE LOAN ACT, 35 VIC., No. 5, OUTSTANDING ON 31st MAY, 1872... ..	33
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY ... ..	35
STATEMENT SHOWING THE DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS, 31st MAY, 1872 ... ..	38
STATEMENT OF BALANCES SHOWN BY THE BOOKS OF THE TREASURY AND BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 31st MAY, 1872 ... ..	39



No. 1.

---

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

---

ACCOUNT CURRENT

SHOWING THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

FROM 1 JANUARY, 1871, TO 31 MAY, 1872,

ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICES OF

1870

AND

PREVIOUS YEARS;

AS ALSO,

THE ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS FOR THE SAME  
TO THE CLOSE OF THE ACCOUNT.

---

## Consolidated

ACCOUNT CURRENT SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1871,  
AS ALSO, THE ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To PAYMENTS made from 1st January, 1871, to 31st May, 1872, on account of Services of 1870 and previous Years, viz. :—						
	Services of the Year 1866 ... ..	1,985	10	9			
	Services of the Year 1867 ... ..	453	6	0			
	Services of the Year 1868 ... ..	14,499	17	11			
	Services of the Year 1869 ... ..	21,586	8	0			
	Services of the Year 1870 ... ..	309,130	17	3			
							347,655 19 11
2	„ CASH BALANCE at the credit of this Account on 31st May, 1872 ... ..						45,297 12 5
	TOTAL... ..			£			392,953 12 4
3	„ AMOUNT OF VOTES AND BALANCES OF VOTES of 1870 and previous years still retained as Liabilities on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz. :—						
	On account of Services of the Year 1867 ... ..	800	0	0			
	On account of Services of the Year 1868 ... ..	500	0	0			
	On account of Services of the Year 1869 ... ..	1,049	18	0			
	On account of Services of the Year 1870 ... ..	5,935	7	11			
							8,285 5 11
4	„ AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES for 1870 and previous years, page 5 ... ..						28,559 4 1
							36,844 10 0
5	„ AMOUNT OF BALANCE estimated as likely to become available towards the redemption of the Treasury Bills issued under the Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1871, which fall due 1st June, 1874 ... ..						8,771 15 7
	TOTAL ... ..			£			45,616 5 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.



1.

**Revenue Fund.**

TO 31ST MAY, 1872, ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICES OF 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS;  
AND RECEIPTS TO CLOSE OF THE ACCOUNT.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	By CASH BALANCE at the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 31st December, 1870, as per the Abstracts of the Public Accounts, laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd November, 1871 .....				32,058	15	10
2	„ AMOUNT received, in July, 1871, from the Government of Victoria, on account of Murray River Customs, 1870 .....	10,000	0	0			
3	„ AMOUNT of Advances from the Revenue of 1870, on account of the Western Road Vote of 1871, recovered .....	2,195	12	6			
4	„ REPAYMENTS in 1871 to the Credit Votes of 1870 and previous years .....	508	14	8			
5	„ REPAYMENTS in 1871 by the Imperial Government and the Board of Trade for Advances made on their behalf prior to 31st December, 1870... ..	85	6	4			
					12,789	13	6
6	„ Proceeds of £334,600 Treasury Bills issued in April, 1872, under the authority of the Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1871, to cover the Estimated Deficiency on Account of 1870 and previous years' Services .....				348,105	3	0
	TOTAL... ..			£	392,953	12	4
7	„ CASH Balance 31st May, 1872, brought down .....				45,297	12	5
8	„ ADVANCES on account of other Governments, yet to be recovered .....				318	13	2
	TOTAL .....			£	45,616	5	7

JAMES THOMSON,  
Consulting Accountant.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.



No. 2.

---

ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
OF THE  
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND  
OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES,  
FOR THE YEAR  
1871.

---

## Consolidated

## ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUE AND

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To AMOUNT appropriated for GENERAL SERVICES, as per APPROPRIATION ACT, 35 Vic., No. 3 ... ..	1,540,675	16	4			
2	„ AMOUNT of APPROPRIATIONS under CONSTITUTIONAL and COLONIAL ACTS, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1871, pages 1 and 5 ... ..	53,677	11	10			
3	„ AMOUNT of SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1871, page 1 ... ..	610,660	0	0			
4	„ AMOUNT appropriated under the Act 34 Vic., No. 10, to meet the difference between the Salaries paid for January last and the reduced amounts provided on the Estimates-in-Chief for 1871 ... ..	3,188	12	11			
		2,208,202	1	1			
5	„ FIFTH INSTALMENT of Short-dated Debentures, issued under 29 Vict., Nos. 4 and 5, due 31st December, 1871 ... ..	100,000	0	0			
					2,308,202	1	1
	<i>Less</i> AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR GENERAL SERVICES OF 1871, estimated as not likely to be required ... ..	80,000	0	0			
	AMOUNT of Vote taken to enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers and others, during 1871, which will not ultimately form a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund ... ..	30,000	0	0			
					110,000	0	0
					2,198,202	1	1
6	„ ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS:— Revenue and Receipts returned—further sum ... .. Drawbacks and Refund of Duties do. ... .. Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions ... .. Expenses under the Scab in Sheep Act of 1866 ... .. Expenses under the Cattle Disease Prevention Act... .. Expenses under the Registration of Brands Act ... .. Expenses under the Customs Act 34 Vic., No. 21 ... .. Erection of School of Industry, 34 Vic., No. 5 ... ..	8,054 1,155 483 226 200 352 29 7,000	2 10 18 18 0 8 11 0	3 10 3 4 8 8 4 0			
					17,502	10	4
7	„ AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1871, page ... ..				23,024	7	6
	TOTAL ... ..				£ 2,238,728	18	11

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

2.

Revenue Fund.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	By AMOUNT of ACTUAL REVENUE and RECEIPTS for the year 1871, as per Statement marked A, page ...	2,238,900	9	10			
	<i>Less</i> —Repayment of Advances included therein, credited of Votes ...£15,547 16 8 <i>and</i> Amount received during the year 1871, from the Government of Victoria, on account of Murray River Customs, 1870 ... 10,000 0 0				25,547	16	8
					2,218,352	13	2
	<i>Add</i> —Amount received in 1872 on account of Murray River Customs, 1871 ... 4,010 16 6 Balance still due, for that year, by the Government of Victoria ... 1,336 8 4				5,347	4	10
						2,218,699	18 0
2	By BALANCE, being estimated Deficiency for the year 1871 ...					20,029	0 11
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...				£	2,238,728	18 11

JAMES THOMSON,  
Consulting Accountant.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.



No. 3.

---

ACCOUNT

OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

SHOWING THE PROPOSED EXPENDITURE IN RELATION TO THE ESTIMATED INCOME

FOR THE YEAR

1872.

---

## Consolidated

## ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To BALANCE, being DEFICIENCY on the Account for the Year 1871, brought forward	.....	20,029 0 11
2	CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1872 :—		
	General Services	1,664,185 6 8	
	Provided by Constitutional and Colonial Acts	52,943 5 9	
	Special Appropriations	636,460 0 0	
			2,353,588 12 5
3	SIXTH and LAST INSTALMENT of Short-dated Debentures, issued under 29 Vict., No. 4, due 31st December, 1872	46,700 0 0	
4	FIRST INSTALMENT of Loan raised under 31 Vict., No. 11, due 31st December, 1872	20,000 0 0	
			66,700 0 0
			2,440,317 13 4
5	TREASURY BILLS issued under 34 Vic., No. 18, which fell due 9th May, 1872	.....	343,200 0 0
6	CHARGES for Public Works and other Services proposed to be provided for by Loan...	540,084 0 0	
	<i>Less</i> —Amount raised in excess of actual requirements under an issue of Debentures in 1870 under certain Loan Acts, to the amount of £450,000, which it is proposed to apply under Parliamentary sanction to meet some of these proposed Loan Services	54,370 12 9	
			485,713 7 3
7	ESTIMATED Surplus, 31st December, 1872	.....	10,536 10 2
	TOTAL	.....	£ 3,279,767 10 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.



3.

## Revenue Fund.

AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	By ACTUAL and ESTIMATED REVENUE for the Year 1872, as per Statement attached, marked A, pages 17 to 20, viz. :—		
	Actual Revenue from 1st January to 31st May	934,967 0 0	
	Estimated Revenue from 1st June to 31st December ... ..	1,519,898 0 0	
		2,454,865 0 0	
	<i>Less</i> —Amount received this year, and included in the Actual Revenue collected, to 31st May, on account of Murray River Customs, 1871 ...	4,010 16 6	
			2,450,854 3 6
2	„ AMOUNT proposed to be raised by Loan on account of the Treasury Bills paid off out of other funds on the 9th May last ... ..	.....	343,200 0 0
3	„ AMOUNT proposed to be raised by Loan for Public Works and other Services, as per other side ...	.....	485,713 7 3
	TOTAL ... ..	.....	£ 3,279,767 10 9

JAMES THOMSON,  
Consulting Accountant.W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.



## A.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the REVENUE of 1871, and the  
ACTUAL and ESTIMATED REVENUE for the Year 1872.

HEAD OF RECEIPT.	REVENUE OF 1871.	ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1872.
	£	£
Customs... ..	860,121	*942,777
Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses ... ..	18,617	14,420
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony ... ..	9,929	11,127
Gold Revenue ... ..	26,924	29,829
Mint Receipts ... ..	18,888	18,031
Land Revenue ... ..	497,978	597,378
Contributions under the Sheep Disease Prevention Act of 1866	9,329	9,500
Contributions under the Cattle Disease Prevention Act of 1866 (Arrears) ... ..	27	.....
Fees under Registration of Brands Act ... ..	782	780
Postage ... ..	84,028	90,955
Money Orders' Commission ... ..	2,923	3,302
Licenses... ..	75,910	76,295
Fees of Office ... ..	25,294	25,064
Fines and Forfeitures ... ..	6,000	6,493
Rents, exclusive of Land ... ..	29,258	37,620
Stamps ... ..	77,500	79,834
Railway Receipts ... ..	361,426	398,000
Electric Telegraph Receipts ... ..	31,769	35,747
Pilotage Rates, Harbour Dues and Fees ... ..	15,453	17,603
Tonnage Dues ... ..	5,965	6,350
Interest on City Debentures ... ..	10,000	10,000
Miscellaneous ... ..	70,780	43,760
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	£ 2,238,901	2,454,865

\* Includes £4,010 10s. 6d. on account of 1870.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.

REVENUE DETAILED.				
	REVENUE OF 1871.	ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1872.		
		Actual to 31 May	Estimate to 31 Dec.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
<b>CUSTOMS.</b>				
Spirits ... ..	314,894	146,082	204,500	350,532
Wine ... ..	29,278	10,830	15,000	25,830
Ale and Beer... ..	34,457	16,039	20,000	36,039
Tobacco and Cigars ... ..	71,801	29,569	42,000	71,569
Tea ... ..	49,657	22,420	32,000	54,420
Sugar and Molasses ... ..	58,607	26,309	30,000	56,309
Coffee and Chicory ... ..	7,676	3,581	5,500	9,081
Opium ... ..	5,183	2,817	5,000	7,817
Malt ... ..	1,154	544	700	1,244
Hops ... ..	3,131	1,013	1,500	2,513
Rice ... ..	6,848	2,971	4,500	7,471
Dried Fruits ... ..	20,758	6,644	10,000	16,644
<i>Ad valorem</i> , ... ..	127,329	57,585	86,000	143,585
Specific Duties ... ..	59,735	36,935	55,000	91,935
Bonded Warehouses, 20 Vic., No. 21 ... ..	4,079	1,783	1,840	3,623
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses ... ..	142	54	100	154
	794,724	365,126	513,640	878,766
Murray River Customs ... ..	65,397	*14,901	49,110	*64,011
	860,121	380,027	562,750	942,777
DUTY ON REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES ... ..	18,617	4,420	10,000	14,420
DUTY ON SPIRITS DISTILLED IN THE COLONY ... ..	9,929	4,127	7,000	11,127
<b>GOLD REVENUE.</b>				
Duty on Gold ... ..	21,126	10,203	12,500	22,703
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold ... ..	5,798	3,126	4,000	7,126
	26,924	13,329	16,500	29,829
MINT RECEIPTS ... ..	18,888	7,531	10,500	18,031
<b>LAND REVENUE.</b>				
Land Sales ... ..	207,133	124,928	135,000	259,928
Balances of Conditional Purchases ... ..	17,396	12,644	8,000	20,644
Interest on Land Conditionally Purchased ... ..	38,002	35,743	7,000	42,743
Rent and Assessment on Pastoral Runs ... ..	210,630	13,757	189,779	203,536
Fees on Transfer of Runs ... ..	920	422	578	1,000
Quit Rents ... ..	253	175	200	375
Licenses to cut Timber on, and remove Material from, Crown Lands ... ..	2,503	1,135	1,864	2,999
Mineral Leases ... ..	4,882	20,495	15,000	35,495
Leases of Auriferous Lands ... ..	2,081	7,805	5,700	13,505
Miners' Rights ... ..	3,749	3,431	2,400	10,831
Business Licenses ... ..	1,024	866	450	1,316
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title Deeds ... ..	3,077	1,505	2,000	3,505
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,328	601	900	1,501
	497,978	228,507	368,871	597,378
ASSESSMENT ON SHEEP UNDER SCAB ACT AND FEES ON INSPECTION OF SHEEP AND CATTLE ... ..	9,329	4,254	5,246	9,500
CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE CATTLE DISEASE PREVENTION ACT OF 1866 (Arrears) ... ..	27	.....	.....	.....
FEES UNDER REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT... ..	782	380	400	780
POSTAGE ... ..	84,028	36,955	54,000	90,955
COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS ... ..	2,923	1,302	2,000	3,302
Carried forward ... ..	£ 1,529,546	680,832	1,037,267	1,718,099

\* Includes £4,010 16s. 6d. on account of 1870.

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

	REVENUE OF 1871.	ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1872.		
		Actual to 31 May.	Estimate to 31 Dec.	Total.
		£	£	£
Brought forward ... ..	1,529,546	680,832	1,037,267	1,718,099
<b>LICENSES.</b>				
Wholesale Spirit Dealers ... ..	4,510	3,270	1,730	5,000
Auctioneers ... ..	1,817	582	1,163	1,745
Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors...	64,561	912	63,588	64,500
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans	2,803	215	2,585	2,800
Distillers and Rectifiers ... ..	92	64	36	100
Hawkers and Pedlers ... ..	1,069	838	262	1,100
Pawnbrokers ... ..	390	152	248	400
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry ... ..	363	74	276	350
All other Licenses ... ..	305	181	119	300
	75,910	6,288	70,007	76,295
<b>FEES OF OFFICE.</b>				
Certificates of Naturalization ... ..	240	109	141	250
Registrar General ... ..	5,490	2,242	3,233	5,475
Prothonotary of Supreme Court ... ..	2,005	542	1,458	2,000
Master in Equity ... ..	497	152	348	500
Curator of Intestate Estates ... ..	1,071	111	889	1,000
Insolvent Court ... ..	2,119	569	931	1,500
Sheriff... ..	828	193	557	750
District Courts ... ..	4,214	1,665	2,335	4,000
Courts of Petty Sessions ... ..	3,153	1,375	1,875	3,250
Water Police Court and Shipping Masters	2,572	973	1,927	2,900
Steam Navigation Board ... ..	368	83	.....	83
Under Gold Fields Act ... ..	78	18	32	50
Slaughtering Fees, Glebe Island Abattoir...	1,315	613	887	1,500
Marine Board ... ..	.....	106	1,200	1,306
Other Fees ... ..	1,344	48	452	500
	25,294	8,799	16,265	25,064
<b>FINES AND FORFEITURES.</b>				
Sheriff... ..	125	30	170	200
Courts of Petty Sessions ... ..	4,293	1,689	2,311	4,500
Water Police Court ... ..	849	330	520	850
For the Unauthorized Occupation of Crown Lands ... ..	248	193	200	393
Crown's Share of Seizures, &c. ... ..	45	98	102	200
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property ... ..	431	53	247	300
Other Fines ... ..	9	18	32	50
	6,000	2,411	4,082	6,493
<b>RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND.</b>				
Tolls and Ferries ... ..	21,056	12,208	17,500	29,708
Wharfs ... ..	5,294	2,195	2,805	5,000
Government Buildings and Premises ... ..	365	39	361	400
Glebe Island Bridge... ..	726	343	407	750
Glebe Island Abattoir ... ..	1,817	593	1,169	1,762
	29,258	15,378	22,242	37,620
STAMPS ... ..	77,500	34,834	45,000	79,834
RAILWAY RECEIPTS ... ..	361,426	147,708	250,292	398,000
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS ... ..	31,769	16,747	19,000	35,747
PILOTAGE RATES, HARBOUR DUES AND FEES, 22 Vic., No. 4 AND 35 Vic., No. 7 ... ..	15,453	7,353	10,250	17,603
Carried forward ... .. £	2,152,156	920,350	1,474,405	2,394,755

REVENUE DETAILED— <i>continued.</i>				
	REVENUE OF 1871.	ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1872.		
		Actual to 31 May.	Estimate to 31 Dec.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ... ..	2,152,156	920,350	1,474,405	2,394,755
<b>TONNAGE DUES.</b>				
Newcastle ... ..	5,647	2,235	3,765	6,000
Wollongong ... ..	226	119	131	250
Kiama... ..	92	45	55	100
	5,965	2,399	3,951	6,350
<b>INTEREST ON CITY DEBENTURES</b> ... ..	10,000	.....	10,000	10,000
<b>MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.</b>				
Sale of Government Property ... ..	2,030	511	1,489	2,000
Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylums ... ..	1,003	335	465	800
Collections by Government Printer ... ..	3,769	1,565	2,325	3,890
Payment by the Commissariat towards the support of British Prisoners and Lunatics	1,967	.....	4,000	4,000
Store Rent of Gunpowder ... ..	905	269	631	900
Work performed by prisoners in Gaol ... ..	1,774	669	951	1,620
Fees on presenting Private Bills to the Parliament, and on Letters of Registra- tion &c ... ..	845	410	390	800
Interest on Bank Deposits ... ..	3,268	1,497	1,503	3,000
Docking Vessels, Fitz Roy Dry Dock ... ..	715	262	488	750
Assessment on Sugar Refinery ... ..	1,250	250	750	1,000
Other Receipts ... ..	53,254	6,450	18,550	25,000
	70,780	12,218	31,542	43,760
<b>TOTAL...</b> ... ..	£ 2,238,901	934,967	1,519,898	2,454,865

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.

---

---

LOANS' ACCOUNT.

---

ACCOUNT

SHOWING THE POSITION OF

LOANS' ACCOUNT

ON

31st May, 1872

(EXCLUSIVE OF THE "LOAN FUND, 35 VIC. No. 5").

---

---

## Loans

ACCOUNT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE  
(exclusive of the Loan Fund,

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	To AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES on this Account outstanding on the 31st May, 1872, being Appropriations for Public Works and other Services, authorized to be provided for by Loans, remaining unexpended on that date, as per Statement herewith marked ... .. B	452,237	10	3
2	" AMOUNT raised in excess of actual requirements on an issue of Debentures under certain Loan Acts to the amount of £450,000, which it is proposed to apply, under Parliamentary sanction, to meet, to a like extent, any future Services authorized to be provided for by Loans...	54,370	12	9
	Which arises in the following manner, viz. :—			
	Gross Proceeds of Loan ... .. £444,063 16 8			
	Less—Charges on Sale ... .. 4,276 8 9			
		439,787	7	11
	Of this there is required to cover Amounts short-raised under certain Loan Acts up to 31. Vic.			
	No. 11 ... .. £375,116 4 10			
	And to cover Amounts short-raised under Loan Acts 32 Vic. No. 13 and 34 Vic. No. 2, &c., which were negotiated subsequently to the issue of Debentures for the £450,000...			
		£10,300	10	4
		385,416	15	2
	Leaving an Amount raised in excess on the £450,000 Loan, as above stated, of ... ..	£54,370	12	9
	TOTAL ... ..	£	506,608	3 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.



# Account.

LOANS' ACCOUNT ON 31ST MAY, 1872  
35 Victoria, No. 5).

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.
1	BY CASH BALANCE at the credit of the Loans' Account, on 31st May, 1872...	399,591 7 3
2	„ ISSUES ON ACCOUNT, viz. :—	
	Railway Materials purchased and in stock on 31st May, but not finally chargeable to the Appropriations of Parliament for the Construction and Extension of Railways until issued for use ... .. £105,698 10 3	
	Advances to the Commissioner for Railways, not charged to Appropriations, remaining unadjusted on 31st May ... .. £1,318 5 6	
		107,016 15 9
	TOTAL ... ..	£ 506,608 3 0

JAMES THOMSON,  
Consulting Accountant.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.



## B.

## LOANS' ACCOUNT.

RETURN of APPROPRIATIONS AND BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS OF PARLIAMENT for Services authorized to be provided for by Loans, outstanding on 31st May, 1872.

(Exclusive of the Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5.)

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19 VICTORIA, No. 38.		
St. Paul's College ... ..	5,205 0 0	
St. Andrew's College ... ..	20,000 0 0	
St. John's College ... ..	380 12 10	
Wesleyan College ... ..	20,000 0 0	
		45,585 12 10
19 VICTORIA, No. 40.		
Improving the Navigation of the River Hunter, &c. ...	0 15 7	
Railways—		
Completion of Line from Sydney to Liverpool, &c. ...	620 10 7	
Surveys for Extensions ... ..	10,803 0 3	
		11,424 6 5
20 VICTORIA, No. 34.		
Railway Works... ..		72 10 8
23 VICTORIA, No. 5.		
To pay off Debentures due in 1860 ... ..		370 0 0
23 VICTORIA, No. 10.		
Railways—		
Darling Harbour Branch ... ..	665 10 7	
Bridge, Bank-street, East Maitland ... ..	2,475 15 1	
Pier, Dowling-street ... ..	744 16 7	
Alphabetical Telegraph Instruments ... ..	137 14 3	
Electric Telegraph, from West Maitland to Boundary of Queensland, via Singleton, Scone, Murrurundi, Tamworth, Bendemeer, and Armidale... ..	7,431 17 3	
		11,455 13 9
24 VICTORIA, No. 24.		
Electric Telegraph from Goulburn to Braidwood ... ..		500 0 0
25 VICTORIA, No. 19.		
Railways—		
Picton to Goulburn ... ..	0 12 0	
Carriage Shed, &c., Northern Line ... ..	4,166 0 1	
Additions to Stations ... ..	1 12 6	
Free Public Library ... ..	15,784 19 6	
District Court, Sydney ... ..	10,000 0 0	
Gaols and Penal Establishments ... ..	10,142 5 6	
Juvenile Reformatories ... ..	6,140 3 9	
		46,235 13 4
26 VICTORIA, No. 14.		
Railways—		
Newcastle to Wallsend Junction ... ..	1,315 11 6	
Telegraph Wire, Campbelltown to Picton ... ..	160 3 4	
Wharf, Newcastle ... ..	52 8 8	
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle ... ..	1 9 9	
Breakwater, Clarence River ... ..	28,151 11 0	
Wharf and Shoots, Morpeth ... ..	5,708 13 0	
Public Works Offices ... ..	9,904 11 3	
		45,294 8 6
Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	160,938 5 6

LOANS' ACCOUNT—*continued.*

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..		160,938 5 6
27 VICTORIA, No. 14.		
Railways—		
Northern Line ... ..	4,092 19 6	
Work-shops, Northern Line ... ..	49 6 9	
Siding, Haslem's Creek ... ..	178 14 6	
Coal Sidings, Newcastle ... ..	2,933 6 3	
Gate Houses, Western Line ... ..	68 9 7	
Land for Morpeth Extension ... ..	6 1 8	
Electric Telegraphs—		
Erection of Stations on Southern, Western, Northern, and Mudgee Lines ... ..	1,326 6 11	
Station Houses at Grafton, Wagga Wagga, and Hay ...	1,250 0 0	
Wharfs and Coal Basin, Newcastle ... ..	30,990 9 9	
		40,895 14 11
29 VICTORIA, No. 9.		
Railways—		
Additional Land at Newtown for Sidings ... ..	29 2 4	
To meet outstanding Claims for Land on the Penrith, Picton, and Singleton Extensions ... ..	4,947 3 11	
Erection of Railway Station at Douglas Park ... ..	9 5 9	
Extension of Great Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth ... ..	4 17 1	
Public Works and Buildings—		
Penitentiary ... ..	25,000 0 0	
Lunatic Asylum ... ..	19,201 10 10	
Immigration—		
For the purpose of assisting Immigration to this Colony	8,448 16 8	
		57,640 16 7
29 VICTORIA, No. 23.		
Railways—		
Extension of Great Northern Line ... ..	11,168 4 3	
Enlarging Railway Bridges at East Maitland ... ..	1,491 2 10	
Roads, &c.—		
Singleton Bridge ... ..	3,339 16 9	
Extension of Riley-street to Palmer-street ... ..	1,000 0 0	
Fortifications—Heavy Guns ... ..	5,864 10 7	
		22,863 14 5
30 VICTORIA, No. 23.		
Railways—		
Engine Shed, Windsor and Richmond Line ... ..	2,889 1 8	
Road and Railway Bridge over the Murray at Echuca...	6,000 0 0	
		8,889 1 8
31 VICTORIA, No. 11.		
Railways—		
Extension to Bathurst ... ..	}	106 7 7
Extension to Goulburn ... ..		
Carried forward ... ..	£	291,334 0 8

LOANS' ACCOUNT—*continued.*

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				291,334	0	8
31 VICTORIA, No. 27.						
Railways—						
Telegraph from Picton to Goulburn, along the Line of Railway	0	18	0			
Telegraph from Penrith to Bathurst, along the Line of Railway	207	19	2			
Roads and Bridges—						
Iron Bridge over the Lower Murrumbidgee	898	8	6			
Bridge over the Nimboý, between Grafton and New England	2,530	10	9			
Public Works and Buildings—						
Additions, &c., Abattoirs, Glebe Island	442	8	0			
Electric Telegraphs—						
Tamworth to Fort Bourke	13,732	3	0			
Re-insulating Line, Sydney to Albury	873	11	6			
Stations—Balranald, Moulamein, and Wellington	13	13	10			
				18,699	12	9
32 VICTORIA, No. 13.						
Railways—						
Compensation for Land taken at Honeysuckle Point	147	12	10			
Harbours and River Navigation—						
Improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	6	1	3			
Breakwater, Newcastle	29	15	6			
Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour	4,505	11	6			
Reclamation of Land at Blackwattle Bay	8,207	11	5			
Light-house Tower, Wollongong	3	13	6			
Roads and Bridges—						
Bridge over the Urara, on the Road from Grafton to Glen Innes	6,557	11	1			
Public Works and Buildings—						
Public Offices, Newcastle	7,000	0	0			
Electric Telegraphs—						
Kiama to Jervis Bay	288	10	0			
Additions to Port Stephens Line	450	0	0			
Maitland to Manning River	2,000	0	0			
Bathurst to Carcoar and Cowra	1,326	15	11			
Port Stephens to Nelson's Bay	64	19	0			
Extension to Walcha	1,575	0	0			
Grafton to Clarence River Heads	413	12	5			
Further Extensions under the Guarantee System	2,294	19	11			
				34,871	14	4
34 VICTORIA, No. 2.						
Railways—						
Completion of the Relaying of the Line from Sydney to Parramatta	7,927	18	7			
Completion of New Goods Shed, Sydney, and Roads and Sidings in connection with the same	2,481	10	2			
New Machine Shop, Receiving Shed, Erecting Shops and Store at Newcastle, including Roads	7,992	14	2			
Additional Machinery, do.	1,941	12	11			
New Station, Workshops for Carriage and Wagons' Department, Carriage Shed, Roofing Steam-houses, Furnaces and Machinery, Redfern, including Roads	27,146	5	8			
Excavating Station-yard, Redfern—Additional	5,000	0	0			
Additional Machinery	1,215	18	7			
Carried forward	£ 53,706	0	1			
Carried forward	£			344,905	7	9

LOANS' ACCOUNT—*continued.*

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..				344,905	7	9
34 VICTORIA, No. 2— <i>continued.</i>						
Brought forward ... ..	53,706	0	1			
<i>Railways—continued.</i>						
New Passenger Station and Platforms, Newcastle, including Road Approaches ... ..	6,000	0	0			
Further for construction of Rolling Stock ... ..	688	8	4			
Extension to Morpeth ... ..	343	18	9			
Land for Windsor and Richmond Line ... ..	706	5	3			
<i>Public Works and Buildings—</i>						
Towards erection of New General Post Office ... ..	296	5	6			
For completion of Dry Dock and Works attached thereto	2,000	0	0			
<i>Harbours and River Navigation—</i>						
Removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ...	4	0	0			
Wharf, Bullock Island ... ..	4,742	14	2			
New Steam Dredge, Newcastle Harbour ... ..	29,958	4	11			
To complete Kiama Harbour Works ... ..	3,507	1	0			
Dredge for improving navigation of Rivers and Creeks flowing into Coast Lakes ... ..	1,825	2	0			
Clearing, surveying, and improving the navigation of the Edward River... ..	556	19	11			
Coal Staiths, Newcastle ... ..	62	14	11			
<i>Electric Telegraphs—</i>						
To connect Barrenjuey with Sydney ... ..	233	7	8			
Iron Telegraph Posts ... ..	2,011	0	0			
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Amounts awarded for Land taken for New General Post Office ... ..	690	0	0			
				107,332	2	6
TOTAL ... ..				452,237	10	3

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

---

LOAN FUND

(35 VIC. No. 5).

---

ACCOUNT

SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE

LOAN FUND (35 VIC. No. 5)

ON

31st MAY, 1872.

---

## Loan Fund,

## ACCOUNT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE LOAN

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES on this Account on 31st May, 1872, being Appropriations for Public Works provided for by the Loan Act of 1871 (35 Vic. No. 5), remaining unexpended on that date, viz. :—						
Railways—						
Construction of Railway Sheds ... ..	1	10	7			
Completion of Lines already sanctioned ... ..	88,158	14	10			
Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony ... ..	2,224	19	4			
Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers ...	0	17	0			
Removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ... ..	3,762	15	7			
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle ... ..	191	6	5			
Coal Staiths, Newcastle ... ..	0	18	5			
Light-house, Wollongong ... ..	44	14	0			
Light-house, Ulladulla... ..	10	7	9			
Blasting and removing Rock in front of Newcastle Wharf...	206	1	11			
Completion of New General Post Office ... ..	8,500	0	0			
Low-level Bridge over the Hawkesbury at Windsor ...	6,103	17	9			
Rebuilding Jugiong Bridge ... ..	2,006	1	10			
Telegraph Line from Eden to Gabo Island ... ..	165	2	6			
Telegraph Line from Kiama to Jervis Bay ... ..	500	0	0			
Construction of Fortifications and other Works of Defence	8,292	17	10			
						120,170 5 9
TOTAL ... ..	£			120,170	5	9

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.



(35 Victoria No. 5).

FUND (35 VIC. No. 5), ON 31ST MAY, 1872.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By CASH BALANCE at the credit of this Fund in the Bank of New South Wales, on the 31st May, 1872	.....	120,170 5 9
TOTAL	£	120,170 5 9

JAMES THOMSON,  
Consulting Accountant.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.



## C.

## THE LOAN FUND—35 VIC. No. 5.

RETURN showing the Balances on the Appropriations for PUBLIC WORKS, under the Loan Act, 35 Victoria, No. 5, on 31st May, 1872.

SERVICES.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
<b>RAILWAYS :—</b>	
Construction of Railway Sheds ... ..	1 10 7
Completion of Lines already sanctioned ... ..	88,158 14 10
Construction of Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony ...	2,224 19 4
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION :—</b>	
Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers ... ..	0 17 0
Removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ... ..	3,762 15 7
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle ... ..	191 6 5
Coal Staiths, Newcastle, for Masonry Approaches ... ..	0 18 5
Light-house, Wollongong ... ..	44 14 0
Light-house, Ulladulla ... ..	10 7 9
Blasting and removing Rock in front of Newcastle Wharf ...	206 1 11
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS :—</b>	
Completion of new General Post Office ... ..	8,500 0 0
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES :—</b>	
Low-level Bridge over the Hawkesbury at Windsor ... ..	6,103 17 9
Rebuilding Jugiong Bridge ... ..	2,006 1 10
<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS :—</b>	
Construction of Line from Eden to Gabo Island ... ..	165 2 6
Construction of Line from Kiama to Jervis Bay ... ..	500 0 0
<b>DEFENCES :—</b>	
Construction of Fortifications and other Works of Defence ...	8,292 17 10
TOTAL ... ..	£ 120,170 5 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.



---

STATEMENT  
OF THE  
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY  
OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES,  
ON  
31st MAY, 1872.

---

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.	AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS SOLD.	AMOUNT RAISED.	AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT YET RAISED.
		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>DEBENTURES.</b>						
Loan to the Sydney Railway Company ...	16 Vic., No. 39	216,571 0 0	217,500	223,936 3 4	7,365 3 4	.....
Sydney Sewerage ... ..	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000 0 0	209,030	201,149 11 9	The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts, in 1870, to the extent of £450,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over raised under these Acts, excepting in the case of the Debentures issued under 29 Vic., No. 4, to cover the Deficit of 1864 and previous years, which were on account of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.	
Sydney Water Supply... ..	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000 0 0	208,400	201,264 13 5		
Public Works .. .. .	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750 0 0	144,000	136,890 13 2		
Railways ... .. .	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733 18 8	666,800	630,105 11 7		
Public Works .. .. .	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323 0 0	410,500	393,427 6 8		
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776 0 0	73,700	70,300 16 2		
Railways ... .. .	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000 0 0	203,000	199,997 10 0		
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400 0 0	132,300	130,311 0 0		
Public Works ... .. .	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717 18 11	112,000	107,787 15 0		
Railways ... .. .	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000 0 0	299,000	300,895 12 6		
To pay off Debentures... ..	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000 0 0	145,700	145,007 0 0		
Railways and Public Works ... ..	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500 0 0	760,700	756,890 15 0		
Public Works ... .. .	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600 0 0	5,000	4,962 10 0		
To pay off Debentures... ..	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600 0 0	365,600	361,612 10 0		
Public Works and to pay off Debentures	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223 0 0	348,200	341,084 15 0		
Railways and Public Works ... ..	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535 0 0	113,900	112,209 11 6		
Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000 0 0	55,500	54,945 16 0		
Railways and Public Works ... ..	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370 14 6	1,782,300	1,696,828 5 0		
Railways and Public Works ... ..	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832 0 0	162,000	136,728 17 10		
Public Works ... .. .	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025 12 7	670,000	665,483 14 2		
To cover Deficit of 1864 and previous years...	29 Vic., No. 4	550,000 0 0	550,000	495,344 10 0		
To pay off Debentures... ..	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000 0 0	300,000	270,252 5 0		
Public Works and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450 0 0	219,400	193,474 0 0		
Public Works ... .. .	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000 0 0	758,000	718,844 10 0		
Public Works ... .. .	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850 0 0	65,800	61,902 0 0		
Railways ... .. .	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000 0 0	1,000,000	981,655 7 0		
Public Works ... .. .	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407 0 0	177,400	178,055 0 0		
Public Works ... .. .	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885 0 0	197,800	196,625 9 10		
Public Works and other purposes	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151 13 7	407,100	403,321 7 6		
To make good the loss sustained in the negotia- tion of the Debentures of previous Loans.	Under various Acts.	.....	450,000	*439,787 7 11	.....	.....
Public Works and other purposes	35 Vic., No. 5	374,980 0 0	374,900	375,424 19 6	444 19 6	.....
		11,139,681 18 3	11,585,530	11,086,507 3 10	7,810 2 10	.....
<b>TREASURY BILLS.</b>						
To cover Deficit of 1870 and previous years ...	35 Vic., No. 4	334,600 0 0	334,600	348,105 3 0	13,505 3 0	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> ... .. .		£11,474,281 18 3	11,920,130	11,434,612 6 10	21,315 5 10	.....

\* Net proceeds.

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 31ST MAY, 1872.

PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS.

AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DEB DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.	SYNOPSIS OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES AND TREASURY BILLS.					
						Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	TOTAL.		
£	£	£			£ s. d.			£	£		
17,500	17,500	50,000	1873.....	2½d. & 3¼d. per diem per cent.	9,797 19 4	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5	1867		* 800		
50,000		150,000	1874.....			29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5	1868			* 500	
150,000						29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5	1869			* 600	
25,900	25,900		1 July, 1876	5 per cent. per annum.	2,831 10 0	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5	1870		* 200		
97,500	97,500	6,730	Interminable			29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5	1871			* 1,300	
6,730	6,730	24,000	1 July, 1888			29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5	1872		{ 46,700 }	96,700	
24,000	54,900					29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5			{ 50,000 }		
54,900						16 Vic., No. 39	1873		{ 50,000 }	250,000	
				20 Vic., No. 39		{ 100,000 }					
29,000	29,000		1 July, 1876	" "	6,435 0 0	29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5	1874				
50,700	50,700		Interminable			16 Vic., No. 39		1875		{ 150,000 }	584,600
36,700	36,700	31,000	1 July, 1888			29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5				{ 100,000 }	
31,000	31,000	61,000	1 July, 1893			35 Vic., No. 4		{ 314,600 }			
61,000	61,000					29 Vic., Nos. 4 & 5	1875		50,000		
21,000	21,000		1 Jan., 1876	" "	5,510 0 0	17 Vic., No. 34	1876		25,900		
12,800	12,800		1 July, 1893			17 Vic., No. 35			{ 36,700 }	735,800	
70,200	70,200					18 Vic., No. 35		{ 70,200 }			
40,000	40,000					18 Vic., No. 40		{ 133,300 }			
						19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		{ 46,200 }			
291,800	291,800		1 Jan., 1876	" "	6,800 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	1888		150,000		
139,000	139,000		Permanent			20 Vic., No. 1			{ 70,500 }	500,000	
100,000	100,000					20 Vic., No. 1		{ 203,000 }			
133,300	133,300		1 Jan., 1876	" "	20,525 0 0	17 Vic., No. 34	1888		24,000		
2,700	2,700		Jan., 1876			17 Vic., No. 35			{ 61,000 }	500,000	
46,200	46,200		Interminable	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		{ 136,800 }					
150,000	150,000		1 July, 1888			20 Vic., No. 1		{ 3,200 }			
70,800	70,800		1 July, 1891			20 Vic., No. 33		{ 10,000 }			
136,800	136,800		1 July, 1888			20 Vic., No. 34		{ 175,000 }			
6,700	6,700		1 Jan., 1876			20 Vic., No. 34		{ 90,000 }			
70,500	70,500		1 July, 1888			20 Vic., No. 33		{ 2,000 }			
3,200	3,200		1 July, 1876			20 Vic., No. 34		{ 34,000 }			
203,000	203,000		Interminable			22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26	1889		145,000		
						22 Vic., No. 22			{ 400,000 }	893,000	
132,300	132,300		1 Jan., 1873			22 Vic., No. 22		{ 312,000 }			
100,000	100,000		1 July, 1888			22 Vic., No. 26	1890		5,000		
10,000	10,000		1 Jan., 1889			23 Vic., No. 5			{ 365,600 }	718,800	
2,000	2,000		1 July, 1888			23 Vic., No. 10		{ 348,200 }			
175,000	175,000		1 July, 1888			19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	1891		6,700		
90,000	90,000		1 Jan., 1889			22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26			{ 700 }	225,500	
34,000	34,000		1 Jan., 1889			22 Vic., No. 22		{ 25,000 }			
145,000	145,000		1 July, 1891			22 Vic., No. 22		{ 23,700 }			
700	700		1 Jan., 1889			24 Vic., No. 24	1892		113,900		
400,000	400,000		1 July, 1889			24 Vic., No. 26			{ 55,500 }		
312,000	312,000		1 Jan., 1891			25 Vic., No. 19			1,782,300		
25,000	25,000		1 July, 1891			18 Vic., No. 35	1893		40,000		
23,700	23,700		1 July, 1890			26 Vic., No. 14	1895		162,000		
5,000	5,000		1 Jan., 1890			27 Vic., No. 14			{ 670,000 }	832,000	
365,600	365,600		1 July, 1891			29 Vic., No. 9	1896		219,400		
348,200	348,200		1 July, 1891			29 Vic., No. 23			{ 758,000 }	977,400	
113,900	113,900		1 Jan., 1895			30 Vic., No. 23	1897		65,800		
55,500	55,500		1 Jan., 1895			31 Vic., No. 11	1898				
1,782,300	1,782,300		Various dates			31 Vic., No. 27			{ 162,000 }	177,400	
162,000	162,000					32 Vic., No. 13	1899		197,800		
670,000	670,000		1 Jan., 1896			34 Vic., No. 2	1900		857,100		
550,000	499,900	350,100	1 Jan., 1896			35 Vic., No. 5	1901		374,900		
300,000			1 July, 1896			17 Vic., No. 34	Interminable or payable at the option of the Government in 1882 or afterwards.		6,730		
219,400	219,400		1 July, 1896			17 Vic., No. 35			{ 31,000 }	240,830	
758,000	758,000		1 Jan., 1897			19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40			{ 70,800 }		
65,800	65,800		1 Jan., 1898			20 Vic., No. 16		{ 132,300 }			
1,000,000	1,000,000		1 July, 1898			18 Vic., No. 40	Permanent		2,700		
177,400	177,400		1 July, 1898								
197,800	197,800		1 Jan., 1899								
407,100	407,100		1 July, 1900								
450,000	450,000		1 July, 1900								
374,900	374,900		1 July, 1901								
11,585,530	1,314,100	10,271,430									
334,600		334,600	1 July, 1874								
11,920,130	1,314,100	10,606,030									

\* Amount refunded by the Bank of New South Wales, the Debentures not having been presented for payment.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.

## Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES and TREASURY BILLS on the 31st May, 1872.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	TREASURY BILLS.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	£	£	£	
1867 (Con. Rev. Fund) ...	* 800	.....	800	Balance of first instalment of Short-dated Debentures unpaid.
1868 (Do) ...	* 500	.....	500	Balance of second unpaid.
1869 (Do.) ...	* 600	.....	600	Balance of third unpaid.
1870 (Do.) ...	* 200	.....	200	Balance of fourth unpaid.
1871 (Do.) ...	* 1,300	.....	1,300	Balance of fifth unpaid.
1872 (Do.) ...	46,700	.....	46,700	Last instalment of Short-dated Debentures on account of the Deficiency of 1864.
1872 (Loans' Account) ...	50,000	.....	50,000	
1873 (Do.) ...	250,000	.....	250,000	
1874 (Do.) ...	250,000	.....	250,000	
1874 (Con. Rev. Fund) ...	.....	† 334,600	334,600	On account of the Deficiency of 1870 and previous years.
1875 (Loans' Account) ...	50,000	.....	50,000	
1876 (Do.) ...	735,800	.....	735,800	
1888 (Do.) ...	500,000	.....	500,000	
1889 (Do.) ...	893,000	.....	893,000	
1890 (Do.) ...	718,800	.....	718,800	
1891 (Do.) ...	225,500	.....	225,500	
1892 (Do.) ...	1,782,300	.....	1,782,300	
1893 (Do.) ...	40,000	.....	40,000	
1895 (Do.) ...	832,000	.....	832,000	
1896 (Do.) ...	977,400	.....	977,400	
1897 (Do.) ...	65,800	.....	65,800	
1898 (Do.) ...	177,400	.....	177,400	
1899 (Do.) ...	197,800	.....	197,800	
1900 (Do.) ...	857,100	.....	857,100	
1901 (Do.) ...	374,900	.....	374,900	
Annual drawings of £20,000, commencing 31st December, 1872 (Loans' Account) ...	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	
Interminable, or 1882, at option of the Government (Loans' Account) ...	240,830	.....	240,830	
Permanent (Loans' Account)	2,700	.....	2,700	
Total Amount outstanding, 31st May, 1872 ...	10,271,430	334,600	10,606,030	

\* Amount refunded by the Bank of New South Wales, the Debentures not having been presented for payment.

† Due 1st July, 1874.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
19th June, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.



STATEMENT of BALANCES shown by the Books of the Treasury and the Bank of New South Wales, on the 31st day of May, 1872.

PUBLIC ACCOUNT.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Credit Balances.</i>															
LOANS' ACCOUNT (OLD)	...				399,591	7	3	Bank of New South Wales—							
TRUST FUND—								London Account	...	3,324	9	3			
Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund	...	66,456	18	6				Public Account, Sydney	...	£309,955	1	11			
Superannuation Fund, 27 Vict. No. 11	...	1,353	12	0				Less Unpresented Cheques		1,691	17	9			
Police Reward Fund	...	11,819	12	10						308,263	4	2			
Police Superannuation Fund	...	13,371	16	3				The Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5, Sydney	...	120,170	5	9	431,757	19	2
Poundage	...	9,791	11	9				Securities in the Treasury Chest, viz. :—							
Imperial Postage	...	7,379	16	7				Police Reward and Superannuation Fund-Debentures	24,700	0	0				
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages)	...	1,286	8	0				Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund-Debentures	15,800	0	0				
Revenue Suspense Fund	...	9,178	14	3				Assurance Fund-Debentures	6,300	0	0				
Trust Moneys, 20 Vict. No. 11	...	51,563	15	3				Other Securities...	4,700	0	0	51,500	0	0	
Immigration Remittances	...	4,257	5	8											
Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act	...	281	5	0											
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act	...	8,497	7	4											
Government Savings' Bank Account, 34 Vict. No. 15	...	37,464	1	10											
Money Orders Account	...	1,000	0	0											
Railway Store Account	...	15,169	3	10											
Necropolis	...	12	19	0											
Over-issues	...	2,241	4	6											
Treasurer's Advance Account	...	2,408	3	5											
Sundry Deposits	...	7,224	10	10											
					250,758	6	10								
THE LOAN FUND.															
THE LOAN FUND—35 Vict. No. 5	...				120,170	5	9								
					770,519	19	10								
<i>Debit Balance.</i>															
Deduct—															
Overdraft on the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	...				287,262	0	8								
TOTAL...	...				£ 483,257	19	2	TOTAL...	...				£ 483,257	19	2



1872.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

# GENERAL BALANCE SHEETS

OF THE

## GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

SHOWING THE

# LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

ON THE

14TH MAY, 1872, AND 31ST MAY, 1872, RESPECTIVELY.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
21 *June*, 1872.

---

SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.



---

**GENERAL BALANCE SHEET**  
**OF THE**  
**GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES,**  
**SHOWING THE**  
**LIABILITIES AND ASSETS**  
**ON THE**  
**14<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 1872.**

---

## GENERAL BALANCE SHEET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS OF LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	<b>CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.</b> Amount of Parliamentary Appropriations outstanding on the 14th May, 1872, as per Statement of Details marked A, viz. :—  On account of Services of the year 1867 ... 800 0 0 On account of Services of the year 1868 ... 500 0 0 On account of Services of the year 1869 ... 1,364 4 0 On account of Services of the year 1870 ... 5,980 14 11 On account of Services of the year 1871 ... £123,084 13 0  Less Amount estimated as not likely to be required ... 80,000 0 0  On account of Services of 1872, to 14th May	43,084	13 0	315,039	18 2
				366,769	10 1
2	<b>LOANS' ACCOUNT.</b> Amount of Parliamentary Appropriations outstanding on the 14th May, 1872, as per Statement of Details marked B ... 461,764 5 6 Amount raised in excess of actual requirements on an issue of Debentures under certain Loan Acts to the amount of £450,000, which it is proposed to apply, under Parliamentary sanction, to meet to a like extent any future Services authorized to be provided for by Loan... 54,370 12 9			516,134	18 3
3	<b>THE LOAN FUND, 35 VIC. No. 5.</b> Amount of Parliamentary Appropriations outstanding on the 14th May, 1872, as per Statement of Details marked C ... 122,954 5 1				
4	<b>THE TRUST FUND.</b> Amount of the Balances at the credit of the various Accounts of this Fund on the 14th May, 1872, as per Statement of Details marked D ... 253,884 9 9				
	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES, 14TH MAY, 1872</b>			£1,259,743	3 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
 Sydney, 18th May, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
 Accountant.

WALES, SHOWING THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS ON THE 14TH MAY, 1872.  
Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS OF ASSETS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	<b>BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.</b>						
	Cash Balance at the credit of the following Accounts on the 14th May, 1872, as per Statement marked E, viz. :—						
	The London Account ... ..	3,324	9	3			
	The Public Account ... .. £301,965 5 1						
	Less Unpresented Cheques 3,863 0 5						
		298,102	4	8			
	The Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5 ... ..	122,954	5	1			
					424,380	19	0
2	<b>SECURITIES IN THE TREASURY CHEST.</b>						
	Police Reward and Superannuation Fund Debentures	24,700	0	0			
	Clergy and School Estates Fund Debentures ...	15,800	0	0			
	Assurance Fund Debentures... ..	6,300	0	0			
	Other Securities ... ..	4,700	0	0			
					51,500	0	0
3	<b>LOANS' ACCOUNT ASSETS OTHER THAN CASH.</b>						
	Railway Materials purchased, and in stock on the 14th May, but not finally chargeable to the Appropriations of Parliament for the Construction and Extension of Railways until issued for use ... ..	105,698	10	3			
	Advances to the Commissioner for Railways, from the Loans' Account, not charged to Appropriations, remaining unadjusted on the 14th May, 1872 ... ..	1,318	5	6			
					107,016	15	9
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS, 14th May, 1872</b> ... ..				582,897	14	9
	Balance Deficiency, same date ... ..				676,845	8	5
	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..				£1,259,743	3	2

JAMES THOMSON,  
Consulting Accountant.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.





## A

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

RETURN of LIABILITIES being Appropriations or Balances of Appropriations of Parliament (exclusive of LOANS) chargeable against the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 14th May, 1872.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Service of the Year 1867.</b>		
Debentures due 31st December, 1867 (balance) ...	.....	800 0 0
<b>Service of the Year 1868.</b>		
Debentures due 31st December, 1868 (balance) ...	.....	500 0 0
<b>Services of the Year 1869.</b>		
Bridge, Menindee Creek ... ..	186 6 0	
Bridge, Bredbo River ... ..	482 0 0	
Two Bridges over Forest Creek ... ..	95 18 0	
Debentures due 31st December, 1869 (balance) ...	600 0 0	
		1,364 4 0
<b>Services of the Year 1870.</b>		
Police ... ..	3 0 6	
Parliamentary Library—Books and Periodicals ...	286 19 1	
Relief of destitution caused by Floods and repair of Roads and Bridges ... ..	102 10 4	
Defence Commission ... ..	100 0 0	
Purchase of Land at Redfern as a site for a Lock-up	278 0 0	
Law Reform Commission ... ..	1,065 15 11	
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, &c. ... ..	0 18 3	
Subordinate Roads ... ..	1,521 9 3	
Minor Bridges and Roads, not classified ... ..	159 0 11	
Punt at Wingham ... ..	22 12 8	
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	450 0 0	
Minor Roads ... ..	13 13 9	
Road from Kempsey to Darkwater ... ..	30 14 2	
Re-erection of Rankin Bridge ... ..	1,796 0 1	
Debentures due 31st December, 1870 (balance) ...	200 0 0	
		5,980 14 11
<b>Services of the Year 1871.</b>		
<b>No. I.</b>		
<b>Schedule B.—</b>		
Pensions to Political Officers ... ..	15 11 4	
Superannuated Officers ... ..	300 4 1	
<b>Schedule C—Church of England, Diocese of Sydney</b>	108 18 4	
Presbyterian Church ... ..	109 8 10	
Roman Catholic Church ... ..	53 7 3	
<b>No. II.</b>		
His Excellency the Governor—Contingencies ...	99 3 4	
Executive Council—Contingencies ... ..	2 3 5	
Legislative Council—Salaries ... ..	2 0 0	
Contingencies ... ..	179 16 7	
Legislative Assembly—Salaries ... ..	6 11 8	
Contingencies ... ..	569 1 2	
Legislative Council and Assembly—Salaries ...	0 2 9	
Contingencies ... ..	76 14 8	
Parliamentary Library—Salaries ... ..	1 18 4	
Contingencies ... ..	37 15 10	
Books and Periodicals ... ..	42 3 3	
Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., for Council Reading-room ... ..	53 1 0	
Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., for Assembly Reading-room ... ..	59 8 6	
<b>Carried forward</b> ... ..	£ 1,717 10 4	8,644 18 11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..	1,717	10	4	8,644	18	11
<b>Services of the Year 1871—continued.</b>						
No. III.						
Colonial Secretary—Salaries ... ..	10	8	4			
Contingencies ... ..	1	1	1			
Permanent Military Force ... ..	2,118	17	9			
Volunteers—Salaries ... ..	26	1	9			
Contingencies ... ..	473	1	8			
Naval Brigade—Salaries ... ..	24	11	11			
Contingencies ... ..	29	2	0			
Police—						
General Establishment—Salaries ... ..	0	3	4			
Constabulary—Salaries ... ..	83	19	1			
Contingencies generally ... ..	1,492	5	5			
Gaol, Sydney—Salaries ... ..	12	0	1			
Albury—Salaries ... ..	0	16	8			
Braidwood—Salaries ... ..	0	16	8			
Mudgee—Salaries ... ..	0	7	7			
Wollongong—Salaries ... ..	1	12	0			
Armidale—Salaries ... ..	0	16	5			
Wagga Wagga—Salaries ... ..	0	16	8			
Yass—Salaries ... ..	1	13	6			
Deniliquin—Salaries ... ..	0	16	8			
Police Gaols, Country Districts—Salaries ... ..	0	5	11			
Gaols generally—						
Warders, &c.—Salaries ... ..	661	5	0			
Gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaols ... ..	0	1	0			
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and Surgical Instruments, Fuel, Light, and Water, &c. ... ..	1,983	15	5			
Lunatic Asylums—						
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville—Salaries ... ..	244	6	9			
Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta—Salaries ... ..	224	4	3			
Contingencies ... ..	1,089	15	2			
Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst—Salaries ... ..	4	12	4			
Contingencies ... ..	27	14	11			
Lunatic Patients ... ..	131	5	0			
Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c. ... ..	2,253	2	11			
Auditor General—Contingencies ... ..	103	10	0			
Registrar General—Salaries ... ..	7	5	11			
Contingencies ... ..	1,302	11	2			
Agent General for the Colonies—Salaries ... ..	575	13	4			
Observatory—Salaries ... ..	1	0	0			
Contingencies ... ..	0	10	4			
Expenses of Magnetical Survey ... ..	1	3	9			
Purchase of New Instruments ... ..	0	3	1			
Free Public Library—Salaries ... ..	49	10	9			
Contingencies ... ..	477	9	1			
Grants in aid of Public Institutions—						
In aid of Educational Institutions, viz. :—						
Albury School of Arts ... ..	38	14	4			
Araruen Mechanics' Institute ... ..	50	0	0			
Armidale School of Arts ... ..	50	0	0			
Ballina School of Arts ... ..	25	0	0			
Balmain School of Arts ... ..	38	2	8			
Balmain Working Men's Institute ... ..	7	0	2			
Bega School of Arts ... ..	2	19	4			
Bellambi and Bulli School of Arts ... ..	25	0	0			
Berrima School of Arts ... ..	0	6	4			
Branxton Mechanics' Institute ... ..	25	0	0			
Bourke Mechanics' Institute ... ..	29	0	0			
Bowling Alley Point School of Arts ... ..	25	0	0			
Camden School of Arts ... ..	7	5	3			
Casino School of Arts ... ..	50	0	0			
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute ... ..	32	8	4			
Carried forward ... ..	£	15,542	1 5			
Carried forward ... ..	£			8,644	18	11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	15,542 1 5	8,644 18 11
<b>Services of the Year 1871—continued.</b>		
<i>Grants in aid of Public Institutions—continued—</i>		
<i>In aid of Educational Establishments—continued—</i>		
East Maitland School of Arts ...	32 13 8	
Frederickton School of Arts ...	25 0 0	
Forbes School of Arts ...	36 9 2	
Glen Innes School of Arts ...	50 0 0	
Goulburn School of Arts ...	9 2 6	
Grafton School of Arts ...	50 0 0	
Grenfell School of Arts ...	68 0 0	
Gundagai Literary Institute ...	50 0 0	
Hinton School of Arts ...	50 0 0	
Inverell School of Arts ...	43 16 8	
Kiama School of Arts ...	25 0 0	
Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute ...	10 18 3	
Monaro School of Arts ...	14 17 0	
Morpeth School of Arts ...	50 0 0	
Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts ...	9 7 0	
Musclebrook School of Arts ...	34 3 0	
Narrabri Mechanics' Institute ...	7 8 4	
Newcastle School of Arts ...	10 5 0	
Orange Mechanics' Institute ...	36 12 9	
Parramatta School of Arts ...	100 0 0	
Paterson School of Arts ...	17 16 3	
Queanbeyan Literary Institute ...	18 10 0	
Raymond Terrace School of Arts ...	50 0 0	
Richmond School of Arts ...	46 11 8	
Ryde School of Arts ...	50 0 0	
St. Leonards School of Arts ...	40 0 0	
Shoalhaven School of Arts ...	50 0 0	
Singleton Mechanics' Institute ...	7 14 2	
Stroud School of Arts ...	13 1 4	
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute ...	25 0 0	
Ulmarra School of Arts ...	25 0 0	
Wallsend School of Arts ...	34 3 1	
Waratah School of Arts ...	3 0 0	
Windsor School of Arts ...	37 17 6	
Wollongong School of Arts ...	41 18 0	
Yass Mechanics' Institute ...	21 7 6	
Young School of Arts ...	31 10 7	
<i>In aid of the erection of Buildings for Educational Institutions, viz. :—</i>		
Bowling Alley Point School of Arts ...	50 0 0	
Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts ...	82 10 10	
Newcastle School of Arts ...	166 19 7	
St. Mary's School of Arts ...	50 0 0	
<i>Industrial Schools:—</i>		
Nautical School Ship "Vernon"—Salaries ...	43 17 7	
Contingencies ...	137 5 4	
Biloela Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta River—Salaries ...	19 14 1	
Contingencies ...	78 3 11	
Biloela Reformatory for Girls, Parramatta River—Salaries ...	12 2 5	
Contingencies ...	113 16 3	
<i>Charitable Institutions:—</i>		
Inspector of Public Charities and Secretary to the Board of Management for Asylums Infirm and Destitute—Salaries ...	28 14 6	
Protestant Orphan School—Salaries ...	3 3 6	
Contingencies ...	315 16 11	
Roman Catholic Orphan School—Salaries ...	6 17 4	
Contingencies ...	638 15 7	
Asylums for the Infirm & Destitute—Contingencies ...	850 8 0	
Carried forward ...	£ 19,367 10 8	
Carried forward ...	£ .....	8,644 18 11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..	19,367	10	8	8,644	18	11
<b>Services of the Year 1871—continued.</b>						
Charitable Allowances:—						
Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters ... ..	482	0	0			
In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary ...	1,849	2	9			
For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney ... ..	1,146	0	0			
For the support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick ... ..	597	5	8			
In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, viz. :—						
Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society ...	48	10	7			
Bega Hospital and Benevolent Society ... ..	50	0	0			
Gundagai Benevolent Society ... ..	100	0	0			
Parramatta Benevolent Society... ..	152	13	11			
Penrith Hospital and Benevolent Society ...	100	0	0			
Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society ... ..	78	18	10			
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, viz. :—						
Adelong ... ..	75	0	0			
Araluen ... ..	23	4	6			
Armidale and New England ... ..	1	2	10			
Bathurst ... ..	80	7	3			
Braidwood ... ..	43	4	2			
Bourke ... ..	0	10	0			
Cooma ... ..	150	0	0			
Deniliquin ... ..	83	1	9			
Dubbo ... ..	30	13	6			
Grafton ... ..	104	15	4			
Grenfell ... ..	47	7	6			
Gundagai ... ..	100	0	0			
Hay ... ..	51	13	7			
Kiandra ... ..	100	0	0			
Menindee ... ..	250	0	0			
Murrurundi ... ..	36	8	9			
Muswellbrook ... ..	34	6	9			
Parramatta ... ..	64	18	2			
Port Macquarie ... ..	100	0	0			
Port Stephens ... ..	86	15	9			
Queanbeyan ... ..	9	13	8			
Sofala ... ..	73	12	6			
Tenterfield ... ..	73	17	3			
Wellington ... ..	16	7	0			
Windsor ... ..	50	0	0			
Wollongong ... ..	54	4	7			
Yass ... ..	32	17	11			
Young ... ..	111	7	0			
Miscellaneous Services:—						
For defraying Expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts ... ..	1,057	10	2			
Newspapers and Almanacs... ..	14	10	0			
Burial of Destitute Persons in cases where Inquests are not held ... ..	144	16	3			
Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c. ... ..	125	16	9			
Fees for examining Lunatics ... ..	3	19	0			
Carried forward ... ..	£ 27,204	4	4			
Carried forward ... ..	£ .....			8,644	18	11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..	27,204	4	4	8,644	18	11
<b>Services of the Year 1871—continued.</b>						
<i>Miscellaneous Services—continued:—</i>						
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders ... ..	224	16	8			
Towards defraying the Expenses of a Census of the Population of the Colony ... ..	1,170	10	10			
Construction and Maintenance of four Boats for West Maitland and the Hunter District during the time of Floods ... ..	150	0	0			
Purchase of Land at Redfern as a site for a Lock-up To continue the examination of the Fossil Fauna of New South Wales ... ..	278	0	0			
Rent of House for Commodore Commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station ... ..	100	0	0			
	0	0	1			
<b>No. IV.</b>						
Law Officers of the Crown—Contingencies ... ..	232	12	9			
Supreme and Circuit Courts—Salaries ... ..	54	9	0			
Contingencies... ..	1,362	4	3			
Allowance to Law Reporters ... ..	50	0	0			
Sheriff—Salaries ... ..	14	0	0			
Contingencies ... ..	69	18	11			
Insolvent Court—Salaries ... ..	24	16	4			
District Courts:—						
Metropolitan and Coast District—Salaries ... ..	66	8	2			
Southern District—Salaries ... ..	6	19	2			
Contingencies generally ... ..	538	15	3			
Quarter Sessions—Contingencies ... ..	1,260	9	4			
Petty Sessions—Salaries ... ..	503	16	1			
Contingencies ... ..	552	8	5			
Coroners' Inquests—Contingencies ... ..	191	0	10			
<b>No. V.</b>						
Treasury—Salaries and Contingencies ... ..	368	6	3			
Stamp Duties—Salaries and Contingencies ... ..	47	5	5			
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries—Salaries ... ..	84	17	2			
Gold Receivers ... ..	7	15	5			
Gold and Escort ... ..	133	9	10			
Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets..	190	6	8			
Stores and Stationery ... ..	21	10	2			
Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island—Contingencies...	112	10	1			
Salaries ... ..	14	4	5			
Colonial Military Store and Gunpowder Magazine, Spectacle Island—Salaries ... ..	44	13	10			
Contingencies... ..	302	1	4			
Health and Emigration Officers—Salaries ... ..	12	10	0			
Contingencies ... ..	21	10	0			
Quarantine—Contingencies ... ..	173	6	5			
Shipping Masters—Salaries ... ..	0	12	9			
Contingencies ... ..	14	0	0			
Globe Island Abattoir ... ..						
Contingencies ... ..	92	15	4			
Carried forward ... ..	£	35,697	5 6			
Carried forward ... ..	£	.....		8,644	18	11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..	35,697	5	6	8,644	18	11
<b>Services of the Year 1871—continued.</b>						
<b>Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilots—continued—</b>						
Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards .. ..	38	5	2			
Colonial Light-houses .. .. .	39	15	4			
Sea and River Pilots .. .. .	0	12	11			
Boatmen .. .. .	16	19	2			
Australian Coast Light-houses .. .. .	1,289	18	6			
Contingencies generally .. .. .	48	8	0			
Life-boats .. .. .	95	7	2			
<b>Miscellaneous Services—</b>						
Postage of the various Public Departments .. ..	12	1	6			
Advertising for the Public Service generally .. ..	2,036	3	3			
Duty Stamps for the Public Service generally .. ..	216	6	10			
One-half per cent. Commission on Payments in England by the Government Financial Agents... ..	38	9	10			
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony .. .. .	236	8	3			
To meet the Expense of carrying on the Inner Waters and Coast Surveys .. .. .	0	14	6			
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts .. .. .	471	16	6			
Provisions to be left on Booby Island for the relief of shipwrecked persons .. .. .	30	0	0			
Provisions to be left at Somerset for the relief of shipwrecked persons .. .. .	30	0	0			
To meet Unforeseen Expenses .. .. .	1,565	3	10			
Buoys and Beacons for the Clarence River .. ..	450	8	8			
Position Lights at the Tweed River, and at Nelson Bay, Port Stephens .. .. .	229	13	6			
For the purchase of Warlike Stores .. .. .	10,000	0	0			
 <b>No. VI.</b>						
Survey of Lands—Salaries .. .. .	1,458	19	10			
Contingencies .. .. .	393	13	2			
Base Line .. .. .	487	6	10			
Fees to Licensed Surveyors .. .. .	2,342	2	6			
Rent of Additional Offices for Land Departments .. ..	85	0	0			
Occupation of Lands—Contingencies... ..	103	1	10			
Salaries .. .. .	207	11	2			
Gold Fields—Salaries .. .. .	126	9	11			
Prevention of Scab in Sheep .. .. .	330	0	6			
Inspection of Cattle—Contingencies .. .. .	26	18	8			
Coal Fields—Contingencies .. .. .	237	8	4			
Botanic Gardens .. .. .	15	0	9			
Library .. .. .	0	0	2			
Government Domains and Hyde Park—Salaries .. ..						
Contingencies .. .. .	27	1	0			
Improvement of Hyde Park .. .. .	62	8	2			
<b>Minor Roads:—</b>						
Alignment Posts for Towns .. .. .	258	4	0			
To meet Expense of fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed Lands .. .. .	3,354	14	0			
<b>Miscellaneous Services:—</b>						
For the erection of Public Pounds .. .. .	132	8	6			
For fencing Public Cemeteries .. .. .	365	3	0			
Carried forward .. .. .	£ 62,557	10	9			
Carried forward .. .. .	£ .....			8,644	18	11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..	62,557	10	9	8,644	18	11
<b>Services of the Year 1871—continued.</b>						
<i>Miscellaneous Services—continued—</i>						
Fees to Commissioners of the Court of Claims for hearing and reporting on Claims to Grants of Land, in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV No. 21 ...	83	8	0			
Completion of the Boundary-line between Victoria and New South Wales ... ..	1,000	0	0			
Additional provision for salaried Surveying Staff, to meet a deficiency in the Estimates-in-Chief (Equipment Allowance)... ..	365	0	0			
Additional Fees of the Secretary to the Commissioners, Court of Claims, and William Owen one of the Commissioners, at the special rate of £3 3s. per diem each for ten days, to cover the time which the Court was engaged in dealing with the case of Alexander Berry's Claim to certain Land at Comerang Island, Shoalhaven ... ..	63	0	0			
Re-erecting Green-house presented by Mr. Mort to the Botanic Gardens ... ..	0	11	4			
No. VII.						
Department of Public Works—Salaries ... ..	5	9	7			
Contingencies ... ..	16	16	3			
Railways:—						
General Establishment—Salaries ... ..	26	8	1			
Contingencies ... ..	51	14	0			
Works in Progress:—						
Valuation of Land—Contingencies ... ..	63	11	9			
Engineering Branch—Salaries ... ..	716	5	2			
Existing lines—Working Expenses ... ..	2,077	4	11			
Widening the Newtown Bridge ... ..	2,000	0	0			
Harbours and River Navigation:—						
Engineer's Department—Contingencies ... ..	27	16	7			
Steam Dredge "Hunter"—Contingencies ... ..	99	9	9			
Steam Dredge "Hercules" ... ..	76	3	1			
Do. do. Salaries ... ..	8	6	9			
Steam Dredge "Vulcan," Newcastle—Contingencies ... ..	9	4	9			
Steam Dredge "Samson"—Salaries ... ..	6	9	2			
Contingencies ... ..	223	8	10			
Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy"—Contingencies ... ..	49	2	0			
Do. do. Salaries ... ..	8	9	0			
Landing Silt from Dredge, and forming Ground... ..	175	3	10			
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works ... ..	51	10	3			
Repairs to Glebe Island Road ... ..	5	17	2			
Bell Buoy, Big Ben Rock ... ..	98	0	0			
Replanking, where required, Glebe Island Bridge—Circular Quay—Newcastle Wharf—and repairing Dunmore Bridge and West Maitland River Embankment ... ..	1,808	14	1			
Buoys and Beacon for the Hunter River... ..	81	2	2			
Lighting Lamps, Newcastle Wharf ... ..	60	0	0			
Completion of West Maitland Bridge ... ..	0	0	7			
Railway for carriage of Stone to West Maitland Embankment ... ..	0	9	4			
Carried forward ... ..	£	71,816	7 2			
Carried forward ... ..	£	.....		8,644	18	11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..	71,816	7	2	8,644	18	11
<b>Services of the Year 1871—continued.</b>						
Colonial Architect—Salaries ... ..	32	10	1			
Contingencies ... ..	45	12	10			
Public Works and Buildings:—						
For ordinary Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Public Buildings generally ... ..	89	6	1			
For providing Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally ... ..	18	4	9			
For repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings ... ..	403	15	11			
For lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks ... ..	101	1	5			
For lighting Government Lamps in Streets of Sydney and Domain ... ..	57	10	0			
To provide Building and other Materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings, by the labour of prisoners in Gaol ... ..	2,808	12	10			
Additions, Sydney Gaol ... ..	378	11	3			
Police Buildings ... ..	1,691	0	2			
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	2,793	3	8			
Supply of Coffins for Paupers ... ..	85	16	10			
Furniture for and Repair of Telegraph Stations ... ..	233	18	0			
Additions to, and Materials for, the New Gaol at Maitland ... ..	1,771	11	7			
Repairs to Workshops and Officers' Quarters, Cockatoo Island ... ..	50	0	0			
Repairs to Roman Catholic Orphan School ... ..	447	13	4			
Preparing Ground and Planting at Public Buildings Cottages, Spectacle Island ... ..	600	0	0			
Roads and Bridges—						
General Establishment—Salaries ... ..	4	0	0			
Contingencies ... ..	0	1	1			
Superintendence—Salaries ... ..	45	14	4			
Contingencies ... ..	4	3	4			
Construction and Maintenance:—						
Main Northern Road ... ..	3	19	6			
Main Southern Road ... ..	0	16	3			
Main Western Road ... ..	40	5	7			
Other Roads and Bridges:—						
Road, Clarence River to Great Northern Road ... ..	2,507	2	3			
Tolls ... ..	6	7	7			
Minor Roads, as per Schedule ... ..	1,596	14	2			
Contingent Works on Minor Roads not in Schedule, on Punts and Approaches, and on Approaches to Railway Stations, &c. ... ..	1	5	7			
Repair of and painting Bridges ... ..	0	0	2			
Constructing and repairing Toll Bars ... ..	2	6	2			
Estimated amount of Tolls to be collected at Grafton Punt, to be expended in maintenance and repair of same and Approaches ... ..	86	0	1			
Approaches to Punt at Balranald ... ..	1,913	10	6			
Bridge, Mooki River ... ..	519	16	0			
Flood Repairs, Wentworth ... ..	174	8	1			
Erection of Bridges over Castle's and Fisher's Creeks, near Burrowa ... ..	309	8	9			
Bridge at Narawalla, on Road Ulladulla to Shoalhaven ... ..	495	13	4			
Bridge over Cockfighter's Creek ... ..	470	1	2			
To complete Tanks on "Death track," Willandra to Darling ... ..	177	14	5			
Carried forward ... ..	£ 91,817	3	3	8,644	18	11



SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward ... ..	91,817	3	3	8,644	18	11	
<b>Services of the Year 1871—continued.</b>							
Roads under Trustees:—							
Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule ... ..	1,949	8	5				
Unclassified Roads ... ..	66	1	3				
Improvement of the Colo and Whecney Creek Road ... ..	9	13	4				
Cost of obtaining Reports from Surveyors, and other Contingent Expenses ... ..	6	4	6				
Electric Telegraphs:—							
Iron Posts, Telegraph, Redfern to Junction ... ..	182	10	11				
Repairs to Line, Penrith to Bathurst ... ..	190	10	6				
Fitz Roy Dock—Salaries ... ..	0	15	5				
Contingencies ... ..	6	14	7				
 No. VIII.							
Country Postmasters—Salaries ... ..				2,334	14	5	
Conveyance of Mails ... ..							
Post Office—Contingencies ... ..							
Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, <i>via</i> San Francisco ... ..	1,730	15	5				
Do. do. do. <i>via</i> Suez...							
Money Order Department—Salaries ... ..	5	0	0				
Contingencies ... ..	227	6	10				
Government Savings' Bank ... ..	138	9	8				
Electric Telegraphs ... ..	208	17	7				
Do. Contingencies ... ..	36	18	3				
 No. IX.							
Interest on Debentures ... ..	14,204	2	1				
Interest on Treasury Bills ... ..	2	10	0				
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties ... ..	8	15	0				
Revenue and Receipts returned ... ..	64	12	10				
Endowment under the Municipalities Act ... ..	4,683	8	9				
Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions ... ..	10	0	0				
School of Industry, Darlinghurst ... ..	5,200	0	0				
	123,084	13	0				
<i>Less</i> amount estimated as not likely to be required	80,000	0	0				
				43,084	13	0	
 <b>Services of the Year 1872.</b>							
Schedule A ... ..	328	6	10				
Schedule B—							
Pensions to Superannuated Officers ... ..	97	11	10				
Schedule B—Supplement ... ..	217	0	0				
Schedule C—Church of England ... ..	1,036	8	3				
Presbyterian Church ... ..	66	13	4				
Wesleyan Methodist Church ... ..	131	0	9				
Roman Catholic Church ... ..	187	10	0				
Carried forward ... ..	£	2,114	11	0			
Carried forward ... ..	£				51,729	11	11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward ... ..	£ s. d. 2,114 11 0	£ s. d. 51,729 11 11
<b>Services of the Year 1872—continued.</b>		
<b>No. II.</b>		
His Excellency the Governor ... ..	315 15 11	
Executive Council ... ..	2 11 4	
Legislative Council ... ..	75 0 0	
Legislative Assembly ... ..	820 5 3	
Legislative Council and Assembly ... ..	36 18 0	
Parliamentary Library ... ..	240 0 0	
<b>No. III.</b>		
Colonial Secretary ... ..	36 16 1	
Permanent Military Force ... ..	2,474 1 5	
Volunteers ... ..	2,319 1 10	
Naval Brigade ... ..	116 15 0	
Police ... ..	10,361 13 3	
Gaol, Sydney ... ..	123 3 4	
Parramatta ... ..	60 6 8	
Bathurst ... ..	37 15 0	
Maitland ... ..	45 3 4	
Goulburn ... ..	32 15 0	
Berrima ... ..	61 19 3	
Albury ... ..	13 1 8	
Braidwood ... ..	13 1 8	
Mudgee ... ..	13 1 8	
Wollongong ... ..	18 1 8	
Armidale ... ..	13 10 10	
Wagga Wagga ... ..	13 1 8	
Yass ... ..	13 18 4	
Deniliquin ... ..	13 1 8	
Port Macquarie ... ..	40 13 4	
Police Gaols, Country Districts ... ..	36 13 4	
Gaols generally ... ..	8,543 13 4	
Lunatic Asylums—		
Board of Visitors ... ..	116 13 4	
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	2,007 12 10	
Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta ... ..	3,395 1 2	
Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst ... ..	73 17 6	
Lunatic Patients ... ..	380 4 4	
Medical Board ... ..	14 13 4	
Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c. ... ..	1,874 14 3	
Auditor General ... ..	16 16 6	
Registrar General ... ..	1,726 3 3	
Agent General for the Colonies ... ..	311 6 8	
Observatory ... ..	242 2 5	
Museum ... ..	158 6 8	
Free Public Library ... ..	488 10 3	
Grants in aid of Public Institutions ... ..	1,147 11 1	
Industrial Schools—		
Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ... ..	535 17 1	
Biloela Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta River ... ..	633 14 10	
Biloela Reformatory for Girls, Parramatta River ... ..	73 6 3	
Carried forward ... ..	£ 41,203 2 7	
Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	51,729 11 11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward ... ..	£ 41,203 2 7	£ 51,729 11 11
<b>Services of the Year 1872—continued.</b>		
Charitable Institutions—		
Inspector of Public Charities and Secretary to the Board of Management for Asylums, Infirm and Destitute ... ..	38 1 8	
Protestant Orphan School ... ..	548 10 9	
Roman Catholic Orphan School ... ..	773 13 6	
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute ... ..	3,022 3 8	
Charitable Allowances ... ..	10,684 6 8	
Miscellaneous Services:—		
Municipal Council, Sydney, in aid of the City Funds ... ..	3,333 6 8	
Expense of copying and printing the Electoral Lists ... ..	49 3 7	
Newspapers and Almanacs ... ..	10 0 0	
Burial of destitute persons in cases where Inquests are not held ... ..	88 10 0	
Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c. ... ..	66 13 4	
Fees for examining Lunatics ... ..	32 16 8	
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders ... ..	166 13 4	
Rent of furnished House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station ... ..	145 16 8	
Towards the publication of the sixth volume of Bentham's work on the Flora of Australia ... ..	16 13 4	
Other Items at the rates sanctioned for 1871 for which there are no corresponding heads in the Estimates for 1872 ... ..	5,246 14 0	
<b>No. IV.</b>		
Law Officers of the Crown ... ..	1,202 10 2	
Supreme and Circuit Courts ... ..	1,945 9 7	
Sheriff ... ..	933 14 5	
Insolvent Court... ..	5 8 4	
District Courts ... ..	1,623 8 10	
Quarter Sessions ... ..	2,587 3 4	
Petty Sessions ... ..	1,217 8 11	
Coroners' Inquests ... ..	325 17 9	
Miscellaneous Services:—		
Items at the rates sanctioned for 1871 for which there are no corresponding heads in the Estimates for 1872 ... ..	169 10 0	
<b>No. V.</b>		
Treasury... ..	335 6 8	
Stamp Duties ... ..	74 13 4	
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries ... ..	30 17 4	
Gold Receivers ... ..	88 6 8	
Gold and Escort ... ..	1,822 0 1	
Stores and Stationery ... ..	7,978 7 0	
Carried forward ... ..	£ 85,766 8 10	
Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	£ 51,729 11 11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..	85,766	8	10	51,729	11	11
<b>Services of the Year 1872—continued.</b>						
Colonial Military Store and Gunpowder Magazine, Spectacle Island ... ..	40	8	6			
Health and Emigration Officers ... ..	202	9	2			
Quarantine ... ..	58	0	7			
Shipping Masters ... ..	9	18	7			
Globe Island Abattoir ... ..	72	13	4			
Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department Superintendent of Pilots, Light-houses, and Har- bours ... ..	50	1	8			
Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards ... ..	111	19	0			
Harbour Masters ... ..	0	15	10			
Colonial Light-houses ... ..	47	19	2			
Sea and River Pilots ... ..	60	11	8			
Boatmen ... ..	113	9	2			
Telegraph Stations ... ..	4	6	8			
Australian Coast Light-houses ... ..	666	13	4			
Contingencies generally ... ..	193	2	11			
Life-boats ... ..	48	6	8			
Miscellaneous Services :—						
Postage of the various Public Departments ...	2,158	9	10			
Advertising for the Public Service generally ...	1,306	14	5			
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages ...	1,625	19	10			
Duty Stamps for the Public Service generally ...	165	13	3			
One half per cent. commission on payments in England by the Government Financial Agents...	1,166	13	4			
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony ... ..	620	4	11			
To provide for a Queen's Plate to be run for annually on Randwick Racecourse, under the auspices of the Australian Jockey Club ...	66	13	4			
To meet the expense of carrying on the Inner Waters and Coast Surveys ... ..	166	5	0			
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts ... ..	600	0	0			
Provisions to be left on Booby Island for the relief of shipwrecked persons ... ..	10	0	0			
Provisions to be left at Somerset for the relief of shipwrecked persons ... ..	10	0	0			
To meet unforeseen expenses ... ..	829	18	8			
Other Items, at the rates sanctioned for 1871, for which there are no corresponding heads in the Estimates for 1872 ... ..	4,021	0	0			
Advance to Treasurer :—						
To enable the Treasurer to make advances to Public Officers and others, and on account of other Governments ... ..	10,000	0	0			
<b>No. VI.</b>						
Department of Lands ... ..	174	8	8			
Survey of Lands ... ..	11,163	11	5			
Rent of Additional Offices for Land Departments, Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others ... ..	1,424	9	8			
Occupation of Lands ... ..	1,202	10	9			
Gold Fields ... ..	266	7	4			
Prevention of Scab in Sheep ... ..	2,520	2	8			
Inspection of Cattle ... ..	38	9	2			
Coal Fields ... ..	297	5	7			
Carried forward ... ..	£ 127,282	2	11			
Carried forward ... ..	£ .....			51,729	11	11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..	127,282	2	11	51,729	11	11
<b>Services of the Year 1872—continued.</b>						
Botanic Gardens ... ..	256	12	6			
Government Domains and Hyde Park ... ..	348	10	4			
Minor Roads :—						
Alignment Posts for Towns ... ..	100	0	0			
To meet expense of fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed lands ... ..	1,333	6	8			
Miscellaneous Services :—						
For the erection of Public Pounds ... ..	66	13	4			
For preservation of the Caves at Fish River ... ..	16	13	4			
For preservation of the Wombeian Caves ... ..	8	6	8			
For fencing Public Cemeteries ... ..	333	6	8			
Parramatta Park ... ..	33	6	8			
Fees to Commissioners of the Court of Claims for hearing and reporting on claims to grants of land, in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV, No. 21 ... ..	41	13	4			
Other Items, at the rates sanctioned for 1871, for which there are no corresponding heads in the Estimates for 1872 ... ..	974	19	9			
<b>No. VII.</b>						
Department of Public Works... ..	106	19	7			
Railways—						
General Establishment ... ..	54	0	8			
Works in Progress ... ..	182	3	5			
Existing Lines—Working Expenses ... ..	30,584	16	1			
Widening the Newtown Bridge ... ..	666	13	4			
Engine Shed at Penrith ... ..	20	0	0			
Harbours and River Navigation—						
Engineer's Department ... ..	36	6	4			
Steam Dredge "Hunter" ... ..	476	11	1			
Steam Dredge "Hercules" ... ..	562	14	0			
Steam Dredge "Pluto" ... ..	162	1	4			
Steam Dredge "Vulcan," Newcastle ... ..	433	6	10			
Steam Dredge "Samson" ... ..	757	4	3			
Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy" ... ..	388	15	5			
Landing Silt from Dredge, and forming ground ... ..	516	9	2			
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works ... ..	285	12	5			
Repairs to Glebe Island Road ... ..	37	0	0			
Other Items, at the rates sanctioned for 1871, for which there are no corresponding heads in the Estimates for 1872 ... ..	1,714	6	8			
Colonial Architect ... ..	323	13	6			
Public Works and Buildings—						
For ordinary Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Public Buildings generally ... ..	2,870	19	5			
For providing Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally ... ..	798	10	8			
For repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings... ..	500	0	0			
For lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks ... ..	61	4	3			
For Lighting Government Lamps in Streets of Sydney and Domain ... ..	233	6	8			
To provide building and other materials for com- pletion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings, by the labor of prisoners in Gaol ... ..	1,965	3	10			
Additions, Sydney Gaol ... ..	654	5	4			
Police Buildings ... ..	1,000	0	0			
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	3,358	14	11			
Supply of Coffins for Paupers ... ..	50	0	0			
Furniture for and repair of Telegraph Stations ..	308	0	8			
Carried forward ... ..	£ 179,904	12	5			
Carried forward... ..	£ .....			51,729	11	11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	179,904	12	5	51,729	11	11
<b>Services of the Year 1872—continued.</b>						
<i>Public Works and Buildings—continued.</i>						
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta	333	6	8			
Additions to, and materials for, the New Gaol at Maitland	666	13	4			
Repairs to Workshops and Officers' Quarters, Cockatoo Island	16	13	4			
Repairs to Roman Catholic Orphan School	333	6	8			
Preparing Ground and Planting at Public Buildings	20	15	0			
Cottages, Spectacle Island	266	13	4			
<i>Roads and Bridges—</i>						
General Establishment	117	10	9			
Superintendence	66	13	4			
<i>Construction and Maintenance—</i>						
Main Northern Road	1,752	7	5			
Main Southern Road	3,472	3	11			
Main Western Road	3,560	7	9			
<i>Other Roads and Bridges—</i>						
Road, Clarence River to Great Northern Road	1,503	3	7			
Mudgee Road	799	19	3			
Minor Roads, as per Schedule	9,001	18	7			
Contingent Works on Minor Roads not in Schedule, on Punts and Approaches, and on Approaches to Railway Stations, &c.	683	11	6			
Repair of and painting Bridges	202	4	2			
Estimated amount of Tolls to be collected at Grafton Punt, to be expended in maintenance and repair of same and Approaches	110	1	4			
Other Items, at the rates sanctioned for 1871, for which there are no corresponding heads in the Estimates for 1872	4,033	6	8			
Minor Roads	5,333	6	8			
<i>Roads under Trustees:—</i>						
Roads under Trustees as per Schedule	8,381	3	0			
Unclassified Roads	1,250	16	0			
Cost of obtaining Reports from Surveyors, and other Contingent Expenses	94	6	8			
Other Items, at the rates sanctioned for 1871, for which there are no corresponding heads in the Estimates for 1872	1,750	0	0			
<i>Electric Telegraphs:—</i>						
Items, at the rates sanctioned for 1871, for which there are no corresponding heads in the Estimates for 1872	633	6	8			
Fitz Roy Dock	159	7	6			
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>						
Attending to the lighting and extinguishing of the Gas, &c., in the Parliamentary Buildings	23	6	8			
<b>No. VIII.</b>						
Post Office	22,208	19	5			
Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, <i>via</i> San Francisco	2,500	0	0			
Money Order Department	462	18	4			
Government Savings' Bank	166	13	4			
Electric Telegraphs	6,132	0	8			
Carried forward	£ 255,941	13	11			
Carried forward	£			51,729	11	11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	51,729 11 11
<b>Services of the Year 1872—continued.</b>		
Brought forward ... ..	255,941 13 11	255,941 13 11
<b>BALANCE OF APPROPRIATIONS, 1ST TO 14TH MAY, 1872.</b>		
Proportion of Appropriations under the Act 35 Victoria, No. 11, for General Services, for the period 1st to 14th May, 1872 ... ..	64,150 0 0	58,863 7 1
Less Payments ... ..	5,286 12 11	
Proportion of Amount as per Mr. Lord's Estimates for 1872, for the following Services, viz. :—		
Schedules A, B, and C ... ..	2,205 19 4	234 17 2
Less Payments ... ..	1,971 2 2	
<b>TOTAL BALANCE ON 1872 APPROPRIATIONS ... ..</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>315,039 18 2</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>366,769 10 1</b>

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 18th May, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.





## B

## LOANS' ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT of Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations of Parliament for Services authorized to be provided for by Loans, outstanding on 14th May, 1872.

(Exclusive of the Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5.)

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
19 VICTORIA, No. 38.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Paul's College ... ..	5,205 0 0	
St. Andrew's College ... ..	20,000 0 0	
St. John's College ... ..	380 12 10	
Wesleyan College ... ..	20,000 0 0	
		45,585 12 10
19 VICTORIA, No. 40.		
Improving the Navigation of the River Hunter, &c. ...	0 15 7	
Railways—		
Completion of Line from Sydney to Liverpool, &c. ...	620 10 7	
Surveys for Extensions ... ..	10,803 0 3	
		11,424 6 5
20 VICTORIA, No. 34.		
Railway Works... ..		72 10 8
23 VICTORIA, No. 5.		
To pay off Debentures due in 1860 ... ..		370 0 0
23 VICTORIA, No. 10.		
Railways—		
Darling Harbour Branch ... ..	665 10 7	
Bridge, Bank-street, East Maitland ... ..	2,475 15 1	
Pier, Dowling-street ... ..	744 16 7	
Alphabetical Telegraph Instruments ... ..	137 14 3	
Electric Telegraph, from West Maitland to boundary of Queensland, <i>via</i> Singleton, Scone, Murrurundi, Tamworth, Bendemeer, and Armidale... ..	7,540 14 6	
		11,564 11 0
24 VICTORIA, No. 24.		
Electric Telegraph from Goulburn to Braidwood ... ..		500 0 0
25 VICTORIA, No. 19.		
Railways—		
Picton to Goulburn ... ..	0 12 0	
Carriage Shed, &c., Northern Line ... ..	4,166 0 1	
Additions to Stations ... ..	1 12 6	
Free Public Library ... ..	15,784 19 6	
District Court, Sydney... ..	10,000 0 0	
Gaols and Penal Establishments ... ..	10,142 5 6	
Juvenile Reformatories ... ..	6,140 3 9	
		46,235 13 4
26 VICTORIA, No. 14.		
Railways—		
Newcastle to Wallsend Junction ... ..	1,315 11 6	
Telegraph Wire, Campbelltown to Picton ... ..	160 3 4	
Wharf, Newcastle ... ..	52 8 8	
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle ... ..	1 9 9	
Breakwater, Clarence River ... ..	28,151 11 0	
Wharf and Shoots, Morpeth ... ..	5,708 13 0	
Public Works Offices ... ..	9,904 11 3	
		45,294 8 6
Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	161,047 2 9

## LOANS' ACCOUNT—continued.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	.....	161,047 2 9
27 VICTORIA, No. 14.		
Railways—		
Northern Line	4,092 19 6	
Work-shops, Northern Line	49 6 9	
Siding, Haslem's Creek	178 14 6	
Coal Sidings, Newcastle	2,933 6 3	
Gate Houses, Western Line	68 9 7	
Land for Morpeth Extension	6 1 8	
Electric Telegraphs—		
Erection of Stations on Southern, Western, Northern, and Mudgee Lines	1,326 6 11	
Station Houses at Grafton, Wagga Wagga, and Hay	1,250 0 0	
Wharves and Coal Basin, Newcastle	30,990 9 9	40,895 14 11
29 VICTORIA, No. 9.		
Railways—		
Additional Land at Newtown for Sidings	29 2 4	
To meet outstanding Claims for Land on the Penrith, Picton, and Singleton Extensions	4,947 3 11	
Erection of Railway Station at Douglas Park	9 5 9	
Extension of Great Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth	4 17 1	
Public Works and Buildings—		
Penitentiary	25,000 0 0	
Lunatic Asylum	19,418 0 7	
Immigration—		
For the purpose of assisting Immigration to this Colony	8,516 4 1	57,924 13 9
29 VICTORIA, No. 23.		
Railways—		
Extension of Great Northern Line	16,273 6 8	
Enlarging Railway Bridges at East Maitland	1,491 2 10	
Roads, &c.—		
Singleton Bridge	3,339 16 9	
Extension of Riley-street to Palmer-street	1,000 0 0	
Fortifications—Heavy Guns	5,864 10 7	27,968 16 10
30 VICTORIA, No. 23.		
Railways—		
Engine Shed, Windsor and Richmond Line	2,900 13 9	
Road and Railway Bridge over the Murray at Echuca	6,000 0 0	8,900 13 9
31 VICTORIA, No. 11.		
Railways—		
Extension to Bathurst	.....	106 7 7
Extension to Goulburn	.....	
Carried forward	£ .....	296,843 9 7

## LOANS' ACCOUNT—continued.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..				296,843	9	7
31 VICTORIA, No. 27.						
Railways—						
Telegraph from Picton to Goulburn, along the Line of Railway ... ..	0	18	0			
Telegraph from Penrith to Bathurst, along the Line of Railway ... ..	207	19	2			
Roads and Bridges—						
Iron Bridge over the Lower Murrumbidgee ... ..	1,228	12	8			
Bridge over the Nimboi, between Grafton and New England ... ..	2,693	18	10			
Public Works and Buildings—						
Additions, &c., Abattoirs, Glebe Island ... ..	442	8	0			
Electric Telegraphs—						
Tamworth to Fort Bourke... ..	13,972	3	0			
Re-insulating Line, Sydney to Albury ... ..	873	11	6			
Stations—Balranald, Moulamein, and Wellington ... ..	13	13	10			
				19,433	5	0
32 VICTORIA, No. 13.						
Railways—						
Compensation for Land taken at Honeysuckle Point ... ..	147	12	10			
Harbours and River Navigation—						
Improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ... ..	6	1	3			
Breakwater, Newcastle ... ..	29	15	6			
Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour ... ..	5,410	3	9			
Reclamation of Land at Blackwattle Bay ... ..	8,251	6	10			
Light-house Tower, Wollongong ... ..	3	13	6			
Roads and Bridges—						
Bridge over the Urara, on the Road from Grafton to Glen Innes ... ..	6,682	19	10			
Public Works and Buildings—						
Public Offices, Newcastle ... ..	7,000	0	0			
Electric Telegraphs—						
Kiama to Jervis Bay ... ..	288	10	0			
Additions to Port Stephens Line ... ..	450	0	0			
Maitland to Manning River ... ..	2,000	0	0			
Bathurst to Carcoar and Cowra ... ..	1,326	15	11			
Port Stephens to Nelson's Bay ... ..	64	19	0			
Extension to Walcha ... ..	1,575	0	0			
Grafton to Clarence River Heads... ..	413	12	5			
Further Extensions under the Guarantee System ... ..	2,294	19	11			
				35,945	10	9
34 VICTORIA, No. 2.						
Railways—						
Completion of the Relaying of the Line from Sydney to Parramatta ... ..	7,927	18	7			
Completion of New Goods Shed, Sydney, and Roads and Sidings in connection with the same ... ..	2,481	10	2			
New Machine Shop, Receiving Shed, Erecting Shops and Store at Newcastle, including Roads ... ..	8,253	12	4			
Additional Machinery, do. ... ..	1,941	12	11			
New Station, Workshops for Carriage and Wagons' Department, Carriage Shed, Roofing Steam-houses, Furnaces and Machinery, Redfern, including Roads. ... ..	28,574	6	6			
Excavating Station-yard, Redfern—Additional ... ..	5,000	0	0			
Additional Machinery ... ..	1,215	18	7			
Carried forward ... .. £	55,394	19	1			
Carried forward ... .. £				352,222	5	4

LOANS' ACCOUNT—*continued.*

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..				352,222	5	4
<i>34 VICTORIA, No. 2—continued.</i>						
Brought forward ... ..	55,394	19	1			
<i>Railways—continued.</i>						
New Passenger Station and Platforms, Newcastle, including Road Approaches ... ..	6,000	0	0			
Further for construction of Rolling Stock ... ..	688	8	4			
Extension to Morpeth ... ..	373	2	1			
Land for Windsor and Richmond Line ... ..	706	5	3			
<i>Public Works and Buildings—</i>						
Towards erection of New General Post Office ... ..	296	5	6			
For completion of Dry Dock and Works attached thereto ... ..	2,000	0	0			
<i>Harbours and River Navigation—</i>						
Removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ... ..	115	1	9			
Wharf, Bullock Island ... ..	4,758	10	10			
New Steam Dredge, Newcastle Harbour... ..	29,958	4	11			
To complete Kiama Harbour Works ... ..	3,704	18	5			
Dredge for improving navigation of Rivers and Creeks flowing into Coast Lakes ... ..	1,825	2	0			
Clearing, surveying, and improving the navigation of the Edward River ... ..	723	19	5			
Coal Staiths, Newcastle ... ..	62	14	11			
<i>Electric Telegraphs—</i>						
To connect Barrenjuey with Sydney ... ..	233	7	8			
Iron Telegraph Posts ... ..	2,011	0	0			
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Amounts awarded for Land taken for New General Post Office ... ..	690	0	0			
				109,542	0	2
TOTAL ... ..	£			461,764	5	6

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
18th May, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

27.

## C.

## THE LOAN FUND—35 VIC. No. 5.

RETURN showing the Balances on the Appropriations for PUBLIC WORKS, under the Loan Act, 35 Victoria, No. 5, on 14th May, 1872.

SERVICES.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
<b>RAILWAYS :—</b>	
Construction of Railway Sheds ... ..	1 10 7
Completion of Lines already sanctioned ... ..	88,897 10 1
Construction of Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony ...	2,260 10 2
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION :—</b>	
Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers ... ..	0 17 0
Removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ... ..	4,763 9 11
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle ... ..	207 3 1
Coal Staiths, Newcastle, for Masonry Approaches ... ..	0 18 5
Light-house, Wollongong ... ..	44 14 0
Light-house, Ulladulla ... ..	10 7 9
Blasting and removing Rock in front of Newcastle Wharf ...	206 1 11
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS :—</b>	
Completion of new General Post Office ... ..	8,500 0 0
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES :—</b>	
Low-level Bridge over the Hawkesbury at Windsor ... ..	6,923 10 0
Rebuilding Jugiong Bridge... ..	2,174 3 10
<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS :—</b>	
Construction of Line from Eden to Gabo Island... ..	165 2 6
Construction of Line from Kiama to Jervis Bay ... ..	500 0 0
<b>DEFENCES :—</b>	
Construction of Fortifications and other Works of Defence ...	8,298 5 10
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ 122,954 5 1

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
18th May, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

## D.

## Trust Fund.

RETURN showing the Amounts at the credit of the various TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS  
on 14th May, 1872.

Accounts.	Amounts.		
	£	s.	d.
Clergy and School Estates Fund	65,976	16	4
Civil Service Superannuation Fund	2,169	13	1
Police Reward Fund	11,792	3	8
Police Superannuation Fund	13,184	1	6
Poundage	10,093	17	2
Imperial Postage	7,379	16	7
Scamen's Wages	1,284	9	4
Revenue Suspense Account	11,639	10	7
Immigration Remittances	4,257	5	8
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act	8,453	15	6
Commissioners' Fund— Do.	269	15	0
Trust Moneys, 20 Vic. No. 11	51,563	15	3
Necropolis Fees	12	19	0
Over-issues Account	2,257	1	2
Government Savings' Bank	35,711	6	8
Railway Stores' Account	18,083	19	2
Treasurer's Advance Account	2,416	13	5
Sundry Deposits	7,337	10	8
TOTAL	£ 253,884	9	9

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
18th May, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

**E.**

STATEMENT of BALANCES shown by the Books of the Treasury and the Bank of New South Wales, on the 14th day of May, 1872.

PUBLIC ACCOUNT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Credit Balances.</i>					
LOANS' ACCOUNT (OLD) .....		409,118 2 6	Bank of New South Wales—		
TRUST FUND—			London Account .....	3,324 9 8	
Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund .....	65,976 16 4		Public Account, Sydney.....	£301,965 5 1	
Superannuation Fund, 27 Vict. No. 11 .....	2,169 13 1		<i>Less Unpresented Cheques</i> .....	3,863 0 5	
Police Reward Fund .....	11,792 3 8			298,102 4 8	
Police Superannuation Fund .....	13,184 1 6		The Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5, Sydney .....	122,954 5 1	424,880 19 0
Poundage .....	10,093 17 2				
Imperial Postage .....	7,379 16 7		Securities in the Treasury Chest, viz. :—		
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages) .....	1,234 9 4		Police Reward and Superannuation Fund-Debentures .....	24,700 0 0	
Revenue Suspense Fund .....	11,639 10 7		Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund-Debentures .....	15,800 0 0	
Trust Moneys, 20 Vict. No. 11 .....	51,563 15 3		Assurance Fund-Debentures .....	6,300 0 0	
Immigration Remittances .....	4,257 5 8		Other Securities .....	4,700 0 0	51,500 0 0
Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act .....	269 15 0				
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act .....	8,453 15 6				
Government Savings' Bank Account, 34 Vic. No. 15 .....	35,711 6 8				
Railway Store Account .....	18,083 19 2	253,884 9 9			
Necropolis .....	12 19 0				
Over-issues .....	2,257 1 2				
Treasurer's Advance Account .....	2,416 13 5				
Sundry Deposits .....	7,337 10 8				
THE LOAN FUND.					
THE LOAN FUND—35 Vic. No. 5 .....		122,954 5 1			
		785,956 17 4			
<i>Debit Balance.</i>					
Deduct—					
Overdraft on the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND .....		304,717 19 7			
TOTAL .....	£	481,238 17 9	TOTAL .....	£	475,880 19 0

NOTE.—The difference between the Assets and Liabilities, as above shown, viz., £5,357 18s. 9d., arises from payments made in London by the Bank of New South Wales, on the order of the Agent General for Rifles in excess of Parliamentary Appropriation, which cannot be passed through the books of the Treasury until a Supplementary Vote has been obtained for the amount.

*The Treasury, Sydney, New South Wales,  
18th May, 1872.*

R.J.  
C.F.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.





---

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

SHOWING THE

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

ON THE

31st MAY, 1872.

---

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH  
Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS OF LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	<p><b>CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.</b> Amount of Parliamentary Appropriations outstanding on the 31st May, 1872, as per Statement of Details marked A, viz. :—</p> <p>On account of Services of the year 1867 ... 800 0 0  On account of Services of the year 1868 ... 500 0 0  On account of Services of the year 1869 ... 1,049 18 0  On account of Services of the year 1870 ... 5,985 7 11  On account of Services of the year 1871 ... £116,573 9 9</p> <p>Less Amount estimated as not likely to be required ... 80,000 0 0</p> <hr/> <p>On account of Services of 1872, to 31st May...</p>						
		36,573	9	9			
		300,013	14	1	344,872	9	9
2	<p><b>LOANS' ACCOUNT.</b> Amount of Parliamentary Appropriations outstanding on the 31st May, 1872, as per Statement of Details marked B ... 452,237 10 3</p> <p>Amount raised in excess of actual requirements on an issue of Debentures under certain Loan Acts to the amount of £450,000, which it is proposed to apply, under Parliamentary sanction, to meet to a like extent any future Services authorized to be provided for by Loan ... 54,370 12 9</p>				506,608	3	0
3	<p><b>THE LOAN FUND, 35 VIC. No. 5.</b> Amount of Parliamentary Appropriations outstanding on the 31st May, 1872, as per Statement of Details marked C ... 120,170 5 9</p>						
4	<p><b>THE TRUST FUND.</b> Amount of the Balances at the credit of the various Accounts of this Fund on the 31st May, 1872, as per Statement of Details marked D ... 250,758 6 10</p>						
	TOTAL LIABILITIES, 31ST MAY, 1872				£1,222,409	5	4

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 5th June, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

WALES, SHOWING THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS ON THE 31ST MAY, 1872.  
Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS OF ASSETS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	<b>BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.</b>						
	Cash Balance at the credit of the following Accounts on the 31st May, 1872, as per Statement marked E, viz. :—						
	The London Account ... ..	3,324	9	3			
	The Public Account ... £309,955 1 11						
	Less Unpresented Cheques 1,691 17 9						
		308,263	4	2			
	The Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5 ... ..	120,170	5	9			
					431,757	19	2
2	<b>SECURITIES IN THE TREASURY CHEST.</b>						
	Police Reward and Superannuation Fund Debentures	24,700	0	0			
	Clergy and School Estates Fund Debentures ...	15,800	0	0			
	Assurance Fund Debentures ... ..	6,300	0	0			
	Other Securities ' ... ..	4,700	0	0			
					51,500	0	0
3	<b>LOANS' ACCOUNT ASSETS OTHER THAN CASH.</b>						
	Railway Materials purchased and in stock on the 31st May, but not finally chargeable to the Appropriations of Parliament for the Construction and Extension of Railways until issued for use ... ..	105,698	10	3			
	Advances to the Commissioner for Railways, from the Loans' Account, not charged to Appropriations, remaining unadjusted on the 31st May, 1872 ... ..	1,318	5	6			
					107,016	15	9
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS, 31st May, 1872</b> ... ..				590,274	14	11
	Balance Deficiency, same date ... ..				632,134	10	5
	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..				£1,222,409	5	4

JAMES THOMSON,  
Consulting Accountant.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.



**A.**

**CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.**

RETURN of LIABILITIES, being Appropriations or Balances of Appropriations of Parliament (exclusive of LOANS) chargeable against the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 31st May, 1872.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
<b>Service of the Year 1867.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Debentures due 31st December, 1867 (balance) ...	.....	800 0 0
<b>Service of the Year 1868.</b>		
Debentures due 31st December, 1868 (balance) ...	.....	500 0 0
<b>Services of the Year 1869.</b>		
Bridge, Bredbo River ... ..	354 0 0	
Two Bridges over Forest Creek ... ..	95 18 0	
Debentures due 31st December, 1869 (balance) ...	600 0 0	1,049 18 0
<b>Services of the Year 1870.</b>		
Parliamentary Library—Books and Periodicals ...	236 19 1	
Relief of destitution caused by Floods, and Repair of Roads and Bridges ... ..	102 10 4	
Defence Commission ... ..	100 0 0	
Purchase of Land at Redfern as a site for a Lock-up	278 0 0	
Law Reform Commission ... ..	1,065 15 11	
Subordinate Roads ... ..	1,521 9 3	
Minor Bridges and Roads, not classified ... ..	159 0 11	
Punt at Wingham ... ..	22 12 8	
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	450 0 0	
Minor Roads ... ..	13 13 9	
Road from Kempsey to Darkwater ... ..	30 14 2	
Re-erection of Rankin Bridge... ..	1,754 11 10	
Debentures due 31st December, 1870 (balance) ...	200 0 0	5,935 7 11
<b>Services of the Year 1871.</b>		
<b>No. I.</b>		
<b>Schedule B.—</b>		
Pensions to Political Officers ... ..	15 11 4	
Superannuated Officers ... ..	300 4 1	
<b>Schedule C—Church of England, Diocese of Sydney</b>	108 18 4	
Presbyterian Church ... ..	109 8 10	
Roman Catholic Church ... ..	53 7 3	
<b>No. II.</b>		
His Excellency the Governor—Contingencies ...	99 3 4	
Executive Council—Contingencies ... ..	2 3 5	
Legislative Council—Salaries ... ..	2 0 0	
Contingencies ... ..	179 16 7	
Legislative Assembly—Salaries ... ..	6 11 8	
Contingencies ... ..	569 1 2	
Legislative Council and Assembly—Salaries... ..	0 2 9	
Contingencies ... ..	76 14 8	
Parliamentary Library—Salaries ... ..	1 18 4	
Contingencies ... ..	37 15 10	
Books and Periodicals ... ..	42 3 3	
Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., for Council Reading-room ... ..	53 1 0	
Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., for Assembly Reading-room ... ..	59 8 6	
Carried forward ... ..	£ 1,717 10 4	8,285 5 11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward ... ..	£ 1,717 10 4	£ 8,285 5 11
<i>Services of the Year 1871—continued.</i>		
No. III.		
Colonial Secretary—Salaries ... ..	10 8 4	
Contingencies ... ..	1 1 1	
Permanent Military Force ... ..	2,117 3 8	
Volunteers—Salaries ... ..	26 1 9	
Contingencies ... ..	473 1 8	
Naval Brigade—Salaries ... ..	24 11 11	
Contingencies ... ..	29 2 0	
Police—		
General Establishment—Salaries ... ..	0 3 4	
Constabulary—Salaries ... ..	83 19 1	
Contingencies generally ... ..	1,356 10 6	
Gaol, Sydney—Salaries ... ..	12 0 1	
Albury—Salaries ... ..	0 16 8	
Braidwood—Salaries ... ..	0 16 8	
Mudgee—Salaries ... ..	0 7 7	
Wollongong—Salaries ... ..	1 12 0	
Armidale—Salaries ... ..	0 16 5	
Wagga Wagga—Salaries ... ..	0 16 8	
Yass—Salaries ... ..	1 13 6	
Deniliquin—Salaries ... ..	0 16 8	
Police Gaols, Country Districts—Salaries ... ..	0 5 11	
Gaols generally—		
Warders, &c.—Salaries ... ..	661 5 0	
Gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaols ... ..	0 1 0	
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and Surgical Instruments, Fuel, Light, and Water, &c. ... ..	1,983 15 5	
Lunatic Asylums—		
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville—Salaries ... ..	244 6 9	
Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta—Salaries ... ..	224 4 3	
Contingencies ... ..	1,089 15 2	
Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst—Salaries ... ..	4 12 4	
Contingencies ... ..	27 14 11	
Lunatic Patients ... ..	131 5 0	
Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c. ... ..	2,243 1 5	
Auditor General—Contingencies ... ..	103 10 0	
Registrar General—Salaries ... ..	7 5 11	
Contingencies ... ..	1,302 11 2	
Agent General for the Colonies—Salaries ... ..	575 13 4	
Observatory—Salaries ... ..	3 16 0	
Contingencies ... ..	0 10 4	
Expenses of Magnetical Survey ... ..	1 3 9	
Purchase of New Instruments ... ..	0 3 1	
Free Public Library—Salaries ... ..	49 10 9	
Contingencies ... ..	477 9 1	
Grants in aid of Public Institutions—		
In aid of Educational Institutions, viz.:—		
Albury School of Arts ... ..	38 14 4	
Araluen Mechanics' Institute ... ..	50 0 0	
Armidale School of Arts ... ..	50 0 0	
Ballina School of Arts ... ..	25 0 0	
Balmain School of Arts ... ..	38 2 8	
Balmain Working Men's Institute ... ..	7 0 2	
Bega School of Arts ... ..	2 19 4	
Bellambi and Bulli School of Arts ... ..	25 0 0	
Berrima School of Arts ... ..	0 6 4	
Branxton Mechanics' Institute ... ..	25 0 0	
Bourke Mechanics' Institute ... ..	39 5 0	
Bowling Alley Point School of Arts ... ..	25 0 0	
Camden School of Arts ... ..	7 5 3	
Casino School of Arts ... ..	50 0 0	
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute ... ..	32 8 4	
Carried forward ... ..	£ 15,407 11 11	
Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	8,285 5 11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	15,407 11 11	8,285 5 11
<b>Services of the Year 1871—continued.</b>		
<b>Grants in aid of Public Institutions—continued—</b>		
<b>In aid of Educational Establishments—continued—</b>		
East Maitland School of Arts ... ..	32 13 8	
Frederickton School of Arts ... ..	25 0 0	
Forbes School of Arts ... ..	36 9 2	
Glen Innes School of Arts ... ..	50 0 0	
Goulburn School of Arts ... ..	9 2 6	
Grafton School of Arts ... ..	50 0 0	
Grenfell School of Arts ... ..	68 0 0	
Gundagai Literary Institute ... ..	50 0 0	
Hinton School of Arts ... ..	50 0 0	
Inverell School of Arts ... ..	43 16 8	
Kiama School of Arts ... ..	25 0 0	
Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute ... ..	10 18 3	
Monaro School of Arts ... ..	14 17 0	
Morpeth School of Arts ... ..	50 0 0	
Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts ... ..	9 7 0	
Musclebrook School of Arts ... ..	34 3 0	
Narrabri Mechanics' Institute ... ..	7 8 4	
Newcastle School of Arts ... ..	10 5 0	
Orange Mechanics' Institute ... ..	36 12 9	
Parramatta School of Arts ... ..	100 0 0	
Paterson School of Arts ... ..	17 16 3	
Queanbeyan Literary Institute... ..	18 10 0	
Raymond Terrace School of Arts ... ..	50 0 0	
Richmond School of Arts ... ..	46 11 8	
Ryde School of Arts ... ..	50 0 0	
St. Leonards School of Arts ... ..	40 0 0	
Shoalhaven School of Arts ... ..	50 0 0	
Singleton Mechanics' Institute... ..	7 14 2	
Stroud School of Arts ... ..	13 1 4	
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute ... ..	25 0 0	
Ulmarra School of Arts... ..	25 0 0	
Wallsend School of Arts ... ..	34 3 1	
Waratah School of Arts ... ..	3 0 0	
Windsor School of Arts ... ..	37 17 6	
Wollongong School of Arts ... ..	41 18 0	
Yass Mechanics' Institute ... ..	21 7 6	
Young School of Arts ... ..	31 10 7	
<b>In aid of the erection of Buildings for Educational Institutions, viz. :—</b>		
Bowling Alley Point School of Arts ... ..	50 0 0	
Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts... ..	82 10 10	
Newcastle School of Arts ... ..	166 19 7	
St. Mary's School of Arts ... ..	50 0 0	
<b>Industrial Schools :—</b>		
Nautical School Ship "Vernon"—Salaries ... ..	43 17 7	
Contingencies... ..	133 13 4	
Biloela Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta River—Salaries ... ..	19 14 1	
Contingencies ... ..	78 3 11	
Biloela Reformatory for Girls, Parramatta River—Salaries ... ..	12 2 5	
Contingencies ... ..	113 16 3	
<b>Charitable Institutions :—</b>		
Inspector of Public Charities and Secretary to the Board of Management for Asylums, Infirm and Destitute—Salaries... ..	28 14 6	
Protestant Orphan School—Salaries ... ..	3 3 6	
Contingencies ... ..	315 16 11	
Roman Catholic Orphan School—Salaries ... ..	6 17 4	
Contingencies... ..	638 15 7	
Asylums for the Infirm & Destitute—Contingencies	839 1 10	
Carried forward ... ..	£ 19,218 3 0	
Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	8,285 5 11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..	19,218	3	0	8,285	5	11
<b>Services of the Year 1871—continued.</b>						
Charitable Allowances :—						
Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters ... ..	482	0	0			
In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary ... ..	1,849	2	9			
For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney ... ..	1,146	0	0			
For the support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick ... ..	597	5	8			
In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, viz. :—						
Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society ... ..	48	10	7			
Bega Hospital and Benevolent Society ... ..	50	0	0			
Gundagai Benevolent Society ... ..	100	0	0			
Parramatta Benevolent Society ... ..	152	13	11			
Penrith Hospital and Benevolent Society ... ..	100	0	0			
Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society ... ..	78	18	10			
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, viz. :—						
Adelong ... ..	75	0	0			
Araluen ... ..	23	4	6			
Armidale and New England ... ..	1	2	10			
Bathurst ... ..	80	7	3			
Braidwood ... ..	43	4	2			
Bourke ... ..	0	10	0			
Cooma ... ..	150	0	0			
Deniliquin ... ..	83	1	9			
Dubbo ... ..	30	13	6			
Grafton ... ..	104	15	4			
Grenfell ... ..	47	7	6			
Gundagai ... ..	100	0	0			
Hay ... ..	51	13	7			
Kiandra ... ..	100	0	0			
Menindee ... ..	250	0	0			
Murrurundi ... ..	36	8	9			
Muswellbrook ... ..	34	6	9			
Parramatta ... ..	64	18	2			
Port Macquarie ... ..	100	0	0			
Port Stephens ... ..	86	15	9			
Queanbeyan ... ..	9	13	8			
Sofala ... ..	73	12	6			
Tenterfield ... ..	73	17	3			
Wellington ... ..	16	7	0			
Windsor ... ..	50	0	0			
Wollongong ... ..	54	4	7			
Yass ... ..	32	17	11			
Young ... ..	111	7	0			
Miscellaneous Services :—						
For defraying Expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts ... ..	1,057	10	2			
Newspapers and Almanacs ... ..	14	10	0			
Burial of Destitute Persons in cases where Inquests are not held ... ..	144	16	3			
Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c. ... ..	123	5	9			
Fees for examining Lunatics ... ..	3	19	0			
Carried forward ... ..	£	27,052	5	8		
Carried forward ... ..	£			8,285	5	11



SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	27,052 5 8	8,285 5 11
<b>Services of the Year 1871—continued.</b>		
<i>Miscellaneous Services—continued:—</i>		
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders ... ..	224 16 8	
Towards defraying the Expenses of a Census of the Population of the Colony ... ..	1,169 2 4	
Construction and Maintenance of four Boats for West Maitland and the Hunter District during the time of Floods ... ..	150 0 0	
Purchase of Land at Redfern as a site for a Lock-up To continue the examination of the Fossil Fauna of New South Wales ... ..	278 0 0	
Rent of House for Commodore Commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station ... ..	100 0 0	
	0 0 1	
<b>No. IV.</b>		
Law Officers of the Crown—Contingencies ... ..	231 2 9	
Supreme and Circuit Courts—Salaries ... ..	60 2 3	
Contingencies ... ..	1,362 4 3	
Allowance to Law Reporters... ..	50 0 0	
Sheriff—Salaries ... ..	14 0 0	
Contingencies... ..	69 18 11	
Insolvent Court—Salaries ... ..	24 16 4	
<i>District Courts:—</i>		
Metropolitan and Coast District—Salaries ... ..	66 8 2	
Southern District—Salaries ... ..	6 19 2	
Contingencies generally ... ..	536 3 3	
Quarter Sessions—Contingencies ... ..	1,260 9 4	
Petty Sessions—Salaries ... ..	503 16 1	
Contingencies ... ..	514 6 1	
Coroners' Inquests—Contingencies ... ..	191 0 10	
<b>No. V.</b>		
Treasury—Salaries and Contingencies ... ..	368 6 3	
Stamp Duties—Salaries and Contingencies ... ..	47 5 5	
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries—Salaries ... ..	84 17 2	
Gold Receivers ... ..	7 15 5	
Gold and Escort ... ..	39 10 4	
Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets ... ..	190 6 8	
Stores and Stationery ... ..	16 6 0	
Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island—Contingencies... ..	112 10 1	
Salaries ... ..	14 4 5	
Colonial Military Store and Gunpowder Magazine, Spectacle Island—Salaries ... ..	44 13 10	
Contingencies ... ..	302 1 4	
Health and Emigration Officers—Salaries ... ..	12 10 0	
Contingencies ... ..	21 10 0	
Quarantine—Contingencies ... ..	173 6 5	
Shipping Masters—Salaries ... ..	0 12 9	
Contingencies ... ..	14 0 0	
Globe Island Abattoir—Contingencies ... ..	92 15 4	
Carried forward ... ..	£ 35,408 3 7	
Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	8,285 5 11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..	35,408	3	7	8,285	5	11
<i>Services of the Year 1871—continued.</i>						
<i>Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilots—continued—</i>						
Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards ... ..	38	5	2			
Colonial Light-houses ... ..	39	15	4			
Sea and River Pilots ... ..	0	12	11			
Boatmen ... ..	16	19	2			
Australian Coast Light-houses ... ..	1,289	18	6			
Contingencies generally ... ..	48	8	0			
Life-boats ... ..	95	7	2			
<i>Miscellaneous Services—</i>						
Postage of the various Public Departments ... ..	10	12	11			
Advertising for the Public Service generally ... ..	1,987	9	0			
Duty Stamps for the Public Service generally ... ..	220	7	3			
One-half per cent. Commission on Payments in England by the Government Financial Agents...	38	9	10			
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony ... ..	236	8	3			
To meet the Expense of carrying on the Inner Waters and Coast Surveys ... ..	0	14	6			
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks or Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts ... ..	452	1	0			
Provisions to be left on Booby Island for the relief of shipwrecked persons ... ..	30	0	0			
Provisions to be left at Somerset for the relief of shipwrecked persons ... ..	30	0	0			
To meet Unforeseen Expenses ... ..	1,676	15	7			
Buoys and Beacons for the Clarence River ... ..	450	8	8			
Position Lights at the Tweed River, and at Nelson Bay, Port Stephens ... ..	2	1	0			
For the purchase of Warlike Stores ... ..	4,642	1	3			
No. VI.						
Survey of Lands—Salaries ... ..	1,458	19	10			
Contingencies ... ..	393	13	2			
Base Line ... ..	487	6	10			
Fees to Licensed Surveyors ... ..	2,281	12	2			
Rent of Additional Offices for Land Departments, &c. ... ..	75	9	1			
Occupation of Lands—Contingencies... ..	310	9	8			
Salaries ... ..						
Gold Fields—Salaries ... ..	126	9	11			
Prevention of Scab in Sheep ... ..	330	0	6			
Inspection of Cattle—Contingencies... ..	26	18	8			
Coal Fields—Contingencies ... ..	237	8	4			
Botanic Gardens ... ..	17	5	7			
Government Domains and Hyde Park—Salaries ... ..	0	8	8			
Contingencies ... ..	27	1	0			
<i>Minor Roads :—</i>						
Alignment Posts for Towns ... ..	258	4	0			
To meet Expense of fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed Lands ... ..	3,326	0	0			
<i>Miscellaneous Services :—</i>						
For the erection of Public Pounds ... ..	132	8	6			
For fencing Public Cemeteries ... ..	365	3	0			
Carried forward ... ..	£	56,569	18 0			
Carried forward ... ..	£			8,285	5	11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward...	56,569 18 0	8,285 5 11
<i>Services of the Year 1871—continued</i>		
<i>Miscellaneous Services—continued—</i>		
Fees to Commissioners of the Court of Claims for hearing and reporting on Claims to Grants of Land, in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV No. 21...	83 8 0	
Completion of the Boundary-line between Victoria and New South Wales ...	1,000 0 0	
Additional provision for salaried Surveying Staff, to meet a deficiency in the Estimates-in-Chief (Equipment Allowance)...	365 0 0	
Additional Fees of the Secretary to the Commissioners, Court of Claims, and William Owen, one of the Commissioners, at the special rate of £3 3s. per diem each for ten days, to cover the time which the Court was engaged in dealing with the case of Alexander Berry's Claim to certain Land at Comerang Island, Shoalhaven ...	63 0 0	
Re-erecting Green-house presented by Mr. Mort to the Botanic Gardens ...	0 11 4	
No. VII.		
Department of Public Works—Salaries ...	5 9 7	
Contingencies ...	16 16 3	
Railways:—		
General Establishment—Salaries ...	26 8 1	
Contingencies ...	51 14 0	
Works in Progress:—		
Valuation of Land—Contingencies ...	63 11 9	
Engineering Branch—Contingencies ...	716 5 2	
Existing Lines—Working Expenses ...	1,999 10 11	
Widening the Newtown Bridge ...	2,000 0 0	
Harbours and River Navigation:—		
Engineer's Department—Contingencies ...	27 16 7	
Steam Dredge "Hunter"—Contingencies ...	99 9 9	
Steam Dredge "Hercules"—Salaries ...	8 6 9	
Do. do. Contingencies ...	63 18 1	
Steam Dredge "Vulcan," Newcastle—Contingencies ...	9 4 9	
Steam Dredge "Samson"—Salaries ...	6 9 2	
Contingencies ...	223 8 10	
Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy"—Contingencies ...	49 2 0	
Do. do. Salaries ...	8 9 0	
Landing Silt from Dredge, and forming Ground...	175 3 10	
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works ...	51 10 3	
Repairs to Glebe Island Road ...	5 17 2	
Bell Buoy, Big Ben Rock ...	98 0 0	
Replanking, where required, Glebe Island Bridge—Circular Quay—Newcastle Wharf—and repairing Dunmore Bridge and West Maitland River Embankment ...	1,474 7 1	
Buoys and Beacon for the Hunter River...	75 19 8	
Lighting Lamps, Newcastle Wharf ...	60 0 0	
Completion of West Maitland Bridge ...	0 0 7	
Railway for carriage of Stone to West Maitland Embankment ...	0 9 4	
Carried forward ...	£ 65,404 5 11	
Carried forward ...	£ .....	8,285 5 11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	65,404 5 11	8,285 5 11
<i>Services of the Year 1871—continued.</i>		
Colonial Architect—Salaries ... ..	32 10 1	
Contingencies ... ..	43 0 10	
Public Works and Buildings:—		
For ordinary Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Public Buildings generally ... ..	84 15 3	
For providing Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally... ..	18 4 9	
For Repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings	403 15 11	
For lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks ... ..	101 1 5	
For lighting Government Lamps in Streets of Sydney and Domain ... ..	57 10 0	
To provide Building and other Materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings, by the labour of prisoners in Gaol...	2,805 16 10	
Additions, Sydney Gaol ... ..	378 11 3	
Police Buildings ... ..	1,691 0 2	
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	2,793 3 8	
Supply of Coffins for Paupers ... ..	85 16 10	
Furniture for and Repair of Telegraph Stations...	233 18 0	
Additions to, and Materials for, the New Gaol at Maitland ... ..	1,771 11 7	
Repairs to Workshops and Officers' Quarters, Cockatoo Island ... ..	50 0 0	
Repairs to Roman Catholic Orphan School ... ..	372 13 4	
Preparing Ground and Planting at Public Buildings	32 19 0	
Cottages, Spectacle Island ... ..	600 0 0	
Roads and Bridges—		
General Establishment—Salaries... ..	4 0 0	
Contingencies ... ..	0 1 1	
Superintendence—Salaries ... ..	45 14 4	
Contingencies ... ..	4 3 4	
Construction and Maintenance:—		
Main Northern Road ... ..	3 19 6	
Main Southern Road ... ..	0 16 3	
Main Western Road ... ..	40 5 7	
Other Roads and Bridges:—		
Road, Clarence River to Great Northern Road...	2,507 2 3	
Tolls... ..	6 7 7	
Minor Roads, as per Schedule ... ..	1,411 13 2	
Contingent Works on Minor Roads not in Schedule, on Punts and Approaches, and on Approaches to Railway Stations, &c. ... ..	1 5 7	
Repair of and painting Bridges ... ..	0 0 2	
Constructing and repairing Toll Bars ... ..	2 6 2	
Estimated amount of Tolls to be collected at Grafton Punt, to be expended in maintenance and repair of same and Approaches ... ..	86 0 1	
Approaches to Punt at Balranald ... ..	1,913 10 6	
Bridge, Mooki River ... ..	519 16 0	
Flood Repairs, Wentworth ... ..	174 8 1	
Erection of Bridges over Castle's and Fisher's Creeks, near Burrowa ... ..	309 8 9	
Bridge at Narawalla, on Road Ulladulla to Shoalhaven ... ..	495 13 4	
Bridge over Cockfighter's Creek ... ..	279 5 1	
To complete Tanks on "Death track," Willandra to Darling ... ..	133 18 9	
Carried forward ... ..	£ 84,900 10 5	8,285 5 11

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	84,900	10	5	8,285	5	11
<b>Services of the Year 1871—continued.</b>						
Roads under Trustees:—						
Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule	2,179	19	3			
Unclassified Roads	66	1	3			
Improvement of the Colo and Whcney Creek Road	9	13	4			
Cost of obtaining Reports from Surveyors, and other Contingent Expenses	6	4	6			
Electric Telegraphs:—						
Iron Posts, Telegraph, Redfern to Junction	182	10	11			
Repairs to Line, Penrith to Bathurst	190	10	6			
Fitz Roy Dock—Salaries	0	15	5			
Contingencies	6	14	7			
<b>No. VIII.</b>						
Country Postmasters—Salaries				2,340	8	4
Conveyance of Mails						
Post Office—Contingencies						
Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, <i>via</i> San Francisco	1,780	15	5			
Do. do. do. <i>via</i> Suez						
Money Order Department—Salaries	5	0	0			
Contingencies	227	6	10			
Government Savings' Bank	138	9	8			
Electric Telegraphs	208	17	7			
Do. Contingencies	34	8	1			
<b>No. IX.</b>						
Interest on Debentures	13,075	17	1			
Interest on Treasury Bills	2	10	0			
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	8	15	0			
Revenue and Receipts returned	64	12	10			
Endowment under the Municipalities Act	4,683	8	9			
Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions	10	0	0			
School of Industry, Darlinghurst	5,200	0	0			
Debentures due 31st December, 1871 (balance)	1,300	0	0			
	116,573	9	9			
<i>Less</i> amount estimated as not likely to be required	80,000	0	0			
					36,573	9 9
<b>Services of the Year 1872.</b>						
Schedule A	1,925	5	0			
Do. Supplement	311	8	6			
Schedule B—Supplement	328	3	8			
Schedule C—Church of England	1,140	4	4			
Presbyterian Church	154	6	8			
Wesleyan Methodist Church	262	1	7			
Roman Catholic Church	700	0	0			
Carried forward	£ 4,821	9	9			
Carried forward	£				44,858	15 8

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward ... ..	4,821	9	9	44,858	15	8	
<i>Services of the Year 1872—continued.</i>							
No. II.							
His Excellency the Governor ... ..	428	19	7				
Executive Council ... ..	58	18	2				
Legislative Council ... ..	521	18	4				
Legislative Assembly ... ..	1,303	4	2				
Legislative Council and Assembly ... ..	143	16	4				
Parliamentary Library ... ..	356	8	4				
No. III.							
Colonial Secretary ... ..	349	10	1				
Permanent Military Force ... ..	1,031	6	11				
Volunteers ... ..	2,870	17	2				
Naval Brigade ... ..	451	11	8				
Police ... ..	18,294	6	1				
Gaol, Sydney ... ..	123	3	4				
Parramatta ... ..	60	6	8				
Bathurst ... ..	32	15	0				
Maitland ... ..	33	15	0				
Goulburn ... ..	32	15	0				
Berrima ... ..	61	19	3				
Albury ... ..	13	1	8				
Braidwood ... ..	13	1	8				
Mudgee ... ..	13	1	8				
Wollongong... ..	19	15	0				
Armidale ... ..	13	10	10				
Wagga Wagga ... ..	13	1	8				
Yass ... ..	13	18	4				
Deniliquin ... ..	13	1	8				
Port Macquarie ... ..	40	13	4				
Police Gaols, Country Districts ... ..	60	16	8				
Gaols generally... ..	7,292	16	4				
Lunatic Asylums—							
Board of Visitors ... ..	145	16	8				
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	1,495	4	7				
Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta ... ..	1,786	18	2				
Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst ... ..	77	1	6				
Lunatic Patients ... ..	217	16	7				
Medical Board ... ..	7	6	8				
Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c... ..	1,974	0	5				
Auditor General ... ..	401	10	4				
Registrar General ... ..	2,470	16	9				
Agent General for the Colonies ... ..	464	3	4				
Observatory ... ..	257	15	1				
Museum ... ..	197	18	4				
Free Public Library ... ..	708	0	11				
Grants in aid of Public Institutions ... ..	1,434	9	2				
Public Instruction ... ..	9,166	13	4				
Industrial Schools—							
Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ... ..	678	1	5				
Biloela Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta River ... ..	453	16	9				
Biloela Reformatory for Girls, Parramatta River..	68	0	0				
Charitable Institutions—							
Inspector of Public Charities and Secretary to the Board of Management for Asylums, Infirm and Destitute ... ..	86	0	0				
Protestant Orphan School... ..	498	11	2				
Roman Catholic Orphan School ... ..	587	8	1				
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute ... ..	2,225	18	7				
Charitable Allowances... ..	9,121	7	10				
Carried forward ... ..	£	73,003	15	4			
Carried forward ... ..	£				44,858	15	8

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward ... ..	£ 73,003 15 4	£ 44,858 15 8
<i>Services of the Year 1872—continued.</i>		
Miscellaneous Services:—		
Municipal Council, Sydney, in aid of the City Funds ... ..	4,166 13 4	
Newspapers and Almanacs ... ..	12 10 0	
Burial of destitute persons in cases where Inquests are not held ... ..	59 10 6	
Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c. ... ..	83 6 8	
Fees for examining Lunatics ... ..	36 6 4	
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders ... ..	187 10 0	
Rent of furnished House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station ... ..	83 6 8	
Towards the publication of the Sixth Volume of Bentham's Work on the Flora of Australia ... ..	20 16 8	
Other Items, at the rates sanctioned for 1871, for which there are no corresponding heads in the Estimates for 1872 ... ..	6,558 7 6	
No. IV.		
Law Officers of the Crown ... ..	847 14 2	
Supreme and Circuit Courts ... ..	2,996 18 7	
Sheriff ... ..	976 1 1	
Insolvent Court ... ..	109 8 4	
District Courts ... ..	2,070 3 7	
Quarter Sessions ... ..	2,208 0 0	
Petty Sessions ... ..	3,609 3 5	
Coroners' Inquests ... ..	334 3 5	
Miscellaneous Services:—		
Items, at the rates sanctioned for 1871, for which there are no corresponding heads in the Estimates for 1872 ... ..	211 17 6	
No. V.		
Treasury ... ..	1,067 11 7	
Customs ... ..	1,823 3 11	
Stamp Duties ... ..	216 13 4	
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries ... ..	234 19 2	
Gold Receivers ... ..	110 8 4	
Gold and Escort ... ..	1,325 6 7	
Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets ... ..	1,562 8 10	
Stores and Stationery ... ..	1,235 19 5	
Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island ... ..	79 9 8	
Colonial Military Store and Gunpowder Magazine, Spectacle Island ... ..	181 0 5	
Health and Emigration Officers ... ..	89 6 8	
Quarantine ... ..	99 0 7	
Shipping Masters ... ..	128 1 8	
Glebe Island Abattoir ... ..	140 13 4	
Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department—		
Superintendent of Pilots, Light-houses, and Harbours ... ..	50 1 8	
Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards ... ..	122 19 0	
Harbour Masters ... ..	141 0 0	
Colonial Light-houses ... ..	188 17 8	
Sea and River Pilots ... ..	619 1 3	
Boatmen ... ..	557 14 2	
Telegraph Stations ... ..	58 1 8	
Australian Coast Light-houses ... ..	833 6 8	
Contingencies generally ... ..	249 3 1	
Life-boats ... ..	81 13 4	
Carried forward ... ..	£ 108,771 15 1	
Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	44,858 15 8

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	108,771 15 1	44,858 15 8
<b>Services of the Year 1872—continued.</b>		
<b>Miscellaneous Services :—</b>		
Postage of the various Public Departments ...	754 14 2	
Advertising for the Public Service generally ...	1,370 16 6	
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages ...	1,352 19 0	
Duty Stamps for the Public Service generally ...	206 11 7	
One half per cent. Commission on Payments in England by the Government Financial Agents...	1,458 6 8	
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony ... ..	781 14 2	
To provide for a Queen's Plate to be run for annually on Randwick Racecourse, under the auspices of the Australian Jockey Club ...	83 6 8	
To meet the expense of carrying on the Inner Waters and Coast Surveys ... ..	265 17 0	
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts ... ..	717 3 3	
Provisions to be left on Booby Island for the relief of shipwrecked persons ... ..	12 10 0	
Provisions to be left at Somerset, for the relief of shipwrecked persons ... ..	12 10 0	
To meet Unforeseen Expenses ... ..	1,058 4 11	
Other Items, at the rates sanctioned for 1871, for which there are no corresponding heads in the Estimates for 1872 ... ..	5,026 5 0	
<b>Advance to Treasurer :—</b>		
To enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers and others, and on account of other Governments ... ..	11,880 15 3	
<b>No. VI.</b>		
Department of Lands ... ..	1,038 8 8	
Survey of Lands ... ..	11,373 0 9	
Rent of Additional Offices for Land Departments, Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others ... ..	1,741 6 6	
Occupation of Lands ... ..	1,575 1 9	
Gold Fields ... ..	396 19 0	
Prevention of Scab in Sheep ... ..	2,946 11 10	
Inspection of Cattle ... ..	55 5 0	
Coal Fields ... ..	404 9 8	
Botanic Gardens ... ..	479 11 11	
Government Domains and Hyde Park ... ..	533 16 11	
<b>Minor Roads :—</b>		
Alignment Posts for Towns ... ..	125 0 0	
To meet Expense of fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed Lands ... ..	1,650 13 4	
<b>Miscellaneous Services :—</b>		
For the erection of Public Pounds ... ..	73 6 8	
For preservation of the Caves at Fish River ...	20 16 8	
For preservation of the Wombeian Caves ... ..	4 3 4	
For fencing Public Cemeteries ... ..	416 13 4	
Parramatta Park ... ..	41 13 4	
Fees to Commissioners of the Court of Claims for hearing and reporting on Claims to Grants of Land, in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV, No. 21...	52 1 8	
Other Items, at the rates sanctioned for 1871, for which there are no corresponding heads in the Estimates for 1872 ... ..	1,218 14 7	
Carried forward ... ..	£ 157,901 4 2	
Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	44,858 15 8



SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..	157,901	4	2	44,858	15	8
<b>Services of the Year 1872—continued.</b>						
No. VII.						
Department of Public Works... ..	429	2	3			
Railways—						
General Establishment ... ..	231	9	0			
Works in Progress ... ..	852	15	5			
Existing Lines—Working Expenses ... ..	32,655	14	4			
Widening the Newtown Bridge ... ..	833	6	8			
Engine Shed at Penrith ... ..	25	0	0			
Harbours and River Navigation—						
Engineer's Department ... ..	239	8	6			
Steam Dredge "Hunter" ... ..	674	13	10			
Steam Dredge "Hercules" ... ..	793	0	1			
Steam Dredge "Pluto" ... ..	292	0	10			
Steam Dredge "Vulcan," Newcastle ... ..	618	6	0			
Steam Dredge "Samson" ... ..	1,152	12	11			
Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy" ... ..	406	14	2			
Landing Silt from Dredge, and forming Ground... ..	683	2	6			
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works ... ..	321	0	10			
Repairs to Glebe Island Road ... ..	41	7	6			
Other Items, at the rates sanctioned for 1871, for which there are no corresponding heads in the Estimates for 1872 ... ..	2,142	18	4			
Colonial Architect ... ..	767	13	0			
Public Works and Buildings—						
For ordinary Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Public Buildings generally ... ..	2,055	5	0			
For providing Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally ... ..	863	8	2			
For repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings... ..	509	1	8			
For lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks ... ..	61	10	8			
For lighting Government Lamps in Streets of Sydney and Domain ... ..	131	13	4			
To provide building and other Materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings, by the labour of prisoners in Gaol ... ..	2,058	4	4			
Additions, Sydney Gaol ... ..	594	1	3			
Police Buildings ... ..	1,201	0	0			
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	4,258	14	11			
Supply of Coffins for Paupers ... ..	51	5	11			
Furniture for and repair of Telegraph Stations ... ..	391	7	4			
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta ... ..	416	13	4			
Additions to, and Materials for, the New Gaol at Maitland ... ..	833	6	8			
Repairs to Workshops and Officers' Quarters, Cockatoo Island ... ..	20	16	8			
Repairs to Roman Catholic Orphan School ... ..	416	13	4			
Preparing Ground and Planting at Public Buildings ... ..	29	2	0			
Cottages, Spectacle Island... ..	333	6	8			
Roads and Bridges—						
General Establishment ... ..	302	10	5			
Superintendence ... ..	475	18	4			
Construction and Maintenance—						
Main Northern Road ... ..	2,748	17	2			
Main Southern Road ... ..	4,257	1	3			
Main Western Road ... ..	2,453	17	2			
Carried forward ... ..	£ 225,525	5	11			
Carried forward ... ..	£			44,858	15	8

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..	225,525	5	11	44,858	15	8
<i>Services of the Year 1872—continued.</i>						
Other Roads and Bridges—						
Road, Clarence River to Great Northern Road ...	1,919	16	11			
Minor Roads, as per Schedule ... ..	11,535	18	4			
Contingent Works on Minor Roads not in Schedule, on Punts and Approaches, and on Approaches to Railway Stations, &c. ...	915	15	3			
Repair of and painting Bridges ... ..	390	10	2			
Estimated amount of Tolls to be collected at Grafton Punt, to be expended in maintenance and repair of same and Approaches... ..	134	8	1			
Other Items, at the rates sanctioned for 1871, for which there are no corresponding heads in the Estimates for 1872 ... ..	5,041	13	4			
Minor Roads ... ..	6,666	13	4			
Roads under Trustees—						
Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule ... ..	10,495	7	0			
Unclassified Roads ... ..	1,643	18	9			
Cost of obtaining Reports from Surveyors, and other Contingent Expenses ... ..	80	5	0			
Other Items, at the rates sanctioned for 1871, for which there are no corresponding heads in the Estimates for 1872 ... ..	2,187	10	0			
Electric Telegraphs :—						
Items, at the rates sanctioned for 1871, for which there are no corresponding heads in the Estimates for 1872 ... ..	791	13	4			
Fitz Roy Dock ... ..	208	4	3			
Miscellaneous :—						
Attending to the lighting and extinguishing of the Gas, &c., in the Parliamentary Buildings...	29	3	4			
No. VIII.						
Post Office ... ..	23,821	13	11			
Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, <i>via</i> San Francisco ... ..	3,125	0	0			
Money Order Department ... ..	477	4	7			
Electric Telegraphs ... ..	5,023	12	7			
				300,013	14	1
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	£	344,872	9	9		

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 5th June, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

## B.

## LOANS' ACCOUNT.

RETURN of APPROPRIATIONS AND BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS OF PARLIAMENT for Services authorized to be provided for by Loans, outstanding on 31st May, 1872.

(Exclusive of the Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5.)

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19 VICTORIA, No. 38.		
St. Paul's College ... ..	5,205 0 0	
St. Andrew's College ... ..	20,000 0 0	
St. John's College ... ..	380 12 10	
Wesleyan College ... ..	20,000 0 0	
		45,585 12 10
19 VICTORIA, No. 40.		
Improving the Navigation of the River Hunter, &c. ...	0 15 7	
Railways—		
Completion of Line from Sydney to Liverpool, &c. ...	620 10 7	
Surveys for Extensions ... ..	10,803 0 3	
		11,424 6 5
20 VICTORIA, No. 34.		
Railway Works... ..		72 10 8
23 VICTORIA, No. 5.		
To pay off Debentures due in 1860 ... ..		370 0 0
23 VICTORIA, No. 10.		
Railways—		
Darling Harbour Branch ... ..	665 10 7	
Bridge, Bank-street, East Maitland ... ..	2,475 15 1	
Pier, Dowling-street ... ..	744 16 7	
Alphabetical Telegraph Instruments ... ..	137 14 3	
Electric Telegraph, from West Maitland to Boundary of Queensland, <i>vid</i> Singleton, Scone, Murrurundi, Tamworth, Bendemeer, and Armidale... ..	7,431 17 3	
		11,455 13 9
24 VICTORIA, No. 24.		
Electric Telegraph from Goulburn to Braidwood ... ..		500 0 0
25 VICTORIA, No. 19.		
Railways—		
Picton to Goulburn ... ..	0 12 0	
Carriage Shed, &c., Northern Line ... ..	4,166 0 1	
Additions to Stations ... ..	1 12 6	
Free Public Library ... ..	15,784 19 6	
District Court, Sydney ... ..	10,000 0 0	
Goals and Penal Establishments ... ..	10,142 5 6	
Juvenile Reformatories ... ..	6,140 3 9	
		46,235 13 4
26 VICTORIA, No. 14.		
Railways—		
Newcastle to Wallsend Junction ... ..	1,315 11 6	
Telegraph Wire, Campbelltown to Picton ... ..	160 3 4	
Wharf, Newcastle ... ..	52 8 8	
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle ... ..	1 9 9	
Breakwater, Clarence River ... ..	28,151 11 0	
Wharf and Shoots, Morpeth ... ..	5,708 13 0	
Public Works Offices ... ..	9,904 11 3	
		45,294 8 6
Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	160,938 5 6

## LOANS' ACCOUNT—continued.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				160,938	5	6
27 VICTORIA, No. 14.						
Railways—						
Northern Line	4,092	19	6			
Work-shops, Northern Line	49	6	9			
Siding, Haslem's Creek	178	14	6			
Coal Sidings, Newcastle	2,933	6	3			
Gate Houses, Western Line	68	9	7			
Land for Morpeth Extension	6	1	8			
Electric Telegraphs—						
Erection of Stations on Southern, Western, Northern, and Mudgee Lines	1,326	6	11			
Station Houses at Grafton, Wagga Wagga, and Hay	1,250	0	0			
Wharfs and Coal Basin, Newcastle	30,990	9	9			
				40,895	14	11
29 VICTORIA, No. 9.						
Railways—						
Additional Land at Newtown for Sidings	29	2	4			
To meet outstanding Claims for Land on the Penrith, Picton, and Singleton Extensions	4,947	3	11			
Erection of Railway Station at Douglas Park	9	5	9			
Extension of Great Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth	4	17	1			
Public Works and Buildings—						
Penitentiary	25,000	0	0			
Lunatic Asylum	19,201	10	10			
Immigration—						
For the purpose of assisting Immigration to this Colony	8,448	16	8			
				57,640	16	7
29 VICTORIA, No. 23.						
Railways—						
Extension of Great Northern Line	11,168	4	3			
Enlarging Railway Bridges at East Maitland	1,491	2	10			
Roads, &c.—						
Singleton Bridge	3,339	16	9			
Extension of Riley-street to Palmer-street	1,000	0	0			
Fortifications—Heavy Guns	5,864	10	7			
				22,863	14	5
30 VICTORIA, No. 23.						
Railways—						
Engine Shed, Windsor and Richmond Line	2,889	1	8			
Road and Railway Bridge over the Murray at Echuca	6,000	0	0			
				8,889	1	8
31 VICTORIA, No. 11.						
Railways—						
Extension to Bathurst						
Extension to Goulburn						
				106	7	7
Carried forward	£			291,334	0	8

## LOANS' ACCOUNT—continued.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward .. .. .				291,334	0	8	
31 VICTORIA, No. 27.							
Railways—							
Telegraph from Picton to Goulburn, along the Line of Railway .. .. .	0	18	0				
Telegraph from Penrith to Bathurst, along the Line of Railway .. .. .	207	19	2				
Roads and Bridges—							
Iron Bridge over the Lower Murrumbidgee .. .. .	898	8	6				
Bridge over the Nimboj, between Grafton and New England .. .. .	2,530	10	9				
Public Works and Buildings—							
Additions, &c., Abattoirs, Glebe Island .. .. .	442	8	0				
Electric Telegraphs—							
Tamworth to Fort Bourke .. .. .	13,732	3	0				
Re-insulating Line, Sydney to Albury .. .. .	873	11	6				
Stations—Balranald, Moulamein, and Wellington .. .. .	13	13	10				
				18,699	12	9	
32 VICTORIA, No. 13.							
Railways—							
Compensation for Land taken at Honeysuckle Point .. .. .	147	12	10				
Harbours and River Navigation—							
Improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling .. .. .	6	1	3				
Breakwater, Newcastle .. .. .	29	15	6				
Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour .. .. .	4,505	11	6				
Reclamation of Land at Blackwattle Bay .. .. .	8,207	11	5				
Light-house Tower, Wollongong .. .. .	3	13	6				
Roads and Bridges—							
Bridge over the Urara, on the Road from Grafton to Glen Innes .. .. .	6,557	11	1				
Public Works and Buildings—							
Public Offices, Newcastle .. .. .	7,000	0	0				
Electric Telegraphs—							
Kiama to Jervis Bay .. .. .	288	10	0				
Additions to Port Stephens Line .. .. .	450	0	0				
Maitland to Manning River .. .. .	2,000	0	0				
Bathurst to Carcoar and Cowra .. .. .	1,326	15	11				
Port Stephens to Nelson's Bay .. .. .	64	19	0				
Extension to Walcha .. .. .	1,575	0	0				
Grafton to Clarence River Heads .. .. .	413	12	5				
Further Extensions under the Guarantee System .. .. .	2,294	19	11				
				34,871	14	4	
34 VICTORIA, No. 2.							
Railways—							
Completion of the Relaying of the Line from Sydney to Parramatta .. .. .	7,927	18	7				
Completion of New Goods Shed, Sydney, and Roads and Sidings in connection with the same .. .. .	2,481	10	2				
New Machine Shop, Receiving Shed, Erecting Shops and Store at Newcastle, including Roads .. .. .	7,992	14	2				
Additional Machinery, do. .. .. .	1,941	12	11				
New Station, Workshops for Carriage and Wagons Department, Carriage Shed, Roofing Steam-houses, Furnaces and Machinery, Redfern, including Roads .. .. .	27,146	5	8				
Excavating Station-yard, Redfern—Additional .. .. .	5,000	0	0				
Additional Machinery .. .. .	1,215	18	7				
Carried forward .. .. .	£	53,706	0	1			
Carried forward .. .. .	£				344,905	7	9

LOANS' ACCOUNT—*continued.*

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..				344,905	7	9
<b>34 VICTORIA, No. 2—<i>continued.</i></b>						
Brought forward ... ..	53,706	0	1			
<b>Railways—<i>continued.</i></b>						
New Passenger Station and Platforms, Newcastle, including Road Approaches ... ..	6,000	0	0			
Further for construction of Rolling Stock ... ..	688	8	4			
Extension to Morpeth ... ..	343	18	9			
Land for Windsor and Richmond Line ... ..	706	5	3			
<b>Public Works and Buildings—</b>						
Towards erection of New General Post Office ... ..	296	5	6			
For completion of Dry Dock and Works attached thereto	2,000	0	0			
<b>Harbours and River Navigation—</b>						
Removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ...	4	0	0			
Wharf, Bullock Island ... ..	4,742	14	2			
New Steam Dredge, Newcastle Harbour ... ..	29,958	4	11			
To complete Kiama Harbour Works ... ..	3,507	1	0			
Dredge for improving navigation of Rivers and Creeks flowing into Coast Lakes ... ..	1,825	2	0			
Clearing, surveying, and improving the navigation of the Edward River... ..	556	19	11			
Coal Staiths, Newcastle ... ..	62	14	11			
<b>Electric Telegraphs—</b>						
To connect Barrenjuey with Sydney ... ..	233	7	8			
Iron Telegraph Posts ... ..	2,011	0	0			
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>						
Amounts awarded for Land taken for New General Post Office ... ..	690	0	0			
				107,332	2	6
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..				452,237	10	3

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
5th June, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

## C.

## THE LOAN FUND—35 VIC. No. 5.

RETURN showing the Balances on the Appropriations for PUBLIC WORKS, under the Loan Act, 35 Victoria, No. 5, on 31st May, 1872.

SERVICES.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
<b>RAILWAYS :—</b>	
Construction of Railway Sheds ... ..	1 10 7
Completion of Lines already sanctioned ... ..	88,158 14 10
Construction of Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony ... ..	2,224 19 4
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION :—</b>	
Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers ... ..	0 17 0
Removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ... ..	3,762 15 7
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle ... ..	191 6 5
Coal Staiths, Newcastle, for Masonry Approaches ... ..	0 18 5
Light-house, Wollongong ... ..	44 14 0
Light-house, Ulladulla ... ..	10 7 9
Blasting and removing Rock in front of Newcastle Wharf ... ..	206 1 11
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS :—</b>	
Completion of new General Post Office ... ..	8,500 0 0
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES :—</b>	
Low-level Bridge over the Hawkesbury at Windsor ... ..	6,103 17 9
Rebuilding Jugiong Bridge ... ..	2,006 1 10
<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS :—</b>	
Construction of Line from Eden to Gabo Island ... ..	165 2 6
Construction of Line from Kiama to Jervis Bay ... ..	500 0 0
<b>DEFENCES :—</b>	
Construction of Fortifications and other Works of Defence ... ..	8,292 17 10
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ 120,170 5 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
5th June, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

**D.**  
**Trust Fund.**

RETURN showing the Amounts at the credit of the various TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS  
on 31st May, 1872.

ACCOUNTS.	Amounts.		
	£	s.	d.
Clergy and School Estates Fund ... ..	66,456	18	6
Civil Service Superannuation Fund ... ..	1,353	12	0
Police Reward Fund ... ..	11,819	12	10
Police Superannuation Fund ... ..	13,371	16	3
Poundage ... ..	9,791	11	9
Imperial Postage ... ..	7,379	16	7
Seamen's Wages ... ..	1,286	8	0
Revenue Suspense Account ... ..	9,178	14	3
Immigration Remittances ... ..	4,257	5	8
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act ... ..	8,497	7	4
Commissioners' Fund— Do. ... ..	281	5	0
Trust Moneys, 20 Vic. No. 11 ... ..	51,563	15	3
Necropolis Fees ... ..	12	19	0
Over-issues Account ... ..	2,241	4	6
Government Savings' Bank ... ..	37,464	1	10
Money Orders Account ... ..	1,000	0	0
Railway Stores' Account ... ..	15,169	3	10
Treasurer's Advance Account ... ..	2,408	3	6
Sundry Deposits ... ..	7,224	10	10
TOTAL ... ..	£ 250,758	6	10

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
5th June, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.



**E.**

STATEMENT of BALANCES shown by the Books of the Treasury and the Bank of New South Wales, on the 31st day of May, 1872.

I-601

PUBLIC ACCOUNT.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<i>Credit Balances.</i>																
LOANS' ACCOUNT (OLD) ... ..					399,591	7	3	Bank of New South Wales—								
TRUST FUND—								London Account ... ..	3,324	9	3					
Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund ... ..	66,456	18	6					Public Account, Sydney ... ..	£309,955	1	11					
Superannuation Fund, 27 Vict. No. 11 ... ..	1,353	12	0					<i>Less Unpresented Cheques</i> ... ..	1,691	17	9					
Police Reward Fund ... ..	11,819	12	10									308,263	4	2		
Police Superannuation Fund ... ..	13,371	16	3					The Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5, Sydney ... ..	120,170	5	9					
Poundage ... ..	9,791	11	9												431,757	
Imperial Postage ... ..	7,379	16	7					Securities in the Treasury Chest, viz. :—								
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages) ... ..	1,286	8	0					Police Reward and Superannuation Fund-Debentures	24,700	0	0					
Revenue Suspense Fund ... ..	9,178	14	3					Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund-Debentures	15,800	0	0					
Trust Moneys, 20 Vict. No. 11 ... ..	51,563	15	3					Assurance Fund-Debentures ... ..	6,300	0	0					
Immigration Remittances ... ..	4,257	5	8					Other Securities... ..	4,700	0	0					51,500
Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act ... ..	281	5	0													
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act ... ..	8,497	7	4													
Government Savings' Bank Account, 34 Vict. No. 15	37,464	1	10													
Money Orders Account... ..	1,000	0	0													
Railway Store Account... ..	15,169	3	10													
Necropolis ... ..	12	19	0													
Over-issues ... ..	2,241	4	6													
Treasurer's Advance Account ... ..	2,403	3	5													
Sundry Deposits ... ..	7,224	10	10													
					250,758	6	10									
THE LOAN FUND.																
THE LOAN FUND—35 Vict. No. 5 ... ..					120,170	5	9									
					770,519	19	10									
<i>Debit Balance.</i>																
Deduct—																
Overdraft on the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ... ..					237,262	0	8									
TOTAL... ..					£ 483,257	19	2						£ 483,257	19	2	

55

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
5th June, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

991



1872.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

TREASURY BILLS.

(MESSAGE No. 3.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 July, 1872.*

---

HERCULES ROBINSON,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 3.*

It being found expedient to raise an amount of money not exceeding three hundred and forty-three thousand two hundred pounds, and it being considered advisable to provide such amount by the issue of Treasury Bills, the Governor submits the subject to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, and recommends that provision be made accordingly.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 9 July, 1872.*

---



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

(COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AMOUNT PAID INTO TREASURY DURING APRIL 1871 AND 1872 RESPECTIVELY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 May, 1872.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE of the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, paid into the Treasury at Sydney, during the Months ended 30th April, 1871, and 30th April, 1872, respectively, showing the Increase or Decrease under each head thereof.

HEAD OF REVENUE, OR RECEIPT.	Month ended 30th April, 1871.	Month ended 30th April, 1872.	Decrease.	Increase.
<b>Revenue Proper.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs—				
Sydney and Outports ... ..	54,355 15 8	73,220 7 6	.....	18,864 11 10
Murray River ... ..	766 14 9	3,586 0 7	.....	2,819 5 10
Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses	2,075 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,075 0 0	.....
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony	983 17 6	.....	983 17 6	.....
Gold Revenue ... ..	8 19 9	527 13 4	.....	518 13 7
Mint Receipts ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land Revenue ... ..	24,616 12 0	57,076 15 8	.....	32,460 3 8
Fees on Inspection of Cattle ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866 ... ..	188 12 0	386 0 0	.....	197 8 0
Contributions under Cattle Diseases Prevention Act ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fees under Registration of Brands Act Fees under the Necropolis Act of 1867 ... ..	76 14 6	75 3 6	1 11 0	.....
Postage ... ..	7,383 2 7	7,084 13 1	298 9 6	.....
Commission on Money Orders ... ..	287 3 0	307 11 6	.....	20 8 6
Licenses ... ..	1,069 14 2	525 15 6	543 18 8	.....
Fees of Office ... ..	1,953 4 7	2,003 5 5	.....	50 0 10
Fines and Forfeitures ... ..	340 5 11	345 14 1	.....	5 8 2
Rents—Exclusive of Land ... ..	2,308 4 6	3,108 3 1	.....	799 18 7
Stamps ... ..	7,714 0 11	9,536 4 10	.....	1,822 3 11
Railway Receipts ... ..	28,248 3 11	27,207 8 1	1,040 15 10	.....
Electric Telegraph Receipts ... ..	3,148 8 4	3,300 9 3	.....	152 0 11
Pilotage Rates, Harbour Dues, and Fees (22 Vic. No. 4) ... ..	1,607 14 6	1,455 9 0	152 5 6	.....
Tonnage Dues ... ..	418 17 6	24 18 0	393 19 6	.....
Interest on City Debentures ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	14,648 15 1	4,474 15 7	10,173 19 6	.....
<b>TOTAL REVENUE PROPER</b> £	<b>152,200 1 2</b>	<b>195,246 8 0</b>	<b>14,663 17 0</b>	<b>57,710 3 10</b>
			Deduct Decrease ... ..	£ 14,663 17 0
			Increase on the Month ... ..	£ 43,046 6 10

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
2nd May, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

# BALANCES AT THE TREASURY.

(STATEMENT SHOWING,—ON 16 DECEMBER, 1870, AND 30 APRIL, 1872.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 May, 1872.*

STATEMENT showing the Debtor or Creditor Balances on the following Funds on 16th December, 1870; the distribution of such Balances; the Receipts and Expenditure from that date to 30th April, 1872; the Balances on each Fund on that date and the distribution of the same.

Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Loans' Account.	Loan Fund, 35 Victoria, No. 5, £374,950.	Trust Fund.	Total.	Distribution of Balances.				
						Bank, Sydney.	Bank, London.	Securities in Treasury Chest.	In hand* of Chief Clerk, Revenue Branch.	Total.
	Overdraft. £ s. d.	Overdraft. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Overdraft. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	Overdraft. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Overdraft. £ s. d.
Balance, 16th December, 1870 .....	150,620 17 10	100,815 1 7	.....	159,999 11 2	91,436 8 3	74,186 0 3	223,849 8 7	58,000 0 0	227 0 1	91,436 8 3
<b>RECEIPTS—</b>										
From 17th to 31st December, 1870.....	270,668 12 5	69,644 7 8	.....	11,816 7 4	352,129 7 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In the year 1871 .....	2,238,900 9 10	1,005,803 6 6	375,424 19 6	337,393 0 5	3,957,521 16 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proceeds of Treasury Bills, 1871 .....	343,321 10 0	.....	.....	.....	343,321 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
During the Quarter ended 31st March, 1872	512,509 14 2	1,270 12 7	.....	105,886 12 0	619,666 18 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For April, 1872 .....	195,246 8 0	591 16 9	.....	39,615 19 3	235,454 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proceeds of £334,600 Treasury Bills— issued in April .....	348,105 3 0	.....	.....	.....	348,105 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Deduct—Overdrafts as above</i> .....	3,908,751 17 5	1,077,310 3 6	375,424 19 6	494,711 19 0	5,856,198 19 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	150,620 17 10	100,815 1 7	.....	.....	91,436 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Add—Balance as above</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	159,999 11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,758,130 19 7	976,495 1 11	375,424 19 6	654,711 10 2	5,764,762 11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>EXPENDITURE—</b>										
From 17th to 31st December, 1870.....	87,988 13 9	71,100 0 6	.....	8,066 14 2	167,155 13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In the year 1871—General Payments.....	2,306,619 2 8	417,646 10 4	178,795 19 2	287,802 12 8	3,190,864 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest due, 1st January, 1872, remitted to London in 1871 .....	231,245 14 11	.....	.....	.....	231,245 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remittance to pay off Debentures due 1871	100,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	100,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasury Bills paid off in 1871 .....	343,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	343,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
During the Quarter ended 31st March, 1872	285,449 14 11	55,721 7 6	48,886 9 11	61,298 3 8	451,355 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest due 1st July, 1872, remitted in March, 1872 .....	227,740 11 3	.....	.....	.....	227,740 11 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
During April, 1872 .....	50,673 9 3	20,374 7 7	17,386 13 6	37,532 14 0	125,967 4 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,632,817 11 9	564,842 5 11	245,069 2 7	394,700 4 6	4,837,429 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balances, 30th April, 1872.....£	125,313 7 10	411,652 16 0	130,355 16 11	260,011 5 8	927,333 6 5	852,408 11 3*	23,424 15 2	51,500 0 0	.....	927,333 6 5

\* Of this sum, £130,355 16s. 11d. is the Balance at the credit of the Loan Fund, 35 Victoria, No. 5, which is a separate Account in the Bank.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
1st May, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.





1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.**

(REPORT OF BOARD OF AUDIT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 June, 1872.*

Sydney, 18th May, 1872.

In compliance with the request of the Honorable George William Lord, and of the Honorable William Richman Piddington, Esquires, we, the undersigned, met at the Treasury this day, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the Public Accounts at the close of business on the evening of the 14th instant; and, having examined the several Cash Books kept under the supervision of the Accountant, found that the following were the Balances thereon, viz. :—

ACCOUNTS ON WHICH THERE ARE CREDIT BALANCES.

LOANS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Loans' Account (old) ... ..	409,118	2	6			
The Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5 ... ..	122,954	5	1			
	<hr/>			532,072	7	7

TRUST FUND.

• Clergy and School Estates Fund ... ..	65,976	16	4			
Civil Service Superannuation Fund ... ..	2,169	13	1			
Police Reward Fund ... ..	11,792	3	8			
Police Superannuation Fund ... ..	13,184	1	6			
Poundage ... ..	10,093	17	2			
Imperial Postage ... ..	7,379	16	7			
Seamen's Wages ... ..	1,284	9	4			
Revenue Suspense Account ... ..	11,639	10	7			
Trust Moncys, 20 Vic. No. 11 ... ..	51,563	15	3			
Immigration Remittances ... ..	4,257	5	8			
Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act ... ..	269	15	0			
Assurance Fund—Do. ... ..	8,453	15	6			
Government Savings' Bank Account ... ..	35,711	6	8			
Railway Stores' Account ... ..	18,083	19	2			
Necropolis Fees ... ..	12	19	0			
Over-issues Account ... ..	2,257	1	2			
Treasurer's Advance Account ... ..	2,416	13	5			
Sundry Deposits ... ..	7,337	10	8			
	<hr/>			253,884	9	9

Deduct— 785,956 17 4

ACCOUNT OVERDRAWN.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ... .. 304,717 19 7

Net Credit Balance after deducting Overdraft ... .. £ 481,238 17 9

Which is accounted for in the following manner, viz. :—

Cash in the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney—			
To the Credit of the Public Account	...	£301,965	5 1
<i>Less</i> —Unpresented Cheques on the 14th May, as per List attached, marked A	...	3,863	0 5
		<u>298,102</u>	<u>4 8</u>
To the Credit of the Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5	...	122,954	5 1
		<u>421,056</u>	<u>9 9</u>
Cash in the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales...			
		3,324	9 3
Securities in the Treasury Chest, viz. :—			
Police Reward and Superannuation Fund Debentures	24,700	0 0	
Clergy and School Estates Fund Debentures	15,800	0 0	
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act—Debentures	6,300	0 0	
Other Securities	4,700	0 0	
		<u>51,500</u>	<u>0 0</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>£ 475,880</b>	<b>19 0</b>
Amount of Liabilities, as per other side			
		£481,238	17 9
Amount of Assets, as above			
		475,880	19 0
<b>Difference</b>		<b>£ 5,357</b>	<b>18 9</b>

The difference between the Assets and Liabilities, as above shown, viz., £5,357 18s. 9d., arises, we find, from payments made in London by the Bank of New South Wales, on the order of the Agent General, for Rifles in excess of Parliamentary Appropriation, which cannot, we are informed, be passed through the books of the Treasury until a Supplementary Vote has been obtained for the amount. We annex to our Report a Statement, marked B, showing how this excess expenditure has arisen.

Having ascertained the state of the Government Accounts in the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, at the close of business on the 14th instant, and the state of the Government Account with the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales, as per latest advices, we certify that the Debit and Credit Balances exhibited by the books of the Treasury have, with the exception above stated, been satisfactorily accounted for.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
18th May, 1872.

R. JONES.  
CHAS. FRITH.

STATEMENT of BALANCES shown by the Books of the Treasury and the Bank of New South Wales, on the 14th day of May, 1872.

PUBLIC ACCOUNT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Credit Balances.</i>					
LOANS' ACCOUNT (OLD) .....		409,118 2 6	Bank of New South Wales—		
TRUST FUND—			London Account .....	3,324 9 3	
Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund .....	65,976 16 4		Public Account, Sydney.....	£301,965 5 1	
Superannuation Fund, 27 Vict. No. 11 .....	2,169 13 1		<i>Less Unpresented Cheques</i> .....	3,863 0 5	
Police Reward Fund .....	11,792 3 8			298,102 4 8	
Police Superannuation Fund .....	13,184 1 6		The Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5, Sydney .....	122,954 5 1	424,380 19 0
Poundage .....	10,093 17 2				
Imperial Postage .....	7,379 16 7		Securities in the Treasury Chest, viz. :—		
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages) .....	1,284 9 4		Police Reward and Superannuation Fund-Debentures .....	24,700 0 0	
Revenue Suspense Fund .....	11,639 10 7		Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund-Debentures .....	15,800 0 0	
Trust Moneys, 20 Vict. No. 11 .....	51,563 15 3		Assurance Fund-Debentures .....	6,300 0 0	
Immigration Remittances .....	4,257 5 8		Other Securities .....	4,700 0 0	51,600 0 0
Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act .....	269 15 0				
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act .....	8,453 15 6				
Government Savings' Bank Account, 34 Vic. No. 15 .....	35,711 6 8	253,884 9 9			
Railway Store Account .....	18,083 19 2				
Necropolis .....	12 19 0				
Over-issues .....	2,257 1 2				
Treasurer's Advance Account .....	2,416 13 5				
Sundry Deposits: .....	7,337 10 8				
THE LOAN FUND.					
THE LOAN FUND—35 Vic. No. 5 .....		122,954 5 1			
		785,956 17 4			
<i>Debit Balance.</i>					
Deduct—					
Overdraft on the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND .....		804,717 19 7			
TOTAL .....	£	481,233 17 9	TOTAL .....	£	475,880 19 0

NOTE.—The difference between the Assets and Liabilities, as above shown, viz., £5,357 18s. 9d., arises from payments made in London by the Bank of New South Wales, on the order of the Agent General, for Rifles in excess of Parliamentary Appropriation, which cannot be passed through the books of the Treasury until a Supplementary Vote has been obtained for the amount. See annexed Statement, marked B, showing how this excess expenditure has arisen.

The Treasury, Sydney, New South Wales,  
18th May, 1872.

R.J.  
C.F.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

1001

## SUNDRY DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS of the SUNDRY DEPOSITS ACCOUNT in the Treasury, New South Wales, on the 14th May, 1872.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<i>Miscellaneous Cash Deposits—</i>				
Bishopthorpe Estate Fund .....	656	4 2		
Contribution by the Inhabitants of Tumut towards the erection of Tumut Bridge..	4	16 1		
Money which belonged to patients, now deceased, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek...	38	10 4		
Guinness & Billing .....	6	10 0		
Williamson & Aaron .....	1,030	0 0		
T. Buckland .....	100	0 0		
Vale & Lacey .....	51	2 7		
T. C. Gore .....	10	14 8		
T. Brown .....	109	15 2		
Commissioner for Railways .....	3	1 0		
R. Rand .....	10	0 0		
Mark Faviell .....	171	11 9		
James Dart .....	10	0 0		
D. Williams .....	10	0 0		
Mort & Co. ....	2	14 8		
John Alger and others .....	7	8 6		
Unclaimed Moneys .....	275	1 9		
			2,637	10 8
<i>Debentures and Bank Deposit Receipts—</i>				
Mark Faviell .....	3,500	0 0		
John Rae .....	200	0 0		
John Young .....	1,000	0 0		
			4,700	0 0
			£	7,337 10 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
18th May, 1872.R.J.  
C.F.FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

## TRUST MONEYS' DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

(20 Vic. No. 11.)

PARTICULARS of the TRUST MONEYS' DEPOSIT ACCOUNT in the Treasury, New South Wales, on 14th May, 1872.

	£	s. d.
The Master in Equity .....	9,901	16 9
The Curator of Intestate Estates .....	23,046	15 3
The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court .....	1,313	14 8
Mr. J. P. McKenzie, Official Assignee .....	2,763	13 5
Mr. R. H. Sempill, Official Assignee .....	8,873	7 1
Mr. F. T. Humphery, Official Assignee .....	5,482	19 11
Messrs. R. H. Sempill and L. S. Spyer, Trade Assignees .....	26	14 0
Messrs. R. H. Sempill and A. H. J. Baass, Trade Assignees .....	101	9 1
Messrs. R. H. Sempill and E. Vickery, Trade Assignees .....	53	5 1
TOTAL BALANCE .....	51,563	15 3

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
18th May, 1872.R.J.  
C.F.FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

## A.

## LIST OF UNPRESENTED CHEQUES, 14 MAY, 1872.

DATE.	No.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
1872.		£ s. d.	
15 January ..... <i>Public Account.</i>	G 4,174	1 0 0	
26 " .....	F 4,255	1 1 0	
19 April .....	I 4,402	6 1 0	
6 May .....	K 4,426	12 10 0	
8 " .....	H 4,438	8 10 0	
8 " .....	H 4,428	112 10 0	
13 " .....	I 4,439	59 4 0	
14 " .....	F 4,443	348 19 10	
14 " .....	F 4,444	437 11 9	
14 " .....	F 4,445	81 5 0	
14 " .....	F 4,449	156 19 3	
14 " .....	F 4,450	25 0 0	
14 " .....	F 4,456	1,759 0 6	
14 " .....	F 4,458	366 16 8	
14 " .....	F 4,459	82 1 2	
14 " .....	F 4,462	35 0 9	
14 " .....	F 4,465	68 8 2	
14 " .....	F 4,466	75 5 4	
14 " .....	F 4,467	56 9 0	
14 " .....	F 4,468	56 9 0	
14 " .....	F 4,469	56 9 0	
14 " .....	F 4,470	56 9 0	
			3,863 0 5
TOTAL.....£			3,863 0 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
18th May, 1872.

R.J.  
C.F.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

## B.

On the Supplementary Estimates for 1868, a Vote was taken for the sum of £9,146, being the estimated cost of 2,500 Snelder Rifles and Ammunition, ordered from England, for which a Letter of Credit was transmitted to the Colonial Agent, on 2nd December, 1869. It, however, appears from the Accounts rendered to this Office by the Bank of New South Wales, that payments have been made in excess of that Credit to the amount of £5,357 18s. 9d., as shown below.

Particulars of Payments.		Invoice Cost of Rifles.	Charges on Rifles.	Total.
1870.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19 May .....	Rifles per "Centurion" .....	49 14 6	13 15 4	
1871.				
6 September	Rifles per "Queen of Nations" .....	71 4 7		
1 November	Rifles per "Strathnaver" .....	3,354 1 0	66 8 8	
28 December...	Rifles per "Duke of Athol" .....	4,525 3 0	84 12 10	
28 " .....	Rifles per "Northampton" .....	1,517 12 0	43 5 10	
1872.				
24 January ...	Rifles per "Fire Queen" .....	1,890 10 0	70 7 8	
22 February ...	Rifles per "Melbrock" .....	1,592 0 0	27 10 4	
21 March .....	Rifles per "Ann Duthie" .....	1,194 0 0	3 13 0	
		14,194 5 1	309 13 8	14,503 18 9
	Deduct amount of Vote and Credit as above stated.....			9,146 0 0
	Payments in excess of Vote above referred to.....£			5,357 18 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
18th May, 1872.

R.J.  
C.F.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

The Under Secretary, Treasury.

Bank of New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15 May, 1872.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, S 138, of this day, I do myself the honor to inform you that the Balances at credit of the Public Account and the Loan Fund, under 35 Victoria, No. 5, at close of business on the 14th instant, were as follow, viz.:-

Public Account.....£301,965 5 1  
Loan Fund ..... 122,954 5 1

And that by advices from London, last received, the actual Balance at credit there of the Government Account, on the 21st March, 1872, was £3,324 9s. 3d.

I have, &c.,

R.J.  
C.F.

CHAS. M. PALMER,  
Assistant Secretary.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

(FROM 1 APRIL 1871 TO 31 MARCH 1872.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 May, 1872.*

THE Treasurer of New South Wales, in account with the Trust Moneys Deposit Account, under the Act 20 Victoria No. 11, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

Dr.

Cr.

Receipts.	Amount.	Payments.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance, 31 March, 1871 .....	48,120 0 0	By Master in Equity .....	15,877 3 5
„ Master in Equity .....	10,628 8 7	„ Curator of Intestate Estates .....	3,251 17 9
„ Curator of Intestate Estates .....	15,011 7 7	„ Prothonotary, Supreme Court .....	312 5 6
„ Prothonotary, Supreme Court.....	.....	„ J. P. Mackenzie, Official Assignee.....	17,622 1 9
„ J. P. Mackenzie, Official Assignee .....	15,325 15 10	„ R. H. Sempill, do. ....	7,424 5 4
„ R. H. Sempill, do. ....	6,362 14 1	„ F. T. Humphrey, do. ....	22,223 6 0
„ F. T. Humphrey, do. ....	20,362 3 11	„ Balance, 31 March, 1872.....	49,099 10 3
Total .....	£ 115,810 10 0	Total .....	£ 115,810 10 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
7th May, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

GEO. W. LORD,  
Treasurer.





NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1872.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACTS

Nos. I and II,

OF THE

AMOUNTS RESPECTIVELY ESTIMATED, VOTED,

AND

EMBODIED IN THE APPROPRIATION ACT

(36° VICTORIÆ, No. III),

FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1872, AND FOR 1871 AND PREVIOUS YEARS;

WITH

NOTES EXPLANATORY.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

No. I.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Expenditure of the Colonial Government, for the undermentioned Services for the Year 1872, as respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 36<sup>o</sup> Victoriae, No. 8.

Page.	No. of Head.	ORIGINAL ESTIMATE.	AMOUNTS ESTIMATED.					AMOUNTS VOTED.					Notes Explanatory of Alterations.	
			HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.		TOTAL.
				Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.			Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Page.	
7	I.	Supplement to Schedule B...				1,784 6 8	1,784 6 8				1,784 6 8	1,784 6 8		
	II.	Executive and Legislative:—												
10		His Excellency the Governor	1,024 0 0	499 0 0	1,523 0 0		1,523 0 0	1,024 0 0	499 0 0	1,523 0 0		1,523 0 0		
10		Executive Council	689 0 0	10 0 0	699 0 0		699 0 0	689 0 0	10 0 0	699 0 0		699 0 0		
10		Legislative Council	5,438 0 0	310 0 0	5,748 0 0		5,748 0 0	5,138 0 0	310 0 0	5,448 0 0		5,448 0 0		
11		Legislative Assembly	6,215 0 0	1,811 0 0	8,026 0 0		8,026 0 0	6,115 0 0	1,811 0 0	7,926 0 0		7,926 0 0		
11		Legislative Council and Assembly	1,183 0 0	145 0 0	1,328 0 0		1,328 0 0	1,183 0 0	145 0 0	1,328 0 0		1,328 0 0		
11		Parliamentary Library	677 0 0	720 0 0	1,397 0 0		1,397 0 0	677 0 0	720 0 0	1,397 0 0		1,397 0 0		
	III.	Colonial Secretary:—	15,226 0 0	3,495 0 0	18,721 0 0		18,721 0 0	14,826 0 0	3,495 0 0	18,321 0 0		18,321 0 0		
14		Colonial Secretary	3,891 0 0	250 0 0	4,141 0 0		4,141 0 0	3,891 0 0	250 0 0	4,141 0 0		4,141 0 0		
15		Permanent Military Force	15,112 0 0	4,888 0 0	20,000 0 0		20,000 0 0	15,112 0 0	4,888 0 0	20,000 0 0		20,000 0 0		
16		Volunteers	3,485 0 0	8,342 0 0	11,827 0 0		11,827 0 0	3,485 0 0	8,342 0 0	11,827 0 0		11,827 0 0		
17		Naval Brigade	3,668 0 0	1,010 0 0	4,678 0 0		4,678 0 0	3,668 0 0	359 0 0	4,018 0 0		4,018 0 0		
17		Police	96,076 0 0	30,050 0 0	126,126 0 0		126,126 0 0	99,076 0 0	30,050 0 0	126,126 0 0		126,126 0 0		
19		Petty Sessions	32,375 17 6	4,380 0 0	36,755 17 6		36,755 17 6	31,948 17 6	4,380 0 0	36,328 17 6		36,328 17 6		
29		Prisons	31,488 0 0	24,610 0 0	56,098 0 0		56,098 0 0	31,488 0 0	24,610 0 0	56,098 0 0		56,098 0 0		
35		Lunatic Asylums	15,700 0 0	23,520 0 0	39,220 0 0		39,220 0 0	15,700 0 0	23,520 0 0	39,220 0 0		39,220 0 0		
37		Medical Board	44 0 0		44 0 0		44 0 0	44 0 0		44 0 0		44 0 0		
37		Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c.	2,357 0 0	7,622 0 0	9,979 0 0		9,979 0 0	2,357 0 0	7,622 0 0	9,979 0 0		9,979 0 0		
38		Auditor General	4,390 0 0	610 0 0	5,000 0 0		5,000 0 0	4,390 0 0	610 0 0	5,000 0 0		5,000 0 0		
39		Registrar General and Brands Registration	7,874 0 0	5,850 0 0	13,724 0 0		13,724 0 0	7,874 0 0	5,850 0 0	13,724 0 0		13,724 0 0		
39		Agent General for the Colony	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,500 0 0		1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,500 0 0		1,500 0 0		
40		Observatory	1,156 0 0	480 0 0	1,636 0 0		1,636 0 0	1,156 0 0	480 0 0	1,636 0 0		1,636 0 0		
40		Museum	500 0 0		500 0 0		500 0 0	475 0 0		475 0 0		475 0 0		
40		Public Instruction			110,000 0 0		110,000 0 0			110,000 0 0		110,000 0 0		
41		Free Public Library	1,954 0 0	1,550 0 0	3,504 0 0		3,504 0 0	1,954 0 0	1,550 0 0	3,504 0 0		3,504 0 0		
41		Grants in aid of Public Institutions			3,988 0 0		3,988 0 0			3,988 0 0		3,988 0 0		
42		Industrial Schools	2,464 0 0	3,878 0 0	6,342 0 0		6,342 0 0	2,354 0 0	3,878 0 0	6,242 0 0		6,242 0 0		
43		Reformatory for Girls, Biloba, Parramatta River	182 0 0	200 0 0	382 0 0		382 0 0	182 0 0	200 0 0	382 0 0		382 0 0		
44		Charitable Institutions—Inspector	475 0 0	100 0 0	575 0 0		575 0 0	475 0 0	100 0 0	575 0 0		575 0 0		
44		Protestant Orphan School	1,077 0 0	2,120 0 0	3,197 0 0		3,197 0 0	1,077 0 0	2,120 0 0	3,197 0 0		3,197 0 0		
44		Roman Catholic Orphan School	1,086 0 0	2,880 0 0	3,966 0 0		3,966 0 0	1,086 0 0	2,880 0 0	3,966 0 0		3,966 0 0		
45		Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute	1,854 0 0	11,100 0 0	12,954 0 0		12,954 0 0	1,854 0 0	11,100 0 0	12,954 0 0		12,954 0 0		
46		Charitable Allowances			33,211 0 0		33,211 0 0			33,211 0 0		33,211 0 0		
47		Miscellaneous Services			25,027 0 0		25,027 0 0			25,027 0 0		25,027 0 0		
			227,309 17 6	131,583 0 0	358,892 17 6	172,226 0 0	531,118 17 6	226,756 17 6	130,923 0 0	357,679 17 6	168,226 0 0	525,905 17 6		
	IV.	Administration of Justice:—												
50		Attorney General	4,318 0 0	1,775 0 0	6,093 0 0		6,093 0 0	4,318 0 0	1,775 0 0	6,093 0 0		6,093 0 0		
50		Supreme and Circuit Courts	5,363 0 0	7,300 0 0	12,723 0 0		12,723 0 0	5,363 0 0	7,300 0 0	12,723 0 0		12,723 0 0		
51		Sheriff	4,877 0 0	3,025 0 0	7,902 0 0		7,902 0 0	4,877 0 0	3,025 0 0	7,902 0 0		7,902 0 0		
51		Jusolvent Court	1,283 0 0		1,283 0 0		1,283 0 0	1,283 0 0		1,283 0 0		1,283 0 0		
52		District Courts	7,467 0 0	2,900 0 0	10,367 0 0		10,367 0 0	6,501 0 0	2,900 0 0	9,401 0 0		9,401 0 0		
54		Quarter Sessions	3,726 0 0	8,400 0 0	12,126 0 0		12,126 0 0	3,726 0 0	8,400 0 0	12,126 0 0		12,126 0 0		
55		Coroners Inquests	574 0 0	2,025 0 0	2,599 0 0		2,599 0 0	574 0 0	2,025 0 0	2,599 0 0		2,599 0 0		
55		Miscellaneous Services			2,257 0 0		2,257 0 0			2,257 0 0		2,257 0 0		
			27,608 0 0	25,485 0 0	53,093 0 0	2,257 0 0	55,350 0 0	26,642 0 0	25,485 0 0	52,127 0 0	1,756 15 5	53,883 15 5		

V. Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade:—											
58	Treasury	8,551 0 0	875 0 0	9,426 0 0	.....	9,426 0 0	8,551 0 0	875 0 0	9,426 0 0	.....	9,426 0 0
59	Stamp Duties	1,484 0 0	350 0 0	1,834 0 0	.....	1,834 0 0	1,484 0 0	350 0 0	1,834 0 0	.....	1,834 0 0
59	Customs	22,402 0 0	5,809 0 0	28,211 0 0	.....	28,211 0 0	22,402 0 0	5,809 0 0	28,211 0 0	.....	28,211 0 0
62	Colonial Distilleries and Refineries	2,578 0 0	195 0 0	2,773 0 0	.....	2,773 0 0	2,578 0 0	195 0 0	2,773 0 0	.....	2,773 0 0
62	Gold Receivers	275 0 0	.....	275 0 0	.....	275 0 0	275 0 0	.....	275 0 0	.....	275 0 0
62	Gold and Bount	.....	.....	5,550 0 0	.....	5,550 0 0	.....	.....	5,550 0 0	.....	5,550 0 0
63	Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets	19,832 0 0	635 0 0	20,467 0 0	.....	20,467 0 0	19,832 0 0	635 0 0	20,467 0 0	.....	20,467 0 0
64	Stores and Stationery	981 0 0	44,625 0 0	45,606 0 0	.....	45,606 0 0	981 0 0	44,625 0 0	45,606 0 0	.....	45,606 0 0
64	Colonial Military Store and Gunpowder Magazines	1,055 0 0	1,671 0 0	2,726 0 0	.....	2,726 0 0	1,055 0 0	1,671 0 0	2,726 0 0	.....	2,726 0 0
65	Health and Emigration Officers	706 0 0	80 0 0	786 0 0	.....	786 0 0	706 0 0	80 0 0	786 0 0	.....	786 0 0
66	Quarantine	292 0 0	200 0 0	492 0 0	.....	492 0 0	292 0 0	200 0 0	492 0 0	.....	492 0 0
66	Shipping Masters	1,485 0 0	20 0 0	1,505 0 0	.....	1,505 0 0	1,485 0 0	20 0 0	1,505 0 0	.....	1,505 0 0
66	Glebe Island Abattoir	666 0 0	330 0 0	996 0 0	.....	996 0 0	666 0 0	330 0 0	996 0 0	.....	996 0 0
66	Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department	23,246 0 0	2,054 0 0	25,300 0 0	.....	25,300 0 0	23,246 0 0	2,054 0 0	25,300 0 0	.....	25,300 0 0
69	Life-boats	.....	.....	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0	.....	.....	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0
70	Miscellaneous Services	.....	.....	31,854 0 0	.....	31,854 0 0	.....	.....	31,854 0 0	.....	31,854 0 0
70	Advances to Treasurer	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	30,000 0 0
70	New Silver Coin	.....	.....	10,300 0 0	.....	10,300 0 0	.....	.....	10,300 0 0	.....	10,300 0 0
VI. Secretary for Lands:—											
72	Department of Lands	10,160 0 0	550 0 0	10,710 0 0	.....	10,710 0 0	10,160 0 0	550 0 0	10,710 0 0	.....	10,710 0 0
72	Survey of Lands	34,077 0 0	58,695 0 0	92,772 0 0	.....	92,772 0 0	34,077 0 0	58,695 0 0	92,772 0 0	.....	92,772 0 0
73	Reul of Offices	.....	.....	380 0 0	.....	380 0 0	.....	.....	380 0 0	.....	380 0 0
73	Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	.....	.....	4,000 0 0	.....	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	4,000 0 0	.....	4,000 0 0
74	Occupation of Lands	7,918 0 0	1,650 0 0	9,568 0 0	.....	9,568 0 0	7,918 0 0	1,650 0 0	9,568 0 0	.....	9,568 0 0
74	Gold Fields	2,360 0 0	2,300 0 0	4,660 0 0	.....	4,660 0 0	2,360 0 0	2,300 0 0	4,660 0 0	.....	4,660 0 0
75	Prevention of Scab in Sheep	8,856 0 0	912 0 0	9,768 0 0	.....	9,768 0 0	8,856 0 0	912 0 0	9,768 0 0	.....	9,768 0 0
75	Inspection of Cattle	269 0 0	33 0 0	302 0 0	.....	302 0 0	269 0 0	33 0 0	302 0 0	.....	302 0 0
75	Imported Stock	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0
75	Coal Fields	840 0 0	510 0 0	1,350 0 0	.....	1,350 0 0	840 0 0	510 0 0	1,350 0 0	.....	1,350 0 0
75	Botanic Gardens	777 0 0	3,038 0 0	3,815 0 0	.....	3,815 0 0	777 0 0	3,038 0 0	3,815 0 0	.....	3,815 0 0
76	Government Domains and Hyde Park	244 0 0	2,667 0 0	2,911 0 0	.....	2,911 0 0	244 0 0	2,667 0 0	2,911 0 0	.....	2,911 0 0
76	Minor Roads	.....	.....	4,300 0 0	.....	4,300 0 0	.....	.....	4,300 0 0	.....	4,300 0 0
77	Miscellaneous Services	.....	.....	14,572 0 0	.....	14,572 0 0	.....	.....	14,572 0 0	.....	14,572 0 0
VII. Secretary for Public Works:—											
80	Department of Public Works	65,501 0 0	70,355 0 0	135,856 0 0	.....	135,856 0 0	65,501 0 0	70,355 0 0	135,856 0 0	.....	135,856 0 0
80	Railways:—	3,310 0 0	710 0 0	4,020 0 0	.....	4,020 0 0	3,310 0 0	710 0 0	4,020 0 0	.....	4,020 0 0
80	General Establishment	2,828 0 0	1,031 0 0	3,859 0 0	.....	3,859 0 0	2,828 0 0	1,031 0 0	3,859 0 0	.....	3,859 0 0
80	Works in Progress	5,531 0 0	2,574 0 0	8,105 0 0	.....	8,105 0 0	5,531 0 0	2,574 0 0	8,105 0 0	.....	8,105 0 0
81	Existing Lines—Working Expenses	13,651 0 0	184,870 0 0	198,521 0 0	.....	198,521 0 0	13,651 0 0	184,870 0 0	198,521 0 0	.....	198,521 0 0
81	Miscellaneous	.....	.....	2,100 0 0	.....	2,100 0 0	.....	.....	2,100 0 0	.....	2,100 0 0
82	Harbours and River Navigation:—	12,345 0 0	22,795 0 0	35,140 0 0	.....	35,140 0 0	12,345 0 0	22,795 0 0	35,140 0 0	.....	35,140 0 0
83	Establishments	.....	.....	11,533 0 0	.....	11,533 0 0	.....	.....	11,533 0 0	.....	11,533 0 0
84	Public Works	.....	.....	5,876 0 0	.....	5,876 0 0	.....	.....	5,876 0 0	.....	5,876 0 0
84	Colonial Architect	5,078 0 0	798 0 0	5,876 0 0	.....	5,876 0 0	5,078 0 0	798 0 0	5,876 0 0	.....	5,876 0 0
85	Public Works and Buildings	.....	.....	87,435 0 0	.....	87,435 0 0	.....	.....	87,435 0 0	.....	87,435 0 0
86	Roads and Bridges:—	2,001 0 0	550 0 0	2,551 0 0	.....	2,551 0 0	2,001 0 0	550 0 0	2,551 0 0	.....	2,551 0 0
86	General Establishment	3,661 0 0	1,850 0 0	5,511 0 0	.....	5,511 0 0	3,661 0 0	1,850 0 0	5,511 0 0	.....	5,511 0 0
86	Superintendence	.....	.....	45,619 0 0	.....	45,619 0 0	.....	.....	45,619 0 0	.....	45,619 0 0
86	Construction and Maintenance	.....	.....	93,596 0 0	.....	93,596 0 0	.....	.....	93,596 0 0	.....	93,596 0 0
87	Other Roads and Bridges	.....	.....	41,838 0 0	.....	41,838 0 0	.....	.....	41,838 0 0	.....	41,838 0 0
87	Roads under Trustees	.....	.....	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0	.....	.....	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0
88	Miscellaneous Services	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VIII. The Postmaster General:—											
92	Post Office	48,405 0 0	215,178 0 0	263,583 0 0	.....	263,583 0 0	48,405 0 0	215,178 0 0	263,583 0 0	.....	263,583 0 0
93	Money Order Department	33,263 0 0	76,630 0 0	109,893 0 0	.....	109,893 0 0	33,263 0 0	76,630 0 0	109,893 0 0	.....	109,893 0 0
94	Electric Telegraphs	1,922 0 0	1,725 0 0	3,647 0 0	.....	3,647 0 0	1,922 0 0	1,725 0 0	3,647 0 0	.....	3,647 0 0
94	Electric Telegraphs	22,260 0 0	15,627 0 0	37,887 0 0	.....	37,887 0 0	22,260 0 0	15,627 0 0	37,887 0 0	.....	37,887 0 0
Total Estimated		57,445 0 0	93,982 0 0	151,427 0 0	.....	151,427 0 0	57,445 0 0	93,982 0 0	151,427 0 0	.....	151,427 0 0
Total voted and embodied in the Appropriation Act		525,047 17 6	596,922 0 0	1,121,969 17 6	.....	1,121,969 17 6	525,047 17 6	596,922 0 0	1,121,969 17 6	.....	1,121,969 17 6
Excess of Estimated over Authorized Expenditure, as shown by the Notes Explanatory hereto appended		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GROSS TOTALS		325,047 17 6	596,922 0 0	1,121,969 17 6	.....	1,121,969 17 6	325,047 17 6	596,922 0 0	1,121,969 17 6	.....	1,121,969 17 6

NOTE.—Errors inadvertently made in the preparation of the Appropriation Act:—\* 1. Omitted £300 for erection of Orange Mechanics Institute.  
 † 3. £300 more than voted,—entered in Act for † Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others" (i.e., £4,300 should be £4,000).

† 2. Nautical School Ship "Vernon," £100 less than voted,—entered in Act.  
 ‡ 4. For "Gold Fields"—£4,600 should be (as voted) £4,660.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
 Sydney, 13 August, 1872.

JOHN CONNERY,  
 Clerk Assistant.

1000

NOTES EXPLANATORY of the Alterations made in the Original Estimates for 1872, in their progress through Committee of Supply.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
<b>II.—Executive and Legislative.</b>					
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.</b>					
Amount of Estimate ... ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5,438 0 0	310 0 0	5,748 0 0	.....	.....	
<b>REDUCED.</b>					
By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £1,200, salary of President, £200; item £500, salary of Chairman of Committees, £100 ... ..	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....
5,138 0 0	310 0 0	5,448 0 0	.....	.....	
<b>LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.</b>					
Amount of Estimate ... ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6,215 0 0	1,811 0 0	8,026 0 0	.....	.....	
<b>REDUCED.</b>					
By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £1,200, salary of Speaker, £100 ... ..	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....
6,115 0 0	1,811 0 0	7,926 0 0	.....	.....	
<b>III.—Colonial Secretary.</b>					
<b>NAVAL BRIGADE.</b>					
Amount of Estimate ... ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3,668 0 0	1,010 0 0	4,678 0 0	.....	.....	
<b>REDUCED.</b>					
By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—Item £600, to provide and equip a Signal and Torpedo Company, in accordance with the recommendations of the Defence Commission ... ..	.....	660 0 0	660 0 0	.....	.....
3,668 0 0	350 0 0	4,018 0 0	.....	.....	
<b>PETTY SESSIONS.</b>					
Amount of Estimate ... ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31,839 0 0	4,380 0 0	36,219 0 0	.....	.....	
<b>REDUCED.</b>					
By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—Item £428, salary of Police Magistrate, Grenfell ... ..	428 0 0	.....	428 0 0	.....	.....
31,411 0 0	4,380 0 0	35,791 0 0	.....	.....	
<b>INCREASED.</b>					
By <i>Message No. 4</i> .—For increase of salary to Police Magistrate at Dubbo, from 20th February to 31st December, 1872, £326 17s. 6d.; and as additional salary to Police Magistrate, Tuena, £211 ... ..	537 17 6	.....	537 17 6	.....	.....
31,948 17 6	4,380 0 0	36,328 17 6	.....	.....	
<b>MUSEUM.</b>					
Amount of Estimate ... ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	
<b>REDUCED.</b>					
By <i>Negative</i> .—From Estimate £500, salary of Curator, £25 ... ..	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....
475 0 0	.....	475 0 0	.....	.....	
<b>GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.</b>					
Amount of Estimate ... ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	.....	.....	3,388 0 0	3,388 0 0	
<b>INCREASED.</b>					
By <i>Message No. 4</i> .—In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £3 raised by private contributions, viz.:—Braidwood Literary Institute, further sum, £25; Bega School of Arts, further sum, £25; Corowa School of Arts, £100; Guntawang School of Arts, £100; Quasnbeyan Literary Institute, further sum, £50; and in aid of the erection of building for Educational Institution, on same condition, viz.:—Orange Mechanics Institute, £300 ... ..	.....	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	3,988 0 0	3,988 0 0	
<b>INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.</b>					
Amount of Estimate ... ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2,464 0 0	3,878 0 0	6,342 0 0	.....	.....	
<b>REDUCED.</b>					
By <i>Negative</i> .—£100 for Chaplains to the "Vernon" and Biloela Schools ... ..	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....
2,364 0 0	3,878 0 0	6,242 0 0	.....	.....	

## NOTES EXPLANATORY, &amp;c.—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.</b>					
<b>CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....				31,253 0 0	31,253 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b>					
<i>By Message No. 4.</i> —In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private contributions, and also of the Government, through Police Magistrates, or other approved Officers, having the right of admission of patients, viz.:—Bourke, further sum, £275; Cooma, further sum, £150; Deniliquin, further sum, £100; Goulburn, further sum, £150; Gulgong, further sum, £300; Hill End, £150; Newcastle, further sum, £233; Queanbeyan, further sum, £50; Wagga Wagga, further sum, £150; and in aid of the erection of the Hospitals at the undermentioned places, on condition of £2 for every £2 raised by private contributions:—Gulgong, a further sum, £200; and Hill End, £200 .....				1,958 0 0	1,958 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</b>					
Amount of Estimate ... ..				33,211 0 0	33,211 0 0
<b>REDUCED.</b>					
<i>By Negative.</i> —Item £2,000, to meet the necessary expenses of receiving and forwarding special Exhibits to the London Exhibition of 1873; and £2,000, joint contribution to an Annex to International Exhibition in London, 1873 .....				4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
				21,027 0 0	21,027 0 0
<b>IV.—Administration of Justice.</b>					
<b>DISTRICT COURTS.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	7,467 0 0	2,900 0 0	10,367 0 0		
<b>REDUCED.</b>					
<i>By Negative.</i> —From item £380, salary of Registrar, Maitland, £126; from item £285, salary of Registrar, Goulburn, £210; from item £285, salary of Registrar, Albury, £210; from item £285, salary of Registrar, Bathurst, £210; and from item £285, salary of Registrar, Armidale, £210 .....	966 0 0		966 0 0		
	6,501 0 0	2,900 0 0	9,401 0 0		
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</b>					
Amount of Estimate ... ..				2,257 0 0	2,257 0 0
<b>REDUCED.</b>					
<i>By Withdrawal.</i> —Item £500, half-salary of Henry Ralph Francis, Esq., District Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, North-western District, during twelve months leave of absence, from 1st January, 1872, £500 .....				500 0 0	500 0 0
				1,757 0 0	1,757 0 0
<b>V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.</b>					
<b>HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOT DEPARTMENT.</b>					
Amount of Estimate ... ..	23,246 0 0	2,054 0 0	25,300 0 0		
<b>REDUCED.</b>					
<i>By Negative.</i> —From item £555, salary of President of the Marine Board, from 1st April, at £740, £100 .....	100 0 0		100 0 0		
	23,146 0 0	2,054 0 0	25,200 0 0		
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</b>					
Amount of Estimate ... ..				31,854 0 0	31,854 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b>					
<i>By Message No. 4.</i> —For New Silver Coin, £10,300 .....				10,300 0 0	10,300 0 0
				42,154 0 0	42,154 0 0

## NOTES EXPLANATORY, &amp;c.—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>VI.—Secretary for Lands.</b>					
<b>GOVERNMENT DOMAINS AND HYDE PARK.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	244 0 0	1,567 0 0	1,811 0 0	1,100 0 0	2,911 0 0
<b>REDUCED.</b>					
By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £1,100 (other Services), for cutting steps on path from Cowper's Wharf towards Bath, £100 .....				100 0 0	100 0 0
	244 0 0	1,567 0 0	1,811 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,811 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....				13,867 0 0	13,867 0 0
<b>REDUCED.</b>					
By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—Item £556, being costs incurred by T. H. Mate, for ejectment of Nugent from his purchased land, and					
By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £200, refund to Trustees of Hawkesbury Benevolent Society, rent paid on Mooki West Run for the years 1870 and 1871, £100; and from item £90, compensation to J. G. Renateau for the cancellation of his purchase of certain land at Tambaroora, £80 .....				736 0 0	736 0 0
				13,131 0 0	13,131 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b>					
By <i>Message No. 4</i> .—To meet Services for Appraisements for 1871, £325; Additional Clerical Assistance in connection with Mineral Leases, and for the service of the Department generally, £300; and as Compensation to J. G. Renateau for the cancellation of his purchase of certain land at Tambaroora, £80 .....				705 0 0	705 0 0
				13,836 0 0	13,836 0 0
<b>VII.—Secretary for Public Works.</b>					
<b>RAILWAYS—GENERAL DEPARTMENT.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	2,828 0 0	1,031 0 0	3,859 0 0		
<b>REDUCED.</b>					
By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £800, salary of Commissioner, £533 6s. 8d. ....	533 6 8		533 6 8		
	2,294 13 4	1,031 0 0	3,325 13 4		
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....				87,435 0 0	87,435 0 0
<b>REDUCED.</b>					
By <i>Negative</i> .—From item £1,000, Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, £500; from item £1,000, repairs to Roman Catholic Orphan School, £500; and item £3,500, for erection of a Court House, West Maitland .....				4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0
				82,935 0 0	82,935 0 0

No. II.

*EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Amounts respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 36 Victoria, No. 3, for the Supplementary Service of the Year 1871 and previous Years.*

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Estimates	51,583	11	7
Amount Voted and Embodied in the Appropriation Act	42,818	15	9
Excess of Estimated over Authorized Expenditure	£	8,764	15 10
<i>NOTES Explanatory of Alterations made in the Supplementary Estimates, in their progress through Committee of Supply:—</i>			
Gross Amount of "Supplementary Estimates for 1871 and previous Years," submitted with Message No. 2	51,583	11	7
<b>REDUCED.</b>			
By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—"MISCELLANEOUS."—Item £6,286 17s. 6d., in aid of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund, to 31st December, 1870	£	6,286	17 6
By <i>Negative</i> .—"VOLUNTEERS."—Item £15, for Adjutant of Artillery—difference between £285, salary voted, and £300 salary agreed upon	15	0	0
By <i>Negative</i> .—"MUSEUM."—Item £22 18s. 4d., salary of Curator, from £475 to £500, 1st February to 31st December, 1871	22	18	4
By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—"CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES."—Item £1,600, in aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions, further sum	1,600	0	0
By <i>Negative</i> .—"DISTRICT COURTS."—Item £210, Registrar, Goulburn, difference of salary between £75 voted and £285 per annum	210	0	0
By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—"DISTRICT COURTS."—Item £210, Registrar, Albury; £210, Registrar, Bathurst; £210, Registrar, Armidale; ditto ditto	630	0	0
	£	8,764	15 10
	£	42,818	15 9





1872.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## COLONIAL TARIFFS.

(FURTHER DESPATCH AND CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,  
19 April, 1872.

SIR,

Her Majesty's Government have had before them Lord Belmore's despatch, No. 161, of the 6th October last, and also the despatches from the Governors of the other Australasian Colonies, of which copies are enclosed, in reply to my circular despatch of the 13th of July of last year.

As the Resolutions signed by the Delegates of the Australian Colonies and the Memorandum conveying the views of the New Zealand Government relate to the same subject, it will be convenient that I should deal with them in the same despatch.

Her Majesty's Government have no desire to enter upon a controversy on points of detail, as to the tariff arrangements of the Colonies; on the contrary, believing as they do that such controversies can scarcely be carried on without leading to misunderstandings and differences, they are anxious that their decision on the questions now before them should be based upon broad principles of policy, so as to avoid the irritation which is sure to arise from constant demands on the one side and concessions on the other. But after an attentive consideration of the various documents submitted to them, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that, looking to the gravity of the issues raised by the Colonial Governments, involving as they do the commercial relations of the whole Empire, and even the right of the Imperial Government to conclude treaties binding the Colonies, they ought not to come to a final decision without further friendly discussion, inasmuch as it appears to them to be required in order that the nature and extent of the questions which have to be determined may be fully understood both in this Country and in the Colonies. I will therefore proceed to examine the demands which are now put forward.

The Resolutions signed by the Delegates from New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, and Victoria, claim that the Australian Colonies shall have the right to make arrangements with each other for commercial reciprocity, that no treaty shall be concluded by the Imperial Government interfering with the exercise of such right, and that Imperial interference with intercolonial fiscal legislation shall absolutely cease.

The Resolutions signed by the Delegates from New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia, enter into fuller details. They maintain the right of the Australian Legislatures to control their fiscal policy as between themselves, without interference on the part of the Imperial Government; they express the desire that the connection between this Country and her Colonies in Australia may long continue; they deny that any treaty can be constitutionally made which treats those Colonies as Foreign Countries; they maintain that Foreign Governments ought not to be allowed to become parties to stipulations respecting the trade of one part of the Empire with another, whether by land or sea; they declare that if the article in the Treaty with the Zollverein referred to in my above-mentioned despatch were interpreted so as to prevent the Australian Colonies from imposing differential duties as between themselves and Foreign Countries, those Colonies would claim to be considered free from the obligation; and they refer to the agreement between New South Wales and Victoria as to Border Duties as a precedent for reciprocal arrangements between the Colonies. Lastly, the Delegates who sign these Resolutions, whilst they agree that efforts should be made in the Colonial Legislatures to provide for mutual freedom of trade, assert the right of the Colonies which they respectively represent to impose such duties on imports from other places not being differential as each Colony may think fit.

The memorandum by Mr. Vogel, expressing the views of the New Zealand Government, commences by an examination of the Acts which have been passed giving to the British North American Colonies certain powers as to reciprocity with each other and with the United States; it then proceeds to discuss the question of treaty obligation, and on this point it observes that "it is a matter which should create much

satisfaction, on broad and enlightened national grounds, that the right of Her Majesty's Colonies to make between themselves arrangements of a federal or reciprocal nature, without conflicting with treaty agreements, has been recognized." The New Zealand Government think "it would have been demoralizing to the young communities of Australasia had they been taught to believe that reciprocal tariff arrangements between the Colonies were inconsistent with Her Majesty's treaties with Foreign Powers, but that they could override the spirit of such treaties by the subterfuge or evasion of a Customs' Union."

They suggest that the object of the Zollverein Treaty "seems to be to prevent the Colonies making such reciprocal arrangements with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as from time to time may be found desirable," and they ask "why a Foreign Treaty should contain a provision tending to preclude the union of different parts of the Empire."

They urge that in considering the subject the question should not be confined to that of mere intercolonial arrangement.

"It may be for the interest of the Australian Colonies, just as much as it has been for that of the British American Colonies, that arrangements should be made to admit free articles from the United States or from some other Country. It is desirable that the Secretary of State should define the position of the Australasian Colonies in this respect."

They conclude by pointing out that "Great Britain must logically do one of two things: either leave the Colonies unfettered discretion, or, if she is to regulate tariffs or reciprocal tariff arrangements, or to make treaties affecting the Colonies, give to the Colonies representation in matters affecting the Empire. In other words, she must apply in some shape to the Empire that federation which as between the Colonies themselves Her Majesty's Ministers constantly recommend. To urge the right of Great Britain to regulate these matters, under present circumstances, is to urge that the interests of the Colonies should be dealt with in the absence of the requisite knowledge of their wants and requirements."

It is apparent at once that these propositions taken together go far beyond what was understood by Her Majesty's Government to be the original request, namely, that the Australasian Colonies should be permitted to conclude agreements amongst themselves securing to each other reciprocal tariff advantages.

I will deal in the first place with the point raised as to the obligation of the Australian Colonies to conform to the VII Article of the Zollverein Treaty.

Her Majesty's Government apprehend that the constitutional right of the Queen to conclude treaties binding all parts of the Empire cannot be questioned, subject to the discretion of the Parliament of the United Kingdom or of the Colonial Parliaments, as the case may be, to pass any laws which may be required to bring such treaties into operation. But no Acts of the Australian Legislatures could be necessary to give validity to a stipulation against differential duties, inasmuch as, by the Australian Colonies' Government Act, 13 and 14 Vict. cap. 59 sec. 27, it is provided that "no new duty shall be imposed upon the importation into any of the said Colonies of any article the produce and manufacture of or imported from any particular country or place which shall not be equally imposed on the importation into the same Colony of the like article, &c., from all other countries and places whatsoever"; and the Constitution Acts of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland contain like provisions. Moreover, the Australian Colonies Government Act and the New Zealand Constitution Act prohibit the Colonial Legislatures from levying any duty imposing any prohibition or restriction, or granting any exemption or privilege upon the importation or exportation of any articles, contrary to or at variance with any treaty concluded by Her Majesty with any Foreign Power.

If, therefore, Article VII of the Zollverein Treaty were construed to prevent the Australian Colonies from imposing higher duties upon goods imported from the Zollverein than upon goods imported from each other, it is more manifest that Her Majesty would not have exceeded her constitutional powers in agreeing to such a stipulation, and that the Colonies could not refuse to consider themselves bound by it without repudiating the Treaty.

Her Majesty's Government, after a further careful examination of the Zollverein Treaty, remain of opinion that the strict liberal interpretation of the Seventh Article of that Treaty does not preclude the imposition of differential duties in one British Colony or Possession in favour of the produce of another British Colony or Possession; but they must at the same time point out that it could hardly have been intended that, by reciprocal arrangements between Colonies, perhaps far distant from each other, the produce of the Zollverein should be placed at a disadvantage as compared with colonial produce, whilst colonial produce should enjoy in the ports of the Zollverein all the privileges of the most favoured nation.

No doubt the negotiators of this Treaty thought that they had obtained sufficient security for the Zollverein as regards the intercolonial trade, by the provision that "in the Colonies and Possessions of Her Majesty, the produce of the States of the Zollverein should not be subject to any higher or other import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom"; but if the Colonies are to be at liberty to impose differential duties as against British produce, it is obvious that this security altogether disappears.

Apart, however, from the obligations of existing treaties, it is necessary to consider the effect of the general views expressed by the Australian and New Zealand Governments on the subject of commercial treaties.

It is easy to understand the claim asserted in the second of the Resolutions to which the Victorian Delegates were parties, that no treaty entered into by the Imperial Government with any Foreign Power should in any way limit or impede the exercise of the right of the Australian Colonies to enter into reciprocal tariff arrangements with each other; but it is not at first sight so clear what is meant by the statement in the other set of Resolutions—that no treaty can be properly or constitutionally made which directly or indirectly treats those Colonies as foreign communities.

It seems inconsistent to object to stipulations which treat the Colonies as separate communities, so far as relates to their fiscal arrangements, on the ground that the Colonies are thus treated as foreign communities, when a claim is at the same time set up by the Colonies to treat the United Kingdom itself as a foreign community, by imposing differential duties in favour of other parts of the Empire, as against British produce.

But the meaning is, I apprehend, to be gathered from the succeeding paragraph, which affirms that Foreign Governments ought not to be allowed to become parties to stipulations respecting the trade of one part of the Empire to another, whether by land or sea; and further light is thrown upon it by the observations in the New Zealand Memorandum, that the object of the Treaty with the Zollverein seems to be

be to prevent the Colonies making reciprocal arrangements with the United Kingdom that "if Great Britain were to confederate her Empire, it might and probably would be in a condition that throughout the Empire there should be a free exchange of goods," and that the effect of the Zollverein Treaty "is to make Great Britain hold the relation of a Foreign Country to her Colonies."

It seems, therefore, to follow that, in the opinion of some at least of the Australasian Governments, the ports of the United Kingdom should not, as at present, be open to the produce of the whole World on equal terms, but that the produce of the Colonies should be specially favoured in British ports; or in other words, that we should abandon the principles of free trade, and return to the old system of differential duties. The New Zealand Memorandum indeed suggests that the best arrangement would be a Customs' Union, embracing the whole Empire, but it may perhaps be thought that if it has been found impossible for adjacent communities, such as those of Australia, to come to an agreement for a common system of Customs' duties, it is scarcely worth while to consider the possibility of so vast a scheme as the combination of all parts of the British Empire, scattered over the whole Globe, under such widely varying conditions of every kind, in one Customs' Union. But apart from the insuperable practical difficulties of such a scheme, it is sufficient to point out that its results, if it could be adopted, would certainly not be to promote the views of commercial policy set forth in the papers now under consideration; for in such a Customs' Union, Great Britain, with her wealth and population, must for an indefinite period exercise a greatly preponderating influence, and it is not to be supposed that the people of this Country would, in deference to the views of the Colonies, depart from the principles of free trade under which the trade and commerce of the Empire has attained to such unexampled prosperity.

The New Zealand Government seem not to have perceived the difference in principle between the formation of a Customs' Union and the conclusion of reciprocity agreements. Customs' Unions, which have hitherto, as far as I am aware, never been formed except between neighbouring communities, have for their object the removal of the barriers to trade created by artificial boundaries, and the establishment of a cheaper and more convenient mode of collecting the Customs' Revenue of the united Countries. But the formation of such an Union does not in itself involve any question of protection to native industry, nor of inequality of treatment of imports from Countries not belonging to the Union; on the other hand, such reciprocity arrangements as the Colonies desire to conclude are not confined to the promotion of free intercourse between each other, but are intended to secure for the trade of the respective Colonies special advantages, as against imports from other places, in return for corresponding concessions. It is no doubt true, as the New Zealand Memorandum points out, that reciprocity agreements might somewhat mitigate the evils of the "retaliatory tariffs of a protective character which have grown up" in the Australasian Colonies; but although they might avert the ruinous policy of retaliation, they would also tend to perpetuate and strengthen the system of protection, and to aggravate in other quarters the very evils which as between the favoured Colonies they would professedly diminish.

A Customs' Union, while it would incidentally secure important advantages to native industry, by the removal of all obstacles to internal trade, would do so without establishing the principle of differential duties.

The Colonies forming the Union might, no doubt, pursue a protectionist policy; and, as Her Majesty's Government have ceased to interfere with the right of the self-governing Colonies individually—as claimed in the Memorandum signed by the New South Wales, Tasmanian, and South Australian Delegates—"to impose such duties on imports from other places not being differential as each Colony may think fit," they would have no reason for interfering with the right of a Colonial Customs' Union to impose such duties; but there would be nothing in the Union itself, as there would be in the proposed reciprocity agreements, inconsistent with the maintenance of the present rule against differential duties.

Moreover, if the principle of differential duties were admitted, it would be very difficult to limit the application of the principle to agreements between particular Colonies.

The New Zealand Memorandum points out that "the vast limits of the United States bring that Country into ready communication with Australia, as well as with British America, and that it may be for the interests of the Australasian Colonies, just as much as it has been for that of the British American Colonies, that arrangements should be made to admit free articles from the United States, or from some other Country."

These are the logical consequences of the adoption of the system of reciprocity agreements, but no such questions are involved in the establishment of a Customs' Union.

It is observed in the New Zealand Memorandum, that the measure proposed by the Colonial Governments may be used to make similar arrangements to those which were introduced in the Treaty with France devised by the late Mr. Cobden.

Her Majesty's Government would certainly have no ground for objection if the Colonial Governments proceeded upon the principles which were acted upon by this Country in the case of that Treaty. Instead of establishing differential duties, the British Government extended to all Countries the benefit of the concessions made to France, and, far from seeking any exclusive privileges for British trade, they cherished the hope, unfortunately now frustrated, that the Treaty would pave the way to the complete adoption by France of the system of free trade with all nations.

Some stress is laid upon the agreement made in 1867, between Victoria and New South Wales, respecting the duties on the land frontier between the two Colonies, as affording a precedent for reciprocity agreements between the Colonies. It appears to me that the agreement of 1867 was rather of the nature of a limited Customs' Union; no differential duties were imposed under it upon goods entering the ports of Victoria or New South Wales, but, so far as concerned commercial intercourse by land, the two Colonies were united, the loss to the New South Wales Treasury by the arrangement being redressed by a yearly payment of £60,000 by Victoria.

The precedents in the case of the North American Colonies are, however, to a certain extent in point, as I have already admitted in my despatch of the 13th of July of last year. It may indeed be observed that, as the whole of the British Possessions on the continent of North America are now united in one Dominion, the application of the principle of intercolonial reciprocity is exceedingly limited, being confined to Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland; and that, as regards reciprocity between the Dominion and the United States, the contiguity of their respective territories along a frontier line now extending across the entire continent renders the case so peculiar that the precedent cannot fairly be applied to the commercial relations of Australasia, which is separated from the United States by the Pacific Ocean.

But

But it cannot be denied that reciprocity bargains may be made between Countries far remote from each other, and that the ever-increasing facilities of communication between all parts of the World must render it more and more difficult to maintain distinctions based upon merely geographical considerations.

All these complications would be avoided if the Colonies adhered to the free trade policy of this Country. Not the least of the advantages of that policy is that, as it seeks to secure no exclusive privileges, it strikes at the root of that narrow commercial jealousy which has been one of the most fertile causes of international hatred and dissensions.

Her Majesty's Government believe that protectionist tariffs and differential duties will do far more to weaken the connexion between the Mother Country and her Colonies than any expressions of opinion in favour of a severance, such as are alluded to in the Resolutions of the Delegates, from three of the Australian Colonies.

Whilst, however, Her Majesty's Government deeply regret that any of the Australasian Colonies should be disposed to recur to what they believe to be the mistaken policy of protection, they fully recognize, so far as the action of the Imperial Government is concerned, the force of the observations made by the Chief Secretary of Victoria, in his memorandum of October 7th, 1871, "that no attempt can be more hopeless than to induce free self-governed States to adopt exactly the same opinions on such questions as free trade and protection which the people of England happen to entertain at that precise moment"; and they are well aware, to use again Mr. Duffy's words, "that the colonists are naturally impatient of being treated as persons who cannot be entrusted to regulate their own affairs at their own discretion."

Similarly, Mr. Wilson, Chief Minister of the Tasmanian Government, in his memorandum of September 11, 1871, observes that "it is only on an abstract theory of the superior advantages of a free trade policy that the Secretary of State objects to a proposal which seems to sanction protection under the name of reciprocity." "These are views" he goes on to state, "which can find no acceptance with Colonial Legislatures under a system of Constitutional Government." It is obvious that a prolonged controversy on a subject on which the opinions entertained on either side are unfortunately so entirely at variance would not tend to promote the principles of free trade, opposition to which would become identified in the minds of the colonists with the assertion of their rights of self-government, and that it could scarcely fail to impair those relations of cordial and intimate friendship which both the Imperial and the Colonial Governments are equally desirous to maintain.

But although, for these reasons, Her Majesty's Government might not feel justified in refusing to allow the colonists to adopt the policy which they think best for their own interests, they desire to point out that in order to meet the views of the Colonial Governments, as expressed in the papers now before me, it would be necessary not only to repeal so much of the "Australian Colonies Government Act" 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 59, as prevents the imposition of differential duties, but to exempt the Colonies in question from the operation of any future commercial treaties which may be concluded by this Country, containing stipulations against such duties, leaving them at liberty, subject to the obligations of existing treaties, to make such arrangements as they may think fit for reciprocity with each other, or with Foreign Nations; and before so serious a step is taken, they would ask the colonists gravely to consider the probable effects of a measure which might tend materially to affect the relations of the Colonies to this Country and to the rest of the Empire. In the meantime, they have thought it right not to proceed in this matter until the Australasian Governments concerned have had an opportunity of communicating any further observations which they may desire to make in explanation of their views.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

---

## New South Wales.

THE EARL OF BELMORE TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(No. 161.)

Government House, Sydney,  
6 October, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to transmit the copy of a letter which I have received to-day from Sir James Martin, the First Minister, respecting the proceedings at the recent Intercolonial Conference at Melbourne.

2. I also enclose one from Mr. Robertson, the Colonial Secretary, forwarding certain printed papers, marked A and B, in duplicate, which should form the enclosures to Sir James Martin's letter, together with six copies of a Memorandum of the Proceedings of the Conference.

3. The paper marked A is, in fact, a reply to your Lordship's circular of 13th July on Intercolonial Tariff arrangements.

I have, &c.,  
BELMORE.

---

[Enclosure 1 in No. 161.]

Sir James Martin to The Earl of Belmore.

Attorney General's Office,  
6 October, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that at a meeting of the Delegates from the Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, Queensland, and Victoria, held in Melbourne on the 27th ultimo, a Memorandum, of which a copy (marked A) is herewith transmitted, was agreed to and

and signed by the Delegates from New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia. The third paragraph of that Memorandum was specially objected to by the Delegates of Victoria; and the Delegates from Queensland, acting on instructions from their Government, declined to become parties to any Resolution unconnected with the postal question. The objection of the Victorian Delegates was so strong that they declined to submit the Memorandum to their Parliament as a part of the Proceedings of the Conference, and their Minute of such Proceedings differs from ours in not containing a copy of such Memorandum.

2. Certain Resolutions, of which a copy is herewith sent, were agreed to, and signed by the Delegates of New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, and Victoria.

3. On behalf of the Cabinet, I have the honor to request your Excellency to transmit copies of the Memorandum and Resolutions to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES MARTIN.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 161.]

Mr. Robertson to The Earl of Belmore.

Sydney, 6 October, 1871.

MY LORD,

Referring to the letter of Sir James Martin on the subject of the Conference at Melbourne, which I had the honor to hand to your Lordship at the Executive Council to-day, I beg to forward, enclosed, copies of the Memorandum and Resolutions therein referred to, and to add that, having, at the request of Sir James Martin, submitted his letter to the Cabinet here, it met with their entire concurrence.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 161.]

No. 6.

*Report of Proceedings of Intercolonial Conference.*

A Conference of Delegates from the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and Queensland, commenced its sittings in the Executive Council Chamber, Government Offices, Melbourne, on Monday, September 18, 1871.

Present:

The Hon. Charles Gavan Duffy, in the Chair.

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| The Hon. Sir James Martin. | The Hon. Wm. Morgan.         |
| The Hon. G. W. Lord.       | The Hon. J. M. Thompson.     |
| The Hon. Joseph Docker.    | The Hon. T. L. Murray-Prior. |
| The Hon. Graham Berry.     | The Hon. J. M. Wilson, and   |
| The Hon. John Hart, C.M.G. | The Hon. James Dunn.         |
| The Hon. Wm. Milne.        |                              |

\* \* \* \* \*

Lord Kimberley's circular despatch of the 13th of July having been brought under consideration, the Delegates from New South Wales proposed a Memorandum on the subject, which was accepted by the Delegates from South Australia and Tasmania, and objected to by the Delegates of Victoria, and which the Queensland Delegates did not consider themselves authorized to adopt. The Delegates of Victoria then proposed certain Resolutions insisting on the right of the Colonies to make Intercolonial Tariffs, without limitation, which were unanimously adopted, subject to the consent of the Queensland Government being obtained. The Queensland Delegates, however, having been instructed to confine their labours to the postal question, the Resolutions proposed by the Victorian Delegates were adopted by the other Colonies.

- C. G. D.
- G. B.
- J. H.
- W. M.
- W. M.
- J. M.
- G. W. L.
- J. D.
- J. M. T.
- T. L. M.-P.
- J. M. W.
- J. D.

Friday, September 29, 1871.

A.

*The Memorandum on the subject of Lord Kimberley's despatch, as agreed to by the Delegates from New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia.*

We, the undersigned Delegates from the Governments of New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia, now assembled in Melbourne, having had under our consideration the despatch of Lord Kimberley, dated the 13th July, 1871, have agreed to a Joint Memorandum in reference to that despatch.

We are of opinion that the right of the Legislatures of these Colonies to direct and control their fiscal policy as amongst themselves, without interference on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers in England, is a right which it is our duty to assert and maintain.

We desire that the connection between the Mother Country and her offspring in this part of the World should long continue; and we emphatically repudiate all sympathy with the views of those who, in the Imperial Parliament and elsewhere, have expressed a wish that the bonds which unite us should be severed.

As

As members of the British Empire, the relations of which with other Countries are conducted by the Imperial Government, we deny that any Treaty can be properly or constitutionally made which directly or indirectly treats these Colonies as Foreign communities.

With the internal arrangement of the Empire, whether in its central or more remote localities, Foreign Countries can have no pretence to interfere, and stipulations respecting the trade of one part of the Empire with another, whether by land or sea, are not stipulations which Foreign Governments ought to be allowed to become parties to in any way.

The Article in the Treaty with the Zollverein, to which Lord Kimberley refers, is therefore one from the obligations of which we should claim to be considered free, if it were interpreted so as to prevent these Colonies from imposing differential duties as between themselves and Foreign Countries.

By the agreement made between Victoria and New South Wales in 1867, free trade across or by way of the river Murray was established; and free trade between these Colonies by sea, as well as by land, might at that time, with equal propriety, have been established, had it been thought expedient.

Nothing, that we are aware of, has since occurred to call for or justify any interference with a similar arrangement between the same or other Colonies.

It is of great importance that a cordial understanding should at all times prevail amongst these Colonies, and to that end nothing can be more conducive than a free interchange of their products and manufactures as amongst themselves.

We all agree that efforts should be made in our respective Legislatures to provide, at as early a period as practicable, for this mutual freedom of trade; but we at the same time assert the right of the Colonies, we respectively represent to impose such duties on imports from other places, not being differential, as each Colony may think fit.

In conclusion, we agree that copies of this Memorandum shall be transmitted through the Governors of our respective Colonies, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Signed at Melbourne, this 27th day of September, A.D. 1871.

JAMES MARTIN, <i>Attorney-General and Premier.</i>	}	<i>New South Wales.</i>
GEO. W. LORD, <i>Colonial Treasurer.</i>		
JOSEPH DOCKER, <i>Postmaster-General.</i>		
J. M. WILSON, <i>Colonial Secretary and Premier.</i>	}	<i>Tasmania.</i>
JAMES DUNN, M.L.C.		
JOHN HART, <i>Treasurer and Premier.</i>	}	<i>South Australia.</i>
WILLIAM MILNE, <i>Chief Secretary.</i>		
W. MORGAN, M.L.C.		

#### B.

*The Resolutions in reference to Intercolonial Tariffs, as agreed to by the Delegates from New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, and Victoria.*

The Delegates from the Governments of New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, and Victoria, in Conference assembled, having had under their consideration Lord Kimberley's circular despatch of the 13th July, 1871, have unanimously adopted the following Resolutions:—

1st. That the Australian Colonies claim to enter into arrangements with each other, through their respective Legislatures, so as to provide for the reciprocal admission of their respective products and manufactures, either duty free or on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

2nd. That no Treaty entered into by the Imperial Government with any Foreign Power should in any way limit or impede the exercise of such right.

3rd. That Imperial interference with Intercolonial fiscal legislation should finally and absolutely cease.

4th. That so much of any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament as may be considered to prohibit the full exercise of such right should be repealed.

5th. That these Resolutions, together with a Memorandum from each Government, or a joint Memorandum from such Governments as prefer to adopt that method, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State, through the Governors of our Colonies, respectively.

Signed at Melbourne, this 27th day of September, A.D. 1871.

JAMES MARTIN, <i>Attorney-General and Premier.</i>	}	<i>New South Wales.</i>
GEO. W. LORD, <i>Colonial Treasurer.</i>		
JOSEPH DOCKER, <i>Postmaster-General.</i>		
J. M. WILSON, <i>Colonial Secretary and Premier.</i>	}	<i>Tasmania.</i>
JAMES DUNN, M.L.C.		
JOHN HART, <i>Treasurer and Premier.</i>	}	<i>South Australia.</i>
WILLIAM MILNE, <i>Chief Secretary.</i>		
W. MORGAN, M.L.C.		
C. GAVAN DUFFY, <i>Chief Secretary and Premier.</i>	}	<i>Victoria.</i>
GRAHAM BERRY, <i>Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs.</i>		

Victoria.

THE VISCOUNT CANTERBURY TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(No. 134.)

Melbourne, 9 October, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship copies of the Report of the Proceedings of the Intercolonial Conference, recently assembled here in Melbourne, together with a copy of a Memorandum on the same subject which has been submitted to me by the Honorable the Chief Secretary.

The time, this afternoon, at which this Memorandum reached my hands would, under any circumstances, have precluded me from offering to your Lordship any lengthened observations on the points referred to in it. But, in reality, no such observations are required in this case, for the subjects brought under your Lordship's notice in the Report, and in the Memorandum which accompanies it, involve questions of Imperial as well as of Colonial interest, and your Lordship is already fully conversant with them in both points of view.

I have, &c.,  
CANTERBURY.

[Enclosure in No. 134.]

*Memorandum for His Excellency the Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B., &c., &c.*

I DESIRE to bring under His Excellency's attention a Report of the Proceedings of the Intercolonial Conference, which has just closed its sittings, with a view of having it transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The main business of the Conference was to consider the most effectual and economic method of establishing a fortnightly mail with Europe. Two routes have been agreed upon, the existing one by Suez and Brindisi, and a second through the United States. As the commercial and political interests of the United Kingdom would be promoted by these services in as great a degree as the corresponding interests of the Australian Colonies, it has been assumed that the Imperial Government will be willing to bear a moiety of the entire cost of both services. The negotiations which have already taken place between the Agents of certain of the Colonies and the Postmaster-General in London, justify, I think, this assumption. The specific grounds, however, upon which the claim of the Colonies for co-operation and assistance in these undertakings is based, will be brought under the attention of the Imperial Government anew by the two Colonies intrusted with the duty of transacting this business on behalf of the contracting Colonies, as soon as the sanction of the Colonial Legislatures has been obtained for the proposed routes.

In the meantime I have to request your Excellency to send copies of the Proceedings to the Postmaster General in London, through the Secretary of State, that he may be acquainted with what has been done, and have an opportunity of considering whether he will be pleased to undertake, on behalf of the Imperial and Colonial Governments, the negotiations and arrangements specified in clauses 8 and 10 of the Contract.

I have further to bring under your Excellency's notice Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Conference—with the exception of the Delegates from Queensland, who were restricted to the consideration of the postal question—with respect to the recent despatch of the Secretary of State on the subject of "reciprocal Tariff advantages."

I wish at the outset to acknowledge on the part of this Government the evident desire the Secretary of State exhibits to treat the wishes of the Colonies with respect and courtesy, and to find a method, if possible, compatible with political feeling at Home, to accomplish their wishes. We reciprocate this sentiment, and desire also to find a method of securing a necessary concession strictly compatible with our determination to maintain the closest and most affectionate relations with the Mother Country.

The Secretary of State intimates grave doubts whether the subject of Intercolonial Tariffs presses for immediate decision and action; and it was, I believe, this doubt which chiefly induced the Conference to come to an immediate and unanimous decision. The question certainly has passed from the stage in which it might be justly described as not yet urgent, when three of the Australian Colonies have passed Bills, and two Intercolonial Conferences in succession have adopted Resolutions with respect to it.

What the Australian Colonies claim to do, the Dominion of Canada and some neighbouring Colonies have already done; and we are unable to comprehend any peculiar claim the North American Colonies have to exercise powers which cannot be safely intrusted, or indeed can be legitimately denied, to the Colonies of Australia. The Secretary of State suggests that there were peculiar circumstances arising out of the expectation that a Federal Union between the Dominion and the Colonies which it favoured would soon be accomplished; but it is the desire of the leading statesmen in Australia to effect a Federal Union of these Colonies also, and the means that were considered effectual for that purpose in North America ought not, we submit, to be denied to us.

But, in truth, the right of establishing differential duties between the Colonies has been already exercised by the two principal Colonies of Australia. There is an Agreement known as the Border Treaty which has been in force for several years, by which the products of New South Wales pass into this Colony duty free,—an advantage enjoyed by no other Colony or Country whatever.

The right for which we contend, therefore, has been long in operation, not only in Canada but in Australia.

The Secretary of State admits that there are no Treaty obligations which fetter the discretion of the Imperial Government on the subject; and for our part, this Government do not understand how any Treaty obligations with Foreign Countries can now or hereafter pretend to regulate the relations of two British Colonies, any more than the relations between two Counties of the United Kingdom.

The political difficulties which the Secretary of State suggests are, no doubt, entitled to consideration. A Bill to repeal the laws prohibiting the full exercise of colonial rights would, he thinks, give rise to serious discussion in Parliament and elsewhere. But we believe a distinct statement of our claims will tend not only to facilitate their recognition, but to remove these difficulties; and we are well aware that since Colonies existed, they have not obtained any concession that did not, in the first instance, raise serious discussion both in Parliament and the Country.

The

The Secretary of State warns us against the impolicy of exercising the powers which we seek. We contend, with unfeigned respect for the Secretary of State, that this is a question which belongs solely to the Colonial Legislatures. No attempt can be more hopeless than to induce free self-governed States to adopt exactly the same opinions on such questions as free trade and protection which the people of England happen to entertain at that precise moment. They were protectionists when they thought it their interests to be protectionists, and they are free-traders when they think it their interest to be free-traders, and in these respects large communities and small ones bear a close resemblance to each other.

I trust your Excellency will assure the Secretary of State that the desire to which he alludes of seeing the connection between the Colonies and the Mother Country strengthened is nowhere more active than in Victoria; but a people who have founded a great State—who have built great cities, and established a commercial navy larger than that of many kingdoms in Europe—who have maintained order and protected property as strictly as they are protected and maintained in any part of the United Kingdom, and who have done these things without asking assistance from the Imperial Government, are naturally impatient of being treated as persons who cannot be intrusted to regulate their own affairs at their own discretion.

C. GAVAN DUFFY.

*Government Offices, Melbourne, 7 October, 1871.*

---

### South Australia.

SIR J. FERGUSSON, BART., TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(No. 44.)

Adelaide, 11 September, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge your Lordship's circular despatch of the 13th July, 1871, in which you inform me of the views of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the desire of this Colony and others of the Australasian group that any two or more of them should be permitted to conclude exclusive "Agreements" with respect to their Customs Tariffs.

2. I have communicated that despatch to my Responsible Advisers, and by their desire have authorized its presentation to Parliament now in Session.

3. The Government have introduced and carried through the House of Assembly a Bill to enable the Governor to enter into agreements for the free interchange of the products of this Colony with any or all of the other Australasian Colonies; and it is, therefore, probable that the question will before long be again brought before Her Majesty's Government.

4. In the meantime the great increase of import duties contemplated by the Government of Victoria will render any Customs Union or even an agreement for free interchange with that Colony still more remote, but it is probable that an arrangement will be accomplished for the free interchange of traffic with New South Wales by means of the river Murray, and possibly this may pave the way to a more general Tariff agreement with that Colony, whose general principles and scale of duties differ but slightly from our own.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FERGUSSON.

---

SIR J. FERGUSSON, BART., TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(No. 59.)

Adelaide, 8 November, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to enclose a Memorandum which has been addressed to me by the Members of the Ministry who represented South Australia in the Conference of Delegates from the several Australian Colonies lately assembled at Melbourne.

2. Your Lordship will observe that my Advisers have chosen to address to me a separate Memorandum for your consideration, rather than adopt the terms there jointly agreed to; both because the Delegates of Victoria procured the omission from them of certain sentiments which the others desired to express, and also because they deem the circumstances of this Colony to be so special as to demand a separate embodiment of the common purpose.

3. I need not comment upon the subject of the Memorandum, having had occasion to do so in other despatches.

4. I should, however, inform your Lordship that, though the Ministers whose names are appended to this paper have now quitted office, I have no doubt that the views set forth in it are fully shared by their successors, who are not yet actually appointed, and also by the Legislature and the people of this Colony.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FERGUSSON.

---

#### *Memorandum by Ministers to His Excellency the Governor.*

THE Proceedings of the late Conference held in Melbourne having been forwarded by last mail to the Secretary of State, we are desirous of submitting to your Excellency, for transmission to the Colonial Office, our opinion on the important subjects treated therein, as considered from a South Australian point of view.

And first, we would emphatically affirm that this Colony is second to none in loyalty to the Crown, and that the idea of separation from the British Empire would be most distasteful to the colonists at large, and one that would only be entertained at the express desire of the parent State.

We



We would desire to point out, for the information of the Secretary of State, and for the purpose of silencing those agitators in Great Britain who, on the pretence of economy, desire that the Colonies should be abandoned, that this province has been governed for the last thirty years, and has arrived at its present state of prosperity, without any expense whatever to the Imperial Government during that period.

It is true that in former years a small number of Imperial troops were, at intervals, quartered in Adelaide, the Colony providing for them barrack and other accommodation, with extra Colonial pay; and when, subsequently, the Home Authorities demanded that this Government should bear the expense of the detachment, to the extent of £40 a man, the Colonial Legislature passed an Act to provide payment of the same without any conditions whatever as to retaining the troops in time of need, the universal feeling being that their appearance among us was a visible proof that we were recognized as British subjects, and, therefore, secure of British protection in the event of the Mother Country engaging in war.

With reference to the right so earnestly contended for by the delegates, that the Colonies should be at perfect liberty to direct and control their fiscal policy as amongst themselves, we would desire to impress on the Secretary of State how important it is that an understanding with respect to Intercolonial free-trade should be arrived at as speedily as possible, because that understanding must necessarily precede any attempt at Federal union; and although recent action taken by some of the other Colonial Legislatures would seem to prove that Intercolonial free-trade is now for the moment unpopular, we have no doubt that public opinion will, in the end, condemn that action, and insist upon a more enlightened policy. It is the more essential, therefore, that the power should be at hand, so that advantage may be taken at once when the favourable time arrives.

In conclusion, the Ministry would urge that the grievance this Colony has laboured under so long with respect to the Ocean Postal Service should be removed without delay. There can be no valid reason why either the Imperial Government, or the Peninsular and Oriental Company, should continue what is felt to be an injustice; for which they are now alone responsible; and we trust that within a very short period your Excellency will be informed that the necessary steps have been taken to provide for the Mail steamers calling at Glenelg.

JOHN HART, *Treasurer and Premier,*  
WILLIAM MILNE, *Chief Secretary,*  
*Members of Conference.*

Adelaide, 6 November, 1871.

---

### Tasmania.

GOVERNOR DU CANE TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(No. 39.)

Government House, Tasmania,  
September 29, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to forward to your Lordship a memorandum, addressed to me by my Responsible Advisers in reference to your Lordship's despatch of 14th July, 1871, on the question of Colonial Reciprocity.

2. In my despatch to Lord Granville, of 14th July, 1870, as well as in subsequent despatches to your Lordship, dated 27th October, 1870, and 24th March, 1871, I have already stated, somewhat fully, my individual views upon this question, and I am unwillingly again to trespass at any length upon your Lordship's attention.

3. I should wish, however, more particularly to bring under your Lordship's consideration that portion of the enclosed memorandum which relates to the necessity and utility of the proposed measure, so far as concerns the interest of this Colony. At the present moment her nearest and most natural market, that, namely of Victoria, is closed against Tasmania by the imposition of a Customs Tariff of a rigidly protective character, to the very serious injury of the producing and manufacturing interests of the Tasmanian community. It is only natural, as it appears to me, that this Colony should seek relief under such circumstances by asking for the power to enter into such reciprocity conventions as would remove the restrictions at present imposed upon its trade and commerce. Nor do I apprehend that a convention of this kind between Tasmania and Victoria, or any other of the neighbouring group of Australasian Colonies, would be likely to affect, to any appreciable extent, the producing and manufacturing interests of all other parts of the Empire, or of Foreign Countries. In the special case of this Colony, the principal articles for which an extended market would be sought are, undoubtedly, timber, grain, hops, ale and beer, fruits, jams, and potatoes. Of these, hops, ale, and beer alone are imported to any extent into Victoria from the United Kingdom, and any check or injury which might thus possibly be caused to the English hop-growers and brewers, or to any other class of producers or manufacturers, by a reciprocity convention between Tasmania and Victoria, would be more decisively effected under a complete Customs union between the two Colonies. Such an union could only be effected by Tasmania consenting to an absolute adoption of the Victorian Tariff, which is of a far higher protective character than her own; and thus the area of prohibition against importation from the United Kingdom, or Foreign countries, would be virtually widened, and a stronger barrier than ever at the same time erected.

4. It is most undeniably true that, as your Lordship points out, what is termed reciprocity is another form of protection, and as such "inconsistent with those principles of free trade which Her Majesty's Government believe to be alone permanently conducive to commercial prosperity." But this remark seems to hold equally good of the Customs Tariff at present maintained, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government, by each individual Colony of the Australasian group. The lowest of these is of a highly protective, and in some instances, of almost a prohibitory, character, as compared with that of the United Kingdom. And the question at present at issue appears to me to be between a system of protection, pure and simple, maintained by each Colony against its neighbours, and a system of protection, modified by reciprocity convention, which would extend the basis of commercial operations between each Colony and its neighbours. The first system appears to me to be highly injurious, if not positively suicidal,

suicidal, to the best interest of all the Colonies concerned. The second, though doubtless open to objection from a strictly free trade point of view, would yet tend to create more extended markets for Colonial produce, to establish friendly commercial relations, and promote a better understanding between the Colonies which enter into such conventions. The benefits of even a partial relaxation of a strictly protective system becoming gradually recognized by these means, it seems not improbable that the final result may be the establishment of a commercial union of the Australias and New Zealand on the basis of a common Tariff, or, in other words, complete Intercolonial free trade.

5. There is, no doubt, another view to be taken of this subject; and it may be urged that the injurious consequences of the rigid protection system at present maintained by the Victorian Government will soon become apparent; that the evil will thus work its own remedy, and a reaction of public opinion will then take place in favour of an entire free trade policy. That such a result may one day happen is not altogether impossible; but if the action of the Victorian Parliament may be taken as reflecting the public opinion of the Colony, there are certainly no signs of it to be gathered at the present moment.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES DU CANE.

[Enclosure in No. 39.]

*Memorandum.*

LORD Kimberley's despatch, under date the 13th July, 1871, on the question of International Reciprocity, has received the attentive consideration of His Excellency's Advisers.

It is satisfactory to find that the Secretary of State admits that, in the cases of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island in 1856, and of the Dominion of Canada in 1867, Her Majesty's Government have assented to Acts exempting Colonial products from the duties imposed on similar articles when imported from Europe; and that, as regards the latest precedent, Lord Kimberley is "not prepared to deny that the Australasian Governments are justified in citing it as an example of the admission of the principle of differential duties."

It is not easy to understand why the earlier precedents are not similarly recognized as applicable to the recent demand for an admission of the same principle by the Legislatures of New Zealand and Tasmania, to which may now be added that of South Australia. The lists of articles in the sections of Statutes appended to the despatch comprise, in the main, the products and manufactures of the Provinces and Colonies therein named, and the Reciprocity Conventions contemplated by the reserved Bills of Tasmania and New Zealand would deal similarly with the products and manufactures of the Australasian Colonies.

There is, however, another example of the admission of the principle of differential duties by Her Majesty's Government, which is not referred to by Lord Kimberley. The Acts of the Legislatures of Victoria and New South Wales, which sanction the reciprocal importation across the Murray Border of goods which are liable to Customs duties on the wharves of Melbourne and Sydney, have received Her Majesty's assent, and constitute a recent and conspicuous precedent for legislation in favour of Intercolonial reciprocity; and this example derives special importance from the fact that the Acts in question were passed in the exercise of powers to legislate on this point specially conferred upon Victoria and New South Wales by the Imperial Statutes which granted to those Colonies their present Constitutions.

It would, therefore, seem that all the precedents that can be instanced of Imperial assent to Colonial legislation on this point may be "cited as examples of the admission of the principle of differential duties."

When we come to the extent to which such Colonial legislation would affect Her Majesty's Treaty obligations with Foreign Powers, it is admitted that there is but one Treaty in existence which contains a stipulation restricting the fiscal legislation of "Colonies and Possessions" of the British Crown; and that the Secretary of State is "advised" that the Article in question "may be held not to preclude Her Majesty from permitting," to quote the language of the despatch, "such a relaxation of the law as would allow each Colony of the Australasian group to admit any of the products or manufactures of the other Australasian Colonies duty free, or on more favourable terms than similar products and manufactures of other Countries."

From this we may infer that, while Her Majesty is bound to require that differential duties shall not be imposed upon imports into British Colonies from the United Kingdom and Foreign States, Her Majesty is not required by any Treaty to refuse the Royal Assent to measures admitting the reciprocal importation between two or more British Possessions, duty free, of articles which the Colonial Legislatures have subjected to Customs duties when imported from Europe.

Lord Kimberley's suggestion of the impolicy of placing "German products and manufactures under disadvantages in the Colonial markets," seems to touch a subject on which it may be said the Legislatures of Australasia are the legitimate, perhaps the best, judges."

Lord Kimberley's observations on the question of Colonial differential duties, as affecting the general Imperial policy, seem to proceed upon a misconception of the object aimed at by the Australasian Governments, and of the motives which influence the advocates of the removal of Imperial restrictions on the fiscal legislation of the Colonies.

The object of the Tariff Conference held in Melbourne last year was, to establish a commercial union of the Australias and New Zealand on the basis of a common Tariff, with a distribution of the Customs revenue to the several Colonies, according to population. That object was found to be, at that time, unattainable; and the Conference adopted a unanimous resolution to the effect that it was desirable that the Colonial Legislatures should be freed from Imperial restrictions on their reciprocal fiscal arrangements.

Her Majesty's Government had intimated their readiness to assent to a Customs Union of two or more Colonies; but when such an arrangement was found to be impracticable, the Governments represented at the Conference were willing to rest content with the removal of the existing restrictions on Intercolonial trade by Reciprocity Conventions.

It is difficult to apprehend the force of objections offered to this mode of treating the question, when

no objection is raised to a Customs Union, which would produce precisely analogous results on a much larger scale.

A Customs Union between all the Australasian Colonies would enable these Countries to impose, if it were thought desirable, protective duties upon imports from Europe, while Colonial products and manufactures were reciprocally interchanged, duty free. How, it may be asked, can such a system be deemed legitimate and admissible, when a plan for carrying it into only partial operation by less direct means is held to be open to grave objections?

Her Majesty's Government are prepared, we are informed, to sanction an arrangement that would enable a group of six Colonies, if they were so minded, to establish absolute free trade amongst themselves, in combination with protection against all the World beside. But when two Colonies desire to be placed in a similar position by a Tariff Convention, "Her Majesty's Government are bound to say that the measure proposed seems to them inconsistent with those principles of free trade which they believe to be alone permanently conducive to commercial prosperity.

By Lord Kimberley's own showing there are precedents for the legislation now submitted for the Royal Assent; and there are no legal obstacles to its recognition in the shape of Imperial Treaty obligations. It is only on an abstract theory of the superior advantages of a free trade policy that the Secretary of State objects to a proposal which seems to sanction protection under the name of reciprocity.

These are views which can find no acceptance with Colonial Legislators under a system of Constitutional Government. The question they desire to solve is one directly affecting the interests of the communities for which those Legislatures are elected to make laws. Its effects upon Imperial interests is almost inappreciable. The doubt whether "the imposition of differential duties upon British produce and manufactures might not have a tendency to weaken the connection between the Mother Country and the Colonies, and to impair the friendly feeling on both sides," seem scarcely warranted by a fair consideration of the whole bearing of the application under discussion.

It may be observed that the Tariffs of the Australasian Colonies have, in effect, for some years past, imposed duties on British manufactures, either intentionally or incidentally protective.

Is it to be supposed that the "friendly feeling on both sides," which has survived the imposition of protective or prohibitory duties on British manufactures, would be "impaired" by a Reciprocity Convention, for example, between Victoria and Tasmania, which permitted the products and manufactures of those Colonies to be mutually exchanged duty free, or under a lower duty than similar articles imported from the United Kingdom? It may be suggested, with far greater probability, that "the friendly feeling on both sides" is more likely to be impaired by the refusal of Her Majesty's Government to relax a law which imposes an irksome restriction on the fiscal legislation, and vexatiously intermeddles with the domestic taxation of these self-governed Colonies.

Lord Kimberley seems to complain of the absence of "strong representations and illustrations of the utility or necessity of the measure." The unanimous resolution of the Conference of last year, and the subsequent identical legislation of New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania, may be taken as a sufficient indication of the strength of the conviction of the Governments and Legislatures of Australasia of the urgent necessity, and, by consequence, in their judgment, of the utility of the measure.

As far as the Colony of Tasmania is concerned, the "necessity and utility of the measure" are sufficiently obvious. Our Customs duties are imposed for revenue purposes only. But when our nearest neighbours practically close against our producers and manufacturers their best and natural market, by the comprehensive operation of an intentionally protective Tariff, we seek relief in Reciprocity Conventions, which, while they would extend the basis of commercial operations between us and our neighbours, would in no way prejudice the interests of European producers and European manufacturers, inasmuch as the desired Convention would, for the most part, "deal with a limited list of raw materials and produce not imported to these Colonies from Europe."

Lord Kimberley's treatment of this question indicates throughout a natural anxiety to avoid a decision which might seem to commit Her Majesty's Government to a departure "from the established commercial policy" of the Mother Country. But since his Lordship assures us that Her Majesty's Government have not "come to any absolute conclusion on the questions which he has discussed," we may venture to hope that a firm but respectful persistence in the course of legislation already adopted by New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Australia, will shortly secure for the Australasian Colonies that freedom from Imperial restrictions on their fiscal relations with each other which the conciliatory policy of Her Majesty's Government has already conceded to the Colonies of British North America.

J. M. WILSON.

Colonial Secretary's Office, September 11, 1871.

---

### New Zealand.

GOVERNOR SIR G. BOWEN TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(No. 117.)

Government House, Wellington, New Zealand,  
9 December, 1871.

MY LORD,

At the request of my Responsible Advisers, I have the honor to transmit herewith a Ministerial Minute by Mr. Fox\*, covering a memorandum by Mr. Vogel, the Colonial Treasurer, on the subjects treated of in your Lordship's circular despatch of the 13th July, 1871.

I have, &c.,

G. F. BOWEN.

\* Enclosure: Memorandum by Mr. Fox, December 8, 1871, covering memorandum by Mr. Vogel, of same date.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure 1 in No. 117.]

*Memorandum for His Excellency.*

MINISTERS present to His Excellency, for transmission to the Secretary of State, the attached Memorandum by the Colonial Treasurer on the Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State on the subject of Intercolonial Reciprocity.

The Memorandum represents the views of Ministers.

WILLIAM FOX.

Wellington, December 8, 1861.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 117.]

*Memorandum on a Circular Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies on Intercolonial Reciprocity.*

THE Colonial Treasurer has carefully studied the circular despatch, dated the 13th July, 1871, from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Sir George Ferguson Bowen, on the subject of Intercolonial Reciprocity. He recognizes the consideration which has induced His Lordship to set forth at length the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject; but he is unable to discover in those views reasons for withdrawing the recommendation already given, that the Colonies should be at liberty to make reciprocal Tariff arrangements. The despatch was brought under the notice of the Assembly, and the special attention of the House of Representatives was called to it, but no Member expressed a wish that the subject should be reconsidered.

The Secretary of State does not, in his despatch, mention that the position of New Zealand differs from that of the neighbouring Colonies. He treats of them collectively; but there is reason to believe, from previous communications, that His Lordship is aware that there is no law which prohibits the New Zealand Assembly imposing differential duties. Although such a prohibition is contained in the Constitution Acts of the Australian Colonies, it does not find place in the New Zealand Constitution Act, the provisions in that Act being confined to a prohibition against passing any law infringing Treaty arrangements between Great Britain and Foreign Powers. Probably Lord Kimberley did not think it necessary to refer to the distinction, because, evidently, as long as New Zealand alone possesses the power to impose differential duties, she cannot enter into reciprocal arrangements with her neighbours. Still it is important to remember she has the power, both because she might find it convenient to use it outside the Australian group, as the British American Colonies have used a similar power, and also because it may fairly be claimed that the power possessed by New Zealand ought without delay to be granted to the Australian Colonies, including Tasmania.

There are some incidental passages in Lord Kimberley's despatch, which, if grouped, might lead His Lordship to reconsider the views he has expressed.

1. There are allusions to the absence of any urgent need of dealing with the matter.
2. Throughout the despatch it is contended that the proposal of reciprocity is made in the interests of protection.
3. The desire is indicated to encourage a Customs Union.
4. The admission is made, that an Act similar to the measure the Colony desires to pass, was one of the first Acts of the Legislature of the newly-constituted Dominion of Canada in its opening Session; "that it was passed in the expectation that at no distant date the other Possessions of Her Majesty in North America would become part of the Dominion"; and that "the assent of Her Majesty's Government to a measure passed in circumstances so peculiar and exceptional cannot form a precedent of universal and necessary application."

These four references, taken in connection, are unusually suggestive. The Act passed by the Legislature of the Dominion, to which Lord Kimberley refers, was, in respect to the clauses permitting reciprocity, similar to the Act of 1866, passed before the Dominion was constituted; and that again was copied from a former Act. In these Acts clearly the provision was made from a genuine desire to permit suitable reciprocal arrangements; but Lord Kimberley states that, in 1868, the provision was made in the expectation that other Provinces would join the Dominion, and that the assent of Her Majesty's Government was given in consequence. It may be assumed that Lord Kimberley uses the word "expectation" in the sense of desire. It was not necessary to make provision for remission of duties in the case of those Provinces which became part of the Dominion, for the fact of becoming part would have caused the duties to cease. It must be concluded that Lord Kimberley wishes it to be understood that the provisions in the Act, passed since the constitution of the Dominion, were made with the view of encouraging other Provinces to join, or of preventing obstacles being thrown in the way of their joining, and not upon the grounds which previously, for a long period, led to similar legislation in the different North American Provinces. The words "circumstances so peculiar and exceptional," do not apply to the legislation, for that was of a traditional character, but to the desire of the Dominion and of Her Majesty's Government to encourage and promote a further union of the British American Possessions. This desire constituted what Lord Kimberley terms "the circumstances so peculiar and exceptional." But for that desire, where was the urgency? and if there was urgency in the British North American case, why is there not urgency in the case of Australasia, in the presence of a similar desire to encourage a Customs Union or a Confederation? The actual results in Australasia lead inferentially to the belief that the Dominion authorities and Her Majesty's Advisers were correct in considering the matter urgent in the interest of Confederation, although the proof is only of a negative character. The mere power to make reciprocal arrangements might not in itself be sufficient to induce Confederation; but Australasian experience leads to the belief that it would tend to prevent the growth of obstacles to Confederation. In the absence of the power desired by the Australasian Colonies, retaliatory tariffs of a protective character have grown up; and the way to Confederation, or to a Customs Union, has, in consequence, become more difficult than it was when the power to make reciprocal arrangements was first asked for, or than it would be now if the power had been granted. The inference is, that those who, in the case of British America, deemed the matter urgent, were right;

right; and that the Secretary of State, desiring a Customs Union or Confederation of the Australasian Colonies, can only deny that the matter is urgent, on the assumption that it is too late to deal with it, because of the disposition which has been shown to impose hostile Intercolonial tariffs. Several of the protective duties now in force in the Colonies owe their origin to feelings of self-defence or retaliation. The most ardent free-traders have admitted that the tariffs of some Colonies have forced protective duties on others, so that the absence of reciprocity has actually fostered protection. Therefore, in respect to the four propositions, it can be said that, in the interest of a Customs Union or of Confederation, there was urgency, because the power to enter into reciprocal arrangements would, in all probability, have prevented the fresh obstacles to union which have grown up; and that, in the interest of free trade, reciprocity was desirable, because its absence has encouraged protection. No doubt it may be argued that special reciprocal arrangements are in their nature opposed to free trade; but the test of the theory would be the practice; and if that practice were principally confined (to quote His Lordship's justification of the Acts of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island) to "a limited list of raw materials and produce not imported to those Colonies from Europe," it might readily be understood that, in respect to other articles, the absence of retaliatory tariffs would tend in the direction of free trade. It is not desired, however, to contend that, with powers of reciprocity, there would necessarily be free trade in Australasia, any more than, with similar powers, free trade has been the rule in Canada. It is merely contended that in some of the Australasian Colonies the desire for free trade has been stamped out by prohibitory tariffs, which have owed their growth, partly or wholly, to the absence of that power of reciprocal arrangement so unaccountably withheld from Australia, whilst its urgency was admitted in the case of Canada. The question naturally arises why Lord Kimberley should only compare the proposed legislation with that of the period subsequent to the formation of the Dominion. If he would compare it with the precisely similar legislation of the British North American Provinces prior to the Dominion, he might admit not only that when the Dominion was formed the legislation was required to encourage other Colonies to join, but that the legislation and the friendly intercourse which grew up under it had something to do with the establishment of the Dominion, and that, therefore, it was conducive to a desirable result.

The Colonial Treasurer proceeds to comment on the various questions which Lord Kimberley states the proposal before him raises:—1st. "Whether a precedent exists in the case of the British North American Colonies for the relaxation of the rule or law now in force?" His Lordship admits the precedent, but qualifies the admission, first, as already mentioned, by contending that the Act of the Dominion was passed under peculiar and exceptional circumstances; and, second, in the case of the Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland Acts, by contending that "as dealing with a limited list of raw materials and produce not imported to those Colonies from Europe, they are hardly, if at all, applicable to the present case."

It has already been shown that the "peculiar and exceptional circumstances" can only mean the circumstances calculated to induce the Colonies affected to join the Dominion, or the prevention of obstacles which would preclude their joining; and those circumstances are precisely of the nature which Her Majesty's Government, in the desire to encourage an Australasian Customs Union or Confederation should not deem exceptional. In respect to the Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland Acts, it may with propriety be assumed that the Australasian Colonies will exercise the powers they asked for with the same judgment, moderation, and discretion which the two North American Colonies have shown. Those Colonies possess the power sought by the Australasian Colonies: they exercise it without their Acts being reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure; but in the case of the Australasian Colonies the power is withheld, and when they ask for it, and cite the precedent, it is not to them a satisfactory answer to be told in effect, that the precedent need not be dwelt upon, because the Colonies enjoying the privilege have used it sparingly. No doubt Lord Kimberley did not wish directly to urge this plea; but throughout His Lordship's despatch, and indeed, at the base of all his objections, is the supposition that the Australasian Colonies, if they possessed the power of entering into reciprocal arrangements, would use it in a manner injurious to the interests of Great Britain. But it is singular that Lord Kimberley should give two instances only of British American legislation of the kind, and that he should assign to that legislation the character of "dealing with a limited list of raw materials and produce not imported to these Colonies from Europe." There are other Acts of the British American Provinces of a similar nature, but which leave to the Governor in Council to determine the articles to be admitted. Indeed, it is difficult to understand on what grounds Lord Kimberley considers the two clauses which he quotes from the Newfoundland Act to have the character he assigns to them. The clause quoted from the Prince Edward Island Act professes to deal with "raw materials and produce," but includes several manufactures. The clauses from the Newfoundland Act do not even profess to exclude manufactures from the list; and the first of those clauses, instead of not dealing with goods imported from Europe, proceeds to the length of exempting from duties the articles mentioned being "the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom."

In respect to the second question, "Whether Her Majesty's Treaty obligations with any Foreign Power interfere with such relaxation?"—*i.e.*, the rule or law against differential duties, the Colonial Treasurer observes, that Lord Kimberley admits the correctness of the view taken by New Zealand. It is a matter which should create much satisfaction, on broad and enlightened national grounds, that the right of Her Majesty's Colonies to make between themselves arrangements of a federal or reciprocal nature, without conflicting with Treaty agreements, has been recognized. It would have been demoralizing to the young communities of Australasia had they been taught to believe that reciprocal Tariff arrangements between the Colonies were inconsistent with Her Majesty's Treaties with Foreign Powers, but that they could override the spirit of such Treaties by the subterfuge or evasion of a Customs Union. If, for instance, it be a wrong to any Foreign Power that New Zealand should admit free of duty any produce of New South Wales, while for like produce from any other Colony or Country a duty would be demanded, the wrong would be just as great if, by Imperial legislation, such free admission were legalized through a Customs Union. It should clearly be impossible to vary a Treaty by the legislation of only one party to it; and seeing that New South Wales and New Zealand were originally one Colony, with one tariff, and may by Imperial legislation become so again, it is evident that if such a result can be brought about without the infringement of Imperial Treaties, any terms of more modified arrangement, such, for example, as the free admission of only some goods, would not be open to objection on the score of bad faith with Foreign Powers.

Lord Kimberley admits that the quoted paragraph of the Zollverein Treaty has no application to the case of arrangements between different Colonies. Its object seems to be to prevent the Colonies making

making such reciprocal arrangements with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as from time to time may be found desirable. A provision of this nature is at least open to the objection that it is constantly liable to be infringed. In the Act of the Canadian Dominion already, referred to and which, from what Lord Kimberley writes, appears to have been under the special consideration of Her Majesty's Government, there are provisions which beyond question conflict with the quoted paragraph in the Zollverein Treaty. The list of free goods in the Schedule to the Act comprises two items which are to be free if of British produce or manufacture. The clause quoted by Lord Kimberley from the Newfoundland Act, which makes free of duty the articles mentioned, "the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom," also conflicts with the provisions of the Zollverein Treaty. Again, the argument which the Colonial Treasurer has used as between the Colonies, applies as between the Colonies and the Imperial Country. Why should a Foreign Treaty contain a provision tending to preclude the union of different parts of the Empire? If Great Britain were to confederate her Empire, it might, and probably would, be a condition that, throughout the Empire, there should be a free exchange of goods. The arguments in favour of a Customs Union between Colonies have as much force in their application to a wider union embracing the whole Empire. Either the Zollverein Treaty would prevent this, or the necessary legislation would make the quoted clause inoperative. The effect, if not the intent, of the stipulation in the Zollverein Treaty is to make Great Britain hold the relation of a Foreign Country to her Colonies.

It is appropriate here to urge on the Secretary of State, since he has the subject under his notice, not to confine his consideration to the mere question of Intercolonial arrangement. His Lordship entirely refrains, in his allusion to the British American Acts, from noticing that they contain not only a discretionary power to admit Colonial articles free, but also to admit, under similar conditions, articles from the United States. Great as is the distance between the British American and Australasian Colonies, the vast limits of the United States bring that Country into ready communication with Australia as well as with British America. It may be for the interest of the Australasian Colonies, just as much as it has been for that of the British American Colonies, that arrangements should be made to admit free, articles from the United States, or from some other Country. It is desirable that the Secretary of State should define the position of the Australasian Colonies in this respect. Are they to be denied the power which for a long period the British American Colonies have uncontrolledly exercised? That power gives them the right to make reciprocal arrangements with their American neighbour; for only on the ground of the arrangements being reciprocal would they fail to be infractions of the "most favoured nation" clauses of British Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Australasian Colonies would value similar powers.

The third and fourth questions raised by Lord Kimberley are sufficiently analogous to make it convenient that they should be considered together. They are:—"Whether a general power should be given to the Australasian Governments to make reciprocal Tariff arrangements, imposing differential duties, without the consent of the Imperial Government in each particular case?" and "Whether, on grounds of general Imperial policy, the proposal can properly be adopted?"

The Colonial Treasurer submits that these questions really raise the issue, whether, in the original Constitutions granted to them, the Colonies should have been allowed so much discretion as to fixing their own Tariffs; and, if this be the issue, the Treasurer admits that much may be said against the discretion which has been granted.

The exporters of Great Britain are, no doubt, largely affected by the nature of the Colonial Tariffs; but it can make no difference to them whether New South Wales and New Zealand exchange their produce free under a special reciprocal arrangement, or by virtue of an Act constituting them into Provinces with a Federal Union. The actual duties affect the exporters, and not the question whether those duties are the result of federal constitution or reciprocal arrangement. In failing to assert the right to control Colonial Tariffs, Great Britain does not take advantage of her power to consolidate an immense trade, from which she and her Dependencies might equally benefit. But it must be observed that, if the right were asserted, it would logically follow that the Colonies should enjoy some share, either by representation or consultation, in deciding the policy by which they would be affected.

Lord Kimberley writes:—"Her Majesty's Government are alone responsible for the due observance of Treaty arrangements between Foreign Countries and the whole Empire; and it would scarcely be possible for the Colonial Governments to foresee the extent to which the trade of other parts of the Empire might be affected by special tariff arrangements between particular Colonies." The remark as to the trade of other parts of the Empire might be applied with as much cogency to the actual tariffs fixed by the Colonies as to the special arrangements entered into between them. Lord Kimberley, recognizing the difficulty which Great Britain would have in dealing with the matter, points to the want of local knowledge which Her Majesty's Government would labour under. The same want of information would equally affect the ability to decide the Colonial Tariffs, unless, in either case, there was available the assistance of Colonial representatives. In short, Great Britain must logically do one of two things—either leave the Colonies unfettered discretion; or—if she is to regulate Tariffs or reciprocal Tariff arrangements, or to make Treaties affecting the Colonies—give to the Colonies representation in matters affecting the Empire. In other words, she must apply in some shape to the Empire that federation which, as between the Colonies themselves, Her Majesty's Ministers constantly recommend. To urge the right of Great Britain to regulate these matters under present circumstances, is to urge that the interests of the Colonies should be dealt with in the absence of the requisite knowledge of their wants and requirements.

In one passage in his despatch, Lord Kimberley infers that reciprocity in reality means protection; and, again, he writes,—“Her Majesty's Government are bound to say that the measure proposed by the Colonial Government seems to them inconsistent with those principles of free trade which they believe to be alone permanently conducive to commercial prosperity, nor as far as they are aware, has any attempt been made to show that any great practical benefit is expected to be derived from reciprocal tariff arrangements between the Australasian Colonies.” There could not be more striking evidence of the disadvantage under which the Colonies, in their present circumstances, would labour if the treatment of their fiscal interests were left to Her Majesty's Government, than is supplied by these observations of the Secretary of State. “The measure proposed” may be used to do no more than that which, as already observed, His Lordship in the case of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island seems to consider unobjectionable. It may be used to make similar arrangements to those which were introduced in the Treaty with France, devised by the late Mr. Cobden, the apostle of free trade. It is true that it has been said that that Treaty was not a free trade Treaty, but it undeniably was made in the interests of free trade. Again, “the measure proposed”

proposed" may be used to bring about that Customs Union to which Lord Kimberley is not averse; and, as already shown, it may be used to stop those retaliatory tariffs which impede free trade and stimulate protection. In fine, it may be used to encourage the exchange of the productions of the temperate and tropical portions of the Australasian Colonies, without even remotely affecting the interests of British exporters.

If, in commenting upon Lord Kimberley's despatch, the Colonial Treasurer has appeared to travel beyond the immediate questions referred to in it, he has scrupulously abstained from doing so to an extent greater than he has considered necessary for the purpose of representing to Lord Kimberley that, although the New Zealand Government still adhere to the desire they have expressed, they do so for reasons which are not calculated to create unfriendly feelings between the Imperial Country and the Colonies. Such Lord Kimberley deems to be the tendency of the present question, although His Lordship very considerately does the Government the justice to believe that it is their desire to preserve the friendly feeling now existing on each side; and it is with the view to prove that such is the desire, that the Colonial Treasurer, whilst expressing the adherence of the Government to their former opinions, has endeavoured to show that those opinions have not the unfriendly tendency suggested; but that, on the contrary, their full and free discussion may lead to a determination to make yet more intimate, and more subservient to mutual welfare, the ties which bind together the Imperial Country and the Colonies.

JULIUS VOGEL.

Wellington, December 8, 1871.





1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER DUTIES CONFERENCE OF 1871.  
(CORRESPONDENCE PRECEDING HOLDING OF.)

Presented to Parliament, by Command.

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Chief Secretary, South Australia, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales. 18 April, 1871 .....	1
2. Colonial Secretary, Sydney, to Chief Secretary, Adelaide. 9 August, 1871.....	2
3. Ditto to Chief Secretary, Victoria. 9 August, 1871 .....	2
4. Telegram to Chief Secretaries, Victoria and South Australia. 16 August, 1871 .....	2
5. Ditto from Chief Secretary, Victoria. 16 August, 1871 .....	2
6. Ditto to ditto. 17 August, 1871 .....	2
7. Ditto from ditto. 17 August, 1871 .....	2
8. Letter from ditto. 17 August, 1871.....	3
9. Telegram to ditto. 23 August, 1871 .....	3
10. Ditto to Chief Secretary, South Australia. 23 August, 1871 .....	3
11. Ditto to ditto and Victoria. 1 September, 1871.....	3
12. Ditto from Chief Secretary, South Australia. 8 September, 1871.....	3

No. 1.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

South Australia.  
Chief Secretary's Office,  
Adelaide, 18 April, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, to inform you that, owing to the stringent regulations necessary to protect the Revenue of New South Wales, under the existing system of collecting duties and shipping goods in bond, *via* the river Murray, much unnecessary expense is incurred, and great restrictions are placed upon that trade, to the dissatisfaction both of the mercantile communities and of the settlers supplied by that route.

To avoid the continuance of so undesirable a state of things, I would propose that an agreement should be entered into between New South Wales and South Australia, similar to that now in force between your Government and that of Victoria, by which a yearly payment of a sum to be agreed on a fair and equitable basis should be substituted for the present unsatisfactory arrangement.

Our respective tariffs, assimilating in principle as they now are, will offer no obstacle, and the river trade has now been sufficiently long established to admit of a just estimate being made.

I am persuaded that a proposal of this nature will meet with your prompt and favourable consideration; and the fact that the agreement with Victoria, above referred to, is now about to terminate, appears to point to the present as a favourable time for submitting the proposition I now make.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM MILNE.

## No. 2.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 9 August, 1871.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 18th April last, in reference to the Border Duties, I do myself the honor to enclose a copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to the Chief Secretary of Victoria, and to request that you will be pleased to let me know, at as early a period as possible, whether you are willing to meet in conference, either in Sydney or Melbourne, Members of this Government and the Government of Victoria, for the purpose of coming to some new arrangement with reference to the duties on goods imported across or by way of the river Murray. It is desirable that such arrangement should, if possible, be made at an early period.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

## No. 3.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 9 August, 1871.

SIR,

As the agreement made between this Colony and the Colony of Victoria, on the 12th January, 1867, will expire on the 1st day of February next, it is necessary, if a new arrangement be desired, that steps for that purpose should be taken without delay.

2. This Government is anxious to avoid, if possible, a renewal of the inconvenience so seriously felt by residents in both Colonies from the collection of duties on goods carried across the Murray, and will be glad to confer with your Government and that of South Australia, with a view to some settlement such as will enable goods to continue to pass freely without restriction between all three Colonies.

3. Two Members of this Government—the Attorney-General and the Colonial Treasurer—are willing to meet two Members of your Government and two of the Government of South Australia, either in Sydney or Melbourne, at such convenient time as may be agreed upon for that purpose. I shall be obliged if you will let me know, as soon as you can, whether your Government agrees to this suggestion, and if so, what time and place you would name, not later than the middle of September, for the Conference in question. I enclose a copy of a letter addressed to the Chief Secretary of South Australia on this subject.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

## No. 4.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 16 August, 1871.

HAVE you received letter of 9th instant, respecting Border Duties collection? If so, and reply per post has been despatched, please give purport thereof by immediate telegram.

[Similar telegram despatched to Chief Secretary, South Australia.]

## No. 5.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 16 August, 1871.

THIS Government will gladly join in conference on Border Duties and Postal Subsidy. Letters by next post.

## No. 6.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 17 August, 1871.

THE answer does not give all the information desired. Please say whether you wish the Conference to be in Melbourne; and will it suit you to have it there any time between the 7th and 15th September?

## No. 7.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 17 August, 1871.

IN reply to your telegram of this date, the Conference to be in Melbourne, opening its sitting on the fifteenth (15) September. Full details in a letter by post.

No. 8.

3

No. 8.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Victoria.

Chief Secretary's Office,

Melbourne, 17 August, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, suggesting that, in view of the expiration of the Border Customs Duties Agreement of the 12th January, 1867, a Conference of Delegates from the Governments of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria, should be held at Sydney or Melbourne in September next, for the purpose of coming to some new arrangement with respect to the duties on goods imported across or by way of the river Murray.

In reply, I have to inform you that this Government will be happy to join in the proposed Conference, and that, as regards the place and date of meeting, we are willing, if it takes place in Melbourne, that it shall be held in the middle of September—say Friday, the 15th September; but should it be determined that the Conference assemble at Sydney, our representatives could not attend sooner than the middle of October, as Parliament is sitting and important business is before it.

I have, &amp;c.,

C. GAVAN DUFFY.

No. 9.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 23 August, 1871.

Our Delegates—the Attorney General and Colonial Treasurer—will arrive, by way of Albury, in Melbourne on 12th September, and will be prepared to commence Conference on the 15th. This Government will communicate to the Government of Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia, that such date has been fixed, in order that they may, if they wish it, have Delegates present in reference to the Postal Service by way of San Francisco, and in order that South Australia may join in considering the Border Duties.

No. 10.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY,  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 23 August, 1871.

The 15th September next has been fixed for Conference at Melbourne on the question of Border Duties and Mail Route by way of San Francisco.

In reference to your letter of 18th April, it is impossible, before the Conference, to give the assurance asked for, beyond this, that we have every disposition to remove all unnecessary restrictions of trade between this Colony and South Australia.

No. 11.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 1 September, 1871.

Our Delegates at the forthcoming Conference at Melbourne,—The Honorable Sir James Martin, Premier, Attorney General, The Honorable George Lord, Colonial Treasurer, and The Honorable Joseph Docker, Postmaster General,—propose proceeding overland on Monday, the 4th instant.

[Similar to S. Australia, &amp;c.]

No. 12.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW  
SOUTH WALES.

Adelaide, 8 September, 1871.

This Government will be represented at the Conference by The Honorable J. Hart, Treasurer, The Honorable W. Morgan, M.L.C., and myself. We leave by Tuesday's steamer.



1872.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.**

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO ARRANGEMENT FOR COLLECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

New South Wales,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 15 May, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to the correspondence, in December and January last, between the Governments of Victoria and this Colony, respecting the collection of the Customs Duties on the importation of merchandise into either Colony across and by way of the river Murray,—I now desire to invite you to a further consideration of the subject.

2. So many inconveniences and causes of annoyance must necessarily arise from any system of Inland Custom Houses, that the present Government of New South Wales would be glad to enter into an agreement, which, without impairing the revenue justly derivable from the trade in question, would remove the impediments and restrictions caused by the actual collection of the duties.

3. I should be glad to hear, at your earliest convenience, the views of your Government on the subject, which is one of so much interest to the people of both Colonies.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY PARKES.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 28 May, 1872.

Letter in regard to Border Duties *per* next steamer. We renew the offer made to your predecessors namely, that an account to be taken of the imports and exports of dutiable articles to and from each Colony across the Murray for twelve months, and thus by actual experience establish a basis for an agreement. This Colony will pay whatever sum may be found to be due to New South Wales for the twelve months during which the account is taken. Please telegraph whether you agree.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 29 May, 1872.

Your telegram of yesterday received. I think it is desirable to wait the receipt of your letter, now, as you advise me, on its way.

When the Government is in possession of this communication, no time shall be lost in reply.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(No. 1874.)

Victoria,  
Chief Secretary's Office,  
Melbourne, 28 May, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, proposing a reconsideration of the question of the Border Customs Duties, with a view to the re-establishment of unrestricted trade across the river.

Fully concurring in the spirit of your remarks as to the advantage each Colony must derive from such a policy as your letter indicates, I do not delay in renewing the offer made by this Government to your

your predecessor a few months ago, namely,—that an account be taken of the Imports and Exports of dutiable articles to and from each Colony across the Murray, during the space of (say) twelve months, by officers of each Government, acting in concert with each other; and that after having, by the test of actual experience, arrived at a reliable basis for negotiating a permanent agreement, such an agreement be entered into between the two Colonies for a term of years to be hereafter decided upon.

I think it will be admitted that this is an equitable offer, and I will at present only add that, whatever may be the result of the year's trial, this Colony will be prepared to abide by it.

I have, &c.,  
C. GAVAN DUFFY.

---

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.  
Melbourne, 4 June, 1872.

WHAT is your decision with regard to the Border Duties question?

---

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.  
Sydney, 5 June, 1872.

YOUR letter received on the 3rd. This Government is desirous of coming to an agreement in accordance with your proposal, but we think this should be done under legislative sanction. Letter by next mail.

---

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.  
Sydney, 7 June, 1872.

WE propose that an Act be obtained from the Legislature of each Colony providing that the Border Customs Account be taken under penalties for false information, and empowering the Government to become parties to a Convention of free Border intercourse, based upon the returns so obtained. The existing law to be suspended during the period occupied by collecting the returns, on the legal security that the balance proved to be due be paid at the expiration of such period. It appears to this Government desirable and just in policy that South Australia be invited to become a party to any such Border Customs Convention. Reply by telegram, first,—whether you agree to proposed legislation for ensuring correct account; second,—whether you concur in policy of including South Australia.

---

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

New South Wales,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 10 June, 1872.

SIR,

In acknowledgment of your letter of 28th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the views of this Government more in detail on the proposal to establish free commercial intercourse between Victoria and this Colony across and by way of the river Murray.

2. The subject has been considered with an anxious desire to enter into an agreement which shall be enduring, from a careful and just comprehension of the interests concerned. It appears to this Government that any agreement which did not include South Australia would be incomplete, impolitic, and unsatisfactory in its operation; and I hope you will concur in the desirability of inviting that Colony to join with us in effecting an equitable settlement of these intercolonial difficulties.

3. It is proposed that in each of the three Colonies an Act shall be obtained from the Legislature, enabling the Government to join in taking an intercolonial account of the dutiable goods and merchandise carried in either direction across the boundary line of the river Murray for a period of twelve calendar months, and suspending the operation of the Revenue Laws in respect to the Murray trade during the same period. It is obvious that every means ought to be adopted to ensure the correctness and integrity of the account taken during the time that the Customs Duties are not actually collected, as the Revenue for a term of years will depend upon the returns so supplied. For this reason, the proposed measure should enact penalties for any false declaration or refusal to give the information required by the Customs Officers.

4. It will save much loss of time, and tend to simplify proceedings, if the proposed Act in each case include clauses giving the necessary power to the Government to enter into a Convention based upon the returns obtained under its provisions for the purpose contemplated.

5. It is proposed that the amount of Revenue shown to be due to New South Wales on the termination of the period of account shall be secured to be paid to this Government within thirty days thereafter. It will scarcely be disputed that this Colony ought not to wait for the Vote of the Victorian Parliament in receiving its own Revenue, and which, if the duties were actually collected, would be much sooner paid into the Treasury.

6. I enclose copy of the Bill\* about to be introduced in the Legislature of this Colony. The details of the measure to which I have adverted appear to be the only ones that require comment.

7. As the Parliaments of the three Colonies are now in Session, it is hoped that little delay will be caused in carrying the necessary measures of legislation.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY PARKES.

\* Bill submitted to Parliament.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY.

Adelaide, 6 June, 1872.

OBSERVING that your Government is in communication with that of Victoria on the Border Duties question, we shall be happy to join in any arrangement which may be found advantageous to the common interests of the three Colonies.

---

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 7 June, 1872.

I HAVE received your telegram respecting proposed Border Duties Agreement. I reciprocate your desire that South Australia should be a party to any new agreement for the settlement of the Border difficulty. I have communicated this view to the Government of Victoria.

---

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY.

Adelaide, 7 June, 1872.

Your telegram received. Thanks.





1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO ARRANGEMENT FOR COLLECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

No. 1.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 11 June, 1872.

THIS Government does not require new legislation to enable it "to make regulations and arrangements with the Governors of New South Wales and South Australia respectively for the importation of goods by or across the River Murray, and for the imposition of duties and the amount thereof on such goods, or the exemption of the same from duties," and, if required, are prepared to concur "that weekly returns, signed by your officers and ours, should be sent to each Government" with quarterly settlement of the amounts found to be the balance due you on the duties which have accrued to each Colony (including duties on merchandise taken out of bond for consumption), but, inasmuch as your letter of 15th December states, "everything ought to be done through the Custom Houses in exactly the same way as for actual collections of duty," we do not see this course materially facilitates the trade, and may be as vexatious and more unreliable. We, therefore, again suggest a renewal of former agreement, especially as, although willing to include South Australia in any arrangement, we really do not see our way to apportion her a fair measure of payment, unless by taking an account at the one point where her border line cuts the river, whereas our traffic crosses the river at all points along its course.

No. 2.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 12 June, 1872.

LETTER posted to you yesterday on the Border Duties question, containing proposal definitely stated. You will probably receive it on Friday. Will you, on receipt, telegraph whether you concur? Your telegram of yesterday is received.

No. 3.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Adelaide, 14 June, 1872.

PLEASE telegraph heads of new Bill respecting Border Duties.

## No. 4.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 14 June, 1872.

LETTER enclosing copies of correspondence and Bill, posted on the 12th.

1. To take account jointly, for twelve months, under penalties for false declarations.
2. Victoria and South Australia invited to join.
3. Governments to be empowered to make agreement or convention for free commercial intercourse across Border.
4. Sum shown by account to be due to New South Wales, to be paid quarterly.

## No. 5.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Victoria,  
Chief Secretary's Office,  
Melbourne, 19 June, 1872.

SIR,

I am now in receipt of your letter of 10th instant, detailing the means by which the Government of New South Wales proposes to remove the existing restrictions on the Murray River trade, and at the same time to secure to each Colony interested, for a term of years, its due proportion of the duties.

Before proceeding to consider the proposal, I may mention that, on receipt of your telegram recommending that South Australia should be invited to become a party to any convention that might be made between New South Wales and Victoria, a message was forwarded to that Government expressing a hope that South Australia would allow herself to be included in the Border Customs arrangement, and also inquiring if any plan could be suggested by which the end we have all in view might be attained without having recourse to the actual collection of the duties. To that telegram I have not as yet had a definite reply, but shall no doubt receive one shortly.

Proceeding in the meantime to consider the plan you suggest, and which I am aware agrees generally with the one advocated by my predecessor, I think that when it is carefully examined, the process will be found to involve the necessity of keeping up precisely the same staffs of officials as would be required if the duties themselves were collected, and also to impose on merchants and others desiring to transport goods across the river the same tedious and vexatious operations that are now so justly complained of; that is to say, that it would entail all the annoyances incident to an actual collection of duties, without securing results as reliable as if the payment of duty was enforced. On these grounds the present Administration of this Colony would much prefer if the Government of New South Wales could see its way to revert to the system that was recently suspended, the terms of which were, as we believe, perfectly just to all concerned. This course I have suggested already for your consideration, in my telegram under date 11th instant. We are anxious to see that system adopted again, principally to avoid a fruitful cause of dispute that will exist if it is to be left to the officers of the two Governments to determine the values of goods imported into New South Wales. That misunderstandings will occur seems inevitable, because goods imported into Melbourne have an enhanced value as they are conveyed up the country, and I am not aware of any means by which their augmented value on reaching the Murray could be at all times correctly assessed. The difficulty too would be experienced with increased force in estimating the *ad valorem* duties on small retail parcels, and would be of every-day occurrence.

In the hope that the Government of New South Wales will be able to see the matter in the same light that it presents itself to us,—

I have, &c.,  
JAS. G. FRANCIS.

## No. 6.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 24 June, 1872.

Your letter of 19th just received.

You say "you would much prefer if the Government of New South Wales could see its way to revert to the system that was recently suspended."

By "system" do you mean a new arrangement arrived at in the same manner as by the Agreement of 1867?

In that case, what sum does your Government propose to pay to this Colony, without any account being actually taken as a basis?

## No. 7.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, SYDNEY.

Melbourne, 25 June, 1872.

WE proposed to invite you to make a similar contract to the 1867 one, just expired, identical in amount, conditions, and term; and in the event of your concurrence, we designed to propose to South Australia to resume the former system of taking account at the junction of the three Colonies on the river, or that South Australia might pay half the communication [*consideration*] money, and avoid accounts in detail, on goods for New South Wales.

No. 8.

## No. 8.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY,  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 24 June, 1872.

HAVE you received my letter of the 12th instant?

If so, will you telegraph the views of your Government on the Bill now before the Parliament of this Colony, in reference to your own proposed course of action, and also the substance of any proposal you have to make?

## No. 9.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 26 June, 1872.

ON receiving your letter of the 19th, I felt a reluctance to consider it as conveying the proposal which your telegram of the 25th now definitely explains.

This proposal ignores the whole proceedings arising out of the late Conference held in Melbourne—the claim made by Sir James Martin on behalf of this Colony as representing the Revenue derivable from the increased Border Trade, and the offer ultimately made by the Government of Victoria to enter into a new agreement based upon the sum proved to be due to New South Wales by an account actually taken for twelve months.

I had hoped that the proposal in your letter might mean a new agreement, based upon a lump sum, which would approximatively represent the increased trade as compared with the trade of 1867, without the inconveniencies arising from the proposed account; and I regret that your proposal, as defined by your telegram, is one which, in its present form, cannot be entertained by this Government.

At the same time, I assure you of the anxious desire of this Government to arrive at a new agreement, recognizing a mutuality of interests, and respecting the just rights of both Colonies.



1872.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.**

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO ARRANGEMENT FOR COLLECTING.)

Presented to Parliament, by Command.

## No. 1.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 27 June, 1872.

A REFERENCE to your published Returns, Parliamentary Paper 83, 11 June, 1872, net proceeds from Murray River Customs Receipts, February to May, £17,730 15s. 9d., seventeen thousand seven hundred and thirty pounds fifteen shillings and ninepence, less one thousand and sixty-one pounds eight shillings, seems to prove that sixty thousand pounds per annum is an outside payment, and without any cost of collection or annoyance and delay to either community.

## No. 2.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 28 June, 1872.

I THANK you for your telegram of yesterday, received in the Assembly last night.

If you will consider the course of events during the last six months, in reference to this inter-colonial difficulty, I think you will see that this Government cannot admit, as representing a fair average of our Border Revenue, the return for February, March, April, and May, made up as that return has been under circumstances which we regard as exceptional, and extremely unfavourable to us.

I will write by steamer to-morrow, explaining, as clearly as I can, the difficulties that present themselves to us, and the courses which appear to be open to us out of those difficulties. My letter will reach you not later than Tuesday morning.

In the meantime, I shall be glad to receive from you any proposition or suggestion, which will be anxiously considered by this Government.

## No. 3.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

27 June, 1872.

THE South Australian Government are willing to obtain the necessary powers to enable them to pay a lump sum annually, calculated upon an average of the duties collected during the last three, four, or five years, as your Government may prefer; or this Government is prepared to agree to any other arrangement settling the question on an equitable basis.

## No. 4.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

28 June, 1872.

YOUR Telegram of yesterday on Border question is so far very satisfactory to this Government.

Amendments carried in our Bill make its provisions apply to the *land* as well as the *river* boundary between this Colony and the Colonies of South Australia and Victoria, and give the Governor in Council power, by proclamation, to suspend Customs laws, at any time, in respect to Border trade, instead of fixing date of suspension by law. Amendments to be proposed to empower the Government to treat upon a lump sum as a basis without taking an account, or to treat upon the basis supplied by an account actually taken for twelve months, a special or preliminary agreement to be made for that purpose.

Have you made any communication to this Government more in detail? If so, will you state when we may expect it?

Our Bill will probably pass the Assembly on Wednesday.

## No. 5.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 29 June, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and telegram of the 25th, explaining your views on the subject of removing the existing restrictions on the Murray River trade, and the grounds on which your Administration would prefer reverting to an agreement identical with the former one of 1867, instead of an agreement based upon the result of an account actually taken for twelve months, as proposed by your predecessor in office.

2. This Government is desirous of submitting, for the consideration of the Government of Victoria, a statement of the case with which we have to deal, as it appears to myself and colleagues. In September last (four months before the expiration of the late agreement), a Conference of Delegates representing the three Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, was held in Melbourne, to consider and decide upon the terms of a new agreement, and "to avoid, if possible," to use the words of Mr. Robertson, "a renewal of the inconveniences so seriously felt by the residents in both Colonies from the collection of duties on goods carried across the Murray." The claim put forth on behalf of this Colony was not admitted by the Government of Victoria, and, after further negotiation, it was eventually proposed by Mr. Duffy that an account of the dutiable goods crossing the boundary should be taken for twelve months by officers appointed by both Colonies, and that the balance so proved to be due should be the sum to be paid to New South Wales under a new agreement. The offer so made was declined by Sir James Martin, and the conclusion arrived at gave rise to events of much political importance in this Colony, any notice of which will not be expected from me, beyond the statement that the circumstances of the offer and its rejection have since in a large measure governed all considerations of the question now under discussion. The question was no longer whether it was politic to make an agreement, but whether it was reasonable to refuse the offer made in the name of Victoria for a settlement.

3. You now submit an entirely different proposal, which leads us back to where the difficulties and complications of the last several months commenced. It is evident from what has already occurred, that opinions would be very conflictive in endeavouring to arrive at a lump sum without statistics mutually admitted to be accurate for our guidance. And supposing the two Colonies, with or without South Australia, could come to terms for a temporary agreement for twelve months or two years, to avoid the inconveniences of an actual account at the present time, I cannot see how an account for obtaining a correct statistical basis could be afterwards avoided.

4. It appears to this Government that the course most satisfactory to all parties would be the one embodied in the last proposal made by Mr. Duffy to Sir James Martin, and renewed in the late Chief Secretary's letter of May 28th. But even if an account for a prescribed period should be agreed upon, as a proof of the annual amount of Revenue to which New South Wales is entitled at a particular time, it would be necessary to take into consideration the prospective increase of trade, in order to arrive at a just average for a term of years.

5. Should your Government, however, still prefer a temporary agreement based upon a lump sum (and any such agreement must, I apprehend, be only temporary), I shall be willing to concur, if we can agree upon the amount to which this Colony is entitled. I propose to submit a new clause in the Bill now before Parliament, to empower the Government to take this course.

6. I learn that the Government of South Australia is prepared to enter into an independent agreement with this Colony for the attainment of the objects we have in view. Hitherto, in deference to Victoria, and from an opinion that it would be best for the three Colonies to unite in one convention, considered and concluded on equitable grounds, this Government has not made any proposal, intended to be distinct and separate, to South Australia; but we are anxious for an early settlement of the question, and perhaps it might assist in arriving at a definite conclusion if we were to open negotiations for dealing independently with the South Australian trade.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY PARKES.

## No. 6.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 4 July, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of the Bill introduced by this Government "to make provision for free commercial intercourse across and by way of the boundary between New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia," as amended in Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY PARKES.

(Copy of Bill, as amended in Committee, July 3rd, enclosed.)

## No. 7.

(A similar letter was addressed to the Chief Secretary of South Australia.)

## No. 8.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

4 July, 1872.

Your telegram 28th June received. We will communicate more in detail as to Border Duties in a few days.

No. 9.

3

## No. 9.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.  
5 July, 1872.

Will you oblige me by informing me whether your Government has made or is about to make any communication to this Government on the Border Duties question since the 28th ultimo?

## No. 10.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.  
5 July, 1872.

An important letter posted to you this morning.

## No. 11.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.  
8 July, 1872.

On receipt of your letter posted on 5th, we shall lay before Parliament copies of correspondence to present date.

## No. 12.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2298.

Chief Secretary's Office,  
Melbourne, 4 July, 1872.

SIR,

Your communication of 29th ultimo reached my hands yesterday, and I regret that the Government of New South Wales does not see its way to accept our proposal to pay a lump sum in lieu of collecting statistics for twelve months to form the basis of an agreement for a future period.

We regret it the more in consequence of an expression made use of in your letter. You say that after the expiration of the twelve months, during which time the statistics are to be taken, it still will "be necessary to take into consideration the prospective increase of trade, in order to arrive at a just average for a term of years": not apparently making due allowance for the fact that the very facilities you are desirous of promoting for extending trade westward and southward from your own seaboard, coupled with the lower scale of duties imposed in many cases by your Colony, and other causes, may operate to *decrease* rather than extend the trade now carried on through Victoria into your territory. At any rate, you do not now propose to bind New South Wales to accept the ascertained balance of duties for 1872-3 as the actual measure of the future payments by Victoria, but design to leave the amount as much a matter of uncertainty at the end of the year as it is at present, and as likely to form the ground of a protracted discussion.

However, I am prepared, as in the terms of my first telegram, to admit that the correspondence that took place prior to the 10th June commits this Government to the experiment of trying to take an accurate account for twelve months of the trade by or across the river Murray; and as you still adhere to the feasibility of this proposal, we are ready, immediately when called upon, to place our Officers in correspondence with yours to carry the arrangement into practical effect, on the understanding that the balance of duties so ascertained is to be paid to your Colony by Victoria in lieu of the actual collection by your Colony of the duties. In order to accomplish this payment, a sum of sixty thousand pounds will be placed on the Estimates of this Colony for the ensuing year, and so soon as the alleged necessary powers have been obtained from your Legislature, we will ask you—if you still continue to desire it—to take the necessary measures to give effect to the understanding.

While, however, this Government feels it incumbent, under the circumstances, to give effect, if required, to this arrangement, I am compelled to make the observation that, however expedient and just it may appear to be in theory, it will be found in practice open to grave objections, and in fact will not, in my opinion, afford reliable data on which to base a more permanent agreement; while it will be found in operation, if strictly carried out, to be as tedious and vexatious as the actual collection of duties. In your official letter of 15th December, you say—"An account of this sort, to be of any real value, must be as exact as the account taken at the Custom Houses for the purposes of duty. In fact, everything ought, as it appears to this Government, to be done as is done at the Custom Houses in such cases, except the actual collection of the duties. Entries should be passed, declarations made, and examinations had where necessary, as in other cases." We are not prepared to deny that some such course is desirable to carry out the letter of the agreement; but if so, trade and transit must be limited to the ordinary Custom House hours of business, and in regard to valuations more than ordinary difficulties seem probable. For instance, in the usual course of business at seaports, the progress of goods through the Custom House is sufficiently litigious, although only whole packages, or the multiplicate thereof, are the subjects of valuation, and as a rule each package contains but one description of goods. But on the borders between the two Colonies the case will necessarily be different, especially with *ad valorem* goods, as even where the parcels are wholesale, single packages will often be made up of miscellaneous goods, and in the case of small open parcels the fair wholesale value will be difficult to fix, unless at the arbitrary assessment of the Customs' Officers, to say nothing of the incessant irritation which such interference with traffic would occasion if

*due*

*due duty* is demanded of all these smaller parcels. And as it will be especially necessary that the representative officer of each Colony should be most particular, it is not at all unlikely contentions may arise as to the amount of duty payable, though it is assumed that the Melbourne wholesale value in bond is to be the basis of valuation.

I must further point out a fact which I am sure any merchant, or Officer of your Customs Department, will confirm; and that is, the very loose manner in which valuations will be made where the duty is not actually payable by the consignee, and the unreliability, from that cause, of any return based thereupon.

For these, and other reasons, we should have preferred to commute the duties for an agreed annual sum, either as before existing, or, by making an estimate of the population in your Colony that are probably supplied by Victoria, and paying an amount equivalent to your average Customs receipts per head, less an estimate of the contra account for goods passing into Victoria from New South Wales, such as wine, grain, and other merchandise.

In conclusion, I have only to remark that although you impugn the reliability of your own Customs receipts from February to May, as being insufficient for enabling you to form an average for the whole year, it must be borne in mind that the net receipts for those four months would be only at the rate of £48,000 per annum, whereas our proposal was to pay £60,000 as the net balance due to your Government.

I have, &c.,  
JAS. G. FRANCIS.



1872.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.**

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO ARRANGEMENTS FOR COLLECTING.)

Presented to Parliament, by Command.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 9 July, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose, for your information, copies of all correspondence of this Administration, to the present date, on the Border Duties question, and also copy of Border Duties Convention Bill as finally amended in Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY PARKES.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 10 July, 1872.

SIR,

More than a month ago, namely, on the 6th June, you telegraphed to this Government that the Government of South Australia would be happy to join in any arrangement which might be found advantageous to the common interests of the three Colonies for a settlement of the difficulties arising from the actual collection of the Customs Duties on the Murray River boundary. To that message I replied on the following day, expressing a cordial desire to act in concert with South Australia. Since then I have kept you informed of our negotiations with the Government of Victoria, and have on several occasions conveyed to you the desire of this Government to be informed of your views on the subject. Up to the present date I have not received from you any communication of a definite character, with the exception of a telegram of the 27th June, in the following words:—"The South Australian Government are willing to obtain the necessary powers to enable them to pay a lump sum annually, calculated upon an average of the duties collected during the last three, four, or five years, as your Government may prefer; or this Government is prepared to agree to any other arrangement settling the question on an equitable basis."

2. I should be glad to learn whether your Government contemplates an agreement between the three Colonies, or separate agreements between South Australia and Victoria and New South Wales, respectively. If the former, I would invite your attention to the obstacles suggested in Mr. Francis' letter of the 19th June, in respect to which I shall be glad to learn the views of your Government. If, on the other hand, the Government of South Australia would prefer concluding a separate agreement with this Colony, it would tend to bring negotiations to a more speedy conclusion in the event of the course being adopted, if we could come to an early understanding as to the proposed conditions of any such agreement, and its probable operation on river-borne goods intended for Victoria as well as on the trade into New South Wales.

3. I enclose copies of all correspondence of this Administration on the subject, and of the Border Duties Convention Bill as finally amended in Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY PARKES.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Adelaide, 10 July, 1872.

I HAVE this day transmitted to you a despatch setting forth, in detail, the views of this Government upon the subject of the proposed Border Customs Treaty, and forwarded a copy to Victoria.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 11 July, 1872.

YOUR telegram as to your despatch on Border Duties received last night. Letter on subject posted to you yesterday, with copies of all correspondence.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 18 July, 1872.

THIS Government will in a few days submit specific proposal on Border Duties question, in a form we hope to be dealt with by telegraphic correspondence.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 18 July, 1872.

YOUR despatch of the 10th, on Border Duties question, received this morning. Will submit specific proposal by telegram in a few days.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Chief Secretary's Office,  
Adelaide, 10 July, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, to inform you that, since the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo, accompanying copy of correspondence with the Government of Victoria, and of a Bill introduced into the Parliament of New South Wales, supplemented by your telegrams of 24th and 28th ultimo, this Government have been anxiously watching the progress of negotiations, but are not yet clearly aware of the exact position of the Border Duties question as between your Government and that of Victoria.

Although prepared to enter into a separate treaty with the Government of New South Wales on account of the trade across the Border being chiefly with that Colony, it is nevertheless so obviously important for the three Colonies to act in concert, that this Government will be much gratified to learn that there is a fair prospect of a mutual arrangement being agreed upon between New South Wales and Victoria, in which case South Australia would speedily secure whatever legislative sanction, if any, may be necessary, in order to enable her to conclude the requisite agreements with her Eastern neighbours.

The telegram I addressed to you on the 27th ultimo briefly indicated the basis upon which we were prepared to treat, namely, for South Australia to pay New South Wales a lump annual sum calculated upon the Customs Duties actually collected during the last three, four, or five years.

Duties were collected by the South Australian Government on account of New South Wales, during each of the five years ended 31st December, 1871, as follows:—

Year.	Duties Collected.
1867 .....	£11,759 11 8
1868 .....	5,522 12 5
1869 .....	7,626 10 5
1870 .....	9,647 11 2
1871 .....	12,412 17 9

showing an annual average—

For three years of, say .....	£9,895
For four years     " .....	£8,802
For five years     " .....	£9,393

It

It will be seen that the average based upon the last three years would be very favourable to New South Wales, as 1871 was an exceptionally favourable season for river traffic, and it will be evident that if during any season the river Darling were unnavigable the business done would be very limited.

Of course this Government will be credited with duties collected upon goods entering New South Wales in bond, and should also be secured a sum equal to any duties chargeable upon goods coming into South Australia from New South Wales.

Goods shipped in bond for New South Wales from South Australian River Ports during the last five years represented the following values:—

1867	.....	£3,276
1868	.....	£3,992
1869	.....	£5,864
1870	.....	£2,797
1871	.....	£3,570

Average value of bonded goods based on last three years, £4,077; on last four years, £4,056; on last five years, £3,989.

Any agreement should be for a definite term, say of three, four, or five years, reserving power to either Government to terminate it on giving notice to be fixed in such agreement.

Should an agreement for a fixed annual payment be entered into, the present River Customs' Stations will probably be abolished, and one at Chowilla established, where accurate accounts could be kept, furnishing a basis for new arrangements should such become necessary.

The information now supplied will perhaps afford you some means of judging as to the amount which South Australia may be fairly called upon to pay to New South Wales; and I can only repeat my former statement, that this Government is most desirous to unite with yours, and, if possible, with that of Victoria, in settling this question upon a reasonable and equitable basis, and to that end will be glad to enter upon whatever further negotiations may be deemed calculated to secure so beneficial a result.

I have, &c.,  
HENY. AYERS.

P.S.—With the view of facilitating negotiations, I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of this letter to the Honorable the Chief Secretary of Victoria.—H.A.

---

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Chief Secretary's Office,  
Melbourne, 17 July, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, transmitting copies of correspondence on the subject of the Border Duties, together with a copy of the Border Duties Convention Bill as finally amended in Committee of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. I would feel obliged if you would be good enough to furnish me with a copy of the Act when passed.

I have, &c.,  
J. G. FRANCIS.

---

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 25 July, 1872.

The Customs Returns for the Border trade for the month of June gave a total of £4,895 8s. 6d., and for the three weeks ending 20th instant £4,734 3s. 3d. The returns for this period would give an average for the year of £71,391 4s. 5d. The returns from February 1st to July 20th would give an average for the year of £57,399 19s. 1d. This Government is aware that, in many instances, supplies for considerable periods were passed across the Murray into this Colony, in anticipation of the actual collection of the duties on the 1st February, and that this and other circumstances have operated to render the above returns an under-estimate of the amount to which New South Wales is justly entitled.

The Census Returns of this Colony give 40,000 as the lowest number of souls entirely or principally supplied from Melbourne and Adelaide, and from the peculiar situation of this part of our population the proportion of male adults ranges as high as 75 per cent., against the proportion of 48 and 50 per cent. in the older districts. Estimating the larger consumption of dutiable goods by the Border population under what is believed to be the fact, we consider that the percentage per head would amount to a total of £80,000.

We are prepared, without taking an account, to enter into an agreement, subject to the approval of Parliament, which shall secure for one or two years the payment of the yearly sum of £75,000 to this Colony by Victoria and South Australia. It appears to this Government that any such agreement would be more satisfactory to each Colony, and more free from constitutional objection, if the proportions of Victoria and South Australia respectively were paid directly to New South Wales.

---

TELEGRAM

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 25 July, 1872.

The following is a copy of Telegram sent this day to the Government of Victoria:—

THE Customs returns for the Border trade &c., &c. (*as in preceding Telegram.*)

---

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 26 July, 1872.

THE amount of Customs Duties on exports from this Colony across the river Murray into the Colony of Victoria, from February 1st to July 20th, was £1,647 14s. 8d., giving an average for the year of £3,497 4s. 7d. We shall be quite willing to pay to Victoria a sum equivalent to the amount of duties collectable by your Government. The exports into South Australia were nil.

---

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 27 July, 1872.

I SHOULD be glad if you would inform me, either to-day or early on Monday, of your views on the proposal of this Government on the Border Duties difficulty submitted by my telegram of the 25th.

---

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(Similar to preceding.)

---

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 25 July, 1872.

Do you propose that Victoria should pay to New South Wales a sum equivalent to the net Customs receipts on goods entering your Colony *via* the river Murray, without any contra account being allowed for exports crossing the Border from New South Wales into Victoria?

---

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 27 July, 1872.

IN order to bring the Border question to an issue, this Government again offers, in terms of the proposal of the late Chief Secretary of Victoria, to recommend to Parliament to join in account of imports and exports across the Murray, provided it be agreed that the returns for twelve months are to be the basis of an agreement for the five following years; or, we are willing to recommend another contract on same terms as former one, for three or five years, but we are not disposed to increase the lump sum payable, because we consider £60,000 as more than representing the balance of duties likely to be payable to New South Wales; and, with every disposition to avoid unfriendly relations, I am bound in fairness to inform you that there is strong feeling growing up in Victoria, both in and out of Parliament, in favour of repealing the exemption of live stock from duty on entering this Colony. I expect to be questioned on Tuesday night in Parliament, and therefore shall be obliged by an early reply.

---

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 30 July, 1872.

WE are willing to join in an account of imports and exports across the Murray for twelve months, with an agreement that the amount found to be due to New South Wales during such period shall be paid quarterly. If you assent to this arrangement, negotiations can hereafter be opened for another and a more permanent agreement upon the basis of such account.

---

TELEGRAM

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 30 July, 1872.

Our Customs authorities make the Victorian receipts on the Murray, from 1st February to 27th instant, to be about three thousand (3,000) pounds, irrespective of about five hundred and fifty pounds of duty on merchandise put into our bonds to wait new treaty.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 31 July, 1872.

I HAVE received your telegram of yesterday, giving your receipts of Customs Duties on the Murray at £3,000, irrespective of £550 on goods in bond up to the 27th instant. I have this morning submitted it to the Collector of Customs, and transmit that officer's report, as follows:—

"My return is based on information received from the Victorian officers, and communicated to me by weekly and monthly telegrams from our officers. I am wholly unable to account for the discrepancy. With respect to goods in bond, I should think there are more than ten times as many in bond on our side as there are on the Victoria side."

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Sydney, 31 July, 1872.

THE following is a telegram from Melbourne, published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of this date:—

"In the Legislative Assembly to day, Mr. Francis stated that certain proposals had been received from Sydney in reference to the Border duties, and that if he received no satisfactory reply from Mr. Parkes to-morrow he would produce the correspondence."

The following from Albury is in the *Empire*:—

"It is understood that Mr. Francis's last proposition to Mr. Parkes is final, and it seems to be considered that agitation on the Murray will induce Mr. Parkes to consent to its acceptance."

I presume neither of these telegrams is authorized by the Government of Victoria.

It would assist the consideration of the question here if I could be informed this morning whether you agree to our proposal, conveyed to you by telegram yesterday, to join in taking an account for twelve months, which is in fact the proposal made by Mr. Duffy.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 31 July, 1872.

NEITHER of the telegrams was authorized by or within the knowledge of this Government.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Adelaide, 30 July, 1872.

THIS Government have already stated in detail on what basis it is prepared to treat with yours in the settlement of the Border Duties, and has further intimated that if its proposal was unsuitable it would be happy to consider any suggestion from you. We are not aware what the Victorian Government may have to say in answer to the returns referred to in your telegram of 25th instant, but on the assumption that those returns are admitted as correctly representing the amount of duties likely to be collected, this Government will not object to contribute its fair quota to the total amount agreed upon. When South Australia's contribution has been fixed, there will be no difficulty as to the payments being made directly to New South Wales.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Melbourne, 31 July, 1872.

WE are ready to invite Parliament to adopt measures for the purpose of taking an account of the exports and imports *via* the Murray, for twelve months, on the understanding that the amount found due N. S. Wales at the end of the year shall be the sum payable annually, in quarterly instalments, in satisfaction of the amount claimed by N. S. Wales for the duties collected by that Colony on goods imported by the way of or across the river Murray; the arrangements to be for a further period of three or five years; Victoria reserving the right to charge upon goods so imported the difference between the tariff of Victoria and N. S. Wales upon such goods.

TELEGRAM

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

31 July, 1872.

IN reference to concluding sentence of my last telegram, it has been suggested to me to explain. It was inserted to prevent fraud against the Revenues of both Colonies by merchandise being sent in bond through this Colony, to be duty paid under the lower tariff of New South Wales, and then returned "free" as in export from your Colony for consumption in Victoria. Similar evasion might be practised in regard to goods coming across the continent, or up from South Australia. I assume that the fair Melbourne wholesale value of goods would be the basis upon which duties would be calculated.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(No. 2,724.)

Victoria.

Chief Secretary's Office,  
Melbourne, 3 August, 1872.

SIR,

In reply to your telegram of the 31st ultimo, advising that your Collector of Customs does not concur in the estimate made by this Government of the amount of its receipts from Customs at The Murray, for six months, I have the honor to forward to you the following Report placed in my hands by the Customs Department:—

"The actual collection for import duties and wharfage rates at the Murray ports, from 1st February to 27th July, amounted to £2,994 12s. 11d., and as there were three days still to run, the six months revenue was fairly stated at £3,000.

"The information sought from the Customs' officers at Echuca and Wahgunyah had relation only to the stocks under bond at those ports, and their estimate of the duties *receivable* thereon was given at £544, or in round numbers £550; and as these dutiable goods had been placed there only while the correspondence regarding "remission of duties" was under discussion, and bear no analogy to the stores in bond on your side, which have been gradually accumulating for years past in pursuance of the ordinary course of trade, the contrast suggested by you does not attach, while it leaves the £550 as a fair addition to the interim course of business indicated by the return.

"Considering, therefore, that the statements of the Victorian officers referred to Murray ports on this side, and your telegram to ports on the New South Wales side, the apparent discrepancy is cancelled."

I have, &c.,  
JAS. G. FRANCIS.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 7 August, 1872.

SIR,

It is a matter of sincere regret with this Government that it has not yet been found practicable to enter into any arrangement for relieving the settlers on both sides of the Murray from the actual collection of Customs Duties along the Border. It was hoped that the estimates of revenue which could have been formed from the results of collecting the duties from the 1st February to the present time, and from a calculation of the number, character, and circumstances of that part of our population supplied from Melbourne and Adelaide, as suggested rather than explained in my telegram of the 25th ultimo, might have led to an agreement for a limited period (for such period as would bring us to the great change in the Border trade which will probably be caused by the opening of your North-eastern Railway to Wodonga), upon the basis of a lump sum, without the necessity of taking an account; and £75,000 was named as the annual gross amount which, with the sanction of Parliament, would have been accepted by this Colony. This total sum would of course have been reduced to Victoria by the amount representing the trade from South Australia, and payable by that Colony, and, as intimated to you by my telegram of the 26th ultimo, we were prepared to pay a lump sum to Victoria equivalent to the yearly average of the duties collectable on our exports across the Border as shown by the actual collections during the last six months.

2. This proposal was not, however, entertained by the Government of Victoria, and you then proposed to recommend Parliament to join in taking an account for twelve months, on condition that the two Colonies engage themselves beforehand (as I read your telegram of the 27th) to an agreement based upon the result of such account, for the five following years. No communication from me could lead to the expectation that this proposal for the long term of five years could be entertained.

3. This Government, in forming an agreement for discontinuing the collection of Customs Duties on the Border, is anxious, as I am sure the Government of Victoria is also anxious, to carry out the following principles:—

- (1.) To secure for both Colonies equally an equivalent to their revenue rights under the existing laws.
- (2.) To relieve the Border settlers on both sides, from the grievances of which they complain, in the most effectual manner consistent with the maintenance of the rights of the two Colonies.

4. So far from desiring, this Colony would decline to accept an advantage in any such arrangement; but, in its efforts to relieve the residents in the Border Districts, the Government is bound to protect the interest of all classes of the population. It must be borne in mind that it is not the operation of any special or exceptional act of legislation which is the cause of complaint, but simply the application of the general revenue laws which are in force in all parts of the Colony alike, and have existed for many years past. It is not any new and exceptional provisions of the law, but the new and exceptional circumstances of the Border population, which have to be considered, and for which a remedy has to be found. I hope I shall not be misunderstood in making these observations, and that they will not be regarded as gratuitous, as they have been naturally suggested by the information conveyed in your telegram of the 27th ultimo, that there is "a feeling growing up in Victoria, both in and out of Parliament, in favour of repealing the exemption of live stock from duty on entering the Colony." It is not for me to offer any remarks on the policy which you inform me has found advocates in Victoria, beyond expressing an earnest hope that no such example will ever influence the Legislation of this Colony. But I do not see how any considerations of the kind can be admitted in negotiating an equitable settlement of our Border difficulties.

5. As it does not appear probable that the two Colonies can now agree upon a lump sum being accepted by New South Wales, in lieu of the actual collection of the duties, this Government is prepared, in the spirit of the latest definite proposal made from Sydney, namely, in my telegram of the 30th ultimo, to join with Victoria and South Australia in taking an account for twelve months, and to enter into an agreement for a term of three years from the commencement of such account, by which New South Wales shall receive, in quarterly payments, the amount which shall be shown by the account so taken to be due to her. By the arrangement now proposed, New South Wales would be a certain loser to the extent of the duties on the exports across the boundary to Victoria, and to the extent of the increase of the imports into her own territory during the last two years of the agreement; but some sacrifice of revenue on the part of this Colony appears to be inevitable in making any agreement for the removal of the Customs restrictions from the Border trade; and the evils of a system of Inland Custom Houses are so great and manifold, that the Government is prepared to ask the sanction of Parliament to the arrangement now submitted.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY PARKES.

---

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

7 August, 1872.

BEING questioned in our Assembly as to position of the Border Duties question,—reply, informed the House that the matter remained in your hands, and that to-morrow I should table further correspondence.

---

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

8 August, 1872.

IMPORTANT letters posted to you per "City of Adelaide" yesterday. One making specific proposal on subject of Border duties. I should think your papers had better include *this* letter when laid before Parliament, which will only require postponement for one sitting day.

---

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

12 August, 1872.

IN reply to your letter of 7th instant, received this day, we are willing so far to modify the proposals submitted in our telegram of the 31st ultimo as to substitute three years from commencement of taking account for a further period of three years therefrom,—negotiations to be proceeded with at once, on the Representative (respective?) Parliaments authorizing\* the two Governments to make the treaty.

\* If the Border Duties Convention Bill had passed into law, the agreement assented to by this telegram might, so far as this Government is concerned, be now proceeded with. But the Government of Victoria makes the authority of Parliament a necessary condition, and the defeat of the Bill passed by the Assembly, to give that authority, has created the obstacle to a settlement.—H.P., 13/8/71.





1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.**

(COLLECTED ON RIVER MURRAY, FROM FEBRUARY TO MAY, 1872, INCLUSIVE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 June, 1872.*

RETURN of Border Customs Duties collected on the River Murray, and at South Australia, on account of New South Wales,—and by Victoria, on Exports from New South Wales, for the Months of February, March, April, and May, 1872, compiled from periodical Returns furnished by the Collector of Customs.

New South Wales and South Australia Collections.				Victoria Collections.		
1872.	Murray River.	South Australia.	Total.	Wharfage.	Duty.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For Month of February ... ..	2,588 5 3	1,319 5 0	3,907 10 3	51 8 11	74 6 2	125 15 1
„ March ... ..	2,875 1 8	1,058 1 8	3,933 3 4	39 5 1	225 14 10	264 19 11
„ April ... ..	4,224 3 5	963 8 8	5,187 12 1	50 0 4	265 7 4	315 7 8
„ May ... ..	4,379 16 7	322 13 6	4,702 10 1	56 18 6	298 6 10	355 5 4
Total for Four Months... ..	£ 14,067 6 11	3,663 8 10	17,730 15 9	197 12 10	863 15 2	1,061 8 0

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 11th June, 1872.*

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.**

(PETITION AGAINST COLLECTION—INHABITANTS OF ALBURY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 August, 1872.*

To the Hon. the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the District of Albury and its neighbourhood,—  
HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have been enduring great hardship and serious loss through the collection of the Border Duties; and which, if continued, will in a very few years ruin the trade of the town of Albury, and cause the farmers and vigneron to abandon their farms and emigrate to other Colonies. By the present tax the farmer is unable to send his produce to Victoria, his only market; and the vigneron is now unable to dispose of his wine, for the duty being 3/- (three shillings) per gallon, is more than the wine is worth.

Your Petitioners have not taken any very energetic steps since the re-imposition of the duties, believing that the voice of the Country was in their favour, and that Parliament would, in its wisdom, discontinue the collection of Border Duties.

Your Petitioners now learn with sorrow and surprise that the Border Duties Convention Bill, passed by the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly, has been thrown out by a majority of one in the Upper House.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will empower the Executive Government to make immediate arrangements with the Victorian Government for the just and equitable settlement of this much vexed question, which is greatly agitating the inhabitants of this large and important district, and which must have a tendency to lessen the good feeling which should exist between the border towns and the capital of the Colony.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray,

*[Here follow 358 Signatures.]*



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS.

(SEIZURE AND SALE OF FIVE CASES OF HATS, *ex* "ASCALON.")

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 July, 1872.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28 June, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) A copy of invoices of five cases hats, marked AS, 894, 895, 896, 897, “ 898, *ex* “Ascalon,” from London, dated April 27th, 1871.
- “ (2.) Copies of account sales having reference to the seizure of the same “ by the Customs Department, on the plea, of improper entry, together with “ copies of all Correspondence between the Treasury Department, Collector “ of Customs, and Messrs. Charles Moore & Co. of this city.”

*(Mr. Macintosh.)*

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Collector of Customs. Letter of 17 August, 1871 .....	2
2. Treasurer's Minute, 21 August, 1871.....	2
3. Receipt of 13 September, 1871 .....	2
4. C. Moore & Co's. letter of 7 November, 1871, and Enclosure.....	2
5. Collector's Minute.....	3
6. Treasurer's Minute, 7 November, 1871 .....	3
7. Crown Law Officers' Minute, 19 April, 1872.....	3
8. Collector of Customs to C. Moore & Co., 22 April, 1872 .....	3
9. Memo. of sale of five cases hats .....	3

## CUSTOMS.

### No. 1.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House, Sydney,  
17 August, 1871.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, \* an invoice of felt hats, passed by Messrs. C. Moore & Co., at 24s. per dozen.

The price being so extremely low, I have had the cases opened, and I find the hats to be of good quality, for the most part equal, and some of them superior, to those for which I pay 16s. each. It is utterly impossible that they could be made for 2s. each.

Mr. Moore's partner or representative asserts most positively, and says he is prepared to swear, that it is a *bonâ fide* transaction, and he explains the low value by saying that the hats are old-fashioned, and have been bought by Mr. Moore as a job lot.

This, however, is only partly borne out as regards the shape of a portion of them, and is by no means correct as to the bulk of the parcel. Even Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co., who do not usually give us high values, have just entered a similar lot of hats at double the amount, and I have ascertained that 4s. each or more can be obtained for Messrs. Moore's hats, entered at 2s.

Under these circumstances, I think this would be a proper case to be dealt with under the 12th section of the new Act. I am the more inclined to this course, from the fact that it is not the first time that this firm have undervalued their goods.

I have, &c.,  
W. A. DUNCAN,  
Collector of Customs.

### No. 2.

#### TREASURER'S MINUTE.

WOULD it not be as well for the Collector, in the first instance, to allow the importer to amend the entry, at such value and on such terms as he may direct? If this course be objected to, then the Collector may act as he thinks best for the public interests.—G.W.L., 21/8/71.

B.C., H.L.

### No. 3.

#### RECEIPT.

(Copy.)

£29 11s. 4d.

Sydney, 13 September, 1871.

RECEIVED from the Collector of Customs the sum of twenty-nine pounds eleven shillings and fourpence, in payment of five cases of goods imported by us *ex* "Ascalon," and by us abandoned to the Crown.

Witness—W. WILKINS.

By cheque,—

CHAS. MOORE & Co.,  
14/9/71.

### No. 4.

MESSRS. C. MOORE & CO. TO THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Sydney, 7 November, 1871.

SIR,

Referring to the five cases of hats, marked AS, 894 to 898, *ex* "Ascalon," delivery of which was stopped, and for which a cheque was subsequently accepted by us in payment for same, we beg to remind you that we refused to receive such cheque, unless the cost of the packages was added thereto.

The matter was ultimately arranged by your consenting to our accepting the cheque without prejudice, and allowing the matter to remain in abeyance until the arrival of our Mr. Moore.

Mr. Moore having now arrived, we shall be obliged by your paying us the sum of £10 3s. 9d. (in addition to the amount already received), this being the original cost of the packages, as per enclosed invoice.

\* The original invoice and voucher were left in your possession, together with letters addressed to us by Messrs. Smith & Priddy, hatters, in reference to these goods.

We are, &c.,  
CHAS. MOORE & CO.

\* These documents do not appear to be in the possession of the Government.

[Enclosure to No. 4.]

Pitt-street, Sydney,  
November 7th, 1871.

The Collector of Customs, Sydney, Dr.

In Acct. with Chas. Moore & Co.

	£	s.	d.
To cost of packages ex "Ascalon," marked AS 894	...	...	...
895	...	...	...
896	...	...	...
897	...	...	...
898	...	...	...
			10 3 9

E. & O. E.

No. 5.

COLLECTOR'S MINUTE.

I DECLINED to pay for the cases which contain these hats, on the ground that no duty had been paid on them, and because the Act (sec. 12) seems to restrict such payment to the declared value with the addition of 10 per cent., and the amount of duty paid. Of course, under this reading, Mr. Moore will be a loser, which probably was not intended by the law; and as other cases of the kind may occur, I should be glad to be favoured with the decision of the Crown Law Officers, whether or not *the price of the cases* as well as the declared value, should be returned to the importer of goods taken for the Crown, for being greatly undervalued.

W.A.D., 7/11/71.

No. 6.

TREASURER'S MINUTE.

The Crown Law Officers.—G.W.L., 7/11/71.      The Under Secretary, 7/11/71.—B.C., H.L.

No. 7.

CROWN LAW OFFICERS' MINUTE.

Sir James Martin desires me to say, he does not think that the cases ought to be paid for. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—B.C., 19 April, /72.—W.E.P.  
The Collector of Customs.—G.E., B.C., 22/4/72.  
Messrs. Moore & Co. informed accordingly, 22/4/72.

No. 8.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS to MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE & Co.

Custom House, Sydney,  
22 April, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

Having submitted your letter of the 7th November, claiming £10 3s. 9d., being the value of five cases containing hats taken for the Crown, ex "Ascalon," for the opinion of the Attorney General, Sir James Martin now states that he does not think that the cases ought to be paid for.

I have, &c.,  
W. A. DUNCAN,  
Collector of Customs.

No. 9.

MEMO. of Five Cases Hats sold at Overtime Sale, Feb. 28, 1872.

	£	s.	d.
18. AS 5 cases hats, 3½ doz. each 5/9	...	...	...
19. " " 4 " " 4/9	...	...	...
20. " " 4 " " 4/6	...	...	...
21. " " 4 " " 5/9	...	...	...
22. " " 4 " " 5/	...	...	...
23. " 18 hats 1/6	...	...	...
5 empty cases 5/	...	...	...
			£61 10 6

Correct—F. H.





1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CUSTOMS SEIZURE OF GOODS *ex* "ASCALON";

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
9 August, 1872.

---

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1872.

1872.

---

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

---

VOTES No. 32. TUESDAY, 16 JULY, 1872.

8. CUSTOMS SEIZURE OF GOODS *ex* "ASCALON" (*"Formal" Motion*):—Mr. Macintosh moved, pursuant to Notice No. 8,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the Customs Seizure of five cases of Hats, *ex* "Ascalon," from London, consigned to Messrs. Charles Moore & Co., of this city.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Piddington, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Watson, Mr. Greville, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Combes, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 42. TUESDAY, 30 JULY, 1872.

6. CUSTOMS SEIZURE OF GOODS *ex* "ASCALON":—Mr. Macintosh (*with the concurrence of the House*) moved without Notice, That the Return to Order, relative to this subject, ordered to be printed on the 17th July, 1872, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting thereon.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 50. FRIDAY, 9 AUGUST, 1872.

5. CUSTOMS SEIZURE OF GOODS *ex* "ASCALON":—Mr. Macintosh, as Chairman, brought up a Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred, on 16th July, 1872, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.
- 

CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings .....	2
Report .....	3
Proceedings of the Committee .....	4
List of Witnesses .....	6
Minutes of Evidence .....	7
Appendix .....	15

---

1872.

---

**CUSTOMS SEIZURE OF GOODS *ex* "ASCALON."**

---

**REPORT.**

---

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 16th July, 1872,—with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the Customs Seizure of five cases of Hats *ex* "Ascalon," from London, consigned to Messrs. Charles Moore & Co., of this city—to whom was referred, on the 30th July, the Return to Order, relative to this subject, ordered to be printed on the 17th July, 1872,—have agreed to the following Report :—

Your Committee having taken the evidence hereunto appended, find,—

1. That the importers passed entry on the hats, omitting the paper boxes, at the London invoice price, with 10 per cent. added.

2. From the documentary evidence furnished by the importers, and also appended, your Committee are satisfied that in this case the usual practice of passing entry (except the omission of the paper boxes), viz., at the cost of the article at the port of exportation, was adhered to.

3. That your Committee express their conviction that the Collector of Customs did not exceed his duty in seizing the goods, in the first instance, and also that Messrs. C. Moore & Co. had no intention of defrauding the Revenue.

4. Your Committee also find that these hats realized £61 10s. 6d. ; that the cheque paid to Messrs. C. Moore & Co. by the Collector of Customs was £29 11s. 4d., leaving a balance in the hands of the Collector of £31 19s. 2d. ; and that the packages sold for £1 5s. 0d., which cost the importers £10 3s. 9d.

5. Your Committee therefore beg to recommend the claims of Messrs. Chas. Moore & Co. to the favourable consideration of the Government.

JOHN MACINTOSH,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 9 August, 1872.

---

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 26 JULY, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh,		Mr. Combes,
Mr. Nelson,		Mr. Oakes.

Mr. Macintosh called to the Chair.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Mr. C. Moore, Mr. J. M' Rae, Mr. Bullard, Mr. C. Priddy, and Mr. G. H. Smith, be summoned to give evidence at the next meeting; and that W. A. Duncan, Esq., Collector of Customs, be requested to be present.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 31 JULY, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Watson,		Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Combes,		Mr. Nelson.

Entry in Votes and Proceedings *referring* the Return to Order relative to "Customs Seizure of Goods *ex* 'Ascalon'" to this Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Present—W. A. Duncan, Esq.

Mr Charles Moore, called in and examined.

Witness *handed in* Invoice and other documents relative to the subject under consideration. (*Vide Appendix, A 1 to A 4.*)

Witness withdrew.

Mr. C. Priddy (*hatter*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. J. M' Rae, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

W. A. Duncan, Esq. (*Collector of Customs*), examined.Mr. G. H. Smith (*hatter*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 2 AUGUST, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Greville,		Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Oakes,		Mr. Combes.

Present—Mr. C. Moore.

W. A. Duncan, Esq.

Mr. J. Holbert, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. W. Cochrane (*hatter*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. J. E. Woodward (*of the Firm of David Jones & Co.*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. L. W. Levy, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. B. Wallach, called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

W. A. Duncan, Esq., further examined.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 9 AUGUST, 1872.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh in the Chair.

Mr. Greville,		Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Combes,		Mr. Clarke,
		Mr. Nelson.

Chairman submitted Draft Report; same read first time, as follows:—

Your Committee, having taken the evidence hereunto appended, find,—

1. That the importers passed entry on the hats, omitting the paper boxes, at the London invoice price, with 10 per cent. added.
2. From the documentary evidence furnished by the importers, and also appended, your Committee are satisfied that in this case the usual practice of passing entry (except the omission of the paper boxes), viz., at the cost of the article at the port of exportation, was adhered to.

3. The apparent value of these hats has been sufficiently explained in the evidence of Mr. J. E. Woodward, the purchaser from the Customs.
4. Your Committee also find that these hats realized £61 10s. 6d.; that the cheque paid to Messrs. C. Moore & Co. by the Collector of Customs was £29 11s. 4d., leaving a balance in the hands of the Collector of £31 19s. 2d., and that the packages sold for £1 5s., which cost the importers £10 3s. 9d.
5. Your Committee therefore, beg to recommend the claims of Messrs. C. Moore & Co. to the "favourable" consideration of the Government.

On motion of Mr. Greville, Draft Report read second time, paragraph by paragraph.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 read and agreed to.

Paragraph 3 read and omitted.

" 4 read and agreed to.

" 5 read and considered.

Amendment proposed (*Mr. Greville*), to omit the word "favourable" from paragraph as read.

Question,—That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the paragraph,—*put*.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Clarke,	Mr. Greville,
Mr. Oakes.	Mr. Nelson,
	Mr. Combes.

Paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Question proposed,—“That” the Report, as amended, be the Report of this Committee.

Amendment proposed (*Mr. Nelson*), to omit all the words after the word “That,” with a view to inserting the following words,—“the Report be re-committed.”

Question,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question,—*put and negatived*.

Question,—That the words proposed to be inserted in place of the words omitted be so inserted,—*put and passed*.

Question then,—“That the Report be recommitted,”—*put and passed*.

Report further considered.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 read and agreed to.

Mr. Nelson proposed the following new paragraph, to stand as paragraph 3 of the Report:—

“That your Committee express their conviction that the Collector of Customs did not exceed his duty in seizing the goods ‘in the first instance’; and also, that Messrs. C. Moore & Co. had no intention of defrauding the Revenue.”

Amendment proposed (*Mr. Greville*), to omit the words, “in the first instance,” in the proposed new paragraph.

Question,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the proposed new paragraph,—*put*.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 2.
Mr. Nelson,	Mr. Greville,
Mr. Clarke,	Mr. Combes.
Mr. Oakes.	

Paragraph then agreed to.

Paragraph 4 read and agreed to.

Paragraph 5 read as amended.

Amendment proposed (*Mr. Clarke*), to insert the word “favourable” before the word “consideration.”

Question,—That the word proposed to be inserted be so inserted,—*put*.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 2.
Mr. Clarke,	Mr. Greville,
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Combes.
Mr. Nelson.	

Paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Question,—That the Report, as further amended, be the Report of this Committee,—*put*.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.	No, 1.
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Greville.
Mr. Nelson,	
Mr. Combes,	
Mr. Clarke.	

Chairman to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	PAGE.
Cochrane, Mr. W. ....	12
Duncan, W. A., Esq. ....	9, 14
Holbert, Mr. J. ....	11
Levy, Mr. L. W. ....	13
M'Rae, Mr. J. ....	9
Moore, Mr. C. ....	7
Priddy, Mr. C. ....	8
Smith, Mr. G. H. ....	10
Wallach, Mr. B. ....	14
Woodward, Mr. J. E. ....	13

---

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CUSTOMS SEIZURE OF GOODS *ex* "ASCALON."

WEDNESDAY, 31 JULY, 1872.

Present:—

MR. COMBES,		MR. NELSON,
MR. MACINTOSH,		MR. OAKES,
MR. WATSON.		

JOHN MACINTOSH, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Charles Moore called in and examined:—

1. *Mr. Watson.*] Did you import certain goods in the "Ascalon" last year? Yes.
2. What were they? Amongst them were five cases of hats, which were seized by the Customs for alleged undervaluation.
3. Do you produce the invoice? I produce a triplicate of the original invoice. The original was left at the Custom House, and appears to have been lost. (*See Appendix A 1.*)
4. Did you pass an entry at the Custom House in accordance with this invoice? Yes.
5. What was done? The hats were retained by the Government.
6. Why? Because they stated that they were undervalued.
7. Is this the price you paid for them in London? Yes, less 7½ per cent. discount for cash. I paid by my own cheque, the butt of which I have here.
8. In this invoice it appears that the price of these hats is very low—will you explain how that is? They are what are known in the trade as "jobs," unassorted and old-fashioned.
9. On that account you bought them at a low price—2s. each? Yes; that was all they asked for them; they are merely the gleanings and refuse of a warehouse.
10. The Collector of Customs considered they were undervalued, and seized them? Yes; he sold them some five months afterwards.
11. Do you know what price they realized? It is stated in the return, 5s. 9d., 4s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 5s., and 1s. 6d. each.
12. What was the cost of bringing these hats out? It was very expensive, because the cases were very large, and the freight came to a good deal.
13. How much would the total cost come to? I cannot tell you exactly. The cases alone cost about £2 each, while the hats themselves cost—in one case, £6, in another £4 16s., and three together cost £14 8s. With the discount taken off, that comes to £22 11s. 3d., and 10 per cent. added, £2 5s. 2d., brings it to £24 16s. 5d.
14. Perhaps you will state, as near as possible, what were the gross charges on importing these hats? I really could not tell you exactly, without going into particulars.
15. *Chairman.*] Have you the bill of lading? I have not brought it up.
16. *Mr. Watson.*] What would be the freight? About £1 a ton, and there would be about a ton measurement in each case; that would be about £5 for freight, and then there would be insurance and dock charges, &c., &c.
17. What was the total value of the cases? £10 3s. 9d.
18. What was the gross value of the hats, leaving out the cases? £22 11s. 3d.

Mr. C. Moore.

31 July, 1872.

- Mr. C. Moore. 19. *Chairman.*] Did you make any communication to the Government on seeing that no return was given of these documents? The moment I saw the return I observed that the principal documents were missing, and I wrote a letter to the Colonial Secretary, which I will read and put in. (*See Appendix A. 2.*) I also put in the butt of the cheque in payment for the goods and cases, with the discount taken off. (*See Appendix A. 3.*) I have also here my current bank account in corroboration. (*Produced.*) I also put in a copy of the Customs entry. (*See Appendix A. 4.*) This is a copy from our pressbook, which I now produce. (*Produced.*)
20. *Mr. Watson.*] You have no doubt that the entry made for these goods was correct, and that there was no intention to deceive? No intention whatever.
21. *Chairman.*] Are you aware who purchased these goods at auction? I have heard that David Jones and Company bought them, or a portion of them.
22. Adding all the charges on the importation of these hats together, how much would they come to—You have told us the freight cost about £5, and the cases £10—then there would be dock charges, cartage in Sydney, and so on? That would not be much.
23. Would 20s. cover the whole? Yes.
24. That would make £16 altogether? Yes.
25. The result is that, unless you get 100 per cent. more than the goods cost net, it will not be profitable to import them? I do not think even 100 per cent. would pay in anything of that sort,—so very bulky. The cases are nearly 100 per cent. alone.
26. Were they loose? No, in boxes, four dozen in a case.

Mr. Charles Priddy called in and examined:—

- Mr. C. Priddy. 27. *Chairman.*] You carry on the trade of a hatter in George-street? Yes.
28. Were you called upon some time back to purchase or to look at a lot of hats belonging to Mr. Charles Moore? Yes.
29. *Mr. Watson.*] Do you know anything about the value of these hats—five cases *ex* “Ascalon?” I was requested to look at some hats at Mr. Moore’s some time ago, and I saw them. The matter of value is a very difficult question to speak to. I declined to make any offer for them, on the ground that they were bad sizes and odd lots. There were some hats of high value among them, and some of low value; in fact, they were a mixed lot.
30. What would you consider the value of them in London, taking them as a job lot? That is a question I should feel great difficulty in answering.
31. *Mr. Combes.*] When hats get out of fashion and they want to clear off remnants of old stock, they take a low price? Yes; a new shape comes in, and all the old lots and old shapes are put together, and somebody is requested to buy, which he does perhaps at his own price. I have myself in this market bought hats worth 15s. each in a job lot for 2s. each, where parties have wished to clear out old stock.
32. *Chairman.*] During any time last year, would you as a tradesman have purchased that lot of hats if they had been offered to you in London? I would, at a low price.
33. What price? It is difficult to say. The hats I saw would not have been of much value to me, because the sizes were bad.
34. *Mr. Watson.*] Will you look at that invoice? I do not think there is anything extraordinary in that invoice.
35. Were the hats cheap? They were cheap.
36. Would you have taken them at 2s. each and paid freight? I would.
37. Three shillings? Perhaps I would.
38. There was nothing extraordinary in Mr. Moore’s purchasing them at 2s.? No. It appears to have been a straightforward transaction,—simply a clearing out of an old lot.
39. There is an account sale at the bottom of this printed return—? That is a low price for anything of a saleable drab shell hat here; we get from 10s. to 16s., or 18s. for them retail when not out of fashion.\* It is possible that there were some hats that I saw there that were equal to a 14s. shell hat if they had been what we call regular goods; but if they had been regular goods, I feel convinced they would have brought higher prices than those stated in this return. They were a fashion that was going out. Still there are some of the same kind of hats worn to-day.
40. *Mr. Watson.*] What would it cost you to import the hats under consideration? They could scarcely be imported under 20 per cent.†
41. *Mr. Nelson.*] What do you think these identical hats, costing only 2s. each, would cost for freight and charges? The cost would perhaps come to more than the goods themselves. I should not be at all surprised to find the freight and charges come to nearly double the amount of the original invoice.‡
42. *Mr. Combes.*] How is that? Because they are so bulky. I was in error in saying nearly double; it would cost well on to 2s. 6d. each to import such hats, for cases and other incidental expenses—say 125 per cent. on such an importation as this.
43. *Chairman.*] Have you had any communication with Mr. Moore relative to these hats since you saw them? The first word I have spoken to Mr. Moore since his return from London was what you heard in the next room, nor have I had any communication with Mr. Moore’s people. I was in utter ignorance of what I was coming here about, and had, in fact, forgotten all about the matter until the papers were put into my hand by yourself.
44. Did you see the hats in the whole five cases, or only a portion of them? I can scarcely say how many I saw; I saw a lot of hats open in the warehouse; I am under the impression I only saw one case.
45. Were they seized at this time? No.
46. You do not know the number of the case you saw? No.

Mr.

\* NOTE (*on revision*):—I did not mean to say 18s. for such goods as were under consideration—I did not see any that would have sold for more than 14s. retail. I certainly would not have given 5s. for the hats I looked at.

† NOTE (*on revision*):—By 20 per cent. I mean on full-priced hats, say 7s. to 10s. each,—not on a cost of 2s.

‡ NOTE (*on revision*):—This answer does not quite convey my meaning; packing and other charges would make a 2s. hat come out more than double its invoice price.



Mr. John M'Rae called in and examined:—

47. *Chairman.*] You were lately a partner in the firm of Charles Moore & Co.? Yes. Mr. J. M'Rae.
48. Do you remember passing an entry for five cases of hats, *ex* "Ascalon"? Yes. 31 July, 1872.
49. Will you state what took place? On the landing of these hats they were detained by the Officer of Customs; but notwithstanding the detention, two cases, I believe accidentally, were brought up to our stores by the drayman. On receiving these two cases, I had one of them opened, and the contents examined in my own presence, and in the presence of Mr. Priddy. I did so with a view to ascertain the value of the hats, for my own satisfaction. The hats were found to be tolerably modern in shape, but very defective in size; principally small sizes, such as all hatters have left on their hands; 7, and 7½ are the most saleable sizes in hats of this description, and in this particular case there were only three of these sizes. The consequence was, that Mr. Priddy stated to me that they would not suit him at any price. I think he named 4s. as their probable value, but for himself he would not have them at any price. A similar answer was given to me by Mr. Smith, another hatter, who examined them, and to whom I applied, asking what he would give for them. Subsequently an order came from the Customs, signed by Mr. Holbert, on behalf of the Collector, demanding the return of these hats. I conceived that as the hats had been once delivered the Customs had no further claim upon them, and I demurred at first to returning them. The application was made by Mr. Hunt, the drayman who brought them to the store, and Mr. Hunt advised me that we had better return them, because he stated that if we excited the antipathy of Mr. Holbert it would be very much to our detriment. However, I did not return them at the time, but left the matter in abeyance for a few days. Subsequently, on another application from Mr. Holbert, I allowed the two cases to be returned to the Custom House. I afterwards saw Mr. Duncan, and stated the circumstances to him, expressing my surprise that he should authorize the issue of an order for hats which had passed out of his custody. Mr. Duncan stated that he did not know anything of the order, and had it come before him he would not have authorized it. At the same interview Mr. Duncan, in the course of conversation about the value of the goods, offered to reduce the Customs valuation, which was, I believe, 5s. 6d. each, to 4s. each, or 48s. per dozen, if I chose to amend the entry to that extent. I refused to do so. I believe I stated that I would consent to pass them at 36s. But during the whole time I stated that I was ready to abandon the goods if the packages were paid for. The packages amounted to a considerable percentage of their value,—I believe as much as 50 per cent.,—and so little desirous was I of having the goods even at a low price, that I was willing at the outset to abandon them if the packages were paid for.
50. Did Mr. Priddy see two of the cases? I believe he saw two. One was examined thoroughly.
51. In the account sales of the goods as sold by auction at the Custom House, some of the hats seem to have brought only 1s. 6d. each? That was not the case examined by Mr. Priddy. These eighteen hats were not what are commonly known as drab shell hats with high crowns, but low-crowned ones, quite old-fashioned and out of date. I may say that I stated from the first that I was confident as to the *bond fides* of the transaction, having received the invoice direct from Mr. Moore and a voucher for the payment, which I handed to Mr. Duncan.
52. *Mr. Watson.*] Mr. Moore, in London, paid £32 15s. for these goods,—Is that the amount debited to the firm? I am not prepared to say without reference to the books, which were under Mr. Bullard's charge.

William Augustine Duncan, Esq., Collector of Customs, examined:—

53. *Chairman.*] You have heard Mr. Moore's evidence? Yes. W. A. Duncan,
54. Do you admit the facts? I admit the correctness of the copy of the invoice. Esq.
55. Why did you seize these goods? Because they were undervalued. 31 July, 1872.
56. How were you able to ascertain that? By a sworn Valuator appointed by the Government, and also by taking the advice of two or three importers of hats in Sydney, who all valued them at two, three, or four times the value at which they were entered.
57. Did they examine the hats in the case? They did.
58. Did they know about the sizes? They had every opportunity of satisfying themselves. The cases were opened.
59. Did you see them try any of them on? Yes. I tried a great many of them on myself. Something having been said about the sizes, I was induced to test the fact.
60. *Mr. Watson.*] When this entry was passed, was it brought under your notice as a case of undervaluation? I cannot say exactly when. They were not under seizure at the time two of the cases were sent to Mr. Moore's store, nor were they under seizure at all until Mr. Moore's representative refused to amend the entry. You will see that by the Treasurer's minute, among the printed papers. (*Read.*) Having received that minute, I sent for the gentleman who has just been examined, and offered to allow him to amend the entry, and he has stated quite correctly what I said I would take; but he refused. Then I acted upon the Treasurer's instructions, and seized the hats.
61. Who were the gentlemen you called to examine these hats? I forget at this moment. I think one of the tests I applied was comparing them with some hats imported by Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co., at the same time, and I found theirs were entered at 4s. and upwards, which was considered to be also a very low value, though more than twice the value at which Mr. Moore's were entered.
62. They were not a job lot, were they? I cannot state what is a job lot and what is not, but if you will allow me to bring in my own hat I will show what they were like. (*Hat exhibited.*) That is a hat which cost 16s., and I believe the great majority of these hats were quite equal to that—some better.
63. *Mr. Nelson.*] Were they all white hats? Yes.
64. *Chairman.*] That is not one of them? No. Something was said about the sizes, and in order to test that I tried a good many of them; I have a medium-sized head; some were too small, some were too large, and some fitted exactly. They certainly were generally good hats of that description.
65. *Mr. Watson.*] Supposing these hats had been unsaleable sizes, would they have been undervalued then? I think they would have been undervalued in any case. I do not mean to say Mr. Moore did not buy them at the price he states; I believe he did, because I know any person going to London can buy at very low prices if he has money in his pocket. I never disputed the genuineness of the transaction, but that will not enable him to enter them here under their value.

W. A. Duncan, 66. *Mr. Nelson.*] If they were bought at 2s. could they not be entered at 2s.? No. There is a hatmaker in Sydney who imports a great number of hats, and for years before I discovered the trick, as I may call it, he imported his hats at about half their real value. Ultimately I discovered the fact, and I sent to him to get an explanation of the matter, and he acknowledged that the hats were invoiced to him at about half the London price, because they were manufactured by his father, and his father favoured him in business. What I say is this, that if that were so, it does not in the slightest degree entitle him to deprive the Revenue of its rights or other hatmakers of fair competition. The importer is not only obliged to declare to the genuineness of the invoice, but that he enters them at the market value at the place of exportation. I have no hesitation in saying that for years this gentleman never entered his hats at the value at the place of exportation.

81 July, 1872. *Esq.*  
67. *Chairman.*] Supposing a quantity of goods came to this Country and were valued here below the price paid for them in London, would the importer be justified in entering them below that price? No, he would not. That is, however, often done, and the fraud is facilitated by a defect in the law. I am strongly of opinion that all goods should be entered at their value at the port of Sydney. When the law was recently changed, at the instance of a large number of merchants, the value for entry was fixed at the London price, with 10 per cent. added,—just the very worst criterion it is possible for any Legislature to enact. I did the utmost I could to prevent that, but I had not influence enough to effect it, and the consequence is that the law is in a most anomalous state. The value on which duty is to be paid ought to be the value at the place of importation; otherwise there is no fairness either to the Revenue or between merchant and merchant. I quite admit that Mr. Moore, in losing the value of his cases, suffered hardship in this case, and I pointed that out to the Government, as the printed correspondence shows, but the Attorney General did not think the cases ought to be paid for. As the law now stands, I can take any goods I think undervalued, and it may be a loss to the importer that he made a good bargain in London, if he is not very scrupulous in his declaration of the market value, which may be a very different thing.

68. *Mr. Watson.*] Goods must be passed at their value at Home, irrespective of the invoice? Not irrespective of the invoice. There are two tests: first, the genuineness of the invoice; and secondly, the value of the goods at the port of exportation. I never had any doubt that Mr. Moore bought these hats at 2s. each; but according to the present law he was not entitled to enter them at 2s.

69. *Mr. Oakes.*] Do you consider that you can take either one value or the other—the value in the invoice or the value at the place of exportation? If I am satisfied with the invoice I can take it; but if not, I can take the value at the place of exportation. I am quite certain that it would be extremely impolitic if goods could be entered at less than their proper value. We have different kinds of importers—some very honest, and some not honest. Some importers—or rather consignees—have shown me three invoices for the same goods; one the genuine invoice, giving the true value; another a salted invoice, making it appear to be a great deal more, to cheat purchasers; and a third, in which they are put down at half the value, to cheat the Customs. In other cases I have seen two invoices—one for the customer, and one for the Customs.

70. *Mr. Watson.*] What class of goods? Drapery, boots and shoes, and the like. Perhaps I may state that before these hats were seized I was offered 4s. a-piece for them by a wholesale dealer; and in addition to what is stated in the printed papers about Prince, Ogg, & Co.'s goods that came at the same time, I asked two or three importers of hats—among others, some of David Jones and Co.'s people, who ultimately bought the hats—and the wholesale value they gave was 7s. 6d. each, or thereabout.

71. Taking the charges into account, these hats cost Mr. Moore about 4s.? I have nothing to do with the charges; what I wished to ascertain was the value in London.

72. *Chairman.*] You examined the cases yourself? Yes.

73. Were the hats all of the same description in each case? No, I think not; they were different shapes, but the great bulk of them were something of that shape (*the hat already exhibited*).

74. *Mr. Watson.*] Were they all such as you see gentlemen in Sydney wear, or were some such as you would not wear? There were some with low crowns and round crowns that I would not wear; but I have no hesitation in saying that three-fourths of them were similar in shape to the hat I have shown you.

75. *Mr. Combes.*] What section of the law will allow you to take anything but the invoice price as a proof of value? The declaration says something to this effect: I declare the invoice now tendered is the true and genuine invoice mentioned in the entry; and I further declare that the value given in that invoice is the value at the port of exportation. If you connect the 13th section of the Act with the declaration, you will see there are two elements in the valuation: first, the invoice value; and secondly, the value at the port of exportation. If I am satisfied with the invoice the goods pass; if I am not satisfied with that, there are various clauses under which I deal with them; but the clause which immediately applies is the 13th clause.\*

Mr. G. H. Smith called in and examined:—

Mr. G. H. Smith. 76. *Chairman.*] Do you remember some time back looking at some hats in Mr. Charles Moore's warehouse? Yes, I remember looking at some hats that were offered to me for sale.

77. How long since? Two or three months, I think; I have forgotten all about it.

31 July, 1872. 78. Are you aware what ship they came in? No.

79. Do you know how many cases there were? I could not say that I could identify the goods. They were

\* NOTE (on revision):—It was admitted by some of the witnesses, who stated the value of the hats very fairly, that if they bought a lot of hats in London at a very low price they would enter them here at that price, whatever their real value might be. I am sorry to say that such is the general practice, but I never deliver the goods, knowingly, in such cases, without a post-payment, as Mr. Moore has, among others, frequently experienced. The witnesses referred to are not in the habit of making their own declarations at the Custom House, and probably do not know the full meaning of their evidence on this point. It means that they or their agents are prepared to make a solemn declaration that the true market value of a hat which one witness said could not be made in London for less than 4s. 6d., and the wholesale price of which in London, according to the evidence generally, was from 5s. to 7s., that the true market value of such a hat was under 2s. I can only say for myself that I would not make such a declaration to gain all the wealth of New South Wales; and I am sure that no Legislature in the world would give any countenance to such a system. I wholly repudiate the doctrine of "job lots," apart from their real value, a doctrine which if it were to be sanctioned would soon make "job lots" of half our imports subject to duty *ad valorem*.

were a job lot of drab shell hats. The quality was quite as good as the hat on the table; but they were goods that would not suit me, because they were a job lot, and probably of very unsuitable sizes. I therefore declined to make any offer for them.

Mr. G. H. Smith.

31 July, 1872.

80. *Mr. Oakes.*] Do you know in what month you saw them? No.

81. *Chairman.*] Was it before Mr. Moore's return from England? Since Mr. Moore's return, I think.

82. Was it Mr. Moore who asked you to look at the hats? No.

83. *Mr. Combes.*] Did you ever see any other hats at Mr. Moore's before you saw these hats? I did, but it was a long time before.

84. *Chairman.*] Are you quite certain Mr. Moore was in Sydney at the time? No, but I am under the impression that he was. Mr. Bullard was the gentleman who spoke to me about them. He told me what they were invoiced at, and what they were.

85. Did you see the invoice? I do not think I did.

86. What did he tell you they were invoiced at? 2s. 6d. or 3s.; I could not say positively. It is possible I saw the invoice, but I cannot say.

87. *Mr. Oakes.*] Could you refresh your memory in any way? My idea is that it is something like two or three months since Mr. Bullard called upon me. I refused the hats at a very low figure, and said they would not be of any use to me even at the low figure he offered to take for them.

88. *Mr. Combes.*] What could they be made for? 4s. 6d. or 5s.; but being a job lot they would be worked off at any price to get rid of them.

89. *Chairman.*] Are you an importer of hats? Yes.

90. What is the average cost of importing hats? For hats of that kind, drab shell, it would be about 50 per cent.; about 2s. 6d. each. High class goods cost a smaller percentage than low class goods. A hat invoiced at 12s. 6d. would cost no more for freight than one invoiced at 4s. 6d.

91. Were the hats you saw unpacked? They were in a case. I did not look at more than one hat. I made no offer, because they were a job lot. The very statement that they were a job would guide me in making an offer. A job lot implies that they are unsaleable sizes, and merely sold to get rid of them.

FRIDAY, 2 AUGUST, 1872.

Present:—

MR. CLARKE,	MR. GREVILLE,
MR. COMBES,	MR. NELSON,
MR. OAKES.	

JOHN MACINTOSH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Present in the room:—Mr. Duncan and Mr. Moore.

Mr. John Holbert called in and examined:—

92. *Chairman.*] You are a Custom House Valuator? Yes.

93. A sworn Valuator? Yes, I have been sworn.

94. You remember five cases of hats being consigned to Charles Moore & Co. by the ship "Ascalon," about the end of last year? Yes, in August last.

95. What steps did you take in regard to them? They were passed, one case at £6, and four at £4 18s. each. I thought it a very low valuation, and I had one case opened, and I found that the hats were passed at the rate of 1s. 8½d. per hat. I may mention that the goods were liable to seizure from the first, because each case contained hat-boxes worth about 16s., and these were not passed for duty, and that brought the hats to 1s. 8½d. A case of the kind occurred a month previous with Messrs. Prince, Ogg, & Co. The hat-boxes are usually passed at 4s. a dozen, which would come to 16s. in each case. Sometimes they are passed at 2s. In this case they were not passed at all.

96. What steps did you take? I opened a case and saw that the hats were worth 7s. 6d. each. I told the Collector, who advised me to take the whole of the cases into the Queen's warehouse and have them examined. I did so, and found there were some very objectionable hats among them, which would not be valued at more than 2s., but most of them were good hats, and worth a great deal more.

97. There were some of these hats delivered at Mr. Moore's stores? Yes, one case.

98. Was it taken back? Yes. The case was opened by Mr. Moore's then partner, Mr. M'Rae, and before he opened the case I said to him that if he would say afterwards that they were not worth double the money they were entered for, I would try and get the Collector to let them pass. He did open them, and admitted that they were worth more.

99. You removed the goods to the Queen's warehouse? Yes.

100. What became of them? They were sold by auction.

101. Do you know anything about the account sales? They realized £60 5s. 6d. and £1 5s. for the cases, which made £61 10s. 6d.

*Some low-crowned hats were here exhibited by Mr. Moore.*

102. *Mr. Greville.*] How many were there of a similar character to these? About a dozen.

103. *Mr. Combes.*] These are some of the eighteen hats that seem to have been sold for 1s. 6d. each? Yes.

104. *Mr. Greville.*] Were they what is called a job lot? The job goods would fill one case perhaps. They were mixed apparently to— but I suppose I must not use the word fraud.

105. How many were worthless hats? Not any; they were all saleable; the worst hat there would fetch in any hat-shop 5s. 6d.

106. *Mr. Oakes.*] When you had some doubt about the value of these hats, what course did you pursue in order to ascertain their value? I called upon some of the bestmen in the town to value them,—Mr. Lévy, of David Cohen's, Mr. Cochrane, the hat-maker and importer, and two other gentlemen I do not care about naming; and the lowest value I got was 5s. each.

107. The value here? No, in London. Some they would not buy in London under 7s. 6d. and some at 2s.

108.

Mr. J. Holbert.

2 Aug., 1872.

- Mr. J. Holbert.  
2 Aug., 1872.
108. *Chairman.*] That is making them out a job lot? That depends upon how they were packed. The job lots would not fill one case.
109. Are you aware what Mr. Levy valued the hats at? 7s. 6d.
110. In your presence? Yes.
111. One case? Two or three hats out of different cases. Mr. Cochran went through the hats.
112. It is admitted that there were hats among them that should have been worth 8s. or 9s., but it is stated that they were bad sizes? That is not the case; they were not bad sizes, nor bad shapes either, as a rule.
113. *Mr. Greville.*] David Jones & Co. bought these hats? They bought the whole five cases, except eighteen hats—these little half-hats such as have just been shown—which were too new, perhaps (ironically speaking), for their trade.
114. I put the following questions at the instance of Mr. Moore—Are you a hatter? No.
115. Were you in the employment of Mr. Moore as an assistant draper when he was in the retail trade? Eighteen years ago I was in his employment about three months.
116. Had you any transactions with him when in business on your own account? No, I cannot say I had; if I had it was very little indeed.
117. About the time of this hat affair, did you select a piece of velvet carpet, and was it ever sent, or did you ever send for it? No, I never selected it and never sent for it, and never wanted it. Mr. Llewellyn asked me to get him this particular carpet. I could have had carpets and many other things if I liked to take them from importers, but Mr. Moore never offered me anything.
118. *Mr. Combes.*] In your capacity as Valuator, do you often find great discrepancies between invoice prices and the actual value of goods? Yes; when I first went there I proved that the Country lost £70,000 a year by such importers as Mr. Moore.
119. Am I to understand that you mean people in the same business as Mr. Moore,—consignees of goods for sale by auction? No, even importers who do not sell by auction are in the habit of passing their goods at half their value. I know also that Mr. Moore has passed goods at over their value, salted invoices, when the goods have been sent out for sale. I will say I do not think Mr. Moore was aware that these hats were sent out at an under-valuation.
120. *Mr. Greville.*] In answer to a question put by Mr. Combes, you made use of the expression “such importers as Mr. Moore”—Do you mean importers of a similar character, whose business is of similar magnitude? Yes; I do not for a moment mean anything personally offensive to Mr. Moore.

Mr. William Cochran called in and examined:—

- Mr. W. Cochran.  
2 Aug., 1872.
121. *Chairman.*] You are a hatter, carrying on business in Market-street? Yes.
122. And an importer and manufacturer of hats? Yes.
123. Do you remember being called upon to look at some hats in the Queen's Warehouse? I do.
124. How many cases? Five cases.
125. Do you remember the ship? I was told they came out in the “Ascalon.”
126. Did you examine the whole of these five cases? Yes.
127. They were all unpacked in your presence? Yes, the lids were off, and the boxes taken out.
128. The whole of them? Each case was opened.
129. Were the hats taken wholly out, so that you could see each hat? There was one case I took entirely out; from others I took a hat out of each layer, so as to get an idea whether they were all alike.
130. Were they regular goods, such as you would import yourself? One case was very superior; the other cases were not so good in quality, and one case I noticed had two shapes in it. I passed goods the same day of the same quality as one of the cases at 7s. 6d. each—Townend's invoice price.
131. Do you know the number of the case? I could not say exactly. That was the case I went over altogether. They were quite equal to the hats I was importing.
132. What is the average cost of importing hats, without regard to original cost? I always allow 2s. 3d. on high hats.
133. Including *ad valorem* duty? Including *ad valorem*, boxes, and all charges.
134. Do you allow anything for cases? Yes, certainly; we do not always sell them. A case that may have cost 30s. in London we may get 7s. 6d. for here.
135. When selling a hat, do you make any charge for a hat-box? No. They are charged 3s. a dozen to us.
136. *Mr. Oakes.*] Do you pay duty on the value here, or upon the invoice value in London? The invoices I receive I hand to the Custom House Agent that passes my goods just as I receive them.
137. And you pay duty on the invoice value? Yes, with 10 per cent. added.
138. Can you say whether that is the general practice? I should think it was.
139. Supposing you had bought goods at a very low price in England, and they were worth more here, what would you do in that case? I should put in the invoice at the Custom House, just as I always do.
140. Looking at this invoice (*invoice put in by Mr. Moore*), would you consider that genuine? If a party brought that invoice to me and said he had these goods for sale, I should take that as a genuine invoice.
141. Did you try the sizes of these hats—were they marketable sizes? The sizes in the case I opened seemed to be all right; I did not take a measure to them; we go by the boxes; they are supposed to be correct.
142. *Mr. Combes.*] Did you examine these hats as an intending purchaser? Yes, I thought of buying them.
143. Were you present at the sale? I was.
144. Did you attempt to buy them? I did; not that I wanted the hats; but I went down with the intention of buying if they went at a price that would pay me well.
145. You thought they were sold at a reasonable figure? They were sold at a low figure. I bid for them.
146. *Chairman.*] If you look at the bottom of that printed paper, you will see what purports to be a memo. of the account sales of these hats? Yes. I bid 5s. 6d. each for the first case in this list, and they brought 5s. 9d.; and I bid 4s. 6d. for the second case.
147. *Mr. Combes.*] When you purchase hats in London, are the boxes in which they are packed charged to you? Always; 3s. a dozen.
148. *Chairman.*] Do you pay duty upon the value of the boxes? Yes. On one occasion I had a cheque sent back to me because I did not include the duty on the boxes.

Mr.

Mr. James Emanuel Woodward called in and examined:—

149. *Chairman.*] You belong to the firm of David Jones & Co.? Yes.
150. Do you remember attending a sale at the Queen's Warehouse last February? I did not attend the sale myself; I sent one of our assistants, with instructions to purchase what he thought desirable. He bought five cases of hats.
151. Is that a copy of the prices paid for them. (*referring to the return*)? Yes, that is correct as regards the five cases, but we did not buy the eighteen hats put down here at 1s. 6d.
152. Were these hats of good shapes? A portion of them were good; the shapes were not all good.
153. Were they such a lot as your firm would have imported? We would hardly have imported the precise thing.
154. Were they what is termed in the trade a job lot? I should say they were. There was one case very good, two cases were medium—I should say they were fair, and two cases were old-fashioned and of peculiar shape—these last were not saleable in fact in our trade.
155. How were the sizes? The sizes were not fairly assorted; we found a great many small sizes among them.
156. The quality? The quality of three cases I considered good; one case was very good.
157. What allowance would you make for the cost of importing hats of this class? I should say the expenses would be fully 27½ per cent. on the invoice price, reckoning all charges.
158. Taking that lot as a whole, what would you expect would be the purchasing price in London? That I could scarcely say. There were five or six qualities in these cases. The best hats would be invoiced, I should suppose, at about 6s. or 6s. 6d.; the next quality at about 5s. 6d. probably; the common ones I can scarcely tell you, but I should think not more than 3s. to 4s. a dozen.
159. Taking into consideration what you have stated about the sizes and shapes? No, I do not take into consideration the sizes and shapes of these; I was giving you an idea for assorted goods.
160. Taking that lot as a whole, considering the quality, shape, and size, what do you think would be the purchasing price in London? I could hardly tell you, because purchasing goods in a regular way and purchasing job lots are two very different things.
161. *Mr. Combes.*] Did you examine all these hats? No.
162. *Chairman.*] When you are passing entries for duty upon hats, do you deduct the cost of the hat-boxes? No; we deduct the outside tin-lined cases, but the hat-boxes are charged 3s. or 4s. a dozen, and we have to pay duty upon their value.
163. *Mr. Oakes.*] Do you pass the entry at the English invoice price? We pay duty on the London invoice, with the value of the boxes included.
164. *Chairman.*] What became of these goods after you purchased them? We have sold three cases to customers, but we sent two cases of the worst to auction.
165. What did they realize? 3s. each. I must tell you I did not see these at the Custom House; I only saw those which I considered to be very good. I was not at the Custom House more than ten minutes altogether.
166. *Mr. Greville.*] You resold two of these cases? Yes, two cases which cost us 4s. 6d. each we sold by auction for 3s.
167. And retained the others in stock? Yes. First of all we sold one case of what I may call medium hats at a good profit.
168. *Mr. Combes.*] Have you any objection to give the prices you sold them at all through? We sold one case to a country buyer for 7s. 9d., two cases by auction at 3s., and the rest were put into stock and sold retail; we have sold a great many of them at 12s. 6d. each.
169. *Mr. Clarke.*] Do you consider the purchase of these hats was a profitable purchase upon the whole? Yes.
170. Notwithstanding that a portion were resold at 3s.? Yes.
171. Have you some still on hand? Yes.
172. *Mr. Greville.*] If you were to buy a parcel of goods in London under exceptional circumstances by which you obtain them (say) at one-half the real market value, how would you enter those goods for duty on their arrival here? At the price at which I bought them.
173. Do you believe that to be the custom of other houses also in Sydney? I think so.
174. You are not aware that it is the duty of people importing goods to pass entries at the value at the port of shipment, instead of at the buying price? I should consider the price at which I bought them was really the value at the port of shipment.
175. *Mr. Combes.*] Did you ever read the Act? No, I never pass entries; that does not come within my particular duty.
176. *Mr. Oakes.*] You have seen the invoice produced by Mr. Moore? Yes.
177. Does it strike you that there is anything extraordinary in that invoice? No, I see nothing to call for remark. We have done business with the same house—Christy & Co., and I believe it to be one of the most honorable houses in the trade.

Mr. J. E.  
Woodward.

2 Aug., 1872.

Mr. Louis Wolfe Levy called in and examined:—

178. *Chairman.*] Do you remember being called upon by Mr. Duncan to look at some cases of hats by the ship "Ascalon"? No. If you will allow me, I will explain the circumstances. I had to see the Collector on some business of my own, and Mr. Duncan took out of a cupboard in his office one hat which he showed to me, and asked me to give him some idea of its value; I said about 6s. 6d. or 7s. He then showed me an invoice of which I did not see the heading. I think the hats were invoiced at 2s., and asked if that was a fair invoice price for such hats in London; I said I thought not; that hats like the one he showed me would cost considerably more; it was a very good hat certainly, and worth in London 6s. 6d. or 7s.
179. Did you see any more of these hats? No, only one hat in Mr. Duncan's office.
180. You are a merchant in this city? Yes.
181. Are you in the habit of importing goods like these? Yes.
182. Is that (*the invoice produced by Mr. Moore*) the invoice you saw? I could not tell you; Mr. Duncan did not allow me to see the importer's name; I did not take particular notice of it. Mr. Duncan merely asked me casually for my opinion. The whole affair did not occupy more than a minute or two.

Mr. L. W.  
Levy.

2 Aug., 1872.

- Mr. L. W. Levy. 183. *Mr. Nelson.*] If that were a job lot of odd sizes and shapes, and out of date, would you consider the price shown on that invoice very much too low? I really could not answer the question, except as to the particular hat I saw; it was a hat usually worn by gentlemen in Sydney and other places.
- 2 Aug., 1872. 184. *Mr. Clarke.*] What is the usual mode of paying duty on imported goods? On the invoice value, with 10 per cent. added. That is the way I have always passed my goods.
185. *Chairman.*] If you bought a job lot in London a bargain, at what price would you pass the entry here? At the invoice price. If they only cost 2s. I should pass them at that price—at what they cost. I always take my invoices as I receive them from my partner, and pass the entry accordingly.

---

Mr. Bernhard Wallach called in and examined:—

- Mr. B. Wallach. 186. *Chairman.*] You remember some time back attending a sale of hats at the Queen's Warehouse? I do.
- 2 Aug., 1872. 187. Did you buy any of them? I bought eighteen.
188. What price did you pay for them? 1s. 6d. each.
189. Were they part of five cases? They were.
190. Will you state your opinion of the contents of these five cases, as to size, quality, shape, and fashion? I saw all the cases, and I took a dozen or more hats out of the five cases. They were not very fashionable, but as regards fashion it is difficult to say; some people might like an old-fashioned hat, but as a general rule my belief is they were not quite fashionable.
191. The sizes? What I took out were about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  and  $7\frac{3}{4}$ , all of them—those of the better quality.
192. You are an importer of goods? Not at present, but I did import.
193. You have received invoices from England direct? Not of hats.
194. Suppose you bought a lot of hats like that in London at a low price, what would be your procedure in regard to passing them through the Custom House here? I should pass the entry at just what I paid for them.
195. Would you include the value of the hat-boxes? Yes, if I paid for them.

---

W. A. Duncan, Esq., further examined:—

- W. A. Duncan, Esq. 196. *Mr. Oakes.*] What is the practice in valuing goods for duty? In every case where goods are entered at less than the market price at the port of shipment, we stop the goods and send a post note to the importer, calling upon him to amend the entry and pay the additional duty. I have done so very frequently.
- 2 Aug., 1872. 197. You have heard the evidence of Mr. Woodward and others; they state that they pay duty on the invoice value? Yes, no doubt that is the practice, but it is equally the practice to stop the goods if they are undervalued.
198. *Mr. Greville.*] The point at issue between yourself and the mercantile community seems to be whether entries should be passed on the market value at the port of shipment or at the invoice price? I must go by the law, and the law says it shall be the value at the port of exportation, with 10 per cent. added.

**CUSTOMS SEIZURE OF GOODS *ex* "ASCALON."**

**APPENDIX.**

[*To Evidence given by Mr. Charles Moore, 31 July, 1872.*]

A 1.

[TriPLICATE.]

Mr. C. Moore,  
Guildhall Chambers,

London, 27 April, 1871,  
35, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

Bought of J. E. & W. CHRISTY & Co.,

Hat Manufacturers, Cap Makers, and Hatters' Furriers.

Manufactories:—Bermondsey-street, London, Canal-street, Stockport, and Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire.

A.S., 894/897.

Folio 16, W.B. Conveyance *per* "Ascalon."

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1½ doz. drab stiff felts, 30 .....	24/	1 16 0	
2½ " " shells, 374 .....	24/	3 0 0	
1 " " " 359 .....	24/	1 4 0	
51 paper boxes .....	3d.	0 12 9	
Zinc lining .....		0 17 0	
3-9 3-5 2-11 Case .....		0 12 6	
			8 2 3
4 doz. drab shells, 323 .....	24/	4 16 0	
48 paper boxes .....	3d.	0 12 0	
Zinc lining .....		0 16 0	
3-9 3-4 2-9 Case .....		0 12 0	
			6 16 0
4 doz. drab shells, 323 .....	24/	4 16 0	
48 paper boxes .....	3d.	0 12 0	
Zinc lining .....		0 16 0	
3-9 3-4 2-9 Case .....		0 12 0	
			6 16 0
4 doz. drab shells, 324 .....	24/	4 16 0	
48 paper boxes .....	3d.	0 12 0	
Zinc lining .....		0 16 0	
3-9 3-4 2-9 Case .....	12/	6 16 0	
			28 10 3

[QUADRUPPLICATE.]

Mr. C. Moore,  
1 Guildhall Chambers,

London, 28 April, 1871,  
35, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

Bought of J. E. & W. CHRISTY & Co.,

Hat Manufacturers, Cap Makers, and Hatters' Furriers.

Manufactories:—Bermondsey-street, London, Canal-street, Stockport, and Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire.

A.S., 898.

Folio 21, W.B. Conveyance *per* "Ascalon."

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4 doz. drab shells, various .....	24/	4 16 0	
48 paper boxes .....	3d.	0 12 0	
Zinc lining .....		0 17 0	
3-9 3-6 2-10 Case .....		0 12 6	
			6 17 6

A 2.

To the Hon. Henry Parkes, Esq.,  
Colonial Secretary.

Sydney, 26 July, 1872.

Sir,

We take the liberty of informing you that the Return printed by order of the House on Mr. Macintosh's motion, relative to the seizure of 5 cases of hats *per* "Ascalon," does not contain the whole of the documents.

The Collector of Customs, in a postscript to the Return, says—"these documents do not appear to be in the possession of the Government." We most positively assert, and will be prepared to prove before the Special Committee, that these missing documents were left in the possession of the Collector of Customs.

The non-production of these may affect our case.

We fortunately happen to have a triplicate of the invoices, but the voucher of payment to Messrs. Christy & Co. we have not a duplicate of, as they are seldom issued.

The Customs entry by us has also been omitted from the Return, but our Press Copy Book will be produced to the Committee.

The letters of Messrs. Smith and Friddy will no doubt be found on a more careful examination at the Customs or the Treasury.

We earnestly request that no delay may arise in communicating with the Collector of Customs, as the Committee will sit early in the following week.

We remain, &c.,  
CHAS. MOORE & CO.

The

The Under Colonial Secretary to Messrs. C. Moore & Co.

72-5848. 961.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 29 July, 1872.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, respecting the Return printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, relative to the seizure of five cases of hats, *per* "Ascalon," and to inform you that your communication has been brought under the notice of the Colonial Treasurer.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

A 3.

10690

May 10th, 1871.

J. E. & W. Christy,  
"Ascalon."

£32 15s. 0d.



A 4.

Copy of Import Entry for 5 cases Hats *ex* "Ascalon,"

AS

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
894	1 case hats .....	6	0	0			
895	1 " .....	4	16	0			
896/8	3 " ea. £4 16s. 0d. ....	14	8	0			
		25	4	0			
	Discount .....	2	12	9			
		22	11	3			
	10 per cent. ....	2	5	2	24	16	5

The duty on which would be £1 4s. 10d.

Entry passed, 11 August, 1871.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. GEORGE R. DIBBS.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING PAPERS TAKEN FROM CUSTOM HOUSE, BY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 June, 1872.*

*(Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly, with reference to Questions asked by Mr. Tunks on 9th May, 1872.)*

No. 1.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House, Sydney,  
25 March, 1872.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to forward, for the consideration of the Crown Law Officers, a builder's certificate, which I believe to be a forgery within the meaning of the 101st section of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854.

Originally it was a certificate in favour of William Tudor Yeager of Richmond River, who presented it in due form and made the declaration of ownership. The document was then handed to the Measuring Surveyor, who measured the vessel, but the certificate was clandestinely taken out of the Surveyor's room by some person, and was afterwards returned to the Registry Clerk by Mr. G. R. Dibbs, altered as it now appears, that is—the name of the declared owner was erased, and that of Mr. John Thomas Neale inserted in the body of the certificate, and the declaration of ownership by Mr. Yeager was torn off, and one by Mr. Neale inserted in its place.

Mr. Yeager has exhibited to me a formal contract with the builders, and there appears to be no doubt that he is the legal owner. It is stated that the builders are in difficulties, and that Mr. Neale had advanced them some money through Mr. Dibbs; but of course any transaction of that kind does not affect the right of the owner, nor can anything, in my opinion, justify the alteration and mutilation of a document which forms the whole basis of the registration system.

I have, &c.,  
W. A. DUNCAN,  
Collector of Customs.

P.S.—Mr. Yeager's solicitor has presented a new builder's certificate and declaration, and demands Certificate of Registry, which I believe I am bound to grant, but I have told him that I must first communicate with the Crown Law Officers.

[Urgent.]

W.A.D.  
26/3/72.

Before the case is submitted to the Crown Law Officers, I am of opinion that the Collector should call upon the parties concerned for their explanation. G.W.L.—26/3/72.

Collector of Customs, B.C., 26/3/72. G.E.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

PORT OF SYDNEY.

We, (1) Parkinson and Mayer, do hereby certify that the (2) steamer was built by us at Sydney in the Colony of New South Wales, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. Her dimensions are as follows, viz.:—her length from the inner part of her main stem to the fore part of the stern post aloft is eighty feet; her breadth at the broadest part inside, in midships, thirteen feet; her height, in hold, five feet five-tenths, and admeasuring eighty tons; that she is a (3) round-sterned, inside and outside plating, steamer, schooner, no galleries, no figure-head; and that we built the said vessel for John Thomas Neale, of Sydney, who was the first purchaser thereof.

Witness our hands, this eighteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

For the firm of Parkinson & Mayer,  
JS. MAYER.

I, (4) John Thomas Neale, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, the owner, do solemnly declare that the vessel mentioned in this Certificate is called the "Athletic," and the same which is so described by the builders as above.

JOHN T. NEALE.

Signed and declared before us, at the Custom House in the Port of Sydney, this 25th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two,—

H. J. RUCKER, Jr.,  
Registrar of the Port of Sydney.

Plantation, No. 34.—Builder's Certificate.

## THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House,  
28 March, 1872.

SIR,

In accordance with the Honorable Treasurer's minute of the 26th instant, I have called upon the parties concerned in the transactions referred to in my letter of the 25th for their explanations, which I enclose, with the following remarks, which I think will assist Mr. Lord in understanding my position in the matter as Registrar, and the reason of my wishing for legal advice thereon.

1. The vessel in question was built by contract, for Mr. W. T. Yeager, by Messrs. Parkinson & Mayer, whose receipts Mr. Yeager holds for about two-thirds of the contract price, but who being unable to complete the vessel, delivered her to Mr. Yeager with a clear title and a builder's certificate, to enable him to effect registration.

2. Pending the progress of the work, Mr. Neale advanced the builders £300 on their bills with personal security. These are said to be not yet due; but as the builders are supposed to be in difficulties, they were induced on the 3rd January to promise Mr. Neale, in writing, to convey the vessel to him. Mr. Neale, in stating this, appears to ignore Mr. Yeager's claim altogether.

3. Mr. Yeager having received the builder's certificate, registered it with his own declaration at the Custom House, and the vessel was measured in the usual way; meantime the certificate and declaration got, by some means or other, I know not how, into the possession of Mr. Dibbs, who admits that he tore off the owner's declaration, and altered the name in the certificate from Yeager to Neale, and having pasted thereon a new declaration by Mr. Neale, the latter made it before the proper officer. Mr. Neale states that he was not aware of the alteration at the time he made the declaration; and this I believe, because the clerk, Mr. Rucker, informs me that Mr. Dibbs placed another paper over the alteration, which concealed it from *his* view also until they were gone.

4. As to what Mr. Dibbs alleges, that the alteration was made by consent of one of the builders, this appears to be nothing to the purpose, as the builders had parted with the document and had no longer any power over it; it was the property of Yeager, and could not be lawfully altered without his consent; it was legally in the custody of the Registrar (though improperly in Mr. Dibbs' possession), and could not be altered without the Registrar's consent as well as the owner's.

5. I believe this alteration to be "fraudulent" under the 101st section of the Merchant Shipping Act, and that it is my duty to set the law in motion to punish the fraud. I believe it also to be my duty, subject to the legal advice referred to, to place Mr. Yeager in the same position in which he was before the fraud was committed, and to register his vessel, without concerning myself with any litigation that may arise out of the conduct of the builders.

6. I enclose a formal demand for registration made by Mr. Yeager's solicitors, and have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. DUNCAN.

I think that Mr. Duncan has rather a correct view of his duty in this matter. He should put Mr. Yeager in the same position in which he was before the alteration was made. I do not think however that, under the circumstances stated, Mr. Dibbs has been guilty of a violation of the 101st section of the Act of 1854. J.M., A.G.—30 March, 1872.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. B.C., 30 March, /72.—W.E.P.

The Collector of Customs. G.W.L.—3/4/72.

B.C. 3/4/72.—G.E.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 2.]

John T. Neale, Esq., to The Collector of Customs.

Sydney, 26 March, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, in which you request me to explain, for the information of the Attorney General, the circumstances under which I signed a declaration of ownership of a steamer, beneath a mutilated builder's certificate which had been issued by the contractors in favour of W. T. Yeager, who was the declared owner in the original document as it was executed in your office.

In reply, I beg to state, for the information of the Honorable the Attorney General, that I signed the declaration referred to by reason of my being owner of the steamer in question; Messrs. Parkinson and Mayer, the builders and owners of the steamer in question, having agreed to transfer the same to me under deed of 3rd January last, by virtue of the provisions of which they were bound to give me a title in the form I thought necessary, so soon as the measurement of said vessel was made by the Custom House authorities, and which agreement they carried out by the document referred to by you as a mutilated builder's certificate.

That on the 3rd of January last, possession of said steamer was formally given to my agent by the said Parkinson and Mayer.

I am not aware of any mutilation of the builder's certificate; I am, however, aware that an alteration was made in the certificate with the knowledge and consent in writing of the owners and builders.

I have given the foregoing for the information of the Honorable the Attorney General, while not admitting his right or yours to demand it, and have therefore to request that any information contained in this letter may not be communicated to any person claiming adversely to me.

I have to request you will give the necessary instructions to your subordinate officer to prepare the proper title, without delay, in my name; and formally I have to give you notice that I shall hold you responsible for any damage which I may sustain by any delay in giving me such title.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN T. NEALE.

[Enclosure

## [Enclosure 2 in No. 2.]

George R. Dibbs, Esq., to The Collector of Customs.

Sydney, 26 March, 1872.

(The Register of Shipping.)

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of 26th instant. I deny that I have done anything in contravention of the 101st section of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854.

I deny your right to ask for any explanation on my acts in connection with the subject of your letter. As a matter of courtesy, however, to the Hon. the Attorney General, I have no objection to make the following statement, for his information.

In the early part of January in this year, I negotiated an advance from Mr. J. T. Neale to Messrs. Parkinson & Mayer, in terms of which they transferred and conveyed to that gentleman the steamer then in course of construction by them at the foot of Bathurst-street, with all her engines, &c., stipulating that so soon as the boat was launched and measured by the Customs' Department, Mr. Neale was to have full and perfect security over her. Possession of the vessel was formally given to me, on behalf of Mr. Neale, by the builders.

Hearing that the vessel had been measured, I applied, as Mr. Neale's agent, to Messrs. Parkinson and Mayer, on the 21st instant, to complete their contract, by giving him a perfect security, which they agreed to give, mentioning at the same time they had given a builder's certificate. They then signed an authority empowering me, as their agent, to proceed without delay in obtaining the Certificate of Registry, and empowering me to make such application and alteration of forms already signed by them, as would more speedily carry out the object in view, viz., of further securing Mr. Neale on his advance.

On Saturday the 23rd instant, hearing they contemplated making a bill of sale of their interest to Mr. Yager, I applied, under the letter of authority of 21st, to obtain the form they had already signed, when I discovered they had inserted the name of Mr. Yager as first purchaser. This I produced to Mr. Parkinson, on the morning of Saturday; and in his presence, and with his knowledge and consent, and in the presence of two parties, I made the necessary alteration to secure Mr. T. Neale the title which was his due.

The enclosed declaration from Messrs. Dewsbury and Biggs more fully explains this.

It is not for me to justify Mr. Neale's position; he is quite capable of doing what is necessary to prove his rightful ownership of the "Athlete," and also to stand by the consequences of his declaration of ownership; and, in conclusion, I beg to state that I am prepared to take the consequences of anything which I have done as Mr. Neale's Agent, and acting under the authority of Messrs. Parkinson and Mayer.

I am, &amp;c.,

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

## [Sub-enclosure.]

Sydney, 25 March, 1872.

We, the undersigned, George Dewsbury, of Sydney, machinist, and John Biggs, of Sydney, leather merchant, do hereby declare,—

1st. That we were present at the office of Mr. G. R. Dibbs, Pitt-street, on Saturday the 23rd instant, in company with Mr. A. W. Parkinson, of the firm of "Parkinson & Mayer," engineers, &c., Sydney.

2nd. That Mr. Dibbs produced and read in our presence an authority from Parkinson & Mayer to him, under date the 21st of March instant, authorizing Mr. Dibbs to obtain the certificate of registry from the Custom House as the agent of Parkinson & Mayer—and further, specially authorizing Mr. Dibbs to make whatever alterations he thought necessary in any forms already signed by Parkinson and Mayer.

3rd. That Mr. Dibbs also produced the builder's certificate of the "Athlete," and made certain alterations therein, explaining to us and Mr. Parkinson the nature of such alterations, and that they were more fully to secure Mr. J. T. Neale the advance made to Parkinson and Mayer in January last of £300 and interest. That the alterations so made were done at the request and in the presence of the said A. W. Parkinson, and with his knowledge and consent, and in our presence.

GEORGE DEWSBURY.  
JOHN BIGGS.

Sydney, 26th March, 1872.

Witness to signatures of Messrs. Dewsbury and Biggs,—WILLIAM BIGGS.

True copy—GEORGE R. DIBBS.

## [Enclosure 3 in No. 2.]

Messrs. Holdsworth &amp; Brown to The Collector of Customs.

69, Pitt-street, Sydney,  
27 March, 1872.

Sir,

With reference to our interview with you on the 25th instant, we are now instructed by Mr. W. T. Yeagher formally to call upon you to issue in his favour certificate of registry of the steam-vessel "Athletic."

As an extraordinary attempt has been made in a certain quarter to defeat our client's claim, we think it convenient here to state the grounds on which that claim is founded:—On the 3rd October last an agreement was entered into by Messrs. Parkinson & Mayer with Mr. Yeagher to build for him an iron screw-steamer according to specifications, for the sum of £920, to be paid by instalments. On the 23rd February Mr. Yeagher paid the builders, including the amount of a mortgage duly registered which they had previously given to Messrs. Raynes, Treeve, & Company, and of which he took an assignment, £350, and thereupon took actual possession of the vessel, and has ever since held such possession—in fact Mr. Yeagher himself sleeps on board; since then he has made other payments; and, on the 23rd instant, the builders not proceeding with the work to his satisfaction, he took the completion of the vessel out of their hands, paid them the sum of £172, and took their receipt in full of all demands in respect of the vessel.

On the 18th March instant Mr. Yeagher obtained the builder's certificate in the usual form, and made before Mr. Rucker the owner's declaration. This we understand was handed over to Mr. Russell, the measuring surveyor, preparatory to the certificate of registry being paid. We are informed that Mr. G. R. Dibbs by some means obtained possession of the builder's certificate from Mr. Russell, struck out Mr. Yeagher's name, inserted that of Mr. J. T. Neale, tore off Mr. Yeagher's declaration, and pasted on to the mutilated certificate a declaration of ownership by Mr. Neale. We scarcely know how to characterize such conduct, but there is no doubt it will be the duty of the Crown Law Officers to take cognizance of it.

Our client, Mr. Yeagher, has obtained a fresh builder's certificate, and made the necessary declaration, which we have left with you. There can be no objection, therefore, to you at once issuing the certificate of registry to Mr. Yeagher; and we are instructed to call upon you to do so, leaving the fraudulent alteration of the previous certificate to be dealt with by the proper officers.

We have, &amp;c.,

HOLDSWORTH &amp; BROWN.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MR. S. LEVY.**

(SIXTH LANDING-WAITER, H.M. CUSTOMS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 July, 1872.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 12 June, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return of all correspondence, minutes, and medical certificates,  
 “ connected with the case of S. Levy, sixth Landing-waiter, H.M. Customs,  
 “ Sydney, who was disrated in February, 1871, for alleged incapacity and  
 “ neglect of duty, but restored to his former position on the 15th March,  
 “ 1872,—

“ Return to embrace the correspondence between the Landing-surveyors,  
 “ Clearing Officer, Jerquers, and the Collector of Customs, with the  
 “ Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, in reference to the charges which  
 “ led to Mr. Levy's dismissal.

“ Correspondence and report of the Auditor General as to the manner in  
 “ which Mr. Levy kept the books of the ships ‘Duke of Sutherland’  
 “ and ‘Ellen Stuart.’

“ Report of the Commissioners who investigated the charges against Mr.  
 “ Levy, and the correspondence and evidence connected therewith.

“ Minute restoring Mr. Levy provisionally to his office.

“ Names of the officers promoted when Mr. Levy was disrated, the nature  
 “ of their promotion, the increase of salary (if any), and the time they  
 “ enjoyed such increase before reverting to their former positions; also,  
 “ copy of correspondence between the officers affected by the restoring  
 “ of Mr. Levy and the Collector of Customs and the Honorable the Colonial  
 “ Treasurer.

“ Colonial Treasurer's minutes restoring Mr. Levy to his position as sixth  
 “ Landing-waiter.

“ Dates of Mr. Levy's absenting himself from duty on the plea of ill-health,  
 “ and date of his return to duty.”

*(Mr. Wearne.)*

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. The Collector of Customs to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 27 January, 1871. (Enclosures.)	3
2. Treasurer's Minute. 30 January, 1871	4
3. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. S. Levy. 31 January, 1871	5
4. Mr. S. Levy to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 3 February, 1871	5
5. Treasurer's Minute. 6 February, 1871	5
6. Auditor General's Minute. 11 February, 1871. (Enclosure—Memo. of 10 February, 1871)	5
7. Treasurer's Minute. 20 February, 1871	5
8. The Collector of Customs' Minute. 20 February, 1871	6
9. Treasurer's Minute. 20 February, 1871	6
10. The Collector of Customs to the Landing-surveyors. 20 February, 1871	6
11. The Collector of Customs to Mr. S. Levy. 21 February, 1871	6
12. The Collector of Customs to Mr. Landing-surveyor Berney. 21 February, 1871	6
13. The Collector of Customs to Mr. Landing-waiter Christison. 21 February, 1871	7
14. Executive Minute. 24 February, 1871	7
15. Mr. S. Levy to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 23 March, 1871	7
16. Collector of Customs' Minute. 31 March, 1871. (Enclosures—Mr. Landing-surveyor Berney's report of 30 March, 1871; and sub-documents, B, C, D, E, and F)	8
17. The Collector of Customs to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 24 February, 1871	10
18. Treasurer's Minute. 28 February, 1871	10
19. The Collector of Customs to Mr. S. Levy. 28 February, 1871	10
20. Mr. Levy to the Collector of Customs. 1 March, 1871	10
21. Mr. Levy to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 12 April, 1871	10
22. The Collector of Customs' Minute. 14 April, 1871	11
23. Mr. Landing-surveyor Berney's report. 14 April, 1871. (Enclosure—G)	11
24. Mr. S. Levy to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 22 May, 1871	11
25. Treasurer's Minute. 18 August, 1871	12
26. Mr. Landing-surveyor Berney's memorandum. 22 August, 1871. (Enclosure—23 August, 1869)	12
27. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to the Superintendent of Pilots, &c. 23 August, 1871	12
28. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to the Superintendent of Pilots, &c. 28 August, 1871	13
29. Mr. Landing-waiter Paschen to the Collector of Customs. 1 September, 1871. (Enclosure—Mr. Daly's acknowledgment. 1 September, 1871)	13
30. Report of Board of Inquiry. 13 September, 1871. (See Appendix for Minutes of Evidence and Mr. Levy's Defence)	13
31. Minute of the Minister for Public Works (acting for the Treasurer). 26 September, 1871	14
32. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. S. Levy. 27 September, 1871	15
33. Mr. Landing-surveyor Berney to the Collector of Customs. 9 October, 1871	15
34. Landing-waiters Reid, Smyth, St. Julian, and Christison to the Collector of Customs. 12 October, 1871	16
35. Landing-waiters Reid, Lewis, Stubbin, and others, to the Collector of Customs. 22 October, 1871	16
36. Mr. Landing-waiter Reid to the Collector of Customs. 25 October, 1871. (Enclosure—25 October, 1871)	17
37. The Collector of Customs to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 4 March, 1872. (Enclosure—Audit Office; remainder)	18
38. Treasurer's Minute. 14 March, 1872	19
39. The Collector of Customs to the Landing-surveyors. 15 March, 1872	19

## APPENDIX.

A. Minutes of Evidence	19
B. Mr. Levy's Defence	24
C. Medical certificates and other documents relating to Mr. Levy's absence from duty	25
D. Collector of Customs' memorandum in relation to Mr. Levy's absence from duty	26
E. Return showing names of officers promoted when Mr. Levy was disgraced, &c.	26

## MR. S. LEVY.

## No. 1.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House,  
Sydney, 27 January, 1871.

Sir,

I am compelled to bring under the notice of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer three charges of neglect of duty and incapacity, brought against Mr. Levy, one of the landing-waiters of this Department, by his superior officers, two of which charges are of so serious a nature that they cannot be dealt with by any censure that I have power to inflict. Enclosures  
herewith.

1. He is charged by Mr. Kelly with having short-shipped, by the "City of Brisbane," two cases of soft goods transhipped under bond from the "Abergeldie" to the "City of Brisbane," and afterwards making them shipped as free goods by the "Lady Young," thereby imperilling the revenue. Mr. Levy, in his reply, tries to throw the blame on Mr. Paschen, who, however, proves that he sent the proper cart-note with the cases, and the drayman proves its delivery to Mr. Levy. (*Papers herewith—A.*)

2. Mr. Landing-surveyor Berney forwards the red-book of the "Ellen Stuart," which Mr. Levy has left in so incomplete a state as to be quite useless. On being called on to explain, Mr. Levy asked for the blue-book of the ship to enable him to complete the red-book, which, on being refused, he declines to make any answer to Mr. Berney's charge. On reference to the blue-book it is found to be in an equally disgraceful state; so that in fact we have no reliable account whatever of the discharge of this ship. (*Books herewith—B.*)

3. Great complaints arose and inconvenience to the public at the detention of the books of the "Duke of Sutherland," also discharged by Mr. Levy; and on being at length sent in, the blue-book is found to be in the same disgraceful state. The jerquer (Mr. Small) states that "entries are miscopied; goods on bonding entries are made overlanded, without the dates of landing being given; goods in some instances have not been made landed; and values are certified to in only a few instances. Particulars of weights of goods, such as currants, raisins, figs, &c., subject to specific duties, are not shown. From these and numerous discrepancies" (Mr. Small adds) "I cannot possibly jerque the said vessel." (*Vide papers—C.*)\*

I have so often had the unpleasant duty of reporting Mr. Levy's defects, that I am unwilling to add anything on the present occasion to what is said by the landing-surveyor and jerquer. I must say, however, that I think it impossible that Mr. Levy can be trusted with the discharge of another cargo. It has been suggested to me, that if it is thought too severe to dismiss him altogether he might be reduced to the position of a locker, and one of the most competent lockers promoted to his post of landing-waiter. Without being confident of the result, I have no objection to his being tried in this less responsible capacity, if Mr. Lord thinks well of the suggestion.

I have, &c.,  
W. A. DUNCAN,  
Collector of Customs.

[Enclosures.]

A.

"City of Brisbane," for Brisbane.—Export-warrant 313 of 9th January, 1871.

THE two cases short-shipped per "City of Brisbane," warrant No. 313 of 9th instant, are stated to have been shipped per "Lady Young" for Brisbane, on the 4th instant, as free goods.

11 January, 1871.

R. KELLY,  
Clearing Clerk.

Mr. Levy to explain how these two cases got out of the transshipment bond and were shipped as free goods?—W.A.D.

Not having received from the landing-waiter of the "Abergeldie" any cart-note of the two packages said to be shipped on the "Lady Young," under those circumstances I do not consider myself responsible.—S.L., 16/1/71.

Caird, Paterson, &amp; Co.

DLB

B

MR. LEVY having been called upon to explain why he made two cases of soft goods, which had been transhipped to the "City of Brisbane" under bond, "short shipped," throws the responsibility on Mr. Paschen, who he says did not send him a cart-note.

Mr. Paschen to explain.—W.A.D.

I beg to enclose the butt with the drayman's (Daly, 122) receipt of the cart-note I forwarded to Mr. Levy. Daly states that he handed the cart-note, together with the two cases, DLB in diamond ✕ 192, to Mr. Levy.—O. C. OSCAR PASCHEN.

B  
692

Two cases and cart-note were delivered by me to Mr. Levy.—M. DALY.


Short-shipped

\* The papers cannot be found.


Short-shipped per "Lady Young," 4th January, 1871.

(TRANSHIPMENT.)

In the "Abergeldie," a British ship, Smith, master; from London. Per Ford, Adams, & Co., Agents. Sydney, 9th day of January, 1871.  
Caird, Paterson, & Co.

Marks and Nos.		Value.
	Three cases ..... } Seven bales ..... } Soft goods. Two cases ..... }	Value unknown.
	Short-shipped, 2 cases.—S.L., 9/1/71. Short-shipped, 1 case.—S.L.	

Received for transhipment to the "City of Brisbane," for Brisbane:—


 3 cases ..... }  
 7 bales ..... } Soft goods.  
 2 cases ..... }

Circular Quay,  
9th January, 1871.

Shipped,—3 cases ..... }  
 7 bales ..... } Soft goods.  
 10 packages.

Received the above,—R. WHITE.

S. LEVY, L.W.—9/1/71.

B.

Mr. Landing-Surveyor Berney to The Collector of Customs.

MEMO.—Enclosed herewith is red-book of the "Ellen Stuart." This vessel was placed in the charge of Mr. Levy, and although the cargo was nearly all landed before he left the station (see also Mr. Reid's memo. herewith) he has not shown the measurements of the goods nor the account of their landing, but has left it in the hope that his successor would do his work for him.

This applies to the blue-book of the same ship, which I shall submit as soon as it can be spared.

And further, on reference to the register I find that the books and papers of the "Duke of Sutherland," which reported on the 19th October, and has long since been discharged, have been retained by him contrary to his instructions.

He has had now great experience and knows perfectly what his duty is, and as I have exhausted every effort, in vain, to induce him to do it, I have no alternative but to submit his misconduct to the Collector.

12 January, 1871.

A. BERNEY.

Mr. Levy to report on this most serious charge.—W.A.D., 13/1/71.

[Enclosure.]

Dear Fancourt,

The goods entered in this book ("Ellen Stuart" red-book) were landed before I took charge of the ship.—CLUNES G. REID, L.W., 10/1/71.

I have got a tea-ship and cannot attend to the same.

I beg to request that the blue-book of the "Ellen Stuart" may be forwarded to me, so as to enable my completing the red-book. In the meantime, I forward the book as requested.—S.L., 16/1/71.

Mr. S. Levy to the Collector of Customs.

A.S.N. Co.'s Station,

18 January, 1871.

According to the Collector's memo. of this day, I beg respectfully to return the landing-surveyor's memo. unanswered, which I very much regret, because, had the Collector accorded me the privilege I solicited, viz.,—of furnishing me with the papers of the "Ellen Stuart," I should then have been placed in a position of enabling me to reply, and, I believe, in a satisfactory manner, but having been refused that privilege, I have been precluded the possibility of doing so.

S.L.

I should be glad if Mr. Berney would state if there be anything in the papers of the "Ellen Stuart" which affects, in any way, the charge made by him against Mr. Levy?—W.A.D., 19/1/71.

Nothing whatever. I beg to submit them herewith, together with the blue-book. Among other omissions, the "imperfect entries" (tied in a separate bundle, marked A) may be noticed; Mr. Levy has not inserted these in his book at all. I also submit a memo. of Mr. Levy's, relating to his neglect to measure case spirits, which proves to be incorrect.—A.B.

Mr. S. Levy to Mr. Landing-surveyor Berney.

A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 3/1/71.

Dear Mr. Berney,

Mr. Wm. Long had in the "Ellen Stuart" 5,000 cases Geneva, which have gone to Australian Bond. Mr. Long's clerk made several appointments with me to take the measurement (as he wished to be present) but never kept them; that gentleman called on me to-day requesting that I would (to-morrow) meet him at the Bond for to do the needful. As my duties here will not permit my leaving, will you kindly instruct Mr. Reid, to whom I transferred the ship, or the up-town officer, to take the measurement and strength.

Wishing you a happy New Year,  
Believe me, faithfully, &c.,  
S. LEVY.

Can Mr. Fraser attend to this, and oblige?—A.B.

MEMO.—Mr. Long's clerk referred to; Mr. Cody states that but one appointment was made at which Mr. Levy did not attend.—A.B.

No. 2.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

LET Mr. Levy be called upon officially to explain.—G.W.L., 30/1/71. Done.—Copy of Collector's letter furnished.—G.H.R., 31/. Collector informed.—G.H.R., 2/.

No. 3.



5

## No. 3.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. S. LEVY.  
The Treasury, New South Wales,  
31 January, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to hand you, enclosed herewith, copy of a report made by the Collector of Customs as to the manner in which your official duties are performed; and the Colonial Treasurer desires me to call upon you to submit such explanation as you may be in a position to give, of the neglect of duty and incapacity therein alleged against you.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY LANE.

## No. 4.

MR. S. LEVY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.  
H. M. Customs,  
A. S. N. Co's. Station,  
Sydney, 3 February, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. of the 27th ultimo, received 1st instant, wherein the Hon. the Treasurer calls on me to explain upon a charge made against me by the Collector of Customs for neglect of duty. I beg most respectfully to state, for the information of the Hon. the Treasurer, that it is a repetition of the many annoyances and constant persecutions I have been subjected to for these last four years, and which, I regret at being obliged to say, I attribute to the animus that exists in certain directions against me.

I beg therefore, most respectfully, to solicit that the Hon. the Treasurer will (in justice to myself) be pleased to appoint a Board, or Commission, composed of gentlemen *not* connected with the Customs, with instructions to investigate as to the manner I have performed my duties during the eleven years I have had the honor of being a landing-waiter, during which period I have been thrice acting tide-surveyor, and once permanent. Humbly craving the protection of the Hon. the Treasurer,—

I have, &c.,  
S. LEVY.

## No. 5.

## MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

THIS does not appear to me to be a proper reply to the complaint made by the Collector of Customs against Mr. Levy; without entering into the matter of "annoyance and persecution," insinuated by that gentleman, I desire to know whether the books and papers have been kept in the careless way represented to me? I therefore request the Auditor General to allow the Inspector of Customs' Accounts to investigate the charges, and to report thereon for my information.

G.W.L., 6/2/71.

The Auditor General.—H.L., 6/2/71.

## No. 6.

## MINUTE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

THE Auditor General, in returning the papers in Mr. Levy's case, with the report by the Clerk in charge of the Customs' Accounts in the Audit Office, deems it proper to state, after a personal inspection of the books, that, in his opinion, an officer guilty of such carelessness is unfit to be charged with duties of so responsible a nature.

C.R., 11/2/71.

## [Enclosure.]

## MEMORANDUM.

I HAVE examined the mode of keeping the red and blue books of the Customs' officers, and find by comparison in reference to the statement made in the letter of the Collector of Customs of the 27th ultimo,—

Par. 2.—That in the red-book of the "Ellen Stuart" the number of cases sent to Bond has, in many instances, been omitted, and that the blue-book of that vessel is in a very incomplete state,—the quantities and weights of goods landed not having been given, the values not certified to, and the account of the discharge of this vessel being altogether not reliable.

Par. 3.—That in the blue-book of the "Duke of Sutherland" very few of the entries are correct in every particular; that in nearly all cases the value has not been certified to, the measurements of goods are not shown, the dates of landing are not given, and the particulars as to weights of raisins, figs, currants, &c., are not given. In fact, there is scarcely a page in this book that does not bear on the face of it one, two, three, or more errors.

A. FREEMAN.

Revenue Branch, Audit Office,  
10th February, 1871.

## No. 7.

## MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

I REGRET that, under the report of the Inspector of Customs' Accounts, strengthened as that report is by the accompanying remarks of the Auditor General, I cannot see any other course open to me than that suggested by the Collector of Customs. I therefore direct that Mr. Levy be reduced to the position of a locker, and that the names of the most competent officers now employed as lockers be submitted to me for selection for the post of landing-waiter.

G.W.L., 20/2/71.

Collector of Customs.—H.L., 20/2/71.

No. 8.

## No. 8.

## MINUTE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

List of the most competent Lockers :—

2nd.—Robert Brock .....	Salary, £225.
3rd.—Thomas M'Koy .....	„ 225.
5th.—Robert Christison .....	„ 200.
13th.—John Baxter .....	„ 200.
14th.—J. B. Spencer .....	„ 200.

I would suggest that the locker selected to fill Mr. Levy's place should go on the landing branch as 12th landing-waiter, at £225, should either of the two first be selected; and as 15th landing-waiter, if one of the three last be selected (so that the promotion may be one of rank rather than of salary); and that each of the landing-waiters above that number, up to No. 6 (that held by Mr. Levy), receive one step of promotion.

It will then become a question whether Mr. Levy should go into the locker's branch as a junior, or take the exact place of the locker who may be promoted.

W.A.D., 20/2/71.

## No. 9.

## MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

LET Mr. Robert Christison, 8th locker, be appointed 15th landing-waiter, and each of the landing-waiters up to No. 6 receive one step of promotion. Let Mr. Levy be placed at the bottom of the list of lockers, all up to the 8th receiving one step.

G.W.L., 20/2/71.

Collector of Customs.—H.L., B.C., 21/2/71.

Read and recorded.—W.A.D., 21/2/71.

Ex. Min.—G.H.R., 24/2/71.

## No. 10.

## THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE LANDING-SURVEYORS.

Custom House, Sydney,

20 February, 1871.

ON the report of the Auditor General on the books of the "Ellen Stuart" and the "Duke of Sutherland," the Colonial Treasurer has directed that Mr. Levy be reduced from the rank of landing-waiter to that of locker. Mr. Levy to be informed accordingly.

W. A. DUNCAN.

## No. 11.

## THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO MR. S. LEVY.

SIR,

Custom House, Sydney,

21 February, 1871.

Referring to the charges made against you by the landing-surveyor and jerquer, which, having been submitted for the consideration of the Honorable the Treasurer, I now beg to inform you that Mr. Lord, on the report of the Auditor General, has directed you to be removed from your position as landing-waiter, and placed at the bottom of the list of lockers.

I have, &c.,

W. A. DUNCAN,  
Collector of Customs.

## No. 12.

## THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO MR. LANDING-SURVEYOR BEENEY.

Custom House, Sydney,

21 February, 1871.

SIR,

Referring to the charges of incapacity and neglect of duty made by you and the jerquer against Mr. Samuel Levy, I do myself the honor to inform you that, having brought the matter under the notice of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, he has directed me to remove Mr. Levy from his office of landing-waiter, and place him at the bottom of the list of lockers.

Mr. Lord has appointed Mr. Robert Christison to be 15th landing-waiter, and directs that each of the landing-waiters, from the 15th to the 6th, shall receive a step of promotion, and that the lockers below the 8th are each to be promoted a step.

You will be so good as to carry out these arrangements.

I have, &c.,

W. A. DUNCAN.

No. 13.

## No. 13.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO MR. LANDING-WAITER CHRISTISON.

Custom House, Sydney,  
21 February, 1871.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that you have been appointed 15th landing-waiter in this Department, in consequence of the removal of Mr. Levy to another branch of the Service.

I have, &c.,  
W. A. DUNCAN,  
Collector of Customs.

## No. 14.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Customs' Department—The case of Mr. Landing-waiter Levy.

(No. 10.)

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
24 February, 1871.

THE Colonial Treasurer submits the accompanying papers for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, and, after investigation of the charges of incapacity and neglect of duty brought therein by the Collector of Customs against Mr. Levy, 6th landing-waiter, deems it expedient to recommend that Mr. Levy be removed from his present position, and be placed last upon the list of lockers, at the rate of salary attached to the latter office.

Mr. Lord recommends, further, that each of the landing-waiters below the 6th and down to the 15th, inclusive, be promoted a step; that Mr. Robert Christison, 8th locker, be appointed 15th landing-waiter; and that the lockers below the 8th, now transferred, be promoted each a step.

GEO. W. LORD.

Withdrawn from the consideration of the Executive Council at the request of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. 1st March, 1871.

## No. 15.

MR. S. LEVY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Sydney, 23 March, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward you, for the information of the Honorable the Treasurer, the following statement, and should have done so earlier had my health permitted it:—

The "Duke of Sutherland," a very large vessel, with a general cargo, was the first ship that arrived in port at the time the proposed tariff of the late Treasurer, involving measurement duties, came into operation; she was placed under my supervision. The tariff not having been definitely settled, very few importers passed their entries, consequently the agents of the vessel availed themselves of the privilege, at the expiration of seven days, of passing imperfect entries for a large part of the cargo, the result of which was, that ere I had time to enter the whole of the imperfect entries the lumpers commenced turning the packages out of the ship helter-skelter on the wharf; in consequence of which I had to pick out the different marks and numbers, and forward the goods to Bond for security. During the interval, sight and other entries were passed to perfect some of the imperfect,—some for *measurement*, some for *weight*,—which measurement I was obliged to take on the wharf before I could endorse the warrants as to the amount of duty to be paid, and allow the goods to be taken away.

Messrs. Lassetter & Co. passed a sight entry for a large quantity of manufactured ironware, which (according to the tariff then in operation) was obliged to be weighed. The necessary scales and appliances to enable me to weigh such heavy material, not having been placed at my disposal on the wharf, I informed the Collector of the matter, upon which I received his instructions to allow the goods to be taken to the store of those gentlemen, and that I was to go there and weigh them, which, upon several occasions, I did,—which obliged me, for the time, to leave my duties on the wharf. I had likewise, at this time, a large quantity of spirits to gauge under a broiling sun, in one day,—between eighty and ninety casks,—and from which I was continually called away.

In the mean time the measurement duty was replaced by the old system of the *ad valorem*, which circumstance placed me in a very difficult position, seeing that the "Duke of Sutherland" was the *first ship* that discharged a large cargo during the period the tariff was going through so many changes. I beg therefore respectfully to state, that it would have been almost an utter impossibility, with all the disadvantages I was labouring under, to avoid some trifling errors, especially such as occurred in making up the books. I beg also respectfully to state, that after the books of any discharged vessel have been forwarded to

to the Custom House, the previous practice had always been for those books to be placed in the hands of the jerquer, and that when that officer, in jerquing the books, had found any errors, pencil marks were made by him, indicating the same, and that it was the *invariable practice* for the books to be returned to the landing-waiter, in order that he might correct them. This was not done in my case, although I have known instances when books have been returned to landing-waiters for that purpose three and even four times; yet, in this instance (and while owing to the undecided nature of the tariff) the "Duke of Sutherland" was a most difficult ship for a landing-waiter to have had the supervision of;—the privilege which had previously been accorded to all landing-waiters, of giving them the opportunity, according to the established rule, of correcting their books, was withheld from me, although the books were lying at the Custom House at least a month ere the ship cleared out. I therefore humbly solicit the Honorable the Treasurer to take into consideration the difficult and onerous position I was placed in with regard to the "Duke of Sutherland."

On the 25th ultimo I received a communication from the Collector of Customs with reference to fifty cases of wine *ex* "Ellen Stuart," as follows:—

"I beg to inform you, that it having been discovered that fifty cases of wine *ex* 'Ellen Stuart' (which were entered for Bond) have been delivered by you without payment of duty, I reported the matter for the consideration of the Hon. the Treasurer, who has made the following minute":—

"The duty must be at once made good, by a surcharge on Mr. Levy's salary; he should also be called upon for an explanation of the circumstance of his having delivered the wine without payment of the duty."

I beg respectfully to state, that the "Ellen Stuart" was placed under my supervision ere the "Duke of Sutherland" had quite finished discharging her cargo; that on the 31st December, when the "Ellen Stuart" was not half out, our stations were changed, and that I was not made acquainted with the matter until the expiration of two months, as you will perceive by the date of the Collector's communication, and after the ship I believe had gone to sea; if the mistake occurred during the period I was on the station, and I had been informed of it immediately after I quitted that station, I have no doubt I should have been able to give a satisfactory explanation; but two months having been allowed to elapse, and not having any data or books to go by, I was placed in a position of great difficulty when required to explain; yet as soon as my health will permit me to resume my duties I shall, I hope, be enabled to explain the matter to the satisfaction of the Hon. the Treasurer.

I have been eleven years landing-waiter, and I believe I have generally performed my duties to the satisfaction of those with whom in my official capacity I have been thrown in contact. I therefore humbly request that the Hon. the Treasurer will take all these matters into his consideration.

I have, &c.,

S. LEVY.

The Collector of Customs.—G.W.L., 27/3/71. B.C.—H.J.  
For the report of the landing-surveyor.—W.A.D., 27/3/71.

## No. 16.

### MINUTE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

I HAVE obtained a report from the landing-surveyor under whom the "Duke of Sutherland" and the "Ellen Stuart" were discharged by Mr. Levy. This report, hereto appended, is supported by the testimony of the second landing-surveyor, and several of the other landing-waiters, and completely disproves everything that is material in Mr. Levy's defence.

The opinion which both landing-surveyors express respecting Mr. Levy's general conduct is very strong, and I regret to say that I fully concur with them.

W.A.D., 31/3/71.

### MEMO.

Mr. Levy bases his statement on the supposition that he had great difficulties in attending the discharge of the "Duke of Sutherland," from her being the first London ship under the measurement tariff.

1. He points out that there were large quantities of goods to send to Bond.
2. That he had to measure the goods before he could endorse his warrants.
3. That he had large quantities of spirits to gauge.
4. That his difficulties were increased by the return to the *ad valorem* tariff.
5. That under these circumstances he might be expected to make some trifling mistakes.
6. That such mistakes having occurred, the books should have been returned to him for correction.
7. That his conduct has been generally good and satisfactory.

Mr. Levy does not state that he had the assistance of several of his brother officers, but appears to wish it to be inferred, that he was left unaided to cope with his difficulties.

I have thought it would be more agreeable to the Collector that I should obtain a certificate from each of the officers who assisted Mr. Levy, than that I should merely furnish my own unsupported remarks.

I submit such herewith, marked B, C, D, E, and F.

I appointed Messrs. Ormsby and M'Koy to the special duty of assisting Mr. Levy; and from the certificate (B) we find that Mr. M'Koy sent to Bond, and gave the cart notes for nearly all the cargo; assisted Mr. Ormsby in measuring goods, and also helped in the gauging, by taking some of the strengths of the rum.

(C) shows that Mr. Ormsby took charge of all the measuring under the new tariff, in which he was aided by Mr. M'Koy; that he assisted in the gauging, and that he did not see Mr. Levy measure any of the dry goods. The red-book and former portions of the correspondence show that Mr. Levy did not measure the case spirits, &c.

From E and F we learn that the chief part of the gauging was done by Messrs. Passmore and St. Julian, who lent their services at Mr. Levy's request.

Hence it appears, that so far from being left alone, overwhelmed with toil and care, Mr. Levy had the assistance of two officers, Messrs. Ormsby and M'Koy, continually with him; and of two volunteers—Messrs. Passmore and St. Julian; that but a slight portion of those things, the doing of which is alleged by Mr. Levy as a justification of his shortcomings, was done by himself; that, in short, except for a small part of the gauging, and some trifling weighing, such as Lassetter's goods, he was simply the book-keeper on the occasion; and the books themselves show how he kept them.

As

As they have been submitted to the scrutiny of the Auditor General and the Inspector of Public Accounts it is unnecessary for me to make any observations as to their state.

It is the practice to return books to officers to correct trifling errors, and Mr. Levy is quite right in saying that he has known instances where books have been sent back several times before the officer could be induced to return them correctly adjusted; but he has omitted to add that they were the books of Mr. Levy. In this instance the errors were such as admitted of no correction, and the jerquer would have been highly reprehensible had he failed to bring them under notice.

The reverting to the *ad valorem* tariff instead of increasing difficulties at once relieved the officers from the extraordinary labour of the measurement *cum* specific duty tariff. Besides this, the latter part of the discharge of a London cargo always becomes slow, frequently stopping for stiffening, so affording leisure, in addition to which I find, on reference to the jerquer, that the "Duke of Sutherland" completed her discharge on the 8th December, and that the "Ellen Stuart" (the next vessel assigned to Mr. Levy) reported inwards on that date, the 8th, and did not begin to discharge till the 16th December.

Surely here was ample time for Mr. Levy to have completed his books if he had chosen to do so; yet he retained them in his possession till the 13th January, 1871.

In the matter of the fifty cases *ex* the "Ellen Stuart," Mr. Levy's first excuse, that he had to take charge of that ship before the "Duke of Sutherland" was out, is contradicted by the dates I have just given.

Reference to the papers shows that these cases are described in the English cocket as fifty cases of British compounded spirits; that they were passed by imperfect entry, No. 2,038, of 17 December, as spirits; that this was perfected by a bonding entry, No. 2,695, of 22 December, for Alger's Bond, as wine; that they were landed on the 31st December while the ship was still under Mr. Levy's supervision, but were not sent to the Bonding Warehouse; and their having been allowed to pass from the custody of the department unexamined leaves nothing to prove that they were not liable to the higher duty as spirits.

As Mr. Levy has referred to his general character and conduct as an officer, alleging that he has always given satisfaction, I have requested Mr. Jones, the second landing-surveyor, to give his opinion, which he has done in the memo. attached, marked J.

In the view therein expressed I must concur. I have found Mr. Levy impervious to advice, to expostulation, to reprimand. I have been driven to write censures in his official books, to try and shame him into doing his work, which I never have had to do with any other officer. I may safely affirm that he has been guilty of more and graver faults than all his brother officers put together; and this, not from want of intelligence, but from downright idleness and contemptuous indifference to all honest sense of duty. If he had exerted the same acumen and zeal in keeping out of scrapes that he has exhibited in getting out of them he might have been a useful and trustworthy officer.

A. BERNEY,  
30 March, 1871.

The Collector of Customs.

(B.)

Memo. to Mr. M'Koy.

I SHALL be glad if Mr. M'Koy will state, for the information of the Collector, how he was employed when assisting Mr. Levy in attending the discharge of the "Duke of Sutherland"?

A.B., 28/3/71.

I gave cart notes for nearly all the cargo, and also assisted Mr. Ormsby in measuring many cases for Mr. Levy; I also took the strength of many hogsheads of rum.—THOMAS M'Koy, Acting Landing-waiter, 28/3/71.

(C.)

Memo. to Mr. Ormsby.

I SHALL be glad if Mr. Ormsby will state, for the information of the Collector, how he was employed while he was assisting Mr. Levy in attending the discharge of the "Duke of Sutherland"?

A.B., 28/3/71.

The impression on my mind is, that I measured all the goods which Mr. Levy pointed out to me as liable to package duty, and assisted in gauging.—A. J. ORMSBY, Landing-waiter, 28/3/71.

Did Mr. Levy measure any of the dry goods?—A.B., 28/3/71.

I do not recollect having seen him do so.—A.J.O., 28/3/71.

(D.)

Memo. to Mr. Passmore.

I ENCLOSE herewith the gauge-book of the "Duke of Sutherland," and shall be glad if Mr. Passmore will state, for the information of the Collector, if any and what proportion of the gauging he performed?

A.B., 29/3/71.

In reply to the above memo. I recollect gauging both rum and port wine casks *ex* "Duke of Sutherland," but how many I am unable to state, as Mr. Levy copied and took the strengths.—W. R. PASSMORE, 29/3/71.  
Moore's Wharf.

(E.)

Memo. to Mr. St. Julian.

I ENCLOSE herewith the gauge-book of the "Duke of Sutherland," and shall be glad if Mr. St. Julian will state, for the information of the Collector, if any and what portion of the gauging he performed besides that which is entered in the book in his handwriting?

And oblige,  
A.B., 29/3/71.

To A. Berney, Esq., Landing-surveyor.

I beg leave to state that the only gauging done by me at the "Duke of Sutherland" is that which appears in my handwriting; and that during the time that I was so engaged, Mr. Levy was quietly walking up and down the wharf with his thumbs in his waistcoat armholes. I may mention that there were no other entries in the book at the time.—C. ST. J., L.W., 29/3/71.

(F.)

Memo. to Mr. Jones.

ON perusing Mr. Levy's explanation (herewith), you will observe that he states that he has been landing-waiter eleven years, and believes that he has generally performed his duties to the satisfaction of those with whom in his official capacity he has been thrown in contact.

As Mr. Levy has now for several years been from time to time under your immediate survey, I shall feel obliged by your stating, for the information of the Collector, what has been generally your experience of Mr. Levy's habits, conduct, and efficiency as an officer.

A.B., 29/3/71.

My experience of Mr. Levy's conduct as a landing-waiter is, that he is not either a correct, willing, or zealous officer; and he has caused me more annoyance and anxiety than any other six officers in the branch. I have been under the necessity of bringing his misconduct and neglect under the notice of the Collector on several occasions.—E.J., 29.

10

No. 17.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House, Sydney,  
24 February, 1871.

SIR,

With reference to the blue-book of the "Ellen Stuart," recently brought under the notice of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, and reported on by the Auditor General, I think it necessary to state that I have discovered that fifty cases of wine, entered for Bond, by that ship, were delivered by Mr. Levy as if duty paid, and have actually gone up the country without payment of duty.

I fear this is not the only mistake of this kind that on minute inquiry will be found in Mr. Levy's two last cargoes.

I have, &c.,  
W. A. DUNCAN,  
Collector of Customs.

No. 18.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

THE duty must be at once made good by a surcharge on Mr. Levy's salary. He should also be called upon for an explanation of the circumstance of his having delivered the wine without payment of the duty.

G.W.L., 28/2/71.

Collector of Customs.—H.L., 28/2/71.  
Mr. Levy to be called upon accordingly.—W.A.D.

No. 19.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO MR. S. LEVY.

Custom House, Sydney,  
28 February, 1871.

SIR,

I beg to inform you, that it having been discovered that fifty cases of wine, *ex* "Ellen Stuart" (which were entered for Bond), have been delivered by you without payment of duty, I reported the matter for the consideration of the Honorable the Treasurer, who has made the following minute thereon:—

"The duty must be at once made good by a surcharge on Mr. Levy's salary. He should also be called upon for an explanation of the circumstance of his having delivered the wine without payment of the duty."

You will therefore be so good as to offer any explanation you may desire to make on the subject.

I have, &c.,  
W. A. DUNCAN,  
Collector of Customs.

No. 20.

MR. S. LEVY TO THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Sydney, 1 March, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, with reference to fifty cases of wine *ex* "Ellen Stuart."

I beg respectfully to state that, being so very unwell—labouring under a nervous irritability—renders me quite incapable of attending to business. I hope and trust that in a few days I shall be sufficiently recovered to enable my explaining the circumstance in a satisfactory manner.

May lie over for a few days.—W.A.D.

I have, &c.,  
S. LEVY.

No. 21.

MR. S. LEVY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Sydney, 12 April, 1871.

SIR,

Having recovered my health sufficiently to enable me to consider the complaint brought against me by the Collector of Customs, relative to 50 cases ginger-wine, *ex* "Ellen Stuart," I have now the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Treasurer, that the wine in question was delivered from the ship after I had left the station at the Circular Quay, to take my appointed station at the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. The error must, therefore, have been that of my successor.

I have, &c.,  
S. LEVY.

Collector of Customs.—G.W.L., 13/4/71. B.C.—H.L., 13/.

No. 22.

11

No. 22.

MINUTE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. Berney will be good enough to state if Mr. Levy had ceased to be in charge of the "Ellen Stuart" at the time the 50 cases of ginger-wine (or compound spirits, as they are cocketted), were delivered?  
W.A.D., 14/4/71.

No. 23.

MR. LANDING-SURVEYOR BERNEY'S REPORT.

MEMO.

I HAVE again referred to the tide-waiter's book, in which the 50 cases are made landed on the 31st December, '70.

From the order in which they appear in this record (which I must beg the Collector to examine), it is evident that they must have been landed quite early, being almost at the beginning of his work for that day.

I have also called at the office of the agents of the ship, Messrs. Willis, Lloyd, & Co., and have examined the discharging clerk's a/c. of the landing, and also the receipt (numbered 611) for the cases; both of which confirm the tide-waiter's version, proving that the cases were landed on the 31st December, '70. This was Saturday.

Mr. Levy did not take charge of his new station till the ensuing week. This he admits in his report for the week ending 31st December, '70 (submitted herewith, marked G), in which he states that he was in attendance at the "Ellen Stuart" from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 31st December.

Mr. Levy's misconduct was bad enough before, but this abominable attempt to fasten its consequences on an innocent brother officer renders it far worse, and will, I trust, be duly considered in arriving at a decision in the matter.

A. BERNEY,  
14/4/71.

This last production of Mr. Levy would surprise me if I did not well know his character. The tide-waiter's book (herewith), and other documents referred to in the landing-surveyor's memo., prove beyond question that the 50 cases were delivered early on Saturday, the 31st December; and Mr. Levy's daily report for that day (also herewith) proves, under his own hand, that he was in charge of the "Ellen Stuart" during the whole of the working hours of that day, after which it was his duty to seal the hatches before leaving.—W.A.D., 15/4/71.

(G.)

PORT OF SYDNEY.

RETURN showing the daily occupation of Mr. Levy, landing-waiter at Circular Wharf, from 26th December to 31st December, 1870, inclusive.

Date.	Hours of Attendance.		Occupation.
	A.M.	P.M.	
26 Dec. ....	9	4	"Ellen Stuart."
27 " .....	9	4	"
28 " .....	9	4	"
29 " .....	9	4	"
30 " .....	9	4	"
31 " .....	9	1	"

S. LEVY, Landing-waiter.

No. 24.

MR. S. LEVY to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Sydney, 22 May, 1871.

SIR,

On the 12th ultimo I had the honor to state to you, for the information of the Hon. the Treasurer, that the fifty cases of ginger-wine at the "Ellen Stuart" had been delivered after I had left the station on the Circular Quay.

I now beg respectfully to inform you that the statement was made by me from the information I derived upon referring to the warehousekeeper's book of Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, & Co., the importers of the wine, because not having had the ship's papers at my disposal to refer to, I called at the office of those gentlemen, to enable me to give the necessary information on the subject, and I found entered in the warehousekeeper's book the fifty cases of wine as having been received on the 3rd January. I trust that this explanation will satisfy the Hon. the Treasurer that from the information I received I was fully confident at the time that I made a correct and truthful statement.

I hope the Hon. the Treasurer will do me the justice of ascertaining from Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, & Co. the accuracy of my statement.

I have, &c.,  
S. LEVY.

No. 25.

No. 25.

MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

CERTAIN charges of incapacity and neglect of duty, as set forth in the accompanying papers, having been brought by the Collector of Customs against Mr. S. Levy, sixth landing-waiter, and having, on explanation from that officer, determined to supersede him, I was induced, from representations made to me, to suspend final action until a complete investigation of all the circumstances of the charges could be made.

With this view I now direct that the papers be referred to a Board, consisting of the Water Police Magistrate, the Superintendent of Pilots, the Registrar General, in order that the whole matter may be thoroughly inquired into—that the Collector and Mr. Levy, and their witnesses, be examined, and that the result be reported to me, with any recommendation the Board may think it desirable to offer.

Let the permission of the Attorney General and the Colonial Secretary be obtained for the employment on this special duty of the Water Police Magistrate and the Registrar General respectively.

GEO. W. LORD.

18 August, 1871.

Permission applied for.—G.H.R., 18.  
Received, and officers informed.—G.H.R., 23.

No. 26.

MR. LANDING-SURVEYOR BERNY'S MEMORANDUM.

THE locker at the Australian Bond having called my attention to a case of cigars, Q No. 4, at the "Resolute," I had it opened.

This case is not one of a shipment of a number of similar packages, but is distinct from all others. It is represented by Mr. Levy, in the red-book herewith, as containing 193 boxes, but I find that if it was quite full it could only hold 182,—a discrepancy of eleven boxes.

There are three boxes out of the case, in addition to which there are nine boxes, each deficient one bundle (being each three bundles instead of four), and one box deficient two bundles, making eleven bundles, or nearly three boxes more.

If Mr. Levy's return had been a correct representation of the original full contents of the case we might have supposed it had been subsequently pillaged; but as his statement is so clearly erroneous we can only infer that he did not take the trouble to arrive at a correct result.

A. BERNY,  
22 August, /71.

The Collector of Customs.

This memorandum from the landing-surveyor had better be placed with the other documents in Mr. Levy's case.—W.A.D., 23/8/71.

Seen by Treasurer, with other papers.—H.L., 23.

[Enclosure.]

Wr. No. 6,108.

T. & J. SKINNER.

23rd August, 1869.

TJS H 301/304 = 4 cases Havannah cigars ..... Q  
S To be bonded in Australian Bond,— 472  
JOHN N. STUBBIN.

Forwarded to Bond the above 4 cases cigars.—C.G.R.

Q/472	4 cases cigars—	
No. 1/3—3 cases, each containing 120 boxes, each box weighing 1lb. nett = 120lbs. each case.	3 cases = 360 lbs.	
4—1 " " 193 boxes, each 11ozs.....	= 132½ "	
4 cases.	Sampled.	492½ lbs. nett.
Received into Bond,—R. CHRISTISON, Locker.	3/9/69.	S. LEVY, L-w.

No. 27.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PILOTS, &C.

The Treasury, New South Wales,

23 August, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor, by desire of the Colonial Treasurer, to acquaint you, that you have been appointed to form, with the Water Police Magistrate and the Registrar General, a Board to inquire into charges brought by the Collector of Customs against Mr. S. Levy, 6th landing-waiter in the Customs' Department,—the charges being incapacity and neglect of duty.

It will be the duty of the Board to make a complete investigation of all the circumstances, to examine the Collector and Mr. Levy, and their witnesses, and to report the result of their inquiry to the Treasurer, with any recommendation they may think it desirable to offer.

Upon application by the Board, after its first meeting, the papers, setting forth and in connection with the charges referred to, will be furnished.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY LANE.



13

No. 28.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PILOTS, &amp;c.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
28 August, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 25th instant, in which it is intimated that the Board appointed to inquire into charges brought by the Collector of Customs against Mr. Landing-waiter Levy, have nominated you as their Chairman, and in compliance with their resolutions, as conveyed in your letter, I beg to hand you herewith all the papers and books relating to the said charges, and to state that application has been made for the services of the Parliamentary Shorthand Reporter.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY LANE.

No. 29.

MR. LANDING-WAITER PASCHEN TO THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Sydney, 1 September, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to state, for your information relative to a transhipment, *ex* "Abergeldie," from London, that I forwarded the goods by a licensed drayman, named Daly, to Mr. Levy, being at that time the landing-waiter in attendance at the A.S.N. Company's Wharf.

The drayman (Daly) received from me the usual cart-note, together with the goods, and signed a receipt for same; this receipt I had the honor to detach from my cart-note book, and to forward to you, in compliance with instructions to that effect received from you. I also forwarded, at the same time, a report containing all particulars concerning the above transhipment.

The drayman (Daly) was at that time examined by you relative to the delivery of the goods to Mr. Levy, as well as to the identity of his signature to the receipt for same.

I have directed Daly to attend at your office, for the purpose of repeating his former statement to you with regard to the delivery of the goods and cart-note at the A.S.N. Company's Wharf.

I have, &c.,  
O. C. OSCAR PASCHEN.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. M. Daly to The Collector of Customs.

Custom House, Sydney,  
1 September, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that I received from Mr. Paschen, *ex* "Abergeldie," one load goods, marked for transhipment to Brisbane, and gave cart-note to Mr. Levy at A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf.

I have, &c.,  
M. DALY.

No. 30.

REPORT OF BOARD OF INQUIRY.

The case of Mr. S. Levy, Landing-waiter.

The Board of Inquiry into the case of Mr. S. Levy to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, reporting the result of their investigation.

Sydney, 13 September, 1871.

SIR,

Having, in accordance with the terms of your letter, dated the 23rd ultimo, inquired into the charges made by the Collector of Customs against Mr. S. Levy, sixth landing-waiter, we have the honor to report that the charges are:—

- 1st. That Mr. Levy, when acting as landing-waiter at the A.S.N. Company's Wharf, in the month of January last short-shipped by the "City of Brisbane" two cases of soft goods, transhipped under bond from the "Abergeldie" to the "City of Brisbane," and afterwards shipped them as free goods by the "Lady Young," thereby imperilling the Revenue.
- 2nd. That as landing-waiter he kept the books of the "Duke of Sutherland" and the "Ellen Stuart" in such a disgraceful state that it has been impossible for the proper officer to jerque the vessel.
- 3rd. That fifty cases of ginger-wine, entered for Bond by that ship, were delivered by Mr. Levy as if duty paid, and have actually gone up the country without payment of duty.
- 4th. That in the year 1869 he entered in his red-book a case of cigars as containing 193 boxes when it really contained only 182.

In the case of the goods transhipped under Bond from the "Abergeldie," the papers have never reached

reached the Board, and the statements are of so contradictory a character that we feel it impossible to deal satisfactorily with the case upon the few and incomplete memoranda furnished.

The second charge appears the most serious, and consequently the Board have spared no trouble in investigating the circumstances. From the reports of the various officers it would appear that Mr. Levy had all the responsibility of making up the landing-waiter's book of the "Ellen Stuart," whereas he only appears to have acted in December; Mr. Reid having taken his place on the 1st January, 1871, was therefore responsible after that date.

Mr. Berney, having explained to the Board the duties of landing-waiter, remarks, "I called the Collector's attention to this book of the 'Ellen Stuart' as being so very deficient. Here, for instance, on the first page is an entry for twenty-five casks of ale; this should have been reported upon by Mr. Levy stating the quantity of the contents, &c." Mr. Berney's attention being drawn to this entry by the Board, he admits that this omission as well as others are Mr. Reid's, of whom he had previously stated, "Mr. Reid has entered his report upon all the things that were landed while the ship was under his supervision."

No one attempts to deny that the work was most complicated and embarrassing, so much so that although subsequently simplified by the action of the Legislature a new system of book-keeping had been adopted to enable the landing-waiters to perform their duties with efficiency.

We find Mr. Levy had assistance, but nothing more than is usually given by his brother officers on such occasions.

The Board would here point out that while no notice appears to have been taken of Mr. Reid's omissions (and he is still spoken of as an efficient officer), similar conduct of Mr. Levy's is denounced in unmeasured terms.

In the case of the ginger-wine it appears that Mr. Levy was called upon to explain where it had been sent, upon which he asked for his books, which were refused; he then ascertained from Mr. Robinson, a clerk of Learmonth, Dickinson, & Co., that it was delivered to that firm on the 3rd January, 1871, upon which he reports to the Collector, "the error must therefore have been that of my successor."

Mr. Duncan, in commenting upon the explanation of Mr. Levy in this matter, says, "In my opinion and that of Mr. Lord's, this is the worst of all the points against him," and Mr. Berney adds, "that he trusts this attempt to fasten the consequences of his misconduct upon an innocent brother officer will be duly considered in arriving at a decision."

Mr. Levy produces a letter from Mr. Robinson, proving that he had been misinformed by that gentleman.

Mr. Berney then follows the matter up by proving that these goods must have been forwarded by Mr. Levy because they were landed among the first things on Saturday, the 31st December, as the entry is very nearly at the commencement of that day.

A document is put in to prove that Mr. Levy was on duty on that day, the 31st December, from 9 to 1. Mr. Berney, who signs the authority to pay for over-time work, was then asked, "Did this ship discharge on this particular day before 9 o'clock?" to which he answered, "No, the only account I know of her working over-time in December was on the 20th." Subsequently, when the books and papers having reference to the matter were produced, they proved that another officer worked eighteen hours over-time on the 27th, 28th, 30th, and 31st of December, and that if these goods were landed early on the 31st December that officer and not Mr. Levy was the acting landing-waiter. This gentleman, a Mr. Passmore, has been examined, and although cautioned by the Collector that so far as his being in charge early would be in favor of Mr. Levy it would reflect upon himself, failed to prove that the goods were not landed when he was in charge.

Under these circumstances Mr. Levy cannot, in our opinion, be held wholly responsible.

Having stated in detail our conclusions on the main charges or complaints preferred against Mr. Levy we deem it right to submit the following remarks:—

We think Mr. Levy is not justly chargeable with an unfair or improper attempt to fix blame unworthily on Mr. Reid.

Where it is probable that another officer performed the duty he is charged with neglecting he has very properly alluded to the fact, and the result of this inquiry has been to show that the responsibility, if not fixed entirely upon either gentlemen, is at any rate divided.

The worst therefore that is shown against him with regard to his statement is, that he erred as to the particular officer blameworthy, the cause of which error has been sufficiently explained by the note of Mr. Robinson.

We are of opinion that his being kept in suspense for nearly nine months is sufficient punishment for the neglect in reference to the books submitted to us.

Finally, we recommend that Mr. Levy be restored to his former position, with a caution as to his future conduct.

We have, &c.,

FRANCIS HIXSON.  
CHAS. COWPER, JUNR.  
E. G. WARD.

### No. 31.

MINUTE OF THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS (ACTING FOR THE COLONIAL TREASURER.)

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 26 September, 1871.

SUBJECT:—Report of Board appointed to inquire into charges brought by the Collector of Customs against Mr. Levy, 6th landing-waiter.

Copy of the  
report enclosed.

THIS report was submitted to me some time since, but I had decided to let the matter stand over until the Treasurer returned.

It

It has, however, been represented to me that Mr. Levy is now suspended for 9 months, without pay;—that he has, on investigation of the charges against him, been fully exonerated; and that any further delay in restoring him to his position and salary, as recommended by the Board, will greatly add to the hardship of his case. Mr. Levy was not "suspended." He voluntarily absented himself. —W.A.D.

In these circumstances I direct that Mr. Levy return to his duty as 6th landing-waiter, until the return of the Treasurer from Melbourne, when the whole subject of the inquiry and report will, I presume, be fully considered.

JAMES BYRNES,  
For the Treasurer.

The Collector of Customs.—H.L., 27/9/71, B.C.

The salary abstracts for the month being now in course of preparation, a further adjustment of this case will be necessary. As the matter at present stands there are *two* "sixth landing-waiters"—Mr. Reid and Mr. Levy; and there is of course one landing-waiter more than the Estimate provides for.—W. A. DUNCAN, 25 October, 1871.

No. 32.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE TO MR. S. LEVY.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
27 September, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to state, that the report of the Board appointed to inquire into the charges brought against you by the Collector of Customs has been under consideration.

The Minister acting for the Colonial Treasurer had decided to let the subject stand over until the return of Mr. Lord from Melbourne, but, in view of your suspension from duty for nine months, without salary, and exoneration from the charges against you, Mr. Byrnes is of opinion that further delay in restoring you to your position and salary, as recommended by the Board, would greatly add to the hardship of the case.

I have been directed, therefore, to instruct you to report yourself to the Collector of Customs as prepared to resume duty.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY LANE.

No. 33.

MR. LANDING-SURVEYOR BERNEY TO THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Custom House,  
9 October, 1871.

Sir,

Having perused the report of the Board appointed to inquire into charges brought by the Collector of Customs against Mr. Levy, sixth landing-waiter, I cannot avoid feeling that the mode in which portions of my evidence have been used is calculated to injure me unless I am permitted to offer a few words of explanation.

In opposition to the second charge, said by the Board to be the most important one—"That, as landing-waiter, he kept the books of the 'Duke of Sutherland' and the 'Ellen Stuart' in such a disgraceful state, it has been impossible for the proper officer to jerque the vessel"—it is shown, from the dates in the tide-waiter's book, that some articles appear to have been landed while Mr. Reid was landing-waiter in charge of the "Ellen Stuart," which he omitted to enter in the landing-waiter's blue-book. In paragraph 8, some sentences from my evidence are given, whereby the reader would be led to infer that I had charged Mr. Levy with errors which I knew to be Mr. Reid's; and it is impressively pointed as the conclusion of the Board that, while denouncing Mr. Levy's conduct in unmeasured terms, I concealed similar conduct in Mr. Reid by guaranteeing the correctness of his work.

A fair reference to my evidence will prove that no such conclusion can be sustained; in answer after answer I refuse to give such guarantee. To question 52 I reply that "My orders to Mr. Reid were, that he should be careful to note all the work while the vessel was in his charge, and then send the books in." I have confidence in Mr. Reid's work, and this is all I intended in my reply to question 19, which is quoted in the report, and which, in justice, should be read with the succeeding sentences, question (21), "that I had not gone through the books to examine them in detail"; (22) "that I could not guarantee that Mr. Reid had properly performed his duty; I had not examined the books critically; that the jerquer does that." And to Mr. Cowper's question (23)—"I thought you had particularly examined this book?" I reply, "I did not examine it critically; I looked through it, and called the Collector's attention to it as being so very deficient; there is nothing to examine in a blank leaf. Here, for instance, on the first page, is an entry for twenty-five casks of ale; this should have been reported upon by Mr. Levy stating the quantity of the contents; but he has written nothing. Page after page the same observation applies. There are no remarks here but those made by the jerquer, asking what had become of the goods."

It

It was not from examination of the blank leaves of this book, but from the dates in the tide-waiter's book that Mr. Cowper had learned and ultimately pointed out to me that some of these things had been landed in Mr. Reid's time, of which I was not aware when Mr. Cowper asked me to state what ought to have appeared at the first page, as the tide-waiter's book is in the exclusive custody of the jerquer, and had never been seen by me, save when I inquired the date that the cases of ginger-wine were landed; but I was aware that the whole of the cargo of the "Duke of Sutherland," and the chief bulk of that of the "Ellen Stuart," had been landed under the superintendence of Mr. Levy;—and with these remarkable books before me, which had already been reported at the Audit Office, I had no need nor intention to select any particular item to make it a special charge against him, but was simply and in good faith complying with the injunction of Mr. Duncan, given in the 17th question, that I "should state to the Board the nature of the deficiencies."

It is unfortunate that so many papers in this case should have been lost or mislaid, for, besides those mentioned by the Board, my first report, together with the Collector's minutes, Mr. Levy's reply, and some other documents attached to it, as also the application for the "Ellen Stuart" to work overtime in December, have vanished.

The absence of this latter document led me into the error of supposing that that ship only worked in December, the three hours on the 20th, which are noted on the January application; and the absence of the others perhaps led the Board to refuse to allow Mr. Duncan to enter upon the subject of Mr. Levy's general negligence and incompetency; but I respectfully submit that it is scarcely fair of the Board to pronounce such strong condemnation of the language used by the supervising officers of the department, while they shut out all the written evidence and oral testimony of many witnesses, which were relied on to confirm and justify it.

In making these observations I wish it to be understood that I do not impugn the decision of the Board as concerning Mr. Levy, that being wholly beyond my province, but that I am anxious that the Honorable Minister for Finance and Trade may be satisfied that in all that has been done, we, as responsible for the conduct of the main revenue department of the country, have been solely guided by the desire to do that which we conscientiously believe to be best for the interests of the Service.

I have, &c.,  
A. BERNEX.

It was not my intention to take any notice of the report of this Board, but being required by the landing-surveyor to forward this letter for the consideration of the Honorable Treasurer, I think it only fair to him to say that, in the conclusion at which they arrived, the Board appear to me to have dwelt mainly on incidents but slightly relevant to the case, and to have ignored the main body of the evidence before them.—W.A.D., 9/10/71.

#### No. 34.

LANDING-WAITERS REID, SMYTH, ST. JULIAN, AND CHRISTISON TO THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Sydney, 12 October, 1871.

SIR,

We have the honor to address you upon a subject of very great importance to us: Mr. Levy having been disrated from the office of 6th landing-waiter to that of junior locker, and various officers below him on the staff having been promoted, causing in some instances an increase of salary, in all promotion,—they now learn with pain and regret that they are now likely to be called upon to revert to their former positions; and understanding that the matter has not yet been finally settled, we respectfully beg that you will obtain from the Honorable the Minister for Finance and Trade permission for us as a deputation to wait upon him on behalf of the officers affected.

We have, &c.,

CLUNES G. REID.  
W. SMYTH.  
C. ST. JULIAN, JUNR.  
ROBERT CHRISTISON.

Submitted for the Honorable Treasurer's consideration.—W.A.D., 13/10/71.

I see no necessity for my receiving a deputation of this kind.—G.W.L., 13/10/71. B.C.—H.L.  
Mr. Reid,—For the information of the officers who signed the letter.—W.A.D.

#### No. 35.

MESSRS. REID, LEWIS, STURBIN, CUNNINGHAM, FRASER, DUBERLY, BECK, SMYTH, ST. JULIAN, JUNR. and CHRISTISON, LANDING-WAITERS, AND OTHERS, TO THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Sydney, 22 October, 1871.

SIR,

Adverting to the memorandum of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, endorsed on our letter to you of the 12th instant, relative to the question of the present official standing of the landing-waiters and lockers in this department—incidentally prejudiced through the late reinstatement of Mr. Levy

Levy as 6th landing-waiter—we beg to submit that, whilst we must altogether disclaim any unfriendly feeling towards Mr. Levy, we deem it nevertheless only right to point out to you that any such reinstatement in the Service as this (taking place several months after what was done in consequence of an official inquiry) amounts practically to a *disrating* of all thereby deprived of the promotion or departmental standing, which may have come to them in the ordinary routine of the Service.

Begging you to take this matter, *as an open office question*, into your favourable consideration,

We have, &c.,

Landing-waiters—

CLUNES G. REID.  
G. LEWIS.  
JOHN N. STUBBIN.  
JOHN CUNNINGHAM.  
A. FRASER.  
CHARLES DUBERLY.  
W. BECK.  
W. SMYTH.  
C. ST. JULIAN, JUNR.  
ROBERT CHRISTISON.

Lockers—

D. B. DUFFY (absent).  
S. HARPER (absent).  
C. WARBURTON.  
KNOX ELLIS.  
HENRY IKIN.  
J. BAXTER.  
J. B. SPENCER.

Submitted for the consideration of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.—W.A.D., 25/10/71.

No. 36.

MR. LANDING-WAITER REID TO THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Moore's Wharf,  
25 October, 1871.

SIR,

Enclosed is a letter to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, in answer to the charge made against me by the Board who were appointed to inquire into the charges made by you against Mr. S. Levy, which you will oblige by forwarding. I trust I have said nothing that the Treasurer or yourself can find fault with.

I have, &c.,  
CLUNES G. REID.

[Enclosure.]

Sydney, 25 October, 1871.

To the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, Minister for Finance and Trade, New South Wales,—

SIR,

From the first day that I entered the Public Service, until now, it has been my constant endeavour to discharge, to the best of my ability, the varied duties appertaining to my office in such a manner as would first satisfy my own conscience, secure the approval and approbation of the Collector and landing-surveyors, and thus gain the confidence of the Government under whom I served; and I am happy to think, not without some measure of success. Such being the case, it is not to be wondered at that I should have felt somewhat incredulous when I was informed that the Board, appointed on the 23rd August last to inquire into the charges made by the Collector of Customs against Mr. S. Levy—(who was removed after official inquiry from the landing branch to another branch of the department on the 21st February last, when with seven other landing-waiters and eight lockers he had the honour of receiving promotion at your hands)—had stated in their report “that I was equally culpable with Mr. Levy”—that while my omissions in the books of the “Ellen Stuart” had not been noticed, those of Mr. Levy’s had been denounced in “unmeasured terms.” To satisfy my mind as to the truth of the information I waited upon the Collector, and asked if he could oblige me with a copy of the Board’s report, and he very kindly granted my request. On reading over the report I ascertained that my informant was correct: The Board had reported me to the Government as guilty of similar neglect to that of Mr. Levy. Now, knowing from the whole facts of the case that that statement could not be borne out by satisfactory evidence,—feeling that I had been condemned contrary to every principle of English law, which allows to the accused the privilege of hearing the evidence brought against him, and the opportunity of rebutting the same before condemnation ensues,—the Board did not grant me such justice, but found me guilty unheard. Feeling that I was likely to suffer in your estimation if I did not seek an early opportunity to disabuse your mind in reference to that report, I, with some of my brother-officers, had the honor of addressing a letter to the Collector on the 12th instant, asking him to solicit for us, from you, permission to wait upon you as a deputation, in order to bring under your notice certain portions of the Board’s report, and the great hardship which a number of officers would have to bear if they were, after enjoying promotion from your hands for a period of six months, to revert to their former positions, in consequence of the recommendation of the Board “that Mr. Levy should be reinstated.” The deputation not being deemed necessary I felt that it devolved upon me to address you, in order to clear myself from the charge made against me in connection

with the books of the "Ellen Stuart"; and I sincerely hope that you will not consider that I have taken undue liberty in so doing. On the 3rd January, 1871, I took charge of the ship "Ellen Stuart"; the 1st being a Sunday, the 2nd the new year holiday, the ships did not discharge. Mr. Levy handed me over the blue-book and entries of the ship in a most unsatisfactory state; the entries were not consecutively numbered, but a heap of confusion. Several of the perfect entries were not copied into the blue-book. None of the imperfect entries were copied, nor any account of how the goods landed under imperfect entry were disposed of, as is usual under such circumstances. Very few of the goods landed for Bond were written off, and all the goods subject to *ad valorem* were unnoticed in the blue-book. The red-book is a very important book in connection with a London ship, in which the measurements and strengths of case spirits, wine, and beer, weight of tobacco and cigars, dried fruits for Bond, are entered. This red-book I never saw until Mr. Pope, the jerquer in the warehousekeeper's room, sent it to me with a request that I should fill in the different measurements, as the merchants were complaining of being kept out of their certificates so long. I returned the red-book to Mr. Pope with the intimation that the goods had been landed and sent to Bond in Mr. Levy's time, and that I was unable to comply with his request. Mr. Pope then sent the book to Mr. Levy to fill in, where it remained unnoticed until the up town officer, Mr. Frazer, had to perform the duty at the different Bonds that should have been done on the wharf when the goods were landed. The warehousekeeper, Mr. Fancourt, can bear out my statement. On Mr. Berney, the landing-surveyor, making his usual visit to the landing-waiters on the 3rd January, the day that I took charge, I called his attention to the state of confusion in which I had received the papers of the "Ellen Stuart," adding, that I could not hold myself responsible for the correct landing of the cargo. The ship had been discharging for nearly three weeks. All the entries for the cargo, excepting one or two, had been passed. Only the heavy ballast portion of the cargo, with a few cases and casks of beer and spirits, remained. Mr. Berney told me to do the best I could under the circumstances; that Mr. Levy would be held responsible for his own work. So little supervision was deemed necessary, from the fact of the cargo being nearly all landed, that on the very day that I took charge of the "Ellen Stuart" Mr. Berney sent me the books and papers of the ship "Johanna Maria," with a cargo of tea, lying at Campbell's Wharf, as she was expected to begin discharging that day. I had to leave the "Ellen Stuart," and go to Campbell's Wharf to hold myself in readiness, but as she did not discharge I returned. On the following day (the 4th) the tea ship commenced to discharge, and finished on the 9th; on the 10th I was engaged at M'Donald Smith's stores weighing the cargo of tea I had supervised the landing of; on the 11th I was employed making up the books. So that from the 4th to the 12th I was employed away from the "Ellen Stuart" while she was discharging. How I could be held responsible under such circumstances I am at a loss to conceive. With regard to Mr. Berney's statement, that I was responsible for making the 25 hogsheads ale landed, I can account for it on the supposition that he at the moment forgot that I was engaged for so many days attending to the discharge of the tea ship. Besides, there is no corroborative evidence to prove that the date of the landing of the 25 hogsheads ale by the tide-waiter was the correct one, as was done in the case of the 50 cases of ginger-wine, by the production of the discharging clerk's receipt. It is quite possible for an error to occur as to the date of the landing. But admitting, for argument sake, that I was really responsible for that omission, I respectfully submit that such an omission does not in any sense constitute a parallel case to that of Mr. Levy's. The duty was paid at 50 gallons each (the usual quantity for hogsheads beer), the revenue did not suffer, and the mere fact of omitting to make them landed could fairly be compared to a merchant receiving a number of documents for the purpose of attaching his signature,—omits to do so in the case of one or two. Such trifling omissions will sometimes occur in the hands of the most careful officer. The foregoing is a plain unvarnished statement of facts, that can be fully substantiated by a reference to the books and papers and persons referred to, and I trust will be amply sufficient to exonerate me from the charge made against me by the Board, of having been guilty of similar neglect of duty as Mr. Levy.

I have, &c.,

CLUNES G. REID.

Forwarded for the consideration of the Honorable Treasurer, as requested.—W.A.D., 25/10/71.

No. 37.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Custom House, Sydney,  
4 March, 1872.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, requesting that the return called for in your circular letter of the 13th December last, may be forwarded to you without any further delay, I do myself the honor to inform you that the reason why the return was not completed a month ago is, that it has not been decided whether Mr. Levy is to be 6th landing-waiter or 16th locker.

I have, &c.,

W. A. DUNCAN,  
Collector of Customs.

[Enclosure.]

The Auditor General to the Collector of Customs.

REMINDER.

(V. 3106.)

Audit Office, Sydney,  
8 March, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to remind you, that the query upon Treasury payments, on account of your department, on the March, 1871, respecting Mr. Levy and the other officers affected by the alteration of his position, which were transmitted to you from this office on the 7th July, 1871, has not yet been answered, and to request your earliest attention to the same.

I have, &c.,

C. ROLLESTON.

Mr. Levy's position has not been yet decided by the Government. I am not therefore in a position to answer this query.—W. A. DUNCAN, 9/3/72.

No. 38.

## No. 38.

## MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

It has been recommended by the Board appointed to inquire into Mr. Levy's case, that he should be restored to his position and salary, and this recommendation having been approved by the Minister for Works (acting for me), and such approval having been communicated to Mr. Levy by letter of 27th September, 1871. I have no alternative but to direct that Mr. Levy be restored to his position as 6th landing-waiter, and should receive his arrears of salary, which will have to be provided for on the next Supplementary Estimates, unless payment can be made out of savings in the department; failing this, let him receive £100 from the Treasurer's Advance Account.

G.W.L., 14/3/72.

The Collector of Customs, for his information. To be noted and returned.—G.E., 14/3/72, B.C. Read, W.A.D.—Noted, 15/3/72.  
 Examiner, for his information.—G.E., 16/3/72.  
 Read and attended to; £100 will be paid to Mr. Levy to-day.—J.J.E., 20.  
 Put with the Estimate paper.

## No. 39.

## THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO THE LANDING-SURVEYORS.

Custom House, Sydney,  
 15 March, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to inform you that the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer has directed me to restore Mr. Levy to his position as sixth landing-waiter.

The officers who were promoted in consequence of his being reduced to a locker will therefore have to return to their former positions.

I have, &c.,  
 W. A. DUNCAN,  
 Collector of Customs.

## APPENDIX.

## A.

*MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken before the Board appointed to inquire into charges brought by the Collector of Customs against Mr. S. Levy, sixth landing-waiter in the Customs Department.*

WEDNESDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1871.

*Present:—*

The Superintendent of Pilots, &c. (Captain Hixson, R.N.),  
 The Water Police Magistrate (Mr. Chas. Cowper, junr.),  
 The Registrar General (Mr. E. G. Ward).

*Present in the room:—*

The Collector of Customs (Mr. W. A. Duncan) and Mr. S. Levy.  
 William Augustine Duncan, Esquire, Collector of Customs, examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Will you be good enough to make your statement? My statement will be entirely founded upon charges made by Mr. Levy's superior officers. I have nothing to add to what is in the correspondence now before the Board; but of course I am prepared to answer any questions the Board may wish to put upon the subject. The first letter connected with the present inquiry charges Mr. Levy, on the representation of Mr. Kelly, one of the clerks in the long-room, with having short-shipped, by the "City of Brisbane," two cases of soft goods transhipped under bond from the "Abergeldie" to the "City of Brisbane," and afterwards making them shipped as free goods by the "Lady Young," thereby imperilling the duty on those particular goods. I find it stated here that Mr. Levy, in his reply, tries to throw the blame on Mr. Pascher, another landing-waiter, who proves that he sent the proper note with the goods, and the drayman proves they were delivered to Mr. Levy. That is the first of these charges. Then Mr. Landing-surveyor Berney forwards the red-book of the "Ellen Stuart," which Mr. Levy has left in so incomplete a state as to be quite useless. On being called upon to explain, Mr. Levy asked for the blue-book of the ship to enable him to complete the red-book; and, on its being refused, he declines to make any answer to Mr. Berney's charge. On reference to the blue-book it is found to be in an equally disgraceful state; so that, in fact, we have no reliable account of the discharge of this ship. This is the book (*referring to a book on the table*), on reference to which you will see that a great many of the articles are not made landed at all; there is no account of them whatever. Great complaints arose, and inconvenience to the public, at the detention of the books of the "Duke of Sutherland," another of Mr. Levy's ships, and the blue-book, upon being sent in, was found in the same incomplete and discreditable state—quite useless for any purpose. The jerquer, an officer in the long-room, whose duty it is to examine all these books, states, in his report to me, that "the entries are mis-copied,—goods on bonding entries are made landed without the dates of landing being given; goods in some instances have not been made landed, and values are certified to only in a few instances; particulars of weights of goods, such as currants, raisins, figs, &c., subject to specific duties, are not shown. From these, and numerous discrepancies, I cannot possibly jerque the said vessel." That is the substance of the first letter. Then there is a letter from myself to the Treasurer, dated 24th February, which states:—"With reference to the blue-book of the 'Ellen Stuart,' recently brought under the Treasurer's notice, and reported upon by the Auditor General, I think it necessary to state, that I have discovered that fifty cases of wine (in fact it was fifty cases of spirits, according to the cockets from London), entered for bond by that ship, were delivered by Mr. Levy as duty paid, and have actually gone up the country without payment of duty," and no duty has been paid upon them to this moment. In answer to that charge, a copy of which was furnished to Mr. Levy, he states—and this, in my opinion and Mr. Lord's, is the worst of all the points against him:—"I have the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Treasurer, that the wine in question was delivered from the ship after I had left the station at the Circular Quay to take my appointed station at the A.S.N. Company's Wharf. The error must therefore have been that of my successor." I thought it necessary to refer this explanation of Mr. Levy's to the landing-surveyor, whose business

business it is to remove the officers from wharf to wharf, according to a regular system of circulation and routine which we have, and Mr. Berney writes as follows:—"I have again referred to the tide-waiter's book, in which the fifty cases are made landed on the 31st December, 1870. From the order in which they appear in this record, which I must beg the Collector to examine, it is evident that they must have been landed quite early, being at the beginning of the work for that day. I have also called at the office of the agents of the ship, Messrs. Willis, Lloyd, & Co., and have examined the discharging clerk's account of the landing, and also the receipt No. 611 for the cases, both of which confirm the tide-waiter's version, proving that the cases were landed on the 31st December, 1870." The Board will understand that Mr. Levy was to leave that station on the 31st, but I think it will be shown that Mr. Levy did not leave that wharf that day. Mr. Berney proceeds:—"Mr. Levy did not take charge of his new station till the ensuing week. This, he admits in his report for the week ending 31st December, 1870, submitted." Mr. Levy's own report is here, which shows that he was on duty at that place on the 31st December, and in which he states that he was attending the "Ellen Stuart" from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. on Saturday, 31st December. There is a remark here of Mr. Berney's—"Mr. Levy's misconduct was bad enough before, but this abominable attempt to fasten its consequences on an innocent brother officer renders it far worse, and will, I trust, be duly considered in arriving at a decision in the matter."

2. *Mr. Cowper*: What date is that? 14th April, 1871.

3. That was after the minute proposing to disrate Mr. Levy, was withdrawn from the Executive Council? Yes. This is the tide-waiter's book referred to by Mr. Berney, from which it is very clear that the fifty cases were not only landed on Saturday, but were landed among the first things on Saturday.

4. How does the book show that? The entries are made consecutively. If you look at the entries you will see it must have been one of the very first things landed that day. The next thing is a memorandum of Mr. Landing-surveyor Berney:—"The locker at the Australian Bond having called my attention to a case of cigars, ex the "Resolute" I had it opened. This case is not one of a shipment, or one of a number of similar packages, but distinct from all others; it was represented by Mr. Levy in the red-book herewith as containing 193 boxes, but I find that if it was quite full it could only hold 182—a discrepancy of 11 boxes. There are three boxes out of the case, in addition to which there are nine boxes each deficient one bundle, being each three bundles instead of four, and one box deficient of two bundles, making eleven bundles deficient, or nearly three boxes more. If Mr. Levy's return had been a correct representation of the original full contents of the case we might have supposed it had been subsequently pillaged, but as his statement is so clearly erroneous, we can only infer that he did not take the trouble to arrive at a correct result." Here is the red-book, containing Mr. Levy's weighing of the cigars. The next thing is a memorandum from the Inspector of Customs' Accounts in the Audit Office, of the 13th February. He says, "I have examined the mode of keeping the red and blue books of the Customs' officers, and find, by comparison, in reference to the statement made in the letter of the Collector of Customs, of the 27th ultimo, paragraph 2, that in the red-book of the "Ellen Stuart" the number of cases sent to Bond has in many instances been omitted, and that the blue-book of that vessel is in a very incomplete state, the quantities and weights of goods landed not having been given, the values not certified to, and the account of the discharge of this vessel being altogether not reliable." Then, in reference to paragraph 3 of my letter of the same date, he says:—"In the blue-book of the 'Duke of Sutherland' very few of the entries are correct in every particular, and in nearly all cases the value has not been certified to, the measurements of the goods are not shown, the dates of landing are not given, and the particulars as to the weights of raisins, figs, currants, &c., are not given. In fact there is scarcely any page in this book that does not bear on the face of it one, two, three, or more errors." That is dated "Audit Office, 10th February, 1871." In returning the papers to the Treasury, the Auditor General writes as follows: "The Auditor General in returning these papers in Mr. Levy's case, with this report by the Clerk in charge of the Customs' accounts in the Audit Office, deems it proper to state, after a personal inspection of the books, that in his opinion an officer guilty of such carelessness is unfit to be charged with duties of so responsible a nature.—12 February, 1871." I do not think I have anything more to state to the Board.

5. *Mr. Levy*.] I should wish Mr. Duncan to produce the correspondence in reference to the cases transhipped from the "Abergeldie" to the "Lady Young."

6. *Mr. Duncan*.] If there be any correspondence, of course it will be forthcoming. I do not recollect any. The only thing I remember of it is Mr. Kelly calling my attention to it.

NOTE.—I did not quite understand what correspondence Mr. Levy referred to. I find there was a letter from Mr. Levy, explaining the matter charged upon him by Kelly; a memo. from Mr. Paschen, rebutting Mr. Levy's attempt to throw the blame upon him, together with a drayman's note in support of Mr. Paschen's statement. These documents were referred to in my letter of the 27th January, and were attached to that letter and marked "A." Mr. Monday, of the Treasury, states that they are in the hands of the Board.—W. A. DUNCAN.

MONDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER, 1871.

Present:—

Captain Hixson in the Chair.

Mr. Cowper.

Mr. Ward.

Present in the room:—Mr. Duncan and Mr. Levy.

*Mr. Duncan*, referring to a note made by him on the transcript of his evidence, with respect to correspondence asked for by Mr. Levy, stated that upon inspection of his letter-book he found that it consisted of a letter written by Mr. Levy in explanation of a charge made against him by Mr. Kelly, upon which letter Mr. Paschen, another landing-waiter, had made some remarks, and also sent the cart-note, which showed that the goods referred to, transhipped from the "Abergeldie" to the "Lady Young," had been sent to Mr. Levy in the usual way. It appeared, upon examination, that these papers were not before the Board with the letter to which they had been attached, and were probably mislaid,—whereupon Mr. Duncan put in letters from Mr. Paschen and the drayman, Daly, in reference to the matter in question.

Mr. Augustus Berney called in and examined:—

7. *Mr. Duncan*.] You are first landing-surveyor at this port? Yes.

8. Do you remember the case that occurred between Mr. Levy and Mr. Paschen, about the transhipment of some goods from the "Abergeldie"? Yes.

9. Will you be good enough to state exactly what you recollect? I have no notes on the subject, but I remember being present when a portion of the goods were being sent by Mr. Paschen to Mr. Levy, to the A.S.N. Company's Wharf, and I instructed Mr. Paschen how to write his cart-note, and the goods were duly sent. I afterwards heard that they were not shipped as they should have been, but of these particulars I am not personally cognizant.

10. I think you have seen a correspondence between Mr. Levy, Mr. Paschen, and myself, which occurred a short time after, about that transhipment? I remember hearing about it, but I am not quite certain I saw the letters.

11. Then you cannot state positively what was in the correspondence? No.

12. Do you remember bringing under my notice the state of the red and blue books of the "Ellen Stuart"? Yes.

13. Just state to the Board the nature of that case? The first statement respecting the books of the "Ellen Stuart" was dated 12th January, 1871, in reference to the red-book—that Mr. Levy had omitted to measure the cases, or to make any return of their having been sent to Bond; and that in the blue-book of the same ship he had likewise omitted to make a proper return of the work of the vessel. I could not send these books in at the time because they were then in use on the wharf, but I sent them in as soon afterwards as I could. I also stated that the books of the "Duke of Sutherland," which had been discharged under Mr. Levy's care, had not been returned by that officer; he had retained them contrary to instructions, although the ship was long since out. Upon these grounds I brought his conduct under your notice.

14. I think, when they ultimately came in, you also brought under my notice the condition in which the books of the "Duke of Sutherland" were? Yes; that was on a subsequent report, in reporting upon a memorandum of Mr. Levy's, in which he declined to report upon my memorandum; he returned it unanswered.



15. Your memorandum was sent by me to Mr. Levy to report upon, and he declined to report upon it? Yes. (My memorandum alluded to both ships.) In my report upon that occasion I drew attention, among other things, to the circumstance that Mr. Levy had omitted to enter the imperfect entries in his book of the "Ellen Stuart," which were tied in a separate bundle, marked A. I also submitted the memorandum from Mr. Levy to me, respecting the measurement of some cases of spirits which he had omitted to do for Mr. Long. Mr. Levy had stated in that memorandum that he had made several engagements with Mr. Long's clerk to measure these cases, and that Mr. Long's clerk had not attended. On reference, however, to Mr. Cody, that gentleman stated that but one appointment was made, which Mr. Levy himself did not attend. They had subsequently to be done by another officer. I afterwards received from yourself a report from Mr. Small, the jerquer, respecting the books of the "Duke of Sutherland," which was sent to me for my report. I furnished my report, stating that these were the books which had been previously alluded to by me as having been improperly detained by Mr. Levy.
16. I think some attention was called to the state of the books when they were ultimately returned? Yes. I made no detailed report upon the condition of the books; I merely called attention to them, and stated that they were very inaccurate, and that they would speak for themselves.
17. Perhaps it would be as well that you should explain to the Board the nature of the deficiencies? (*The books referred to were handed to the witness.*) On the left-hand side of the books, as kept in this form, the officer copies the warrants into the pages arranged according to the leading letter, and on the right-hand side of the book he states his report of the goods, after their being landed, according to their nature. Where the goods are simply *ad valorem* goods, he reports whether the value is satisfactory or otherwise, or if a post be required —
18. *Mr. Cowper.*] What does "post" mean? A demand for further payment. If the payment has been less than it ought to be, either for weight or value, the officer issues what is called a post-note to the merchant, requiring him to pay that amount.
19. *Mr. Ward.*] Are the goods delivered previous to receiving the amount? In some cases they are, where the amount is not very great. It will be observed in this book (*the blue-book of the "Ellen Stuart"*) that Mr. Levy has not stated, in most instances, anything at all. After Mr. Levy had given up the ship, Mr. Reid has entered his report upon all those things that were landed while the ship was under his supervision.
20. *Mr. Cowper.*] Are Mr. Reid's entries there all correct and properly made? So far as I can see they are.
21. They have been examined? Yes, most of them. I have not gone through the books to examine them in detail.
22. *Chairman.*] You cannot guarantee that Mr. Reid has properly performed his duty? I have not examined the books critically; the jerquer does that.
23. *Mr. Cowper.*] I thought you had particularly examined this book? I did not examine it critically; I looked through it and called the Collector's attention to it as being so very deficient. There is nothing to examine on a blank leaf. Here, for instance, on the first page, is an entry for 25 casks of ale. This should have been reported upon by Mr. Levy, stating the quantity of the contents, &c.; but he has written nothing. Page after page the same remark applies. There are no remarks here but those made by the jerquer, asking what had become of the goods.
24. *Mr. Duncan.*] There were 50 cases of wine in that cargo;—can you find them there? Here is the entry;—"G 50 cases of ginger-wine," a perfect entry for Bond; but it is not stated whether they were landed or not.
25. Do you know whether any duty was ever paid upon that wine? Not that I am aware of.
26. And it is not in any warehouse? I believe not. I have understood that it went up the country.
27. Mr. Levy was called upon to report about this wine? Yes.
28. I think I referred his report to you? Yes.
29. Just state to the Board what occurred? Mr. Levy made his report. I stated that I had again looked at the tide-waiter's book in which the fifty cases were made landed on the 31st December.
30. Perhaps you had better state first what the nature of Mr. Levy's report was? Mr. Levy reports that the wine in question was delivered from the ship after he had left the station at the Circular Quay to take charge of his station at the A.S.N. Company's Wharf, and that the error therefore must have been that of his successor.
31. Then you questioned his successor on the subject, and referred to the tide-waiter's book? Yes; I referred to the tide-waiter's book wherein I found that the cases were delivered on the 31st December, and I begged of you to examine that book, as from the position in which the entry was made it showed that these cases had been landed quite early in the day.
32. Mr. Levy would not have left the Circular Wharf until the following Monday? He would conclude his labours there on the 31st, at the end of that day. If the Board will be kind enough to look at that book they will see that the entry is very nearly at the commencement of the day. I also called at the office of the agents of the ship, Messrs. Willis, Lloyd, and Company, and examined the discharging clerk's account of the landing, and also the receipt No. 611, both of which confirmed the tide-waiter's version, proving that the cases were landed on the 31st December, 1870. This was a Saturday. Mr. Levy did not take charge of his new station till the ensuing week. This he admits himself in his report for the week ending 31st December, 1870, submitted with the papers, and marked G, in which he states that he was in attendance on the "Ellen Stuart" from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. on Saturday, 31st December.
33. *Mr. Ward.*] Do ships discharge before 9 o'clock in the morning? Yes, they do, by permission.
34. Did this ship discharge on this particular day before 9 o'clock? No, the only account that I know of, of her working overtime in December, was on the 20th.
35. *Mr. Duncan.*] Do you remember anything else respecting that ship or the "Duke of Sutherland"? Mr. Levy made a report upon the 23rd March respecting the books of the "Duke of Sutherland," and also respecting the 50 cases out of the "Ellen Stuart," which I presume is before the Board, and subsequently on the 12th April. That report was sent to me for my observations, and my report on it is in a memo. dated 30th March, which I suppose is before the Board, and in which I divide his report under several heads, and comment upon them.
36. Will you state briefly to the Board what Mr. Levy's answer was and what were his objections? Mr. Levy alleged first, that in this ship (the "Duke of Sutherland,") there were large quantities of goods which he had to send to Bond; that he had to measure the cases on the wharf before he could make up his papers; that he had large quantities of spirits to gauge; that his difficulties were increased by the return to the *ad valorem* tariff; that under these circumstances he might be expected to make some trifling mistakes; and that the mistakes having arisen, the books should have been returned to him for correction. He lays great stress upon this latter point. He further states that his conduct has been generally good and satisfactory, and such as to entitle him to favourable consideration. In my report I point out that Mr. Levy omits to state that he had the assistance of several of his brother officers, and that he had not been left unaided. But rather than merely furnish my own comments, I obtained a memorandum from each of the officers who assisted him as to the part they took. The papers are marked B, C, D, E, and F, and are attached to the report. These memoranda show that Mr. Ormsby took charge of all the measuring under the new tariff. By such measuring I mean the measurement of the external cases—for the measurement duty, as it was termed;—that in this he was assisted by Mr. M'Koy, and that he also assisted in the gauging; and in reply to my question he states that he did not see Mr. Levy measure any of the dry goods. The red-books, before alluded to, show that he did not measure the case spirits, so that in fact there were no measurements worth speaking of that he did at all. We further learn from these memos. that the chief part of the gauging had been accomplished by Messrs. Passmore and St. Julian, who lent their services at Mr. Levy's request; and in short it appears that instead of being left unaided he had the assistance of two officers (Messrs. Ormsby and M'Koy) continually with him, and of two others (Messrs. Passmore and St. Julian), who volunteered to assist him. But a slight portion of these things, the doing of which he alleges as a justification of his neglect, was done by himself; and in fact he merely kept the books beyond some very trifling matters; and here are the books to speak for themselves as to the mode in which he kept them. I did not go into any detailed examination or report upon their state. I thought it was quite sufficient, as I was addressing the head of my department conversant with the matter, to ask him to look at them. I admit in my report that it is the practice to return books to officers to correct trifling errors, but state that the omissions that appear in this book are not such as could be considered trifling errors to be corrected; in fact there is nothing whatever to correct, and the jerquer would have been very wrong had he failed to bring such books under notice. I then go on to show that, reverting to the *ad valorem* tariff, instead of increasing Mr. Levy's labour, decreased it and relieved the officers of much care and anxiety; and that, further, towards the end of a ship's discharge they necessarily work slowly when they come on the heavy cargo, and that therefore Mr. Levy would have had time, if he had so chosen, to have prepared his books. The "Ellen Stuart," the next ship given to Mr. Levy, reported inwards on the 8th December, the day on which the "Duke of Sutherland" completed her discharge, and she did not begin to discharge her cargo till the 16th December, showing such an ample margin of time that there could be no reason whatever why Mr. Levy should not have completed his books in a proper manner. Besides this, Mr. Levy kept these books in his possession till the 13th January, until in fact it became known that I had reported him for detaining them.

TW 26  
 1837  
 LW AC  
 Landed by  
 Reid, C.C.

37. Passing from that case we come to your last report respecting some cigars in the Australian Bond? That was a report I made on the 22nd of August, respecting a case marked Q 472 No. 4, *ex* the "Resolute," in the Australian Bond. I had it opened. This case was not one of a shipment of a number of similar packages; it was distinct from all others. It was represented by Mr. Levy in the red-book which he furnished, as containing 193 boxes, but I found it could not contain that number; even if it had been quite full it could only have contained 182, making thus an error of 11 boxes. There were also 3 boxes out of the case, in addition to which there were 10 boxes untagged, more or less, 9 being one bundle short, and one box being two bundles short, making in all nearly 3 boxes more. I have added that if Mr. Levy's return had been a correct representation of the original full contents of the case we might have supposed it had been plundered in the Bond subsequent to his examination, but as he had been so careless we had no right to assume that such was the case, but that it was merely a piece of carelessness in making up the original return.

38. Putting that case and the other two together, would it be possible for any jerquer or officer, whose duty it was to ascertain the cargoes of these ships, to make a correct report of the landing of the goods from Mr. Levy's books? No, certainly not.

39. *Mr. Levy.*] You say that I declined to report upon the books of the "Duke of Sutherland" when requested to do so;—what proof do you give of that? There is a written reply from yourself to that effect.

40. Have you it in your possession? No, I presume it is before the Board. It is dated 18th January. (*The paper in question could not be found.*) I have a copy of it here. It is as follows:—"Referring to the Collector's memo. of this day, I beg respectfully to return the landing-surveyor's memo. unanswered, which I very much regret, because had the Collector accorded me the privilege I solicited, namely, of furnishing me with the papers of the 'Ellen Stuart,' I should then have been placed in a position of enabling me to reply, and, I believe, in a satisfactory manner, but having been refused this privilege I have been precluded the possibility of doing so."

41. Do you construe that into a refusal. I could not have in my head what occurred a month beforehand, without reference to the books? I should quite agree with you that if your books had been completed in the usual form, and if this had been a question respecting some single omission or error, you would not retain it in your mind; but knowing, as you must have done, that you had left your books to tally incomplete, it did not require, I maintain, that you should see these books in order to reply.

42. With respect to the "Ellen Stuart";—did I not leave the ship at 1 o'clock on the 31st December? I suppose you ought to have left at 1, or after.

43. Did not Mr. Reid take the supervision of the ship after I left, and complete her discharge? Yes.

44. Is it not the duty of the landing-waiter who finishes a ship to complete the books and papers, and send them in? No; each officer should do his own work.

45. Is it not the duty of the landing-waiter who finishes the ship, to complete the books and papers, and send them on to the Custom House? It is his duty to complete the work that he does; not to complete the work done by his predecessor.

46. With reference to the fifty cases of ginger-wine landed from the "Ellen Stuart" early on the 31st December, are you aware that there was overtime worked by that ship? On the 20th December only.

47. Are you sure of that? That is all the overtime I am aware of, in December.

48. Are you positive? I am positive I signed no account for any other time. She did work, I think, three hours overtime on the 20th December.

49. Are you sure of that? That is all the overtime I am aware of in that month.

50. I now come to the case of the cigars *ex* "Resolute." I see they were weighed by me two years ago, on the 3rd September, 1869, and were put in Bond on or about the 23rd; how was it you should not have found that out before; that you should have waited two years and then put in your report on the 22nd August last, the very day, I believe, that the gentlemen of the Board were convened to consider these matters? In my memorandum of the 22nd I state that the locker of the Australian Bond having called my attention to the case I had it opened.

51. How was it that the locker took two years before calling attention to it? That I cannot say; I suppose he did not know it himself. That locker was not at the store two years ago.

(*Mr. Cowper here asked some questions respecting certain entries in the landing-waiter's and tide-waiter's books of the "Ellen Stuart," and explanations were given by the witness by reference thereto, during which attention was called by Mr. Cowper to the fact that omissions of the same kind as those charged against Mr. Levy had been made by Mr. Reid, who succeeded him in charge of that vessel, and that they did not appear to have been inquired into.*)

52. *Mr. Cowper.*] Mr. Reid was in charge of this vessel from the 3rd January? My orders to Mr. Reid were that he should be careful to note all the work that occurred while the vessel was in his charge, and then send the books in.

53. And these omissions I have pointed out to you are similar to those charged against Mr. Levy? Yes.

54. Exactly similar. Is not some document sent to the landing-waiter and a copy to the locker when goods are sent to Bond by a drayman? When the entry is passed there are several copies of it; one is sent to the locker, which he copies into his book, and one goes to the landing-waiter. When the goods are afterwards sent to Bond from the ship the landing-waiter sends a cart-note with them to the locker.

55. In this case of the ginger-wine; when the locker got this document, ought he not to have asked how it was he did not get the wine for which he received a copy of the entry? No, he would wait till it came.

56. *Mr. Ward.*] It is not his duty to inquire but to wait till he receives it? Yes. The way these things are always detected is, that if the warehousekeeper does not receive from the landing-waiter a return in his red-book, he makes inquiry about it. If he finds any unusual delay he sends me a note, asking for information.

57. Is there any penalty for removing goods from the wharf without permission? Yes.

58. *Mr. Levy.*] Has it not occurred on several occasions that the draymen about the wharves have removed bonded goods in error, and have taken them to private stores, where they may perhaps have remained two or three days before being returned? I have heard of cases of the kind, but the landing-waiter spares no effort to get them back again.

59. Is it not the duty of the tide-waiter to acquaint the landing-waiter that such goods are on the wharf? No; it is frequently done as a matter of courtesy, but the tide-waiter would not be censurable for not doing it.

60. *Mr. Cowper.*] Have you not got a book in which you keep a record of ships and the names of the landing-waiters who discharge them? Yes.

61. Could you show us that book? Certainly.

62. And the overtime-book? That is kept by the chief clerk. The overtime applications, which I think are what you want, are with the jerquer.

(*Mr. Berney went for and produced the books and papers referred to; and during an inspection of them by the Board Mr. Levy pointed out that, in addition to the overtime stated by Mr. Berney to have been permitted on the 20th December in the discharge of the "Ellen Stuart," that vessel had been working overtime, under the charge of Mr. Passmore, for eighteen hours, on the 27th, 28th, 30th, and 31st December, from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m., and 5 p.m., the latter being the day on which the fifty cases of wine before referred to had been landed and not accounted for.*)

Mr. William Passmore called in and examined:—

63. *Mr. Duncan.*] This is an inquiry into the circumstances of fifty cases of ginger-wine having disappeared from the cargo of the "Ellen Stuart" on the 31st December last, and it comes out in the course of the inquiry—what was unknown to me before—that you had the overtime of that ship, and that she worked on the morning of the 31st December, under your supervision, and it was on that day, and early on that day, according to the tide-waiter's book, that the goods were landed. Of course it will be a point in Mr. Levy's favour that you were in charge during the early part of that day; and so far as it will be in his favour it will reflect upon you. Now, the question is: Can you throw any light upon the landing of these fifty cases? If fifty cases of brandy, as Mr. Levy says, were landed before breakfast —

*Mr. Cowper:* Mr. Levy does not say that.

*Mr. Levy:* I do not say anything.

64. *Chairman.*] Has the question ever been referred to you before? Never.

65. This is the first you have heard of it? Yes.

66. *Mr. Duncan.*] What I want to know is, whether you can throw any light upon the matter? I do not recollect having had anything to do with the "Ellen Stuart," but very probably I did work the overtime. Mr. Levy has often given me the overtime for his ships rather than do it himself. I cannot recall the case to mind, but goods landed for Bond are never forwarded before

The landing-surveyor's memo., dated 12th January, 1871, alluded to in Mr. Levy's reply of the 18th January, refers to the books of the "Ellen Stuart" and of the "Duke of Sutherland."—A. B.

9 o'clock in the morning, the time the Bonds open. I never did so; but goods are delivered for Bond before 9 o'clock in the morning. If the vessel works from 6 to 6 they have three hours to discharge bonded goods, so that they may be sent up before the stores close. They are very often landed from 6 o'clock till 10, or from 9 to 12, so that we may get the gauging over and the goods in Bond by the time the law requires—4 o'clock. But we never allow bonded goods to go away from the wharf until 9 o'clock.

67. Can you state, from the practice of the department, whether it was likely that any bonded goods could have left the wharf up to the time Mr. Levy took charge at 9 o'clock? I do not think so, because we never deliver bonded goods before 9 o'clock when the Bonded Stores open.

68. It would be contrary to rule, of course, if it was done? I do not think any landing-waiter ever did from first to last.

69. *Mr. Ward.*] No bonded goods are delivered before 9 o'clock? Not as a rule.

70. *Mr. Duncan.*] But you have no particular recollection of these particular cases? No, I have not; in fact this is the first I have heard of it.

71. *Mr. Ward.*] Are bonded goods allowed to come over the side of the ship before 9 o'clock? Yes, if a vessel is working from 6 to 6 we allow them to come on to the wharf, but they are in our charge then.

72. Are they entered by the tide-waiter as they come over the side? Yes.

73. Should you suppose, from the position in which the entry is placed in that book, that these fifty cases were in your custody on that morning? I cannot say. We are not supposed to see these books at all; they never come into our hands, and we do not know when the tide-waiter may place the entries in his book.

74. Do you think it probable the goods were handed over the side of the ship in the order in which they are set down in that book;—you have no reason to disbelieve it? There may be no reason to disbelieve it.

75. Do you not remember anything at all about the fifty cases? I do not.

76. *Chairman.*] When one landing-waiter is relieved by the other, and there is a certain amount of goods on the wharf, what is the system? The landing-waiter leaving generally makes up his book to the end of his time, on changing stations only, and delivers the goods to his successor, who is responsible for them.

77. What I want to know is this:—Suppose you are working for Mr. Levy up to 9 o'clock, at which hour he takes charge; say there are ten cases of bonded goods on the wharf, and twenty more to come —? Precisely at 9 o'clock he takes charge of the ten cases, and the twenty that come over afterwards I have nothing to do with.

78. Would you point out to him the goods on the wharf, and after that would they be in his charge? He would see what goods were there. I might not draw his attention to them particularly, he having the books and papers; in fact, I am supposed to know nothing about his books. I merely take charge before 9 o'clock and see nothing leaves the wharf of a dutiable nature.

79. The officer who comes on duty is responsible for all bonded goods that may be lying on the wharf at the time? Yes; for everything on the wharf in fact.

80. *Mr. Ward.*] You give him no memorandum of the goods? No.

81. *Mr. Cowper.*] When you are doing the overtime work do you keep the landing-waiter's book? I take what is called the index-book. Suppose, for instance, there should come "J.H.—twenty cases of brandy," I look at the Bond mark and chalk the Bond mark on them for the information of the man who comes after me.

82. Did you not fill up the entries, which Mr. Levy was supposed to fill up, on the opposite side of the page, to show where the goods had gone to? Not if they went after 9 o'clock.

83. Before 9 o'clock? No, we do not interfere with one another's books. We have charge of the overtime work, and we see that no goods are removed from the wharf during that time. We merely see them landed. In fact it is an accommodation to a brother officer, who does not care about coming so early in the morning.

84. *Chairman.*] When you work overtime for a brother officer do you keep a separate book? No, we walk up and down the wharf, take his index-book and see what goods are being landed, and if we see no entry we call the tide-waiter's attention to it. We merely act as revenue officers for the time being. I never allow anyone to interfere with my books if I can help it.

85. *Mr. Levy.*] You say that goods do not go to Bond before 9 o'clock in the morning;—might not the drayman have taken them to Learmonth, Dickinson, & Co's. store before 9 o'clock, instead of taking them to Bond. How are you to know to the contrary? It is not likely, for I would not allow them to take away bonded goods before 9 o'clock.

86. *Mr. Ward.*] It might occur? I do not think it is at all probable.

87. *Mr. Levy.*] You know goods are often taken away by mistake by the drayman and afterwards returned? With slight entries they might be. A mistake may occur of course.

Mr. Robert Small called in and examined:—

88. *Mr. Levy.*] You have been jerquer for sometime in the Custom House? Yes.

89. Is it not the practice, when landing-waiters' books are sent in, and you jerque them and find any errors, to almost always return them for correction? Yes, when slight errors are made, such as omissions of dates or things of that kind.

90. If goods are not made landed, or the value is not satisfactory, do you not return the books for correction? Yes, to the landing-surveyor,\* by the landing-surveyor's orders.

91. Have you not returned books three or four or five times in some cases? No, I do not recollect doing so.

92. The books of the "Duke of Sutherland" were handed to you by Mr. Berney, the landing-surveyor? The books of the "Ellen Stuart," I think, were handed to me by Mr. Berney; and those of the "Duke of Sutherland" came by one of the messengers.

93. Did Mr. Berney give you any instructions, or make any remarks in reference to the books? Yes; he said the books of the "Ellen Stuart" were in a fearful state, and he thought when I went through them I would have to report them.

94. Did you not wish to return them to me? When I went through them I thought they were not fit to be returned, they were so bad; I thought I had never seen anything like them.

95. The other day Mr. Berney wanted some books for the Board;—did not Mr. Berney tell you to pick out some very nice books—some of the nicest books—to forward to the Board? He did not; he asked me to get a couple of books of ships that had been at work about the time your ship had been at work—measurement ships.

96. *Mr. Cowper.*] Similar work? Yes. I proposed several other books; I took them, and asked if they would do. "No," he said, "get them just about the time—as near as you can."

97. *Mr. Duncan.*] Have you not repeatedly complained to me that you have sent books to Mr. Levy for correction, and he has sent them back without making the corrections? Yes.

98. *Chairman.*] Were the books you sent us the other day average books, or were they selected designedly? No, they were not selected designedly, only that the ships discharged about the same time as those under Mr. Levy's charge. There were very few ships discharged under the measurement duty of the new tariff.

99. *Mr. Cowper.*] You have jerqued this book of the "Ellen Stuart"? No, Mr. Keating went through that. I have so much current work to do that Mr. Llewellyn's orders to me are that Mr. Keating, my assistant, should jerque all the large London ships.

Mr. Elijah Keating called in and examined:—

100. *Mr. Cowper.*] You have jerqued the landing-waiter's book of the "Ellen Stuart"? Yes, I went through it.

101. Do you know that all the omissions you have noted there were caused by Mr. Levy? I could not say who they were caused by. It is my business merely to put the query there, to have them filled in. We presume that the party who makes the entry in the book will carry it out—that is the general practice.

102. Then your remarks in that book do not refer to Mr. Levy as far as you know? I do not know whom they should refer to;—to the landing-waiter of the ship, I presume—but the books were so full of discrepancies that I could not jerque them in the usual way. I could only pencil in the queries opposite; they (the books) were consequently not subjected to a close examination; I am not therefore in a position to state who was the particular landing-waiter.

103. What do you consider is the proper entry for that officer to make opposite the entry of goods? In cases where specific goods are shown they should be carried out in accordance with what is on the entry; but in cases where goods are subject to *ad valorem* duty, it is the custom to write "value satisfactory," and initial it. In cases of bonded goods they are generally got out for each day. The landing-waiters generally write "landed" or "forwarded to Bond," showing the dates underneath.

104. Then there is no regular system—every landing-waiter does not make the entry in the same manner? We take it for granted that the goods are sent to Bond when the bonding entry is passed. Some write "forwarded to Bond" and others write "landed."

\* Waiter, I think.  
—C.C.

WEDNESDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1871.

Present :—

Captain Hixson in the Chair.

Mr. Cowper.

Mr. Ward.

Present in the room :—Mr. Duncan and Mr. Levy.

Mr. Levy said: Before reading my written defence, I beg leave to make a few observations. A great deal of stress was laid on my wishing to implicate a brother officer in respect to the ginger-wine by the "Ellen Stuart;" but I may say I was misled by a clerk at Learmonth, Dickinson, & Co. I was obliged to refer to them as to the time this wine was landed. The clerk told me it was on the 3rd January, and on that account I wrote the letter complained of, but I afterwards explained that I had been misled. I have requested Mr. Robinson, the managing clerk, to come here and state this, but he said that owing to this being mail day he could not possibly leave the office; however, he has written me a few lines, which I beg to read and hand in. [Letter dated 5th September, read and handed in, to the effect that Mr. Levy had been informed by Mr. Robinson that the ginger-wine ex "Ellen Stuart" was landed on 3rd January; that this information was hurriedly given; but that on reference to the store books the wine was found to have been received on 31st December.]

Mr. N. J. Robinson to Mr. S. Levy.

Sydney, 5 September, 1871.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your query I have to state you were informed by me that the ginger-wine ex "Ellen Stuart" was landed on 3rd January. This information was given to me hurriedly by the storekeeper. On reference to the store book however, the wine was found to have been received on 31st December.

Yours, &c.,  
N. J. ROBINSON.

Mr. Levy then read his defence as follows :—

**B.****MR. LEVY'S DEFENCE.**

I HAVE been twelve years in the Department. I entered the Service as junior landing-waiter, at the foot of the list—then 13th; and I am now, by promotion, the 6th landing-waiter.

I have been twice acting tide-surveyor, by appointment of Mr. Duncan, and I was appointed permanent tide-surveyor in the place of Mr. Macclermott, who was afterwards reinstated.

I have occupied every position as a landing-waiter, and have fulfilled all the duties connected with that office.

No complaint has been brought against me up to this time, which has led to suspension, or punishment by loss of pay, or otherwise.

With reference to the first charge, namely, the short shipment of two cases of drapery from the "Abergeldie" to the "City of Brisbane," I beg to explain that the cases were passed under a bond given by the importer, by which they are bound in a penalty for the safe delivery of the goods at Brisbane, and the entries were for the "City of Brisbane," by which vessel they were to have been shipped. (I am speaking now from memory, but the correspondence is in the Collector's possession.) The goods were placed, so far as I can remember, in the Bond on the wharf; part of the transshipment notes I did receive, and part not. I never intended to reflect upon Mr. Paschen for neglect of duty. I simply say that I did not receive all the notes. The goods were landed at Brisbane in due course, and I pointed the mistake out to Mr. Kelly, and reported it to Mr. Jones. The revenue did not suffer any loss, because the bond was given, and the cases were duly accounted for; and I beg to point out that the thousands of packages arriving and leaving the A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf render it almost impossible to avoid occasional oversights of this nature; but I beg again to state that the revenue was in no way imperilled, because had the cases remained unaccounted for the import ship and the landing-waiter would have been called upon to account for them.

I now proceed to the case of the "Ellen Stuart," and also of the "Duke of Sutherland."

I beg to state that the "Duke of Sutherland" brought a very heavy cargo to this port, and that, at that particular time, changes of tariff were under discussion in Parliament, and ships were delayed in consequence of the uncertainty then prevailing among merchants as to the action of the Government. A very large number of imperfect entries were passed for this ship, and the Board will please understand, that under imperfect entries goods are turned out of ships without reference to contents or rates of duty. The imperfect entry does not describe anything but marks and numbers, and they render the duties of a landing-waiter most perplexing, because full or perfect entries are passed and passing while goods are actually landing or on the wharf; and there is continual dispute among the draymen—some asserting that perfect entries are passed, while the draymen belonging to the stores quite as loudly clamour to get the goods for their respective Bonds. It will also be borne in mind that the new duties imposed under Mr. Samuel's tariff comprised duties by measurement, duties by value, duties by weight, duties by gauge, and duties by examination. The duties by measurement were entirely new, and before unknown in Sydney, and at the same time a long list of new specific duties were imposed for collection, and in all this I beg to impress upon the Board was, I had the first ship, or at least one of the first ships brought under a new scale of duties, sufficiently harassing, as Mr. Duncan well knows, to every officer of the Customs' Department. These duties threw a vast increase of clerical duty upon me, and while I was worried by the number of imperfect entries, and all the difficulties of an entirely new system of duties, I had also to enter all the entries in my books, with occasional help from other officers, who had additional duties to attend to of their own. The clerical work was very heavy, and even now, when the measurement system no longer exists, it has been found necessary to relieve the landing-waiters by abolishing the plan of writing the entries in the books—the entries being now posted into the book direct. I merely mention this to show that I was at that time overweighted with clerical work, which has since been comparatively abolished, thus affording the landing-waiter an opportunity of attending to his proper duties, in watching the discharge of goods instead of being kept to copying work, which has proved to be useless and has been set aside. Had this plan been in vogue when I had the "Duke of Sutherland" and "Ellen Stuart" under my charge, I should not have been here to day to explain these matters to the Board. I am charged with having made certain omissions in the red-book of the "Ellen Stuart," and it is stated that the blue-books of that ship were in a disgraceful condition. I wish to explain that the red-book is used to record the examination of spirits, &c., and that the examination is conducted sometimes by the landing-waiter at the station where the goods are to be bonded, and sometimes by the landing-waiter on the station. It will be readily understood that under the circumstances before referred to I had no opportunity to measure all the spirits in cases, and the red-book in such cases is filled in as to quantity by the officer who actually examines, I could not satisfactorily complete the red-book without reference to the blue-books, and these the Collector would not allow me to have. I ask the Board's patient investigation of these matters of detail, because they bear strongly on my case, and because the appearance of many technical phrases and expressions mean but little when understood by experienced persons.

The following are the facts of the case of the "Ellen Stuart":—I was appointed to supervise that ship on the 12th December, and goods were not, so far as I can remember (for I have not been allowed to see the books), landed for several days. I had charge of the ship until the 31st December, when I left the station at 1 o'clock on Saturday. I was appointed to remove from the station on the Circular Quay, as on the 1st January, to take charge of the A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, with totally different duties. Monday, the 2nd of January, was a general holiday, and on Tuesday, the 3rd of January, I went to the Circular Wharf at 9 o'clock, to hand over the books and papers of the "Ellen Stuart" to my successor, Mr. Reid, who was consequently charged with the completion of that ship; and I find that she was not finally discharged until the 16th of January, so that for nearly half the time I had nothing to do with the ship, the books, or papers, in any shape whatever. I beg very distinctly to state, that I was always ready and willing to correct the books of the "Duke of Sutherland," but I was never allowed to have the books, although Mr. Small, the jerquer, knows that it has been a custom of many years standing to send books back for the purpose of filling in omissions or oversights. These books were, I submit, most unfairly subjected to a more rigorous scrutiny than any books since I have known the Department, and although it was known and admitted that much confusion and extra work was imposed upon all the officers, by a new system of duties, I was not suffered to fill up particulars and certify to values, which, after the goods had been delivered and received, all the attention I could bestow upon them,

them, so far as watching the positive interests of the Revenue, were really of no importance, except as in compliance with rules which I would willingly have observed had opportunity been afforded to me, as it always hitherto had been, and the omission of which did not in any way whatever imperil the safety of the Revenue. I may say that I have known books to be returned several times for correction before they have been finally passed by the jerquer; but in my case this was not accorded, although, in my humble opinion, the circumstances I have before alluded to were such as to justify much more lenient treatment.

I now come to that which appears to be the gravest charge against me, both in the opinion of the head of my department, and also, as it appears by Mr. Duncan's statement, in the opinion of the Honorable the Treasurer; but I hope to remove these impressions by such a statement as I shall proceed to make; and I wish it to be clearly understood that I do not wish to implicate anyone; I only desire to state the actual facts, and if by so doing the blame is found to rest elsewhere I cannot avoid the result. The fifty cases of ginger-wine, cocketed as is usual from London in all such cases, were entered for Bond, and up to the night of the 30th of December, at 4 o'clock, these cases were not landed; of this I am quite certain, but the Board will please to understand that the ship discharged, by permission of the Collector, from 6 a.m. until 5 p.m., and overtime was paid to the officer in charge. I did not have the overtime, my practice being to give the overtime to other officers, a plan allowed by the Collector, so that I was only in charge of the ship from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m., and can only be responsible for the discharge during those hours; this has already been construed into an attempt to fix the blame of the landing of the ginger-wine upon another officer. The wine is said to have been landed early on the 31st of December, accruing to the statement of the tide-waiter. The words used in Mr. Berney's report are "*quite early*," being at the beginning of the work for that day; and the receipt of the discharging clerk, No. 611, confirms the tide-waiter's version.

I was first under the impression that the wine was landed after I left the station, and I was led to suppose so by the storekeeper at Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co's.—not Willis, Lloyd, and Co's., as stated in the report before the Board. Mr. Robinson, at Messrs. Learmonth's, told me the wine was delivered to him on the 3rd January, and so appeared in the book he showed me.

The Board will please bear in mind that I knew nothing of the complaint about the ginger-wine until long after the occurrence, and that I had to rely upon memory only, and my first impression was confirmed by Messrs. Learmonth's storekeeper. I asked why it was that when they knew the wine was entered for Bond it had not been at once returned, and he informed me that the duty on the wine had been tendered to the Collector, who refused to accept it. I was ignorant of the whole affair. I was removed from the station on the 31st December, my duties having closed at 1 o'clock on that day; and the wine is stated by the Collector to have been landed among the *first things on that day* (Saturday), whereas I did not take charge until 9 o'clock, and the ship commenced at 6 o'clock under the charge of another officer. I am sure of this—that when I left the wharf on Saturday all the goods were cleared from the wharf.

I hope again that the Board will not think that I wish to cast blame upon any other officer, but, in self-defence, I cannot fairly be punished in a case which must certainly involve all the doubt furnished by the very strong proof of the *early landing*, so clearly stated by the Collector, Mr. Berney, and the tide-waiter. I beg respectfully to repeat to the Board that it is far from my wish to inculpate a brother officer; but after Mr. Berney's report, wherein it is positively stated that the fifty cases of ginger-wine were landed *quite early*—the beginning of the work on the morning of Saturday, the 31st December—and after the proofs that were elicited at the meeting of the Board, on Monday last, that the "*Ellen Stuart*" discharged overtime hours on that day from 6 to 9 A.M., during which time the ship was supervised by another officer, and that I did not take charge of her until 9 A.M., is it not as probable that the fifty cases of wine were removed from the wharf during the time of the supervision of the officer on the station from 6 to 9 A.M.?

In addition to all, my pay has been impounded for the duty on this wine, which Messrs. Learmonth and Co. have tendered, and which I believe they will most willingly pay; and I am sure the character of the house is so high that the Board will not think that Mr. Learmonth or Mr. Dickinson wished to defraud the revenue by taking the wine without payment of duty, or getting the wine at a lower rate of duty than that at which all ginger-wine cocketed as spirit has been found to be subject to. My pay is still impounded, and I have been without pay since the 1st January last, although I have not been suspended or removed from office. I have never objected to pay the duty on the ginger-wine, although I much doubt if I am to blame in the matter. It is by no means uncommon for goods to be removed improperly by draymen and afterwards returned. Almost all the merchants and Custom House agents can prove this, and irregularities of this kind are not to be wondered at, considering the hurried manner in which goods are turned out almost indiscriminately from ships.

The charge as to the "*Resolute*" is quite new to me, and it must have occurred very long since, and I cannot charge my memory with it; but it appears by Mr. Berney's statement that I returned the case as containing 193 boxes instead of 182. If this is so there may have been an error in counting; but if so, it was certainly on the right side, because the importer was charged with a greater weight than the case was said to contain. And as the examination was made in the presence of the importer or storekeeper as his agent, the labour of unpacking being performed by the latter, the error was one in which he was principally concerned, and the revenue could not suffer so far as I understand the case with the limited information contained in the charge.

I wish to say a few more words with reference to the case of cigars *ex* "*Resolute*." It appears to me very extraordinary that although the case in question remained in Bond during a period of two years, that nothing should have been said upon the matter until the 22nd instant, which I believe was the day the Board was appointed to inquire into the report of the charges preferred against me by Mr. Berney.

Finally,—I respectfully beg the consideration of the Board for the most lenient possible construction it can place upon my acts as a public servant. I have served many years, and have always had the respect of the mercantile community. I have always endeavoured to faithfully discharge my duties to the Government, and I do not believe that any act of mine has led to the loss of a shilling of public money.

I have been nearly twelve years in the department, and the Collector has never so far as I know opposed my promotion, which has led me to believe that I possessed that gentleman's confidence. My books, as shown in the case of the "*Duke of Sutherland*," are not all I could wish, but I ask the Board to consider the difficulties I had to encounter at the time, brought about by the confusion of frequently altered tariff proposals. I ask the Board to take into consideration the fact, that I was not allowed to amend my books as had usually been the case, and to remember that I have been treated with much unkindness in the construction put upon representations made by me during a time when I was subjected to charges, which I could only deal with by reference to these books; and I ask the Board to make a fair comparison of my books in past times with those of other officers, and if these are fairly selected I am sure the Board will come to the conclusion that to the best of my ability I have exerted myself to give satisfaction. And lastly, I beg again to draw attention to the fact that the cumbrous system of copying into books has been superseded, although the duties of the officers are really lighter by the removal of the measurement duties than they were when I had the "*Duke of Sutherland*" to supervise.

S.L.

## C.

## MEDICAL CERTIFICATES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATING TO MR. LEVY'S ABSENCE OF DUTY.

Mr. S. Levy to The Collector of Customs.

22 February, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you a medical certificate from my doctor.

I have, &c.,  
S. LEVY.

Sydney, 22 February, 1871.

THIS is to certify that Mr. Levy is suffering from a deranged liver, which has produced extreme nervous debility, and I have advised him to remain quiet at home for a few days.

G. F. DANSEY,  
Surgeon.Submitted.—W.A.D., 22/2/71.  
Seen by Treasurer.—H.L.

Mr. S. Levy to The Collector of Customs.

Sydney, 15 March, 1871.

Sir,  
I regret much at being obliged to inform you that I am still extremely unwell. Dr. Egan has just been to see me, and as you will see by his certificate that rest is absolutely necessary, which certificate I beg respectfully to forward.\*

I have, &c.,  
S. LEVY.

Submitted.—W.A.D., 16/3/71.

Has any explanation been yet received about the fifty cases of wine?—G.W.L., 17/3/71.

No explanation has yet been received.—W.A.D., 17/3/71.

Bring before me in a few days.—G.W.L., 17/3/71.

\* This document cannot be found.

Mr. S. Levy to The Collector of Customs.

5 June, 1871.

Sir,  
I regret at being obliged to inform you that I am too unwell for to attend to my duties this day, but hope to be sufficiently recovered to enable my resuming them to-morrow (Tuesday).

I have, &c.,  
S. LEVY.

## D.

## COLLECTOR OF CUSTOM'S MEMORANDUM IN REFERENCE TO MR. LEVY'S ABSENCE FROM DUTY.

MEMO.—On a report from the Auditor General, Mr. Levy was disrated on the 21st February. He absented himself without leave on the following day. He reported himself for duty as locker on the 5th June, but a new charge of having allowed 50 cases of spirits to be delivered without payment of duty having been brought against him, the Collector declined to employ him till the matter was settled. This was ultimately effected by his restoration, and he resumed his position as 6th landing-waiter on the 15th March, 1872. He had, however, been re-employed, by order of the Minister of Works, from the 2nd October, 1871.

W. A. DUNCAN, 22/7/72.

## E.

RETURN showing the names of Officers promoted when Mr. Levy was disrated, the nature of their promotion, the increase of salary, and the time they enjoyed such increase.

Names of Officers.	Nature of their Promotions.		Increase of Salary.			The time they enjoyed such Increase or Promotion.	
	From—	To—	From—	To—	Increase.	From—	To—
Clunes G. Reid ...	7th Landing-waiter	6th Landing-waiter	£214	£261	£47	22nd Feb., 1871	29th Feb., 1872.
Geo. Lewis .....	8th "	7th "	£214	£214	Nil	22nd Feb., 1871	29th Feb., 1872.
John N. Stubbin...	9th "	8th "	£214	£214	Nil	22nd Feb., 1871	29th Feb., 1872.
John Cunningham	10th "	9th "	£214	£214	Nil	22nd Feb., 1871	29th Feb., 1872.
Alex. Fraser .....	11th "	10th "	£214	£214	Nil	22nd Feb., 1871	29th Feb., 1872.
Charles Duberly....	12th "	11th "	£214	£214	Nil	22nd Feb., 1871	29th Feb., 1872.
William Beck .....	13th "	12th "	£204	£214	£10	22nd Feb., 1871	29th Feb., 1872.
William Smyth ...	14th "	13th "	£195	£204	£9	22nd Feb., 1871	29th Feb., 1872.
C. St. Julian, junr.	15th "	14th "	£195	£195	Nil	22nd Feb., 1871	29th Feb., 1872.
Robt. Christison...	8th Locker	15th "	£190	£195	£5	22nd Feb., 1871	29th Feb., 1872.

NOTE.—The following lockers were each promoted one step, but without any increase of salary, viz. :—

Mr. D. R. Duffy, 9th locker.  
Mr. C. Warburton, 10th "  
Mr. Knox Ellis, 11th "  
Mr. Henry Tkin, 12th "  
Mr. John Baxter, 13th "  
Mr. J. B. Spence, 14th "  
Mr. Saml. Harper, 15th "

Custom House, Sydney,  
22nd July, 1872.

W. A. DUNCAN,  
Collector of Customs.

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1872.

[Is. 3d.]

1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.**

(DESPATCH RESPECTING WEIGHT AND FINENESS OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO LORD BELMORE.

(No. 22.)

Downing-street,  
5 March, 1872.

MY LORD,

I transmit to your Lordship a copy of a Report, and of its enclosure, received through the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury from the Master of the Mint, respecting the Weight and Fineness of Gold Coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint during the six months ended the 30th June, 1871.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. Freemantle to The Secretary to the Treasury.

Royal Mint,  
22 February, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the following returns have been duly transmitted to this Department by the Deputy Master of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, in conformity with the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1853.

Six monthly returns, showing: (1) the amount of bullion received at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, from January to June, 1871; and (2) the amount of coin issued to the public during the same period, viz.:-

	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.
	ozs.	ozs.
In January ... ..	51,877.62	Nil.
February ... ..	54,446.56	.....
March ... ..	72,681.01	.....
April ... ..	39,036.19	.....
May... ..	70,370.21	.....
June ... ..	65,490.82	.....

Amount charged for coining, 3d. per ounce standard. Two returns of waste in coining gold, for the quarters ending 31st of March and 30th June, 1871.

I have also to request you to submit to their Lordships the report enclosed, being the thirty-seventh, on the weight and fineness of the gold coins produced at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint during the six months from January to June inclusive, such reports being based on the assay of pyx pieces transmitted by the Deputy Master for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council before referred to.

A copy of the report has been forwarded, as usual, to the Deputy Master at Sydney.

I have, &c.,  
C. W. FREEMANTLE.

[Sub-enclosure.]

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT, addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on the Weight and Fineness of Gold Coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and transmitted by the Deputy Master for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 19th August, 1853.

Pieces taken without preference by the Colonial Treasurer, at the deliveries of the Sydney Mint.

Quarter ending—	Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Total Weight.	Average Weight of a Piece.	Average proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.
31 March, 1871 .....	Sovereigns.....	145	ozs. 37.240	ozs. 0.25682	916.662
30 June, 1871 .....	Do. ....	143	36.725	0.25680	916.739

The standard weight of a Sovereign being 0.25682 oz., and the standard fineness 916.67 in 1,000 parts.

Royal Mint, 22 February, 1872.

C. W. FREEMANTLE,  
Deputy Master and Comptroller.





1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.  
(LETTER RESPECTING PROPOSED DISCONTINUANCE OF MINERAL ASSAYS AT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 June, 1872.*

THE DEPUTY MASTER OF THE MINT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Royal Mint, Sydney,  
10 May, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring under Your Excellency's notice the question of the propriety of making mineral assays at the Mint.

Mineral assays were first undertaken at the Mint in 1861, when the demand for such work was very limited, and there was no recognized authority for meeting the demand, such as it was ; but circumstances are now entirely changed. The demand has increased to an extent which renders it impossible for the present Establishment to do justice to the legitimate work of the Mint and to the mineral assays while, outside, a Government analytical chemist has been appointed, and there is probably sufficient encouragement for private enterprise and competition in mineral assaying, as a new industry.

I believe that the practice of making mineral assays at the Mint may therefore be discontinued without public injury or inconvenience, and I recommend its discontinuance accordingly.

An experimental quartz-crushing machine was also erected at the Mint. Its position was never very suitable, being immediately under the windows of a sick ward in the Infirmary ; and the utility of maintaining it is now questionable, when adequate quartz-crushing machinery is being generally erected at all the Gold Fields. Should the maintenance of such a machine in Sydney be considered desirable, Your Excellency may, perhaps, consider the advisability of removing it to a more suitable locality, and experimental quartz-crushing might, meanwhile, be continued at the Mint until a change of situation could be conveniently arranged.

I have, &c.,  
C. ELOUIS.



1872.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK.

(STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FROM 1st SEPTEMBER TO 31st DECEMBER, 1871.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 34 Vict., No. 15, sec. 13.

## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

ACCOUNT of all Deposits Received and Paid from the 1st September to the 31st December, 1871.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Cash received from Depositors from 1st September to 31st December, 1871	15,780	5	0	By repayments to Depositors from 1st September to 31st December, 1871 .....	1,555	17	5
„ Interest allowed to Depositors for 1871 .....		52	5	„ Balance due to Depositors, including Interest .....	14,226	12	11
	£	15,782	10		£	15,782	10

## EXPLANATION OF BALANCE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance at close of the year to all Depositors .....				14,226	12	11
Cash remitted to the Honorable the Treasurer on Trust Account .....	15,256	17	0			
Interest allowed to Depositors for 1871 .....		52	5			
		15,309	2			
Deduct repayments to Depositors .....		1,546	1			
		13,763	0			
Cash remaining on 31st December to be paid into the Treasury .....		463	12			
				14,226	12	11

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries .....	189	6	8
Interest to Depositors .....	52	5	4
Total .....	241	12	0

F. W. HILL, Controller.  
Savings' Bank Department,  
Sydney, March, 1872.

JOSEPH DOCKER,  
Postmaster General.

I certify that the foregoing statements have been examined and found to correspond with the books and accounts of the Government Savings' Bank.

8 April, 1872.

C. ROLLESTON,  
Auditor General.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.**

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 May, 1872.*

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4 Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1871.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales .....	232,246 3 0	2,721 7 3	103,442 9 0	2,283,874 15 1	2,622,284 14 4	830,433 18 4	65,092 17 1	50,405 7 11	6,257 14 2	836,695 9 7	2,187,292 6 11	3,979,177 14 0	1,000,000 0 0	10 per cent.	50,000 0 0	303,000 0 0
Commercial .....	197,772 10 0	1,925 15 8	43,161 7 3	1,911,290 12 9	2,154,150 5 8	392,356 12 3	14,771 6 11	39,461 10 9	11,669 15 7	164,274 1 3	2,108,260 5 9	2,730,802 12 6	400,000 0 0	17 per cent.	34,000 0 0	144,563 2 6
Australasia .....	32,498 16 11	4,347 2 1	.....	434,113 12 2	470,959 11 2	207,905 12 9	.....	40,930 0 0	408 9 3	.....	385,194 2 2	634,438 4 2	1,200,000 0 0	10 per cent.	60,000 0 0	311,950 3 6
Union of Australia .....	15,308 8 7	7,921 11 9	.....	253,261 18 8	276,481 19 0	175,290 16 3	13,839 17 1	16,000 0 0	1,315 10 9	.....	298,134 12 11	504,580 17 0	1,250,000 0 0	13 per cent.	81,250 0 0	484,010 5 0
Australian Joint Stock..	136,942 8 7	16,831 16 2	6,053 7 6	797,734 8 11	957,562 1 2	244,685 16 9	18,686 19 4	58,565 11 0	10,176 3 10	156,872 9 7	975,069 7 3	1,464,056 7 9	484,656 0 0	8 per cent.	19,386 4 10	11,749 19 7
London Chartered of Australia .....	6,619 15 5	671 7 0	72 8 2	160,322 11 5	167,686 2 0	42,820 16 1	.....	20,000 0 0	1,064 0 0	587 4 11	270,155 14 2	334,627 15 2	1,000,000 0 0	8 per cent.	40,000 0 0	169,030 12 10
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered .....	18,229 10 0	1,817 17 9	264 18 5	308,000 15 11	329,213 2 1	114,319 9 10	.....	23,270 14 5	209 10 9	701 7 5	328,297 8 0	466,798 10 5	600,000 0 0	7 per cent.	21,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered .....	48,900 0 0	3,699 5 7	72,530 6 2	612,252 10 1	737,382 1 10	137,062 2 2	52,900 19 11	26,135 10 6	2,134 0 0	.....	690,636 9 8	908,769 2 3	1,500,000 0 0	12 per cent.	90,000 0 0	444,000 0 0
City .....	18,967 1 6	.....	.....	232,144 12 8	801,111 13 9	86,360 0 5	.....	30,640 5 4	27 13 10	26,815 7 2	425,031 16 3	568,825 3 0	236,140 10 0	5 per cent.	5,899 16 0	24,152 6 11
TOTALS.....	£ 707,484 14 0	39,936 3 3	225,524 16 6	7,043,885 17 3	8,016,831 11 0	2,231,244 4 10	168,292 0 4	305,308 19 11	93,262 18 2	1,185,945 19 11	7,668,022 3 1	11,592,076 6 3	7,670,796 10 0	.....	401,536 0 10	1,912,476 10 4

\* Including Government Securities, £120,854 10s. 4d.

† 6 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 4 per cent. per annum.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 20th February, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

GEO. W. LORD,  
Treasurer.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.**

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 June, 1872.*

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4 Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1872.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales .....	234,573 7 8	4,010 12 10	107,735 0 5	2,604,092 11 4	3,040,711 12 3	998,908 6 0	89,080 12 7	50,465 13 6	7,618 15 2	1,163,828 18 0	*2,060,567 14 3	4,370,469 19 6	1,000,000 0 0	10 ½ cent.	50,000 0 0	308,000 0 0
Commercial .....	208,544 10 9	4,068 16 3	35,578 10 3	2,142,935 12 7	2,391,127 9 10	584,868 1 7	9,532 11 6	42,000 0 0	12,798 1 0	320,005 19 10	†2,020,124 5 4	2,089,328 19 3	400,000 0 0	17 ¾ cent.	34,000 0 0	155,332 4 7
Australasia.....	32,325 12 4	7,743 17 6	.....	418,908 0 0	468,977 10 0	177,908 16 10	.....	40,930 0 0	870 10 9	.....	333,263 6 6	552,481 14 1	1,200,000 0 0	8 ¾ cent.	48,000 0 0	311,950 3 6
Union of Australia .....	16,005 16 8	9,056 5 9	.....	270,622 6 7	296,674 9 0	83,548 6 8	9,774 7 4	16,000 0 0	1,271 1 2	.....	269,860 16 9	389,454 11 11	1,250,000 0 0	13 ¾ cent.	81,250 0 0	485,047 7 1
Australian Joint Stock..	143,978 10 10	20,848 3 1	6,438 17 10	943,355 4 0	1,114,420 15 9	329,624 8 7	16,541 8 11	68,540 6 10	10,784 3 4	209,556 19 11	913,454 2 8	1,628,501 10 3	484,056 0 0	8 ¾ cent.	19,386 4 10	13,516 16 9
London Chartered of Australia .....	6,988 7 8	530 0 5	16 11 2	190,667 14 5	198,202 13 8	87,633 6 8	.....	20,000 0 0	1,219 10 9	1,479 16 3	213,817 1 6	323,549 15 1	1,000,000 0 0	8 ¾ cent.	40,000 0 0	169,030 12 10
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	17,746 17 8	4,980 11 10	788 8 11	315,076 2 5	338,592 0 10	102,641 18 5	.....	23,270 14 5	322 9 3	782 12 6	328,139 6 6	455,156 16 1	600,000 0 0	7 ¾ cent.	21,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered.....	49,946 0 0	5,107 2 11	33,048 8 5	629,501 6 4	717,592 17 8	127,243 19 4	34,007 8 3	26,135 10 6	1,754 0 0	81 5 2	633,241 4 5	522,463 7 8	1,500,000 0 0	12 ¾ cent.	90,000 0 0	444,000 0 0
City .....	20,118 16 8	.....	.....	311,344 14 5	331,463 11 1	70,992 7 11	.....	30,000 0 0	55 8 4	41,513 15 2	456,888 15 8	599,450 7 1	236,690 0 0	6 ¼ cent.	6,899 16 0	24,152 6 11
TOTALS.....	£ 730,618 0 8	57,045 10 9	184,506 17 0	7,915,503 12 1	8,887,673 0 1	2,573,369 7 0	165,936 8 7	307,342 5 3	35,202 10 9	1,827,249 6 10	7,227,856 13 6	12,130,957 0 11	7,671,346 0 0	.....	389,536 0 10	1,931,020 11 8

\* Including Government Securities, £120,546 19s. 9d.

† Including £221,781 3s., average amount of Government Securities held.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 28th May, 1872.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,  
Treasurer.





1872.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## FORTIFICATIONS OF PORT JACKSON.

(STATEMENT SHOWING ESTIMATED AMOUNT NECESSARY FOR COMPLETION.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 August, 1872.*

ABSTRACT Statement showing Estimated Amount supposed to be necessary in order to finish the Fortifications of Port Jackson.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Outstanding liabilities estimated at .....	12,714	0	0			
Probable sum required to complete works in hand .....	6,700	0	0			
Estimated cost of further works required.....				19,414	0	0
				66,350	0	0
				85,764	0	0

Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 6 August, 1872.

STATEMENT of the Estimated Amount supposed to be necessary in order to finish the Fortifications of Port Jackson.

*(Outer Line of Defence.)*

Locality.	Outstanding Liabilities estimated at—	Probable sum required to complete Works in hand.	Estimated Cost of further Works proposed.	Remarks.
<i>Bradley's Head.</i>				
Fortifications .....	£ 1,180 0 0	£ 500 0 0	£ 8,100 0 0	To provide barracks for men, £6,000; ditches, &c., £2,100.
<i>George's Head.</i>				
Fortifications .....	1,090 0 0	300 0 0	7,350 0 0	For ditches, &c.
Casemate .....	1,160 0 0	1,100 0 0	.....	
Barrack .....	4,514 0 0	600 0 0	900 0 0	For road towards Middle Head.
<i>Middle Head.</i>				
Fortifications .....	3,000 0 0	600 0 0	18,000 0 0	Ditches, &c., £8,000; barrack for men and officers' quarters, £10,000.
<i>South Head—Inner and Outer.</i>				
Fortifications .....	1,350 0 0	3,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	To provide barrack for men, £6,000; ditches, &c., £10,000.
<i>Shark Point.</i>				
Fortifications .....	420 0 0	600 0 0	4,000 0 0	To provide barrack for men.
<i>Green Point Battery.</i>				
Fortifications .....	.....	.....	6,000 0 0	For proposed new battery.
<i>Fortifications generally.</i>				
Gun-carriages, platforms, superintendence, fencing, &c. ....	.....	.....	6,000 0 0	
	£ 12,714 0 0	6,700 0 0	66,350 0 0	

STATEMENT of the Amounts voted by Parliament for Harbour Defences, the Amounts expended, and the Balance unexpended to this date.

Year of Vote.	Service.	Amount of Vote.	Amount expended.	Balance written off.	Balance retained for Expenditure.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>CONSOLIDATED REVENUE APPROPRIATIONS.</b>					
1854	Defences of Port Jackson .....	10,000 0 0	7,691 7 0	2,308 13 0	.....
1865	Fortifications.....	379 0 0	354 0 0	25 0 0	.....
1866	Fortifications.....	88 10 0	88 10 0	.....	.....
"	Fortifications.....	540 0 0	417 0 0	123 0 0	.....
1867	Six American 450-pounders, with carriages .....	3,000 0 0	.....	3,000 0 0	.....
"	Towards fortifying South and Middle Head.....	5,000 0 0	.....	5,000 0 0	.....
"	Alterations at Fort Denison and Dawes Battery .....	339 0 0	339 0 0	.....	.....
	Total.....	£ 19,346 10 0	8,889 17 0	10,456 13 0	.....
<b>ACT. LOAN APPROPRIATIONS.</b>					
1854	18 Vict., No. 35 Works of defence at Middle Harbour and the South Head.	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
1855	19 Vict., Nos. 25, 38, and 40. Works of defence in Sydney Harbour, including the purchase of land at Kirribilli Point.	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
1857	20 Vict., No. 33 Defences of Port Jackson.....	12,113 18 11	12,113 18 11	.....	.....
1860	23 Vict., No. 10 Harbour defences .....	2,425 0 0	2,425 0 0	.....	.....
"	" " Additions to works at Fort Macquarie.	5,000 0 0	4,496 15 3	3 4 9	.....
1864	27 Vict., No. 14 Harbour defences .....	5,351 7 3	5,351 7 3	.....	.....
1866	29 Vict., No. 23 Cost of heavy guns for fortifications	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
1871	35 Vict., No. 5 For construction of fortifications and other works of defence.	30,000 0 0	29,956 9 9	.....	43 10 3
	Total.....	£ 149,890 6 2	149,343 11 2	3 4 9	43 10 3
	Grand Total.....	£ 169,236 16 2	158,233 8 2	10,459 17 9	43 10 3

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
6th August, 1872.

F. KIRKPATRICK,  
Accountant.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**DEFENCE FORCE.**

(MEDICAL CERTIFICATE IN CASE OF GUNNER PIDDING, DISCHARGED.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 May, 1872.*

---

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2 May, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A copy of the Medical Report in the case of Gunner Pidding, discharged  
“ from the Permanent Force on the ground that he was medically unfit to  
“ continue in the Force.”

(*Mr. Lee.*)

---

I CERTIFY that No. 66, Gunner George Pidding, of the New South Wales Artillery, is unfit for service, on account of his suffering from epileptic fits.

W. J. G. BEDFORD,  
Staff Assistant Surgeon,  
Reg. Mil. Forces.

Garrison Hospital, Sydney, 13/3/72.

A true copy.—JOHN RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel, Comdt., 7/5/72.

---



1872.

---

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT OF 1867.**

(REGULATION RESPECTING PRECEDENCE OF THE SEVERAL CORPS.)

---

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vict., No. 5, sec. 50.

---

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 1 February, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor having been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, to make the following Regulation for the Volunteer Force, in substitution of No. 11 of the Regulations published in the Supplementary *Government Gazette* of the 29th April, 1871, directs its publication, in accordance with the 50th section of the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

---

11. "The precedence of the several Corps in each arm of the Force is determined by the date of the acceptance by the Governor of the services of each Corps."

---



1872.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**VOLUNTEER FORCE.**  
(RESPECTING PRIVILEGES AND POSITION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 July, 1872.*

---

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21 June, 1872, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence between His Excellency Earl Belmore, His  
“Excellency the late Administrator of the Government, the Colonial  
“Secretary’s Department, the Brigade Office, and the Medical Officers of  
“the Volunteer Force at Head Quarters, on certain matters affecting the  
“privileges and position in the Service of the latter.”

*(Mr. Creed.)*

---

## VOLUNTEER FORCE.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

72/402.

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 3 July, 1872.

SIR,

Enumerated  
below.

I have the honor to forward herewith copies of all correspondence between His Excellency Earl Belmore, His Excellency the late Administrator of the Government, your Department, this Office, and the Medical Officers of the Volunteer Force at Head Quarters, on certain matters affecting the privileges and position of the latter, pursuant to the request contained in your letter of the 26th ultimo.

The enclosures which accompanied your letter are returned as directed.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.*Enclosures.*

From Dr. Ward, forwarding Memorial. 8/1/72.  
Colonel Richardson, Minute. 9/1/72.  
Reply from Dr. Ward. 20/1/72.  
From Brigade Major. 29/1/72.  
From Dr. Ward. 5/2/72.  
To Governor. 2/4/72.  
From Colonial Secretary. 26/4/72.  
Copy to Dr. Ward. 30/4/72.—B.C.  
To Governor. 30/4/72.  
From Dr. Ward. 10/6/72.  
To Dr. Ward. 3/7/72.

SURGEON WARD to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

72/5064.

St. Leonards,  
8 January, 1872.

SIR,

I do myself the honor, on behalf of the Medical Officers of the Volunteers, to forward you the accompanying Memorial, and to request that you will transmit the same to His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &amp;c.,

R. D. WARD,

Surgeon, Subn. Bat., V. R.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

72-5064.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SOMERSET RICHARD, Earl of Belmore, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the undersigned Medical Officers, attached to the Head Quarters of the Volunteer Force, respectively desire to place before you the following Memorial and remarks, and to hope that you will be pleased to take them into your favourable consideration, and, if possible, give effect to them.

We believe that an efficient Medical Department is an integral and essential portion of the Volunteer Force, without whose effectual assistance no field operations or real service of any kind could be successfully performed. Both reason and experience lead to the conclusion that efficient medical assistance cannot be improvised when required, and that, unless rendered and kept efficient at all times, it will certainly break down in the time of need. In corroboration of this, we would point out the condition of the Medical Department of even the British Army at the commencement of the Crimean War.

To ensure this efficiency, it is necessary, in our opinion, to have at all times a Departmental Head—with power to order and arrange all the details of this particular Branch, and with such a knowledge of its requirements as none but a medical man can possess.

Such Officer should, in everything but rank, occupy a position analogous to that of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department. He should, for obvious reasons, be chosen by seniority from the Medical Officers of the Volunteer Force, and be subject only, and responsible solely, to the Commandant; and his rank should be that of the highest combatant Officer next to the Commandant.

We therefore hope that your Excellency will be pleased to direct that the necessary steps be taken for the re-establishment of a Medical Head, now in abeyance, and with such powers and privileges as we have endeavoured to suggest.

Although our duties are of a different nature to those of the combatant Officers, we believe them to be of equal importance to the welfare of the whole. If it is considered desirable to have an efficient Volunteer Force at all, it is equally necessary to have efficient Medical Officers; and we cannot, either individually or as members of the profession to which we belong, recognize as valid any reason why we should



should not, rank for rank, be on a footing of perfect equality with the other Officers. We therefore hold that the Medical Officers are entitled to, and we trust they will receive, all the privileges and allowances, such as a forage allowance, &c., accorded to the combatant Officers of corresponding ranks.

We have, &c.,

R. D. WARD, Surgeon, Sub. Batt., V.R.  
 JAMES C. COX, M.D., Surgeon, Vol. Artillery.  
 G. F. DANSEY, Surgeon, Sydney Batt., V.R.  
 J. M. NOLAN, Asst. Surgeon, Vol. Artillery.  
 WALTER JOHN CARROLL, Asst. Surg., Sub. Batt. V.R.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON TO THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER.

AM I to understand by paragraph 3, that it is desired that the management of details, such as attendance at parades, shot practice, &c., in short, everything connected with the Medical Department, should be vested in the Senior Medical Officer, instead of the Majors Commanding Battalions?

J. S. R., Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

9/1/72.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

It is thought desirable that the Head of the Medical Department should, on intimation being given that such or so many Medical Officers are required to be in attendance at such a time or place, arrange for such attendance.

20/1/72.

R.D.W.

MAJOR FITZSIMONS TO SURGEON WARD AND OTHERS.

72/66.

Brigade Office,  
 Sydney, 29 January, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

The Commandant has much to regret the delay in submitting to His Excellency the Governor your Memorial, forwarded by letter of the 8th instant, and to explain the case presents much difficulty in carrying out your wishes, without a thorough change is effected in the constitution of the Volunteer Medical Department, and consequently, to a certain extent, of the Volunteer Regulations.

You require a Departmental Head, responsible only to the Commandant, by whom all details as to the duties, &c., of the Medical Officers is to be arranged without reference to the Majors Commanding, thereby setting aside their responsibility to their immediate Commanding Officers.

The Commandant does not see how this can be effected, except the Medical Officers hold Staff in lieu of Regimental Commissions, as at present; which, judging from the expression of feeling, during the last interview with him, would be antagonistic to the wishes of some subscribing to the Memorial.

There can, however, be no objection to the Senior Medical Officer being transferred to the Staff as Principal Medical Officer, and who would perform such duties in connection with the Medical Officers as would not interfere with them regimentally.

Awaiting your reply prior to further action in the matter,—

I have, &c.,

A. F. FITZSIMONS, Capt.,  
 Major of Brigade.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

SURGEON WARD AND OTHERS TO MAJOR FITZSIMONS.

72-5064.

Sydney, 5 February, 1872.

SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, 72/66, dated January 29th, in which you state that in consequence of our requiring a Departmental Head, "by whom all details as to the duties, &c., of the Medical Officers is to be arranged without reference to the Majors Commanding," our wishes could not be carried out "without a thorough change being effected in the constitution of the Volunteer Medical Department, and consequently to a certain extent of the Volunteer Regulations"; and this change the Commandant thinks could only be effected by making the Medical Officers hold Staff in lieu of Regimental Commissions.

And you state in conclusion, that "there can be no objection to the Senior Medical Officer being transferred to the Staff as Principal Medical Officer, and who would perform such duties in connection with the Medical Officers as would not interfere with them regimentally."

Without entering upon the question upon which, as stated in your letter, we may not be all agreed, as to the necessity or advantage of altering the Medical Service from a Regimental to a Staff, we would beg to state in reply, that we have no wish to interfere unduly with what may be the privileges of the Majors Commanding. Our view of the matter was, that whenever a Major Commanding required the services of one or both of the Medical Officers of his Battalion, the Head of the Medical Department should be responsible for the due attendance of such officer or officers. He would thus be chargeable with the duty—not of determining when a Medical Officer should attend a certain parade, but of notifying to him the fact of his attendance being required. It was thought that this duty—now at times very imperfectly performed—would be better performed by the P.M.O.; but if the Majors Commanding are likely to object to this arrangement, we readily defer to their authority.

With

With regard to the concluding paragraph of your letter, we think that, to a certain extent, it meets our requirements; but only to a certain extent. We have every confidence in the desire of our present Commandant to do whatever may be right and necessary in the matter; but the principle we contend for is, not that the present Senior Medical Officer should be transferred to the Staff at the will of the present Commandant, but that there should be in connection with the Volunteer Force a recognized Medical Department with a distinct Head—to which, in the event of a vacancy, the Senior Medical Officer for the time being should succeed, that he should hold a rank equal to that of the combatant Officers next to the Commandant; and that he and the other Medical Officers should be entitled to and receive all allowances and privileges, such as forage allowance, &c., to which the combatant Officers of corresponding ranks are entitled and receive.

We would remark in conclusion, that although we are aware that the actual granting of such privileges as forage allowance, &c., may be dependent upon the vote of the Legislature, we believe that the expression of His Excellency's concurrence in the justice of our claims would be of much service, and we know it would be a source of much satisfaction to us.

We have, &c.,

R. D. WARD, Surgeon, Sub. Batt., V.R.

JAMES C. COX, Surg., V. Artillery.

G. F. DANSEY, Surgeon, Sydney Batt., V.R.

J. M. NOLAN, Ass. Surg., V. Artillery.

WALTER JOHN CARROLL, Ass. Surg., Sub. Batt., V.R.

GEO. J. PATTISON, Ass. Surgeon, 1st S.B., V.R.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.  
72-205.

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 2 April, 1872.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor, at the request of the Medical Officers of the Volunteer Force, to enclose Memorial and correspondence having reference thereto.

Your Excellency will perceive by the correspondence, that these officers withdraw that portion of their request which, if granted, would interfere with the regimental powers of the Field Officers Commanding; and accordingly the Memorial may be summed up as follows:—

1. A recognized Medical Department with a distinct Head, who should be the Senior Medical Officer. In the event of a vacancy, the Senior Officer to be appointed.
2. The Head of the Medical Department to hold relative rank with the Senior combatant Volunteer Officer.
3. All the Medical Officers to receive the allowances and privileges, such as forage allowance, as enjoyed by combatant Volunteer Officers of relative rank.

With reference to the above, I have respectfully to suggest for your Excellency's consideration, that the Senior Medical Officer might be transferred to the Staff, which would effect the object in view. The Surgeons at present hold corresponding rank with the Senior Volunteer Officers, and therefore there is no necessity for further action.

The question of forage allowance is a matter of finance, and would be dealt with by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,

Commanding.

I wish to see Col. Richardson on this—A.S., 6/4/72.

As to the suggested transfer to the Staff.—Approved. The question of forage must be dealt with by the Cabinet. A.S., 10/4/72. To the Colonial Secretary.

Submitted. Consultation—JOHN R., 19 Apr.,/72.

The Cabinet are of opinion that this application ought not to be complied with—J.M., A.G., 25 April, 1872.

Inform Lieut.-Colonel Richardson, 26 April, 1872.

Commandant, 26 April, 1872. 72/3272.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comd.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY TO LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.  
72-2775.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 26 April, 1872.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, submitting a Memorial from the Medical Officers of the Volunteer Force, and correspondence, relative to matters affecting their position,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you, that His Excellency the Administrator of the Government approves of the Senior Medical Officer being transferred to the Staff, but that the Government cannot authorize a compliance with the application of these Officers for forage allowance.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

Copy to Dr. Ward—B.C., 30/4/72.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

LIEUT.-COLONEL

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

72-258.

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 30 April, 1872.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

With reference to letter 72/2775, from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's Office, of the 26th instant, conveying your Excellency's approval of the Senior Medical Officer of the Volunteers being transferred to the Staff,—I have the honor to acquaint you that Surgeon Robert Dalziel Ward, of the Suburban Battalion, Volunteer Rifles, is the Senior Medical Officer, and to request his transfer may be notified in the Government Gazette.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Commandant.

Col. Sec. for notification. 1/5/72.—A.S.

For usual course. 3 May.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

SURGEON WARD to MAJOR FITZSIMONS.

72-5064.

St. Leonards,  
10 June, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, conveying an extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Halloran, the Under Secretary, to the Commandant, in which he is informed that there will be no objection to the Senior Medical Officer being placed on the Staff, but that the Medical Officers cannot be recommended for forage allowance. I have submitted the letter to the other Medical Officers, with whom it now is, and we are of opinion that the information furnished is both insufficient and unsatisfactory.

It is insufficient, because, for all that appears to the contrary, it may be the intention to appoint only the present Senior Officer to the Staff, in which case at the next vacancy the whole question would have to be re-opened. It is unsatisfactory, because if forage allowance be denied to the Senior Medical Officer, whilst it is granted to the Senior combatant Staff Officers, an invidious distinction is kept up which ought not to exist.

We are further of opinion, that the letter in question is not an answer to our Memorial, which was addressed to His Excellency the Governor, and in which the question of forage allowance was only incidentally introduced.

Apologizing for the delay in replying to your letter,—

I have, &c.,

R. D. WARD,

Surgeon, Subu. Batt., V.R.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

MAJOR FITZSIMONS to SURGEON WARD.

72-401.

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 3 July, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction, to acknowledge your letter of the 10th ultimo, and to convey to you the regret of the Commandant that the copy in full (not extract) of letter of the Principal Under Secretary in reply to the Memorial of the Medical Officers, is considered by them both insufficient and unsatisfactory as far as information is concerned.

The Commandant, however, views the approval of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, for the transfer of the present Senior Medical Officer to the Staff, as forming a precedent which may be acted upon on any future vacancy at the head of the Medical Department.

I have, &c.,

A. F. FITZSIMONS, Major,

Major of Brigade.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**VOLUNTEER FORCE.**

(STATISTICS CONNECTED WITH, SINCE 1867.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 July, 1872.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21 June, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The number of Volunteers in each branch of the Service on the  
 “ rolls during each year since the passing of the present Volunteer Act in  
 “ 1867.
- “ (2.) The amount paid each year, since the same date, for clothing,  
 “ ammunition, arms, and accoutrements.
- “ (3.) The number of Land Orders issued each year to Members of the Force  
 “ since the same date; also the amount paid each year, during the same  
 “ period, for salaries to Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers and  
 “ Clerks; also, rent for offices and forage for horses in connection with the  
 “ Volunteer Staff.”

(*Mr. Lackey.*)

## VOLUNTEER FORCE.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 12 July, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the information requested by your letter of the 22nd ultimo, viz. :—

1. Return showing the number of Volunteers in each branch of the Service, on the Rolls during each year since the passing of the present Volunteer Act in 1867.

2. Return showing the number of Land Orders issued each year to Members of the Force since same date.

3. Return showing the amount paid each year, since the same date, for clothing, ammunition, arms, and accoutrements, salaries to commissioned and non-commissioned officers and clerks, also rent for offices and forage for horses.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

RETURN showing the number of Volunteers in New South Wales, of each branch of the Service, on the Rolls during each year, since the passing of the present Volunteer Act in 1867.

Year.	Branch of Service.	No. of Officers and Men.	Total.	Remarks.
1868 .....	Permanent Staff .....	18	} 2,498	
	Honorary Staff .....	4		
	Artillery .....	537		
	Rifles .....	1,869		
	Cadets .....	70		
1869 .....	Permanent Staff .....	17	} 2,817	
	Honorary Staff .....	6		
	Artillery .....	561		
	Rifles .....	2,084		
	Cadets .....	149		
1870.....	Permanent Staff .....	24	} 3,232	
	Honorary Staff .....	7		
	Artillery .....	535		
	Engineers .....	1		
	Rifles .....	2,474		
1871 .....	Cadets .....	191	} 4,050	
	Permanent Staff .....	24		
	Honorary Staff .....	6		
	Artillery .....	720		
	Engineers .....	59		
	Rifles .....	2,397		
	Cadets .....	844		

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 12 July, 1872.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

RETURN showing the number of Land Orders issued each year to the Members of the Volunteer Force, since the passing of the present Volunteer Act in 1867.

Year.	Number of Land Orders Issued.	Remarks.
1870.....	264	
1871.....	112	
1872.....	85	
TOTAL.....	461	

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 12 July, 1872.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

Brigade

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 12 July, 1872.

RETURN showing the amount paid in each year since the passing of the present Volunteer Act, for Clothing, Ammunition, Arms, and Accoutrements; also, the amount paid each year, during the same period, for Salaries to Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Clerks, Rent for Offices, and Forage for Horses, in connection with the Volunteer Staff.

Particulars.	Amount paid in—				Total Amounts.
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clothing .....	1,997 14 0	4,124 2 6	1,940 13 6	2,640 4 0	10,702 14 0
Ammunition, Arms, and Accoutrements.	3,906 13 6	4,104 11 6	3,593 16 3	11,355 1 9	22,960 3 0
Salaries .....	2,458 14 0	2,733 18 0	2,996 9 4	3,478 12 9	11,667 14 1
Office Rent .....			81 13 0	90 13 4	172 6 4
Forage for Horses .....	192 3 0	319 7 6	328 3 0	356 16 6	1,196 10 0
TOTAL .....	£ 8,555 4 6	11,281 19 6	8,940 15 1	17,921 8 4	46,699 7 5

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.





1872.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

## VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

(CORRESPONDENCE, ETC., RESPECTING MAJOR SHEPHERD'S APPLICATIONS TO BE APPOINTED COMMANDANT OF.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 June, 1872.*

---

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 12 June, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all Correspondence between His Excellency the Earl of Belmore, the Honorable the Colonial Secretary (John Robertson, Esq.), Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Richardson, Major Shepherd, Commanding the Volunteer Artillery, Major W. Wilson, Volunteer Artillery, Major Fitzsimons, Captain S. Hopkins, and any other person or persons, relative to applications made by Major Shepherd to be appointed Commandant of the Volunteer Artillery, with the full powers of a Regimental Commanding Officer, for a paid Regimental Adjutant to be under his sole control, and for other details for the benefit of the Volunteer Artillery ; likewise, copies of all papers, documents, minutes, and memoranda whatsoever, bearing upon such applications.”

(*Mr. Wearne.*)

---

## VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(72/384.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 26 June, 1872.

SIR,

In obedience to the request contained in your letter (L.A. 72-11) of the 20th instant, I have the honor to forward, herewith, copies of all correspondence, papers, documents, minutes, and memoranda that has taken place, relative to applications made by Major Shepherd to be appointed Commandant of Volunteer Artillery, with full powers of a Regimental Commanding Officer, for a paid Regimental Adjutant to be under his sole control, and for other details for the benefit of the Volunteer Artillery.

The documents which accompanied your letter, above alluded to, are returned herewith, as directed.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

## [Enclosures.]

From Major Shepherd, 31/1/71.	From Brigade Office, with enclosure, 31/1/72.
„ Brigade Office, 3/2/71.	„ Major Shepherd, 2/2/72.
„ Brigade Order, 4/8/68.	„ Brigade Office, 6/2/72.
„ Colonial Secretary's Office, 28/2/71.	„ Major Shepherd, 8/2/72.
„ Major Shepherd (2), 4/11/71.	„ Brigade Office (note), with remarks, 29/2/72.
„ Brigade Office, 6/11/71.	„ Major Shepherd, 7/3/72.
„ Major Shepherd (2), 11/11/71.	„ Major Shepherd, 20/3/72.
„ Brigade Office, 13/11/71.	„ Brigade Office, 26/3/72.
„ Governor, 12/12/71.	„ Major Shepherd, 6/4/72.
„ Brigade Office, 18/12/71.	„ Brigade Office, 16/4/72.
„ Major Shepherd, 2/1/72.	„ Major Wilson (2), 3 & 4/5/72.
„ Major Shepherd, with enclosure, 3/1/72.	„ Brigade Office, 10/5/72.
„ Brigade Office, 5/1/72.	„ Major Wilson, 15/5/72.
„ Major Shepherd, 8/1/72.	„ Brigade Office, 21/5/72.
„ Brigade Office, 17/1/72.	„ Major Shepherd, 27/5/72.
„ Major Shepherd, 19/1/72.	„ Brigade Office, 30/5/72.
„ Major Shepherd (note), 23/1/72.	„ Major Shepherd, 7/6/72.
„ Colonel Richardson, 25/1/72.	„ Brigade Office, 12/6/72.
„ Brigade Office, 25/1/72.	„ Major Shepherd, 15/6/72.
„ Major Shepherd, 26/1/72.	

## [Regarding Correspondence.]

Memo.—Brigade Office, 18/1/72.	Letter.—Brigade Office, 2/2/72.
„ Major Shepherd, 19/1/72.	„ Major Shepherd, 5/2/72.
„ Brigade Office, 25/1/72.	„ Brigade Office, 6/2/72.
Letter.—Major Shepherd, 30/1/72.	

## [Enclosures.]

Major Shepherd to The Colonial Secretary.

(71/76.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 31 January, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that I may be appointed Commandant of the Volunteer Artillery, with pay and quarters.

I make this application with a view to restore the Volunteer Artillery to that state of efficiency to which they had attained when under the management of a separate Staff, and without which, I am convinced, they can never be rendered thoroughly effective; and I am confirmed in this opinion from the fact that the Military authorities at Home have seen the necessity of working the Artillery under a separate Staff.

In September, 1862, I was appointed Assistant Inspector, with full command of the Volunteer Artillery, having the whole control and management of the Staff, which position I continued to hold till some time after Colonel Richardson's appointment to the command of the Volunteer Force, when the Artillery Staff was amalgamated with that of the Rifles.

I have, &amp;c.,

P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Com. Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel, Comdt.

Lieut.-

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Governor The Earl of Belmore.

(71/71.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 3 February, 1871.

My Lord,

I have the honor to forward a letter from Major Shepherd, Commanding Volunteer Artillery <sup>31st Jan., 1871.</sup> Brigade, requesting his "appointment as Commandant of that Corps, with pay and quarters."

In the first place, I have to remark that the constitution and establishment of the Volunteer Artillery Brigade of this Colony is similar to that of the Volunteer Artillery in England.

With reference to second paragraph, I must say that I cannot see anything to prevent the Artillery Brigade attaining a creditable state of efficiency under existing regulations, as Major Shepherd can avail himself of the services of the Field Officer and Adjutant of the Corps, and also those of the paid Adjutant (Captain Hopkins) and Instructors of the Permanent Staff, separately allotted to the Artillery, to assist him in carrying out such orders as he may deem fit to issue concerning the discipline and drill of the Force under his command.

For your Lordship's information as to position and duties of Field Officers commanding administrative Regiments, I enclose copy of Brigade Order, dated 4th August, 1868, framed from the English Volunteer Regulations.

Adverting to the latter portion of Major Shepherd's letter, I have to state that, shortly after my appointment in 1865, I did find that my predecessors had allowed more authority to the Assistant Inspector than I was prepared to do consistently with my position as Officer commanding the Volunteer Forces of the Colony.

In conclusion, I consider it my duty to point out that the Officers commanding Sydney and Suburban Battalions Volunteer Rifles are as much entitled to pay and quarters as the Officer commanding Artillery Brigade.

I have, &c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Commanding Volunteer Force.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Colonel, Comdt.

Volunteer Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 4 August, 1868.

#### BRIGADE ORDER.

THE following is published for the information of Field Officers Commanding, and Officers respectively, of Artillery Brigade, Sydney and Suburban Battalions Rifles, and having reference to the administrative organization of these Forces:—

##### Object.

1. The object of this administrative organization is to unite separate Corps under a common head; to secure uniformity of drill among them; to afford them the advantage of instruction and assistance of a Regimental Staff (in addition to the Permanent Staff); but it is not intended to interfere with their constitution or financial arrangements, with the operation of their respective rules, or with the powers specially conferred on their Commanding Officers by the Volunteer Act and Regulations.

##### Position of Field Officers Commanding.

2. Subject to the powers conferred by the law upon the Commanding Officers of each Corps, the Field Officer commanding an administrative Regiment will have the general charge of the drill and instruction of the several Corps under his command. He will inspect them from time to time, and will take notice of, and, if necessary, report any infraction of the provisions of the law, or of the orders of the Officer commanding Volunteer Force, relating to the use of the arms, the regulations about clothing, distinctive marks of rank, discipline, &c. He will also be responsible that uniformity in drill is preserved throughout the Force under his command. When present at the drill or parade of any of the Corps, he will invariably be in command.

##### Position of Senior Officers of Corps.

3. No officer of a Corps, forming part of an administrative Regiment, has any authority over the other Corps of which it is composed, in consequence of their administrative union; but whenever the several Corps, or any number of them, meet together for drill, the senior officer present assumes the command, and during the temporary absence of the Field Officer commanding an administrative Regiment, the command will devolve on the next senior officer present.

##### Rules.

4. An administrative Regiment cannot have rules, having legal force under Act of Parliament, distinct from those of the several Corps of which it is composed.

##### Clothing.

5. Corps composing an administrative Regiment must be clothed alike.

##### Correspondence.

6. All official correspondence from Corps composing an administrative Regiment, including applications for (officers') leave of absence, returns, reports, correspondence on military subjects, &c., are to be forwarded through Field Officers commanding such Regiments.

NOTE.—The foregoing instructions are to be observed in conformity with the provisions of the Volunteer Act and Regulations, and special orders of the Officer commanding Volunteer Force.

By Command, &c.,  
THOS. BAYNES, Captain,  
Brigade Adjutant.

To the Colonial Secretary,—I do not suppose that Ministers will be disposed to entertain this application.—B., 6/2/71. Consultation, 14 February, 1871. After consultation,—Inform that there will be no objection to Major Shepherd using temporarily any spare rooms that there may be either at the Military or the Artillery Barracks, and not required for other purposes; also, that while not approving to the full the application of Major Shepherd, there would be no objection to separate offices being set apart for Artillery Staff in the same way as Royal Artillery are managed.—JOHN R., 22 February, 1871.

The Principal Under Secretary to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(71/985)—(20.)

Sydney, 28 February, 1871.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, transmitting an application from Major Shepherd, Commanding the Volunteer Artillery Brigade, for appointment as Commandant of that Corps, with pay and quarters, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you, that there will be no objection to that officer's using temporarily any spare rooms that there may be at either the Victoria or the Artillery Barracks, not required for other purposes.

2. I am to add that, while not approving to the full of the application of Major Shepherd, the Colonial Secretary sees no objection to separate offices being set apart for the Staff of the Volunteer Artillery, in the same way as the Royal Artillery is managed.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major Shepherd to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(89.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 4 November, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to forward the accompanying application to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, with such recommendation as you may consider consistent with your promise some time since to support my application for the restoration of the allowance formerly enjoyed by me.

I would also feel obliged by your forwarding my application without delay, as I am informed the Estimates are now being prepared.

I have, &c.,

P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Com. Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major Shepherd to The Colonial Secretary.

(88.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 4 November, 1871.

Sir,

With reference to my application, dated 31st January last, requesting to be appointed Commandant of the Volunteer Artillery, with pay and quarters, I have the honor to request that it be modified as follows:—

That, in lieu of pay and quarters, an allowance of 10s. per day be granted to me, which sum will enable me to efficiently discharge the duties of Commandant, without devoting my undivided attention thereto.

The duties which I presume will devolve upon me as Commandant, will include the charge of all batteries, guns, and stores appropriated for the use of the Volunteer Artillery, and the sole control and direction of the Staff, comprising Adjutant, Sergeant-Major, and Sergeant Instructors.

I have, &c.,

P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Com. Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

These letters returned for amendment. The Governor appoints officers, not the Colonial Secretary.—B., 9/11/71.

Major Shepherd,—Returned for amendment, as desired by His Excellency.—J.S.R., Lt.-Col., 10/11/71.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Governor The Earl of Belmore.

(71/943.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 6 November, 1871.

My Lord,

I have the honor to enclose two letters, Nos. 88 and 89 (the former addressed in error to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary), from Major Shepherd, having reference to his appointment as Commandant of the Volunteer Artillery Brigade, with pay at the rate of 10s. per diem, charge of the batteries, guns, stores, &c., and sole control and direction of the Staff, comprising Adjutant, Sergeant-Major, and Sergeant Instructors.

I beg to remark, in reference thereto, that I think the term of "Commandant," applied to two officers of the local Forces, inconvenient and unnecessary, as Major Shepherd has already the command of the Volunteer Artillery Brigade, neither is it usual in the Imperial Service for the Officers commanding Artillery to have the designation of Commandant.

Major Shepherd's quotation of a promise on my part to support his application for the restoration of his former allowance, 5s. per diem, is correct; but it was made prior to the appointment of a paid Adjutant, and on the grounds that he performed certain duties appertaining to that appointment.

Major Shepherd has already the charge of batteries, guns, and stores, used by the Volunteer Artillery, except Dawes' Battery, which is, as customary, in charge of the resident Artillery Officer, who is instructed to afford the Volunteers every facility for drilling at that battery.

Major

Major Shepherd has the direction (as laid down in paragraph 55, Volunteer Artillery Regulations) of the Sergeant-Major and Sergeant Instructors; the Adjutant is also placed under his directions as regards the carrying out of the drill of the Brigade, but he has not the sole control, as such would be contrary to the Regulations above quoted.

I have, &c.,  
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Referred to Ministers with regard to the discussion in Council to-day on the subject.—B., 13/11/71.  
Consultation.—JOHN R., 24 Nov., 1871.

The Cabinet think that it is undesirable to comply with Major Shepherd's request.—J.M., A.G.,  
8 Dec., /71.

Reply as per draft on page 3.—B., 12/12/71.

Letter accordingly.—A.H., 12/12/71.

Put by.—28 Dec., /71.

Major Shepherd to Governor The Earl of Belmore.

(92.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 11 November, 1871.

My Lord,

With reference to my application, dated 31st January last, requesting to be appointed Commandant of the Volunteer Artillery, with pay and quarters, I have the honor to request that it be modified as follows:—That, in lieu of pay and quarters, an allowance of 10s. per day be granted to me, which sum will enable me to efficiently discharge the duties of Commandant, without devoting my undivided attention thereto.

The duties which I presume will devolve upon me as Commandant, will include the charge of all batteries, guns, and stores appropriated for the use of the Volunteer Artillery, and the sole control and direction of the Staff, comprising Adjutant, Sergeant-Major, and Sergeant Instructors.

I have, &c.,  
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Com. Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—S. HOPKINS, Lieut., R.A., Capt. & Bde. Adj., V.A.

Major Shepherd to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(93.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 11 November, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to forward the accompanying application to His Excellency the Governor, with such recommendation as you may consider consistent with your promise some time since, to support my application for the restoration of the allowance formerly enjoyed by me.

I regret having addressed my application of the 4th instant to the Honorable Colonial Secretary instead of the Governor. I was, however, led into this error from the fact that my application of 31st January last was so addressed, and forwarded without any exception being taken to it.

I have, &c.,  
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Com. Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—S. HOPKINS, Lieut., R.A., Capt. and Bde.-Adj., V.A.

I have no recollection of noticing this. If it was so it must have been an oversight, and should have been returned for correction.—B.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Governor The Earl of Belmore.

(71/973.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 13 November, 1871.

My Lord,

I have the honor to enclose two letters from Major Shepherd, Commanding Volunteer Artillery Brigade, numbered respectively 92 and 93, and to request your Excellency will be pleased to accept them as substitutes for the two which accompanied my letter No. 71/943, of the 6th instant.

I have, &c.,  
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Governor

Governor The Earl of Belmore to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(71/1,718.)

Government House,  
Sydney, 12 December, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of 6th November, and your further letter of the 13th, forwarding two substituted letters from Major Shepherd, Commanding Volunteer Artillery, in which he refers to a former letter of 31st January.

With regard to Major Shepherd's request that he should be appointed Commandant of the Volunteer Artillery, with the sole direction of the Staff, including the Brigade-Adjutant, I request you to inform him that the Queen's Regulation, No. 24, lays down that the command of Garrison shall belong to the senior combatant Officer. This is irrespective of the arm of the Service to which he belongs. The same rule by analogy would apply to the Volunteer Force, and I therefore am unable to comply with his request. Ministers concur with me in this view. Nor is it desirable to make any change in the position of the Adjutant.

Major Shepherd is now probably aware that the Ministry have placed upon the Estimates the sum of £100 for each of the Commanding Officers of the Sydney Artillery Brigade and Rifle Battalions.

I have, &c.,  
BELMORE,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Major Shepherd.

(71/1,052.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 18 December, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor, with reference to your applications of the 4th ultimo, to convey to you the decision of His Excellency the Governor in the matter, viz.:—That as paragraph 24, Queen's Regulations, lays down that the command of a Garrison shall belong to the senior combatant Officer, irrespective of the branch of the Service to which he belongs, and the same rule applying by analogy to the Volunteer Force, His Lordship, with the concurrence of Ministers, is unable to comply with your request as contained in your letters above quoted. Lord Belmore is further of opinion that it is undesirable to alter the position of the Adjutant.

I have also to inform you that £100 has been placed on the Estimates for each of the Commanding Officers of the Volunteer Artillery Brigade and Sydney and Suburban Battalions Volunteer Rifles.

I have, &c.,  
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

True copy,—S. HOPKINS, Lieut., R.A., Capt. and Bdc.-Adjt., V.A.

Major Shepherd to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(98.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 2 January, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to inquire, if I may be permitted to ask His Excellency if he will consent to reconsider his decision, as conveyed in your letter of 18th December, 1871 (No. 71/1,052), as it seems to me I have failed to make clear the terms of my application of the 4th November, and to request that you will kindly lay the following explanation before him:—

What I intended was, to request that the Volunteer Artillery should be (in a regimental point of view) entirely under my own control, without interference on the part of the Commandant of the Forces, in its interior economy and detail, and that a *paid regimental* Adjutant should be granted, who, being carefully selected by myself, and devoting his whole time to the duties of his appointment, is, I venture respectfully to observe, indispensable to the advancement and efficient working of the Volunteer Artillery.

I have, &c.,  
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Com. Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major Shepherd to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(99.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 3 January, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor, with reference to my letter of yesterday (No. 98), that His Excellency's opinion regarded my letter of November 4th but affords no reply to my application of the 10th of the same month,—I should feel obliged if you would consent to place my request before His Excellency in a favourable light as regards my desire for a paid Adjutant; particularly as no one can understand better than yourself the immense advantage derivable to a Corps from so desirable an officer, allow me to ask whether you will kindly undertake to use your influence for the furtherance of my views? To show you that I am not making an objectionable request, I enclose copy of a letter from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, in reply to my original application, dated 30th January, 1871, which, although conceding much that I desire, has apparently been lost sight of.

I have, &c.,  
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Com. Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

The Principal Under Secretary to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(71/985)—(20.)

Sydney, 28 February, 1871.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, transmitting an application from Major Shepherd, commanding the Volunteer Artillery Brigade, for appointment as Commandant of that Corps, with pay and quarters, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that there will be no objection to that officer's using temporarily any spare rooms that there may be at either the Victoria or the Artillery Barracks not required for other purposes.

2. I am to add, that while not approving to the full of the application of Major Shepherd, the Colonial Secretary sees no objection to separate offices being set apart for the Staff of the Volunteer Artillery, in the same way as the Royal Artillery is managed.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

True copy,—Forwarded for Major Shepherd's information. By command, THOS. BAYNES, Capt., Bde.-Adjt., Vol. Force, *pro* Capt. Hopkins. Bde. Office, Sydney, 8/3/71.

True copy,—P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major, Com. Vol. Artillery. V.A.O., 3/1/71.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Major Shepherd.

(72/11.)

Brigade Office,

Sydney, 5 January, 1872.

Sir,

Prior to submitting to the Governor your letter of the 2nd instant (No. 98), I have the honor to request you will be pleased to specify in what particular respect the Volunteer Artillery Brigade (in a regimental point of view) is not under your own control, and the way in which the management of detail and interior economy of that Corps is interfered with by myself, in order that the case may be clearly represented for the consideration of His Excellency.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major Shepherd to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(101.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,

Sydney, 8 January, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor, in reply to your letter dated 5th instant (72-11), to state that since my interview with you on the 1st October, 1866, you gradually abridged the authority I held under previous Commandants until I was left virtually without control in Artillery matters. A similar state of things being liable to recur at any moment I am desirous that my proper position as Regimental Commanding Officer, subject to the Commandant in Garrison matters only, be officially recognized, the spirit of the Regulations being capable of misinterpretation. The points immediately occurring to me in which the detail and interior economy of the Artillery have been interfered with, are—

1. The detail of the regimental drills and parades has to be authorized under the signature of an Officer on your Staff, although this is opposed to the course followed in the Queen's Service.
2. Officers of the Volunteer Artillery have been, without my knowledge, summoned to wait upon you regarding subjects connected with my regimental command.

I have, &amp;c.,

P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Com. Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Major Shepherd.

(72/32.)

Brigade Office,

Sydney, 17 January, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letters of the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th instant, referring to your holding, in a regimental point of view, sole control over the interior economy of the Volunteer Artillery Brigade without interference on my part, and with regard to the same have to point out that I do not see the necessity of troubling His Excellency the Governor in the matter, as I am of opinion you already hold that position in full, should you care to exercise it, which I am desirous you should do, as far as compatible with the Volunteer Act and Regulations. As you consider the Regulations concerning your position capable of misinterpretation I shall be glad to learn on what particular points such is likely to occur, in order that if desirable I may specially note the same in Brigade Orders for general guidance. The details of regimental drills and parades can be signed by an officer of the Regimental Staff; care shall also be taken that your attendance for the future is requested with officers with whom I may desire an interview.

With

With reference to a Regimental paid Adjutant, I have to draw your attention to the fact of Captain Hopkins's appointment as B.A. to the V.A.B., and to intimate (as I have frequently done) that his services are at your disposal in any way you may desire, consistent with his position.

I am unable to concur with you that any portion of the instructions contained in the Honorable Colonial Secretary's letter of the 23th February last has been lost sight of, as you had the option of occupying spare quarters in Barracks, and separate offices have been set apart for the Volunteer Artillery Staff and Officers Commanding Batteries, as far as practicable.

I have, &c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

P.S.—Your applications will, of course, be submitted to His Excellency the Governor, should you still think that course advisable.—J.S.R.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major Shepherd to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(102.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 19 January, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor, in reply to your letter (72/32), dated 17th instant, to refer you to mine of the 8th instant, in which I have stated that I desired my proper position to be not only fully conceded but secured to me for the future; in your letter above quoted this point is neither granted nor refused.

I cannot agree with your remark as to my already holding fully the position of Commanding Officer of the Volunteer Artillery, for the following instances do not bear it out as a fact:—The arrangements for firing a salute on the occasion of His Excellency's return from Norfolk Island in October, 1870, had been made by myself as a detail belonging to my duty; these you saw fit to supersede by orders of your own, without any intimation being given me. In this case you prevented my exercising the regimental authority which properly belonged to me. I may mention that in consequence of this interference some of the Volunteer Artillery were unnecessarily detained so long a time as nearly occasioned the loss of their situations.

On the 3rd November, 1870, a deputation, consisting of Major Blackmore, Captain Clarke, and myself, received your approval that any misconduct or dereliction of duty on the part of the Volunteer Artillery Instructors was to be brought under your notice through me; shortly after, notwithstanding, Sergeant M'Garvey was placed in arrest, and Sergeant M'Combe dismissed the Force, by your authority, without any notice of either case having been given to me. I respectfully submit that in this instance you decidedly ignored my position, thereby virtually cancelling the concessions you had approved on the 3rd November, 1870. I consider the instances just cited sufficient to show that my authority as Regimental Commanding Officer is liable to be abridged and ignored at any moment.

I will now, with your permission, explain what I meant by "misinterpretation" of the Regulations: I assume that instances similar to those just laid before you, in which you have interfered with the exercise of my authority, you have believed yourself to be acting in accordance with the Regulations, whereas I could never find in them any warrant for such interference, and candidly admit that I conceived you had misinterpreted them, and therefore that my proper position and individual authority, in a regimental point of view, needed an official guarantee from yourself in order to secure it, as originally requested in my letter No. 94, dated 27/11/71.

I beg to point out that I made no request to be present at interviews between you and my officers, but shall be glad if in future you will recognize my position by arranging such interviews through me.

In regard to your pointing out Captain Hopkins as Brigade Adjutant, V.A., will you kindly explain how this circumstance affects my application No. 98, dated 2/1/72, for a paid Regimental Adjutant of my own? You will, I am persuaded, admit that a Regimental Adjutant is invariably subject to the orders of the Officer commanding his Regiment in Her Majesty's Service, whereas you informed me, at the time of Captain Hopkins's appointment to his present position, that he *would not consent to be placed under my orders*; and I have a note from that officer, in reply to a memo. of mine, dated 13/2/71, in which he distinctly declines to receive any orders from me. I respectfully represent that it would be absurd for me to have as my Adjutant an officer who has thus expressly repudiated my authority, and I shall certainly feel opposed to his being placed under it in future. Even were it not so, I cannot view Captain Hopkins as an officer possessed of that untiring energy and perseverance in the discharge of duty by which an Adjutant should be characterized, for, I find, on reference to memoranda, that out of twelve drills, specially ordered under your direction (*vide* Monthly Circulars for February and March, 1871) for him on the 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th February, and 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th March, he attended only two, viz., on the 13th February and 6th March.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter, permit me to state my opinion that the Hon. Colonial Secretary's letter of 28th February, 1871, indicates an intention that the Volunteer Artillery should be conducted on principles analogous to those by which the Royal Artillery is managed; and to carry out the spirit of this intention both an Adjutant and separate offices, especially selected with a view to the efficiency and convenience of the Volunteer Artillery, are indispensable.

In reply to your P.S., I do not presume to dictate the course to be adopted, but perhaps when your opinion is formed you will kindly advise me.

I greatly regret the length to which this correspondence has extended, the more so since I have been compelled to allude to Captain Hopkins, which I would most willingly have avoided; no alternative however presented itself, as had I not done so it would have been impossible for me to explain the circumstances of the case.

I have, &c.,

P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Com. Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major



Major Shepherd to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Sydney, 23 January, 1872.

My dear Sir,

Having been informed that the Estimates will shortly be brought on, and being anxious that my application for a paid Regimental Adjutant should not be delayed, for the sake of the Service I have thought it desirable to bring it under the notice of Parliament, the official correspondence on the subject being so protracted as to endanger its success for this year.

Will you kindly favour me with your support and approval in carrying the matter through, and permit me to refer to you.

A reply at your earliest convenience will oblige, as I wish to push my claim forward at once.

Yours, &c.,

P. L. C. SHEPHERD.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Major Shepherd.

Victoria Barracks,

25 January, 1872.

My dear Sir,

I hardly see how I can recommend the payment of an additional officer for doing exactly the same work that Captain Hopkins should do, under your directions.

J.S.R.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Major Shepherd.

(72/60.)

Brigade Office,

Sydney, 25 January, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 19th instant, and in reply to the first portion thereof can only draw your attention to my former letters, by which it will be seen that not only do I wish you to assume full power as Officer Commanding Volunteer Artillery Brigade, but am also prepared to secure the same to you by publishing such detail of your duties and position in Brigade Orders as may be necessary for a clear perception of the same. I am of course aware that hitherto you have not exercised the duties of your command in full.

Captain Hopkins's appointment affects your application in this way, inasmuch that I am of opinion it is quite unnecessary there should be two officers paid for doing the greater portion of the work connected with the Brigade, viz., to assist you, as Commanding Officer, in the superintendence of the instruction and drills, for which purpose Captain Hopkins's services were placed at your disposal; and he expressed his desire to carry out any directions you might see fit to issue, consistent with his position on my Staff, which however precluded his being under your *sole* control and orders (not being a Regimental Adjutant).

On re-perusal of the Colonial Secretary's letter, referred to in the correspondence, I am unable to see in what way his instructions have been neglected, and my knowledge of the routine of the Service enables me positively to state that the mode of conducting the business of the Royal Artillery with the Horse Guards is copied by me with reference to the Volunteer Artillery and this Brigade Office.

I have, &c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major Shepherd to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(104.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,

Sydney, 26 January, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter (72/60), dated yesterday, and thank you for granting my request to be secured in my position by Brigade Order, which I trust may be carried out without delay.

I agree with you regarding the position of Captain Hopkins, inasmuch as "he is not a Regimental Adjutant," and "not under my *sole* control." Moreover, the following fact indicates that he *never* was, or could be, in *any* degree under my orders; that you, on his appointment to his present position, told me that he "declined to be placed under my orders, or those of any Volunteer," which he subsequently confirmed in a letter to me. As Captain Hopkins therefore was appointed on this understanding, it is evident I never had *any* control whatever over him, and I respectfully submit that he never aided *me* (as your letter indicates) in "the greater portion of the work, viz., assisting in the superintendence of the instruction and drills"; and I think you must have overlooked that portion of my letter No. 102, dated 19th instant, in which I call your attention to the fact that he attended only *two* out of *twelve* drills specially ordered under your direction for him to carry out. I find, moreover, by your reply to a question put in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Wearne as to the duties of Captain Hopkins, that you had dispensed with the further services of that officer in regard of what you describe in your present letter as comprising "the greater portion of his work."

With reference to the concluding remark, viz., "the mode of conducting the business of the Royal Artillery with the Horse Guards is copied by me," &c., &c., will you kindly inform me whether in the Queen's Service the appointment of an Adjutant of divided responsibility that is partly Staff, partly Regimental (such as you define Captain Hopkins to be), has ever to your knowledge been sanctioned by the

Horse Guards, or usual in the Army? In conclusion, I beg again to urge my application for a paid Regimental Adjutant to be under my *sole* control, which I trust you will approve and forward. I beg again to express regret at the protracted nature of this correspondence, and respectfully request that you will favour me with a final reply at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,  
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Com. Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Major Shepherd.

(72/73.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 31 January, 1872.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 26th instant, I may state that I shall be glad of a personal interview with you for the purpose of receiving your suggestions as to the Brigade Order I propose to issue with reference to your position as Major Commanding the Volunteer Artillery Brigade, and think it also advisable you should be prepared with a memorandum of the different points for consideration in detail.

30 Jan., 1872.

As you draw my attention to the fact that some of your statements regarding Captain Hopkins have been overlooked by me, I have referred your last two letters for his perusal, and enclose his reply.

You are in error as to my having defined Captain Hopkins's position as partly regimental, as reference to correspondence and quotation in first portion of your letter will show. He, in my opinion, is purely a Staff Officer, and as such conducts the business of the Volunteer Artillery with this office in the way I have before stated. I am aware the Deputy Adjutant General of Artillery at the Horse Guards does not act as an Instructor. I think it useless to recur to the position of this officer, which is similar to that recently held by Captain Baynes as Brigade Adjutant to the Rifles.

Whilst Captain Hopkins retains his present appointment, I am unable, conscientiously, to recommend the payment of an additional officer to perform any portion of Captain Hopkins's duties. I may however mention, he applied some two months since to the Government to be relieved, but as nothing definite in reply has been communicated to me, I, for the present, can only give the answer, above recorded, to your application.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

[Enclosure.]

Captain Hopkins to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 30 January, 1872.

Sir,

In reply to your memo., requesting my answer to certain remarks made by Major Shepherd regarding me, in his letter of the 19th and 26th instant, I have the honor to make the following statement:—

From Major Shepherd's letter you would naturally be led to infer that I attended only two drills in February and March last, whereas I know that I attended at least twelve, and I believe several more, but as I did not keep such careful memoranda as that officer seemingly has done I cannot positively certify to the exact number.

With regard to his remark respecting "energy," &c., I can scarcely think that his opinion possesses more weight than the certificate you have seen from an officer lately of high rank in the Royal Artillery, and acknowledged ability, and the verbal testimony of Lieut.-Col. Carthew, and Captain Graham, R.A., my late Commanding Officers.

Major Shepherd also, in his letter of the 26th instant, states, "*he never aided me.*" In this he himself is solely to blame, as you have frequently in my presence told him that my services were at his disposal whenever he chose to avail himself of them, while I, at the same time, said that I should most cheerfully assist him at any time, or in any manner he wished. Under such a disposition, in which Major Shepherd on each occasion apparently acquiesced, he should have made a report of any neglect of duty on my part *at once*, instead of keeping his "memoranda" for nearly a year. However, as you yourself, Sir, know, Major Shepherd not only did not at any time ask for my assistance, but for some reason, with which I am unacquainted, has steadily ignored my position here, as Drill Instructor, and the medium through which the office correspondence should be carried on, a position exactly analogous to that lately held by Captain Baynes with reference to the Rifles, and fully recognized by them.

My appointment to the Permanent Staff precludes my receiving orders from a Volunteer officer. His Excellency the Governor has also decided that I am only responsible to you, and himself as Commander-in-Chief; but, as I have before said, I was instructed by you, and expressed my own readiness frequently to render Major Shepherd every assistance in my power, which he has not availed himself of, through no other motive that I can see, except to endeavour to throw discredit on me; nevertheless, I refer you to the half-yearly report, dated 1st July, 1871, which I think will show that I have not been so deficient in energy as he says.

I have, &c.,  
S. HOPKINS, Lieut., R.A.,  
Capt. & Brigade Adjutant, V.A.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major

Major Shepherd to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 2 February, 1872.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter (No. 72/73), dated 31st ultimo (covering one from Captain Hopkins to yourself), and in reply beg to state that I have, of course, nothing to remark with reference to Captain Hopkins as an officer of the Permanent Staff, but it would have been injudicious on my part to have availed myself of his services in the working of the Volunteer Artillery, since, so far as I am aware, there is no precedent in the Royal Army for directing an officer of the General Staff to assume the duties of a Regimental Staff Officer without a corresponding rank; and I am still of opinion that such a divided responsibility would be prejudicial to the inferior interest concerned, and might wear the appearance that the Regimental has been added to the Staff duty, because the latter was not adequate to the full occupation of the officer so employed.

The Royal Regiment of Artillery is sub-divided into twelve Brigades, or Battalions, of eight Batteries, each Brigade having a complete Regimental Staff of its own, corresponding to that of a Regiment of Infantry, and being commanded by a Colonel Commandant.

In your letter of ult., No. , you intimate that you have copied the system of the Royal Army in reference to the management of the Volunteer Artillery here; but I respectfully point out, that to do this effectually, I, as commanding that branch of the Force, should require to have not only a paid Adjutant, but also the rank of Colonel Commandant. In any case I venture to affirm that a paid Regimental Adjutant would be more extensively employed in the Volunteer Artillery, and would be of more advantage to that Force than an officer of the Permanent Staff wholly independent of my control could possibly be. How far a Staff Adjutant of Artillery may be essential to yourself as a channel of communication is for you, not me, to judge; but I do say, that in my opinion such a medium appears highly undesirable, inasmuch as delay of business is thereby occasioned, for which I can discover no equivalent advantage.

With reference to paragraph 2 of Captain Hopkins's letter, I can but repeat the statement I have already made, that out of twelve drills, specially ordered for him under your direction, he attended only two, which, with other irregularities, I forebore to report in consequence of that officer not being in any degree responsible to me. As to the conclusion of the 4th paragraph of same letter, where Captain Hopkins claims to be "the medium through which the correspondence should be carried on," I must respectfully assert this position to be incorrect, since, in a Brigade of Royal Troops, including a portion of Artillery, that arm would have no Brigade Adjutant common to the whole of the troops composing such Brigade.

With reference to your invitation to a personal interview, for the purpose of making suggestions as to the Brigade Order you propose to issue, I believe you will deem such interview unnecessary, inasmuch as I am simply desirous of your official recognition of my right to exercise an authority corresponding to that of a Colonel Commandant of a Brigade or Battalion of Royal Artillery.

In reference to the concluding remark of your letter, may I venture to inquire whether you would oppose my application for a paid Regimental Adjutant, to be under my sole control, in case the Government should be favourable to it?

I have, &c.,  
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Com. Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Major Shepherd.

(72/89.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 6 February, 1872.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, I have to remark that you seem to overlook the fact that it was your duty to have observed the local and existing arrangements, rather than to have ignored them because there was no precedent in the Imperial Regular Service, which may frequently be the case as regards the Volunteer Force.

You have misconstrued my concluding remarks in letter dated 25th ultimo, having reference to the method of conducting the business of the Volunteer Artillery with this office, in carrying the analogy further than is specified by me.

With reference to your allusion as to the expediency or otherwise of Captain Hopkins being the channel of communication between the Volunteer Artillery and myself, this, in my opinion, should not form a matter for your consideration; nor can I agree with you that delay is occasioned by following the course laid down.

I think it is highly desirable there should be a personal interview between us for the purpose I have before mentioned, and have to request you may be accompanied by the Field Officers and Adjutant of the Brigade.

In reply to your last paragraph, I think it may be gathered from portions of my former letters that when Captain Hopkins is relieved I shall be prepared to consult with you as to the appointment of a paid Adjutant.

In conclusion, I have to state it is not my intention to continue this correspondence.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major

Major Shepherd to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(112.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 8 February, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter (72/89), dated 6th instant, and to thank you for your intention to consult with me relative to the appointment of a paid Adjutant for the Volunteer Artillery, also to assure you that I have no desire to prolong this correspondence, which would not have attained its present dimensions but for the necessity of replying fully to the questions addressed to me in your letter, No. 72/11, of the 5th ultimo, and matters arising therefrom.

Will you kindly notify me a few days previous to the interview you propose, with a view to securing me full powers of a Battalion Commanding Officer, that I may be enabled to ensure the attendance of my Field Officers and Adjutant, in accordance with your wishes.

I have, &c.,

P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Com. Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Major Shepherd.

Brigade Office,  
29 February, 1872.

Dear Major Shepherd,

I enclose my remarks to the "Memo." submitted by you, which I hope will be satisfactory. Do you wish your power to suspend Instructors to be in orders?—J.S.R., Lieut.-Col.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Page 264—Discipline.

1. Certainly.

2. This cannot, of course, apply to the members of my Staff (Permanent Staff), some of whom are attached to the Volunteer Artillery Brigade, and are under the orders and control of the Major Commanding, who, on any dereliction of duty, &c., is empowered to suspend and report in accordance with the Volunteer Regulations. Volunteer Regimental Staff appointments, &c., are for the Major Commanding to make, subject, of course, to Volunteer Regulations. The Volunteer Act and Regulations provide for all Battery appointments, &c.

3. My duty as senior Executive Officer in Garrison distinctly calls upon me both to comment and advise (when it may seem to me necessary) upon correspondence addressed by my subordinates to the Commander-in-Chief or Government, to whom I am responsible;—such is the invariable custom of the Imperial Service.

4. Certainly, subject to the Regulations. Of the appointment of a paid Adjutant I cannot at present speak.

5. The powers vested in officers commanding Corps must not be infringed, but otherwise this course is desirable, except that it is open for members to appeal against any decision of the Major Commanding.

6. Certainly.

7. Certainly.

1. Officer Commanding Volunteer Artillery to be charged with the arrangements for the firing of salutes by that arm.

2. All Regimental and Staff appointments, promotions, reductions, or dismissals in the Corps, to rest with the Officer Commanding Volunteer Artillery (subject to par. 17, Volunteer Regulations).

3. Correspondence intended for Government or Commander-in-Chief to be forwarded intact.

4. The Officer Commanding Volunteer Artillery shall have the sole control of his Regimental paid Staff (including Adjutant).

5. In cases of misconduct, disputes, claims, &c., of members of the Volunteer Artillery, the officer commanding that arm to arbitrate and decide finally, assisted by a Court of Inquiry, of his appointment, which shall be permitted to express the opinion of the majority on the case.

6. The Officer Commanding Volunteer Artillery shall be charged with the care of armaments mounted in fortresses, guns, ammunition, and Artillery material in charge of the officers and men under his orders.

7. Requisitions for keeping the stores up to the regulated proportions to be sent in from time to time, at the discretion of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major

Major Shepherd to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Sydney, 7 March, 1872.

Dear Col. Richardson,

In reply to your note of 29th ult., I do not desire that any order should issue until the whole matter has been decided.

I consider Article No. 4 essential; it is but just that the sole power of punishment and control should rest with myself,—the Queen's Regulations rendering the senior Artillery Officer responsible in all respects for that arm, and not the Officer commanding the Garrison. Neither can I waive the requirements of Article No. 3, circumstances detrimental to the interests of the Artillery having already taken place in consequence of the correspondence having been interfered with.

Your comments on Article 3 clearly point out the necessity for a distinct staff of Artillery Instructors, solely under the orders of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Artillery. Your remarks on the subjects submitted by me having been made in an official form, I shall reply officially thereto in a day or two.

Yours, &amp;c.,

P. L. C. SHEPHERD.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major Shepherd to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(114)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 20 March, 1872.

Sir,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your remarks upon my claims on points of Regimental command, and to thank you for conceding Articles 1, 6, and 7.

2. I also thank you for your promise to effect such modification of the Volunteer Regulations as will enable you to concede Articles 2 and 4, which you were pleased to approve at your interview with myself and Majors Wilson and Clarke.

3. I beg to suggest that appeals from decisions of an Artillery Court, approved by me, could not, with propriety, be dealt with finally by an individual, but should be submitted to a Superior Court appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

4. I fully acknowledge the correctness of your remark on Article 3, so far as Infantry and Cavalry are concerned, but beg to remind you that Artillery correspondence passes through a different channel unless the senior Officer in command of the Garrison belong to that arm, because it is deemed inexpedient for officers to interfere in matters beyond their own professional range; I, therefore, again respectfully urge the propriety of my correspondence passing through your hands intact.

5. I understand by your remark upon Article 4 that I may appoint my paid Regimental Adjutant when that officer is granted to me.

6. As I feel convinced no fair administration of justice in the Volunteer Artillery can be ensured unless the suggestion thrown out in paragraph 3 be adopted, I am very anxious indeed to obtain your approval of it, and beg you will oblige me by giving paragraphs 3 and 4 your favourable consideration.

7. I have been precluded by ill health from replying at an earlier date to your remarks.

I have, &amp;c.,

P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Commanding Volunteer Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Major Shepherd.

(72/196.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 26 March, 1872.

Sir,

In acknowledging your letter of the 20th instant, and with reference thereto, as also the memo. handed to me during my interview with yourself, Majors Wilson, and Clarke, I have the honor to state that it appears to me the revision of paragraphs 33, 34, and 35 Volunteer Regulations will be all that is requisite to give you the more independent authority you wish to possess over the Regimental Staff of your Brigade. By paragraph of "memo.," wherein you desire to have the sole control of the "Regimental Paid Staff," by which I presume you mean the paid members of the Permanent Staff attached as Instructors to the Volunteer Artillery Brigade, I am of opinion that paragraph 55, Volunteer Regulations, meets the requirements of the case.

Being desirous of forwarding your views, as far as consistent with the Volunteer Act and my position as Senior Officer, I have recapitulated the above points in order that any misapprehension on my part may be removed, if any exists.

I think the appointment of a second Court of Inquiry on one and the same case unnecessary, contrary to the general usage of the Service, as also antagonistic to the prerogative of His Excellency the Governor, who is, and must be, the sole and final arbitrator.

I have been unable to find any precedent for the course quoted in paragraph 4 of your letter, and shall be glad if you would give me your authority, in order that I may view the question in every point.

As I have before stated, I am not prepared to enter into the question of a paid Adjutant whilst Captain Hopkins holds his present appointment, but there can be no doubt that the Governor must appoint to Commissions, and that any recommendation you might choose to make would meet with due consideration.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major.

Major Shepherd to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(120.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 6 April, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (72/196), dated 26th March, 1872, and to remark that paragraphs 33, 34, 35, Volunteer Regulations, deprive me of an important power (that of appointing and reducing Non-commissioned Officers) appertaining to my position as Officer commanding a Regiment, and in reality lodge that power in your hands. I am therefore desirous of their revision.

Again, paragraph 55 throws into your hands that control over my Regimental Staff, which, in my capacity of Commanding Officer of a Regiment, responsible for its discipline and efficiency, ought justly to rest with me. In your letter (72/60) of the 25th January, 1872, you profess to have observed an analogy between your enactments for the Volunteer Force and those of the Royal Army; may I be permitted to enquire whether Officers commanding Battalions in the Queen's Service are restricted to reporting, without possessing power to punish, the drill instructors of their regiments?

I decline to accept as either fair or equitable the substitution of your influence exercised through the medium of His Excellency the Governor, to decide absolutely regimental causes and disputes, which I, and a Court of my Officers, may have already decided. This would be to acknowledge both myself and them either incompetent or untrustworthy.

Regarding your observation that you "have been unable to find any precedent" for suffering my correspondence to pass through your hands *intact*,—I respectfully submit that precedent and authority are alike unnecessary, this course being consonant to the Royal Artillery Regulations and practice.

In conclusion, I have to request that you will please take, on your own responsibility, as senior Officer in command, to determine the various details of my application contended for in the present correspondence, without further reference to me. I make this request advisedly, because I feel that an officer in your high position should be so much better acquainted than myself with military usages as to render such reference superfluous.

I have, &amp;c.,

P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Com. Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Major Shepherd.

(72/231.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 16 April, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 6th instant (No. 120), and in the first place to remark that it appears to me you misinterpret your position, which is simply that of an Officer commanding an administrative Regiment, wherein the Officers commanding Corps have special powers, for instance, the dismissal of Volunteers, the appointment, promotion, and reduction of Non-commissioned officers, subject to my approval, which latter, however, may very properly be vested in the Officer commanding the Regiment, and not myself.

As to the powers you seek to possess over the Instructors of the Permanent Staff (of which I am the head), I must, once and for all, inform you that I will not permit any exercise of authority, beyond that sanctioned by paragraph 55, Volunteer Regulations, which, in this respect, accords with the English Regulations.

The interpretation you affect to place upon the concluding paragraph of my letter of the 25th January last (No. 72/60) cannot, as I have since pointed out, be fairly construed into carrying the analogy further than the method of conducting the business, or, in other words, the correspondence between the Volunteer Artillery Brigade and this Office; and consequently, your inquiry as to the powers possessed by Commanding Officers of Regiments in the Imperial Regular Service over their drill instructors (who are enlisted in the Regiment) is hardly applicable to your position as Officer commanding a Volunteer administrative Regiment, and it is very obvious that the same regulations cannot govern two branches of the Service, each possessing distinct specialities.

My views I have already expressed with reference to Courts of Inquiry, and that in certain cases His Excellency the Governor must be the sole and final arbitrator.

I cannot admit the correctness of your information concerning the routine of the Royal Artillery correspondence, and am convinced the course you quote is not in accordance with either the Royal Artillery Regulations or the custom of the Service.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major Wilson to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(122.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 3 May, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor, with reference to a subject treated of at the interview of the Majors of V.A. with you on the 23rd instant, to point out that the drill instructors of the Volunteer Artillery, detailed from the Artillery branch of the Defence Force, are subject to the orders of Captain Airey, who is under your orders as Commandant of the Defence Force; that, when detailed, they come under your immediate orders as head of the Permanent Staff; that they are then placed nominally under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Artillery. They are thus under three distinct commands.

Though

Though one of the objects named for the introduction of the late Defence Force Bill was the supplying of drill instructors for the Volunteers, yet it could not have been intended that when such drill instructors were detailed, the Officer commanding the Volunteer Battalion, who is held responsible by you for the efficient working of his battalion, should have no more authority than that of reporting upon any irregularity that may occur while the instructor is nominally under him. This confers no more power on an officer who may hold the highest military rank under you than on an ordinary detective. I conceive that such a position is derogatory to the dignity—as Commandant of the Volunteer Artillery;—is entirely at variance with the sense of 34 paragraph of the Queen's Regulations (if the Defence Force come under such), and should be immediately rectified. The tendency of the above complication of the various commands is to lower the status of the Volunteer Officers, who, on several occasions, when reports have been substantiated against members of the Permanent Staff, have been obliged to retain the same men, who must of course see where their interest lies, to the great detriment of the efficiency of the Volunteer Force.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILSON,  
Major, V.A.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

---

Major Wilson to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(123.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 4 May, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter (72/231), dated 16th April, 1872, and to submit that I coincide in Major Shepherd's opinion, that this correspondence should not be prolonged, as stated in his letter, No. 120, of the 6th instant.

Since, however, you expressed a desire to Majors Shepherd, Clarke, and myself, at our interview with you on the 23rd ultimo, relative to Major Shepherd's claim as Regimental Commanding Officer, to be informed whether we should be satisfied to waive the more important of them in favour of your own views, I beg to reply that after mature consideration we must decline to do so.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILSON,  
Major, V.A.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

---

Captain Hopkins to Major Wilson.

(72/286.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 10 May, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction, to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 3rd and 4th instant (Nos. 122 and 123), and to remark, it appears to the Commandant that the deductions set forth in the former are not founded on sound reasoning; and further, he has to take exception to the assertion contained in the last paragraph.

With reference to the latter, I have to inquire if it is still desired that Major Shepherd's application (from which this correspondence has arisen) of the 2nd January last, to the effect that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to re-consider Major Shepherd's position as Officer Commanding the Volunteer Artillery Brigade, should be complied with?

I have, &c.,  
S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A.,  
Capt. & Bde. Adj., V.A.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

---

Major Wilson to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 15 May, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (72/268) of the 10th instant, and to state, that having referred to Major Shepherd, that officer respectfully declines any further expression of his views (in relation to the matter in question), which he considers have already been fully declared in previous correspondence.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILSON,  
Major, V.A.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

---

Major

Major Fitzsimons to Major Wilson.

(72/331.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 21 May, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Commandant, to acknowledge your letter of the 15th instant, informing him that Major Shepherd declines to render any further expression of his views as to the desirability of submitting to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government the matters contained in the more recent portion of this correspondence, and, in reply thereto, to inform you, the Commandant is of opinion that he should not (*except at the direct request of Major Shepherd*), submit, for the consideration of His Excellency, claims not only far exceeding those originally preferred, and dealt with, but also totally inconsistent with the Volunteer Acts and Regulations of this Colony and England, contrary to the general usage of the Service, and incompatible with the assigned position of a Field Officer commanding an administrative Regiment of the Volunteer Force.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. F. FITZSIMONS, Major,  
Major of Brigade.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major Shepherd to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(127.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 27 May, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (72/331), dated 21st May, 1872, and request to have the following remarks recorded, because the concluding portion of that letter apparently places the questions at issue between us on an absurd, not to say illegal, basis.

2. As the whole of my views have been set before you at your own request, avowedly that *you* might institute a more satisfactory arrangement than at present exists, and as you have admitted that the Volunteer Act and Regulations might be altered with advantage, I consider my portion of this business closed, and cannot incur the responsibility of further interference by *requesting* you to adopt any particular course. To do so would, in my opinion, place me in a false position.

3. With reference to the Volunteer Act (not Acts) and the Regulations, the power which made can also annul them, so that no difficulty lies in the way of my views being carried out, even if inconsistent, in some degree, with existing Regulations.

It should be borne in mind that these Regulations were not submitted to the Volunteers for approval, but were made arbitrarily binding upon them, although the previous Regulations *were* so *submitted*, at least nominally, so that a precedent was not wanting.

4. Permit me to point out that the N. S. Wales Volunteer Force is subject to its own especial, and unfortunately very defective, Act and Regulations, and I am at loss therefore to understand why you cite as a rule of guidance the English system, one which is admitted by all the authorities in England to be faulty and objectionable.

5. I am unaware of the existence of any Regulation so far restricting the powers and functions of a Field Officer commanding an administrative Regiment, as to preclude the carrying out of the several alterations applied for in my correspondence.

6. The "usages of the Service," to which you point, can only refer to the "channel" of ARTILLERY correspondence, and I have no hesitation in stating that the course I have advocated in that respect is *not* contrary to the "usages of *Her Majesty's Service*." Moreover, if such course had been improper, how did it happen that correspondence from myself to Government was permitted by such experienced officers as Colonels Hamilton and Kempt, to pass direct, without going through their hands at all?

I have, &amp;c.,

P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Commanding Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major Fitzsimons to Major Shepherd.

(72/344.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 30 May, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction, to acknowledge your letter of the 27th instant (No. 127), and to inform you the Commandant will take an early opportunity of submitting to His Excellency the Governor certain alterations proposed to be effected in the Volunteer Act and Regulations, as approved by him, and signified to you in foregoing correspondence.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. F. FITZSIMONS, Major,  
Major of Brigade.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major



Major Shepherd to Major Fitzsimons.

(130.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 7 June, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (72/344), dated 30th May, 1872, and to point out that the "alterations" therein alluded to form but one of the several details affecting my position, for which I have applied. Especially I beg to observe, that Captain Hopkins being no longer in the Volunteer Force cannot now be an obstacle to the Commandant's deciding on any application for a paid Regimental Adjutant, to be subject to my sole control.

I have, &c.,  
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Commanding Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major Fitzsimons to Major Shepherd.

(72/368.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 12 June, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction, to acknowledge your letter of 7th instant (No. 130), and to inform you the Commandant will take an early opportunity of consulting with you on the subject of a paid Adjutant for the Volunteer Artillery Brigade.

I have, &c.,  
A. F. FITZSIMONS, Major,  
Major of Brigade.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major Shepherd to Major Fitzsimons.

(132.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 15 June, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (72/368) of 12th instant, and will thank the Commandant to warn me a day or two previous to the interview, to enable me to secure the attendance of my subordinate Field Officers, as usual.

I have, &c.,  
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Com. Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

CAPTAIN HOPKINS TO MAJOR SHEPHERD.

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 18 January, 1872.

MEMO.

The Major Commanding Volunteer Artillery Brigade is requested for the future to comply with paragraph 116 of the Volunteer Regulations, having reference to correspondence on Military subjects.

By Command,  
S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A.,  
Capt. and Bde. Adj., Vol. Art.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

To the Commandant,—

With reference to this memo. I beg to request that the Commandant will kindly inform me who is the Brigade Adjutant through whom I am desired to correspond? I can imagine only two Officers likely to be pointed at—either Capt. Fitzsimons or Capt. Hopkins. If the latter, I must refer the Commandant to his letter (72/32) of the previous day, in which *his services* are placed at *my disposal*, as a regimental subordinate officer, thus rendering it impossible, according to Military etiquette, for me to correspond with a higher authority through him.—P.L.C.S., Major, Com. V.A., 19/1/72.

Capt. Hopkins is the officer alluded to; and that all correspondence of the Volunteer Artillery, intended for me, should be addressed to him, is just in accordance with the custom of the Service, the Volunteer Regulations, and my express orders. My letter does not place his services at your disposal as a Regimental, but as a Staff, Officer.—J.S.R., Lt.-Col., Comdt., 25/1/72, B.C. To be returned.

Returned with letter 106, acknowledging receipt.—P.L.C.S., Major, Com. V.A.—30/1/72.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

MAJOR SHEPHERD to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

(106.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 30 January, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. (25/1/72—herewith returned) on the back of Brigade memo. dated 18th January, 1872, defining the position of Capt. Hopkins to be that of an officer on your Staff, and not a Regimental Officer, and *ordering* me in future to correspond with you *through him*, and not direct, as heretofore.

The portion of your memo., defining Capt. Hopkins's true position, connects itself with the application I made in my letter No. 104, dated 26th instant, and in previous communications, for a paid Regimental Adjutant, to be under my *sole* control, inasmuch as the positions and duties of a Staff and of a Regimental Adjutant are widely different; and therefore I respectfully submit, that the objection raised in your letter (72/60) of the 25th instant, viz., that "to grant me a paid Regimental Adjutant would be to pay *two* officers for doing the *same* work" is not fairly tenable; particularly when it is considered that Capt. Hopkins (as you informed me at the time of that officer's appointment) had "refused to be placed under my orders, or those of any Volunteer"—had afterwards intimated as much to myself by letter (as I had the honor of informing you in my letter No. 104, of 26th instant, and previously), and had thus, in reality, already *annulled your subsequent* offer to me of his services.

I have to request you will be good enough to weigh the foregoing remarks, and trust they may influence you to recommend my application for a paid Regimental Adjutant.

I would respectfully suggest that the designation of "Staff Adjutant, Volunteer Artillery," would be less liable to misconception as to the true position of Capt. Hopkins than that of "Brigade Adjutant," which does not accurately define it,—the term "Brigade" with Artillery being the same as "Regiment" with other branches of the Service, both terms alike indicating a combination of smaller bodies of men into one larger Corps.

May I then be permitted to state my conviction that paragraph 116 of the Regulations cannot be considered as requiring my correspondence with yourself to pass through Capt. Hopkins's hands, who (as I have attempted to show) cannot with propriety be designated "Brigade Adjutant," which nominally, at all events, would reduce him to the rank of a Regimental Staff Officer, such as in your memo. (25/1/72) you deny him to be. The designation "Brigade Adjutant" is usually and correctly applied to the Staff Adjutant of a number of Regiments *brigaded together*—a single Corps, having *no Adjutant* other than Regimental, and certainly never necessitating the appointment *on its own account alone* of any Staff Adjutant whatever, *other than Regimental*. I therefore respectfully contend, that although your *order* (25/1/72) compels me to forward you my future letters through Capt. Hopkins, your memo., dated 18th January, 1872, in so far as regards paragraph 116 of the Regulations, does not call for such a course—that paragraph pointing out as the proper channel of communication, the Brigade Adjutant, with whom Captain Hopkins is clearly to my mind not identical. Due regard being had to the correct and ordinary application of the term "Brigade Adjutant," it follows that I should not (in my own opinion) be honestly performing my duty were I not to *protest* strongly against the introduction of this new system of corresponding with you through an unnecessary medium, of which the immediate and inevitable result *must* be *delay* and consequent prejudice to the interests of the Force under my command. I cannot admit as an argument in favor of this obstructive system "the custom of the Service" (your memo. 25/1/72), and I close this letter with a firm though most respectful remonstrance against the introduction into the Volunteer Artillery of such a prejudicial detail of that cumbrous machinery, which *may* by possibility be unavoidable as part of the Military system of a great Nation, whose troops are distributed throughout the World, but which would be utterly (at least I think so) misplaced and hurtful in the management of our handful of Volunteers.

I have, &amp;c.,

P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Commanding Volunteer Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

CAPTAIN HOPKINS to MAJOR SHEPHERD.

(72/78.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 2 February, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction, to acknowledge your letter of the 30th ultimo, and to point out that the Commandant, having himself compiled the Volunteer Regulations, he is enabled positively to state that the Brigade Adjutant alluded to in paragraph 116 of the same, was intended to apply to Captain Baynes, as B.A., Volunteer Rifles, and myself, B.A., Volunteer Artillery. On the new appointment of the former officer it was necessary to make a fresh disposition, and consequently issued a Brigade Order, dated 15th September, 1871, to the following effect, viz. :—

"All correspondence intended for submission to the Commandant will be addressed to the Major of Brigade, with the exception of that appertaining to the Volunteer Artillery Brigade, which will be addressed, as heretofore, to the Brigade Adjutant of that Force."

Under the circumstances, the Commandant has to request your compliance for the future with the course laid down for conducting correspondence with him.

I have, &amp;c.,

S. HOPKINS, Lt., R.A.,  
Captain and Brigade Adjutant, Volunteer Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

MAJOR

## MAJOR SHEPHERD to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

(109.)

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 5 February, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Captain Hopkins's letter of 2nd instant (No. 72/78), written by your direction, and to observe, in reference to the last paragraph thereof, that all my correspondence with you since your order of 23rd ultimo has been transmitted through the medium of the Brigade Adjutant.

I take the liberty of referring to my letter of 30th ultimo (No. 106), in which I expressed my opinion that the appointment of such medium of communication *solely for the Artillery* is not only objectionable and unnecessary, but that it is opposed to the system of the Royal Artillery.

I have, &amp;c.,

P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Commanding Volunteer Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

## LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to MAJOR SHEPHERD.

(72/89.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 6 February, 1872.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, I have to remark that you seem to overlook the fact that it was your duty to have observed the local and existing arrangements, rather than to have ignored them, because there was no precedent in the Imperial Regular Service, which may frequently be the case as regards the Volunteer Force.

You have misconstrued my concluding remarks in letter dated 25th ultimo, having reference to the method of conducting the business of the Volunteer Artillery with this office, in carrying the analogy further than is specified by me.

With reference to your allusion as to the expediency or otherwise of Captain Hopkins being the channel of communication between the Volunteer Artillery and myself, this, in my opinion, should not form a matter for your consideration; nor can I agree with you that delay is occasioned by following the course laid down.

I think it is highly desirable there should be a personal interview between us, for the purpose I have before mentioned, and have to request you may be accompanied by the Field Officers and Adjutant of the Brigade.

In reply to your last paragraph, I think it may be gathered from portions of my former letters that when Captain Hopkins is relieved I shall be prepared to consult with you as to the appointment of a paid Adjutant.

In conclusion, I have to state it is not my intention to continue this correspondence.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.**

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING CAPTAIN BAMFORD AND "PRINCE ALFRED'S OWN" BATTERY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 August, 1872.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 12th June, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

*Captain Bamford's Case—*

- “(1.) Copies of the Correspondence required to complete the Return ordered  
“by this House on the 27th January, 1871,—  
“Letter from Captain F. Wells to Mr. J. B. Bamford, dated 28th November, 1870.  
“Letter from Mr. J. B. Bamford to F. Wells, Esq., dated 30th November, 1870.  
“Letter from Captain F. Wells to Mr. J. B. Bamford, dated 6th December, 1870, bearing remarks by Colonel Richardson.  
“Letter from Mr. J. B. Bamford to Captain F. Wells, dated 10th December, 1870.  
“Memorandum by Captain F. Wells, dated 17th December, 1870.  
“Memorandum by Colonel Richardson, dated 19th December, 1870, endorsed on letter of 10th December, 1870.  
“Memorandum by Mr. J. B. Bamford, endorsed on letter of 10th December, 1870.”
- “(2.) Copies of all Correspondence between His Excellency the Earl of Belmore, Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, Major P. L. C. Shepherd, Commanding Volunteer Artillery, Captain J. B. Bamford, Commanding No. 8, or ‘Prince Alfred’s Own,’ Battery, V.A., Captain F. Wells, Commanding No. 9 Battery, V.A., and Captain J. MacDonald, Commanding No. 10 Battery, V.A., regarding an application of Captain J. B. Bamford, that the Commissions of himself and Subaltern Officers, and the appointments of his Non-commissioned Officers, might be antedated, in order to give them precedence of the same ranks in Batteries 9 and 10, being junior Batteries to his own; also, copies of all remarks, papers, documents, minutes, and memoranda (by whomsoever written), relative to such application.”

(*Mr. Wearne.*)

## VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

## SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	The Principal Under Secretary to the Commandant. 19-21 June, 1872 .....	2
2.	The Commandant to the Colonial Secretary. 26 June, 1872 .....	2
3.	The Principal Under Secretary to the Commandant. 11 July, 1872 .....	14
4.	Do. do. 2 August, 1872.....	14
5.	The Commandant to the Colonial Secretary. 5 August, 1872 .....	14

## No. 1.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 19-21 June, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will cause the following information, which has been called for by the Legislative Assembly, to be furnished to this office with as little delay as possible, viz. :—

“Volunteer Artillery.—Captain Bamford's Case.

- (1.) “Copies of the Correspondence required to complete the Return ordered by this House on the 27th January, 1871,—  
 “Letter from Capt. F. Wells to Mr. J. B. Bamford, dated 28th November, 1870.  
 “Letter from Mr. J. B. Bamford to F. Wells, Esq., dated 30th November, 1870.  
 “Letter from Capt. F. Wells to Mr. J. B. Bamford, dated 6th December, 1870, bearing remarks by Colonel Richardson.  
 “Letter from Mr. J. B. Bamford to Capt. F. Wells, dated 10th December, 1870.  
 “Memorandum by Capt. F. Wells, dated 17th December, 1870.  
 “Memorandum by Colonel Richardson, dated 19th December, 1870, endorsed on letter of 10th December, 1870.  
 “Memorandum by Mr. J. B. Bamford, endorsed on letter of 10th December, 1870.
- (2.) “Copies of all Correspondence between His Excellency the Earl of Belmore, Lieut.-Colonel Richardson, Major P. L. C. Shepherd, Commanding Volunteer Artillery, Captain J. B. Bamford, Commanding No. 8, or “Prince Alfred's Own,” Battery, V.A., Captain Wells, Commanding No. 9 Battery, V.A., and Captain J. MacDonald, Commanding No. 10 Battery, V.A.—regarding an application of Captain J. B. Bamford that the Commissions of himself and Subaltern Officers, and the appointments of his Non-commissioned Officers, might be antedated, in order to give them precedence of the same ranks in Batteries 9 and 10, being junior Batteries to his own; also, copies of all remarks, papers, documents, minutes, and memoranda (by whomsoever written) relative to such application.”

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

To be returned.

P.S.—The papers in this office relating to the case are transmitted herewith, to enable you to cause a perfect copy of the correspondence to be prepared and furnished for the Assembly.

## No. 2.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 26 June, 1872.

SIR,

In obedience to the request contained in your letter (L.A. 72-1<sup>1</sup>), dated 19-21 June, 1872, I have the honor to forward, herewith, copies of all correspondence, remarks, papers, documents, minutes, and memoranda which has taken place, regarding an application of Captain J. B. Bamford, No. 8, or “Prince Alfred's Own,” Battery, that the commissions of himself and subaltern officers, and the appointments of his non-commissioned officers, might be antedated, in order to give them precedence of the same ranks in Batteries 9 and 10; and to acquaint you, that copies of the correspondence required to complete the Return ordered by Parliament on 27th January, 1871, accompanied my letter (71-682) of the 17th August, 1871, in obedience to memo. from your office, of the 4th of that month.

The papers which accompanied your letter, above alluded to, are returned herewith, as directed.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

[Enclosures.]

## [Enclosures.]

From Mr. Bamford, 26/6/71, with minute from Major Shepherd, 28/6/71, and copies of two letters from Messrs. Wearne and Davies, 28/6/71. Minutes of Captains MacDonal and Wells, and Major Shepherd.

From Brigade Office, 11/7/71.	To Major Shepherd, 24/11/71.
"  Mr. Bamford, 14/7/71.	Captain Bamford's Minute, 27/11/71.
To Major Shepherd, 19/7/71.	To Major Shepherd, 7/12/71.
From Mr. Bamford, 24/7/71.	From Colonial Secretary, 19/7/71.
To Major Shepherd, 2/8/71.	From Captain Bamford, 13/12/71.
From Mr. Bamford, 7/8/71.	To Major Shepherd, 19/12/71.
To Major Shepherd, 26/8/71.	From Governor, 18/1/72.
From Mr. Bamford, 30/8/71.	From Governor, 19/1/72.
To Major Shepherd, 5/9/71.	To Major Shepherd, 19/1/72.
From Captain Bamford, 6/9/71.	To Major Shepherd, 23/1/72.
To Captain Bamford, 10/11/71.	From Major Shepherd, 26/1/72.
From Captain Bamford (2), 22/11/71.	

## [Regarding precedence of the Battery.]

To Governor, 20/6/71.	From Colonial Secretary, 19/7/71. (Copy of this letter above.)
From Colonial Secretary, 8/7/71.	To Colonial Secretary, 15/8/71.
To Colonial Secretary, 13/7/71.	From Colonial Secretary, 19/8/71.

J. B. Bamford, Esq., to Major Shepherd.

Bromley Cottage, Cameron-street,  
St. Mark's, 26 June, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to you, for your consideration and (I trust) approval and recommendation, a respectful request that the commissions and appointments of their officers and non-commissioned officers, elected, or to be elected, by the members of "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery, may be dated October 13th, 1870; because,—

- 1st. The \*last offer of its services to the Honorable Colonial Secretary by this battery, and which resulted in the ultimate acceptance of them, was made on that date (*vide* printed correspondence, first return, page 3, letter 6), being fifteen days prior to the appointment of officers for the purpose of forming the new batteries, at present numbered 8 and 9. (*Vide Government Gazette* of 28th October, 1870.)
- 2nd. It would be unjust that the officers and non-commissioned officers of this battery, when elected, should lose their proper order of precedence simply because delay in the acceptance of the long standing offer of service of their battery permitted junior batteries to it to be formed under previously appointed officers, and then to elect others before this, the senior battery, had been placed in a position to elect its own.
- 3rd. The officers and non-commissioned officers of "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery would have had precedence of the officers and non-commissioned officers of its junior batteries, at present numbered 8 and 9, had not acceptance of that battery (although actually the senior—*vide* Regulations under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867, page 8, paragraph 11) been delayed by circumstances independent of it, and for which therefore it cannot be held responsible, or be justly expected to suffer detriment either as a body, or individually, in any of its members.
- 4th. If the commissions and appointments of officers and non-commissioned officers in "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery were to bear not earlier but the same dates of those of corresponding rank in its junior batteries, now numbered 8 and 9, such officers and non-commissioned officers of "Prince Alfred's Own" would still be entitled to precedence over those of Nos. 8 and 9, on the ground of the seniority of their battery. (*Vide* Regulations under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867, page 8, head, "precedence," paragraph 13.)

Having thus detailed the grounds of my application, made in paragraph 1, I trust you will find them just and forcible enough to warrant your giving that application your recommendation and support in the proper quarter. 2

I have, &c.,

J. B. BAMFORD,  
Representative of "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery, V.A.

Forwarded for the consideration of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

Under all the circumstances, and taking into consideration the fact that clause 11 of the Volunteer Regulations distinctly provides for precedence according to original offer of service, I have no hesitation in recommending this application, as it appears to me quite clear that had this battery been accepted within a reasonable time after first offer of service, all officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, would in all probability have been filled up before Batteries 8 and 9 were even formed. I am borne out in this opinion by the letters of two influential gentlemen, who appear to be well acquainted with the history of the battery from its commencement, copies of which I enclose.—P.L.C.S., Major, Com. V.A., 28/6/71.

Major Shepherd,—Prior to taking this application into consideration, I think, as Captains Wells and MacDonal are interested, they may be permitted to append their remarks. Major Shepherd will therefore be pleased to forward them this letter, with those of Messrs. Wearne and Davies's, with instructions to return them with as little delay as possible.—J.S.R., Lieut.-Col., 29/6/71, B.C.

To be returned.

Forwarded

Forwarded for Captain Wells's perusal. He will be good enough to make such remarks as he may think necessary respecting Mr. Bamford's letter. To be then forwarded to Capt. MacDonald.—CHAS. LETH, Capt., Adj., V.A., B.C., 30/6/71.

Minute appended forwarded to Captain MacDonald.—F.W., Capt., No. 8 By., V.A.

I, of course, entertain the strongest objection to forego the precedence to which I am entitled by my commission. But as it appears to me the points raised in Mr. Bamford's application are involved in complications with which I am not conversant, I prefer to refrain from remark, confident that the decision of the proper authorities will maintain the several officers concerned in their proper order of precedence, according to military usage.—JOHN MACDONALD, Junr., Capt., No. 9 Bat., V.A., 6 July, 1871.

Returned.

It appears to me Captain Wells has somewhat travelled out of his way in commenting, as he has done, upon the letters written by Messrs. Wearne and Davies. I may mention that (although to a certain extent of a private nature) these letters were addressed to me in my official capacity, and I should have deemed it inconsistent with my duty to have allowed the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force to remain in ignorance of their existence.—P.L.C.S., Major, Comg. V.A., B.C., 7/7/71.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

---

Mr. Joseph Wearne to Major Shepherd.

Anchor Flour Mills,  
Barker-street, foot of Bathurst-street,  
Sydney, 28 June, 1871.

Dear Sir,

As Mr. Bamford applied for his battery previous to the other batteries being formed, and he says it makes a difference in priority, having been so far successful, can his wishes be complied with? If it is a matter of right—and, so far as I can see, I fancy it is—I am sure you will not blame me for requesting you to grant him this request; and oblige

Yours sincerely,  
JOSEPH WEARNE.

---

Mr. John Davies to Major Shepherd.

90, York-street, 28 June, 1871.

Dear Sir,

I have very great pleasure in recommending Mr. Bamford, of the "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery, V.A., and I trust you will be enabled to carry out his wishes with reference to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. He deserves very great credit for the manner in which he has worked for the formation of the battery. Trusting you will be enabled to comply with his wishes, I remain,

Yours truly,  
JOHN DAVIES.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

---

Minute by Captain Wells to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Department of Public Works,  
Office of Commissioner and Engineer for Roads,  
Sydney, 3 July, 1871.

In acknowledging the courtesy of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, in forwarding Mr. Bamford's application and appendices for my perusal and remarks, I cannot refrain from expressing surprise at the ground taken by Mr. Bamford as the basis of his extraordinary request. It is unnecessary to answer seriatim his paragraphs, based on one original misconception.

I admitted cheerfully, as did the whole of my battery, the claim to precedence as a corps of "Prince Alfred's Own," their services having eventually been accepted; but on the same broad and distinct ground I object to any preference being shown to their officers "*in posse*," the regulations distinctly stating that "the relative precedence of officers is to be determined solely by the rank and date of their commissions in the Force"; and I venture respectfully to submit that such retrospective Gazette, as proposed, more particularly with regard to those who can only be considered as recruits in the Force, would be a most prejudicial and dangerous precedent.

On these grounds I consider my own position as regards seniority impregnable, as also Captain MacDonald's, the Gazette having been published, and commissions issued.

I however contend, further, that manifest injustice will be done to those officers of the new batteries who, having worked themselves up thoroughly in drill and artillery exercise, have been elected, have passed, or are ready to pass, the stipulated examination, and now only await their Gazette, which I trust will be speedily accorded them. I would also draw your attention to the injustice that would be entailed upon several officers of the old batteries, Captains Beverley, H. Deane, and several others, whose commissions are more recent than my own.

Had not the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force specially mentioned the letters of Messrs. Wearne and Davies in his minute, I should not have noticed them, as I fail to see how their private recommendations to Major Shepherd should have any bearing on the question at issue; and submit respectfully  
that



that the introduction of anything like extraneous influence (social or political) into matters connected with the internal economy of the Force would be entirely subversive of military discipline. In any other case I should attach great weight to recommendations from Messrs. Wearne and Davies; in the present I think it would be wrong to entertain them.

FRED. WELLS, Captain,  
Comdg. No. 8 Bat., V.A.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

(71/574.)

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Major Shepherd.

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 11 July, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bamford's letter of the 26th ultimo, requesting that the officers and non-commissioned officers, when elected, may have the precedence of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the present Nos. 8 and 9 Batteries, supported by your recommendation, together with letters from Messrs. Wearne and Davies on the subject.

Having carefully considered the correspondence, together with the remarks of Captains Wells and MacDonald, commanding Nos. 8 and 9 Batteries respectively, I am of opinion that were your recommendation carried out it would not only be in contravention to clause 12, Volunteer Regulations, and without precedent, but also an injustice, to concede seniority to such persons as may hereafter be elected as officers and non-commissioned officers, to the prejudice of those already holding office as such; and further, it would affect all officers and non-commissioned officers throughout the Force, who have been either appointed or promoted on and subsequent to the 13th October, 1870.

I have, &c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Com. Vol. Force.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

J. B. Bamford, Esq., to Major Shepherd.

Bromley Cottage, Cameron-street,  
St. Mark's, 14 July, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to return letter 71/574 from the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and beg your consideration of the following remarks arising out of my perusal of it.

The application to antedate commissions and appointments in "P.A.O." Battery was made, not to contravene, as alleged in the letter above alluded to, but to be strictly in accordance with clause 12 of the Regulations, and because the antedating of such commissions and appointments is the only method (and one resorted to in the Royal Army when, as in this case, justice requires it) by which precedence of rank can, with regard to that clause, be granted to the officers and non-commissioned officers of "P.A.O." Battery, when elected.

It appears to me no injustice to anyone that the officers and non-commissioned officers of the "P.A.O." Battery should have awarded to them that precedence over the corresponding ranks in Batteries 8 and 9, which, having in view clause 11 of the Regulations, and the date of original offer of service (1868), equitably belongs to them; but a notable wrong would be done to the latter were their claims denied, based as they are on clauses 11, 12, and 13 of the Regulations, and supported by your recommendation.

As "P.A.O." Battery was not placed in a position to elect its officers and non-commissioned officers before Batteries 8 and 9, owing to inadvertence on the part of the officer commanding Vol. Force (see printed correspondence, first Return, page 6, letter 17), I respectfully submit that such inadvertence ought not, in fairness, to be allowed to prejudice them by its consequences.

I learn two facts from the Commandant's letter, now under notice, viz.:—That you have seen fit to recommend the claim of the officers and non-commissioned officers of "P.A.O." Battery to precedence over those of Batteries 8 and 9, and then, that the matter had been referred to Captains Wells and MacDonald respectively, commanding those batteries.

I assure you, that to refer the dictum of a superior for the criticism and remark of a subordinate is opposed to all military practice; and even were it not so, it is hard that Captain Wells should have been permitted to influence this case, since correspondence of his, in my possession, relating to "P.A.O." Battery (not yet printed), proves that that officer at least could not be expected to take a disinterested and unbiassed view of the matter at issue.

As the remarks by Captains MacDonald and Wells have not been made known to me I can only infer them to be unfavourable, from the effect produced by them on the mind of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, judging from the tenor of his letter, now under consideration; but I trust you, as our immediate Commanding Officer, will continue to afford us your recommendation and assistance, unless you deem the remarks and arguments of Captains MacDonald and Wells forcible and convincing enough to overthrow our claim as groundless—a thing I consider to be impossible.

I have, &c.,

J. B. BAMFORD,  
Representative of "P.A.O." Bat., V.A.

Forwarded for consideration of Officer Commanding Vol. Force. The arguments set forth in this letter still further confirm me in the opinion that Mr. Bamford's application should be granted.—P.L.C.S., Major, Com. V.A., 17/7/71.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Captain

Captain Hopkins to Major Shepherd.

(71/594.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 19 July, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bamford's letter of the 14th instant, and to inform you that he sees no reason to alter his opinion, as conveyed to you in former letter of the 11th of this month (No. 71/574).

I have, &c.,

S. HOPKINS, Lieut., R.A.,

Capt. & Adjt., Vol. Art.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

J. B. Bamford, Esq., to Major Shepherd.

Bromley Cottage, Cameron-street,

St. Mark's, 24 July, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to return letter (71/594) of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, in which he states that "he sees no reason to alter his opinion; that were your recommendation carried out it would not only be in contravention of clause 12, Volunteer Regulations, and without precedent, but also an injustice to concede seniority to such persons as may hereafter be elected as officers and non-commissioned officers, to the prejudice of those already holding office as such; and further, it would affect all officers and non-commissioned officers throughout the Force, who have been either appointed or promoted on and subsequent to the 13th October, 1870."

In my letter of 14th instant, in reference to the matter quoted above, I assigned several reasons why the application that commissions and appointments in the battery I represent should be antedated, which reasons have been passed over by the letter of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force (71/594), and are here re-stated,—

- (1.) The antedating of commissions and appointments in "P.A.O." Battery is the only method by which the just precedence of its commissioned and non-commissioned officers over those of its junior batteries, 8 and 9, can be effected, conformably to clause 12, Volunteer Regulations.
- (2.) Precedents do exist for such antedating of commissions, &c., in Her Majesty's Service, on which the Volunteer service is modelled.
- (3.) It cannot be unjust to place the officers and non-commissioned officers of this battery in the senior position they would have occupied had the battery itself been earlier accepted, as it would have been but for inadvertence on the part of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.
- (4.) Injustice is indeed being now inflicted on "P.A.O." Battery, whilst the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force withholds the only redress in his power for a grievance resulting from his own act.
- (5.) Injustice has been done to "P.A.O." Battery in referring the application that its officers and non-commissioned officers have precedence of those of No. 8, to Captain F. Wells, commanding that battery, he being obviously an interested party.
- (6.) Had the "position" of Captain Wells not sufficed to prove him "interested"—and therefore an improper person to give an opinion relative to the subject of the preceding paragraph—correspondence of Captain Wells regarding "P.A.O." Battery exists, clearly showing him to be such, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force is aware, forasmuch as that correspondence bears observations and signatures of his own.
- (7.) Your recommendation of the application on behalf of "P.A.O." Battery should not be ignored in favour of the opinion of an interested and subordinate officer, who, according to military usage and etiquette should not have been permitted to comment upon a subject regarding which the opinion of his superior officer had been already expressed.

To the foregoing remarks, appertaining to my letter of 14th instant, I request leave to add an eighth, viz. :—

- (8.) The members of "P.A.O." Battery are as a body authorized by clause 11, page 8, Volunteer Regulations, to rank before those of Batteries 8 and 9, by virtue of the priority of their original offer of service; and as those regulations nowhere deprive them of that privilege, on their becoming commissioned or non-commissioned officers, I respectfully submit that the mere will of an individual is not competent lawfully to do so.

It only remains for me to allude to the curious fact that the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force is even now inflicting an injustice on "P.A.O." Battery from sheer anxiety to avoid inflicting one on others, and to beg you, as Officer Commanding Volunteer Artillery, to assert the justice of the application made on behalf of the members of "P.A.O." Battery, and of your reiterated recommendation of it, relying on that justice, and your appreciation and advocacy of it in the proper quarter for a favourable issue.

I have, &c.,

J. B. BAMFORD,

Representative of "P.A.O." Battery, V.A.

In forwarding this letter, for the consideration of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, I take the liberty of expressing regret that my recommendation with reference to this matter has apparently been ignored.—P.L.C.S., Major, Com. V.A., B.C., 26/7/71.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Captain

Captain Hopkins to Major Shepherd.

(71/635.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 2 August, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Commandant, to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bamford's letter of the 24th ultimo, and to request you will inform him there is no further reply than that already afforded.

Your memorandum on said letter, to the effect that your recommendation had apparently been ignored, is hardly the proper light in which to view the action of the Commandant, as the recommendation was very fully considered, but for reasons already given not acted on; and I have to observe that he merely carried out his duty by the exercise of a discretionary power in dealing with all matters submitted for consideration by subordinate officers.

I have, &c.,  
S. HOPKINS, Lieut., R.A.,  
Capt. and Adjt., Vol. Art.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

J. B. Bamford, Esq., to Major Shepherd.

Bromley Cottage, Cameron-street,  
St. Mark's, 7 August, 1871.

Sir,

1. I have the honor to remark, in reference to letter 71/635 from Brigade Office, under direction of the Commandant, that its contents amount in fact to a "refusal on the part of that officer to repair a wrong of his own doing," and that his former letter (71/574) of July 11th, shows this injustice to be owing to the effect on the Commandant's mind of certain remarks made by Captains F. Wells and MacDonald, bearing upon my application, dated June 26th, 1871, such application having been irregularly referred to those officers subsequent to your recommendation of it.

2. I request you will ask the Commandant to cause copies of those remarks to be furnished to me; also, that he will be good enough to send in to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary the following documents, to complete the Return of correspondence ordered by Parliament on the 27th January last, copies of which documents I forwarded to the Brigade Office on the 2nd May, 1871, in compliance with the Commandant's instructions, conveyed in letter 71/388 of previous day:—

- 1. Letter from Capt. Wells to Mr. Bamford, dated November 28, 1870.
  - 1. Letter from Mr. Bamford to F. Wells, Esq., dated November 30, 1870.
  - 1. Letter from Capt. Wells to Mr. Bamford, dated December 6, 1870.
  - 1. Endorsement by Col. Richardson on the last, dated 8 December, 1870, with marginal remarks and under-scoring.
  - 1. Letter from Mr. Bamford to Capt. F. Wells, dated 10 December, 1870.
  - 1. Memo. by Capt. F. Wells to Col. Richardson, dated 17 December, 1870.
  - 1. Endorsement on that memo. by Col. Richardson, 19 December, 1870.
- Mr. Bamford's memo. replying to the last, endorsed on his letter of 10 December, 1870.

I have, &c.,  
J. B. BAMFORD,  
Representative of No. 8, or "P.A.O.," Bat., V.A.

Forwarded for information of Commandant. Having previous correspondence on this subject in view, I abstain from expressing any further opinion thereon.—P.L.C.S., Major, Commanding V.A., 10/8/71.  
True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Commandant.

Captain Hopkins to Major Shepherd.

(71/713.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 26 August, 1871.

Sir,

In reply to Mr. Bamford's letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor, by direction, to state that the Commandant can only view the tone of it, and portions of former letters, as disclosing, on the part of Mr. Bamford, either total ignorance of the language in which a subordinate should address his Commanding Officer, or a want of subordination.

Mr. Bamford may rest assured that any repetition of this conduct will not be permitted to pass unchecked.

The Commandant does not feel called upon to comply with the request contained in first portion of paragraph 2; the correspondence alluded to in latter part has been forwarded to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,  
S. HOPKINS, Lieut., R.A.,  
Capt. and Bgde. Adjt., Vol. Art.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Commandant.

J. B. Bamford, Esq., to Major Shepherd.

Bromley Cottage, Cameron-street,  
St. Mark's, 30 August, 1871.

Sir,

1. I have the honor to return herewith letter 71/713, from Brigade Office, dated 26th instant, with your memo., directing my particular attention to its 1st and 2nd paragraphs.

2. I beg you will forward to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force my request, that he will cause extracts to be furnished me of those portions of my letters which (he declares) disclose either my "total ignorance of the language in which a subordinate should address his Commanding Officer, or a want of subordination"; also, that he will favour me with the terms in which he considers those extracts would have been more suitably conveyed, with the view to my adoption of the same, without prejudice to the application out of which the present correspondence has arisen.

I have, &c.,

J. B. BAMFORD,

Representative of No. 8, or "P.A.O.," Bat., V.A.

Forwarded for information of Commandant.—P.L.C.S., Major, Commanding V.A., 1/9/71.  
True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Commandant.

Captain Hopkins to Major Shepherd.

(71/747.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 5 September, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction, to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Bamford's letter of the 30th ultimo, and to inform you the Commandant considers that after the warning conveyed in letter of the 26th ultimo, Mr. Bamford should rely on his own good taste and sense of subordination to find the proper terms in which to address his superior officer; this cannot be accomplished by commenting upon the action the Commandant may see fit to take in the execution of his duty; and further, to point out that such course is inconsistent with the obligations and responsibilities of the position Mr. Bamford seeks to obtain in No. 8, or "P. A.'s Own," Battery.

I have, &c.,

S. HOPKINS, Lieut., R.A.,

Capt. and Bde. Adj., V. Art.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Commandant.

J. B. Bamford, Esq., to Major Shepherd.

Bromley Cottage, Cameron-street,  
6 September, 1871.

Sir,

1. I have the honor, with reference to the Commandant's letter of yesterday (71/747), to observe, that the words "this cannot be accomplished by commenting upon the action the Commandant may take in the execution of his duty," appear to indicate that a subordinate ought, in his opinion, to bear without remonstrance, and without the remarks necessary to state his grievance clearly, whatever a superior may see fit to inflict to his prejudice, either wittingly or through inadvertence.

2. I beg to disclaim intentional insubordination in my letters to the Commandant, what I have written being (I respectfully submit) really needful to the clear statement of my case; but should the Commandant's opinion be as supposed in the preceding paragraph, it is open to that officer to require me to recall the whole correspondence, when prompt obedience on my part shall testify my entire subordination.

I have, &c.,

J. B. BAMFORD, Representative,

No. 8, or "P.A.O.," Bat., V.A.

Forwarded for information of Commandant. With reference to the concluding paragraph I cannot recommend that the correspondence be recalled, having in the first instance recommended the application out of which it has arisen.—P.L.C.S., Major, Com. V.A., 6/9/71.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Captain Hopkins to Captain Bamford.

(71/949.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 10 November, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the accompanying commission, appointing you Captain of No. 8, or "P. A.'s Own," Battery, Volunteer Artillery, and to request you will be good enough to acknowledge its receipt.

I have, &c.,

S. HOPKINS, Lieut., R.A.,

Capt. and Bde. Adj., V.A.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Captain

Captain Bamford to Major Shepherd.  
Bromley Cottage, Cameron-street,  
St. Mark's, 22 November, 1871.

Sir,

1. I have the honor to forward the enclosed letter, dated 22nd November, 1871, and addressed to the Brigade Adjutant, V.A., for your perusal previous to its transmission (should you approve) to that officer.

2. I have adopted this course because the letter in question bears reference to correspondence in which you have taken part.

I have, &c.,  
J. B. BAMFORD, Captain,  
Comg. No. 8, or "P.A.O.," Bat., V.A.

Forwarded for information of Commandant.—P.L.C.S., Major, Comg. V.A., 22/11/71.  
True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Captain Bamford to Captain Hopkins.  
Bromley Cottage, Cameron-street,  
St. Mark's, 22 November, 1871.

Sir,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (71/949), dated 10th instant, forwarding a commission appointing me Captain of No. 8, or "Prince Alfred's Own," Battery, Volunteer Artillery.

2. As the date of this commission (6th October, 1871) places me junior to Captains Wells and MacDonald, who received their appointments to my detriment in the first instance, and the senior of whom at present occupies my proper position; I beg, with the utmost respect, to request that the Commandant will reconsider the subject of my letter, dated June 26th, 1871, and subsequent correspondence.

I have, &c.,  
J. B. BAMFORD, Captain,  
Comg. No. 8, or "P.A.O.," Bat., V.A.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Captain Hopkins to Major Shepherd.  
Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 24 November, 1871.

(71/996.)

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction, to acknowledge Captain Bamford's letter of the 22nd instant, having reference to the date of his commission, and to state that, as far as the Commandant himself is concerned, the question of seniority therein involved has been decided by him as shown by former correspondence. If desired, I am however to state that the Commandant is prepared to submit the matter for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, which course should be adopted if Captain Bamford does not choose to acquiesce in the decision already given in the matter.

I have, &c.,  
S. HOPKINS, Lieut., R.A.,  
Capt. and Bde. Adj., V.A.

Forwarded for information of Capt. Bamford.—P.L.C.S., Major, Comg. V.A., 27/11/71.

I respectfully adopt the suggestion thrown out by the Commandant, and request that the whole correspondence (including memo. by Major Shepherd, and the remarks of Captains Wells and MacDonald) regarding my application that the commissions and appointments of officers and non-commissioned officers of No. 8, or "Prince Alfred's Own," Battery, be antedated, so as to place them in their true position of seniority to those of Nos. \*8 and 9 Batteries, may be sent in for His Excellency's perusal and consideration.—J. B. BAMFORD, Capt., Comg. No. 8, or "P.A.O.," Bat., V.A., 27/11/71.

Returned for information of Commandant.—P.L.C.S., Major, Comg. V.A., 27/11/71.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major Shepherd to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.  
Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 4 December, 1871.

Sir,

With reference to Captain Bamford's memorandum, accepting your suggestion that the correspondence relative to the antedating of the commissions, &c., of No. 8 Battery be forwarded for the consideration of His Excellency, I beg to express my dissatisfaction at the application being submitted for the opinions of Captains Wells and MacDonald, after my recommendation had been recorded thereon. Should the correspondence be sent in, I beg to request that a copy of this letter may accompany it.

I have, &c.,  
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Com. Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Captain

Captain Hopkins to Major Shepherd.

(71/1018.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 7 December, 1871.

Sir,

19 July, 1871.

With reference to the correspondence concerning the precedence of the officers and non-commissioned officers of No. 8 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, I have the honor, by direction, to enclose copy of a letter received from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, expressing the views of His Excellency the Governor on the point in question. It would therefore appear that the latter portion of my letter of the 24th ult. (No. 71/996) was unnecessary.

I have, &c.,  
S. HOPKINS, Lieut. R.A.,  
Capt. & Bde. Adj., V.A.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

The Under Colonial Secretary to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(71/5013.)

Sydney, 19 July, 1871.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, respecting the precedence of the "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery of Volunteer Artillery, and of the present Nos. 8 and 9 Batteries, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor approves of the arrangement now proposed by you—viz., the "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery to be No. 8, the present No. 8 to be No. 9, and the present No. 9 to be No. 10.

2. His Excellency desires it to be understood, however, that notwithstanding the alteration in the precedence of the Corps in question, the officers will rank according to the real dates of signature of their commissions, as originally issued.

3. I am accordingly to request that the commissions of Captain Wells and Captain MacDonald may be returned to this office, in order that the necessary alterations may be made therein.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Captain Bamford to Major Shepherd.

Bromley Cottage, Cameron-street,  
St. Mark's, 13 December, 1871.

Sir,

1. I have the honor to submit that His Excellency's views, expressed in Mr. Halloran's letter (71/5013) of July 19th, replying to Colonel Richardson's communication of July 13th (both 1871), appear to me to refer solely to the officers of the Nos. 8 and 9 Batteries of that date, in other words to Captains Wells and MacDonald, for its second paragraph indicates commissions already issued, whereas there were at the time in "Prince Alfred's Own" neither officers nor commissions; and its third paragraph appears to confine those views of His Excellency to the relative order of precedence of the two captains named in it.

2. I believe, moreover, that His Excellency was unaware of my application for antedating commissions and appointments in "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery, not only up to the date of Mr. Halloran's letter, but so late as 14th September last, on which day I waited on Colonel Richardson, by his own direction, relative to my being examined as captain instead of first-lieutenant; and during the interview the Colonel, alluding to my "application to antedate" informed me that he had not up to that time mentioned it to His Excellency, a fact rendering it, I think, conclusive that His Excellency's views could not have borne reference to the officers of "Prince Alfred's Own," then not appointed, in which case I venture most respectfully to suggest that no reason exists for regarding as unnecessary the latter portion of Captain Hopkins's letter (71/996) of 24th ultimo.

I have, &c.,  
J. B. BAMFORD, Capt.,  
Comg. No. 8, or "P.A.O.," Bat., V.A.

Forwarded for information of Commandant. It would be more convenient if the Commandant will kindly arrange any interviews on official subjects with members of the Volunteer Artillery through me, as in the present instance it appears action was taken without my knowledge in two matters upon which I had previously given an opinion.—P.L.C.S., Major, Comg. V.A., 14/12/71.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Governor The Earl of Belmore.

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 19 December, 1871.

My Lord,

I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, certain correspondence from Mr. Bamford, of the "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery, Volunteer Artillery, requesting, on the 26th June last, that the commissions and appointments of the officers and non-commissioned officers elected, or to be elected by that Battery, might be antedated to the 13th October, 1870.

Your

Your Lordship will perceive by the correspondence that compliance with such request would have subsequently conferred seniority on persons who, at the date of application, 26th June, 1871, held neither commissions nor appointments over those officers and non-commissioned officers of the entire Volunteer Force who had been appointed or promoted since the 13th October, 1870. I was also of opinion that the request of Mr. Bamford and recommendation of Major Shepherd could not be granted with due regard to precedence and the customs of the Service, as also justice to the officers and non-commissioned officers lastly referred to.

Captain Bamford, in acknowledging the receipt of his commission in letter of the 22nd November, 1871, again presses for a reconsideration of his position, but as I hold precisely the same opinion as formerly I have no option but to yield to the persistence of this officer, and trouble your Excellency for your decision.

I have, &c.,  
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

True copy,—J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

[Enclosures.]

From Mr. Bamford, 26/6/71, with minute from Major Shepherd, 28/6/71, and copies of two letters from Messrs Wearne and Davies, 28/6/71. Minutes of Cpts. MacDonald and Wells and Major Shepherd.

Letter to Major Shepherd, 11/7/71 (71/574.)

From Mr. Bamford, 14/7/71.

To Major Shepherd, 19/7/71 (71/594.)

From Mr. Bamford, 24/7/71.

To Major Shepherd, 2/8/71 (71/635.)

From Mr. Bamford, 7/8/71.

To Major Shepherd, 26/8/71 (71/713.)

From Mr. Bamford, 30/8/71.

To Major Shepherd, 5/9/71 (71/747.)

From Captain Bamford, 6/9/71.

To Capt. Bamford, forwarding Com., 10/11/71 (71/949.)

From Capt. Bamford (2), 22/11/71.

To Major Shepherd, 24/11/71 (71/996.)

Capt. Bamford's minute, 27/11/71.

To Major Shepherd, 7/12/71 (71/1018), enclosing Colonial Secretary's, 19/7/71.

From Capt. Bamford, 13/12/71.

Governor The Earl of Belmore to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Government House,  
Sydney, 18 January, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th December, submitting for my consideration certain correspondence from Captain Bamford, of the "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery, V.A., requesting that the commissions and appointments of the officers and non-commissioned officers of that battery might be antedated to the 13th October, 1870.

I see no reason for altering the decision which I formed with regard to this question, when approving, in conformity with the 11th clause of the Volunteer Regulations, that the battery should have precedence of the 8th and 9th Batteries, which decision appears to have been notified to you in para. 2 of Mr. Halloran's letter of 19th July, and is to be taken as applicable to commissions to be issued in the future as well as those already signed.

I shall address you separately with regard to certain points arising out of this correspondence.

I have, &c.,  
BELMORE,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Governor The Earl of Belmore to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Government House,  
Sydney, 19 January, 1872.

Sir,

Referring to my letter of yesterday, in reply to yours of 19th December, 1871, in which you forwarded certain correspondence from Captain Bamford, of the "Prince Alfred's Own," Volunteer Artillery, I think there are some points in connection with that correspondence which it would not be proper for me to pass by unnoticed.

I have to express my regret at the tone and style of some passages in Captain Bamford's letter, which I consider to be of an insubordinate character. Major Shepherd, moreover, so far from remonstrating with Captain Bamford, and suggesting to him the propriety of couching his letters in terms more consistent with military discipline, not only forwards them (as it appears) without remonstrance, but in his letter of the 4th December formally expresses dissatisfaction with the decision of his own superior officer.

I have no doubt that both these officers have acted in ignorance of their duty; but not the less I cannot allow the matter to pass unnoticed. I have had on a former occasion to remark on Major Shepherd's ideas of what is consistent with military discipline, and I must now regret that he has obliged me to express dissatisfaction with his conduct with regard to a matter of discipline, resting not with himself, nor even in the last resort with the Commandant, but with the Commander-in-Chief.

In conclusion, I must further state my opinion that it is highly objectionable that Messrs. Wearne and Davies's letters to Major Shepherd should have been introduced into this official correspondence.

I have, &c.,  
BELMORE,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Captain

Captain Hopkins to Major Shepherd.

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 19 January, 1872.

Sir,

With reference to Captain Bamford's application, respecting the precedence of the officers and non-commissioned officers of No. 8, or "Prince Alfred's Own," Battery, Volunteer Artillery, I have the honor, by direction, to enclose an extract of a letter from His Excellency the Governor, conveying his decision in the matter.

I have, &c.,  
S. HOPKINS, Lieut., R.A.,  
Capt. & Bde. Adj., V.A.

Forwarded for Captain Bamford's information.—P.L.C.S., Major, Comg. V.A., 19/1/72.

Read and returned. May I be excused for saying that I placed this matter in train to come before the Assembly, having been led to the conclusion through lapse of time, but more especially in consequence of a former communication from the Brigade Office, that it would not be referred to His Excellency.—J.B.B., Capt., Comg. No. 8, or "P.A.O.," Bat., V.A., 20/1/72.

To Officer Commanding V.A. Returned for information of Commandant.—P.L.C.S., Major, Comg. V.A., 24/1/72.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Governor The Earl of Belmore to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(Extract.)

Government House,  
Sydney, 18 January, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th December, submitting for my consideration certain correspondence from Captain Bamford, of the "Prince Alfred's Own" Battery, Volunteer Artillery, requesting that the commissions and appointments of the officers and non-commissioned officers of that battery might be antedated to the 13th October, 1870.

I see no reason for altering the decision which I formed with regard to this question, when approving, in conformity with the 11th clause of the Volunteer Regulations, that the battery should have precedence of the 8th and 9th Batteries, which decision appears to have been notified to you in paragraph 2 of Mr. Halloran's letter of \*9th July, and is to be taken as applicable to commissions to be issued in the future, as well as those already signed.

\* Should be 19th.

I have, &c.,  
BELMORE,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

True extract,—S. HOPKINS, Lieut., R.A., Capt. and Bde.-Adjt., V.A.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Major Shepherd.

(72/46.)

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 23 January, 1872.

Sir,

19 January, 1872.

I have the honor to forward copy of a letter from His Excellency the Governor, having reference to certain correspondence recently submitted to him from Captain Bamford, No. 8 Battery, Volunteer Artillery; and I have to request you will communicate to that officer such portion of His Lordship's remarks as are applicable to him.

I have, &c.,  
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Major Shepherd to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Volunteer Artillery Office,  
Sydney, 26 January, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (72/46) dated 23rd January, 1872, forwarding copy of one from Lord Belmore to yourself, dated 19th instant, and to regret that His Excellency should have animadverted so strongly upon my conduct. I feel it, however, due to myself, as a gentleman and an officer in command of a Corps, to claim the right to express my opinion in a simple matter of right and wrong, such as that under consideration, even should such opinion be unfortunately adverse to that of the Commandant.

I have, &c.,  
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Major,  
Comdg. Vol. Artillery.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Lieut.



Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to Governor The Earl of Belmore.

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 20 June, 1871.

My Lord,

The most recently formed Battery of Volunteer Artillery, viz.,—"Prince Alfred's Own," having claimed precedence, by reason of priority of service, of Nos. 8 and 9 Batteries, and as the claim is in accordance with the Volunteer Regulations, I have the honor to request your authority to designate the first-named Battery, or "Prince Alfred's Own," as No. 8, and the present No. 8 as No. 10; and that a new commission may be issued to Captain Frederick Wells, as commanding the last-named battery, and to bear date the 26th October, 1870.

I have, &c.,  
J. S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Comdg. Vol. Force.

To the Colonial Secretary,—I cannot find any copy of the Volunteer Regulations, and therefore am unable to ascertain if it is imperative on me to comply with this demand. If not, I should say that my acceptance of the offer of the services of a Corps should determine its seniority, and that Colonel Richardson should be informed that I do not sanction the proposed change, particularly as no reason is given why No. 8 should be degraded two steps.

I have now got a copy of the Regulations, and I am afraid that the rule is imperative; I think it should be altered, but that is not now the question. At any rate, I must have an explanation as to why No. 8 is to go below No. 9. Captain Wells should not lose his seniority.—B., 20 June, 1871.

Inform Lieut.-Col. Richardson.—6 July, /71.  
Lieut.-Col. Richardson, 8 July, /71.  
True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

The Under Colonial Secretary to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

(71/4396.)  
Sir,

Sydney, 8 July, 1871.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, stating that the most recently formed Battery of Volunteer Artillery, the "Prince Alfred's Own," has claimed precedence of Nos. 8 and 9 Batteries, by reason of priority of offer of service, such claim being in accordance with the Volunteer Regulations, and requesting the authority of His Excellency the Governor to designate the first-mentioned Battery as No. 8, or "Prince Alfred's Own," and the present No. 8 as No. 10, and for the issue of a new commission to Captain Frederick Wells as commanding the battery last-mentioned, to bear date the 26th October, 1870,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency considers that Captain Wells should not lose his seniority, and requires an explanation as to why No. 8 Battery is to go below No. 9; and I am to request the favour of such explanation accordingly.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to The Colonial Secretary.

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 13 July, 1871.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, No. (71/4396) I have the honor to state the reason No. 8 Battery was recommended to be placed after No. 9 Battery, was, with the concurrence of the officers commanding those corps, to avoid the necessity of re-issuing two commissions in place of one.

In compliance with His Excellency's remarks, and to secure the seniority of Captain Wells beyond doubt, I beg leave to recommend that the "Prince Alfred's Own" be No. 8, the present No. 8—No. 9, and the present No. 9—No. 10 Batteries.

Should this arrangement be approved, I have also to request that Mr. Henry Houghton Burton Bradley be appointed Second Lieutenant, in No. 9 instead of No. 8 Battery, as submitted in my letter of 27th ultimo, No. (71/550.)

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commanding Volunteer Force.

His Excellency.—JOHN R., 17 July, /71.

Approved, as recommended. It is to be understood that notwithstanding the alteration in the precedence of the Corps in question, the officers will rank according to the real dates of signature of their commissions.—B., 18 July, 1871.

71/5956.—Lieut.-Col. Richardson, 19 July, 1871.  
True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

Lieut.-

Lieut.-Colonel Richardson to The Colonial Secretary.

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 15 August, 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward, for amendment, the accompanying commissions of Captains Wells and MacDonald, of the Volunteer Artillery Brigade, in obedience to the concluding paragraph of your letter (71/5013) of the 19th ultimo.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

Commissions herewith, in order that His Excellency may initial the alteration therein.—17th.  
The Private Secretary.—H.H., B.C., 17 Aug., /71.  
Initialled. Returned.—B., 17/8/71.  
True copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

The Under Colonial Secretary to Lieut.-Colonel Richardson.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 19 August, 1871.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to return herewith the commissions of Captains Wells and MacDonald, of the Volunteer Artillery, the necessary alterations therein having been duly initialled by His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

A true copy,—JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col., Comdt.

### No. 3.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY TO LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 11 July, 1872.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, forwarding copies of correspondence, &c., relating to the application of Captain J. B. Bamford, of No. 8, or "Prince Alfred's Own", Battery of Volunteer Artillery, that the commissions of himself and subaltern officers, and the appointments of his non-commissioned officers, might be antedated, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that your letter (71,682) of 17th August, 1871, referred to in the latter part of your present communication, cannot be traced in this office, and to request that you will be so good as to furnish me as early as possible with duplicates of that letter, and its enclosures.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

### No. 4.

THE UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY TO LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 2 August, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to invite your attention to my letter of the 11th ultimo, in which you were asked to furnish duplicates of your letter (71,682) of 17th August, 1871, and its enclosures, having reference to an application made by Captain Bamford, of No. 8 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, and to request that the required duplicates may be furnished with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

### No. 5.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 5 August, 1872.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant (No. 72/4887), I have the honor to inform you that on the 12th ultimo I called upon Captain Bamford to furnish copies of the correspondence alluded to, but to which he demurred. I again ordered him to comply with my request, and I have now received a reply to the effect that he has mislaid the documents, but will look for them. Under the circumstances I am therefore unable for the present to furnish the information required.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.**

(PETITION OF LIEUTENANT PAUL TALBOT, No. 2 BATTERY, V.A.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 June, 1872.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament now assembled.  
The humble Petition of Paul Talbot, of Sydney, Lieutenant in No. 2 Battery of Volunteer Artillery,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner joined the No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, on the fifteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and after holding various subordinate positions was, on the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, elected to the position of Lieutenant in the said Battery.

That your Petitioner has on several occasions been placed in command of the Battery during the absence on leave of the Captain; he has also been appointed to take command of another Battery during the absence of its Captain, and has held the position of acting Adjutant to the Volunteer Artillery.

That your Petitioner was, on the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the senior Lieutenant of the whole Volunteer Artillery Force, when Second Lieutenant Wells and Mr. M'Donald were appointed Captains of Batteries not in existence, over the head of your Petitioner, to the prejudice of your Petitioner's position in the Force.

That promotion by seniority is the course adopted in the Royal Artillery, and which the Commandant had always hitherto recognized here, with the above exceptions, which are therefore not only irregular and unfair but are also illegal, being contrary to the ninth section of the Volunteer Regulations Act, which empowers the members of each Battery to elect their own officers from amongst their own body, and it had always, therefore, been the rule to form the Battery first, and appoint its officers after election.

That your Petitioner remonstrated with the Commandant for his having promoted over his head a junior Lieutenant, and a gentleman not in the Force, and pointed out that the proceeding was not only illegal but unusual, when the Commandant, admitting that your Petitioner had good grounds to complain, suggested to him that if he would wait patiently for a short time he would find a place for him as Captain.

That very shortly after, a vacancy was made for your Petitioner by the dismissal from the service of Captain William Deane, the Captain then commanding the Battery to which your Petitioner belongs.

That the acceptance by your Petitioner of such vacancy would not redress the wrong your Petitioner has sustained by the unusual appointments made, of Captains Wells and M'Donald, as both these gentlemen would still remain your Petitioner's senior officers.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that his case may be redressed.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

PAUL TALBOT.

19 June, 1872.



1872.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## POLICE REGULATION ACT OF 1862.

(REPORT FROM INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, ON WORKING OF.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Police Department,  
Inspector-General's Office,  
Sydney, 4 June, 1872.

SIR,

The Police Act (25 Vict. No. 16), by which the Constabulary system was modified, having now been in operation ten years, perhaps the present may be considered a fitting time to bring under your notice, as the Minister charged by the Act with the direction of the Force, certain matters suggested by a survey of its working during that period.

I accordingly do myself the honor to submit the following Report:—

The position of the Police Establishments and cost of their maintenance prior to the present Act becoming law, may be conveniently compared with the state and cost of the Department at present, by reference to the Returns herewith transmitted (Appendices A and B). The Statement B also affords information as to the Districts into which the Colony is now subdivided, existing Stations, and detail of the various ranks—officers and men—apportioned to each.

It will thus be seen that during the past ten years seventy additional Police Stations have been formed, chiefly to afford protection in Rural Districts as the country became settled and the population increased, or to provide for newly developed Gold Fields. These Stations have, as a rule, been more costly than others, from the fact that buildings had generally to be rented, and forage, with other requisites, obtained at higher rates than in more settled Districts; but the heavily increased expenditure which would have been thereby entailed, has been avoided by gradually reducing the Police Establishments in localities where there was little or no crime, and where the Force allotted under the former system was numerically greater than absolutely necessary for the protection of the inhabitants. The charges for Contingencies have also been reduced.

It is too notorious, also, to need proof of the assertion, that a large proportion of the Police under the old system were men wholly unfitted for the situations which they filled; many suffered from physical defects which rendered them unequal to their duties; and many others were ignorant and uneducated men, not fit to be entrusted with the powers of a Peace Officer. I need scarcely add, however, that there were many exceptions, and some of the most intelligent and efficient members of the Force at the present date, were in the Service prior to the introduction of the present system.

The following is a statement of the number of men superannuated since the 1st March, 1862:—

In	10	pensioned,	19	retired on gratuity	..	..	..	..	..	Total.
1862	10	do.	9	do.	..	..	..	..	..	29
1863	10	do.	9	do.	..	..	..	..	..	19
1864	8	do.	8	do.	..	..	..	..	..	16
1865	3	do.	4	do.	..	..	..	..	..	7
1866	5	do.	13	do.	..	..	..	..	..	18
1867	2	do.	8	do.	..	..	..	..	..	10
1868	9	do.	5	do.	..	..	..	..	..	14
1869	6	do.	10	do.	..	..	..	..	..	16
1870	3	do.	6	do.	..	..	..	..	..	9
1871	3	do.	6	do.	..	..	..	..	..	9
Total superannuated in ten years .. .. .										147

The total amount paid in gratuities during the above period was £12,934, and the annual sum now paid for pensions is over £6,000. On this Pension List provision is made for the support of three widows, and families of officers who have sacrificed their lives in the execution of duty.

These charges have been borne from the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds, which were created in 1851, by the 14 Vic. No. 38, and have been administered without any aid from the Public Funds, notwithstanding that many of the pensions authorized have been on account of service prior to the establishment of, and contribution to, the Fund; the Act (now repealed), sec. 28, providing, however, that any sum required to meet engagements thereunder beyond the contribution of 2 per cent., &c., should be defrayed from the Consolidated Revenue.

Several reports have been addressed to the Government on this subject, as the Funds are not altogether in a satisfactory position, and I trust, ere long, an Act to provide for the better regulation and administration thereof will be passed by Parliament.

Perhaps I should briefly mention, before disposing of this subject, that the current receipts on account of the Funds leave but a very trifling balance above the expenditure. In the year 1868 it was found necessary to realize £2,000 of the invested capital of £26,700, to meet current expenditure, and the sale of more of the Debentures was only averted by the whole of the members of the Force voluntarily subscribing an additional 1 per cent., making 3 per cent. on their salaries and pay, to meet the charges for Pensions and Gratuities on Superannuation; but I regret to add that, though the charges for several years hence must necessarily become gradually heavier, there is little prospect of a corresponding increase in income.

The number of men appointed to the Service during the ten years will be seen by the following table, which also shows the circumstances under which the vacancies were occasioned:—

Year.	Appointments.	Resignations.	Discharges on Gratuity, Pension, or otherwise.	Dismissals for Misconduct.	Deaths.
1862 .....	175	64	70	41	7
1863 .....	279	66	39	68	18
1864 .....	143	68	39	63	8
1865 .....	86	48	13	34	7
1866 .....	78	72	24	38	15
1867 .....	92	51	11	18	12
1868 .....	67	51	11	25	8
1869 .....	38	33	18	17	5
1870 .....	53	26	15	13	7
1871 .....	61	44	11	15	4
Totals .....	1077	528	242	322	91

Of the deaths, fourteen were occasioned by gun-shot wounds received by men in the execution of duty, and twelve by drowning.

It is gratifying to notice in the above statement the gradual improvement in the conduct of the men, as exhibited by the decrease in the number of dismissals for misconduct; the punishments by fine or otherwise have also lessened considerably.

No candidates are appointed to the Force without careful examination and training—to test their fitness in education, intelligence, temper, and physical power, for the position they are called upon to fill; and, from the nature of the duties (hereafter more particularly referred to) most Constables are required to perform irrespective of their ordinary Police functions, the necessity for precaution in selecting fit men is becoming constantly more apparent.

Candidates are required to be under the age prescribed by the Act (30 years); they must also be of the standard height and weight for the Foot and Mounted Force respectively.

The following table shows the place of birth and religious denomination of the men comprising the Force:—

England.	Ir land.	Scotland.	Australia.	Other Countries.	Protestants.	R. Catholics.
173	479	47	83	21	474	329

I venture to think it is a satisfactory feature in this return that the proportion of natives of the Colony serving in the Force is gradually increasing. For a long time the employment was unpopular amongst eligible men of that class, though it is found, when they zealously undertake their duties, no men are better qualified to discharge them.

The additional duties which have been imposed upon the Police, from time to time, are enumerated below. That the performance of such duties by the Constabulary not only saves a large expenditure of public money, but also materially adds to the Revenue, I have undoubted proof.

64 Sergeants or Constables acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions.

210 Sergeants or Constables are authorized as Bailiffs, under the Crown Lands Occupation Act.

57 Officers and Sergeants are appointed Inspectors of Distilleries.

The Police generally collect the Blue Book Returns for the Registrar General.

The Police collect the Electoral Lists, thereby saving several thousand pounds per annum.

The Police also perform the duties of Gold Receivers at twenty-seven Stations, and in some places also act as Mining Registrars.

The Police perform the duties of Inspectors of Slaughter-houses, and Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and in many of the Municipalities they are Inspectors of Nuisances.

These extra duties entail not only a considerable amount of work, but require great attention in keeping the necessary books and records, and making out the returns required by the Treasury, Audit Office, and other Departments concerned; but I am happy to acknowledge the commendations which have been frequently expressed by Inspectors of Public Accounts, and other officers, regarding the care and accuracy exhibited by the Police in performing this portion of their duties. At the same time, it is not surprising that the Magistracy and others complain that the imposition of such duties, without any corresponding increase of the Force, leaves many of the districts without that amount of Police protection and aid which it is considered they are entitled to and require.

The saving effected by the reduction last year of sixpence per diem in the rate of Police pay has not, in my opinion, been an advantage commensurate with its unsatisfactory effect upon the men; some excellent and experienced officers whom it will be very difficult to replace, have left the Service, and many remain only waiting the opportunity to provide themselves with some eligible employment; and I am satisfied

fied (without being in any way influenced by the possible results in carrying out the instructions of the Government) that the former rate of pay, six shillings per diem, is the minimum which should be given, considering the qualifications required, and the constant duty the men have to perform, without even the Sunday's intermission. The rate of pay is better in the adjacent Colonies; and, in the London Metropolitan Force it has been found necessary to augment the Police pay considerably (seven shillings per week) in order to secure the services of eligible men.

I state here as my deliberate judgment, after many years' experience, that most of the members of the Force, when incapable of performing further Police duty, are broken down in mind and body to an extent not experienced in any other profession or trade: even whilst in the Service they are constantly liable to injury, not only from exposure to the weather, but by assaults from evil-disposed persons, and unfortunately many risk and lose their lives in more serious encounters with armed offenders; an illustration of this is afforded in the recent case of the murder of Sergeant Sutherland, in whom the Force and the public lost an energetic and faithful officer.

This Report would be incomplete without some reference to the state of crime in the Colony.

It is generally but erroneously supposed that the crime of bushranging and armed robberies commenced after the Police system was changed. This is not the case. Peisley, Gardiner, and other notorious criminals, had entered upon a career of crime before the alteration was made. It cannot be denied that the Police newly appointed in 1862 were for the most part unacquainted with the Colony, and unfortunately, viewed with no friendly eye by those in the community to whom they should have naturally looked for sympathy, if not assistance and support. As might have been expected, therefore, they did not as promptly and successfully cope with the gangs of offenders who infested some of the Country Districts, with which they were so well acquainted, and having also assistance from evil-disposed residents; yet I very much doubt if the predecessors of the then newly appointed Constables would have shown the unflinching courage and determination under such discouragement, danger, and discomfort, whereby ultimately, crime of that serious character, though it has not ceased, has been most successfully checked.

I could not acknowledge in too warm terms the support and assistance now received by the Police from the public generally, and it would be uncandid did I not admit that this state of affairs is attributable, to a great extent, to the members of the Force being now known and trusted as efficient officers.

It is far from my intention to assert that nothing remains to be done; improvements must be constantly effected, and discipline unflinchingly enforced, to secure and maintain the efficiency requisite in a Force so large and scattered. In the measure in which I may have contributed in bringing the Force to its present efficient state, I am glad of the opportunity of acknowledging the assistance I have received from very able Superintendents and other officers, who have energetically devoted themselves to their duties.

In many respects the action of the Police has been materially aided by other Departments of the Service, and also by general public improvements, some of which might be here referred to.

In March, 1862, there were but 36 Electric Telegraph Stations in the Colony, and only 1,616 miles of wire in operation; now there are 87 stations and 5,517 miles of wire, and an immediate prospect of the most remote Districts, such as Bourke, being brought into communication with the Metropolis. The advantage thus accruing to the Police can hardly be over-estimated. We are thereby enabled to receive and instantly circulate reports of crime and descriptions of offenders, besides facilitating the operations of the Police, and preventing much unnecessary travelling.

The Gaol Department also, owing to the cordial interest taken in the matter by the Inspector of Prisons, has most successfully introduced a system of photographing offenders, which, though only recently commenced, has already practically and unmistakably shown the value it will ultimately prove to this Department.

The extension of the Railways on the main lines of road has enabled me to effect some saving in roadside Police Stations, which were maintained principally for escort purposes; and the safety and convenience in conveying prisoners and treasure by rail are advantages not to be overlooked,—enhanced as they are by the Railway Department having provided a special carriage adapted for the Service, on a plan proposed by myself, combining the security of the largest number of prisoners with the smallest number of Police as an escort.

As a means of circulating information regarding crime and criminals, the Police Gazette is compiled in my Office, from telegraphic and other reports transmitted to me. The Gazette is published by the Government Printer, and posted to every Police Station in New South Wales, and also to the more important places in the adjacent Colonies and New Zealand, from whence copies of their Gazettes are supplied to New South Wales. This Gazette is now an indispensable adjunct of Police arrangements.

The Police were formerly armed with very inferior weapons, altogether unmatched to those in the hands of offenders, but the issue is now completed of serviceable revolvers and breech-loading carbines, in addition to a more improved description of weapons for escort and other important services.

Upon the withdrawal of the Military, and considering the limited Force established to replace it, I have had in view the necessity for preparing the Police for duty as an armed Force, should any emergency call for their employment in that capacity. An Armoury has been erected at the Police Depot, in which nearly 500 stand of serviceable arms—rifles, carbines, revolvers, &c.—with accoutrements complete, are kept in a state fit for instant use; and, in a small Magazine adjacent, but detached from other buildings, sufficient ammunition is stored for any emergency.

In a store at the Police Depot, a stock of all kinds of stores—uniform clothing, stationery, and printed forms—is kept for issue to the various Lockups, Gaols in charge of the Police, and Police Stations, as required; whereby a regularity and check over the supply are maintained, and advantage taken for carriage by return escorts and other means, to save expenditure for transport as far as practicable.

When the present system was about to be introduced, an advantage was foreseen and urged in its favour which experience has shown to have been of great weight. I allude to the facility with which bodies of men could be concentrated at any point where their services might be required on emergency; I need scarcely recall instances in which such a course has been found expedient, and carried out promptly, and without difficulty.

Another benefit anticipated has also been realized. I refer to the advantages of transfer and exchange of men who, from local causes, may be found unfit for their position in one district, though eligible for others; also, in removing men invalided from the severity of the climate in some districts, who, in a more congenial climate, as recommended by the Medical Attendant, have a prospect of restoration to health.

On several occasions, properly organized bodies of Police have been required on emergency at new Gold Fields, and other places (Gulgong for example), and I have been enabled by detaching from other Stations one or two experienced members of the Force, accustomed to the duties required, and having a knowledge of the criminal class, to provide a Force equal to the preservation of good order and repression of crime, without even the additional expenditure voted by Parliament, in former years, for unforeseen demands of that nature.

During the last ten years the population of New South Wales has increased from 350,860 to 520,000.

In 1862 the Police Force numbered 2·45 to every 1,000 of the population. Now it is only 1·58 to every 1,000. The subjoined tables of a few other Cities and Countries I happen to have at hand, will serve for comparison in this respect with New South Wales :—

Place or Country.	Police Force— number to every 1,000 inhabitants.	Police Force—number to area.
London Metropolitan Police .....	2·	.....
Liverpool .....	2·27	.....
Boston (United States) .....	1·8	.....
Victoria .....	1·43	11·19 to every 1,000 square miles.
New South Wales .....	1·58	2·51     "     "

There have been in all 366 promotions in the Force during ten years, as under :—

12	to rank of Officer.
30	"   Senior Sergeants.
64	"   Sergeants.
260	"   Senior Constables.

I am not aware that the selections made have ever been challenged; they have been decided upon after careful consideration of the various claims, and upon the recommendations of the Officers in charge of Districts. An order was some years since issued by me, warning the men that they would be severely punished if they sought interest from influential persons outside the Department to obtain promotion or other advantage; and I believe that the men generally being aware that they have to rely upon their own exertions alone to obtain advancement in the Service, have applied themselves to their duties with far greater energy than could otherwise be expected.

One of the most pressing requirements now left unsupplied is that for buildings. Something like £2,500 per annum is paid for rentals of Police Buildings, mostly extravagantly dear and altogether unsuited for the purpose, and I estimate the above expenditure as about 10 per cent. on the outlay required to erect premises of a suitable character.

As I have already reported, I have obtained an approval to a recommendation for an alteration in the Police uniform, by substituting a light serge jumper for the close-buttoned tunic, and also for providing a covering for the cap to afford a better protection from the sun. These changes were urgently called for in consequence of several Constables having during the past hot summer suffered from sunstroke.

I am conscious that in the foregoing Report I must have omitted many points of interest; but I trust that so far as I have been able to recapitulate the facts connected with the formation, progress, and arrangements of the Police Force, the Report will be deemed satisfactory.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JNO. McLERIE,

Inspector-General of Police.

A.

Comparative Expenditure of the Police Department in the years 1861 and 1871.

Year.	Salaries and Wages.	Contingencies.	Total.	Remarks.
	£   s.   d.	£   s.   d.	£   s.   d.	
1861	139,921 0 0	35,044 0 0	174,965 0 0	
1871	96,552 0 0	29,400 0 0*	125,952 0 0	*Of this, £1,300 has been written off as not required for the year.

JNO. McLERIE,

Inspector-General of Police.

4th June, 1872.



B.

RETURN showing the Distribution of the Police Force on the 1st May, 1872.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	Estimated Population.	Area. Estimated Square Miles.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.					
				Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.		
Metropolitan..	No. 1 Head Station	134,000	320	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	35		
	Female Watch-house			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Plymouth			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Glebe Island			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Mint			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
	No. 2 Head Station			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	..	27
	Newtown			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	Redfern			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Waterloo			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Cook's River			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Concord			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Petersham			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Camperdown			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ashfield			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Bark Huts			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Glebe			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
	Canterbury			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	No. 3 Head Station			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	..
	Watson's Bay			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Waverley			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Paddington			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Botany Bay			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cougcoc			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rushcutter's Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Woollahra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
No. 4 Head Station	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	..			
Balmain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
North Shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
Lane Cove	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Manly Beach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
Water Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..			
Northern ....	Armidale	3,000	2,609	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	2		
	Ashford	800	848	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
	Bendemeer	600	512	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
	Bundarra	600	725	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Glen Innes	1,000	604	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1		
	Inverell	1,500	1,116	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Rocky River	500	144	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Uralla	500	288	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..		
	Walcha	750	3,108	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Tenterfield	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2		
	Timbarra	500	2,270	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Grafton	3,000	3,160	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	3		
	Lawronco	500	480	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Casino	500	1,312	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1		
	Lisnoro	300	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
	Ballina	250	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
	Twced	300	704	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
	Port Macquarie	3,000	855	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..		
	Tarco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Wingham	4,000	1,339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
Cundletown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
Kempsey	5,000	1,591	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1			
Bellinger	300	1,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..			
Southern ....	Braidwood	3,410	105	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	1		
	Ballalaba	474	70	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Mongarlow	2,130	75	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Major's Creek	2,260	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Araluen	5,350	25	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1		
	Redbank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1		
	Nelligen	513	60	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Queanbeyan	2,313	195	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2		
	Bungendore	973	60	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Gundaroo	899	37	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Moruya	1,560	135	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1		
	Nerrigundah	1,242	137	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Cooma	1,650	180	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2		
	Nimmityville	435	190	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Seymour	600	165	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Bombala	2,400	270	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1		
	Kiandra	300	145	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1		
	Michelago	528	210	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Eden	613	175	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1		
	Panbula	544	60	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1		
Merimbula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
Bega	2,482	135	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1			
Eastern .....	Depôt	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
	Parramatta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5		
	Baulkham Hills	14,100	366	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
	Ryde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
	Windsor	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2		
	Richmond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..		
	Pitt Town	9,500	815	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
	Rouse Hill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
Wilberforce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
St. Albans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..			

DISTRICT.	STATION.	Estimated Population.	Area. Estimated Square Miles.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.				
				Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	
Eastern—cont.	Penrith .....			..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	St. Mary's .....	5,150	352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Emu Plains .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Liverpool .....	3,488	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Campbelltown .....	1,862	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Appin .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Camden .....	6,300	640	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Picton .....			..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Berrima .....			..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Sutton Forest .....	6,000	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Mittagong .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Wollongong .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Dapto .....	5,862	384	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Woonona .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Kiama .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Shellharbour .....	5,986	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Jamberoo .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Nowra .....			..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Terrara .....	5,535	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Broughton Creek .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Ulladulla .....	1,625	504	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Western .....	Bathurst .....			1	..	..	2	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	6
	Kelso .....	10,500	560	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	O'Connell Plains .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diamond Swamp .....	350	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Oberon .....	480	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Bowenfels .....	100	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Hartley .....	250		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Rockley .....	600	630	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Trunkey Creek .....	400		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Carcoar .....	2,000	760	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
	Blayney .....	400		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Orange .....	7,000	720	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
	Wyagden .....	250	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Sofala .....	1,500		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Bourke .....	1,500	15,000	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Gongolgan .....	300	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Brewarrina .....	400	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Rydal .....	800	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Mudgee .....	6,600	800	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	6	..	..	..	4
	Gulgong .....	15,000		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	7
	Keen's Swamp .....	200	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Rylstone .....	400	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Windeyer .....	350	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Tambaroora .....	2,500	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
	Hill End .....	4,500		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
	Hargraves .....	250	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Talbragar .....	250	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Mundooran .....	200	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Coonaharabran .....	400	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Dubbo .....	3,000	1,600	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Wellington .....	1,000	840	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Stony Creek .....	500	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
Obley .....	350	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
Canonbar .....	500	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
Coonamble .....	800	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
Warren .....	450	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
Forbes .....	2,000	1,500	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	
Eugowra .....	150	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Toogong .....	200	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Condoholin .....	800	7,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Grenfell .....	1,500	950	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	
Cowra .....	1,000	600	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Canowindra .....	600	460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Dandaloo .....	200	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Molong .....	500	540	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Currajong .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
North-eastern	East Maitland .....	4,368	72	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
	Mount Vincent .....	700	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Largs .....	2,303	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	West Maitland .....	8,014	75	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9
	Lochinvar .....	2,301	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Branxton .....	2,302	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Morpeth .....	3,009	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
	Hinton .....	600	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Paterson .....	3,453	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Raymond Terrace .....	3,549	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Dungog .....	2,370	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Clarence Town .....	699	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Stroud .....	1,292	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Bulah Delah .....	1,440	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Newcastle .....	8,907		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	16
	Pit Town .....	4,302	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Waratah .....	5,759	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lambton .....		12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Wallsend .....	3,654	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Gosford .....	3,012	675	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Wollombi .....	1,448	375	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	

DISTRICT.	STATION.	Estimated Population.	Area. Estimated Square Miles.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.						
				Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.		
North-eastern <i>contd.</i>	Singleton .....	8,010	650	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3		
	Jerry's Plains .....	324	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
	Muswellbrook .....	2,184	450	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1		
	Denman .....	928	550	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1		
	Morriwa .....	612	775	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1		
	Cassilis .....	1,955	1,105	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1		
	Scone .....	1,430	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1		
North-western	Murrumbundi .....	2,650	875	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2		
	Tamworth .....	4,800	1,600	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	1	2		
	Gunnedah .....	1,200	2,750	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1		
	Narrabri .....	800	2,475	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1		
	Wee Waa .....	500	1,750	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
	Walgett .....	600	5,625	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1		
	Goodooga .....	400	3,200	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Moroc .....	700	5,625	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1		
	Warialda .....	1,200	3,375	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1		
	Bingera .....	700	1,125	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1		
South-eastern	Barraba .....	500	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Wallabadah .....	600	700	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Nundle .....	1,600	625	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1		
	Goulburn .....	9,350	715	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	5		
	Collector .....	600	240	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Tarago .....	600	260	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
	Marulan .....	400	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
	Bungonia .....	586	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
	Taralga .....	1,330	330	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Binda .....	1,100	516	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
	Tucua .....	1,000	491	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Yass .....	5,623	616	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2		
	Gunning .....	1,031	216	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Binalong .....	1,056	391	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..		
	Burrowa .....	1,686	616	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1		
	Dryburgh .....	787	340	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..		
	Young .....	3,000	616	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1		
Murrumburrah .....	1,000	391	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..			
Wombat .....	1,100	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..			
Cootamundry .....	612	816	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..			
Morangarell .....	1,300	1,216	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..			
Marengo .....	800	391	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..			
South-western	Crookwell .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
	Deniliquin .....	1,895	2,650	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	5		
	Moama .....	816	900	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..		
	Tocumwal .....	360	1,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
	Jarilderie .....	460	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Hay .....	1,050	9,000	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1		
	Booligal .....	560	14,300	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Moulamein .....	150	1,970	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..		
	Balanald .....	230	4,560	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Euston .....	110	3,200	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Wentworth .....	760	4,650	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1		
	Pooncarra .....	70	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Menindie .....	430	11,200	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Wilcannia .....	865	40,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..		
Murray .....	Albury .....	4,000	900	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	3		
	Walbundrie .....	750	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
	Ten-mile Creek .....	2,500	500	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Kyamba .....	1,000	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1		
	Corowa .....	1,100	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2		
	Howlong .....	900	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Mulwala .....	900	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
	Tumberunba .....	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Gmdagai .....	3,000	1,000	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	3		
	Tumut .....	2,000	900	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1		
	Adelong .....	2,000	700	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1		
	Wagga Wagga .....	4,000	1,500	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4		
	Jugiong .....	1,200	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..		
	Urana .....	1,000	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Narandera .....	1,200	1,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1			
Tarcutta .....	400	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..			
DEPÔT, BELMORE BARRACKS.				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Constables in course of instruction, under orders for transfer, &c. ...				..	..	..	1	2	5	13	1	..	..	5		
On sick leave .....				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
Gold Escort .....				..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Orderlies to His Excellency the Governor. ....				..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..		
TOTAL .....				..	..	5	5	14	18	29	99	201	22	23	49	340

Police Department,  
Inspector General's Office,  
Sydney,

JNO. McLERIE,  
Inspector General of Police.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE.

(OCCUPATION AND ABANDONMENT OF QUARTERS AT WOLLOMBI.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 June, 1872.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25 June, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all Correspondence between Superintendent Morrisset, and any  
“ other person connected with the Police Department, and Mrs. Hannah  
“ Elliott, respecting the occupation or abandonment of premises leased  
“ from Mrs. Elliott for Police Quarters at Wollombi Township ; copies of  
“ all Correspondence between the Police Authorities and the landlord of the  
“ premises lately leased for Police Quarters at Wollombi Township ; with  
“ copies of all Reports, Minutes, Orders, or other Papers respecting either  
“ Correspondence.”

*(Mr. Cunneen.)*

## POLICE.

MR. D. KENNY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, EAST MAITLAND.

Wollombi, 5 December, 1871.

SIR,

I am aware that the premises now occupied as a Police Barracks at Wollombi has been rented for some time at a rental of £20 per annum.

Having purchased the premises formerly occupied by the deceased Mr. Dopping, and which I believe would be suitable for a Police Barracks, I would offer the same at a rental of £15 per annum.

The house contains five rooms and a kitchen, with store rooms attached, also paddock on which is situated the premises above described. Should you accept my offer, I will erect suitable stabling, forage house, and within the required time.

I have, &c.,  
D. KENNY.

Forwarded for the approval of the Inspector General of Police. We pay £20 per annum for the premises we now occupy at Wollombi, and they are more commodious than is necessary, so that if the landlord will not consent to reduce the rent to £15 per annum, I think it will be advisable to accept Mr. Kenny's offer.—E. V. MORRISSET, Supt., 9/12/71.

Approved.—12/12/71.—J. McL., I.G.P.

Police Department, Maitland Station, 14/12/72.

Memo.—Mrs. Elliott, the owner of the present Police Barracks at Wollombi, has consented to reduce the yearly rental to £15 per annum.  
The Inspector General of Police.

E. V. MORRISSET, Superintendent.

Memorandum on return of rentals.—If only one member of the Force occupies the premises rented at Raymond Terrace, and also Wollombi, I think the rent should be reduced.—JNO. McLERIE, 13/3/72.

I will endeavour to get cheaper quarters at Wollombi and Raymond Terrace.—E. V. MORRISSET, 14/3/72.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, EAST MAITLAND, TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Office of Superintendent, N.E. District,  
East Maitland, 1 June, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to state, with reference to the enclosed correspondence, that I was instructed, by your minute of the 13th March, 1872, No. A 206, to procure more economical quarters for the Police at Wollombi, and informed you, in my memo. of the 14th March, /72, No. 72/229, that I would endeavour to carry out your instructions.

Having on a previous occasion experienced much difficulty in getting Mrs. Elliott to reduce her rent, and her premises being much larger than were required, as the strength of the Wollombi Police had been reduced since they were first taken, I looked for others, and was offered a place by Mr. Kenny, suitable in every respect, with the exception of not having a stable, which however is now in the course of erection, and will be ready when Mrs. Elliott's premises are vacated, for £12 per annum.

Mrs. Elliott's statement with reference to the agreement made with her deceased husband is entirely untrue. The premises were first offered by Mr. Elliott, but on being informed that the cottage was not large enough he proposed to make some additions, and having done so the place was taken at a certain rental.

Her statement that the premises having been built for a barrack are unfit for any other purpose is also untrue. It is simply a cottage with a stable in the rear, with nothing about it to distinguish it in any way from any other cottage.

She received three months' notice, on the 16th April last, that her premises would be no longer required by the Police; and, as I have before stated, this was done in consequence of the trouble I had to get her to make any reduction in the rent on a former occasion.

Mr. Kenny's premises are more suitable, as they are only required for one man, and the stable will be finished before the 16th July next.

I have, &c.,  
E. V. MORRISSET,  
Superintendent.

N.B.—The last report was obtained from Mr. Morrisset upon a letter from Mrs. Elliott, handed to the Inspector General of Police by Mr. Cunneen, and which has been returned to that gentleman.—J. McL., I.G.P.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CASE OF JOHN CALLAGHAN.

(PETITION—INHABITANTS OF TOWN AND DISTRICT OF FORBES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 July, 1872.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Town and District of Forbes,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That on the fifteenth day of April last past, Constable John Callaghan, No. 195, was, by order of the Inspector General of Police, struck off duty as being unfit for service, and placed upon half-pay.

That the said Constable John Callaghan entered the Police Force on the first day of November, 1852, from which time he has never been one day off duty, either from illness or any other cause.

That during the whole of this service of nineteen and a half years, he has never been fined or brought before the Superintendent of his district for any offence whatsoever.

That Constable Callaghan, although now fifty-eight years of age, is as well able to perform any kind of duty as he has been at any time for the last ten years.

That Constable Callaghan has proved himself, up to the date of his dismissal, to be one of the most efficient Police Officers ever stationed in this district; that in June, 1871, a prisoner named "Page," an able young man of about twenty-five years of age, escaped from the Court-house yard in Forbes and got away about 600 yards before the escape was discovered; that Constable Callaghan gave chase for two miles, captured the prisoner, and lodged him in the lock-up within one hour of his escape; that the records of the Forbes Police Court show that he has made many other arrests within the last few months (several being daring arrests of determined criminals); and that at the present time he is as sound in health, both of mind and body, as at any previous period of his existence.

That if Constable Callaghan had been permitted to serve six months longer, he would be entitled to receive the pension allowed for twenty years' service, but that, through his sudden dismissal, he is reduced to the pension allowed for fifteen years only, thereby being unjustly deprived of the advantages of four and a half years' extra service.

That your Petitioners believe that such a dismissal (without sufficient cause shown), on the eve of the completion of a long and meritorious service, is unjust and impolitic,—calculated to act detrimentally on the efficiency of the Police Force, to create distrust in the promises of the Parliament, and to destroy the confidence which should exist between the men and their official superiors.

Your Petitioners, therefore, believing that (according to the principles of British justice) a man of humble grade in the employment of the State should receive the same consideration that would be almost certainly accorded to an official of superior position, humbly pray that your Honorable House will direct an inquiry to be made as to the cause of Constable Callaghan's dismissal, with a view to his being permitted to serve the six months which would enable him to receive the pension which your Honorable House has awarded for long and efficient public service.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 142 Signatures.]





1872.

---

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

POST OFFICE.

---

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT,

BEING THAT FOR THE YEAR

1871,

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED THE REPORTS FROM THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS  
UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

---

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

---

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

---

1872.



THE POSTMASTER GENERAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT,  
 TRANSMITTING THE  
 SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, BEING THAT  
 FOR THE YEAR 1871.

General Post Office,  
 Sydney, 26th April, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of your Excellency, the Seventeenth Annual Report on the Post Office Department, being that for the year 1871.

INLAND SERVICE.

Year.	Extent of Postal Routes on 31st December.	Number of Miles travelled.	Cost of Conveyance of Mails.	Average Cost per Mile.	Number of Post Offices.
1870 .....	Miles: 14,242	3,062,458	£ s. d. 48,648 11 10	d. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	562
1871 .....	14,470	3,167,165	46,418 4 2	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	570
Increase .....	228	104,707	.....	.....	8
Decrease .....	.....	.....	2,230 7 8	2	.....

In the Appendix will be found returns showing the length of the postal lines established during 1871 to be 450 miles, and the length of postal lines abolished during the same period to be 222 miles; the actual increase in the extent of postal route in the year 1871 being 228 miles. Appendix A and B.

A statement of the increased and decreased communication on existing lines is given in the Appendix. Appendix C and D.

The extent of postal lines by horse, stage, and rail, may be stated as follows:—

Horse .....	10,011
Stage .....	4,100
Rail .....	359
Total .....	<u>14,470 miles.</u>

During the year 1871 the Railway was opened to Wingen, a distance of 20 miles, which enabled the Department to afford some acceleration of Time-table in the Northern Districts, by the conveyance of mails by train instead of by stage coach as heretofore.

It will be seen that the cost of mail conveyance per mile was less during the year 1871 than the price paid per mile in the year 1870. This reduction, to a large extent, is owing to competition.

Considering the many difficulties mail contractors have had to overcome, the contracts have generally been well performed, notwithstanding the low rate at which many of the contractors undertook to perform costly mail services.

The number of post offices established during the year 1871 was 18, the number re-established, 2, and the number discontinued, 12,—making an actual increase of 8 in the number of post offices in the Colony, as shown in the above tabular return.

A list of post offices on the 31st December, 1871, will be found in the Appendix. Appendix E.

During the year 1871 there were 107 changes of postmasters.

Four additional iron letter-receivers were erected during 1871, viz. :—

- One at corner Erskine and Sussex streets, Sydney.
- One at Crown-street, Surry Hills, Sydney.
- Two at Balmain.

On the 31st December, 1871, the number of iron letter-receivers erected in the Colony was 64, and the number of newspaper-receivers, 8.

27 licenses for the sale of postage stamps (exclusive of postmasters) were granted during 1871. A return showing the number of persons licensed to sell postage stamps on the 31st December, 1871, will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix F.

The number of letter-carriers employed on the 31st December last was 54, these being distributed in various parts of the Colony as follows, viz. :—

Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	37
Armidale ... ..	1
Bathurst ... ..	1
East Maitland ... ..	1
Goulburn ... ..	1
Grafton... ..	1
Morpeth ... ..	1
Mudgee ... ..	1
Newcastle ... ..	3
Parramatta ... ..	2
Singleton ... ..	1
Tamworth ... ..	1
West Maitland ... ..	2
Windsor ... ..	1

The number of persons employed in connection with the Postal Department during 1871, exclusive of mail contractors, may be stated as follows, viz. :—

Postmaster General ... ..	1
Secretary ... ..	1
Accountant ... ..	1
Superintendent, Mail Branch ... ..	1
Chief Clerk of Post Office ... ..	1
Cashier ... ..	1
Clerks ... ..	35
Postal Inspector ... ..	1
Mail Guards ... ..	6
Stampers, letter-carriers, &c. ... ..	76
Country postmasters ... ..	570
Assistant postmasters ... ..	2
Total ... ..	<u>696</u>

During the year 1871 the services of only one Postal Inspector were available, the second Inspector having been discontinued at the time when some retrenchment in the public expenditure was deemed requisite. I may, however, observe that an efficient system of inspection cannot be carried on with only one Inspector. The extent of the Colony being so great, it is impossible to make periodical inspection visits to its various parts with one Inspector, except at very long intervals; and, with the frequent changes of postmasters which take place, it is necessary that frequent visits should be made, in order to secure the satisfactory performance of the postal duties.

The places visited by the Postal Inspector during last year were the following, viz. :—

Araluen	Goulburn	Quirindi
Armidale	Gladesville	Raymond Terrace
Bourke	Glen Innes	St. Alban's
Brewarrina	Hinton	Stockton
Boggabri	Inverell	Singleton
Braidwood	Jerry's Plains	Scott's Flat
Bodalla	Kiora	Scone
Bergalia	Largs	Tambar Springs
Blandford	Mundooran	Tamworth
Barranjoey	Merriwa	Tarago
Burrawang	Manly	Wee Waa
Breca	Moruya	Walgett
Boro	Marulan	Warkworth
Coolah	Manar	Wollombi
Collie	Morpeth	Wiseman's Ferry
Cassilis	Muswellbrook	Waratah
Central M'Donald	Murrurundi	West Maitland
Crown Flat	Mullenderree	Woodville
Carrick	Moonbi	Westbrook
Denison Town	Narrabri	Wingen
Dennan	Newcastle	Wallabadah
Darlington	Nelligen	Wandsworth
East Maitland	Pilliga	Wellingrove
Gunnedah	Pine Ridge	
Gilgandra	Quambone	

The

The Postal Inspector travelled over 4,048 miles during the year.

To meet the public convenience, a postage stamp of the value of 9d. was issued during the past year. Postage stamps of the undermentioned denominations were in use in the Colony during the year 1871, viz. :—

1d. stamp.	8d. stamp.
2d. do.	9d. do.
3d. do.	10d. do.
4d. do.	1s. do.
5d. do.	5s. do.
6d. do.	

1d. newspaper wrapper. 1d. stamped envelope.

The stamped envelopes were also sold in packets containing twenty-five in each, at 2s. 3d. per packet.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE.

The following is a return of the specified and actual days of arrival and departure of the contract steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company during the year 1871, showing the number of days taken in the passage from and to London *via* Suez and Brindisi, and *via* Suez and Southampton :—

Arrival at Sydney.					Departure from Sydney.				
Name of Vessel.	Specified date.	Actual date.	Actual number of days.		Name of Vessel.	Specified date.	Actual date.	Actual number of days.	
			<i>Via</i> Brindisi.	<i>Via</i> Southampton.				<i>Via</i> Brindisi.	<i>Via</i> Southampton.
Avoca .....	22 Jan.	21 Jan.	50	56	Rangoon .....	28 Jan.	28 Jan.	49	55
Geelong.....	19 Feb.	20 Feb.	52	58	Avoca .....	25 Feb.	25 Feb.	49	55
Rangoon .....	19 Mar.	18 Mar.	50	56	Geelong.....	25 Mar.	25 Mar.	49	*.....
Avoca .....	16 April	14 April	49	55	Rangoon .....	20 April	20 April	50	58
Geelong.....	14 May	15 May	52	58	Avoca .....	18 May	18 May	51	58
Rangoon .....	11 June	8 June	48	54	Geelong.....	15 June	15 June	54	60
Avoca .....	9 July	6 July	48	54	Rangoon .....	13 July	13 July	52	*.....
Geelong.....	6 Aug.	2 Aug.	47	53	Avoca .....	10 Aug.	10 Aug.	*.....	58
Rangoon .....	3 Sept.	28 Aug.	45	51	Geelong.....	7 Sept.	7 Sept.	51	59
Nubia .....	1 Oct.	28 Sept.	48	54	Rangoon .....	7 Oct.	7 Oct.	49	57
Geelong.....	29 Oct.	27 Oct.	49	55	Malacca.....	extra mail	13 Oct.	56	64
Rangoon .....	26 Nov.	Steamer wrecked at Galle			Nubia .....	4 Nov.	4 Nov.	50	56
Behar.....	extra steamer	1 Dec.	.....	.....	Geelong.....	2 Dec.	2 Dec.	48	57
Nubia .....	24 Dec.	25 Dec.	52	58	Behar.....	30 Dec.	30 Dec.	50	*.....

\* Receipt of mail not acknowledged by London Postal authorities.

It will be seen that, except on four occasions, viz., in February, May, November, and December, the contract packet arrived at Sydney before the specified time. The R.M.S. "Rangoon," which should have brought on the mails due at Sydney on the 26th November, was unfortunately wrecked at Point de Galle, after receiving on board all mails except the China, &c., portion, which had not reached Point de Galle at the time of the accident. The "Rangoon's" passengers and the China portion of the mails were conveyed on to Sydney by the R.M.S. "Behar," which vessel was promptly supplied by the Peninsular and Oriental Company to meet the emergency occasioned by the loss of the "Rangoon." A large portion of the mails were subsequently to the "Behar's" departure from Point de Galle recovered from the wreck, and, through the attention of the Point de Galle authorities, the letters, &c., were carefully dried and forwarded to destination with as little loss of time as was possible.

Throughout the year 1871 the contract packets left Sydney punctually at the specified time, and in addition to the regular steamers an extra boat, the "Malacca," was dispatched on the 13th October. The "Malacca" happened to be returning from Sydney to India (having been employed in rescuing the crew from the wreck of H.M.S. "Megara"), and the opportunity thus afforded to forward mails *via* Southampton and *via* Brindisi was taken advantage of. The mails so dispatched reached London respectively in sixty-four and fifty-six days.

In

Appendix G.

In the Appendix is given a statement showing the amounts chargeable on the Australian Colonies and New Zealand on account of the Mail Packet Service *viâ* Suez, for the year ending 31st December, 1871.

Notwithstanding the satisfactory manner in which the service by way of Galle and King George's Sound had during the last three years been conducted by the Peninsular & Oriental Company, it was considered necessary to give the requisite notice to the Imperial Government of the intention of this Colony to withdraw from the contract at present in force. The more immediate circumstances which led to this determination were the loudly expressed wish of the community that some satisfactory arrangement for an alternating mail service *viâ* the Fiji Islands and San Francisco should be entered into, if possible with the co-operation of the other Colonies.

A proposal for the establishment of a four-weekly mail with Singapore *viâ* Torres Straits and Batavia, which appeared to present certain advantages to the Colony, had also been submitted by Mr. Frazer, of Batavia, who was also negotiating with the adjoining Colonies to obtain their adherence to this postal scheme; and it had also been ascertained that South Australia had already given the notice of withdrawal, and that Victoria and New Zealand were preparing to adopt the same course. At the same time notice had been received of the intention of the parties carrying on the experimental mail service to London *viâ* the Fijis and San Francisco to discontinue that service until the result of the expected Conference at Melbourne should be made known.

As it had been determined to hold an Intercolonial Conference at Melbourne for the purpose of considering (among other matters of joint interest) the Postal question, it was considered expedient, in order to remove any impediment to free action in entering into new arrangements, that this Colony should join the other Colonies in giving the requisite notice of withdrawal from the existing contract.

This was accordingly forwarded by a despatch of His Excellency the Governor, dated the 5th September, 1871.

The receipt of this notice of withdrawal has been acknowledged in a despatch from Lord Kimberley of the 30th November, 1871, transmitting a letter from the Postmaster General, in which His Lordship was informed that, in consequence of the receipt of the joint withdrawal of the Australian Colonies, he had requested and obtained the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to give the necessary twenty-four months notice of termination, required by the Contract of 1864 with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company.

All impediments to free action in entering into new engagements on the part of the respective Colonies being thus removed, the Conference met at Melbourne on the 18th of September, 1871. This Colony was represented by the Honorable Sir James Martin (the Premier), Mr. Lord (the Treasurer), and myself.

After a full discussion of the question, and the complicated, and in some manner antagonistic interests involved, on the 26th of September an agreement, harmonizing those interests and providing for the requirements of the respective Colonies, was unanimously adopted, and signed by their representatives; subject, of course, to the approval of the Imperial Government and the Legislatures of the Colonies represented.

This agreement provided for the establishment of a fortnightly Mail Service with London, dispatched alternately from Sydney, *viâ* Suez, and from Melbourne, *viâ* San Francisco,—the service to be performed upon both lines within forty-eight days, at a cost to the Colonies (assuming that the Imperial Government would bear one-half of the total cost) of a sum not exceeding £123,000 per annum, of which the share of this Colony (based on the relative population) would amount, in round numbers, to £38,000 per annum; any contract entered into for the performance of such service to continue in force for five years. It will not be necessary in this Report to enter further into the details of this agreement, as it has already been published in the proceedings of the Intercolonial Conference.

The proceedings of the representatives of the Colony, in acceding to an arrangement so calculated to advance the true interests of the Colony did not receive the approval of the Legislative Assembly, which refused to ratify this agreement.

The Legislatures of the other Colonies having adopted the agreement of the Melbourne Conference, it has of course been transmitted for the consideration of the Imperial Government, and until its decision has been communicated it does not appear desirable to take any further steps.

The

The following Return shows the dates of arrival at and departure from Sydney of the steamers which, during the year 1871, conveyed mails by way of New Zealand and California, and by way of Fiji and California, with the number of days occupied in the transit of the mails to and from London:—

Arrival at Sydney, <i>via</i> New Zealand and California.			Departure from Sydney, <i>via</i> New Zealand and California.		
Name of Vessel.	Date.	Number of days occupied in transit of Mails from London.	Name of Vessel.	Date.	Number of days occupied in transit of Mails to London.
*Wonga Wonga .....	19 January ...	56	*Wonga Wonga .....	31 January ...	61
*City of Melbourne .....	19 February ...	57	*City of Melbourne .....	28 February ...	62
*Wonga Wonga .....	23 March .....	61	*Wonga Wonga .....	1 April .....	59
*City of Melbourne .....	21 April .....	57	†Nebraska .....	9 June .....	57
†Nevada (per James Paterson from New Zealand).	15 May .....	58	†Nebraska .....	29 September ..	58
*Wonga Wonga .....	23 May .....	No English Mail	†Nevada .....	28 October ...	59
†Nebraska .....	6 June .....	52	†Nebraska .....	25 November ...	68
†Nevada (per Hero, from New Zealand).	15 July .....	72	†Nevada .....	23 December ...	Receipt of Mail not acknowledged.
†Nebraska (per James Paterson, from New Zealand).	5 August .....	65			
†Nevada (per Lord Ashley, from New Zealand).	9 September ..	72			
†Nebraska .....	18 September ..	58			
†Nevada .....	19 October ...	56			
†Nebraska .....	13 November ..	53			
†Nevada .....	15 December ...	57			
<i>Via</i> Fiji and California.			<i>Via</i> Fiji and California.		
City of Melbourne .....	24 July .....	No English Mail	City of Melbourne .....	4 May .....	54
Wonga Wonga .....	25 August .....	"	Wonga Wonga .....	1 June .....	60
City of Adelaide .....	7 September ..	"	City of Adelaide .....	1 July .....	50
City of Melbourne .....	19 October ...	"	City of Melbourne .....	2 August .....	Receipt of Mail not acknowledged.
Wonga Wonga .....	13 November ..	"	Wonga Wonga .....	31 August .....	57

\* Under contract of Californian, New Zealand, and Australian Line of Mail Steam Packets.  
† Steam Packets of the United States, New Zealand, and Australian Steam-ship Company.

The contract entered into by the New Zealand Government with the proprietors of the Californian, New Zealand, and Australian Mail steamers (in the advantages of which contract the Colony of New South Wales was allowed to participate, and to some extent to control its working) for a service to and from Sydney, New Zealand, and California, terminated by the mutual consent of all parties in the month of April, 1871. The steam-vessels employed in this service were the "Wonga Wonga" and the "City of Melbourne." This service, it may be stated, was purely an experimental one, and has proved, so far as this Colony is concerned, that New Zealand is too far out of the line of direct route between Sydney and California to permit of the Colony of New South Wales deriving any appreciable advantage from the establishment of a permanent mail service to California, *via* New Zealand.

The New Zealand Government, however, appears to consider a direct line from New Zealand to California of paramount importance to that Colony, and it has therefore entered into a contract with an American Company, styled the "United States, New Zealand, and Australian Mail Steam-ship Line," for a mail service between New Zealand and California. Two of the packets of this line, *viz.*, the "Nebraska" and "Nevada," have occasionally during the past year come on to Sydney from New Zealand, and in some instances correspondence specially marked to be so transmitted has been forwarded by this line of packets; but the Colony of New South Wales is not a party to the contract with this Company.

On the termination, in the month of April, of the mail service between Sydney, New Zealand, and California, an experimental line from Sydney to California, *via* Fiji, was established. In this service the Colonial steam-ships "City of Melbourne," "City of Adelaide," and "Wonga Wonga," were employed. This service was in the first instance commenced through the enterprise of H. H. Hall, Esq., the American Consul at Sydney. In order to test this line, and to assist as much as was then possible the enterprise of Mr. Hall, the Government of this Colony, having obtained the sanction of Parliament to enter into arrangements for such a service at a rate not exceeding £15,000 per annum, and the sum of £7,500 having been voted for the six months ending on the 31st December, 1871, determined to pay a proportionate four-weekly subsidy to Mr. Hall upon the completion of each trip. The service having been discontinued on the completion of the voyage by the vessel leaving Sydney in August, 1871, these payments ceased. It is to be regretted that, in consequence of the absence of arrangements with the American postal authorities, which it was impossible to enter into in the absence of a regular contract service, the Postmaster at San Francisco declined to deliver the mails for this Colony to the commanders of these vessels, but persisted in sending them by the New Zealand contract vessels, thus causing considerable delay and inconvenience in the delivery of correspondence.

If

If the adjoining Colonies would have agreed to have become parties to a contract for a given period, this inconvenience would have admitted of a remedy; but their refusal to do so placed it out of the power of the postal authorities here to make any arrangement for the direct transmission of these mails.

In the establishment of an ocean mail service there are many difficulties to be overcome, such as the securing of efficient coaling stations, and of enlisting the utmost promptness on the part of the numerous agents concerned throughout the route, in order to gain all the expedition which may be possible. Every consideration should therefore be allowed as regards the performance of the experimental mail service *via* Fiji. I have no doubt, from the performance of the Colonial steamers employed on the Fiji line, that, if a class of vessels could be employed by which means a high rate of speed could be obtained, if suitable arrangements were completed, and if the co-operation could be secured of all parties through whose hands the mails would pass, this route would be an expeditious one for the transit of mails from this Colony to the United Kingdom, while it would certainly afford great mercantile advantages, through its means of speedy communication with America and various important places on the border of the Pacific Ocean.

In the year 1871 arrangements were agreed upon by the Imperial postal authorities which enabled a reduction to be made of the postage on letters addressed to the United Kingdom and forwarded by the route *via* Brindisi. This reduction made the rate of postage *via* Brindisi equal to that which was charged for the route *via* Marseilles.

Arrangements were completed during the year 1871 for a direct exchange of mails between the Italian Post Office and the Post Office of this Colony. It was also arranged that correspondence from this Colony for Switzerland, the German States, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Heligoland, Sweden, Norway, and Russia, should be enclosed in the mail for the Italian Post Office, whence it is now dispatched to destination by the most expeditious routes. Letters (unregistered) can be sent to any of the places the correspondence for which is enclosed in the Italian mail, either with the postage paid thereon or unpaid at the option of the sender, under a similar agreement to that which has for some few years existed with reference to the optional prepayment of Continental correspondence enclosed in the direct mail forwarded from this Colony to France.

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following return shows the Revenue of the Post Office Department, collected during the year 1871, compared with the Revenue of 1870:—

Year.	Sale of Stamps.			Fees for Private Boxes.			Postage on Unpaid Letters, &c.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1870 .....	80,763	10	11	196	7	0	3,480	17	11	84,440	15	10
1871 .....	81,646	11	2	198	19	6	3,045	2	10	84,890	13	6
Increase .....	883	0	3	2	12	6	.....	.....	.....	449	17	8
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435	15	1	.....	.....	.....

The Expenditure of the Department during 1871, compared with the year 1870, may be stated as follows:—

Year.	Salaries.			Contingencies.			Conveyance of Mails.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1870 .....	31,108	14	5	2,503	11	8	53,109	9	8	86,721	15	9
1871 .....	31,235	19	4	2,708	18	8	51,453	19	5	85,398	17	5
Increase .....	127	4	11	205	7	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,655	10	3	.....	.....	.....

The



The item conveyance of mails may be particularized as follows:—

Mail conveyance by horse and stage	...	...	...	...	£42,389	10	7
Do. rail	...	...	...	...	4,028	13	7
Do. steam and sailing vessels	...	...	...	...	4,235	10	8
Do. to and from railway stations, and portorage	...	...	...	...	680	4	7
Gratuities for sorting Hunter River and other mails	...	...	...	...	120	0	0
					£51,453	19	5

The amount voted for mail conveyance during 1871 was £53,520, irrespective of the subsidy paid towards the English mail contract, which is not included in the above returns.

It is gratifying to observe that while the revenue increased to the extent of £449 17s. 6d. in the year 1871, the expenditure of that year shows a decrease of £1,322 18s. 4d. This increase of revenue affords further satisfaction, from the fact that the reduction by one-half of the intercolonial rate of postage, which took effect during the latter part of the year 1870, has not operated prejudicially to the financial position of the department.

I may here express my opinion in confirmation of the views entertained by the postal authorities in the Mother Country, that a cheap rate of postage is, under certain circumstances, the more productive one, while the largely extended public advantages which the cheap rate affords are alone sufficient to justify reductions of postage where such reductions can be made. But it should be explained that the great public advantages which follow a cheap rate of postage can only be secured in largely populated districts, and for this reason it is not at the present time considered practicable to reduce the inland rate of postage, which embraces a district of immense area and comparatively but sparsely inhabited.

In 1871 there were 319 distinct mail contracts, of which twenty-one were transferred at the request of the original contractors, and thirteen were cancelled during the year.

Particulars of contracts entered into for the conveyance of inland mails are given in the Appendix. Appendix II.

LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, AND PARCELS POSTED THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.

	1870.	1871.
<b>LETTERS.</b>		
Posted for town delivery .....	528,800	578,700
" country delivery .....	5,451,500	5,803,700
" foreign despatch .....	564,500	577,200
Total number of letters posted .....	6,544,800	6,959,600
<b>NEWSPAPERS.</b>		
Posted for country delivery .....	2,608,100	2,831,700
" foreign despatch .....	538,700	507,400
Total number of newspapers posted .....	3,146,800	3,339,100
<b>PARCELS, &amp;C.</b>		
Posted for country delivery .....	121,000	121,600
" foreign despatch .....	17,500	17,300
Total number of parcels, &c., posted .....	138,500	138,900

The following return shows the number of letters, &c., despatched and received by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam-ships between Sydney and Galle, and by the steam-ships conveying mails between Sydney and San Francisco:—

Year.	Route.	Despatched.						Received.					
		* Intercolonial.			† Foreign.			* Intercolonial.			† Foreign.		
		Letters.	Packets.	News-papers.	Letters.	Packets.	News-papers.	Letters.	Packets.	News-papers.	Letters.	Packets.	News-papers.
1871 .....	Via Suez .....	9,965	351	10,263	202,666	4,183	224,698	6,569	334	4,160	209,809	7,138	487,040
1871 .....	Via California ...	4,802	167	4,004	25,844	864	17,310	7,259	340	5,375	12,506	516	9,748

\* The term "Intercolonial" applies to Australian and New Zealand correspondence.

† The term "Foreign" in this return applies to all correspondence other than that for the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

## DEAD LETTER BRANCH.

Year.	Number of letters returned to writers as unclaimed.					Number of registered letters returned as unclaimed.	Number of letters unregistered, but containing articles of value returned as unclaimed.	Letters received from and returned to the following places, as being unclaimed.				Number of letters returned as unstamped.
	Originally addressed to places within the Colony.	Originally addressed to the neighbouring Colonies.	Originally addressed to the United Kingdom.	Originally addressed to other places not mentioned in the preceding columns.	Total.			Neighbouring Colonies.	United Kingdom.	Other places not mentioned in preceding columns.	Total.	
1870	39,170	3,515	1,920	109	44,714	531	280	4,113	4,010	187	8,310	15,500
1871	40,555	3,721	1,644	110	46,030	447	297	4,172	3,230	282	7,684	14,887
Increase..	1,385	206	....	1	1,316	....	17	59	....	95	....	....
Decrease..	....	....	276	....	....	84	....	....	780	....	626	613

## REGISTRATION BRANCH.

Year.	Number of Registered Letters which passed through the General Post Office.	Number of ounces of Gold which passed through the General Post Office.
1870 .....	102,915	1,851½
1871 .....	108,420	3,390¼
Increase .....	5,505	1,538¾
Decrease .....	.....	.....

## NUMBER OF MAILS RECEIVED AND DESPATCHED.

The following return shows the number of Mails received at and despatched from the General Post Office during the years 1870 and 1871:—

Year.	Received.		Despatched.		Total number of Mails which passed through the Office.
	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	
1870 .....	48,982	4,535	52,277	3,800	109,594
1871 .....	49,082	4,733	52,662	3,790	110,267

## COMMUNICATION BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The following return shows the extent of and the business transacted on the Electric Telegraph Lines of this Colony, in the year 1871, as compared with the year 1870:—

Year.	Extent of Electric Telegraph Wires in actual use in the Colony on 31st December.	Number of Electric Telegraph Stations on 31st December.	Number of Messages transmitted during the Year.	Total Revenue of Electric Telegraph Department.	Total Expenditure of Electric Telegraph Department.
	Miles			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870 .....	5,247	86	173,812	32,037 18 10	29,830 8 5
1871 .....	5,579	87	218,530	32,664 12 11	30,908 19 4
Increase..	332	1	44,718	626 14 1	1,078 10 11

Appendix I.

In the Appendix will be found a detailed Report from the Superintendent of Telegraphs on the working of the Department under his charge.

MONEY

## MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the business of the Money Order Department continues steadily to progress, the transactions of last year showing an increase over the year 1870, to the extent of £17,566 4s. 5d. The number of Orders issued and paid during 1871 was 133,379, being 9,250 more than the number issued and paid during the year 1870. A detailed Report for the past year from the Superintendent of the Money Order Department will be found in the Appendix. Appendix J.

## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK SYSTEM.

The introduction in this Colony, on the 1st September, 1871, of a system of Government Savings' Banks, may be considered as one of the most important features of last year, so far as the branches of the Public Service under my ministerial control are concerned. The advantage which has been taken of this system by the public can be gathered from the fact that on the 31st December, 1871, notwithstanding that the system had then only been in operation four months and was available only to a limited extent, the number of depositors was 952; while the balance to their credit on that date equalled £14,226 12s. 11d. I append a Report from the Controller of the Government Savings' Bank, which affords full information Appendix K. as to its transactions; and I shall only add that, in the course of a few years, the system may be expected to assume very large proportions, especially if the Legislature should deem it expedient to extend the amount of deposit which may be received from an individual depositor to the amount which is available in the adjoining Colonies. Under similar Regulations I am convinced it will be found of immense usefulness, not only as a ready means of security for money, but also as an inducement to provident habits on the part of the working and other classes of the community.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOSEPH DOCKER,

Postmaster General.

## APPENDIX.

## A.

## RETURN of Postal Lines established in 1871.

Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Miles.
Bourke and Hoodsville .....	Once a fortnight .....	150
*Mudgee and Gulgong .....	Four times a week .....	17
Lucknow and Forest Reefs .....	Twice a week .....	8
Iford and Hill End .....	Once a week .....	36
Laggan and Fullerton .....	Once a week .....	16
Mundarlo and Clarendon .....	Once a week .....	11
Broughton's Creek and Bolong .....	Three times a week .....	14
Jacqua and Windellama .....	Once a week .....	8
Woodburn and Lismore .....	Twice a week .....	20
Summer Island and Rainbow Reach .....	Twice a week .....	10
Manly and Barranjoey .....	Once a week .....	20
Gosford and Blue-gum Flat .....	Twice a week .....	6
Fernmount and Boat Harbour .....	Twice a week .....	4
Grafton and Lawrence .....	Twice a week .....	30
Coonabarabran and Boggabri .....	Once a week .....	100
	Total .....	450

\* Twice a week from 1st April to 30th June, and four times a week from 1st July to 31st December.

## B.

## RETURN of Postal Lines discontinued in 1871.

Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Miles.
Yetholme and Dirty Swamp .....	Six times a week .....	8
Cadia and Forest Reefs .....	Once a week .....	6
Cambewarra and Bolong .....	Three times a week .....	4
Nelligen and Araluen .....	Once a week .....	20
Codrington and Wyrallah .....	Once a week .....	4
Grafton and Casino .....	Once a week .....	75
Coonabarabran and Gulligal .....	Once a week .....	100
Corrections of distances as stated in the mileage of year 1870, amounting to .....		5
	Total .....	222

## C.

## RETURN of Increased Postal Accommodation afforded during 1871 on existing Lines.

Postal Line.	Additional Communication afforded.	Miles.
Goulburn and Laggan .....	Once a week .....	48
Laggan and Crookwell .....	Once a week .....	6
Cooma and Buckley's Crossing Place .....	Once a week .....	32
Gerringong and Broughton's Creek .....	Three times a week .....	12
Braidwood and Nelligen .....	Once a week .....	35
Goulburn and Currawang .....	Once a week .....	22
Clarence River Heads and Ballina .....	Once a week .....	57
Casino and Lismore .....	Once a week .....	—
Codrington and Woodburn .....	Once a week .....	16
Frederickton and Fernmount .....	Once a week .....	62
Lawrence and Casino .....	Once a week .....	80

## D.

## RETURN of Decreased Postal Accommodation during 1871 on existing Lines.

Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication in 1870.	Frequency of Communication in 1871.
*Richmond and Kurrabung .....	Six times a week .....	Three times a week.
Tarcutta and Wagga Wagga .....	Six times a week .....	Three times a week.

\* Decreased communication only lasted until 9th April, six times a week communication again reverted to on 10th April.

## List of Post Offices on the 31st December 1871.

Names of Post Offices.	Salary.	Names of Post Offices.	Salary.	Names of Post Offices.	Salary.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Aberdeen	18 0 0	Burrawang	12 0 0	Dungowan	12 0 0
Adaminyb	12 0 0	Burrendong	12 0 0	Dunkeld	10 0 0
Adelong	Nil.	Burrier	10 0 0	Dural	10 0 0
Adelong Crossing-place	20 0 0	Burrowa	30 0 0	Eastern Creek	12 0 0
Adjanbella	12 0 0	Burwood	16 0 0	East Kangaloon	12 0 0
Albion Park	18 0 0	Cadia	12 0 0	East Kempsey	15 0 0
Albury	150 0 0	Caloola	12 0 0	East Maitland	130 0 0
Appin	30 0 0	Camberwell	18 0 0	Assistant	20 0 0
Apple-tree Flat	12 0 0	Cambewarra	12 0 0	Eauabalong	10 0 0
Araluen	Nil.	Camden	100 0 0	Ebenezer	10 0 0
Armidale	150 0 0	Campbelltown	Nil.	Eccleston	10 0 0
Assistant	25 0 0	Camperdown	12 0 0	Eden	Nil.
Ashfield	18 0 0	Canberra	12 0 0	Eglington	10 0 0
Ashford	15 0 0	Candelo	12 0 0	Ellalong	12 0 0
Avisford	12 0 0	Cannonbar	20 0 0	Ellenborough	10 0 0
		Canowindra	10 0 0	Emu	20 0 0
Ballalaba	10 0 0	Canterbury	12 0 0	Emu Ferry	15 0 0
Ballina	16 0 0	Cape Hawke	12 0 0	Enfield	12 0 0
Bahmain	15 0 0	Carcoar	50 0 0	Eungonia	10 0 0
Balranald	Nil.	Cargo	12 0 0	Eunis	12 0 0
Bandon Grove	12 0 0	Carroll	12 0 0	Eurobodalla	12 0 0
Bankstown	12 0 0	Casino	30 0 0	Euston	Nil.
Baradine	12 0 0	Cassilis	Nil.	Evans Plains	10 0 0
Bargo	10 0 0	Castlereagh	10 0 0	Fairfield	10 0 0
Barraba	18 0 0	Castle Hill	12 0 0	Falconer	12 0 0
Barragan	12 0 0	Cathcart	12 0 0	Fermond	12 0 0
Barranjoey	10 0 0	Central McDonald	12 0 0	Field of Mars	15 0 0
Bateman's Bay	30 0 0	Cessnock	12 0 0	Fig Tree	12 0 0
Bathurst	300 0 0	Charcoal Creek	20 0 0	Fish River Creek	12 0 0
Baulkam Hills	16 0 0	Charleyong	10 0 0	Five Dock	12 0 0
Bega	50 0 0	Chatsworth Island	10 0 0	Forbes	25 0 0
Belford	10 0 0	Clarence Town	25 0 0	Forwich	12 0 0
Bendemeer	62 0 0	Clarence River Heads	12 0 0	Forest Reefs	12 0 0
Bergalia	10 0 0	Clarendon	10 0 0	Frederickton	18 0 0
Berrima	50 0 0	Cobargo	12 0 0	Fullerton	10 0 0
Bibbenluke	12 0 0	Cobbadah	15 0 0	Gannon's Forest	10 0 0
Bigga	10 0 0	Cobbity	12 0 0	Garryowen	15 0 0
Big Hill	12 0 0	Cobbora	15 0 0	Gerringong	20 0 0
Billabong	12 0 0	Codrington	12 0 0	Ghinni Ghinni	15 0 0
Binalong	20 0 0	Collector	15 0 0	Gilmore	10 0 0
Binda	16 0 0	Collie	12 0 0	Giminderra	15 0 0
Biugera	18 0 0	Colo	10 0 0	Gladsville	15 0 0
Bishop's Bridge	10 0 0	Conargo	16 0 0	Gladstone	15 0 0
Black Rock	12 0 0	Condobolin	24 0 0	Glanmire	15 0 0
Black Springs	12 0 0	Coogee	8 0 0	Glebe	15 0 0
Blacktown	25 0 0	Coolac	12 0 0	Glen Alice	12 0 0
Blandford	20 0 0	Coolah	25 0 0	Glen Innes	Nil.
Blayney	18 0 0	Cooma	52 0 0	Gloucester	12 0 0
Blue Gum Flat	10 0 0	Coonabarabran	15 0 0	Gongolgon	12 0 0
Bont Harbour	10 0 0	Coonamble	22 0 0	Goodooga	10 0 0
Bobundarah	12 0 0	Cooranbong	12 0 0	Goolagong	10 0 0
Bodalla	12 0 0	Copabella	15 0 0	Goonoo Goonoo	25 0 0
Boggabri	16 0 0	Copmanhurst	12 0 0	Gosford	20 0 0
Bolong	12 0 0	Coraki	12 0 0	Goulburn	300 0 0
Bombala	32 0 0	Coramundra	16 0 0	Assistant	52 0 0
Bonshaw	12 0 0	Corang	10 0 0	Grafton	Nil.
Bookham	15 0 0	Corowa	20 0 0	Gronfell	Nil.
Booligal	24 0 0	Cowra	55 0 0	Gresford	20 0 0
Borchole	12 0 0	Croki	12 0 0	Guildford	10 0 0
Boro	20 0 0	Crookwell	12 0 0	Gulgong	80 0 0
Botany	12 0 0	Cross Roads	10 0 0	Gullen	10 0 0
Bourke-street	38 0 0	Crown Flat	15 0 0	Gundagai	Nil.
Bourke	50 0 0	Cudgogong	12 0 0	Gundaroo	18 0 0
Bowenfels	20 0 0	Cullen Bullen	18 0 0	Gundurimba	10 0 0
Bowling Alley Point	15 0 0	Cundletown	20 0 0	Gunoedah	40 0 0
Bovina	18 0 0	Cunningham	10 0 0	Gunning	25 0 0
Bowral	15 0 0	Currahubula	10 0 0	Guntawang	12 0 0
Bowraville	10 0 0	Currawang	12 0 0	Guyong	18 0 0
Braidwood	Nil.				
Braunton	25 0 0	Dalton	12 0 0	Hanging Rock	10 0 0
Breeza	20 0 0	Dandaloo	12 0 0	Harden	15 0 0
Brenda	10 0 0	Dapto	36 0 0	Hartley	30 0 0
Brewarrina	18 0 0	Darlington	10 0 0	Haslem's Creek	10 0 0
Bringelly	18 0 0	Deepwater	12 0 0	Hay	50 0 0
Brookfield	12 0 0	Delegate	16 0 0	Heifer Station	10 0 0
Broughton's Creek	18 0 0	Denham Court	12 0 0	Hexham	30 0 0
Brownlow Hill	12 0 0	Deniliquin	Nil.	Hill End	50 0 0
Brown Mountain	10 0 0	Assistant	150 0 0	Hillston	12 0 0
Brungle	10 0 0	Denison Town	15 0 0	Hinton	25 0 0
Brush Grove	15 0 0	Demnan	30 0 0	Hoodsville	10 0 0
Buckley's Crossing-place	12 0 0	Dight's Forest	10 0 0	Hornsby	10 0 0
Bull	15 0 0	Dingo Creek	12 0 0	Hoskin's Town	10 0 0
Bundarra	25 0 0	Dirty Swamp	15 0 0	Howlong	16 0 0
Bungendore	20 0 0	Douglas Park	15 0 0	Hunter's Hill	15 0 0
Bungonia	24 0 0	Dubbo	Nil.	Huntingdon	10 0 0
Bungowannah	12 0 0	Dundee	15 0 0	Hursley	10 0 0
Burraborang	10 0 0	Dungog	35 0 0	Icely	12 0 0

E—continued.

Names of Post Offices.	Salary.	Names of Post Offices.	Salary.	Names of Post Offices.	Salary.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ilford	20 0 0	Moorwatha	10 0 0	Rockley	21 0 0
Inverell	Nil.	Morangarell	12 0 0	Rocky Mouth	18 0 0
Ironbarks	25 0 0	Moree	20 0 0	Rocky River	15 0 0
Jacqua	12 0 0	Morpeth	50 0 0	Rolland's Plains	12 0 0
Jamberoo	20 0 0	Moruya	50 0 0	Rouse Hill	18 0 0
Jembaicumbene	12 0 0	Mossgiel	15 0 0	Rydal	Nil.
Jeroelderie	20 0 0	Moss Vale	30 0 0	Assistant	70 0 0
Jerry's Plains	20 0 0	Moulamein	Nil.	Ryde	25 0 0
Jindabyne	19 0 0	Mount Gipps	10 0 0	Rye Park	10 0 0
Jungiong	18 0 0	Mount Harris	15 0 0	Rylstone	30 0 0
The Junction (Newcastle)	15 0 0	Mount Macquarie	10 0 0	Sackville Reach	12 0 0
Junee	18 0 0	Mount Vincent	15 0 0	St. Alban's	10 0 0
Kameruka	18 0 0	Mudgee	150 0 0	St. Leonard's	15 0 0
Kangaloon	12 0 0	Assistant	25 0 0	St. Mark's	15 0 0
Kangaroo Valley	12 0 0	Mulgoa	15 0 0	St. Mary's	30 0 0
Kelso	15 0 0	Mullendree	16 0 0	St. Peter's	18 0 0
Kempsey	30 0 0	Mulwala	15 0 0	Scone	60 0 0
Kerrabee	10 0 0	Mummel	10 0 0	Scott's Flat	10 0 0
Kiama	Nil.	Mundooran	22 0 0	Scobham	12 0 0
Kiandra	Nil.	Mungindie	15 0 0	Sebastopol	12 0 0
Kincumber	12 0 0	Munga	15 0 0	Seven Hills	12 0 0
Kiara	10 0 0	Murrumbah	10 0 0	Shellharbour	15 0 0
Kogarah	10 0 0	Murrumburrah	30 0 0	Shepherd's Creek	12 0 0
Kunopia	12 0 0	Murrumbundi	80 0 0	Singleton	25 0 0
Kurradjong	20 0 0	Muswellbrook	80 0 0	Smithfield	15 0 0
Kynnumboon	12 0 0	Mutt Billy	12 0 0	Sodwalls	15 0 0
Laggan	15 0 0	Mutton's Falls	12 0 0	Sofala	Nil.
Laguna	12 0 0	Myall River	12 0 0	Somerton	12 0 0
Lambton	12 0 0	Myrtleville	12 0 0	South Grafton	25 0 0
Lanc Cove	10 0 0	Nambucca	12 0 0	South Gundagai	20 0 0
Langworthy's	12 0 0	Narellan	20 0 0	Springside	12 0 0
Lanyon	12 0 0	Narrabri	25 0 0	Stockton	12 0 0
Largs	20 0 0	Narrandera	15 0 0	Stroud	25 0 0
Lawrence	20 0 0	Nattai	28 0 0	Summer Island	12 0 0
Lewinsbrook	10 0 0	Nelligen	18 0 0	Sutton Forest	24 0 0
Limekilns	10 0 0	Nerrigundah	18 0 0	Swallow's Nest	12 0 0
Limeburner's Creek	12 0 0	Newcastle	280 0 0	Tabulam	20 0 0
Lismore	18 0 0	Assistant	150 0 0	Taemas	10 0 0
Lithgow	20 0 0	Newtown	15 0 0	Talawanta	10 0 0
Little Hartley	20 0 0	Nimitybelle	24 0 0	Tambaroora	Nil.
Liverpool	30 0 0	North Richmond	18 0 0	Tambar Springs	12 0 0
Lochinvar	25 0 0	North Willoughby	10 0 0	Tamworth	Nil.
Longbottom	12 0 0	Norwood	12 0 0	Tanganyaroo	12 0 0
Long Reach	12 0 0	Nowendoc	10 0 0	Tankerooka	12 0 0
Long Swamp	12 0 0	Nowra	24 0 0	Tarago	20 0 0
Lostock	10 0 0	Numba	24 0 0	Taralga	18 0 0
Louisa Creek	16 0 0	Numeralla	10 0 0	Tarcutta	45 0 0
Lower Portland	10 0 0	Nundle	20 0 0	Taree	18 0 0
Lowther	12 0 0	Oaks	15 0 0	Tarlo	18 0 0
Lucknow	18 0 0	Oban	10 0 0	Tea-pot Swamp	10 0 0
Lunatic Reefs	12 0 0	Oberon	12 0 0	Teesdale	10 0 0
Lyndhurst	12 0 0	Obley	16 0 0	Tempe	12 0 0
Major's Creek	15 0 0	O'Connell	15 0 0	Ten-mile Creek	35 0 0
Manar	12 0 0	One tree Hill	25 0 0	Tenterfield	20 0 0
Mangrove Creek	10 0 0	Ophir	10 0 0	Terara	24 0 0
Manilla	12 0 0	Orange	Nil.	Thornthwaite	12 0 0
Manly	15 0 0	Paddington	15 0 0	Timbarra	15 0 0
Manna Field	12 0 0	Palmer's Island	12 0 0	Tinonee	40 0 0
Marengo	18 0 0	Palmer's Oakley	10 0 0	Tocumwall	12 0 0
Marrickville	37 0 0	Pambula	24 0 0	Tomago	15 0 0
Marsden's	10 0 0	Parramatta	120 0 0	Tomerong	12 0 0
Marulan	25 0 0	Assistant	25 0 0	Toogong	12 0 0
Maryland	12 0 0	Paterson	35 0 0	Tooloom	10 0 0
Mathoura	15 0 0	Peel	15 0 0	Tooralc	12 0 0
Maude	12 0 0	Peelwood	10 0 0	Towamba	10 0 0
Meadow Flat	25 0 0	Pennant Hills	12 0 0	Trunkey Creek	20 0 0
Menangle	22 0 0	Penrith	200 0 0	Tuena	18 0 0
Menindee	20 0 0	Petersham	15 0 0	Tumberumba	20 0 0
Merimbula	20 0 0	Pictou	55 0 0	Tumut	65 0 0
Merrendee	12 0 0	Pilliga	15 0 0	Two-mile Flat	12 0 0
Merriwa	Nil.	Pine Ridge	12 0 0	Uarby	10 0 0
Michelago	15 0 0	Pitt Town	20 0 0	Ulladulla	20 0 0
Millamurra	10 0 0	Pooncarie	12 0 0	Ulmurra	16 0 0
Miller's Forest	18 0 0	Port Macquarie	Nil.	Underbank	10 0 0
Millfield	15 0 0	Prospect	16 0 0	Upper Adelong	16 0 0
Milton	18 0 0	Pyrce	12 0 0	Upper Araluen	15 0 0
Mimmi	10 0 0	Pymont	12 0 0	Upper Bankstown	12 0 0
Mitchell's Creek	15 0 0	Quambone	12 0 0	Upper Pyramul	10 0 0
Moama	25 0 0	Queanbeyan	Nil.	Uralla	Nil.
Mogil Mogil	10 0 0	Assistant	60 0 0	Urana	Nil.
Mogo	10 0 0	Quirindi	12 0 0	Vacy	12 0 0
Molong	25 0 0	Rainbow Reach	10 0 0	Vittoria	12 0 0
Molonglo	15 0 0	Randwick	15 0 0	Wagga Wagga	Nil.
Monga	12 0 0	Raymond Terrace	60 0 0	Wagonga	10 0 0
Moukerai	10 0 0	Redbank	10 0 0	Wakool	12 0 0
Montefiores	22 0 0	Redfern	12 0 0	Walbundrie	12 0 0
Monwonga	10 0 0	Reid's Flat	16 0 0	Walcha	20 0 0
Moontan Brook	12 0 0	Richmond	60 0 0	Wallabadah	24 0 0
Moonbi	18 0 0	Robertson	12 0 0	Walgett	40 0 0
Mooroowoolen	25 0 0			Wallerawang	20 0 0

E—continued.

Names of Post Offices.	Salary.	Names of Post Offices.	Salary.	Names of Post Offices.	Salary.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Wallerawang Ry. Station.	20 0 0	Wellingrove	15 0 0	Wolumla	12 0 0
Wallsend	20 0 0	Wellington	45 0 0	Wombat	15 0 0
Wammerawa	10 0 0	Wentworth	Nil.	Woodburn	15 0 0
Wandandian	12 0 0	Westbrook	12 0 0	Woodhouselee	10 0 0
Wandsworth	12 0 0	West Kempsey	Nil.	Woodside	10 0 0
Wanganella	18 0 0	West Maitland	175 0 0	Woodville	15 0 0
Waratah	25 0 0	Whcco	24 0 0	Woolgarlo	10 0 0
Wardell	12 0 0	Wilberforce	18 0 0	Woonona	20 0 0
Warialda	35 0 0	Wilcannia	25 0 0	Woore	10 0 0
Warkworth	12 0 0	William Town	10 0 0	Wyrallah	12 0 0
Warneton	12 0 0	Windellama	10 0 0	Yarraman	12 0 0
Warren	18 0 0	Windeyer	15 0 0	Yarrambah	10 0 0
Waterloo	50 0 0	Windsor	130 0 0	Yass	200 0 0
Watson's Bay	12 0 0	Wingen	25 0 0	Assistant	52 0 0
Wattle Flat	15 0 0	Wingham	15 0 0	Yetholme	18 0 0
Waverley	67 0 0	Wiseman's Ferry	12 0 0	Yetman	12 0 0
Wee Waa	20 0 0	Wollombi	15 0 0	Young	Nil.
Welaregang	12 0 0	Wollongong	Nil.		

POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED IN 1871.

Boat Harbour	Enngonia	Mogil Mogil
Barranjoey	Fullerton	North Willoughby
Blue-Gum Flat	Gulargambone	Peelwood
Brown Mountain	Gundurimba	Rainbow Reach
Charleyong	Gilmore	Woore
Cunningham	Lunatic Reefs	Wallerawang Rail- way Station.

POST OFFICES RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1871.

Clarendon  
Swatchfield.

POST OFFICES DISCONTINUED IN 1871.

Attunga  
Collarenebri  
Drake  
Gilgandra  
Gulargambone  
Gulligal  
Gegedzerick  
Lagoons  
Louth  
Oakley Creek  
Reidsdale  
Swatchfield.

F.

List of Stamp-sellers on the 31st December, 1871.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Abreu, A. F.	690, George-st., South.	6 Aug., 1867	Flanagan, E. F.	594, George-street	28 June, 1864
Adnum, Elizabeth	266, George-street	27 July, 1869	Fortier, Wm.	83, Sussex-street	14 Nov., 1866
Andrews, John	313, Pitt-street	25 Aug., 1869	Fowler, H. P.	309, Castlereagh-street	17 Feb., 1869
Becke, E. H.	110, King-street	23 Sep., 1871	Ferguson, John	136, King-street	25 Mar., 1869
Bowyer, George	Elizabeth-street South	26 May, 1865	Giffin, John	31, King-street	16 Jan., 1871
Bozon, F.	William-street	29 Jan., 1866	Graisen Martin	274, George-street	16 Feb., 1871
Board, A.	Paddington	24 Mar., 1868	Gray, John	15, Market-street	13 June, 1871
Boys, J. F.	128, King-street	30 Mar., 1868	Gill, G.	115, George-street	19 Dec., 1865
Beare, J. C.	216, William-street	25 June, 1868	Graham, F.	Haymarket	14 July, 1856
Butcher, E.	169, South Head Road	7 Oct., 1868	Gordon & Gotch	281, George-street	8 April, 1865
Bent, Chas.	641, George-street	13 Aug., 1869	Gibbs, Shallard, & Co.	103, Pitt-street	17 Aug., 1868
Bennett, G. M.	King-street	17 Sept., 1869	Griffiths, John	23, Erskine-street	25 Mar., 1869
Bennett, S.	Empire Office, 190, Pitt- street	29 Sept., 1869	Guinery, A.	Argyle-street, Miller's Point	17 Aug., 1870
Bohrsman, C.	39, South Head Road	10 May, 1869	Hains Hyam	405, George-street	18 May, 1871
Buist, H.	101, King-street	13 June, 1870	Hamin, Mrs. E. M.	Woolloomooloo-street	26 May, 1862
Barker, F. J.	85, Sussex-street	23 June, 1870	Hamilton, J.	Chippendale	16 Mar., 1860
Butter, Thos.	199, York-street	22 Dec., 1870	Hill, J.	790, George-street	16 June, 1868
Clifford, James	Botany Road, Redfern	20 Sept., 1865	Hogan, W.	King-street	1 Aug., 1861
Cassidy, Wm.	Union Club	22 Sept., 1865	Holroyd, Michl.	306, George-street	13 May, 1864
Cole, F. & E.	330, George-street	22 Oct., 1867	Hale, Thomas	3, Exchange-buildings	2 Aug., 1865
Collis, John	198, Parramatta-street	14 Nov., 1867	Hill, Geo.	76, South Head Road	30 Aug., 1866
Cooper, J. J.	Railway Station	31 Jan., 1867	Hogan, J.	147, King-street	23 July, 1868
Cox, Annie M.	167, Castlereagh-street	16 April, 1867	Harper, W.	Upper William-street, South	24 June, 1869
Cooper, Isaac	210, William-street	7 April, 1868	Harris, B.	8, Miller's Road, Miller's Point	11 May, 1870
Clarke, E.	195, South Head Road	24 Dec., 1868	Holder, Thos.	Australian Club	28 Nov., 1870
Cooke, W. A.	570, George-street	4 Jan., 1870	Iron David	399, Castlereagh-street	25 Sept., 1871
Clark, W.	414, George street	11 May, 1870	Jones, A.	803, George-street	2 Dec., 1868
Clappison, C. T.	143, King-street	8 Aug., 1870	James, D.	41, South Head Road	27 April, 1870
Collings, Thos.	182, Princes-street	4 Mar., 1871	Joues, W. H.	57, Parramatta-street	18 June, 1870
Davies, J.	York-street	13 Nov., 1863	Kir-chbaum, A.	124, King-street	20 April, 1859
Davis, B.	47, Bathurst-street	14 Oct., 1863	Lorimer Bros.	125, King-street	25 April, 1871
Dole, James	Globe Road	2 June, 1865	Lowther, Edward	Sussex-street	13 May, 1865
Donaldson, Wm.	768, George-street	23 May, 1871	Lea, Charles	92, South Head Road	28 Aug., 1868
Davis, R.	64, Bathurst-street	21 July, 1868	Levi, D.	512, George-street	11 Nov., 1868
Davies, P. A.	25, Parramatta-street	4 July, 1870	Lynch, H. H.	54, Market-street	7 June, 1870
Dames, W. D.	16, South Head Road	28 Jan., 1864	Leigh & Co., S. T.	21, Hunter-street	25 Nov., 1870
Edwards, A. E.	89, William street	28 Mar., 1871			
Eve, Jas.	228, Pitt-street	25 Feb., 1870			
Fairfax & Sons	Hunter-street	5 April, 1864			

F—continued.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
M'Garvie John	226, William-street	19 April, 1871	Dunn, Patrick	Mulwalla	8 Dec., 1864
Mountford Martha	236, George-street	11 Aug., 1871	Dawson, C. H.	Hay	31 Dec., 1866
Maddock, W.	George-street	6 Aug., 1863	Duff, Thos.	Wingham	27 Aug., 1867
M'Neil, J.	40, Sussex-street	20 Mar., 1860	Ellis, J. T.	Araluen Valley, Araluen	10 Mar., 1869
Moffit, W.	Pitt-street	24 Oct., 1857	Falls, Mrs.	West Maitland	19 May, 1870
Moore, J.	George-street	23 July, 1856	Fieldhouse, E. & W.	Campbelltown	8 Aug., 1864
Murphy, F.	455, Bourke-street	1 Feb., 1860	Foot, H. B.	Yass	21 Mar., 1868
Muspratt, E.	William-street	18 Jan., 1860	Ford, Eliza	Ocean-street, Woollahra.	8 Feb., 1871
Musgrave, T.	Windmill-street	25 Nov., 1864	Fox, J. R.	Newcastle	3 July, 1868
Mort, H.	Erskine-street	11 June, 1866	Foster, Joseph	Hull's Creek, Denman	23 June, 1869
Morton, M.	72, Market-street	31 May, 1870	George, R. R.	Bathurst	21 May, 1866
Montgomery Jas.	127, South Head Road	14 July, 1870	Gerber, C.	Young	1 Oct., 1862
M'Mabon, T.	1, New Pitt-street	27 Oct., 1870	Glover, Ed.	Balmain (Darling-st.)	4 April, 1865
Penfold, E. T.	394, George-street	12 May, 1857	Goodsir, E.	Mullens-street, Balmain	6 Nov., 1871
Pierce, T.	Yurong & Stanley-sts.	9 July, 1860	Gulliver, John	Newcastle	30 June, 1869
Popplewell, Mrs. E.	648, George-street	1 Mar., 1871	Hamilton, Elizth.	Ryde	19 Dec., 1865
Palmer, T.	George-street (Brickfield Hill)	23 May, 1865	Hobbs, W. J.	Newcastle	6 Oct., 1870
Porter, E.	478, Crown-street, Surry Hills.	29 May, 1868	Hunter, W. C.	Wagga Wagga	19 July, 1869
Penberthy, J.	Millor's Point	11 Sept., 1868	Jones, J. R.	Bathurst	1 Oct., 1862
Philip, Mr.	397, Crown-street, Surry Hills.	13 Dec., 1870	Jones, A. S.	Breadalbane, near Mutt-billy	13 June, 1864
Reilly, P.	Macquarie-street, South Pitt-street	8 April, 1863	Jennings, J. C.	Weddin Mountains	6 July, 1865
Roberts, D.	Pitt-street	31 Aug., 1859	Knags & Co.	Newcastle	29 June, 1865
Rout, Charles	Victoria-street	29 July, 1871	Kidd, John	Campbelltown	5 April, 1867
Reading, Jas.	George-street	20 June, 1868	Levien, A.	West Maitland	1 Nov., 1862
Randerson, R. S.	Market-street	12 April, 1869	Laird, Robt.	Tenterfield	4 May, 1869
Russell, Jas.	174, Lower George-st.	29 May, 1869	Laurence, F.	Mudgee	5 May, 1869
Read, A.	51, Clarence-street	23 Nov., 1870	Lunt, Thomas	Luntvale, Tarcutta	19 Jan., 1871
Sandon, C. T.	George-street	16 Feb., 1857	Millar, Wm.	Penrith	14 Nov., 1865
Saywell, T. R.	14, Park-street	7 April, 1863	Myer, Jno.	Young	29 June, 1866
Smyth & Wells	Hunter-street	23 Mar., 1859	McGuigan, Jno.	Bathurst	9 Mar., 1866
Saddling, John	Phillip-street	9 Mar., 1866	M'Auslaud, Alex.	Junction Point, near Binda	3 Feb., 1871
Shaw, Wm.	Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst	22 Aug., 1867	Martel, H. C.	Dandaloo Station, Bogan River	19 July, 1866
Salier, J. J.	Botany-street, Surry Hills	7 Feb., 1868	Manning, Thos.	Dubbo	6 Sept., 1866
Sippel Bros.	526, George-street	7 July, 1871	Marks, E. P.	Pretty Plains, near Orange	4 May, 1867
Stroud, J.	Botany Road, Redfern	14 July, 1870	Montgomery, Hugh	Railway Camp, Marulan	17 Sept., 1867
Stark, W.	663, George-street	26 Aug., 1870	M'Nicol, Agnes	Newcastle	21 Sept., 1869
Sutton, A. W.	414, George-street	15 April, 1868	Mason & Co., W.	Parramatta	30 Sept., 1869
Smith, D.	48, Erskine-street	28 Aug., 1868	Payne, J. T.	Newcastle	4 Mar., 1864
Schroder, W. S.	George-street South	15 April, 1869	Perry, John	Duck Creek, Richmond River	21 Dec., 1871
Taylor, S.	Bridge-street	22 Aug., 1870	Potter, W.	Goulburn	19 Oct., 1868
Thomson, John	110, Pitt-street	22 Aug., 1871	Rae, A. B.	Bathurst	31 Aug., 1863
Turner, E.	26, Hunter-street	9 Dec., 1864	Regan, D.	Tamworth	6 Aug., 1863
Walsh, Wm.	King-street	16 Oct., 1866	Riley, W. R.	Goulburn	27 Nov., 1862
Weckes, N.	101, Parramatta-street	1 Mar., 1865	Robinson, Jno.	Newcastle	13 June, 1865
Weissberger	50, Market-street	19 Dec., 1865	Roth, Max	Deniliquin	1 June, 1869
Walsh, J. W.	206, William-street	18 May, 1871	Richardson, Jane	Murrygon, Mungo	17 May, 1869
Watson, R. A.	Circular Quay	17 April, 1868	Roberts, Jas.	Craigie, near Delegate	4 Aug., 1871
Wheeler, J. W.	202, George-street	19 April, 1871	Sippel Bros.	Young	1 Nov., 1862
Whiting, Jas.	Double Bay	9 Mar., 1869	Stormer, J. B.	Do.	8 Dec., 1862
Wigley & Co., W. H.	297, George-street	8 July, 1869	Savage, F. J.	Narrandera	26 April, 1866
Wells, A.	Lord Nelson Hotel, Miller's Point	23 Aug., 1870	Stace, R. A.	Wellington	18 Oct., 1866
Asser, N. F.	Scone	3 Mar., 1863	Seardon, G. D.	Lake Macquarie Road	10 May, 1867
Austin, E. W.	Bathurst	6 Sept., 1867	Tatham, S.	Balmain	27 Oct., 1866
Allman, J.	Do.	15 Jan., 1868	Thomas, H.	West Maitland	9 Dec., 1864
Atkinson, F.	Do.	11 Nov., 1868	Taylor, T.	Unity Hotel, Balmain	25 June, 1868
Bale, Mary	Woollahra	11 May, 1867	Walker, W.	Sofala	13 May, 1864
Ball, E.	Goulburn	30 Dec., 1862	Walsh, G.	Goulburn	25 May, 1864
Berne, F.	Bega	14 June, 1870	Weston, Jno.	West Maitland	28 Oct., 1862
Broadhead, Maria.	West Maitland	27 July, 1863	White, Laban	Windsor	4 April, 1864
Burrows, Jno.	Newcastle	18 Oct., 1865	White, J. C.	Bathurst	17 May, 1864
Casperson, Mrs. L.	Tumut	29 May, 1871	Whitton, Joseph	Camberwell	25 Aug., 1864
Chatterton, E.	Sackville Reach	8 Sept., 1863	Winchcome, J. P.	Young	6 Aug., 1863
Clark, F.	Bathurst	19 Oct., 1871	Wilson, G.	Tenterfield	21 Feb., 1865
Comans, M.	Comabaning, near Comamundra	29 Jan., 1870	Whiting & Son	Taralga	19 July, 1866
Coul, W.	Pictou	27 Aug., 1864	Watkinson, Jas.	Balmain	30 Oct., 1866
Cottrell, J.	Yass	18 Feb., 1863	White, F.	Goulburn	23 April, 1868
Cochrane, Josh.	Wingham	9 Nov., 1865	Whipple, W. F.	Orange	13 May, 1869
Carkeet, W. H.	Carcoar	25 Feb., 1867	Weber, P.	Araluen	14 Feb., 1870
Coulan, M.	Yass	22 Feb., 1868	Webb, A.	Milson's Point, North Shore	1 Aug., 1870
Davis, B.	Parramatta	22 Mar., 1871	Winton, E. S.	St. Leonards	11 Aug., 1870
Deacon, Thos.	Milson's Point, St. Leonards.	1 July, 1869			
Dixon, Thos.	Parramatta	31 May, 1870			



Report from the Receiver and Accountant General of the Post Office, explanatory of the Account against the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, for Post Office Packet Service, during the Year ending 31st December, 1871.

The Account of the amount chargeable on the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, for the Mail Packet Service of the current year, is annexed.

The minimum cost of the Service to Point de Galle having been raised under the new Contract of the 6th August, 1870, the amount chargeable on the Australasian Colonies for that Service, for the present year, has been proportionately increased.

The establishment, in May, 1870, of the Service to New Zealand, via San Francisco, and the consequent withdrawal of the greater portion of the New Zealand correspondence from the Suez route, have rendered necessary an adjustment of the Account for that year. This has been effected in the Account Current for the present year, the amount overcharged to New Zealand having been credited to that Colony, and debited to the other Colonies concerned; a portion of the additional cost of the Point de Galle Service for the year 1870 having been at the same time charged to each of the Colonies concerned.

In the Account for the year 1870, certain sums were debited to each of the Colonies, on account of the additional subsidy claimed for the year 1869, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, under clause 38 of the Contract of November, 1867. As, however, this claim was cancelled by the new Contract, which took effect from the 1st April, 1869, and by which the addition to the original subsidy was fixed at £50,000, instead of a probable payment of £100,000, credit has been given in this year's Account for the difference thus arising in favour of the Colonies.

Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, have remitted in full the balances due on previous Accounts.

The arrears due from the other Colonies on account of 1870 have been carried to their debit in the present Account.

General Post Office, London,  
14th April, 1871.

GEO. CHETWYND,  
Receiver and Accountant General.

An Account showing the Amounts chargeable on the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, on account of Mail Packet Service, for the Year ending 31st December, 1871.

Colonies.	Number of Letters Inwards and Outwards in 1870.	Service to Point de Galle.		Service between Point de Galle and King George's Sound.		Service between King George's Sound and Melbourne.		Service between Melbourne and Sydney.		Moiety of cost of Mail-boxes and Mail-bags.		Moiety of expense of Naval Agents in charge of Mails.		Proportion of cost of Special Packets between Dover and Calais.		Estimated number of Newspapers, &c., Inwards and Outwards via Suez.		Egyptian Transit rate on Newspapers, &c., via Suez.		Totals.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Victoria .....	1,012,860	13,798	11 2	19,627	1 11	9,242	2 1	3,965	5 9	96	18 0	136	5 0	.....	.....	1,835,721	1,494	7 0	44,415	5 2	.....	.....
New South Wales .....	404,240	5,598	0 8	7,834	12 8	3,588	15 0	.....	.....	38	13 7	62	7 6	.....	.....	730,578	594	8 6	21,632	3 8	.....	.....
South Australia .....	208,510	2,846	6 1	4,042	18 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19 2	32	3 9	.....	.....	387,498	315	5 0	7,529	12 0	.....	.....
New Zealand .....	183,585	2,500	10 11	3,556	15 7	1,675	15 8	1,773	13 1	17	11 2	28	6 4	.....	.....	432,950	352	6 0	9,904	18 9	.....	.....
Tasmania .....	76,678	962	12 6	1,359	4 9	644	0 3	.....	.....	6	15 3	10	18 0	.....	.....	248,027	201	16 6	3,195	7 3	.....	.....
Queensland .....	176,225	2,400	17 3	3,414	19 10	1,668	7 0	1,702	1 2	16	17 3	27	3 8	.....	.....	292,957	238	4 6	9,408	10 8	.....	.....
Western Australia .....	34,248	497	1 5	684	7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5 7	5	5 9	.....	.....	66,039	53	12 6	1,193	12 6	.....	.....
	2,090,446	28,480	0 0	40,510	0 0	16,859	0 0	7,381	0 0	200	0 0	322	10 0	.....	.....	3,993,770	3,250	0 0	97,002	10 0	.....	.....

Dr. Account Current for the Year 1871, in continuation of that rendered for the Year 1870. Cr.

Colonies.	Balance of Account to 31st December, 1870.	Amount chargeable for 1871 (as per Statement above).	Sums charged to the Colonies on account of Undercharges, &c., (as per Statement below).		Totals.	Colonies.	Remittances.	Branch Packet Service.	Sums allowed to the Colonies on account of Overcharges for the year 1869 and 1870.		Balance due 31st December, 1871.	Totals.							
			£	s. d.					£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
Victoria .....	£ 41,539	11 2	44,415	5 2	9,055	11 0	95,010	7 4	Victoria .....	£ 41,539	11 2	.....	.....	1,237	6 1	52,233	10 1	95,010	7 4
New South Wales .....	17,003	11 11	21,632	3 8	4,229	13 3	42,865	7 10	New South Wales .....	17,003	11 11	.....	.....	402	13 7	25,459	2 4	42,865	7 10
South Australia .....	13,060	18 8	7,252	12 0	1,024	17 1	21,338	7 9	South Australia .....	5,874	4 8	2,578	2 6	288	4 6	13,597	16 1	21,338	7 9
New Zealand .....	26,304	3 6	9,904	18 9	10	19 6	36,220	1 9	New Zealand .....	5,000	0 0	4,160	13 8	13,746	8 6*	13,230	6 4	36,220	1 9
Tasmania .....	3,073	19 0	3,195	7 3	593	6 9	6,862	13 0	Tasmania .....	1,866	13 11	1,207	5 0	92	18 4	3,595	15 9	6,862	13 0
Queensland .....	14,899	0 5	9,408	10 8	1,937	0 7	26,244	11 8	Queensland .....	9,529	16 8	.....	.....	224	13 7	16,490	1 5	26,244	11 8
Western Australia .....	1,237	16 3	1,193	12 6	184	1 4	2,615	10 1	Western Australia .....	928	7 1	.....	.....	45	10 8	1,641	12 4	2,615	10 1
	£ 117,119	0 11	97,002	10 0	17,035	8 6	231,156	19 5		£ 81,742	5 5	7,946	1 2	16,120	8 6	125,348	4 4	231,156	19 5

\* Overcharged to New Zealand for 1870.

General Post Office, London,  
14th April, 1871.

GEO. CHETWYND,  
Receiver and Accountant General.

A Statement showing the Amounts chargeable to the Australian Colonies in 1871, on account of the Year 1870.

Colonies.	Amount Undercharged in 1870.	Sums chargeable to the Colonies on account of Premiums earned on the Mail Packet Service for 1870.	Total Sums chargeable for 1870.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Victoria .....	8,994	19 9	60	11 3	9,055	11 0
New South Wales .....	4,205	8 9	24	3 6	4,229	12 3
South Australia .....	1,012	7 7	12	9 6	1,024	17 1
New Zealand .....	.....	.....	10	19 6	10	19 6
Tasmania .....	689	2 3	4	4 6	693	6 9
Queensland .....	1,928	9 10	10	10 9	1,937	0 7
Western Australia .....	182	0 4	2	1 0	184	1 4
	16,910	8 6	125	0 0*	17,035	8 6

£  
\* Amount of Premiums earned ... .. 250  
" Penalties inflicted ... .. Nil  
Net Total... .. 250  
Half chargeable to the Colonies ... .. 125

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st January, 1871.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
		<b>WESTERN AND SOUTHERN ROADS.</b>	No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
1 Cobb & Co. ....	Sydney .....	Railway Station, One-tree Hill, and Post Offices, One-tree Hill and Orange; Hartley, Bowenfells, and Mudgee; Bathurst, Peel, and Sofala; Railway Station, Goulburn, and Post Offices, Goulburn and Gundagai; Gundagai and Albury .....	Six .....	2 or 4-horse coach	} 4,800 0 0	} 31 Dec., 1872.
			do .....	do .....		
			Three .....	do .....		
			Six .....	do .....		
		<b>WESTERN ROADS.</b>				
1 John Drew .....	Parramatta ....	Railway Station, and Post Office, Parramatta, including the clearing of all Iron Letter Receivers at Parramatta.	Four times or oftener daily.	Horseback	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
2 Joseph Gillespie ..	Pitt Town .....	Parramatta, Field of Mars, and Pennant Hills.	Six .....	do .....	68 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
3 Do. ....	do .....	Parramatta Railway Station, and Post Offices, Parramatta, Baulkham Hills, and Rouse Hill.	do .....	do .....	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
4 John Kelly .....	Baulkham Hills	Baulkham Hills and Dural ....	Three .....	do .....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
5 Michael Kinshela ..	Blacktown ....	Blacktown, Prospect, and Eastern Creek.	Six .....	do .....	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
6 Geo. Thompson .....	Pitt Town .....	Windsor, Pitt Town, and Wilberforce; and Wilberforce, Ebenezer, and Sackville Reach.	do .....	do .....	} 45 0 0	} 31 Dec., 1871.
			Three .....	do .....		
7 Matthew Thompson	do .....	Pitt Town, Wiseman's Ferry, and St. Alban's.	Two .....	do .....	61 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
8 Jas. Walmsley, jun.	Wiseman's Ferry	Wiseman's Ferry and Mangrove Creek.	One .....	do .....	22 10 0	31 Dec., 1871.
9 Hy. Everingham ..	Lower Portland	Sackville Reach and Lower Portland.	Three .....	do .....	17 10 0	31 Dec., 1873.
10 Henry Turner .....	Richmond .....	Richmond, North Richmond, and Kurrajong (Lamrock's Inn).	do .....	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	49 4 0	Three months' notice on either side.
11 Wm. Want .....	Colo .....	Colo and Kurrajong .....	One .....	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
12 Wm. Dorahy .....	Bringelly .....	Richmond and Camden, via Castlereagh, Penrith, Grovedale, Mulgoa, and Bringelly.	Three .....	do .....	114 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
13 Wm. Simpson .....	Penrith .....	Penrith Post Office, and Railway Station, Penrith.	Three times or oftener daily.	do .....	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
14 W. H. Barton .....	do .....	Penrith Post Office, Emu Ferry, and Emu.	Once or oftener daily.	do .....	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
15 J. Bates .....	St. Mary's .....	Railway Station, South Creek, and Post Office, St. Mary's.	Twelve ..	On foot ..	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
*16 F. D. Brady .....	Cox's River, Wallerawang.	Railway Station, One-tree Hill, and Post Offices, One-tree Hill, Little Hartley, and Hartley.	Six .....	Horseback	30 15 0	31 Dec., 1871.
17 Wm. Perkins .....	Bowenfells ....	Post Offices, Lithgow and Bowenfells.	do .....	do .....	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
18 Cobb & Co. ....	Sydney .....	Orange, Stony Creek, Ironbarks, Black Rock, Wellington, and Montefiores; and Orange, Molong, Black Rock, Wellington, and Montefiores.	Three ..	} 4-wheeled conveyance 2 or more horses.	} 1,030 0 0	} 31 Dec., 1873.
			do ..			
19 Richd. Keenan .....	Cheeseman's Creek, near Orange.	Wellington, Montefiores, and Dubbo.	Six .....	Vehicle, 2 horses or more.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
20 John Payne .....	Wellington ....	Dubbo, Warren, Canonbar, Gongolgon, and Bourke.	Two .....	4-wheeled coach.	987 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
21 Wm. O'Neill .....	Cannonbar ....	Cannonbar and Brewarrina (to travel along the left bank of the Marra Creek).	One .....	2-horse buggy.	135 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.

\* Contractor allowed 5s. per week extra for conveying mails five times a week extra between Railway Station and Post Office, One-tree Hill, from 1st April 1871.

## H—continued.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
22 T. J. Grace	Booligal	Bourke, Fort Bourke, and Wilcannia, travelling on either side of the Darling River.	One	Horseback	365 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
23 Jas. Simpson	Sodwalls	Rydal and Sodwalls	Six	do	47 5 0	31 Dec., 1871.
24 David Thomson	Capertie	Cullen Bullen and Glen Alice, via Co Co Creek.	Two	do	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
25 John Hill	Mudgee	Mudgee, Guntawang, Cobbara, Mudooran, and Coonamble (to travel in time of floods on the north side of the Gudgeong River, via Guntawang).	do	do	540 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
26 Jno. Knight	Tonabar, Coonabarabran.	Mudooran and Coonabarabran, via Bundalla, Yarragren, Kerbin, Keewang, and Tonabar.	One	do	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
27 W. Robbins	Guntawang	Guntawang and Gulgong	Two	do	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
28 Do.	do	Guntawang and Two-mile Flat.	do	do	46 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
29 J. B. Keen	Oberon	Oberon and Black Springs	One	do	19 10 0	31 Dec., 1872.
30 Jas. McCullough	Coonamble	Coonamble and Merri Merri (M'Lean's Station), via Bimbibleyon, Bunday, Ningey, and Coanbone.	do	do	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
31 Do.	do	Gilgumbone and Merri Merri (to travel along the Merri Merri Creek.)	do	do	87 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
32 Philip Ryan	Iford	Iford and Rylstone	Three	do	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
33 James M'Dougall	Collie	Gilgandra and Collie	One	2-horse vehicle.	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
34 Saml. Ward	Liddleton, Hartley.	Hartley, Fish River Creek, and Oberon.	One	Horseback	34 16 0	31 Dec., 1873.
35 Geo. Swords	Mudgee	Mudgee, Merrendee, Burrendong, and Ironbarks.	Two	do	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
36 John Callanan	Molong	Molong and Ironbarks	Three	do	98 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
37 Martin Nash	Mudgee	Mudgee, Grattai, Windcyer, Pure Point, Campbell's Creek, Long Creek, and Upper Pyramul, with a branch post to and from Grattai, Avisford, and Louisa Creek.	Two	do	137 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
38 Jas. Loy	Barragon	Mudgee and Barragon	One	do	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
39 Thos. Trotter	Cassilis	Mudgee and Cassilis	Two	do	107 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
40 W. J. Weston, jun.	Cobbara	Dubbo and Cobbara	do	do	97 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
41 R. Marjoran	Yetholme	Yetholme and Dirty Swamp <i>via</i> Tindal's Hollow.	Six	do	64 0 0	3 months' notice on either side.
42 Wm. Bell	do	Yetholme and Mitchell's Creek	Two	do	21 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
43 Duncan Ferguson	Palmer's Oakley	Mitchell's Creek and Palmer's Oakley.	One	do	19 2 6	31 Dec., 1873.
44 Jas. Robertson	Icely	Guyong and Icely	Three	do	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
45 Nicholas Flynn	Sofala	Sofala and Tambaroora	Two	do	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
46 Jno. Bryson	Louisa Creek	Tambaroora and Louisa Creek	One	do	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
47 W. G. Cochrane	Hill End	Tambaroora and Hill End	Two	Horseback or on foot	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
48 Jno. Tobin	Limekilns	Peel and Limekilns	One	Horseback	22 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
49 Wm. Hall	Millamurra	Millamurra and Peel	do	do	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
40 Phillip Ryan	Iford	Sofala and Iford	Two	do	62 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
51 T. A. Ryan	Bathurst	Bathurst, O'Connell, and Mutton's Falls; and Mutton's Falls, Oberon, and Fish River Creek.	do	do	104 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
52 J. O. Phillips and Patk. Coyle.	do	Bathurst, Caloola, Long Swamp, and Trunkey Creek, <i>via</i> Denis Island.	Three	4-wheeled coach, 3 horses.	195 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
53 Wm. Ryan	Teapot Swamp	Caloola and Teapot Swamp	One	Horseback	10 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
54 H. Quinn	Rockley	Bathurst Lagoons and Rockley	Two	do	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
55 T. Cullen	do	Rockley and Swallow's Nest	One	do	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
56 B. O'Brien	do	Rockley, Trunkey Creek, and Thena.	do	do	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
57 Jas. Cripps	Eglinton	Bathurst and Eglinton (to travel <i>via</i> Kelso in time of floods.)	Two	1-horse cart.	21 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
58 Denis O'Brien	Mount Macquarie	Carcoar and Mount Macquarie	One	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
59 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Bathurst, Evans Plains, Blayney, Carcoar, and Cowra.	Three	Coach, 2 or more horses.	420 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.

H—continued.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
60 Napoleon Smith .. £1 to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards. (Cancelled. See Supplementary Notice.)	Forbes .....	Cowra and Grenfell .....	Three....	Coach, 2 horses.	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
61 W. Worner.....	do .....	Cowra, Goolagong, and Forbes..	do ....	Horseback	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
62 A. W. Collis .....	Wood's Flat .....	Cowra and Wood's Flat.....	do ....	do .....	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
63 S. Patterson, junior..	Blayney.....	Blayney and Teesdale .....	One.....	do .....	23 6 8	31 Dec., 1873.
64 E. Morgan.....	Marengo .....	Cowra and Marengo, <i>via</i> Bang Bang, Watomandra, and Crowther.	Two .....	do .....	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
65 M. McGill .....	Wheeo .....	Cowra and Canowindra, <i>via</i> "The Islands."	Three .....	do .....	77 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
66 J. and A. Irvine .. £1 to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.	Toogong .....	Orange, Toogong, Murga, and Forbes.	do ....	Coach, 2 horses.	498 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
67 Napoleon Smith .. (Transferred to W. White, from 1st March, 1871.)	Forbes .....	Forbes and Condobolin, <i>via</i> Kim's	Two .....	Horseback	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
68 Napoleon Smith .. (Cancelled. See Supplementary Notices.)	do .....	Condobolin, Booligal, and Hay..	do ....	do .....	550 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
69 Thos. Feeney ....	Murga .....	Forbes and Young, <i>via</i> Emu Creek.	do ....	do .....	280 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
70 Joseph Hewitt ....	Ophir.....	Orange and Ophir .....	One .....	do .....	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
71 W. F. Wynne ....	Orange .....	Orange, Cadia, and Carcoar, <i>via</i> Burnt Yards.	do ....	do .....	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
72 John Mahoney ...	Forest Reefs...	Cadia and Forest Reefs (Osborne Reefs.)	do ....	do .....	16 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
73 Robt. Clayton .... 10s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.	Orange .....	Orange and Cargo .....	Three....	2 or 4 horse coach or buggy.	132 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
74 E. Ryan .....	Forbes .....	Forbes and Billabong.....	Two .....	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
75 Geo. Coleman ....	Molong .....	Molong and Obley .....	do ....	do .....	79 15 0	31 Dec., 1871.
76 Andrew Kerr.....	Dilga, Molong ..	Obley and Canonbar, <i>via</i> Nyngan	One .....	do .....	168 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
77 John Paul .....	Warren .....	Warren and Mount Harris, <i>via</i> Drungalee.	do ....	do .....	63 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
78 Jas. Matthews ....	Mount Harris ..	Mount Harris and Wammerawa	do ....	do .....	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
79 Jas. Foott .....	Balmain.. ..	Bourke and Belalie, or Shearer's (Warrego River), or Bourke and Cameron's, Cuttaburra Creek.	do ....	do .....	149 10 0	31 Dec., 1871.
80 T. J. Grace .....	Wilcannia.....	Booligal and Wilcannia .....	do ....	4-horse coach.	550 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
81 F. Hughes .....	Bourke .....	Wilcannia and Hoodsville (Currawinga).	Once a fortnight.	Horseback	174 10 0	31 Dec., 1872.
SOUTHERN ROADS.						
1 Wm. Brown .....	Liverpool.....	Liverpool, Denham Court (on return by Kemp's Creek), and Bringelly.	Six .....	do .....	78 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
2 James Waterworth.. 2s. 6d. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.	Camden .....	Railway Station, Campbelltown; and Post Office, Campbelltown, Narellan, and Camden.	Twelve..	Coach, 2 or more horses.	59 10 0	31 Dec., 1873.
3 Thos. Cummings ..	Cobbitty .....	Narellan and Cobbitty .....	Six .....	Horseback	41 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
4 Jane Wasson.....	Brownlow Hill..	Camden and Brownlow Hill....	do ....	do .....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
5 Jas. Herring .....	Picton .....	Picton Railway Station and Post Office, Picton.	Two or three times daily.	do .....	22 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
6 Wm. Henbry ....	do .....	Picton and Oaks .....	Six .....	do .....	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
7 P. Reilly .....	Oaks .....	Oaks and Burragorang .....	Three .....	do .....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
8 Robt. Beames ....	West Bargo ....	Picton and West Bargo.....	do ....	do .....	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
9 Jas. McClurey .... 10s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.	Albion Park....	Railway Station, Campbelltown, and Post Office, Campbelltown, Appin, Woonona, and Wollongong.	Six .....	4-wheel coach, 2 or more horses.	400 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
10 Jas. Thomson .... 7s. 6d. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.	Kiama .....	Wollongong, Dapto, Jamberoo, and Kiama.	do ....	Horseback and by vehicle when practicable.	195 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
11 Jas. Davis .....	Coolangatta, <i>via</i> Gerringong.	Gerringong and Numba, <i>via</i> Coolangatta.	do ....	Horseback	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.

## H--continued.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
12	Christr. Murray ..	Numba .....	Numba, Terrara, and Nowra, via Green Hills.	Six .....	Horseback	28 0 0 31 Dec., 1871.
13	Jas. D. Caines ....	Pyree .....	Pyree and Numba .....	do .....	do .....	18 0 0 31 Dec., 1871.
14	P. Walsh .....	Wandandian .....	Nowra, Milton, and Ulladulla ..	Three .....	do .....	139 12 0 31 Dec., 1871.
15	Jas. Grey .....	Albion Park .....	Albion Park and Shellharbour ..	do .....	do .....	25 0 0 31 Dec., 1872.
16	Wm. Cooke .....	Broughton's Creek ..	Kiama, Gerringong, and Broughton's Creek.	Six .....	do .....	114 0 0 31 Dec., 1873.
17	Jas. Knox (Cancelled: see supplementary notice.)	do .....	Broughton's Creek, Bolong, and Nowra, via the Bomaderry Ferry.	Three .....	do .....	35 0 0 31 Dec., 1873.
18	Colin MacDonald ..	Burrier .....	Nowra and Burrier .....	Two .....	do .....	36 0 0 31 Dec., 1873.
19	H. W. Taylor .....	Moss Vale .....	Berrima and Moss Vale Post Office and Railway Station.	Twelve ..	do .....	65 0 0 31 Dec., 1873.
20	Jno. Wade .....	Moorooloolen ..	Moorooloolen and Murrumbah ..	Three .....	do .....	50 0 0 31 Dec., 1871.
21	W. Norris .....	Sutton Forest ..	Sutton Forest and Cross Roads ..	Four .....	do .....	20 0 0 31 Dec., 1872.
*22	Morgan Morgan ..	Moss Vale .....	Moss Vale, Kangaroo Valley, Cambewarra, and Nowra, via the Bomaderry Ferry.	Three .....	do .....	140 0 0 31 Dec., 1871.
23	W. Norris .....	Sutton Forest ..	Moss Vale and Sutton Forest ..	Seven .....	do .....	20 0 0 31 Dec., 1872.
24	Wm. Johnston .....	Kangaloon .....	Moss Vale, Burrawang, Wingecarribbee, Robertson, and Kangaloon.	Three .....	do .....	84 0 0 31 Dec., 1872.
25	Joseph Pallier .....	Marulan .....	Moorooloolen and Marulan .....	Six .....	do .....	19 0 0 31 Dec., 1871.
26	Do .....	do .....	Bungonia and Marulan .....	do .....	Springcart or on horseback	48 0 0 31 Dec., 1872.
5s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.						
27	J. M. Armstrong ..	Spring Ponds, Bungonia.	Bungonia and Windellama .....	One .....	Horseback	13 10 0 31 Dec., 1871.
(Transferred to P. Roach, from 1st July, 1871.)						
28	J. M. Armstrong ..	do .....	Bungonia and Jacqua .....	do .....	do .....	19 10 0 31 Dec., 1871.
(Transferred to P. Roach, from 1st July, 1871.)						
29	Jno. Wade .....	Moorooloolen ..	Moorooloolen, Long Reach, and Big Hill.	Three .....	do .....	45 0 0 31 Dec., 1872.
30	John M. Munoz ..	Goulburn .....	Goulburn and Laggan .....	Two .....	do .....	65 0 0 31 Dec., 1873.
31	Do .....	do .....	Laggan and Tuena .....	One .....	do .....	45 0 0 31 Dec., 1873.
32	Robt. Stephenson ..	Laggan .....	Laggan and Crookwell .....	Two .....	do .....	26 0 0 31 Dec., 1871.
33	H. A. F. Waldron ..	Fullerton .....	Laggan and Fullerton (Bolong) ..	One .....	do .....	20 0 0 31 Dec., 1871.
34	Jas. Martin (Cancelled: see supplementary notice.)	Tarlo .....	Goulburn, Wheco, and Binda, via Mummell, Pomeroy, and Gullea.	Two .....	do .....	99 18 0 31 Dec., 1872.
35	Geo. W. Cook .....	Tuena .....	Binda and Tuena, via Junction Point.	do .....	do .....	55 0 0 31 Dec., 1873.
36	M. McGill .....	Wheco .....	Wheco, Reid's Flat, and Cowra ..	One .....	do .....	78 0 0 31 Dec., 1871.
37	A. E. McDonald ..	Binda .....	Binda, Bigga, and Reid's Flat ..	do .....	do .....	57 0 0 31 Dec., 1873.
38	Thos. Moran .....	Goulburn .....	Goulburn, Tarago, Boro, and Braidwood.	Six .....	4-wheeled covered coaches.	620 0 0 31 Dec., 1873.
Three-fourths the usual fare to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards. If Gold Escort be required on any portion of the road, the Gold to be conveyed free of charge.			Tarago, Bungendore, Queanbeyan, and Cooma; or Boro, Bungendore, Queanbeyan, and Cooma.	Three ..		
39	M. Dowling. (Transferred to J. Stephens, from 1 Jan., 1871.)	Braidwood .....	Braidwood and Windellama .....	One .....	Horseback	40 0 0 31 Dec., 1871.
40	Patk. Cahill .....	do .....	Braidwood, Upper Araluen, Redbank, and Crown Flat, via Reidsdale and Bell's Creek.	Three .....	2 or 3 horse coach.	52 0 0 31 Dec., 1871.
5s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.						
41	John Kingsland ..	Araluen .....	Braidwood, Upper Araluen, Araluen, and Crown Flat, via Reidsdale and Bell's Creek.	do .....	2 or 4 horse coach.	75 0 0 31 Dec., 1871.
6s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.						
42	William Lynch ..	Mullenderree ..	Crown Flat, Lower Araluen, Mullenderree, and Moruya.	Six .....	Horseback	185 0 0 31 Dec., 1873.
43	Robert Hughes. (Transferred to H. Ball, from 1 April, 1871.)	Blowering, Tumut.	Cooma, Adaminaby, via Russell's, and Kiandra.	One .....	do .....	117 0 0 31 Dec., 1873.
44	Wm. Butler. (Transferred to H. Ball, from 1 April, 1871.)	Cooma .....	Cooma, Adaminaby, Russell's, and Kiandra, via Middling Bank.	do .....	do .....	120 0 0 31 Dec., 1872.
45	Jno. Warke .....	Molonglo .....	Bungendore and Molonglo .....	Three .....	do .....	37 10 0 31 Dec., 1871.
46	W. G. O'Neill .....	Queanbeyan .....	Queanbeyan and Lanyon .....	do .....	do .....	39 10 0 31 Dec., 1873.
47	Wm. Butler. (Transferred to Jno. Butler, from 1 July, 1871.)	Cooma .....	Cooma and Buckley's Crossing-place, via Gogedzerick (Claremount) and Woolway.	Two .....	do .....	120 0 0 31 Dec., 1873.
48	Thos. Prior .....	Gogedzerick .....	Gogedzerick and Jindabyne .....	One .....	do .....	30 0 0 31 Dec., 1872.

\* Contractor allowed £5 extra to travel via Bolong, from 10th April, 1871.

H—continued.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
49 W. Butler .....	Cooma .....	Cooma, and the junction of the Big Badger and Numeralla Rivers.	One ....	Horseback	£ s. d. 30 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
50 Geo. Reed .....	Bombala .....	Cooma, Nimitybelle, and Bombala	Two ....	do ....	} 364 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
		Cooma and Bobundarah .....	do ....	do ....		
		Bobundarah and Bombala, via Gunningrah and Buckalong, Bombala and Delegate, via Craigie.	One ....	do ....		
51 John Hopkins ....	do .....	Bombala, Cathcart, Pambula, and Edon.	Two ....	do ....	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
52 Hy. Underhill ....	Bega .....	Bega and Kameruka .....	do ....	do ....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
53 J. Doonan .....	Braidwood .....	Braidwood, Jumbaicumbene, and Major's Creek, via Bell's Paddock.	Three....	1 or 2 horse coach or horseback	34 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
54 M. Monaghan ....	Major's Creek ..	Major's Creek and Ballalaba ..	Two .. }	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
		Ballalaba and Fairfield .....	One .. }			
55 F. Blanchard .....	Adjanbella ....	Ballalaba and Adjanbella (Jingera).	do ....	do ....	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
56 John Aldcorn ....	Numba .....	Braidwood, Corang, Nerriga, and Numba.	do ....	do ....	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
57 M. Dowling .....	Braidwood .....	Braidwood and Monga (Little or Mongarlo River).	Two ....	do ....	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
58 O. Malone .....	do .....	Braidwood and Queanbeyan, via Hoskins' Town (Blackheath)	One ....	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
59 Thos. Moran; (Cancelled: see supplementary notice.)	Goulburn .....	Goulburn, Collector, Gundaroo, Giminderra, Canberra, and Queanbeyan.	Three....	2 or more horse coach	274 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
60 Jas. Johnson .....	Spring Valley, Currawang.	Goulburn and Currawang.....	One ....	Horseback	34 16 0	31 Dec., 1873.
61 Jas. Martin .....	Tarlo .....	Goulburn, Tarlo, Myrtleville, and Taralga, via Chatsbury.	Two ....	do ....	49 19 0	31 Dec., 1872.
62 J. Wheatley .....	Dalton .....	Gunning and Dalton .....	do ....	do ....	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
63 M. Frost .....	Wheeo .....	Dalton and Wheeo .....	do ....	do ....	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
64 P. Johnson .....	Murrumbidgee, Yass.	Yass and Woolgarlo .....	do ....	do ....	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
65 Patk. Sheeky ....	Yass .....	Yass and Burrowa, via Limestone and Lang's Creek.	Three....	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	175 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
66 P. Woods .....	Young .....	Burrowa, Marengo, and Young ..	Two .....	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
67 Joseph Brewer ....	Burrowa .....	Burrowa and Reid's Flat, via Hovell's Creek and Phil's Creek.	One ....	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
68 George Couch ....	do .....	Burrowa and Rye Park (Pudman's Creek).	do ....	do ...	15 12 0	31 Dec., 1872.
69 Jas. Roberts .....	Currawang, Harden.	Yass, Binalong, Murrumburrah, Wombat, and Young, via Demondrille, Stony Creek, and Spring Creek.	Three ..	2 or more horse coach.	350 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
70 S. J. Spare .....	Young .....	Young, Morangarell, and Marsden's.	One ....	Horseback	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
71 Jas. Gornly, Thos. Beveridge, and P. J. M'Alister.	Wagga Wagga..	Murrumburrah, Coramundra, Junee, and Wagga Wagga, via Bethungra and Conjugong.	Three ..	Coach, 1 horse.	585 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
72 P. Heffernan .....	Sebastopol ....	Junee and Sebastopol, via Junee Reefs.	One ....	Horseback	44 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
73 Geo. H. Stevens ..	Narrandera ....	Narrandera and Coramundra, via Merool Creek and Coman's. Contractor to travel alternately by the two routes, viz.:—To and from Coramundra, and Narrandera, via Dacey's, O'Brien's, Coman's, Mimosa, Wallaruby, Cowarby, Boree (Flod's), and Medium; and to and from Coramundra, and Narrandera, via Dacey's, O'Brien's, Coman's, Timora, Quandry, Welman's Station, Ramsay's and Johnson's Station, Bolera, and Medium.	Two .....	do ....	295 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
74 Alex. Dyce .....	Gundaroo .....	Yass and Gundaroo Post Office, via Murrumbateman, Nanima Station, and Gundaroo Township. (To travel alternately, if required, by Nanima and by Yass River routes.)	do ....	do ...	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.

## H—continued.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
75 J. T. Jones .....	Big Flat, Taemas	Yass and Taemas, via Warroo ..	No. of times per week. Two .....	Horseback	£ s. d. 40 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
76 J. Montgomery .. 12s. 6d. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.	Adelong .....	Tumut, Adelong, and Adelong Crossing-place.	Six .....	Coach, 2 horses.	175 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
77 John Crowe .....	Clarendon .....	Mundarlo and Clarendon, via Wantabadgery.	One .....	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
78 R. Hughes .....	West Blowring, Tumut.	Tumut and Kiandra .....	do .....	do .....	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
79 Donald M'Gruer ..	Brungle .....	Tumut and Brungle .....	Two .....	do .....	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
80 P. J. M'Alister and W. J. Bowen. £1 to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.	Wagga Wagga ..	Tarcutta and Wagga Wagga ..	Three ..	4-wheeled 2-horse coach.	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
81 Jas. Gornly, T. Beveridge, and P. J. M'Alister. £4 to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.	do .....	Wagga Wagga, Urana, Jerilderie, Conargo, and Deniliquin, via Broogong.	Four .....	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	995 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
82 Do. ....	do .....	Wagga Wagga and Albury, via Mangoplah, Cockindinah, and Gerogery.	Two .....	Horseback or by coach	194 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
83 W. Smith .....	Deniliquin .....	Deniliquin, Moulamein, and Balranald, via Moolpar.	do .....	Horseback	470 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
84 Jas. Donohoe .....	Hay ..	Wagga Wagga, Narrandera, and Hay, via Angel's Station.	do .....	do .....	575 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
85 Cobb & Co. ....	Sydney .....	Hay, Wanganella, and Deniliquin.	Three ..	Coach, 2 or more horses	1,000 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
*86 Thos. Parsons ..	Hay .....	Hay, Maude, and Balranald; and Hay, Maude, Oxley, and Balranald.	One } do }	Horseback	345 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
87 P. Young .....	Balranald .....	Balranald and Swan Hill, via Tooleybuc.	Two .....	do .....	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
88 M. Charters .....	Wentworth .....	Balranald, Euston, and Wentworth.	One .....	do .....	330 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
89 M. Doohan .....	Wilcannia .....	Wentworth, Menindie, and Wilcannia.	do .....	4-wheeled coach, two horses.	570 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
£6 to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards. (Transferred to W. Crick from 1st April, 1871.)						
90 Hy. Boran .....	Wentworth .....	Menindie and Mount Gipps .....	Once a fortnight	Horseback	214 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
91 James Jelly .....	Tarcutta .....	Adelong, Upper Adelong, Tumberunba, and Ten-mile Creek via Reedy Flat and Gilmore, with a branch post to and from Copabella, Gingillack, and Welaregang.	Two .....	do .....	260 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
92 R. Smithwick .....	Talmalmei, Bowna	Bowna and Welaregang via Camberona, Wagra, Dora Dora, Talmalmei, and Meracket.	do .....	do .....	158 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
93 Jno. Vardy, junior..	Ten-mile Creek	Ten-mile Creek, Walbundrie, and Urana.	One .....	do .....	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
94 Do. ....	do .....	Ten-mile Creek and Walbundrie	do .....	do .....	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
95 A. O. Boyle .....	Howlong .....	Albury, Howlong, Corowa, and Deniliquin.	Two .....	4-wheeled coach, 1 or 3 horses.	587 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
£2 to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.						
96 F. Baker .....	Dight's Forest..	Albury and Dight's Forest .....	One .....	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
97 H. Howard .....	Howlong .....	Howlong and Moorwatha .....	Two .....	do .....	29 10 0	31 Dec., 1871.
98 Jas. Black .....	Corowa .....	Corowa and Wahgunyah .....	Six .....	.....	18 15 0	31 Dec., 1871.
99 Cobb and Co. ....	Sydney .....	Deniliquin, Moama, and Echuca	do .....	Coach, 2 or more horses.	1,000 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
100 Thos. M'Gee .....	Ulladulla .....	Ulladulla and Bateman's Bay, via Nelligen.	One .....	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
(Transferred to Jas. M'Millan, from 1st Jan., 1871.)						
101 E. Corrigan .....	Bateman's Bay	Bateman's Bay, Mullenderree, and Moruya. It is clearly understood that the Mails shall leave Bateman's Bay immediately after the arrival there of the steamer from Sydney, and shall leave Moruya in time to meet the steamer leaving Bateman's Bay for Sydney, the Contractor finding adequate means for both requirements.	do .....	do .....	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
102 Wm. Willcocks .....	Wagonga .....	Moruya, Bodalla, and Eurobodalla.	Two .....	do .....	44 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
103 Jas. M'Gregor .....	Bodalla .....	Eurobodalla and Bega .....	One .....	do .....	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.

\* Contractor allowed £8 per annum extra to travel twice a week via Oxley, and once a week via Gilam, from 1st April, 1871.

H—continued.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
140 W. H. Hopkins....	Bega .....	Bega, Wolumla, Merimbula, Pambula, and Eden.	Two ...	Horseback	£ s. d. 85 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
105 Jas. M. Gregor ....	Bodalla .....	Eurobodalla and Nerrigundah ...	Two ...	do ....	44 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
106 W. Willcocks .....	Wagonga .....	Eurobodalla and Wagonga ...	One ...	do ....	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
107 W. H. Hopkins....	Bega .....	Merimbula Wharf, and Post Offices, Merimbula and Bega.	do ....	do ....	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
108 Wm. Shea .....	Pambula .....	Merimbula Wharf, and Post Offices, Merimbula, Pambula, and Eden.	do ....	do ....	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
* 109 Owen Malone....	Braidwood ....	Nelligen and Braidwood ...	do ....	Coach, 2 or more horses.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
12s. 6d. to be paid for every sent required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.						
110 Do. ....	do .....	Nelligen and Araluen .....	do ...	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
(Cancelled.)						
111 W. H. Hopkins....	Bega .....	Kameruka and Nimitybelle ...	do ....	do ....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
112 W. Hammond ....	Candelo .....	Kameruka and Candelo.....	Two ...	do ....	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
113 John Slattery ....	Towamba .....	Eden and Towamba .....	One ...	do ....	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
114 W. Mackintosh....	Moruya.....	Moruya and Kiora .....	Two ...	do ....	14 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
NORTHERN ROADS.						
1 Chas. C. Fagan....	Gosford.....	Sydney, Lane Cove, Hornsby, Gosford, and Kincumber.	do ....	do ....	215 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
2 H. Pengeze .....	Stockton .....	Newcastle and Stockton .....	Six or more	Boat ....	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
3 Jas. Downie .....	Newcastle ....	Newcastle Wharf, Post Office, and Railway Terminus.	Fourteen or more	1-horse cart.	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
4 Jno. Williams and B. Wood.	Stroud .....	Raymond Terrace, Limeburner's Creek, and Stroud.	Four ...	2-horse coach.	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
10s. to be paid for every sent required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.						
5 E. Young .....	do .....	Stroud, Langworthy's, Gloucester and Tinonee.	Two ...	Horseback	180 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
6 Colin Cowan .....	Monkerai .....	Langworthy's and Monkerai ..	One ...	do ...	8 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
7 C. Dee, jun. ....	Myall River....	Stroud and Myall River .....	Two ...	do ....	36 10 0	31 Dec., 1873.
8 G. Ridgway .....	Stroud .....	Myall River and Clarkin's Crossing-place, via Upper Myall River and Bunyah Station.	One ...	do ....	51 15 0	31 Dec., 1872.
(Transferred to Joseph Blanch, from 15th Dec., 1871.)						
9 Jno. Williams ....	do .....	Gloucester and Nowendoc.....	Once a fortnight	do ....	42 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
10 B. Tetsell .....	Dingo Creek ..	Tinonee, Wingham, and Dingo Creek.	Two ...	do ....	32 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
11 Robert Andrews ..	Woodside .....	Wingham and Woodside, Upper Manning.	do ....	do ....	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
12 Geo. Fitzpatrick ..	Redbank .....	Tinonee and Redbank .....	do ....	do ....	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
13 Joseph Petric ....	Dumaresq Island	Tinonee, Taree, Cundletown, Ghiani Ghinni, and Croki.	do ....	do ....	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
14 W. Convery .....	Cundletown ...	Cundletown and Port Macquarie	do ....	do ....	155 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
15 Jas. McInerney....	Port Macquarie	Port Macquarie, Huntingdon, and the junction of the Ellenborough and Hastings Rivers.	One ...	do ....	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
16 Chris. Felton.....	Kempsey .....	Port Macquarie, Rolland's Plains, and Kempsey, via Wilson River (Churchill's.)	Two ...	do ....	98 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
17 M. Spence .....	Port Macquarie	Port Macquarie, Ennis, and Hursley.	do ....	do ....	34 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
18 Geo. W. Whares ..	West Kempsey ..	Kempsey, Frederickton, Seven Oaks, Darkwater, and Summer Island.	do ....	do ....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
19 Geo. Henderson ...	Nambucca River	Frederickton and Dovedale, via Nambucca and Bowraville.	One ...	do ....	87 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
20 Chris. Felton.....	Kempsey .....	Kempsey and Warneton .....	Two ...	do ....	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
21 Geo. W. Whares ..	West Kempsey ..	Kempsey and Armidale, via Too-rookoo, Nulla Nulla, and Ebor	One ...	do ....	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
22 Wm. Cole .....	Tomago.....	Tomago and William Town ...	Two ...	do ....	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
23 R. J. Fitzgerald ..	West Maitland..	Railway Station, High-street, and Post Office, West Maitland.	Fourteen or more.	Coach 1 or 2 horses.	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
24 Do. ....	do .....	Morpeth and Hinton .....	Seven....	On horse-back, or by 2 or 4 horse coach.	14 15 0	31 Dec., 1871.
2s. 6d. to be paid for every sent required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.						
25 T. Johnson .....	Brookfield .....	Hinton, Seaham, Clarence Town, Brookfield, Dungog, and Bandon Grove.	Three ...	Horseback	119 10 0	31 Dec., 1872.
(Transferred to Robt. Johnson, junr., from 15th November, 1871.)						
26 E. T. Bignell .....	Bandon Grove ..	Bandon Grove and Underbank ..	One ...	do ....	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
27 Colin Cowan .....	Monkerai .....	Dungog and Monkerai .....	do ....	do ....	12 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
28 R. J. Fitzgerald ..	West Maitland ..	East Maitland, Largs, and Paterson, with a branch mail from and to Largs and Woodville.	Seven....	2 or 4 horse coach.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.

\* Contractor agreed to convey mails twice a week (once by coach, and once on horseback) between Nelligen and Braidwood, on condition that his Nelligen and Araluen contract be cancelled, and that he receive same amount as for both contracts, from 1st December, 1871.

† Contractor allowed £10 per annum extra to extend contract to Boat Harbour, from 1st December, 1871.

Contractor allowed £10 per annum extra for leaving Government Road, in order to convey mails to site of present Seaham Post Office, from 1st July, 1871.



H—continued.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
29 J. F. Foster .....	Mount Vincent..	East Maitland and Mount Vincent.	Three....	Horseback	£ s. d. 36 10 0	31 Dec., 1873.
30 Do. ....	do .....	Mount Vincent and Cooranbong	Two ....	do ....	23 10 0	31 Dec., 1873.
31 F. Liston .....	Trevallyn, Gresford.	Paterson, Vacy, and Gresford ..	Three....	do ....	32 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
32 Hy. Jarrett .....	Eccleston .....	Gresford and Eccleston .....	One ....	do ...	22 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
33 F. Liston .....	Trevallyn, Gresford.	Gresford and Lostoek.....	Two ....	do ...	12 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
34 R. J. Fitzgerald ..	West Maitland..	West Maitland, East Maitland, and Morpeth.	Seven....	do., or by 2 or 4 horse coach.	69 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
35 R. Jurl .....	Wollombi .....	West Maitland, Bishop's Bridge, Millfield, Cessnock, and Wollombi, with branch post to and from Millfield and Ellalong.	Three....	Horseback & 2-horse coach.	145 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
36 Geo. Eavan .....	Laguna .....	Wollombi and Laguna .....	do ....	Horseback	14 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
37 Jas. A. Tulloch....	Branxton .....	Railway Station and Post Office, Branxton.	Fourteen or more.	do ....	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
38 Wm. Claxton, sen.	Singleton .....	Railway Station and Post Office, Lochinvar.	Thirteen or more.	Spring cart	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
39 R. Snelson .....	do .....	Railway Station and Post Office, Singleton.	Fourteen or more.	Omnibus, 2 or more horses.	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
40 Jno. Hawke .....	Camberwell ....	Railway Station and Post Office, Camberwell.	Six .....	Horseback	42 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
41 Chas. Horne .....	Singleton .....	Singleton and Darlington .....	do ....	do ....	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
42 Jas. Rowe .....	Fordwich .....	Singleton and Fordwich .....	Three....	do ....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
43 R. C. Allen .....	Warkworth .....	Singleton and Jerry's Plains, via Cockfighter's Creek, and, in time of flood, via Thorley's.	do ....	do ....	64 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
44 Jas. O'Shea .....	Singleton .....	Singleton, Scott's Flat, and Westbrook.	Two ....	do ....	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
45 Cobb & Co. ....	Sydney .....	Railway Station, Muswellbrook, and Post Office, Armidale.	Six .....	4-wheel vehicle 2 or 4 horses.	2,730 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
46 Joseph Chaffey ...	Tamworth.....	Tamworth, Manilla, Barraba, Bingera, and Warialda, via Barker's, North Bingera.	Two ....	Two-horse covered coach.	400 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
47 R. J. Nowland ....	Gunnedah.....	Murrurundi, Quirindi, Breeza, and Gunnedah	do ..	4-horse coach from Murrurundi to Narrabri when possible, from Narrabri to Wallgett by pack horse.	720 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
48 Wm. Braggett ....	Cassilis.....	Gunnedah, Gulligal, Narrabri, Wee Waa, and Wallgett.	do ..			
48 Wm. Braggett ....	Cassilis.....	Muswellbrook, Denman, Merriwa and Cassilis. (Contractor will be required to provide boat at Denman.)	Three....	4-horse coach.	399 15 0	31 Dec., 1871.
49 M. Murphy .....	Denman .....	Denman and Kerrabee, via Bellmont.	do ....	Horseback	57 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
50 T. H. B. M'Gee ..	Breeza .....	Breeza and Pine Ridge .....	Two ....	do ....	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
51 Hugh Eipper .....	Scone .....	Scone and Moonan Brook .....	One ....	do ....	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
52 P. Morrissey .....	do .....	Scone, Thornthwaite, and Merriwa, via Wabong and Hill's Creek.	do ....	do ....	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
53 Hy. Hall .....	Haydonton, via Murrurundi.	Murrurundi, Yarraman, and Oakey Creek.	do ....	do ....	77 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
54 Thos. Trotter .....	Cassilis.....	Cassilis, Turce, and Coolah ....	Two ....	do ....	77 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
55 Ormonde M'Kellar ..	Coonabarabran	Coolah and Coonabarabran .....	One ....	do ....	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
56 Julia Cockburn ..	do .....	Coonabarabran and Gulligal, via Melville Plains.	do ....	do ....	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
57 Jno. M'Cubbin ....	Denison Town..	Denison Town and Cobbora....	Two ....	do ....	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
58 W. J. Weston, jun. (Transferred to Thos. Trotter, from 1 Jan., 1871.)	Cobbara .....	Cassilis and Denison Town, via Tongna and Uarby.	do ....	do ....	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
59 A. M'Clelland ....	Nundle .....	Goonoo Goonoo, Bowling Alley Point, Nundle, and Hanging Rock.	Three....	do ....	123 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
60 R. Cross .....	Currabubula....	Goonoo Goonoo and Currabubula.	One ....	Horseback	12 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
61 Wm. M'Ilveen, jun.	Nundle .....	Bowling Alley Point, Dungowan, and Tamworth, via Nemingha Flat (to travel along the Peel River.)	do ....	do ....	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
62 J. W. Herbert ....	Rocky River ..	Uralla and Rocky River.....	Three....	do ....	21 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
63 C. Edwards, jun. ..	Bendemeer ....	Bendemeer and Walcha.....	Two ....	do ....	79 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
64 Jas. King .....	Bundarra .....	Bendemeer, Bundarra, and Inverell.	One ....	do ....	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.

\* In consequence of the Railway extension to Scone and Wingen, that portion of contract between Aberdeen and Scone, and Scone and Wingen, cancelled from 17th April and 1st August, respectively.

† Boggabri instead of Gulligal made the terminus of this line, from 15 August, 1871.



## H—continued

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
96 Thomas Clark	Oban	Falconer and Oban	No. of times per week. One	Horseback	£ s. d. 25 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
97 E. Potter	Armidale	Armidale Falconer, and Glen Innes, via Ben Lomond Station, with branch line from Armidale to Puddledock.	Two	4-horse coach.	350 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
£1 to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards. (Transferred to W. Fraser, from 1st April, 1871.)						
98 Do.	do	Glen Innes, Dundee, and Tenterfield.	do	do	400 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
£1 to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.						
99 E. M. Wright	Tenterfield	Tenterfield and Ashford, via the south side of the Severn and Clifton Stations.	One	Horseback	88 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
100 D. Pinkerton	Glen Innes	Glen Innes and Grafton, via Shambigne, Buccarimbi, Broad Meadows, Newton Boyd, and the Big Hill.	do	Coach, 2 or more horses.	156 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
£2 to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards. (Cancelled. See Supplementary Notice.)						
101 W. H. Brown	Ashford	Glen Innes and Wellingrove	Two	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
102 Do.	do	Wellingrove and Inverell, via King's Plains.	One	do	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
		Wellingrove and Inverell, via Waterloo.	do	do		
103 Do.	do	Inverell and Warialda, via Bannockburn, Reedy Creek, and Gragin.	do	do	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.
104 Jas. Duffy	Casino	Casino and Unungar (Sherwood's Station).	do	do	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
(Transferred to Mrs. Mary Duffy, from 1st October, 1870.)						
SUBURBAN LINES.						
1 Lewis Lawrence	Watson's Bay	General Post Office and Watson's Bay, via St. Mark's and Waverley.	Six	Omnibus, 2 horses.	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
£s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.						
2 J. Wiggins	Botany	General Post Office, Waterloo, and Botany.	Twelve	Omnibus, 2 or more horses.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
£s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.						
3 E. Alexander	Parramatta-street Sydney	General Post Office and Bankstown, via Camperdown, Petersham, Ashfield, Enfield, and Bark Huts.	Six	Coach drawn by not less than 2 horses, or on horseback.	46 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
£s. 6d. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards. (Transferred to W. H. Ireland, from 1st April, 1871.)						
4 P. O'Grady	Tempe	General Post Office, St. Peter's, and Tempe.	Twelve	Coach drawn by 2 horses.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1872.
(Transferred to W. Lowe, from 1st November, 1871.)						
5 Jno. Walsh	Randwick	St. Peter's, Gannon's Forest, and Kogarah.	Three	Horseback		
£s. to be paid for every seat required by Government, other than those for Postal Inspectors or Mail Guards.						
6 E. M'Namara	108, Dowling-st., Woolloomooloo.	General Post Office, Randwick, and Coogee.	Twelve	Coach drawn by 2 or 3 horses.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1871.
		General Post Office and Moore's Wharf, and General Post Office and Circular Quay.	On arrival and despatch of English Mails.	Spring-van and drays.	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1873.

## PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 10th January, 1871.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
105	John Clay	Muswellbrook	NORTHERN ROAD. Railway Station and Post Office, Muswellbrook.	No. of times per week. Twice or oftener daily.	1-horse spring cart.	£ s. d. 15 0 0	1873. 31 Dec.

## PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st February, 1871.

No.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
82	Wm. Howlett .....	Bourke .....	WESTERN ROAD. Bourke and Hoodsville, via Ford's Bridge, Yanta-bulla-bulla, and Brindingabba.	No. of times per week. Once a fortnight.	Horseback	£ s. d. 89 0 0	1873. 31 Dec.
106	S. Elliott .....	Rainbow Reach.	NORTHERN ROAD. Summer Island and Rainbow Reach.	Two a week.	do ....	15 0 0	31 Dec.
107	J. O'Kelly. (Transferred to W. J. Gollan, from 1st July, 1871.)	Casino .....	Woodburn, Wyrallah, and Lisimore.	do ....	do ....	60 0 0	31 Dec.

## PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 15th February, 1871.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
*17	Wm. Kennedy .....	Bolong .....	SOUTHERN ROAD. Broughton's Creek, Bolong, and Nowra, via the Bomaderry Ferry.	No. of times per week. Three ....	Horseback	£ s. d. 48 0 0	1873. 31 Dec.

\* In lieu of Contract No. 17, Southern Road, in general list.

## PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st April, 1871.

No.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*83	John Hill .....	Mudgee .....	WESTERN ROAD. Mudgee and Gulgong .....	No. of times per week. Two ....	Coach and 2 horses.	£ s. d. 40 0 0	1871. 31 Dec.
115	J. M. Armstrong .....	Bungonia .....	SOUTHERN ROAD. Jacqua and Windellama. (Contractor to adopt the Bungonia and Windellama route if required).	One ....	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec.

\* Contractor allowed £40 per annum extra for an additional twice a-week communication, from 1st July, 1871.

## PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st April, 1871.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
*68	George Field .....	Forbes .....	WESTERN ROAD. Condobolin and Booligat .....	No. of times per week. Two ....	Horseback	£ s. d. 370 0 0	1873. 31 Dec.

\* In lieu of Contract No. 68, Western Road, in general list.

## PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st April, 1871.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
*68	Thos. Parsons .....	Hay .....	WESTERN ROAD. Booligal and Hay .....	No. of times per week. Two ..	Horseback	£ s. d. 120 0 0	1873. 31 Dec.

\* In lieu of Contract No. 68, Western Road, in general list.

## PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 10th April, 1871.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
*10	E. Partiss .....	Richmond .....	WESTERN ROAD. Richmond, North Richmond, and Kurrajong (Lamrock's Inn).	No. of times per week. Six .....	Horseback or by two-horse coach	£ s. d. 48 0 0	1873. 31 Dec.

\* In lieu of Contract No. 10, Western Road, in general list.

## PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 10th April, 1871.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
*60	Thos. Feency—(Transferred to John Fagan, from 15th May, 1871).	Murga .....	WESTERN ROAD. Cowra and Grenfell .....	No. of times per week. Three .....	Horseback	£ s. d. 150 0 0	1873. 31 Dec.

\* In lieu of Contract No. 60, Western Road, in general list.

## PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st May, 1871.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
108	Wm. Drury .....	Casino .....	NORTHERN ROAD. Casino and Codrington .....	No. of times per week. One .....	Horseback	£ s. d. 40 0 0	1871. 31 Dec.

## PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st May, 1871.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
109	Geo. Henderson .....	Nambucca River	NORTHERN ROAD. Frederickton, Fernmount, and Boat Harbour, via Nambucca and Bowraville.	No. of times per week. One .....	Horseback	£ s. d. 53 0 0	1872. 31 Dec.

## PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 10th May, 1871.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
*31	J. Millane, jun. ....	Whcco .....	SOUTHERN ROAD. Goulburn, Whcco, and Binda, via Mummell, Woorec (Pomeroy), and Gullen.	No. of times per week. Two .....	Horseback	£ s. d. 114 0 0	1872. 31 Dec.

\* In lieu of Contract No. 31, Southern Road, in general list.

## PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st June, 1871.

No.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
*14	Thos. R. Smith .....	Emu Plains ....	WESTERN ROAD. Penrith Post Office, Emu Ferry, and Emu.	No. of times per week. Once or oftener daily.	Horseback	£ s. d. 25 0 0	1872. 31 Dec.
116	Jas. Johnson .....	Spring Valley, Currawang.	SOUTHERN ROAD. Goulburn and Currawang.....	One ...	do ....	20 4 0	1873. 31 Dec.
†59	Wm. Roohan .....	Queanbeyan.....	Goulburn, Collector, Gundaroo, Ginninderra, Canberra, and Queanbeyan, via The Lake; or to and from Goulburn, Collector, Gundaroo, Ginninderra, Canberra, and Queanbeyan, via Thomson's Marked-tree Line.	Three ..	do ....	300 0 0	31 Dec.
‡100	Jas. Brahan.....	Armidale .....	NORTHERN ROAD. Glen Innes, South Grafton, and Grafton, via Shambigne, Buccarimba, Broad Meadows, Newton Boyd, and the Big Hill.	One ....	do ....	118 0 0	31 Dec.

\* In lieu of Contract No. 14, Western Road, in general list.

† In lieu of Contract No. 59, Southern Road, in general list.

‡ In lieu of Contract No. 100, Northern Road, in general list.

## PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st July, 1871.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
84	R. J. Gosper .....	Orange .....	WESTERN ROAD. Lucknow and Forest Reefs ....	No. of times per week. Twice ..	Horseback	£ s. d. 30 0 0	1872. 31 Dec.

## PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st August, 1871.

No.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of termination of Contracts.
	Names.	Addresses.					
85	George Bruce .....	Upper Pyramul.	WESTERN ROAD. Ilford, Upper Pyramul, Tamborora, and Hill End, via Tabrabucca Swamp.	No. of times per week. One ....	Horseback	£ s. d. 100 0 0	1871. 31 Dec.
110	Jno. Collins .....	Pitt Water, via Manly.	NORTHERN ROAD. Manly & Barranjoey, via Brady's, Jenkins', Wilson's, & Collins'.	do ....	do ....	36 0 0	31 Dec. 1873.
111	Wm. Irvine Coulter ..	Gosford .....	Gosford and Blue-gum Flat.....	Two ...	do ....	16 0 0	31 Dec.

## PARTICULARS of a Contract entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails, from the 1st October, 1871.

No.	Contractor's		Postal Line.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of termination of Contract.
	Name.	Address.					
*35	Martin Nash .....	Mudgee.....	WESTERN ROAD. Mudgee, Merrendee, Burrendong, and Ironbarks.	Two ..	Horseback	£ s. d. 107 0 0	1873. 31 Dec.

\* In lieu of Contract No. 35, Western Road, in general list.

The Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs to The Postmaster General.

Office of the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs,  
Sydney, 13 April, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward my Report on the condition and progress of the Lines of Electric Telegraph in this Colony for the past year,—1871.

The extensions completed during the year have been—

	Miles.	Expended during the Year.
A branch line to Gulgong, double wire ... ..	23	£323 11 11
A double wire, Penrith to Bathurst ... ..	206½	926 10 1
„ Wyandah to Casino ... ..	38	905 3 7
„ Tambaroora to Hill End ... ..	6	116 3 3
Line from Bathurst to Carcoar ... ..	31½	652 15 1
„ Narrabri to Fort Bourke ... ..	27	776 5 0
	<u>332</u>	<u>£3,700 8 11</u>

Making a grand total of 5,579 miles, at a cost of £199,245 4s. 6d.

The following distances of lines in progress have been partially constructed, viz. :—

Narrabri to Fort Bourke ... ..	62 miles.
Cassilis to Coolah ... ..	22½ „
Second wire to Armidale ... ..	97 „
	<u>181½ „</u>

\*The line from Sydney to Parramatta has been reconstructed, substituting, in lieu of the old wooden posts, elegant and more durable iron poles.

The following new Stations have been opened during the year :—

Nimitybelle, in February.  
Casino, in February.  
Hill End, in August.  
Moss Vale, in September.  
Germantown, in November.

And the following have been closed, viz. :—

Liverpool.  
Picton.  
Marulan.

Statement of number of messages and receipts is appended.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The revenue, as detailed in the above, was ... ..	£32,664 12 11
Total Departmental expenditure ... ..	30,908 19 4
	<u>Net profit ... .. £1,755 13 7</u>

The reduction in rates, the excitement in gold, tin, and other mining pursuits, combined with the general prosperity of the Colony, have caused a very marked increase of telegraphic business in the present year, so great in fact that it has only been through the untiring energy and patience on the part of the signalling staff that the lines have been made to carry the daily increasing number of messages;—the pressure has not unfrequently been so great as to keep many of the officers in strict attendance to their duty, without intermission, far beyond the allotted business hours; sometimes to the extent of entire day and night.

The second wire from Maitland to Armidale will, when completed, relieve very materially the over-burdened through line to Queensland, as it will take the business from Singleton, Muswellbrook, Denman, Scone, Murrurundi, Gunnedah, Tamworth, Narrabri, Bendemeer, Uralla, Kempsey, and Port Macquarie; this it must be borne in mind will be done at the expense of Newcastle; the messages for this important station, being numerous, will be seriously delayed, and thus render necessary the construction of an extra wire from Sydney to West Maitland.

*Telegraphic Communication with Europe.*

The submarine cable from Java to Port Darwin, forming the last telegraphic link connecting Australia with the rest of the civilized world, was successfully laid on the 18th November. Since that period, however, it has remained, as a means of communication, useless to the Colonies, in consequence of the overland telegraph line of the South Australian Government remaining still in progress of construction.

Anticipating this difficulty, a proposal was made by our Government to bridge over the distance from the finished portion of the South Australian land line from Port Darwin by horse express and steamer, connecting with the Queensland lines at Normanton, a distance of about 580 miles. The neighbouring Colonies refusing to entertain this proposal, the service was not established.

It is very much to be regretted that there is no immediate prospect of the completion of the overland line; indeed it is feared that it will not be ready for the transmission of messages until August next.

The rates proposed for telegrams of twenty words, including address, from Port Darwin to England, is £8 10s., and the line charge from this Colony to Port Darwin, £1 5s.

It is satisfactory to observe that the inhabitants of this Colony appreciate the value and convenience of telegraphic communication, as from a comparative statement it will appear that although a universal charge of 1s. has been adopted in Great Britain, forty-four messages are annually sent in New South Wales for every 100 persons, against thirty-eight messages for every 100 in the United Kingdom.

I have, &c.,

E. C. CRACKNELL,  
Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs.

REVENUE

REVENUE Statement of the Electric Telegraph Department for the Year ending 31st December, 1871, showing the Number and Value of Telegrams sent from each Station in the Colony, also Balances in favour of the Colony for guaranteed and Intercolonial Business.

Stations.	Number of Messages.	Amount.	Stations.	Number of Messages.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Sydney .....	65,344	12,327 9 3	Forbes .....	1,601	297 3 2
Redfern .....	955	102 13 2	Young .....	2,074	313 13 9
Parramatta .....	1,621	150 13 1	Grenfell .....	1,825	258 7 11
Liverpool (closed in Feb.) .....	33	2 7 1	Sofala .....	543	50 15 11
Campbelltown .....	620	45 5 11	Tambaroora .....	1,127	173 4 10
Wollongong .....	1,298	141 8 0	Mudgee .....	3,358	556 4 11
Kiama .....	988	129 12 5	Cassilis .....	330	49 15 6
Terrara .....	453	63 15 9	Merriwa .....	593	82 19 10
Picton (closed in Jan.) .....	4	0 8 4	Wellington .....	633	93 18 4
Nattai .....	378	42 4 1	Dubbo .....	2,528	325 0 8
Berrima .....	331	43 17 0	Richmond .....	1,204	114 18 11
Marulan (closed in Feb.) .....	32	3 6 3	Windsor .....	975	84 11 8
Goulburn .....	3,607	562 9 5	Wiseman's Ferry .....	164	13 0 7
Braidwood .....	1,940	312 4 11	Wollombi .....	230	33 11 9
Queanbeyan .....	872	142 14 10	Maitland .....	5,436	758 5 3
Araluen .....	878	93 6 10	East Maitland .....	1,465	192 16 1
Cooma .....	1,533	313 17 1	Morpeth .....	1,030	107 3 9
Bombala .....	1,518	283 4 4	Raymond Terrace .....	392	37 0 5
Moruya .....	685	110 17 5	Nelson's Bay .....	175	14 2 9
Eden .....	674	91 7 3	Port Stephens (weather Station)	Nil.	Nil.
Merimbula .....	581	65 4 2	Newcastle .....	9,461	1,395 1 4
Bega .....	1,212	162 2 6	Singleton .....	1,513	192 13 8
Yass .....	1,635	239 12 2	Muswellbrook .....	2,117	246 9 5
Burrowa .....	910	124 5 2	Scone .....	1,130	119 12 2
Gundagai .....	1,082	162 11 4	Denman .....	463	66 0 11
Kyamba .....	120	19 12 6	Murrurundi .....	1,191	162 17 0
Albury .....	25,506	523 2 3	Tamworth .....	1,677	276 15 2
Adelong .....	729	76 16 7	Gunnedah .....	873	131 5 1
Tumut .....	1,189	146 8 3	Narrabri .....	1,223	191 13 2
Kiandra .....	281	51 9 3	Endemeer .....	281	35 7 4
Wagga Wagga .....	3,742	664 8 8	Uralla .....	493	53 17 8
Urana .....	489	84 10 9	Armidale .....	2,336	413 0 9
Deniliquin .....	3,010	458 8 9	Port Macquarie .....	1,414	184 15 10
Hay .....	2,486	511 0 5	West Kempsey .....	1,333	216 12 9
Moulamein .....	323	55 19 3	Glen Innes .....	1,351	223 2 10
Balraald .....	667	110 5 8	Inverell .....	1,156	217 7 8
Euston .....	272	40 1 10	Tenterfield .....	13,146	238 2 7
Wentworth .....	5,959	285 6 5	Grafton .....	3,902	615 18 8
South Head .....	403	18 7 6	Rockymouth .....	563	64 1 11
Penrith .....	803	67 5 8	Ulmarra .....	566	64 13 6
Nimitybelle .....	403	42 6 0			
Casino .....	920	167 9 7	Total from 89 Stations, or		
Hill End, from Aug. ....	1,365	175 3 6	including Port Stephens 90		
Moss Vale, from 1 Sept. ....	112	14 12 4	Stations .....	218,530	29,019 16 11
Germantown, from 1 Nov. ....	71	11 11 0			
Mount Victoria .....	200	19 11 4	Balances on Guaranteed do. ....		649 13 8
Rydal .....	1,152	105 12 10	Balance on Intercolonial Accounts .....		2,995 2 4
Bathurst .....	4,340	586 12 6		£	32,664 12 11
Carcoar .....	1,255	164 13 7			
Orange .....	1,622	230 16 6			

Messages and Revenue of 1870 and 1871, compared:—

1870—Messages.....	173,812	Receipts.....	£ 32,037 18 10
1871— Do. ....	218,530	Do. ....	32,664 12 11

Increase in 1871..... 44,718 Messages.

£ 626 14 1

E. C. CRACKNELL,  
Superintendent of Telegraphs.



J.

Money Order Office,  
Sydney, 24 April, 1872.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to inform you that the following tabular statement will show the business transacted in the Money Order Department during the year 1871, viz. :—

Year.	Number of Offices.	Orders Issued.		Orders Paid.		Total Transactions.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1870 .....	176	65,743	£ s. d. 289,325 0 4	58,386	£ s. d. 258,321 12 4	124,129	£ s. d. 547,646 12 8
1871 .....	184	69,750	293,370 9 11	63,629	271,842 7 2	133,379	565,212 17 1
Increase .....	8	4,007	4,045 9 7	5,243	13,520 14 10	9,250	17,566 4 5

2. Sixteen additional Agencies were established during the year; they were at the following places, viz. :—Bateman's Bay, Bringelly, Corowa, Gladstone, Gulgong, Hill End, Lawrence, Major's Creek, Monga, Oberon, Pyrmont, Upper Adelong, Wallcrawang, Wheeo, Wiseman's Ferry, and Wombat. Eight Offices were abolished in 1871, viz. :—Breeza, Burwood, Dapto, Gladesville, Glanmire, Gulligal, Marulan, and Minmi. The actual increase in the number of Offices on 31st December, 1871, is eight.

3. The usual statistical tables are annexed, from which the transactions will be seen in detail.

4. The Revenue and Expenditure of the Money Order Department during the same period will be seen from the following return :—

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3,145	15	5	2,954	9	11

5. There is every reason to be satisfied with the continued increase of business of the Money Order Department during the past year, as shown above, and a very large additional business may be expected when arrangements can be completed for the extension of the system to the Continent of Europe, Canada, the United States, India, and other Foreign places, where a large business is certain to follow its introduction.

6. I shall be glad when the Head Office can be removed to the more commodious offices which have been set apart for the Money Order Department in the new Post Office buildings in George-street, as it is not possible for me, with the limited office accommodation at present at my disposal, to recommend the large extension of the Money Order System in the Colony which it is my desire to see carried out.

I have, &c.,  
F. W. HILL,  
Superintendent.

COMPARATIVE RETURN, showing the total number and amount of Money Order transactions each year, since the commencement of the system, to the 31st December, 1871, with the amount of Commission received thereon.

Year.	Number of Offices.	Orders Issued.		Commission.	Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.
1863 .....	18	11,478	£ s. d. 53,861 14 4	£ s. d. 614 19 6	8,425	£ s. d. 40,871 19 9
1864 .....	68	21,912	105,899 13 10	1,203 12 6	16,683	84,139 3 2
1865 .....	73	28,469	130,746 12 0	1,439 1 0	23,556	112,367 0 0
1866 .....	113	41,968	196,071 5 4	2,055 13 0	35,398	168,241 13 4
1867 .....	120	60,846	240,062 1 8	2,656 11 0	53,619	210,321 4 1
1868 .....	158	56,492	247,488 19 10	2,526 9 6	50,437	222,570 11 8
1869 .....	164	66,062	288,476 1 9	2,863 19 0	59,129	263,297 18 2
1870 .....	176	65,743	289,325 0 4	2,923 15 6	58,386	258,321 12 4
1871 .....	184	69,750	293,370 9 11	2,908 10 0	63,629	271,842 7 2

RETURN showing the increase in the number and amount of Money Order transactions during the year 1871, compared with the year 1870.

Year.	Number of Offices.	Orders Issued.		Orders Paid.		Total Transactions.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1870 .....	176	65,743	£ s. d. 289,325 0 4	58,386	£ s. d. 258,321 12 4	124,129	£ s. d. 547,646 12 8
1871 .....	184	69,750	293,370 9 11	63,629	271,842 7 2	133,379	565,212 17 1
Increase .....	8	4,007	4,045 9 7	5,243	13,520 14 10	9,250	17,566 4 5

RETURN showing the total number and amount of Money Order transactions at each Office in New South Wales during the year 1871.

Name of Office.	Orders Issued.		Orders Paid.		Name of Office.	Orders Issued.		Orders Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Aberdeen	213	£ 825 9 4	54	£ 324 13 4	Inverell	612	£ 3,176 10 1	121	£ 631 2 6
Adaminaby	188	627 0 3	4	21 19 3	Ironbarks	113	415 3 11	29	142 4 10
Adelong	533	1,926 15 9	79	283 19 8	Jacqua	37	116 16 3	16	46 8 3
Albura	378	1,025 10 1	255	1,067 16 7	Jamberoo	58	206 1 5	28	109 17 8
Appin	56	151 16 1	25	92 17 4	Jereelderie	39	191 8 3	9	33 10 6
Araluen	672	2,479 6 0	157	532 0 11	Jerry's Plains	50	154 18 11	18	56 19 5
Armidale	769	2,890 1 3	349	1,204 17 4	Kelso	172	860 10 6	24	110 16 11
Ashfield	40	140 12 4	48	184 15 2	Kempsey	243	874 18 7	136	504 11 3
Ashford	36	128 3 6	7	28 12 3	Kiama	475	1,744 17 9	179	535 2 11
Ballina	308	1,398 16 7	108	728 15 7	Kiandra	163	838 15 8	23	85 4 1
Balmain	201	660 1 11	185	666 17 5	Lawrence (d)	84	411 1 9	17	79 7 1
Balranald	154	553 7 7	21	130 1 5	Lismore	231	819 17 8	49	264 2 7
Barraba	121	399 9 11	12	32 18 10	Lithgow	222	1,080 19 9	9	35 9 4
Bateman's Bay (f)	13	62 2 6			Little Hartley	108	354 14 2	16	101 11 8
Bathurst	1,832	7,121 12 8	1,444	6,250 5 0	Liverpool	186	621 5 3	168	642 0 6
Bega	374	1,181 7 4	108	472 13 10	Lochinvar	122	513 5 3	271	1,221 14 6
Bendemeer	105	437 7 7	24	71 0 6	Louisa Creek	109	523 10 1	14	73 7 4
Berrima	242	611 1 6	121	479 15 4	Major's Creek (e)	142	505 13 0	29	136 3 7
Binalong	78	283 2 4	13	44 13 6	Marulan (g)	24	89 1 0	9	24 0 0
Bingera	209	923 11 3	30	135 7 7	Merimbula	146	732 6 0	28	101 5 1
Blayney	95	362 3 8	7	18 0 0	Merriwa	269	950 0 2	37	177 5 3
Bodalla	132	1,118 10 2	8	40 15 3	Milton	102	450 4 2	21	67 3 0
Bombala	496	2,650 17 11	102	381 19 11	Minmi (g)	17	44 5 0	1	5 0 0
Bourke	349	1,485 15 3	36	160 2 4	Moama	70	327 11 0	14	64 6 4
Bowenfels	78	275 17 2	50	297 16 5	Molong	467	3,060 16 1	34	167 0 2
Braidwood	870	3,149 6 7	394	1,578 6 8	Monga (e)	57	244 19 4		
Branxton	242	1,250 8 2	235	1,298 11 10	Moorewooden	128	374 1 2	56	251 17 7
Breeza (g)	12	34 8 6	4	5 12 0	Morpeth	296	940 13 3	301	1,181 15 1
Brewarrina (e)	90	322 9 7	6	12 19 0	Moruya	1,544	10,739 3 2	176	750 9 8
Bringelly	13	26 1 9	4	14 0 0	Moss Vale	164	583 12 7	72	295 1 10
Broughton Crk.	119	364 11 9	17	64 5 7	Mudgee	1,281	5,896 12 6	470	2,340 0 0
Bundarra	111	337 17 4	13	42 15 3	Murrumburrah	171	809 16 11	36	138 2 7
Bungendore	124	393 17 6	33	117 14 9	Murrurundi	808	3,000 5 11	227	978 11 3
Burrowa	327	1,018 10 4	46	171 11 1	Muswellbrook	1,019	3,902 0 11	694	2,650 9 5
Burwood (g)	6	19 5 0	21	88 9 11	Narrabri	414	1,971 19 10	65	258 13 10
Camden	199	664 14 11	212	831 19 6	Nattai	217	602 11 6	114	405 0 3
Campbelltown	318	1,146 5 9	185	692 13 2	Nelligen	259	951 18 11	16	46 0 4
Camperdown	27	78 0 6	42	132 6 0	Nerrigundah	130	494 10 10	12	61 19 6
Cannonbar	48	178 6 6	17	71 6 4	Newcastle	2,418	9,010 13 7	1,173	4,624 17 1
Carcoar	399	1,457 4 2	92	354 12 6	Newtown	341	1,058 18 11	253	914 17 0
Cargo	230	855 12 10	33	152 16 11	Nimitybella	198	706 10 0	13	63 16 6
Casino	242	829 13 4	85	332 14 3	Nowra	135	549 16 9	43	133 16 1
Cassilis	462	2,945 13 6	43	193 2 0	Numba	114	428 0 7	45	180 1 5
Clarence Town	130	447 18 9	59	239 18 10	Nundle	661	4,481 5 8	80	505 9 8
Cooma	563	1,868 8 11	167	659 18 4	Oberon (f)	4	24 14 0	2	15 0 0
Coonabarabran	548	4,002 2 2	13	58 6 10	Orange	1,077	3,965 16 5	448	2,165 8 0
Coonamble	156	697 12 7	33	155 0 4	Paddington	77	210 10 6	52	144 3 11
Cooranbong	107	360 8 2	10	69 8 2	Parramatta	505	2,002 2 0	1,059	5,090 0 9
Corowa (e)	36	95 13 1	7	14 9 0	Paterson	212	1,212 15 8	58	219 12 11
Cowra	369	2,009 5 6	55	243 2 1	Penrith	304	951 19 2	252	958 13 7
Cudletown	44	135 15 4	27	163 1 5	Pictou	175	751 18 4	93	416 12 3
Dapto (g)	12	41 4 0	7	32 17 0	Port Macquarie	594	2,889 4 11	103	458 6 7
Deniliquin	213	793 14 9	99	342 14 5	Pymont (e)	39	111 4 8	22	65 17 6
Demman	186	613 2 8	38	114 7 11	Queanbeyan	559	2,274 3 4	143	565 14 7
Dubbo	454	1,950 5 2	157	601 16 8	Raymond Terrace	150	384 0 3	193	822 0 9
Dungog	236	1,072 16 9	56	231 0 9	Redfern	120	360 3 6	144	437 10 0
East Maitland	447	1,624 15 9	337	1,208 9 6	Richmond	191	647 15 9	79	319 6 8
Eden	303	1,477 1 9	45	218 19 1	Rockley	222	831 12 5	18	60 13 1
Emu	46	218 10 6	35	163 8 7	Rockymouth	143	592 3 7	23	114 19 5
Euston	115	631 4 0	1	4 0 6	Rydal	511	2,478 8 2	157	743 9 8
Fermount	123	471 0 1	19	124 18 11	Ryde	53	114 0 5	51	261 10 4
Fish River Crk.	82	288 12 9	15	68 7 4	Rylstone	120	480 17 6	16	81 7 10
Forbes	542	2,417 17 9	205	839 18 6	St. Leonards	55	210 4 3	22	47 5 9
Gladesville (g)	21	85 19 2	2	7 10 0	Scone	998	5,074 14 1	300	1,365 1 1
Gladstone (a)	118	390 8 6	2	10 18 0	Singleton	1,133	4,210 14 3	724	3,474 6 3
Glanmire (y)	14	42 14 6	3	5 0 0	Sofala	389	1,273 13 8	47	185 0 10
Glebe	93	257 6 6	65	211 14 0	Stroud	306	1,541 18 8	50	214 18 7
Glen Innes	252	958 14 3	75	227 4 10	Tambaroora	564	2,713 17 4	152	765 9 9
Gosford	201	911 17 3	34	169 13 4	Tamworth	874	3,384 5 11	447	1,915 3 8
Goulburn	1,712	6,699 12 4	1,253	5,096 15 2	Turalga	105	465 5 8	22	78 2 11
Grafton	863	3,459 15 5	288	1,268 12 6	Tarcutta	124	483 18 7	21	116 17 4
Grenfell	987	3,507 14 8	355	1,447 8 9	Tarce	203	696 6 10	41	162 19 10
Gulgong (a)	1,459	6,246 19 0	492	2,463 7 11	Ten-mile Creek	166	564 9 1	20	114 17 9
Gulligal (g)	6	30 10 0	1	8 0 0	Penterfield	254	938 4 3	85	354 4 2
Gundagai	589	1,933 11 8	134	534 17 6	Terara	211	773 14 2	62	327 12 2
Gundaroo	127	314 19 7	22	90 12 4	Trunkay Creek	223	902 1 8	84	412 16 3
Gunnedah	409	1,979 14 4	59	268 4 5	Turnut	724	3,854 13 7	123	532 14 8
Gunning	157	748 8 10	52	220 6 6	Ulladulla	65	194 6 7	29	147 12 7
Hartley	222	957 0 4	57	265 12 4	Umarra	102	322 6 1	11	72 4 2
Hay	242	1,000 14 6	43	162 18 8	Upper Adelong (e)	32	101 8 9	4	10 7 6
Hexham	69	193 8 10	170	679 10 8	Uralla	646	4,140 0 2	42	216 8 1
Hill End (d)	423	2,220 2 4	85	448 6 10	Urana	123	279 8 7	11	48 1 4
Hunter's Hill	33	63 0 5	4	12 3 9	Wagga Wagga	757	3,181 10 0	271	1,003 17 2

## Money Order transactions—continued.

Name of Office.	Orders Issued.		Orders Paid.		Name of Office.	Orders Issued.		Orders Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Walcha .....	285	£ s. d. 1,073 3 7	51	£ s. d. 281 16 1	Wilcannia .....	108	£ s. d. 746 9 5	11	£ s. d. 71 18 11
Wallgett .....	57	323 5 10	19	113 4 10	Windeyer .....	72	373 16 9	10	30 2 0
Wallerawang (a) .....	192	1,022 17 9	60	289 13 10	Windsor .....	348	1,012 15 5	310	1,345 5 5
Wallsend .....	338	1,382 14 5	43	165 18 7	Wingham .....	238	1,513 6 2	14	43 13 4
Waratah .....	648	2,710 14 2	145	436 10 6	Wiseman's Ferry (b) .....	15	119 10 0	4	24 13 3
Warialda .....	93	490 17 1	27	102 19 5	Wollombi .....	220	958 13 1	68	295 2 1
Warren .....	24	97 2 1	5	11 14 7	Wollongong .....	587	2,192 0 1	321	1,227 10 2
Waterloo .....	72	228 8 5	120	379 9 8	Woonona .....	101	350 8 0	57	241 14 5
Wee Waa .....	39	84 3 6	5	19 11 0	Wombat (d) .....	31	78 19 5	5	32 0 0
Wellingrove .....	59	248 6 3	4	14 15 0	Yass .....	568	1,772 0 4	291	1,126 8 6
Wellington .....	475	2,628 17 3	80	329 7 9	Young .....	850	3,296 2 5	371	1,459 5 10
Wentworth .....	139	665 15 2	34	186 17 9	Sydney .....	11,094	45,834 9 10	39,527	170,586 6 10
West Maitland .....	1,142	4,675 8 6	2,104	8,396 19 9	Totals .....	69,750	293,370 9 11	63,629	271,842 7 2
Wheeo (d) .....	9	15 16 6	4	20 10 11					

(a) established on the 1st January. (b) established on the 1st March. (c) established on the 1st April. (d) established on the 1st June. (e) established on the 1st July. (f) established on the 1st December. (g) abolished from the 1st June.

RETURN showing the various places where the Money Orders issued in New South Wales, during the year 1871, were made payable.

Where Payable.	Number.	Amount.
In the United Kingdom .....	7,944	£ s. d. 30,497 9 3
New Zealand .....	328	1,341 17 5
Queensland .....	820	3,618 14 9
South Australia .....	337	1,373 1 8
Tasmania .....	291	1,388 19 3
Victoria .....	3,168	12,237 7 3
Western Australia .....	14	57 12 2
New South Wales .....	56,848	242,855 8 2
Totals .....	69,750	293,370 9 11

RETURN showing the various places where the Money Orders paid in New South Wales, during the year 1871, were issued.

Where Issued.	Number.	Amount.
In the United Kingdom .....	1,090	£ s. d. 4,626 2 10
New Zealand .....	961	4,413 10 7
Queensland .....	2,329	10,801 18 0
South Australia .....	205	788 4 1
Tasmania .....	283	1,200 4 7
Victoria .....	1,919	6,827 18 3
Western Australia .....	34	201 11 9
New South Wales .....	56,808	242,932 17 1
Totals .....	63,629	271,842 7 2

K.

Government Savings' Bank,  
Sydney, 25 April, 1872.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to inform you that the introduction into this Colony, on the 1st September, 1871, of a system of Savings' Banks has been attended with a very gratifying result, as will be seen from the following tabulated statement, showing the transactions from the date of opening to the 31st December, 1871, a period of only four months:—

Number of Government Savings' Banks in the Colony.	Number of Accounts opened.	Number of Accounts closed.	Number of Accounts remaining open on 31st Dec.	Total Deposits, including Interest.		Total Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of Depositors on 31st Dec., 1871.
				Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
53	1,039	87	952	2,103	£ s. d. 15,782 10 4	205	£ s. d. 1,555 17 5	£ s. d. 14,226 12 11

2. I have appended a return showing the localities of the various Branch Banks, the dates of their establishment, the number of accounts opened, and other information which is calculated to afford an idea of the amount of business transacted at each branch.

3.

3. It was thought that the existence in Sydney, for some years past, of the Sydney Savings' Bank in Barrack-street, with its country branches, would militate for some time against the operations of the Government Savings' Bank system, but I am glad to say that, immediately upon its establishment being made public, it received a large amount of business, and I have not the least doubt that it will embrace an immense business in the course of a few years.

4. I shall deem it my duty to extend the system as speedily as possible throughout the Colony, but at present I am compelled to withhold the establishment of many branches, in consequence of the limited office accommodation at my disposal at the head establishment. This difficulty will, I trust, be overcome when the accommodation provided in the new Post Office building in George-street is taken up.

5. I may here state that if the Government Savings' Bank Act were amended, so as to permit each depositor to lodge an amount up to £1,000, bearing interest, instead of limiting the amount, as at present, to £200, a largely extended business would follow.

I have, &c.,  
F. W. HILL,  
Controller.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANKS.

RETURN showing the Names of the various branches, the Dates of their establishment, the number of Accounts opened, the number of Accounts closed, and the Total number and amount of Deposits and Withdrawals, to 31st December, 1871; also the amount of Balances at the Credit of Depositors at the end of the Year.

Name of Branch.	Date of establishment.	Number of Accounts opened.	Number of Accounts closed.	Number of Accounts remaining open at close of 1871.	Total Deposits (including Interest).		Total Withdrawals.		Balance at Credit of Depositors on 31 December, 1871.			
					Number	Amount.	Number	Amount.	£	s.	d.	
Aberdeen	11 Dec., 1871	1	.....	1	1	£	1	11	0	1	11	0
Adelong	11 Dec., 1871	1	.....	1	1	8	0	0	.....	8	0	0
Albury	1 Oct., 1871	15	1	14	34	133	6	3	1	11	0	4
Armidale	1 Oct., 1871	1	.....	1	2	18	1	2	.....	18	1	2
Balmain	1 Oct., 1871	10	.....	10	29	36	4	10	2	2	15	0
Bathurst	1 Oct., 1871	29	2	27	67	802	2	11	6	58	15	0
Berrima	1 Oct., 1871	7	.....	7	12	117	16	5	1	5	0	0
Bombala	11 Dec., 1871	1	.....	1	1	1	0	0	.....	1	0	0
Braidwood	1 Oct., 1871	25	1	24	55	388	17	9	4	35	0	0
Camden	1 Oct., 1871	4	.....	4	7	34	9	9	.....	34	9	9
Campbelltown	1 Oct., 1871	8	1	7	22	171	3	8	1	50	0	0
Camperdown	11 Dec., 1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooma	1 Oct., 1871	14	.....	14	18	213	3	10	.....	213	3	10
Deniliquin	11 Dec., 1871	5	.....	5	5	55	14	0	.....	55	14	0
Dubbo	11 Dec., 1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Maitland	1 Oct., 1871	2	.....	2	4	2	10	1	.....	2	10	1
Forbes	11 Dec., 1871	7	.....	7	7	160	0	0	.....	160	0	0
Glebe	1 Oct., 1871	3	.....	3	5	69	2	0	1	39	0	0
Goulburn	1 Oct., 1871	13	1	12	26	140	10	6	3	15	10	0
Grafton	1 Oct., 1871	6	.....	6	9	159	0	6	.....	159	0	6
Gundagai	11 Dec., 1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiama	1 Oct., 1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool	1 Oct., 1871	9	1	8	20	207	18	9	2	22	0	0
Molong	1 Oct., 1871	13	.....	13	25	433	2	2	.....	433	2	2
Morpeth	1 Oct., 1871	2	.....	2	2	71	9	8	.....	71	9	8
Mudgee	1 Oct., 1871	16	.....	16	24	274	12	7	.....	274	12	7
Murrumbidgee	1 Oct., 1871	21	1	20	30	577	0	0	1	6	0	0
Muswellbrook	11 Dec., 1871	3	.....	3	5	42	2	0	.....	42	2	0
Newcastle	1 Oct., 1871	29	1	28	49	472	2	10	3	12	0	0
Newtown	1 Oct., 1871	298	50	248	679	666	11	10	75	74	13	10
Orange	11 Dec., 1871	5	.....	5	6	107	0	0	.....	107	0	0
Parramatta	1 Oct., 1871	18	1	17	46	390	0	3	3	15	17	0
Penrith	1 Oct., 1871	8	1	7	11	15	14	5	1	0	19	0
Port Macquarie	11 Dec., 1871	6	.....	6	6	38	7	0	.....	38	7	0
Pymont	1 Oct., 1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queanbeyan	11 Dec., 1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redfern	1 Oct., 1871	15	.....	15	33	457	12	8	2	6	0	0
Richmond	11 Dec., 1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scobe	11 Dec., 1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singleton	1 Oct., 1871	114	1	113	212	292	5	9	1	0	10	0
Tamworth	11 Dec., 1871	3	.....	3	6	17	0	0	.....	17	0	0
Wagga Wagga	11 Dec., 1871	9	.....	9	14	17	14	6	.....	17	14	6
Waratah	11 Dec., 1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo	1 Oct., 1871	10	.....	10	21	17	16	3	5	8	12	0
Wellington	11 Dec., 1871	1	.....	1	1	4	0	0	.....	4	0	0
West Maitland	1 Oct., 1871	9	.....	9	11	131	17	9	.....	131	17	9
Windsor	1 Oct., 1871	2	.....	2	4	120	8	0	.....	120	8	0
Wingham	11 Dec., 1871	3	.....	3	3	3	2	0	.....	3	2	0
Wollombi	11 Dec., 1871	1	.....	1	3	5	0	0	.....	5	0	0
Wollongong	1 Oct., 1871	2	.....	2	2	24	2	8	.....	24	2	8
Woonona	11 Dec., 1871	3	.....	3	3	2	11	0	.....	2	11	0
Young	11 Dec., 1871	5	.....	5	5	18	10	0	.....	18	10	0
Sydney	1 Sept., 1871	282	25	257	577	8,861	13	7	93	1,192	5	3
Totals...		1,039	87	952	2,108	15,782	10	4	205	1,555	17	5
										14,226	12	11

1872.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Agent General for New South Wales to Colonial Secretary, dated 28 November, 1871, with enclosures.....	1
2. Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor, dated 30 November, 1871, with enclosure .....	2

## No. 1.

THE AGENT GENERAL FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

London, 3, Westminster Chambers, S.W.,  
28 November, 1871.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to state, for the information of the New South Wales Government, that I have received from the Colonial Office an intimation that the Postmaster General has, under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, given the requisite notice to the Peninsular and Oriental Company to terminate their Contract for the Australian Mail Service.

I have no doubt that a similar intimation will be made by Lord Kimberley to Lord Belmore.

I subjoin a copy of the correspondence between the Treasury and the Post Office Department upon the subject. 14th Novr., 1871.  
9th Novr., 1871.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES COWPER.

[Enclosures.]

Mr. Lingen to The Under Secretary of State, C.O.

Treasury Chambers,  
14 November, 1871.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, copy of a Report from the Postmaster General, and of its enclosures; and I am to state that, under the circumstances therein represented, my Lords have authorized the Postmaster General to give the requisite notice of twenty-four (24) months to the Peninsular and Oriental Company to terminate their Contract for the Australian Mail Service. 9th Novr., 1871.

I am, &amp;c.,

R. R. W. LINGEN.

The Postmaster General to The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

General Post Office,  
9 November, 1871.

My Lords,

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordships the copy of a letter which I have received from the Colonial Office, dated the 31st ultimo, covering copy of a despatch from the Governor of Victoria, giving notice of the intention of that Colony to withdraw in two years and a quarter from the arrangement under which the Australian Mail Packet Service is now performed.

The correspondence of Victoria is very nearly one-half of the whole amount carried by the packet between Point de Galle and Sydney; the total number of letters inwards and outwards in 1870 having amounted to 2,090,446, of which 1,012,860 were to or from Victoria.

Under these circumstances, the withdrawal of Victoria from the existing arrangement seems to render it necessary to give notice to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company to terminate their Contract of the 17th of November, 1865, for the Australian Service, particularly as the Government of South Australia gave notice on the 13th of May last of its intention also to withdraw, and a similar notice given by the Government of New South Wales on the 23rd of May, 1866, has never been cancelled.

By a despatch from the Governor, dated the 27th of January, 1869, it was simply agreed to be held in abeyance.

I have, therefore, to request the authority of your Lordships for giving the requisite notice of twenty-four months to the Peninsular and Oriental Company to terminate their contract for the Australian Mail Service.

I have, &c.,  
W. MONSELL.

No. 2.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE GOVERNOR.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,  
30 November, 1871.

MY LORD,

With reference to your despatch, No. 145, of the 5th of September, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the General Post Office, from which you will learn that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have considered it necessary to authorize the Postmaster General to give the requisite notice of twenty-four (24) months to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to terminate their Contract for the Australian Mail Service. This Contract will, therefore, cease to have effect on the 31st December, 1873, and the existing Postal Agreement will continue in force until that period, but no longer.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Herbert.

General Post Office,  
London, 22 November, 1871.

Sir,

I duly laid before the Postmaster General your letter of the 31st ultimo, in which, by direction of the Earl of Kimberley, you transmitted the copy of a despatch, No. 118, 9th September, 1871, from the Governor of Victoria, giving notice of the intention of the Government of that Colony to cease to contribute towards the payment of the cost of the Mail Packet Service maintained between the United Kingdom and Australia, on the expiration of two years and three months from the date of the arrival in London of that notice.

As the correspondence of Victoria amounts to nearly one-half of all that is carried by the mail packets between Point de Galle and Sydney, and as the Governments of South Australia and New South Wales had previously announced their intention of withdrawing from the Postal Agreement entered into in 1864, the Postmaster General, on receipt of your letter, came to the conclusion that he had no other course to pursue than to terminate the Contract for the Australian Mail Packet Service, made with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, on the 17th November, 1865, and he accordingly requested the permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to give the necessary twenty-four months' notice of termination.

Their Lordships have been pleased to approve of this being done, and the Contract will cease to have effect on the 31st December, 1873.

In acquainting you with this decision, Mr. Monsell directs me to request that Lord Kimberley will be good enough to inform the Officers administering the Governments of all the Australian Colonies and of New Zealand, that the existing Postal Agreement will continue in force until the termination of the Contract, but no longer.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN TILLEY.

## ERRATUM.

---

Page 8, last line—For “ 1, 2, 3, 5 & 6,” read “ 7, 8, 9, 11 & 12.”

1872.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

(FURTHER RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. The Chief Secretary, South Australia, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales. 22 August, 1871.....	2
2. The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Chief Secretary, South Australia. 30 August, 1871 .....	2
3. The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Chief Secretary, South Australia. 4 October, 1871.....	3
4. The Chief Secretary, South Australia, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales (with Enclosure). 5 December, 1871	3
5. The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Chief Secretary, South Australia. 19 December, 1871 .....	4
6. The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Chief Secretary, South Australia. 23 January, 1872 .....	4
7. The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Chief Secretary, Victoria (Telegram). 22 December, 1871 .....	4
8. Memo. (Similar Telegrams to other Colonies) .....	4
9. The Chief Secretary, South Australia, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales (Telegram). 23 December, 1871	4
10. Minute of the Colonial Secretary. 24 December, 1871.....	5
11. The Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales (Telegram). 27 December, 1871	5
12. The Chief Secretary, Victoria, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales (Telegram). 29 December, 1871 .....	5
13. The Chief Secretary, South Australia, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales (with Enclosure). 7 February, 1872	5
14. The Chief Secretary, South Australia, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales (Telegram). 5 March, 1872 ...	6
15. The Secretary, Sydney Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary, General Post Office. 11 March, 1872 .....	7
16. The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Sydney Chamber of Commerce. 12 March, 1872 .....	7
17. The Secretary, Sydney Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary, General Post Office. 13 March, 1872 .....	7
18. Minute of the Postmaster General. 14 March, 1872 .....	7
19. Minute of the Colonial Secretary .....	8
20. Minute of the Cabinet. 20 March, 1872.....	8
21. The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, Queensland. 23 March, 1872.....	8
22. Minute of the Postmaster General. 16 April, 1872 .....	8
23. The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Sydney Chamber of Commerce (with Enclosures). 18 April, 1872	8
24. The Chief Secretary, South Australia, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales (Telegram). 22 June, 1872 ...	9
25. The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Chief Secretary, South Australia (Telegram). 25 June, 1872 ...	9



## TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

## No. 1.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

South Australia.

Chief Secretary's Office,  
Adelaide, 22 August, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, to inform you that this Government has fixed the rate of charge for the transmission of messages on the Adelaide and Port Darwin Telegraph Line as follows:—

Between Port Darwin and Adelaide or any other station in South Australia, and *vice versa*, a minimum rate for the first twenty words, inclusive of names and addresses, of twenty shillings (20s.), and for every additional ten words or fraction of ten words, ten shillings (10s.)

This mode of computation is rendered necessary, in order to assimilate with that of the British Australian Telegraph Company and lines in connection.

I shall be glad to learn, as early as possible, the local rate you propose charging on messages to and from your Colony by this line, in order that the same may be added to the Cable and Adelaide rates, to give the through Australian tariff.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM MILNE.

The Postmaster General.—JOHN R., 28 August, 1871.

The Secretary, General Post Office, B.C., 28 August, 1871.—H.H.

The Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs.—J.D., 31/8/71. B.C., 1/9/71.—S.H.L.

I presume that it is only necessary for me to report upon the last paragraph of this letter, *viz.*, in reference to the local rates for messages from this Colony to South Australia for retransmission per cable; and I would recommend that messages of twenty words, exclusive of address, be charged 5s., and 2s. 6d. for every extra ten words from any station in New South Wales to Wentworth.—E.C.C., 8/9/71.

The Secretary, General Post Office, B.C. Submitted.—S.H.L., 13/9/71.

I think this paper had better be sent without delay to my honble. colleague the Postmaster General, who is now at Melbourne.—JOHN R., 15/9/71.

The charges proposed by the Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs, as local rates are approved; but from a conversation I have had with the Chief Secretary of South Australia, I find that, although the same objection to including the names and addresses in the twenty words for a minimum message was entertained, yet they were compelled to yield for the present, and it is considered desirable that the other Colonies should follow the example for the present; the charge therefore will stand for a minimum message of twenty words, including the names and addresses of the parties.—J.D., 20/9/71.

The Supt., Telegraphs, for information.—S.H.L., 26/9/71. Seen.—Noted.—E.C.C., 26/9/71.

The Secretary, General Post Office, B.C. The Principal Under Secretary.—S.H.L., 27/9/71.

## No. 2.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 30 August, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, stating that your Government had fixed the rate of charge for the transmission of messages on the Adelaide and Port Darwin Telegraph Line as follows:—Between Port Darwin and Adelaide or any station in South Australia, and *vice versa*, a minimum rate for the first twenty words, inclusive of names and addresses, of twenty shillings, and for every additional ten words ten shillings—and requesting that you may be made acquainted with the rate proposed to be charged by this Government on messages to and from this Colony by the telegraph line in question.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY HALLORAN,  
(For the Colonial Secretary).

3

## No. 3.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 4 October, 1871.

SIR,

Referring to my letter of the 30th, and to your communication of the 22nd August last, acquainting me with the rate of charge fixed by your Government for the transmission of messages on the Adelaide and Port Darwin Telegraph Line, and inquiring what local rate this Government proposed charging on messages to and from this Colony by that line,—I have now the honor to inform you that it has been decided that the local rates for messages from this Colony to South Australia for transmission by the cable shall be as follows, viz. :—For a minimum message of twenty words, including the names and addresses of the parties, 5s., and 2s. 6d. for every extra ten words from any station in New South Wales to Wentworth.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

## No. 4.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Chief Secretary's Office,  
Adelaide, 5 December, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, to forward copy of a letter received from the British Australian Telegraph Company, relative to the method of agreeing charges on telegraphic messages transmitted through the Adelaide and Port Darwin line, and to request you to be so good as to inform me, at your earliest convenience, whether your Government see any objection to adopting the proposed system, to which this Government have notified their acquiescence.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM MILNE.

[Enclosure in foregoing.]

The Secretary, B.A. Telegraph Company, to The Chief Secretary, Adelaide.

British Australian Telegraph Company (Limited),  
66, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.,

1 September, 1871.

Sir,

Anticipating the opening of our lines at the end of the year, I am anxious to arrange a plan for agreeing the accounts of the messages to be interchanged between your Administration and the Company.

There being no regular postal communication with either Port Darwin or Banjoewange (Java) from Adelaide, it appears to me to be absolutely necessary that this Company should have an agent either at Port Augusta or Adelaide, who shall examine the messages to be sent over the Overland route, to see that they are rightly charged, and who shall keep a record of telegrams inwards as well as outwards, in order to settle accounts with your Government.

I would ask the favour of a seat in your office at Port Augusta or Adelaide for a clerk who would be on duty during the day to register the messages.

If you consider it better for our representative to be at Adelaide, you could doubtless arrange that messages from and to Port Augusta should be sent through Adelaide; the delay on them by the extra transmission would be very small, and it is important that all messages should pass through one central office, to be checked before being transmitted.

The Australian rules for counting messages may not quite accord with those governing European and American Administrations; much time would therefore be saved and short charges prevented by the plan suggested.

I am informed that the Australian Colonies have a system of settling accounts between each other, quite different to that adopted in every other part of the world. We work under the following rule:—

“Each Administration credits the neighbouring Administration with the full amount of costs of all the telegrams which it transmits to it, calculated from the frontier of these two Administrations to destination.”

Thus, on a message from Europe to Java, the British Indian Company credits the Indian Government with the rate from Bombay to Java; the Indian Government credits the British Indian Extension Company with the rate from Madras to Java; the British Indian Extension Company credits the British Australian Company with the rate from Singapore to Java; and the British Australian Company finally credits the Java Government with its local terminal tax.

It would indeed be impossible to adjust accounts under any other method.

I trust that arrangements will be made for all the Colonies to credit your Administration with this Company's charge on all messages sent over the Overland route; in like manner we shall credit your Government with the colonial charges on all messages received for South Australia, Queensland, or any other Colony.

I propose that this Company's Agent shall send home a copy of his Register of Messages, which should be agreed daily or weekly with your representative at Port Augusta or Adelaide, and signed by the two officials.

I have further to request that the balance due to this Company may not be paid to our Agent, but be remitted to London, either in Treasury Bills or through the Bank of Australasia.

I am, &c.,  
(For the Managing Director),  
GEORGE LYONS,  
Secretary.

Urgent.—The Postmaster General.—JOHN R., 19 Dec. /71.

The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 19 Dec. /71, H.H. Submitted, 20/12/71.

The Supt. E.T., for report upon the proposed system of keeping and settling accounts.—J.D., 20/12/71.

B.C., 21/12/71.—S.H.L.

There will be no difficulty in adopting the mode of keeping the accounts with the Cable Company as recommended.—E.C.C., 4/1/72. The Secretary, General Post Office, B.C.

The Hon. Col. Secy.—No objection exists in this Department to the adoption of the proposal from South Australia.—J.D., 5/1/72.

The Principal Under Secretary.—S.H.L., 5/1/72.

Perhaps

Perhaps the Treasurer had better see this.—JOHN R., 8 Jan., /72.  
 The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. B.C., 8 Jan., /72.—H.H. Accountant—J.T., 11. Noted.—F.K., for  
 Acct., 18. Returned to the Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department. B.C., 22nd Jan., 1872.—J.T., for U.S.

## No. 5.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.  
 New South Wales.  
 Colonial Secretary's Office,  
 Sydney, 19 December, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, transmitting a copy of a communication from the British Australian Telegraph Company, dated London, 1st September, 1871, relative to the method of agreeing charges on messages transmitted through the Adelaide and Port Darwin line; and inquiring whether this Government see any objection to the adoption of the proposed system in which your Government have acquiesced.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY HALLORAN,  
 (For the Colonial Secretary).

## No. 6.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.  
 New South Wales.  
 Colonial Secretary's Office,  
 Sydney, 23 January, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 5th ultimo, forwarding a communication from the British Australian Telegraph Company, relative to the method of agreeing charges on telegraphic messages transmitted through the Adelaide and Port Darwin line,—I have now the honor to inform you that this Government do not see any objection to adopting the proposed system, to which you state the Government of South Australia have notified their acquiescence.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

## No. 7.

TELEGRAM from THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.  
 Sydney, 22 December, 1871.

THIS Government is willing, in concert with Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, to take immediate steps to establish telegraphic communication with Europe, by way of Normantown and the Roper, to the point to which the South Australian line is now completed. This point is 106 miles distant from the head of navigation on the Roper, and a steamer will take two days to reach that place from Normantown, one day more would be occupied in carrying messages from that point to the telegraphic line, so that a message might be sent each way once a week. The whole service can be secured for a sum not exceeding £4,000 for eight months: and it is supposed that there will be not less than sixty messages per trip each way,—that is to say, 120 a week,—which, at £1 per message for the transit between the present terminus of the line and Normantown, will defray the cost of the service.

Will you let this Government know if you will join, and to what extent, in this outlay of £4,000 for eight months, should so long a time elapse before the South Australian Telegraph line is complete? Your Government will, of course, receive in proportion to contribution.

If you agree to contribute, steamer can be sent to the Gulf of Carpentaria at once, and line be opened in three weeks.

## No. 8.

MEMO.—Similar telegrams were also addressed, on the same date, to the Chief Secretary, South Australia, and the Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

## No. 9.

TELEGRAM from THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Adelaide, 5 p.m., 23 December, 1871.

THIS Government intend establishing a horse express service between north end of line, from Port Augusta, and south end of line, from Port Darwin, and must therefore decline to contribute to the service you propose. Should you, however, organize communication from Normantown, this Government will afford every facility for transmission of messages from south end of line to Port Darwin.

## No. 10.

## No. 10.

## MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY ON No. 3.

QUEENSLAND and Victorian Colonial Secretaries informed by forwarding a copy of this, preceded by—"With reference to my telegram of the 22nd instant, I beg to inform you that I have received the following from the Colonial Secretary, Adelaide, in reply to one similar to that sent by me to you on the 22nd instant."

To Queensland there followed, after the Adelaide message—"Letter by first steamer."\*

JOHN R.,  
24 Dec., /71.

\* The intended letter does not appear to have been sent.

## No. 11.

## TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Brisbane, 1.6 p.m., 27 December, 1871.

THIS Government are not prepared to assist in connecting with the South Australian line at the Roper. If the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria do so, every assistance will be given by this Government in passing telegrams through from Norman at Queensland local rates. I call your attention to my telegram of the 22nd November,\* which has not been honored with an answer.

\* Not recorded  
in the Colonial  
Secretary's  
Office.

## No. 12.

## TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES

Melbourne, 1.50 p.m., 29 December, 1871.

IN acknowledging your telegrams of 22nd and 24th instant, I have to express the regret of this Government that the arrangement proposed in the first-mentioned communication cannot be carried into effect.

## No. 13.

## THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

South Australia.

Chief Secretary's Office,  
Adelaide, 7 February, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, to forward herewith copy of the scale of Australian rates agreed to be charged for messages on the Adelaide and Port Darwin Telegraph Line, together with a list of the cable rates adopted by the British Australian Telegraph Company, in order that you may give such publicity thereto as you may deem necessary.

I have, &c.,

HENRY AYERS.

[Enclosure in foregoing.]

## ADELAIDE AND PORT DARWIN TELEGRAPH.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the opening of the above line of Telegraph, the following scale of *Australian Rates* will come into force for telegrams, *via* Port Darwin, in addition to the subjoined tariff of the British Australian Telegraph Company:—

To or from Port Darwin.	Twenty words, inclusive of Names and Addresses.	£	s.	d.
All Stations in South Australia.....		1	0	0
Ditto Victoria .....		1	2	0
Ditto New South Wales .....		1	5	0
Ditto Queensland.....		1	10	0
Ditto Tasmania .....		1	10	0

Half the above rates for every additional ten words.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,

(For, and in the absence of, the Superintendent of Telegraphs.)

Electric Telegraph Department,  
Adelaide, 31st January, 1872.

BRITISH

## BRITISH AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

In connexion with the China Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited); British-Indian Extension Telegraph Company (Limited); British-Indian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited); Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company (Limited); Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta Telegraph Company (Limited); Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company (Limited); Anglo-American and French Atlantic Telegraph Companies.

## Tariff.

For Telegrams of Twenty Words from Port Darwin to—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Aden .....	8	2	0	Italy .....	8	4	0
Alexandria.....	0	0	6	Japan (Nagasaki) .....	8	14	0
Algeria ( <i>via</i> Marseilles cable).....	8	3	6	Java (Banjoewangie) .....	2	15	0
„ ( <i>via</i> Malta and Italy).....	8	8	0	„ (stations east of Samarang) .....	2	16	0
Austria and Hungary .....	8	6	0	„ (Samarang, and stations west of ditto).....	2	18	0
Baden.....	8	6	0	London .....	8	9	0
Barbary (Tripoli).....	8	12	0	Luxemburg .....	8	6	0
„ (Benghazi).....	8	19	6	Malta .....	7	19	6
Bavaria .....	8	6	0	Norway .....	8	6	6
Belgium .....	8	6	6	Penang .....	4	15	0
Cairo and Suez .....	9	0	6	Portugal.....	8	9	6
China (Hong Kong).....	6	9	0	Russia, Europe .....	8	0	6
„ (Shanghai).....	7	14	0	„ Caucasus .....	8	13	0
Cochin China (Saigon).....	5	6	0	„ West of Tomsk .....	8	17	0
Corfu .....	8	6	6	„ East of Tomsk .....	9	3	6
Denmark .....	8	6	0	Servia .....	8	5	0
France .....	8	6	6	Singapore .....	3	19	0
Germany (North).....	8	5	6	Spain .....	8	8	6
Gibraltar .....	8	9	6	Sweden .....	8	5	6
Great Britain and Ireland .....	8	10	0	Switzerland .....	8	5	0
Greece .....	8	7	6	Tunis ( <i>via</i> Marseilles line) .....	8	3	6
Hohenzollern and Wurtemberg .....	8	6	0	„ ( <i>via</i> Malta and Italy) .....	8	8	0
Holland .....	8	6	0	Turkey, Europe.....	8	6	6
India (Madras) .....	6	1	6	„ Asia, Seaports .....	8	10	6
„ (Bombay, and stations west of Chittagong) .....	6	1	6	„ Inland .....	8	14	0
„ (stations east of Chittagong and Ceylon).....	6	5	6	United Principalities .....	8	4	0

Half these rates for every additional ten words.

Postage on messages to South America from LISBON, One Shilling; on messages to Mauritius and Reunion from ADEN, and on messages to all parts of China and Japan from HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, or NAGASAKI, One Shilling and Sixpence in addition to the rates to those stations.

By order,

J. E. SQUIER,

Superintendent.

Port Darwin.

The Postmaster General.—JOHN R., 23 Feb., /72. Acknowledge.—22. Ch. Secretary.—24/2/72. The Secretary to the Post Office.—B.C., 24 Feb., /72, H.H. Publish these rates for the information of the public.—J.D., 28/2/72. Memo.—Published in *Gazette* of 15th March, 1872.

## No. 14.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Adelaide, 6 p.m., 5 Mar., 1872.

THE following report from the Superintendent of Telegraphs was received yesterday, S.S. "Omeo":—

"Maria Island, 16 February, 1872.

"Glad to report safe arrival of 'Omeo,' 'Young Australian,' and 'Bengal,' at Roper. Landing about 100 miles up the river. 'Omeo' arrived off Maria Island January 27, where we met Messrs. Patterson and Little, also Capt. Sweet in the 'Carrakeepah.' Reached north of Roper same day, but no sign of 'Young Australian.' It was of the utmost importance to land horses as quickly as possible. Having, therefore, had soundings taken, and ascertained that there was enough, decided on taking the 'Omeo' up the river at the risk of the Government, giving the Captain a guarantee against all loss, and anchored the same evening fifteen miles up the river. We got up forty miles without difficulty, and landed horses safely. 'Young Australian' arrived a few days after, and towed 'Omeo' and 'Bengal' to the landing, where teams for the interior were waiting. 'Omeo' was discharged, and started down river at noon on February 13th, and arrived at mouth, 100 miles, at 10 a.m. on February 15th, crossing the bar early next morning at high-water, dead neaps, with two feet of water to spare, the 'Omeo' then drawing over twelve feet. Splendid river, no difficulty for the vessels drawing fourteen feet. Shall take 'Taratua' up at least sixty miles, and probably to the landing. Had any accident happened to the 'Young Australian,' action taken would have saved expedition. The work has been retarded by early setting [in] of monsoon, and rainfall of extraordinary severity. Twenty-three inches fell in December, and eighteen inches in the first three weeks in January; and the Roper, during this last week, when it was hoped the country was drying up, over ten inches rain fell. Three construction parties at work on line extending from the Catherine to south of Daley waters. Mr. Patterson left here on 23rd December for Roper to meet the 'Bengal,' when the work on two sections was steadily progressing, and Burton, with advanced party, had reached within forty miles of the Daley waters. Well provisioned for some time to come. Cannot start teams from Roper till country is drier, without certain loss. Everything being done to push work forward. Mr. Patterson retains command, and will cordially co-operate with me. King will be started for south of Daley waters in a few days after arrival of 'Taratua,' to organize express service. Full reports by post.

"C. TODD."

Secn.—JOHN R.

No. 15.

## No. 15.

THE SECRETARY, SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to THE SECRETARY, GENERAL POST OFFICE.  
Sydney Chamber of Commerce,  
Exchange, 11 March, 1872.

SIR,

I am instructed by the Committee of this Chamber to ask the favour of the Honorable the Postmaster General to name a time when it will be convenient for him to receive a deputation from the Committee, upon the subject of the establishment of communication between Normanton and Port Darwin, to expedite the transmission of messages received through, or to be sent by the electric telegraph line at the latter place.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. E. EBSWORTH,  
Secy.

## No. 16.

THE SECRETARY, GENERAL POST OFFICE, to THE SECRETARY, SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.  
General Post Office,  
Sydney, 12 March, 1872.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, dated the 11th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Postmaster General will be happy to receive the deputation from the Committee of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of establishing communication between Normantown and Port Darwin, with a view to the use of the electric telegraph line at the latter place, at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

I have, &amp;c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,  
Secretary.

## No. 17.

THE SECRETARY, SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to THE SECRETARY, GENERAL POST OFFICE.  
Sydney Chamber of Commerce,  
Exchange, 13 March, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to the interview which the Honorable the Postmaster General was good enough to grant to a deputation from the Committee of the Chamber this day, I have now the honor to submit, for his consideration, the subject of the establishment of some means of communication between Normanton and Port Darwin, with a view to render (temporarily at least) available the telegraphic line from Europe already attached to the latter place.

It would appear that further delay will still be caused before the completion of the overland line in South Australia, and it being very important in the present state of public affairs that the means of obtaining quick intelligence should be carried out, the Committee of the Chamber are of opinion that an arrangement might possibly be made by the respective Colonial Governments for the transmission of messages by way of Queensland, pending the completion of the line in South Australia.

To accomplish this, two modes have suggested themselves to the Committee: one by the employment of a steam-vessel between Normanton and the Roper River, thence by horse traffic to Port Darwin; another by horse traffic the whole distance—the latter probably the least expensive, and more easily maintained than by use of a steam-vessel owing to difficulty in the supply of fuel.

In order to expedite the matter, it occurs to the Committee to suggest that the South Australian Government might be induced to defray the cost of the communication between Normanton and Port Darwin, on being allowed by the other Governments the use of their lines free of charge for the transmission of European messages.

From a letter received from the Chamber of Commerce, Brisbane, the Committee have reason to believe that any fair proposition which emanated from the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria would be favourably entertained by the Government of Queensland.

The Committee, therefore, hope that the Government of New South Wales will take prompt initiative measures to endeavour to connect the Colonies with Europe, by means of the wire at Port Darwin.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. E. EBSWORTH,  
Secy.

## No. 18.

## MINUTE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, for the consideration of the Cabinet,—

In the personal interview which I had with the members of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, I pointed out that the Government had anticipated their request, by entering into correspondence with the Governments of the other Colonies, requesting their co-operation in establishing communication of the nature specified, to which proposition all the Colonies had returned a refusal. The deputation seemed to be perfectly ignorant of any step of the kind having been taken. I therefore think it would be as well, in a reply which would be made public, to include the correspondence on the subject with the other Colonies.—J.D., 14/3/72.

The Principal Under Secretary.—B.C., 15/3/72.—S.H.L.

## No. 19.

## MINUTE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Memo to go with paper 2093 from the Postmaster General.

Mr. Palmer, the Premier of Queensland, made some days ago a proposition to Sir J. Martin and myself, that the European Telegraph business should be conducted by a steamer fortnightly from Normantown to Port Darwin, and expressed the willingness of his Government to share the expense with the rest of the Australias on a population basis. We promised that his proposition should be considered by the Cabinet.—JOHN R.

## No. 20.

## MINUTE OF THE CABINET.

THE CABINET are of opinion that, as the other Colonies declined to co-operate with this Government, some time back, in a proposal which it made to them to provide for connecting Normantown with the southern end of the telegraph line now in course of construction, this Government should not take any further steps in the matter under present circumstances.

J.M., A.G.  
20 March, 1872.

## No. 21.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, QUEENSLAND.

New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 28 March, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that the Cabinet having, as was promised, maturely considered the proposition made by you a few days since to Sir James Martin and myself, to the effect that to make European telegraphic communication at once available, the cost of a steamer to run fortnightly from Normantown to Port Darwin should be shared by the Government of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland, on the basis of population for the payment by each Colony, have arrived at the conclusion that, considering the recent refusal of co-operation in a somewhat similar proposal, this Government can hardly take any further steps in the matter at the present time.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 28 March, /72.—H.H.

## No. 22.

## MINUTE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

PREPARE reply to the letter of Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of 13th ultimo, embodying the minute of the Cabinet dated the 20th March thereon, and enclosing in explanation copies of the telegrams forwarded by this Government to those of the adjoining Colonies, and the respective replies.

J.D., 16/4/72.

## No. 23.

THE SECRETARY, GENERAL POST OFFICE, to THE SECRETARY, SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

General Post Office,  
Sydney, 18 April, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 13th ultimo, referring to the Postmaster General's interview of that day with a deputation from the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of establishing some means of communication between Normantown and Port Darwin, with a view to a temporary use of the telegraphic connection with Europe already extended to the latter place, and suggesting that the necessary arrangements might be made with the respective Colonial Governments pending the completion of the South Australian line.

In reply, I am to inform you that the Cabinet, having considered the matter brought forward by you, is of opinion that, as the other Colonies declined to co-operate with the Government of this Colony, some time back, in a proposal which was made to them to provide for connecting Normantown with Port Darwin, it should not take any further steps in the matter under present circumstances.

With regard to the proposal which the other Colonies recently declined to entertain, I am to enclose copy of a telegram, dated the 22nd December last, which was forwarded to the Governments of South Australia, Queensland, and Victoria, and of the telegrams received from each Colony in reply.

I have, &c.,  
S. H. LAMBTON,  
Secretary.

[Enclosures referred to.]

(See Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6.)

No. 24.

9

## No. 24.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Adelaide, 5:58 p.m.,  
22 June, 1872.

THIS Government will be prepared to forward from Adelaide to Europe messages received on Tuesday next, up to 8 o'clock p.m. Government messages will have precedence. Time of transmission to London expected to be from eight to ten days this trip, but after a fortnight's time will be reduced to about a week, with every probability of a bi-weekly service. Your Telegraphic Department will be communicated with on the subject by ours.

## No. 25.

TELEGRAM FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to THE CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, 25 June, 1872.

THANK you for your telegram on the opening of your new Telegraphic Line to England. Accept my congratulations on the success, so far, of your great enterprise.

---

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1872.

[9d.]





1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, AND CONSTRUCTION OF LINES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 August, 1872.*

TELEGRAPH Receipts and Expenditure, with Cost and Date of Construction of each Line, in reply to Questions asked by Mr. Booth, on Friday, 9th August.

- (1.) The amount of money received from the Telegraph Department each year from its commencement up to the end of the year 1871?
- (2.) The amount expended per year, during the same period, for the working of the establishment, exclusive of the erecting new lines, but including repairs and renewals on each line?
- (3.) The date of construction of each line, and cost of same?

	Yearly Receipts.			Yearly cost of working the Establishment, including all repairs and renewals to lines.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1858 .....	1,932	19	9	2,260	9	7
1859 .....	7,826	0	10	4,646	9	9
1860 .....	12,136	13	2	9,408	12	4
1861 .....	16,542	8	9	12,915	15	4
1862 .....	25,513	9	8	16,780	7	5
1863 .....	29,599	0	0	20,449	3	9
1864 .....	29,678	8	4	22,085	1	7
1865 .....	31,362	5	5	21,310	11	9
1866 .....	32,290	0	9	24,506	18	9
1867 .....	30,017	18	7	28,308	16	3
1868 .....	30,964	8	4	27,040	9	3
1869 .....	32,774	15	11	28,128	12	0
1870 .....	32,037	18	10	29,830	0	0
1871 .....	32,664	12	11	30,908	19	4
Received ...	£345,341	1	3	278,580	7	1
Expended...	278,580	7	1			
	£66,760	14	2	excess of receipts over expenditure.		

Information on construction herewith.

E. C. CRACKNELL,  
Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs.  
9/8/72.

Name of Line.	Cost of Construction.			Date of Completion.
	£	s.	d.	
Burrangong Line ... ..	11,620	10	9	1 June, 1863.
Grafton ... ..	5,652	3	10	17 Dec., 1862.
Echuca... ..	2,820	8	0	1 Aug., 1861.
Kiama ... ..	3,141	16	10	15 Oct., 1862.
Wellington ... ..	2,676	18	7	12 Sept., 1862.
Queensland ... ..	21,613	3	10	8 Nov., 1861.
Newcastle, 2nd wire ... ..	3,272	11	6	11 Jan., 1864.
Liverpool ... ..	300	0	0	26 Jan., 1868.
Hay ... ..	3,367	2	10	7 May, 1864.
Queanbeyan ... ..	2,005	1	5	13 Aug., 1864.
Dubbo ... ..	1,656	11	10	12 Nov., 1864.
Cooma ... ..	2,839	1	9	9 Oct., 1865.
Araluen ... ..	631	9	10	1 Mar., 1865.
Mudgee to Murrurundi ... ..	5,116	3	6	1 April, 1865.
South Australia ... ..	13,589	0	4	1 May, 1867.
Bombala ... ..	2,041	4	6	15 May, 1867.
Burrowa ... ..	1,323	7	4	20 Dec., 1866.
Bulli* ... ..	164	9	0	1867.
Newcastle to Wallsend ... ..	187	7	0	1867.
Eden ... ..	2,201	11	2	6 June, 1868.
Port Stephens and Raymond Terrace	2,155	8	2	21 May, 1868.
Inverell ... ..	1,632	2	0	23 July, 1868.
Burrowa to Young ... ..	931	18	9	Feb., 1871.
Bega ... ..	599	19	4	20 Oct., 1868.
Denman ... ..	418	0	2	5 Oct., 1868.
Lambton Colliery* ... ..	90	19	8	July, 1868.
New Lambton do.* ... ..	41	13	9	Oct., 1868.
Co-operative do.* ... ..	19	16	6	Oct., 1868.
Merimbula Line ... ..	105	15	9	1 Nov., 1868.
Cooma to Kiandra ... ..	1,718	1	4	Mar., 1868.
Port Macquarie ... ..	5,172	15	0	6 Aug., 1869.
Moruya ... ..	2,405	0	10	Jan., 1868.
Waratah Colliery* ... ..	1,304	8	4	1868.
Picton to Goulburn ... ..	4,000	7	10	Feb., 1871.
Baranjuay ... ..	1,116	12	4	1 Jan., 1870.
Gabo Island ... ..	2,048	13	6	Feb., 1871.
Clarence River Heads ... ..	2,048	10	5	1 Mar., 1870.
Jervis Bay ... ..	2,776	10	0	18 April, 1870.
Nelson's Bay ... ..	285	1	0	May, 1868.
Penrith to Bathurst ... ..	926	10	1	Feb., 1871.
Carcoar ... ..	1,073	4	1	Feb., 1871.
Casino... ..	1,061	13	7	Feb., 1871.
Hill End ... ..	116	3	3	Aug., 1871.
Grenfell ... ..	305	12	8	10 May, 1867.
Braidwood ... ..	2,494	15	0	25 Nov., 1861.
Kiandra ... ..	4,726	4	4	16 Oct., 1860.
Albury Line ... ..	32,462	14	11	{ 24 Oct., 1858, and 30 May, 1860. 2nd wire.
Deniliquin ... ..	10,946	8	2	1 Aug., 1861.
Western—Bathurst to Wagga ... ..	10,500	0	0	29 Dec., 1859.
Mudgee ... ..	5,887	11	11	16 May, 1861.
Orange... ..	1,730	11	11	21 Dec., 1860.
Northern Line ... ..	11,740	13	0	11 Jan., 1860.
Scone ... ..	303	8	6	10 May, 1862.
Randwick Racecourse... ..	99	4	5	31 Jan., 1870.

\* Private lines.

E. C. CRACKNELL.  
9/8/72.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## TELEGRAPHY.

(PETITION FOR REDUCTION IN CHARGES—BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 July, 1872.*

## CHEAP TELEGRAPHY IS THE TWIN OF CHEAP POSTAGE.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

The Petition of the undersigned Bankers, Merchants, Public Companies, Brokers, Agents, Traders, Shopkeepers, Professional Men, and those of all other occupations; including Pastoral pursuits, Agriculturists, and Miners of all branches, and the Press, as connected with the economy and advancement of literary labour,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That in none of the means for mercantile action and of all the branches of commerce arising therefrom, is it more indispensable to have cheap intercommunication than is that of the Telegraphic Department, which involves all the other sections of trade, and which, while the electric fluid passes momentarily along the lines, costing literally almost nothing, is the dearest of all. In fact, indeed, the expense of telegraphic communication is (although reduced) so excessively high that it is avoidable as far as possible by every one here; while in England, the Continent of Europe, and in the United States of America, and the Canadas, &c., the Governments there have long since reduced (the principle being almost universal) the expense to the smallest figure of cost, say about sixpence for ten words, in messages, each five words additional rising threepence. These reductions were effected in order to enlarge that immense intercommunication and that general extension which it is only the electric lines that can effect even with the quickness of thought.

That the time has arrived for appealing to your Honorable House for causing a complete and full reduction of the Telegraph rates and charges (the reductions hitherto being utterly insufficient, and the Government of Victoria, while they had previously reduced the rate to only one shilling for ten words everywhere in that Colony, intending now a thorough reduction there also) down to an uniform rate of sixpence for ten words—except a smaller charge for Press messages—advancing a further rate of threepence from each five words upwards, inclusively; enlarging the cost of messages according to the additional words required; this Colony being quite as effective as any others, or more so indeed, in advancing a great principle of monetary enlargement.

That the reductions, in 1840, to the "Penny Postage System" was then effected by that most able man Rowland Hill, who then acquired the name of "a man of genius and a practical man." That reduction was then brought down from the average price of seven-pence in postage for a letter of half an ounce in weight, to the uniform rate for all distances, to one penny in the United Kingdom for the similar weight of half an ounce, advancing in weight and rate also; even Victoria intending, in the Governor's Speech, to reduce the postage there to a penny likewise.

That weight and distance form no impediment to messages through electricity. A few simple forms of action, say, on one of the lines, by a clerk. For instance, making certain alphabetical stops by insulation (respectable young females, passing the usual tests for education, have become generally the operators at Home in the Telegraph rooms; they being said, by their fingers, to be much quicker than men, which will be adopted by our own graduated females here also, ere long); and the affair is soon done on the other side; the clerk there does little also—the electricity printing the message by the insulating stops similarly on the tape—by enrolling it off, and by writing it afterwards in plain English characters, with the address added on the cover. The charge then is thus,—say two shillings for ten words, and two-pence a word additional, on the line, from more than thirty-five miles to the border inclusively; and within the distance of thirty-five miles the charge is one shilling, with a penny a word above the ten words. These extravagant charges are of course damping everything.

That in comparison, the expense of the mails, in getting up, opening, and delivering them, and the carriage thereon, must necessarily involve a much greater cost than that of the Telegraph lines, including the expenditure in the wear and tear of the posts, wires, insulators, and the electric fluid, and all. Soon, too, cheap telegraphy will have a truly great impetus, and the lines will actively start into a new existence. The undefinable and invisible fluid called electricity is far above the knowledge of science. The manner of its obtainment all can understand; the cost of the fluid, as already stated, is almost nothing.

That it should be stated here, that while now or recently the "District Post" in London "covers a circle of some twelve miles from the centre, and delivers letters which originate and end within the circle ten times a day, at dwellings, shops, and offices," it seems not to be impossible that a plan can be adopted here; for while including the "General Post," can as economically and efficiently include "Telegrams" nearly ten times a day also without the ponies. The posted letters are quite as private as are the telegrams, and the Postmen are quite as confidential as are the Telegraph boys. Now at present the busses are used periodically by such of the Postmen as act beyond certain distances, and a joint delivery at proper times a day, and as frequently as even telegrams require, can be done without much difficulty. All this close relationship in letters, and in the same building, town, and districts, cannot be incomprehensible, in planning out the general deliveries.

That it was well said by Mr. Joshua Leavett, in an admirable American pamphlet on "Cheap Postage," and in speaking of Mr. Rowland Hill, he continued thus:—"It gives a spring to business, trade, science, literature, philanthropy, social affection, and all the plans of public utility." A measure of enlargement which, while applying thus so powerfully to the penny postage, applies even far more strongly to the thorough cheapness of Telegraphy, by bringing together mentally, as it may be said, all our colonists in unison on the lines for all the purposes of mankind. In a word, the circulation and enlargement of cheap thought by the telegrams in this Colony will be immense then in number—the numbers in England are almost incredible, while instead of decreasing postal intercommunication thereby, posted letters also will be greatly enlarged.

That the expansion of the monetary and commercial interests of the Colony (Sydney being the centre of motive sensation), and the vibration which would be felt thence by transmitting periodically, from hour to hour, through all the principal Post-towns and diggings, the current of trade under the cheap system of telegraphic pulsation would be large indeed. That pulsation of commerce in England by the electric wires continuously beats and reciprocates through all the towns of the United Kingdom. The Members of Parliament here, the bankers, merchants, and most others, will be soon the great agents, through the wires, for enlarging commerce of all descriptions.

That while the Press, in connection with the lines and otherwise, is deeply interested in the advancement of commerce, the most serious interests of religion and education generally, form, with that Press, the kindred relationship which should and will, and far more largely, promote by the cheap electric lines the mental opportunities for all.

That it is due to the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs that he is professionally a most able and scientific man; but it is necessary that he should also fully estimate the monetary importance centered in this great question, and the inestimable value and future progress involved in the lines by those coming reductions, which value will be experienced hereafter. Of monetary enlargement the Superintendent cannot properly conceive at present, but he and the Assistant Superintendent are most efficient indeed in their positions as electricians, and in their departmental duties.

That it is therefore humbly prayed that your Honorable House may cause the charges or rates as termed on the telegraphic lines to be thoroughly reduced and amended.

And your Petitioners will pray.

[Here follow 41 Signatures.]

1872

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

(FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE AND 31 DECEMBER, 1870.)

Presented to Parliament, in accordance with the provisions of the several Acts.

SCHEDULE.

No.		PAGE.
1.	South Head Roads..... 11 Vict., No. 49, clause 6.....	2
2.	Maitland Road ..... 17 " 16, " 23.....	3
3.	Parramatta Road ..... 13 " 41, " 19.....	3
4.	Campbelltown Road..... 13 " 41, " 19.....	4
5.	Windsor Road ..... 18 " 16 .....	5
6.	Richmond Road ..... 18 " 16 .....	6

## ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

No. 1.

## SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

THE Commissioners of the South Head Road Trust Account of Receipts and Disbursements, half-year ending 30th June, 1870.

Dr.			Cr.			
1870. 29 June	To Government grant in aid of Roads, viz. :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1870. 30 June	By Balance from last half-year .....	£ s. d. 5,999 16 6
	Old Road .....	175 0 0			„ Secretary and Surveyor's salary .....	50 0 0
	New Road .....	125 0 0			„ Miscellaneous Expenditure :—	
	Darling Point .....	25 0 0			Interest on metal account ...	£ s. d. 0 13 11
	Glenmore Road .....	25 0 0			Bank interest .....	206 14 2
	Point Piper Road .....	25 0 0			Tools, &c. ....	7 10 0
			375 0 0		Advertising .....	1 13 6
	„ Rent of Toll-gates .....		1,339 16 8		Rent of land for material ...	2 10 0
	„ Balance .....		5,702 10 3		Petty expenses.....	2 7 6
						221 9 1
					Expenditure on undermentioned Roads :—	
					Old South Head Road—	
					By Blue-metal .....	243 15 0
					„ Drain-pipes.....	3 0 6
					„ Alignment-posts.....	21 9 3
					„ Wages, ballast, gravel, &c. ....	517 3 1
					New South Head Road—	785 7 10
					By Blue-metal .....	32 5 0
					„ Wages, gravel, ballast, &c. ....	180 4 10
					Glenmore Road—	212 9 10
					By Drain-pipes.....	6 13 6
					„ Wages, ballast, gravel, &c. ....	6 6 6
					Darling Point Road—	13 0 0
					By Wages, ballast, gravel, &c. ....	6 8 1
					Old Point Piper Road—	
					By Drain-pipes.....	8 9 6
					„ Wages, ballast, gravel, &c. ....	42 15 1
						51 4 7
					Watson's Bay Road,—	
					By wages, ballast, gravel, &c. ....	77 11 0
			£ 7,417 6 11			£ 7,417 6 11

For Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trust,—

T. W. SMART, Hon. Treasurer.

GERARD PHILLIPS, Secretary.

No. 2.

## SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRUST.

THE Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trust Account of Receipts and Expenditure, for half-year ending the 31st December, 1870.

Dr.			Cr.			
1870. 21 Nov.	To repayment for broken alignment-stones .....	£ s. d. 1 10 0	£ s. d.	1870. 31 Dec.	By Balance from last half-year .....	£ s. d. 5,702 10 3
31 Dec.	„ Rent of tolls to date.....	1,691 13 4			„ Secretary's and Surveyor's salary .....	50 0 0
	„ Balance .....		1,693 3 4		„ Miscellaneous Expenditure :—	
			6,055 3 7		Interest on metal account... ..	1 1 1
					„ Bank account ... ..	205 2 0
					Tools, &c. ....	6 14 0
					Stamped cheque-book .....	0 8 4
					Ground-rent for plant.....	2 10 0
					Bone, for printing .....	3 2 0
						218 17 5
					„ Expenditure on following Roads :—	
					Old South Head Road :—	
					Alignment-posts .....	3 19 6
					Bubb, contract for filling... ..	28 0 0
					Blue-metal .....	721 10 0
					Wages, ballast, &c. ....	592 16 11
					New South Head Road :—	1,346 6 5
					Blue-metal .....	73 10 0
					Wages, ballast, &c. ....	62 11 7
					Glenmore Road :—	136 1 7
					Blue-metal .....	4 10 0
					Cement .....	2 0 0
					Wages and ballast .....	143 7 0
						149 17 0
					Point Piper Road—Wages, ballast, &c. ...	34 9 0
					Watson's Bay Road— do. ....	99 0 3
					Darling Point Road—Blue-metal .....	11 5 0
			£ 7,748 6 11			£ 7,748 6 11

For Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trust,—

T. W. SMART, Hon. Treasurer.

GERARD PHILLIPS, Secretary.

3

## No. 3.

## MAITLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL.

BALANCE SHEET—January 1st to June 30th, 1870.

Dr.			Cr.		
1870.		£ s. d.	1870.		£ s. d.
1 Jan.	To Balance in Bank .....	104 13 11	30 June	By repairs to Largs Punt .....	5 7 4
30 June	„ Rent of Hinton Ferry .....	63 0 0		„ „ Hinton Punt .....	33 9 0
	„ „ Largs Ferry .....	12 10 0		„ „ Falls Punt .....	2 6 0
	„ Sale of two punts .....	32 9 0		„ Salary, Secretary .....	37 10 0
				„ Loans to various roads .....	21 0 0
				„ Law expenses .....	14 13 2
				„ Rent of office, 1869 .....	10 0 0
				„ Advertising .....	2 0 0
				„ Election expenses .....	2 12 9
				„ Miscellaneous .....	0 19 7
				„ Balance in Bank .....	82 15 1
		£ 212 12 11			£ 212 12 11

STEPHEN SCHOLEY, Warden.  
THOMAS HUGHES, Secretary.

Examined and found correct,—

WILLIAM KEATING, } Auditors.  
KEYRIN CRENNAN, }

## No. 4.

## MAITLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL.

BALANCE SHEET—July 1st to December 31st, 1870.

Dr.			Cr.		
1870.		£ s. d.	1870.		£ s. d.
1 July	To Balance .....	82 15 1	31 Dec.	By repairs to Largs Punt .....	39 9 6
31 Dec.	„ Rent of Hinton Ferry .....	84 0 0		„ „ Hinton Punt .....	21 19 0
	„ „ Largs Ferry .....	4 0 0		„ Salary, Secretary .....	46 3 4
				„ Loans to various roads .....	2 15 0
				„ Advertising .....	4 10 6
				„ Election expenses .....	0 16 5
				„ Miscellaneous .....	1 2 3
				„ Balance in Bank .....	53 19 1
		£ 170 15 1			£ 170 15 1

STEPHEN SCHOLEY, Warden.  
THOMAS HUGHES, Secretary.

Examined and found correct,—

WILLIAM KEATING, } Auditors.  
KEYRIN CRENNAN, }

## No. 5.

## PARRAMATTA ROAD TRUST.

ABSTRACT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1870.

Dr.		Cr.	
RECEIVED.		EXPENDED.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Six months' rental of Toll-gate at Broken-back Bridge .....	197 10 0	SALARIES—	
		Clerk and Treasurer .....	18 15 0
		Oversecr .....	51 15 0
			70 10 0
		MISCELLANEOUS—	
		Wages for labour .....	154 2 6
		Repairs to roads, &c. ....	115 7 6
		Road metal .....	2 3 3
			271 13 3
Total receipts .....	197 10 0	Total expenditure .....	342 3 3
Balance, 31st December, 1869	713 2 9	Balance, 30th June, 1870 .....	568 9 6
	£ 910 12 9		£ 910 12 9

We certify the above Account to be correct,—

J. L. CASTNER, }  
ANDREW PAYTEN, } Commissioners.  
NEIL STEWART, }



## No. 6.

## PARRAMATTA ROAD TRUST.

ABSTRACT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Parramatta Road Trust, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1870.

RECEIVED.			EXPENDED.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Six months' rental of Toll-gate at Broken-back Bridge .....	197	10 0	SALARIES—		
			Clerk and Treasurer .....	18	15 0
			Overseer .....	1	10 0
					20 5 0
			MISCELLANEOUS—		
			Wages for labour .....	3	3 4
			Stationery and advertising ...	2	16 0
			Repairs to tools .....	2	5 11
			Purchase of tools, stores, &c.	8	19 9
			Commission to auctioneer ...	1	1 0
			Law expenses .....	2	2 0
					20 8 0
Balance, 30th June, 1870 .....	568	9 6	Total expenditure .....		40 13 0
			Balance, 31st December, 1870...		725 6 6
	£	765 19 6		£	765 19 6

We certify the above Account to be correct,—

JOHN L. CASTNER,  
ANDREW PAYTEN, } Commissioners.  
NEIL STEWART,

## No. 7.

## CAMPBELLTOWN ROAD TRUST.

THE Commissioners of the Campbelltown Road Trust, in Account Current for the half-year ending 30th June, 1870.

Dr.			Cr.		
DATE.	PARTICULARS OF SUMS RECEIVED.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	PARTICULARS OF SUMS EXPENDED.	AMOUNT.
1870.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Jan. 1	To Balance from December, 1869 .....	20 14 6	Jan. 28	By Labour, as per voucher .....	0 7 6
June 30	„ Half-year's rent of Denham Court Toll-gate .....	22 10 0	„ „	„ Advertisements in <i>Herald</i> , as per voucher .....	0 15 0
			Feb. 16	„ Labour, do. ....	4 5 0
			„ 18	„ Do., do. ....	0 15 0
			Mar. 5	„ Advertisements in <i>Empire</i> , do. ....	0 13 6
			Apl. 21	„ Drawing stone, do. ....	0 5 0
			„ 29	„ Labour, do. ....	12 1 3
			„ „	„ Painting toll-gate do. ....	1 5 0
			June 30	„ Stamps, 5s. 6d.; paper, &c., 2s. 6d. ....	0 8 0
			„ „	„ Secretary's salary, as per voucher .....	15 0 0
			„ „	„ Balance .....	7 9 3
		£ 43 4 6			£ 43 4 6

We certify to the correctness of the above Account,—

Campbelltown, 14 July, 1870.

THOS. CHIPPINDALL, } Commissioners.  
T. BYRNE,

## No. 8.

## CAMPBELLTOWN ROAD TRUST.

THE Commissioners of the Campbelltown Road Trust, in Account Current for the half-year ending 31st December, 1870.

Dr.			Cr.		
DATE.	PARTICULARS OF SUMS RECEIVED.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	PARTICULARS OF SUMS EXPENDED.	AMOUNT.
1870.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
July 1	To Balance from June .....	7 9 3	Aug. 12	By Repairs to barrows, as per voucher .....	0 14 0
Dec. 31	„ Six months' rent of Denham Court Toll-gate .....	17 10 0	Oct. 24	„ Cutting and drawing logs, do. ....	2 0 0
			Dec. 31	„ Advertising in <i>Herald</i> , do. ....	0 15 0
			„ „	„ Do. <i>Empire</i> , do. ....	0 13 6
			„ „	„ Paper and envelopes .....	0 3 6
			„ „	„ Postage and duty stamps .....	0 5 0
			„ „	„ Six months' salary to Secretary .....	15 0 0
			„ „	„ Balance .....	5 8 3
		£ 24 19 3			£ 24 19 3

We certify to the correctness of the above Account,—

Campbelltown, 14 January, 1871.

THOS. CHIPPINDALL, } Commissioners.  
T. BYRNE,

## No. 9.

## WINDSOR ROAD TRUST.

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1870.

Dr.			Cr.		
1870.		£ s. d.	1870.	V.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1	To Balance on hand .....	111 4 7	Jan. 21	By paid James Field, repairs to George-street .....	1 14 0
	„ Rent of Fitzroy Bridge—Tolls for December, 1869 .....	18 6 8	Feb. 12	„ P. Motteram, on account, „ .....	2 12 16 0
„ 31	„ „ „ January, 1870.....	12 10 0	„ 25	„ J. Holden, repairs to Windsor Road .....	3 12 11 6
Mar. 8	„ „ „ February, „ .....	12 10 0	Mar. 1	„ Wm. Cupitt, „ George-street.. ..	4 1 2 0
June 10	„ „ „ March, April, and May.....	37 10 0	„ 26	„ W. Wood, „ „ .....	5 1 8 0
			„ 31	„ J. B. Ridge, „ Windsor Road .....	6 1 12 0
				„ Secretary, quarter's salary .....	7 6 5 0
				„ Same, postage, stationery, and stamps.....	8 0 5 0
				„ James Hough, repairs to George-street .....	9 2 0 0
			April 9	„ Wm. Rooke, bill-sticking .....	10 0 5 0
			„ 13	„ John Crew, repairs to Windsor Road .....	11 3 5 0
			„ 21	„ J. B. Ridge, „ „ .....	12 1 0 0
				„ P. Motteram, repairs to George-street .....	13 5 0 0
			„ 23	„ J. B. Ridge, „ Windsor Road .....	14 1 0 0
			May 7	„ Same, „ „ .....	15 8 13 0
				„ J. Crew, „ Windsor and Richmond Roads .....	16 2 7 6
			„ 21	„ Same, „ „ .....	17 3 5 0
			„ 21	„ J. B. Ridge, „ Windsor Road .....	18 7 2 6
			June 4	„ Same, „ „ .....	19 2 1 0
			„ 18	„ Same, „ „ .....	20 13 18 0
			„ 30	„ A. W. Hobbs, bill-sticking .....	21 0 7 6
				„ Secretary, quarter's salary .....	22 6 5 0
				„ Same, stamps, stationery, &c.....	23 0 5 0
				„ Balance in hand .....	97 13 3
		£ 192 1 3			£ 192 1 3

RICH. RIDGE,  
JOHN WOOD,  
WM. J. CREW,  
THOMAS PRIMROSE,  
JOHN M. M'QUADE, } Commissioners.

## No. 10.

## WINDSOR ROAD TRUST.

ACCOUNT of Receipts and Disbursements by the Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1870.

Dr.			Cr.		
1870.		£ s. d.	1870.	V.	£ s. d.
1 July	To Balance on hand .....	97 13 3	9 July	By paid Peter Motteram, repairs to George-street, on account.....	1 12 0 0
17 Aug.	„ Rent of Fitz Roy Bridge—Tolls for July.....	12 10 0		„ Peter Carroll, Bridge, Richmond Road.....	2 53 0 0
5 Sept.	„ „ „ August .....	12 10 0	16 „	„ Francis Simons, wheelbarrows.. ..	3 4 8 6
10 Oct.	„ „ „ September.....	12 10 0		„ Peter Motteram, repairs to George-street, on account.....	4 10 0 0
16 Nov.	„ „ „ October .....	12 10 0	22 „	„ Same, „ balance .....	5 12 19 0
18 Dec.	„ „ „ November.....	12 10 0	1 Aug.	„ Donald Robertson, tools.....	6 4 14 6
				„ John Primrose, repairs, George-street .....	7 1 12 6
			24 „	„ Benjn. Isaacs, printing .....	8 0 17 0
				„ William Rooke, bill-sticking ... ..	9 0 6 0
			30 Sept.	„ Laban White, advertising .....	10 0 17 8
				„ Secretary, quarter's salary .....	11 6 5 0
				„ Same, postage, &c. ....	12 0 5 0
			5 Nov.	„ James Hough, repairs, Windsor Road .....	13 1 10 0
			17 „	„ Same, „ „ .....	14 3 10 0
				„ John Crew, repairs, George-street .....	15 3 4 6
			20 „	„ John T. Smith, commission ... ..	16 1 12 6
			31 Dec.	„ J. H. Mills, advertising .....	17 0 10 6
				„ Wm. Rooke, bill-sticking .....	18 0 7 6
				„ Secretary, quarter's salary .....	19 6 5 0
				„ Same, postage, &c.....	20 0 5 0
				„ Balance on hand .....	35 13 1
		£ 160 3 3			£ 160 3 3

RICH. RIDGE,  
THOMAS PRIMROSE,  
JOHN WOOD,  
WM. J. CREW,  
JOHN M. M'QUADE, } Commissioners.

## No. 11.

## RICHMOND ROAD TRUST.

ACCOUNT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Commissioners of the Richmond Road Trust, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1870.

Dr.			Cr.		
1870.		£ s. d.	1870.	V.	£ s. d.
1 Jan.	To Balance on hand.....	104 9 9	2 Feb..	By paid J. Crew, further account, repairs to main street .....	1 80 0 0
3 "	" Rent of Blacktown Tolls for January...	19 10 0	"	" J. Dixon, repairs to main street .....	2 2 7 0
1 Feb.	" " February.....	19 10 0	2 Mar.	" J. Crew, further account, repairs, main street .....	3 50 0 0
1 Mar.	" " March .....	19 10 0	"	" H. Pye, " .....	4 1 7 6
1 April	" " April .....	19 10 0	6 April.	" J. Crew, balance, repairs, main street .....	5 22 7 6
1 June	" " May .....	19 10 0	"	" Secretary, quarter's salary .....	6 7 10 0
			"	" Same, postage and stationery... ..	7 0 5 0
			"	" Henry Pye, repairs to road, Richmond to Bridge .....	8 13 15 0
			30 June	" Secretary, quarter's salary .....	9 7 10 0
			"	" Same, postage, &c. ....	10 0 5 0
			"	" Balance on hand .....	11 16 12 9
		£ 201 19 9			£ 201 19 9

EDWD. POWELL, }  
SLOPER COX, } Commissioners.  
JOSEPH ONUS, }

## No. 12.

## RICHMOND ROAD TRUST.

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Commissioners of the Richmond Road Trust, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1870.

Dr.			Cr.		
1870.		£ s. d.	1870.	V.	£ s. d.
1 July.	To balance on hand.....	16 12 9	30 Sept.	By paid L. White, advertising .....	1 0 15 2
1 Aug.	" Rent of Blacktown Tolls (less allowance) for July.....	9 15 0	"	" Benj. Isaacs, printing .....	2 0 5 0
2 Sept.	" " August .....	19 10 0	"	" Secretary, quarter's salary .....	3 7 10 0
3 Oct..	" " September.....	19 10 0	31 Dec..	" Same, postage, &c. ....	4 0 5 0
3 Nov.	" " October.....	19 10 0	"	" Margt. Seymour, use of room... ..	5 3 0 0
2 Dec..	" " November... ..	19 10 0	"	" Secretary, quarter's salary .....	6 7 10 0
			"	" Same, postage, &c. ....	7 0 5 0
			"	" L. White, advertising .....	8 1 2 11
			"	" Balance on hand .....	83 14 8
		£ 104 7 9			£ 104 7 9

EDWD. POWELL, }  
JOSEPH ONUS, } Commissioners.  
JOHN DUCKER, }

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SUBORDINATE ROADS.

(PROVIDED FOR ON ESTIMATES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 July, 1872.*

CLASSIFICATION and proposed Distribution for 1872.

Number.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
<b>Northern Roads.</b>				
				£
1	3	23	Road from The Broken-back Gap, <i>via</i> Wyce, to Wyong Creek	345
2	3	13	" Wyong Creek to Gosford ... ..	195
3	5	8	" Gosford to Kincumber ... ..	56
4	5	10	" Wyong Creek to Bumble Hill ... ..	70
5	5	10	" Bumble Hill to the Blood-tree ... ..	70
6	5	6	" The Blood-tree to Mangrove Creek, at Pember- ton's Hill ... ..	40
7	5	21	" Bullock Wharf to upper part Mangrove Creek...	147
8	3	13	" The Dividing Range to Wollombi ... ..	195
9	5	4	" Town of Eilalong to Main Road from Maitland to Wollombi ... ..	28
10	5	11	" Wollombi Road to Congewai ... ..	77
11	5	29	" Wollombi to Warkworth ... ..	203
12	5	60	" Wollombi and Warkworth Road to Colo River (Bulga Road) ... ..	420
13	5	44	" Wollombi to Wiseman's Ferry ... ..	308
14	5	12	" Wiseman's Ferry, <i>via</i> Shepherd's Gully, to St. Alban's ... ..	84
15	5	10	" St. Alban's, through Wallambine Common ...	70
16	5	15	" St. Alban's, up the M'Donald River, to Melou Creek, and up that Creek ... ..	105
17	4	3	" Wiseman's Ferry Road into Parish of North Colah	30
18	5	75	" Cassilis to Coonabarabran ... ..	525
19	5	28	" Main Northern Road to Nundle, Hanging Rock, and Peel River Gold Fields ... ..	196
20	6	50	" Main North Road, <i>via</i> Currabubula, to Tamworth	250
21	4	130	" Willow-tree to Narrabri ... ..	1,300
22	4	25	" Tamworth to Manila ... ..	250
23	3	60	" Armidale to Glen Innes ... ..	900
24	2	40	" Glen Innes to Inverell ... ..	1,000
25	3	135	" Armidale to Grafton ... ..	2,025
26	5	38	" Armidale to Walcha ... ..	266
27	4	120	" Walcha to Port Macquarie ... ..	1,200
28	3	60	" Kempsey to Armidale and Grafton Road ...	900
29	2	35	" Port Macquarie to Kempsey ... ..	875
30	5	6	" Port Macquarie to Tacking Point ... ..	42
31	4	56	" Cundle to Port Macquarie ... ..	560
32	5	60	" Kempsey to Bellinger River ... ..	420
33	2	112	" Lawrence to Tenterfield ... ..	2,800
34	5	54	" Glen Innes to Tenterfield ... ..	378
35	5	45	" Tenterfield to Maryland ... ..	315
36	4	65	" Grafton to Casino ... ..	650
37	3	17	" Casino to Lismore ... ..	255
38	4	30	" Lismore to Ballina ... ..	300
				£ 17,850

Number.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
<b>Western Roads.</b>				£
1	5	13	Road from Bell's Line to Colo River (Comleroy Road) ...	91
2	4	35	" Bathurst to Ophir ...	350
3	2	27	" Bathurst to Sofala, <i>via</i> Peel and Wyagdon ...	675
4	2	42	" Bathurst, <i>via</i> Kellosbiel and Monkey Hill, to Tambaroora and Hill End ...	1,050
5	3	20	" Sally's Flat, <i>via</i> Upper Pyramul, to Tabrabucca ...	300
6	4	15	" Sofala to Mudgee Road ...	150
7	5	16	" Rockley to Caloola and Tuena Roads ...	112
8	2	38	" Bathurst to Caloola and Trunkey Gold Field ...	950
9	5	15	" One Eye to Tuena ...	105
10	5	25	" Orange to Carcoar ...	175
11	5	12	" Orange to Ophir ...	84
12	3	38	" Orange to Stony Creek ...	570
13	4	63	" Orange, by Boree, to Forbes ...	630
14	5	40	" Molong to Obley ...	280
15	6	22	" Molong to Stony Creek ...	110
16	3	30	" Cowra to Grenfell ...	450
17	4	70	" Cudgegong Municipality to Dubbo ...	700
				£ 6,782
<b>Southern Roads.</b>				
1	1	5	Road from Campbelltown to Narellan ...	250
2	3	11	" Main Southern Road, at Fitz Roy Mines, <i>via</i> Bowral, to Robertson Park ...	165
3	2	15	" Old South Road, at Throsby Park, to Village of Robertson ...	375
4	4	6	" Village of Robertson, <i>via</i> Vidler's, to Kiama Municipality ...	60
5	5	20	" Marulan to Jacqua ...	140
6	3	60	" Goulburn Municipality, <i>via</i> Mount Wayo, Pejar Creek, Crookwell, and Binda, to Tuena ...	900
7	2	22	" Goulburn Municipality, <i>via</i> Pomeroy, to Gullen Range ...	550
8	4	17	" Gullen Range, <i>via</i> Grabben Gullen Village, to Wheeo ...	170
9	4	50	" Gunning to Burrowa ...	500
10	3	12	" Bungendore to Goulburn and Braidwood Road, near Doughboy Hill ...	180
11	3	35	" Braidwood to Nelligen—Clyde Road ...	525
12	6	11	" Bateman's Bay to Durras Lake ...	55
13	2	16	" Braidwood, <i>via</i> Dirty Butter Creek, to Araluen ...	400
14	2	35	" Araluen to Moruya ...	875
15	3	10	" Braidwood to Elrington ...	150
16	3	12	" Monga to Major's Creek, "Elrington" ...	180
17	4	4	" Monga and Major's Creek Road, at Reidsdale, to Bell's River ...	40
18	2	67	" Queanbeyan to Cooma ...	1,675
19	5	57	" Cooma to Bombala ...	399
20	2	43	" Cathcart, <i>via</i> Tantawangalo, to Merimbula ...	1,075
21	2	53	" Bombala, <i>via</i> Wyndham and Panbula, to Merimbula ...	1,325
22	2	6	" Panbula to Wolumla ...	150
23	5	25	" Bombala to Delegate ...	175
24	5	12	" Merimbula to Jellatt Jellatt ...	84
25	5	80	" Wagga Wagga to Young, <i>via</i> Cootamundry and Wallanbeen ...	560
26	4	12	" Wallanbeen to Murrumburrah ...	120
27	2	59	" Bowning to Young, <i>via</i> Binalong ...	1,475
28	2	20	" Gundagai to Tumut ...	500
29	5	11	" Tumut to Brungle ...	77
30	2	12	" Tumut to Adelong ...	300
31	5	48	" Gundagai to Wagga Wagga, "North side of River" ...	336
32	6	28	" Middle Adelong to Tumberumba ...	140
33	2	11	" Town of Adelong to Middle Adelong ...	275
34	2	11	" Main Southern Road to Adelong ...	275
Carried forward ...				£ 14,456

Number.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
<b>Southern Roads—continued.</b>				£
			Brought forward ... ..	14,456
35	4	7	Road from Downing's Inn, at Gilmore Creek, to Reily's Crossing, at Adelong Creek ... ..	70
36	2	25	„ Main Southern Road, at Tarcutta, to Wagga Wagga ... ..	625
37	5	60	„ Wagga Wagga to Narandera ... ..	420
38	6	180	„ Wagga Wagga to Deniliquin ... ..	900
39	3	36	„ Albury Municipality to Corowa ... ..	540
40	5	94	„ Corowa to Deniliquin ... ..	658
41	4	77	„ Albury Municipality to Wagga Wagga ... ..	770
42	6	100	„ Twelve-mile Creek to Wallaragang ... ..	500
43	5	50	„ Deniliquin to Moama ... ..	350
44	6	80	„ Albury Municipality to Urana ... ..	400
				£ 19,689

NOTE.—The amount per mile proposed to be expended on each class of Roads is as follows:—1st class, £50; 2nd class, £25; 3rd class, £15; 4th class, £10; 5th class, £7; 6th class, £5.

	£
Northern Roads ... ..	17,850
Western Roads ... ..	6,782
Southern Roads ... ..	19,689
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<u>£ 44,321</u>



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SUBORDINATE ROADS UNDER TRUSTEES.

(PROVIDED FOR ON ESTIMATES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 July, 1872.*

## CLASSIFICATION AND PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION FOR 1872.

Number.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
<b>Sydney or Metropolitan Roads.</b>				£
1	2	4	Road from Sydney to Botany Bay (Mudbank Road) ...	100
2	4	2	.. Mudbank Road to Botany Bay (Gardner's Road)	20
3	4	2	.. Mudbank Road, at Williamson's, <i>via</i> Franksville, to Cook's River Road ...	20
4	2	3	.. Mudbank Road to Banks' Meadow (Bunnerong Road) ...	75
5	4	2	.. Banks' Meadow, <i>via</i> Lord's and Handcock's, to the Bunnerong Road, near the Tannery ...	20
6	4	3	.. Undercliff Bridge to George's River Road ...	30
7	3	2	.. Newtown Road, near the Church, to the Botany Road ...	30
8	2	6	.. Cook's River Dam to Rocky Point (Rocky Point Road) ...	150
9	2	8	.. Rocky Point Road, near Dam, to George's River (Forest Road) ...	200
10	3	4	.. Rocky Point Road to George's River, at Tom Ugly's Point (Koggerah Road) ...	60
11	3	10	.. Canterbury, <i>via</i> Saltpan Creek, to George's River	150
12	4	2	.. Main Western Road to Railway Station at Haslem's Creek ...	20
13	5	3	.. Irishtown to Haslem's Creek Railway Station ...	21
14	4	5	.. Main Southern Road, near Burwood, over Cook's River, into Parish of St. George ...	50
15	5	2	.. Main Western Road to Government Wharf at Longbottom ...	14
16	5	2	.. Longbottom to Breakfast Point ...	14
17	3	5	.. Middle Harbour to Pittwater Road ...	75
18	4	16	.. Manly Cove to Pittwater ...	240
19	4	2	.. Manly Cove to Balgowlah ...	20
20	3	13	.. North Willoughby Municipality to Pennant Hills..	325
				£ 1,634



Number.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
<b>Northern Roads.</b>				£
1	4	10	Road from Ironbark Creek to Maitland	100
2	4	9	" Newcastle Municipality to Wallsend	90
3	5	13	" Wallsend to Maitland and Gosford Road at Coorabong	91
4	5	17	" Stockton to Raymond Terrace	119
5	5	5	" Stockton and Raymond Terrace Road to Saltash	85
6	4	31	" Raymond Terrace to Stroud	310
7	5	73	" Stroud, <i>via</i> Gloucester, to Tinonee	511
8	5	15	" Tinonee and Gloucester Road to Clarkin's Crossing, Wollomba River	105
9	5	7	" Tinonee to Cundle	49
10	5	5	" Cundle to Jones' Island	35
11	5	12	" Tinonee to Bohnock	84
12	6	6	" Tinonee to Wingham Ferry	30
13	4	7	" Through Oxley Island	70
14	5	2	" Tinonee and Bohnock Road to south channel of the Manning River (Redbank Road)	14
15	6	6	" Tinonee and Cundle Road to Wingham	30
16	5	11	" Wingham to Wherrol Flat, Dingo Creek	77
17	5	16	" Wingham, on the left bank of the Manning River, to Black Flat	112
18	5	11	" Wingham and Wherrol Flat Road, up eastern branch of Dingo Creek, <i>via</i> Marlee Flat, to Bobin Flat	77
19	5	16	" Rolland's Plains to Upper Plains	112
20	5	4	" Rolland's Plains to Ballingara Wharf	28
21	5	3	" Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Seaham Road (Miscal's Road)	21
22	5	6	" Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Clarence Town Road (Caswell's Road)	42
23	5	4	" Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road, <i>via</i> the Duck-hole Swamp, towards the Parading Ground	28
24	4	19	" Raymond Terrace, by east side of Williams' River, to Clarence Town	190
25	3	8	" Raymond Terrace to Hinton	120
26	3	4	" Raymond Terrace and Hinton Road to Seaham	60
27	3	5	" Raymond Terrace, towards Maitland, to its junction with the Morpeth Road	75
28	3	5	" Junction of Morpeth Road with Raymond Terrace and Maitland Road to East Maitland	75
29	3	4	" Raymond Terrace and Maitland Road to Morpeth Municipality	60
30	5	6	" Raymond Terrace to Hexham	42
31	5	5	" Alnwick to Hexham	35
32	5	8	" Hexham to Fullerton Cove	56
33	2	4	" East Maitland Municipality to Oak Vale	100
34	3	14	" Oak Vale to the Broken-back Gap	210
35	2	28	" East Maitland, <i>via</i> Largs and Dunmore Bridge, to Paterson and Gresford	700
36	3	16	" Dunmore Bridge to Seaham and Clarence Town	240
37	4	13	" Paterson and Gresford Road to Clarence Town and Dungog Road	130
38	2	6	" Clarence Town, towards Dungog, to south boundary of J. D. Walker's 1,280 acres	150
39	2	8	" South boundary of J. D. Walker's 1,280 acres to Dungog	200
40	4	17	" Gresford to Eccleston	170
41	4	12	" Gresford to Lowstock	120
42	3	9	" Largs, <i>via</i> Tocal, to Paterson	135
43	3	6	" West Maitland to Dunmore	90
44	4	3	" The north boundary of West Maitland Municipality, up the right bank of Hunter's River	30
45	2	4	" Morpeth Municipality, <i>via</i> Hinton Punt, to Dunmore and Seaham Road	100
46	4	4	" Dunmore and Seaham Road, <i>via</i> Butterwick, to Dunn's Creek	40
47	2	3	" West Maitland, <i>via</i> Louth Park, to East Maitland and Brisbane Water Road	75
48	5	15	" West Maitland to Mulbring Creek	105
Carried forward				£ 5,478

Number.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
<b>Northern Roads—continued.</b>				
			Brought forward ... ..	£ 5,478
49	5	17	Road from Belmore Bridge, along the north bank of the Hunter River to Luskintyre ... ..	255
50	5	10	„ Lochinvar, <i>via</i> Windermere, to Pritchett's 2,000 acres, and loop-line to same place, <i>via</i> Kaloudah ... ..	70
51	5	7	„ Deep Creek to Allandale Railway Station ... ..	49
52	3	5	„ Morpeth Municipality to Four-mile Creek ... ..	75
53	4	2	„ Morpeth Municipality to Largs ... ..	20
54	5	4	„ Morpeth and Largs Road, through Phoenix Park and Abbotsford, to M'Clymont's Swamp ... ..	287
55	5	4	„ Morpeth Punt, through Phoenix Park, to Largs ... ..	28
56	5	9	„ Clarence Town to Half-way House on Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road ... ..	63
57	5	8	„ Clarence Town, <i>via</i> Glen William to Clarence Town and Dungog Road, at south boundary of J. D. Walker's 1,280 acres ... ..	56
58	3	8	„ Dungog to Chichester River ... ..	120
59	5	15	„ Dungog and Chichester Road to Underbank ... ..	105
60	5	6	„ Dungog to Fosterton ... ..	42
61	5	15	„ Dungog to Stroud ... ..	105
62	5	14	„ Upper Myall to Bullahdelah ... ..	98
63	5	13	„ Dungog and Stroud Road to Monkerai ... ..	91
64	3	20	„ Main Northern Road, near West Maitland, <i>via</i> Cessnock, to the Dividing Range ... ..	300
65	2	1	„ Tomago Crossing-place to Railway Station at Hexham ... ..	25
66	4	7	„ Main Northern Road, near Anvil Creek, to Glendon Brook ... ..	70
67	4	4	„ Anvil Creek and Glendon Brook Road to Stanhope ... ..	40
68	5	14	„ Main Northern Road, near Black Creek, to Cessnock, on Wollombi Road ... ..	98
69	5	11	„ Main Northern Road, near Black Creek, <i>via</i> Glendon, to Main Northern Road, near Singleton ... ..	77
70	3	12	„ Main Northern Road, near Munnimba Brook, to Warkworth ... ..	180
71	3	4	„ Singleton, <i>via</i> Abbey Green, towards Bulga Road ... ..	60
72	5	11	„ Wittingham Reserve to Broke, Wollombi Brook ... ..	77
73	5	5	„ Singleton and Jerry's Plains Road to Warkworth ... ..	35
74	3	28	„ Singleton to Denman ... ..	420
75	2	15	„ Muswellbrook to Merton ... ..	375
76	3	44	„ Denman to Merriwa ... ..	660
77	2	27	„ Merriwa to Cassilis ... ..	675
78	5	39	„ Scone to Merriwa ... ..	273
79	5	34	„ Scone to Denison Diggings, at Moonan ... ..	238
80	5	8	„ Box-tree Flat to Blandford ... ..	56
81	6	70	„ Manilla, <i>via</i> Barraba, to Bingera ... ..	350
82	5	25	„ Bingera to Warialda ... ..	175
83	5	69	„ Armidale Municipality to Inverell ... ..	483
84	5	55	„ Main Northern Road, at Bendemeer, to Bundarra ... ..	385
85	5	30	„ Bundarra to Inverell ... ..	210
86	4	4	„ Main North Road, at Uralla, to the Rocky River ... ..	40
87	5	25	„ Frederickton to Macleay River Heads ... ..	175
88	5	10	„ West Kempsey to Darkwater Creek ... ..	70
89	3	7	„ Hyde's Falls to M'Lean's Falls (Upper Bellinger River) ... ..	105
90	10	18	„ Grafton to Smith's Flat ... ..	180
				£ 12,515
<b>Western Roads.</b>				
1	2	3	Road from Parramatta to Ryde ... ..	75
2	2	1	„ Pennant Hills, at Duggan's Corner, to Parramatta and Ryde Road ... ..	25
3	2	1	„ Parramatta and Ryde Road to Pennant Hills Wharf ... ..	25
4	3	10	„ the western boundary of Hunter's Hill Municipality, at Gladesville, <i>via</i> Ryde and Pennant Hills, to Castle Hill, to the Road from Baulkham Hills to G. Acre's 1,500-acres at Dural ... ..	150
5	3	3	„ Main Western Road towards Parramatta River (Concord Road) ... ..	45
6	2	4	„ Parramatta to Pennant Hills ... ..	100
			Carried forward ... ..	£ 420

Number.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
<b>Western Roads—continued.</b>				
			Brought forward ... ..	£ 420
7	5	8	Road from Main Western Road, near St. Mary's, to Orphan School Road ... ..	56
8	5	8	Do. do. to Blacktown Road ... ..	56
9	5	12	Do. near Penrith, to Richmond ... ..	84
10	4	15	Do. do. to Bringelly Cross Roads ... ..	150
11	4	6	Bringelly Cross Roads to the Road from the Main Southern Road, to Cobbitty ... ..	60
12	4	11	Parramatta and Windsor Road, at Baulkham Hills, to south boundary of G. Acre's 1,500 acres at Dural ... ..	110
13	5	15	South boundary of G. Acre's 1,500 acres at Dural, to its junction with Pitt Town and Wiseman's Ferry Road (Great North Road) ... ..	105
14	4	19	Parramatta to Windsor ... ..	190
15	2	5	Windsor Road to Pitt Town Punt ... ..	125
16	2	1	Windsor Road to Mulgrave Railway Station ... ..	25
17	4	4	Parramatta and Windsor Road through Pitt Town Bottoms ... ..	40
18	5	4	Broken-back Bridge to Pennant Hills ... ..	28
19	4	20	Pitt Town to Wiseman's Ferry ... ..	200
20	5	5	Pitt Town Punt to Churchill's Wharf ... ..	35
21	4	5	Windsor, <i>via</i> Wilberforce, to Pitt Town Punt and Churchill's Wharf Road ... ..	50
22	5	9	Enfield to Windsor Punt ... ..	63
23	5	6	Wilberforce and Churchill's Wharf Road, <i>via</i> Page's Punt, to Pitt Town and Wiseman's Ferry Road ... ..	42
24	5	2	Churchill's Wharf and Page's Punt Road to Sackville Reach ... ..	14
25	5	8	Churchill's Wharf to mouth of Colo River ... ..	56
26	5	5	Windsor to Richmond ... ..	35
27	3	3	Windsor to Cornwallis ... ..	43
28	4	3	Richmond to Richmond Bottoms ... ..	30
29	5	2	Windsor to Blacktown Road ... ..	30
30	5	4	Blacktown Road, <i>via</i> Dight's Hill, towards Richmond Bridge ... ..	28
31	3	2	Richmond to New Bridge ... ..	30
32	4	9	Main Western Road, near Parramatta, through Domain, and by Old Windsor Road, to Windsor Road ... ..	90
33	3	19	Main Western Road, near Prospect, to Richmond (Blacktown Road) ... ..	285
34	5	6	Blacktown Road to Windsor Road ... ..	42
35	3	12	Penrith, <i>via</i> Castlereagh, to Richmond ... ..	180
36	4	10	Richmond Bridge to top of the Big Hill (Kurrajong) ... ..	100
37	5	9	Enfield and Wood's Falls Road, opposite Belmont, <i>via</i> Box Hill, to Bell's Line, North Kurrajong..	63
38	5	40	The Big Hill (Kurrajong) to Mudgee Road, near Bowenfells (Bell's Line) ... ..	280
39	5	3	Wood's Falls to Road from Richmond Bridge to Kurrajong ... ..	21
40	5	12	Penrith, <i>via</i> Regentville and Mulgoa, to Greendale ... ..	84
41	5	2	Penrith and Greendale Road, at Mulgoa Church, to the Penrith and Bringelly Road ... ..	14
42	4	10	Main Western Road, at Little Hartley, to Ganbenang Swamp ... ..	100
43	6	30	Main Western Road, at Magpie Hollow, near Bowenfells, <i>via</i> the Sod Walls and Mutton's Falls, to O'Connell Plains (Lockyer's Line) ... ..	150
44	4	5	Hartley to Blaxland's Swamp ... ..	50
45	2	4	Bowenfells to Blaxland's Swamp ... ..	100
46	5	7	Blaxland's Swamp to Antonio's Creek (part of Old Bathurst Road) ... ..	49
47	5	30	Hartley, <i>via</i> Glenroy and Bindo Flats, to Fish River Creek Bridge, near Oberon ... ..	300
48	6	10	Mudgee Road, near Middle River, to Main Western Road at Meadow Flat ... ..	50
49	4	18	Mudgee Road to Rylstone ... ..	180
			Carried forward ... ..	£ 4,245

Number.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
<b>Western Roads—continued.</b>				
			Brought forward ... ..	£ 4,245
50	5	40	Road from Cudgegong Municipality to Cassilis ... ..	280
51	5	22	„ Cudgegong Municipality to Rylstone ... ..	154
52	5	14	„ Cudgegong Municipality to Hargraves ... ..	98
53	5	20	„ Cudgegong Municipality, near Grattai, <i>via</i> Winderwey and Upper Pyramul, to the Sally's Flat and Tabrabucca Road, at Suttor's 640 acres ... ..	140
54	4	28	„ Kelso, <i>via</i> the Limekilns, to Peel and Sofala Road..	280
55	4	4	„ Peel to junction of Kelso and Sofala Road..	40
56	5	9	„ Limekilns Road to Palmer's Oakey Road ... ..	63
57	5	9	„ Kelso and Sofala Road, at Cheshire Creek, to Upper Turon ... ..	63
58	5	12	„ Sofala to Palmer's Oakey Creek ... ..	60
59	2	12	„ Sofala, <i>via</i> Circus Point and Cockatoo Hill to Tambaroora Road, at Monkey Hill ... ..	300
60	5	18	„ Sally's Flat to Hargraves ... ..	126
61	5	7	„ Lower Turon and Tambaroora Road, near Sally's Flat, to Grattai and Tabrabucca Road, at G. Suttor's 640 acres ... ..	49
62	5	4	„ Bathurst Road, at Kirkconnell, to Mitchell's Creek Quartz Reefs ... ..	28
63	6	6	„ Mitchell's Creek Quartz Reefs, towards Palmer's Oakey ... ..	30
64	5	22	„ Kelloshiel, <i>via</i> White's Crossing, to Little Forest...	154
65	5	11	„ Bathurst and O'Connell Plains Road, <i>via</i> Dirty Swamp, to the Road from Mutton's Falls to O'Connell's Plains ... ..	77
66	5	2	„ Bathurst and Ophir Road, <i>via</i> Rankin's Bridge, to Kelloshiel ... ..	14
67	5	12	„ Bathurst and Ophir Road, near Stewart's, at Moulder's 333 acres, <i>via</i> Emu Swamp, to Orange and Ophir Road ... ..	84
68	4	16	„ Bathurst and Caloola Road to Rockley ... ..	160
69	5	8	„ Do. to Limekilns ... ..	56
70	5	20½	„ Rockley to the Isabella River ... ..	140
71	5	18	„ Bathurst and Cowra Road, <i>via</i> Grubbenbong Creek, to the Abercrombie River ... ..	126
72	5	30	„ Carcoar to Canowindra ... ..	210
73	5	12	„ Orange to Icely <i>via</i> Byng ... ..	84
74	5	6	„ Guyong, <i>via</i> Byng, to Tom's, on the Orange and Icely Road ... ..	42
75	5	44	„ Cowra to Young ... ..	308
76	4	13	„ Bathurst and Caloola Road to Tea-pot Swamp ... ..	130
77	4	13	„ Tea-pot Swamp to Carcoar ... ..	130
78	4	30	„ Bathurst, by Gorman's Hill and Lagoon, to Campbell's River ... ..	300
79	2	13	„ Bathurst to O'Connell's Plains ... ..	325
80	4	16	„ O'Connell's Plains, <i>via</i> Eight-mile Swamp and Oberon, to Fish River Creek ... ..	160
81	5	11	„ Mutton's Falls to Fish River Creek Bridge, near Oberon ... ..	77
82	5	8	„ O'Connell's Plains, <i>via</i> Alick's Swamp, to Wiseman's Creek ... ..	56
83	5	20	„ Oberon to Swatchfield ... ..	140
84	6	50	„ Orange to Nanima ... ..	250
85	5	16	„ Stony Creek to Burrendong ... ..	112
86	5	27	„ Stony Creek to Wellington... ..	189
				£ 9,230
<b>Southern Roads.</b>				
1	3	2	Road from Main Western Road, at Burwood, to Main Southern Road ... ..	30
2	3	6	„ Main Western Road, near Parramatta, to Main Southern Road (Dogtrap Road) ... ..	90
			Carried forward ... ..	£ 120

Number.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
<b>Southern Roads—continued.</b>				£
			Brought forward	120
3	4	10	Road from Main Western Road, near Parramatta, <i>via</i> Smithfield, towards Cabramatta	100
4	5	3	„ Main Southern Road, near Irishtown, to George's River Old Road	21
5	3	2	„ Smithfield to Fairfield Railway Station	30
6	4	6	„ Main Southern Road to Saltpan Creek (Punchbowl Road)	60
7	4	15	„ Main Southern Road, near Landsdown Bridge, to Penrith and Bringelly Road (Orphan School Road)	150
8	5	3	„ Liverpool to Orphan School Road	21
9	6	10	„ Main Southern Road to Campbelltown	50
10	5	6	„ Campbelltown to Menangle	42
11	4	4	„ Menangle to Main South Road, at foot of Razorback	40
12	5	12	„ Menangle to Picton	84
13	4	4	„ Main Southern Road at Camden to Road from Menangle to Main Southern Road	40
14	4	10	„ Main Southern Road, at Carne's Hill, towards Bringelly	100
15	5	3	„ Main Southern Road to Campbelltown Road, near Denham Court	21
16	5	7	„ Main Southern Road to Cobbitty	49
17	3	2	„ Main Southern Road at Narellan, through Orielton, to Liverpool and Cobbitty Road	30
18	5	8	„ Cobbitty to Matavai, Westwood, and Vermont	56
19	5	15	„ Main South Road at Camden towards Burratorang	105
20	5	3	„ Main South Road at Cawdor to Westbrook Bridge	21
21	5	4	„ Lefevre's to Brownlow Hill	28
22	5	8	„ the Road over the new Bridge, across Mount Hunter Creek, at its junction with the Brownlow Hill Road, to Mulgoa Forest	56
23	3	5	„ Picton to the top of Long Gully	75
24	4	6	„ the top of Long Gully to Burratorang Road, near Vanderville	60
25	5	10	„ Mulgoa Road, near Vanderville, to top of Burratorang Mountain	70
26	3	2	„ Top of Burratorang Mountain, towards P. Martin's 845 acres	30
27	3	10	„ Campbelltown to Appin	150
28	4	7	„ Wollongong and Kiama Road, to Mount Keira, towards Appin	70
29	4	4	„ Broughton's Pass to Wilton	40
30	3	9	„ Broughton's Creek to Kangaroo Ground	135
31	2	5	„ Appin and Mount Keira Road, <i>via</i> Douglass Park Railway Station, to Menangle Road	125
32	5	4	„ Appin to Brooke's Point	28
33	4	4	„ Appin to Broughton's Pass	40
34	2	5	„ North boundary of North Illawarra Municipality, <i>via</i> Bulli and Westmacot's Pass towards Appin, to the top of the Mountain	125
35	3	15	„ Top of the Mountain, near Westmacot's Pass, to Appin	225
36	4	29	„ Top of the Mountain, near Westmacot's Pass, <i>via</i> Bottle Forest, to George's River Punt	290
37	5	24	„ Throsby Park, <i>via</i> Cambewarra, to Illaroo and Bomaderry Ferry Road	168
38	6	80	„ Bomaderry Ferry, <i>via</i> Nowra, Tomerong, and Ulladulla, to Durras Lake	400
39	4	17	„ Bateman's Bay to Moruya	170
40	3	16	„ Moruya to Bodalla	240
41	4	5	„ Nowra to boundary of Numba Municipality	50
42	6	75	„ Nowra, <i>via</i> Sassafras Range, Narriga, and Marlow, to Braidwood	375
43	5	12	„ Nowra to Burriar	84
44	3	2	„ Nowra and Bomaderry Road, <i>via</i> Moss's, at Ferrara, to Road leading to the South Coast Road	30
45	5	8	„ Illaroo, <i>via</i> Brown's Mountain, to Bomaderry Ferry	56
46	4	9	„ Main Southern Road, near Little Forest, to the crossing of the Bowral and Kangaloon Road	90
			Carried forward	£ 4,350

Number.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
Southern Roads—continued.				£
Brought forward ... ..				4,350
47	5	5	Road from the crossing of the Bowral and Kangaloon Road, <i>via</i> Bong Bong and Sutton Forest, to the Burrowang Road ... ..	35
48	2	8	„ Burrowang Road to the Cross Roads, <i>via</i> Mossvale Station ... ..	200
49	3	4	„ Berrima to Railway Station at Sutton Forest ... ..	60
50	5	10	„ Berrima, <i>via</i> Soapy Flat, to Wanganderi ... ..	70
51	5	10	„ The Cross Roads at Sutton Forest to east boundary of H. H. M'Arthur's 3,140 acres ... ..	70
52	3	2	„ The Old Southern Road, at Mittagong, near Burke's, to the Main Southern Road, near the Old Fitz Roy Inn ... ..	30
53	5	3	„ Village of Robertson, <i>via</i> Kangaloon, to top of Alcorn's Hill ... ..	21
54	5	5	„ The Mittagong and Illawarra Road, near Wallaby Creek, <i>via</i> the Macquarie Pass, to the Central Illawarra Municipality ... ..	35
55	4	6	„ Top of Alcorn's Hill to Robertson Park ... ..	60
56	5	12	„ The Kangaloon and Bowral Road, at Robertson Park, to the western boundary of Central Illawarra Municipality, near Mount Murray ... ..	84
57	4	3	„ Hoddle's Track, at M'Cullun's, to the Mittagong and Illawarra Road, at Simpson's 200 acres ... ..	30
58	4	36	„ Goulburn Municipality, <i>via</i> Taralga, to Richlands ... ..	360
59	5	13	„ Goulburn to Upper Tarlo ... ..	91
60	4	17	„ Goulburn to Bungonia ... ..	170
61	4	18	„ Mount Wayo to Laggan ... ..	180
62	5	38	„ Laggan, <i>via</i> Tuena, to the Abercrombie River ... ..	266
63	5	15	„ Goulburn Municipality, <i>via</i> Mummell, to Pomeroy ... ..	105
64	5	7	„ M'Cormack's or Wells' Creek to Paddy's River (part of Old Southern Road) ... ..	49
65	5	12	„ Wheeo to Binda ... ..	84
66	5	36	„ Wheeo to Burrowa ... ..	252
67	4	27	„ Burrowa to Young ... ..	270
68	5	72	„ Young, <i>via</i> Weddin Police Station, Grenfell, and Boga Bogalong, to Forbes ... ..	504
69	4	15	„ Main Southern Road, at Breadalbane Plain, to Collector ... ..	150
70	4	15	„ Gunning to Collector ... ..	150
71	5	9	„ Collector to Third Breadalbane Plain ... ..	35
72	5	15	„ Ginindera to Gundaroo ... ..	105
73	3	16	„ Collector to Gundaroo, <i>via</i> Big Hill, and marked tree line ... ..	240
74	5	16	„ Gundaroo to Morumbateman ... ..	112
75	5	42	„ Main Southern Road, near Yass, <i>via</i> Morumbateman, Ginindera, and Canberra, to Queanbeyan ... ..	294
76	4	7	„ Yass to Mundoonan ... ..	70
77	5	18	„ Bungendore <i>via</i> Bywong to Queanbeyan and Gundaroo Road ... ..	126
78	5	37	„ Goulburn and Braidwood Road, <i>via</i> Bangalore Gap, Lake George, to Bungendore ... ..	259
79	5	17	„ Bungendore <i>via</i> Molonglo, to the Queanbeyan and Bungendore Road ... ..	119
80	4	23	„ Queanbeyan to Gundaroo ... ..	230
81	5	16	„ Queanbeyan to Lanyon Ford ... ..	112
82	4	10	„ Bega, <i>via</i> Jellat Jellat, to Tathra ... ..	100
83	3	20	„ Bega to Wolumla ... ..	300
84	5	16	„ Cobargo to Bermagoe ... ..	112
85	5	43	„ Bega to Bodalla ... ..	301
86	2	12	„ Eden to Panbula ... ..	300
87	5	12	„ Eden to Sturt ... ..	84
88	2	10	„ Araluen and Moruya Road, <i>via</i> Kiora, to Moruya ... ..	250
89	5	4	„ Moruya to the Heads ... ..	28
90	5	8	„ Elrington to Araluen ... ..	56
Carried forward ... ..				£ 10,909

Number.	Class.	Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
Southern Roads—continued.				£
			Brought forward ... ..	10,909
91	4	9	Road from Braidwood to Sergeant's Point (Little River) ...	90
92	6	30	„ Main Southern Road, at Sharpening-stone Creek, to Boorowa ... ..	150
93	5	30	„ Main Southern Road, at Little Billabong, to Tum-berumba ... ..	150
				£ 11,299

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION :—

	£
Sydney or Metropolitan Roads ... ..	1,634
Northern Roads ... ..	12,515
Western Roads ... ..	9,280
Southern Roads ... ..	11,299
TOTAL ... ..	<u>£ 34,728</u>

NOTE.—The amount per mile proposed to be expended on each class of Roads is as under :—

1st Class ... ..	£50 per mile.
2nd Class ... ..	25 „
3rd Class ... ..	15 „
4th Class ... ..	10 „
5th Class ... ..	7 „
6th Class ... ..	5 „

1872.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

MINING ON MUDGEES AND WALLERAWANG ROAD.  
(CORRESPONDENCE.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 May, 1872.*

---

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 3rd May, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all the Correspondence which has taken place between the  
“Minister for Works and certain individuals, relative to Mining upon the  
“Public Road between Mudgees and Wallerawang.”

*(Mr. Innes.)*

---



MINING ON MUDGEES AND WALLERAWANG ROAD.

MR. T. E. MILLS TO THE COMMISSIONER FOR ROADS.

Mudgee, November 2, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to apply to you for advice; the circumstances are shortly as follows:—

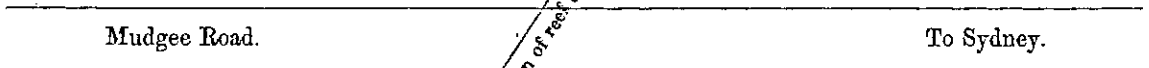
On the west side of the road leading from Mudgee to Sydney, up to the boundary of the said road, a quartz-reef is now being worked. The reef runs under the said road at Mullamuddy, near Mudgee, as per plan set out on this paper; the land on either side is private property.

I have the honor to request you will inform me if you have the power to lease the said portion of road, or to whom am I to apply.

I propose working the ground by sinking a shaft on its western boundary, and would require about 9 feet, which would be securely fenced, as a trial, to effectively prove the reef; should it prove worth working, I am prepared to enter into the required sureties to keep the road in a proper state of repair that may be deemed necessary, and it would not interfere with the traffic thereof.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS EDWARD MILLS.



THE CHIEF CLERK, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, TO MR. T. E. MILLS.

Department of Public Works,  
Roads Branch,

Sydney, 3 November, 1871.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Commissioner to inform you that he will be at Mudgee on Saturday next, and will proceed from thence to the Gold Fields, where he will confer with you on the subject of your communication.

I have, &c.,

F. J. WICKHAM,

Chief Clerk.

MINUTE of the Commissioner for Roads.

MR. MILLS HAS BEEN REFUSED PERMISSION TO GET THIS; THE MINISTER HIMSELF INSPECTED THE PLACE.—  
W.C.B., Mudgee, 11/11/71.

MR. T. E. MILLS TO THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Dubbo, November 30, 1871

SIR,

I do myself the honor to apply to you for advice, the circumstances of which are as follows:—

On the west side of the road leading from Mudgee to Sydney and to the boundary of the said road, which is within a few miles of Mudgee, a quartz-reef is being worked; the reef runs under the said road, as per plan set out in the margin; the land on either side of the road is private property.

I beg to request you will inform me whether you have the power to lease the said portion of road, or to whom I am to apply. I propose working the ground by sinking a shaft on its western boundary, and would require about 9 feet width of the road, which would be securely fenced, as a trial, to effectually prove the reef. Should it prove worth working, I am prepared to enter into the required sureties to keep that portion of the road in such a state of repair as is deemed necessary, that the traffic may not be interfered with, and would erect a culvert, if required, for the effectual working of the reef.

As far as I can remember, the above is a copy of an application I sent to the Commissioner for Roads, and at an interview I had with that gentleman at Mudgee he said he could not give permission but would make a note of my request. I beg to say that from information I have received, such applications as the present are entertained and granted in Melbourne; and in the town of Ballarat, where quartz-reefs run across the streets, they are allowed to be worked under certain conditions, which I should be prepared to carry out. I am willing to pay for the working of the quartz-reef under the Gold Fields Regulation Act, and give security for the due fulfilment of the conditions required for keeping that portion of the road which may be granted to me in proper order, so that the traffic may not be impeded in any way.

Should it not be in your power to grant my request, may I beg you will do me the honor to lay the subject before the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,

THOS. EDWARD MILLS.

I am not aware of any previous application similar to this having ever been made or granted, viz., to sink for gold on a public road. Shall the matter be referred to the Gold Commissioner?

W.W.S., 6/12/71.

Hon.

to Sydney

Mudgee Road

East  
Reef  
West

Hon. the Secretary for Public Works,—The Engineer for Roads should be referred to in this case.—  
J.B.W.

Under Secretary for Public Works. Commissioner for Roads.—J.R.

This man's application was refused by direction of the Hon. the Secretary for Public Works (who himself inspected the locality) because the reef was opened up close to the road on private land by working miners, who pay £50 a year rent, and to whom this permission, if given at all, should be accorded. The Chief Commissioner for Western Gold Fields, with whom I had a conference on the matter, thought it better to refuse permission to all.—W.C.B., 16/12/71. Under Secretary, B.C.

MR. R. W. CONWAY TO THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Mudgee, 11 November, 1871.

SIR,

On behalf of myself and party of six men, all holding miners' rights, I beg to apply for permission to lease and work an auriferous reef which crosses the Mudgee and Wallerawang Road, near Mullamuddy, and is the continuation of a reef now opened and being worked on land leased by Mr. Cadell from Mr. Bowman. The road is one-and-a-half chain wide and not yet metalled, and our party is willing to give any guarantee the Government may require, either by bonds or money deposited, that the road shall be maintained in good order, and the traffic in no way impeded either by our shafts or the stone excavated. The terms upon which you will grant the lease, either by way of rent or royalty (see clause No. 7 of Gold Fields Act), we leave to yourself, except to remark that in a lease for working a quartz-reef we should not be limited in time. We have no examples of leases on a road in this Colony to offer as a precedent, but in the Colony of Victoria such leases are granted if a sufficient security is provided that the road traffic shall not be impeded.

Trusting you will give this application your favourable consideration,

I remain, &c.,

ROBERT W. CONWAY.

Commissioner for Roads.—J.B., 13/11/71. Roads, B.C., 14/11/71.—J.R. I have conferred with the Surveyor General and Mr. Commissioner Johnson on this; they think that this permission should not be given, but that there would be no objection to their tunnelling under the road.—W.C.B., 18/11/71, Bathurst. Under Secretary, B.C.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS TO MR. R. CONWAY.

Department of Public Works,

Sydney, 1 December, 1871.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 11th ultimo, applying for permission to lease and work an auriferous reef which crosses the Mudgee and Wallerawang Road, near Mullamuddy, I am directed to inform you that the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works does not feel disposed to accede to your request without further consideration.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

MR. R. CONWAY TO THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Mudgee, Nov. 16, 1871.

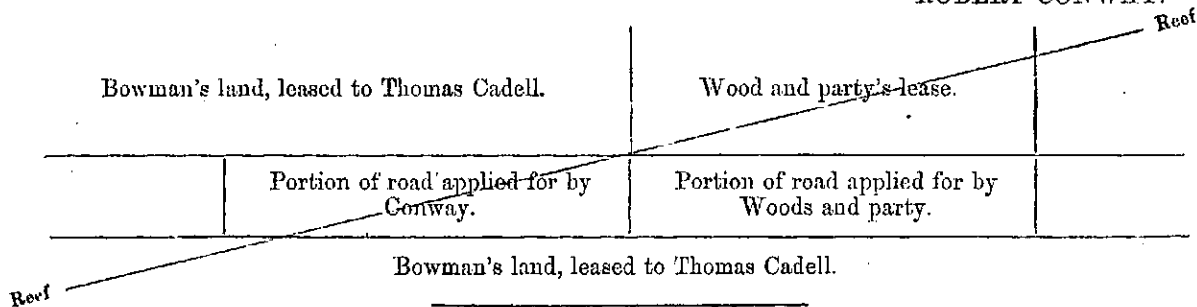
DEAR SIR,

Your favour of the 13th instant\* is duly to hand. I now enclose sketch, which will show you that my application does not interfere with that of Woods and party; they require the road to enable them to follow the "dip" of that portion of the reef which they are now working. I ask for permission to work the adjoining portion of the reef which crosses the road, and trust you will now see your way clear to take my application into consideration. I am well acquainted with James Wood, who applied to you for the use of the road; he is aware of the application I have made and will inform you, if required, that my sketch and explanation are correct.

I thank you for your prompt and courteous reply to mine of the 11th instant, and with apologies for thus troubling you,

I remain, &c.,

ROBERT CONWAY.



\* No record of such letter.

MR. R. W. CONWAY TO THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Mudgee, 6 February, 1872.

SIR,

According to promise I now send you copy of agreement entered into this day between Carroll and party and myself and party; also, copy of rough sketch (to which both parties have agreed) showing the different parts of the road each party applied for, and which are now amalgamated. You will observe that I have increased my party to seven, to equal the number on the other side. This does not, however, alter the boundary of the road for which I originally applied.

Carroll and party inform me that you hold no written application from them, as you returned their letter, stating there was no necessity for it. Would you not wish them to send in an application dated back to the period they first applied to you? May I venture to hope that the arrangement now entered into will facilitate matters by removing any impression that a grant to myself and party would be an injury to Carroll and party.

Owing to the action taken by Mr. Bowman, Carroll and party are stopped from work. They, therefore, anxiously await your decision on the subject.

I have only to add that I now address you on behalf of both parties, and shall be much obliged if you can inform me at an early date the result of your consideration on the subject.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT W. CONWAY.

*Copy of Agreement referred to in above letter.*

We, the undersigned, Thomas Carroll, James Wood, Thomas Barrett, and William Kellett, junr., as representatives of Carroll and party of seven on the one part, and Robert W. Conway and Jacob Tallenhir as representatives of Conway and party of seven of the other part, hereby, for ourselves, our heirs, executors, and assigns, agree and covenant together to work and mine for gold or other minerals as one Company, under the provisions of the Act to limit the liability of Mining Partnerships, the two sections of the Mudgee and Wallerawang Road, situate near Mullamuddy, and for which application has been made to the Department of Public Works, and to be at equal expenditure in working the same, and to divide equally, as may be, the profit or loss accruing therefrom,—the aforesaid portions or sections of road being understood to start from the culvert, situate on the Mudgee side of the seventy-third marked mile-tree over against the fence dividing the lands rented by Mr. Thomas Caddell, senr., and Mr. Charles C. Cox, from Mr. William Bowman, and extending to a large marked gum-tree, nearly opposite the seventy-third marked mile-tree.

As witness, our signatures, at Mudgee, this 6th day of February, 1872,—

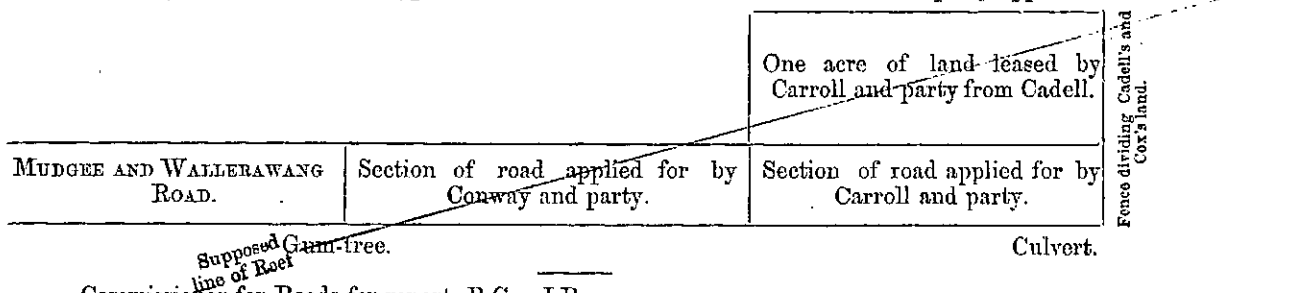
THOMAS CARROLL.  
 JAMES WOOD.  
 THOMAS BARRETT.  
 WILLIAM KELLAT, JUNR.  
 ROBERT W. CONWAY.  
 JACOB TALLENHIR.

Witness to the signatures,—ARCHD. ST. CLAIR.

MINUTE of the Hon. the Secretary for Public Works.

Take the personal security of the persons named here.—J.B., 20/2/72.

COPY of rough sketch, showing supposed line of reef and the sections of road each party applied for.



Commissioner for Roads for report, B.C.—J.R.  
 I think this is a question which should be dealt with by the Gold-Commissioner for the Western Gold Fields merely intimating the consent of the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to the authorized parties working the reef under the road on their undertaking to make good any injury to the road by their works, and giving sufficient security for the performance of such undertaking.—W.C.B., 8/2/72.

Under Secretary, B.C. Submitted.—J.R.

Seeing that the different parties who claim in this matter have now arranged to amalgamate, I have no difficulty in deciding that the Commissioner for Roads should arrange with Mr. Gold Commissioner Johnson for granting a license to work the reef under certain conditions for keeping the road in a proper state for traffic.—J.B., 14/2/72.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS TO MR. R. W. CONWAY.

Department of Public Works,  
 Sydney, 9 February, 1872.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 6th instant, for permission to mine for gold, &c., on a portion of the Wallerawang and Mudgee Road, near Mullamuddy, I am directed to inform you that the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works has no objection to your doing so, provided that the lessees of the adjoining land will give security to make good any injury that may be done to the road by their works.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

THE

THE COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE OF THE WESTERN GOLD DISTRICT to THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 20 February, 1872.

SIR,

In accordance with the minute of the Honorable the Minister for Works, I have the honor to transmit herewith an authority, under the Gold Fields Regulations, for such miners as may be permitted to mine under the main Mudgee Road, at Mullamuddy, for such period and under such conditions as may be considered requisite by the Commissioner for Roads for the due protection of such road from injury.

I have, &c.,

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON,  
Commissioner in charge.

---

MINUTE of the Commissioner for Roads to Road Overseer of Mudgee Road.

Mr. Murray will allow the following men to mine on the Mudgee Road, at Mullamuddy Creek, as per order of the Chief Commissioner, Western Gold Fields, provided they give Mr. Murray a written guarantee to put the road in order when they have finished, and not to interrupt the traffic in any way.

THOMAS CARROL.  
JAMES WOOD.  
THOMAS BARNETT.  
WM. KELLATT, JUNR.  
ROBT. W. CONWAY.  
JACOB TALLERNTEN.

Mr. Murray will give this his immediate attention.—W.C.B., 21/2/72. This matter is now arranged.—P.M., 18/3/72.

---

MR. P. MURRAY to THE COMMISSIONER FOR ROADS.

Keen's Swamp, Mudgee Road,  
4 April, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith a summons, which reached me this evening, to give evidence on next Friday at the Police Court, Mudgee, in reference to the working of the quartz-reef at Bromby, on this road. As it is impossible for me to comply with this summons, by producing the required papers on such short notice, I have written to Mr. Conway, one of the parties concerned, asking him to get the case postponed for a week, to give an opportunity of communicating with you on the matter.

This reef is generally considered very valuable, and the concession made to the parties engaged in working it has given rise to a large amount of jealousy amongst those interested in gold mining.

I understand the road has been pegged out and claims registered on it for half-a-mile on each side of the reef in question.

I have, &c.,

P. MURRAY,  
Road Overseer, Mudgee Road.

Wirt of Summons to attend as witness, enclosed.

---

ACTING UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS to THE COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE OF THE WESTERN GOLD DISTRICT.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 23 March, 1872.

SIR,

Application having been made by John Coghlan and party, for permission to carry on mining operations at Broombi, on the Mudgee Road, I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to inform you that should it be the intention of the applicants to interfere with the permission already granted to Conway and party, the request cannot be entertained. I am, however, to request that you will be so good as to favour Mr. Secretary Byrnes with a report upon this matter that a reply may be sent without delay.

I have, &c.,

GERALD HALLIGAN,  
For the Under Secretary.

---

JOHN

JOHN COGHLAN AND PARTY TO THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Mudgee, 18 March, 1872.

SIR,

We, the undersigned, beg to apply to you for a quartz-claim situated on the Sydney Road, near Broombee, and adjoining the claim of Carroll and party, taken up on said road. The said claim is for mining purposes only, and will not in any way interfere with the public traffic upon the said road, and will be subject to the Road Inspector.

Would you please instruct the Road Surveyor to mark out the said claim, which is two hundred and forty feet long.

We have, &c.,

JOHN COGHLAN AND PARTY.

Mr. Bennett, for report, B.C., 22/3/72.—G.H., for W.S.

MR. A. GUMM TO THE COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE OF THE WESTERN GOLD DISTRICT.

Mudgee, 10 March, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR,

We have heard that a certain party has been allowed by the Government to work a quartz-reef, bearing gold, that runs along the road to Sydney, near Mulla muddy, about six or seven miles from Mudgee. We have pegged out two claims for two parties of six men each. Will you kindly do your best in securing for us these two claims? I mention the names of these who are concerned in these two claims—some you will remember. These are Mr. White, Banker, of Mudgee, Mr. Stenglin, — Poellintz, Captain Norris, Messrs. Cheyne, C. C. Cox, of Broomby, W. and T. Cadell, of Mulla muddy, &c.

The ground on both sides of the road are held by private persons, who will not allow the reef to be worked, and it is a pity a reef of value should be allowed to run waste. As the one party is allowed to work we think we should be allowed also. Will you kindly tell us how we should proceed in order to secure this, and to whom we should write. We are willing to enter into any bond, like the parties who are allowed, that we shall do no injury to traffic. Hoping that you will give us an early reply,

I am, &c.,

ALFRED GUMM.

THE COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE OF THE WESTERN GOLD DISTRICT TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Western Gold Fields Office,

Bathurst, 4 April, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, forwarding application from Messrs. John Coghlan and others, to mine under the Mudgee Road, at Mulla muddy, that I have been personally informed by Messrs. Conway and Co. that the application in question would interfere with the permission granted to them to mine there by the Honorable the Minister for Works.

2. Messrs. Conway and Co. are evidently under the impression that their permission extends to any portion of the reef included within the area of the road at Mulla muddy, and that they are not restricted to the dimensions of ordinary claims. It appears to me that the claim to be held by them should be defined in accordance with the Regulations, and that the same privilege should be extended to the other applicants on their entering into a similar bond for the repairs of the road. The claim allowed to each miner under the amended Regulations is 50 feet per man on the line of reef, with a width of 200 yards.

I have, &c.,

W. JOHNSON,

Commissioner in charge.

P.S.—I annex telegrams received from other applicants for similar claims on the Mudgee Road.—W.J.

TELEGRAM FROM EDWARD CLARKE, MUDGEE, TO THE COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE OF THE WESTERN GOLD DISTRICT.

18 March, 1872.

Apply that privileges granted to Carroll and party, Sydney Road, may be extended to Clarke and party, claim No. 5, on same reef, to avoid jumping or disputes. Will you please telegram reply forthwith? Reply by telegraph—Paid.

TELEGRAM FROM SHAREHOLDERS, 3 & 4 CARROLL'S REEF, MUDGEE, TO THE COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE OF THE WESTERN GOLD DISTRICT.

Will you oblige by answer by telegram to our application for similar privileges to those enjoyed by Carroll and party?

The permission was only given subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Gold Fields, and to the approval of the Gold Commissioner, and was of course only intended to cover the length of reef to which these men were entitled under the Gold Fields Regulations.—W.C.B., 12/4/72.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS TO MR. J. COGHLAN.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 12 April, 1872.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 18th ultimo, requesting permission, in conjunction with a party, to mine for gold on the Mudgee Road, I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to inform you that the permission to which your letter refers was given to Conway and party subject to the rules and by-laws for the regulation of the Gold Fields, to the concurrence and approval of the Gold Commissioner,—the extent of their operations of course being only intended to cover the length of reef to which these men are entitled under the Gold Fields Regulations.

I am to add, however, that a question having arisen upon the subject, further permission is withheld pending some legislation to render the authority legal and decided.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN RAE.

MR. G. M. DUNN TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Mudgee, 2 April, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that upon the 17th day of March last I and a party of miners took up six men's ground, upon a quartz-reef existing upon the main road from Mudgee to Wallerawang, distance about six miles from Mudgee. This claim is known as No. 6 upon Carroll's Reef.

I have been informed that permission has been granted to the prospectors, Carroll and party, to work their claim upon certain terms, and that they have been put into possession by the Superintendent of the Mudgee Road, have fenced in a portion of the ground, and commenced work.

The claim in which I am interested is registered as held in reserve, pending an application to the Government.

I have, therefore, respectfully to apply, on behalf of myself and fellow shareholders, that the privileges granted by the Government to the prospecting party may be granted to us.

Should you think it undesirable that a number of shafts should be upon the road, several of the claims could be amalgamated and worked by one shaft.

Your early decision is respectfully requested.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. M. DUNN.

Inform how matter stands.—J.B., 11/4/72.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS TO MR. G. M. DUNN.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 12 April, 1872.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of 2nd instant, requesting, in conjunction with a party of miners, permission to work a quartz-reef on the Mudgee Road, I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to inform you that subject to the laws, regulations, and by-laws of the Gold Fields, and to the approval of the Gold Commissioner, permission was granted to the party referred to in your letter, but as a question has arisen as to the right to tunnel under the road no further permission can be granted until some legislation takes place to render its result legal.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN RAE.

MR. E. CLARKE TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Mudgee, 2 April, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that, upon the 16th March last, I and a party of five miners took six men's ground upon a quartz-reef existing upon the main road from Mudgee to Wallerawang, distant about six miles from Mudgee.

This claim is known as No. 5 upon Carroll's Reef.

I have been informed that permission has been granted to the prospectors, Carroll and party, to work their claim upon certain terms, and that they have been put into possession by the Superintendent of the Mudgee Road, have fenced in a portion of the ground, and commenced work.

The claim in which I am interested is registered as held in reserve, pending an application to the Government.

I have therefore respectfully to apply, on behalf of myself and fellow shareholders, that the privileges granted by the Government to the prospecting party may be extended to us.

Should you think it undesirable that a number of shafts should be upon the road, an amalgamation of several of the claims could be effected and worked by one shaft.

Your early decision is requested.

I have, &c.,  
EDWD. CLARKE.

Inform how matter stands.—J.B., 11/4/72.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS TO MR. E. CLARKE.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 12 April, 1872.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of 2nd instant, requesting, in conjunction with a party of miners, permission to work a quartz-reef on the Mudgee Road, I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to inform you that, subject to the observance of all laws, rules, and by-laws for the regulation of Gold Fields, and to the approval of the Gold Commissioner, permission was granted to the party referred to in your letter; but as a question has arisen as to the right to tunnel under the road, no further permission will be granted until some legislation takes place to render the results of such permission legal.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

[Gd.]

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ROADS.

(RETURN SHOWING NAMES OF TRUSTEES FOR, IN DISTRICT OF RAYMOND TERRACE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 June, 1872.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 13 June, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return of the Trustees for the various Roads in the District of  
 “ Raymond Terrace. The Return to specify what Roads, if any, are under  
 “ the supervision of the Bench instead of Trustees.”

*(Mr. Jacob.)*

RETURN showing Names of Trustees for Roads in District of Raymond Terrace.

Stockton to Raymond Terrace—H. J. Bolding, J. Barry, J. Windeyer.  
 Stockton and Raymond Terrace Road to Saltash—H. J. Bolding, K. Miles, J. Windeyer.  
 Raymond Terrace to Stroud—£155, H. J. Bolding, J. Fenwick, John S. Hart, John Barry. £155,  
 T. Nicholls, J.P., G. Ogden, A. McNeill, G. Farley, J. Gorton.  
 Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Seaham Road (Miscal's Road)—B. Fox,  
 W. McPherson, J. M. Ireland.  
 Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road, *via* the Duckhole Swamp, towards the Parading Ground—  
 H. J. Bolding, R. Myers, John Windeyer.  
 Raymond Terrace, by east side of Williams' River, to Clarence Town—Raymond Terrace to Seaham,  
 £95, W. Sketchley, W. McPherson, John Barry; Seaham to Clarence Town, £95, W. McPherson,  
 D. McGregor, J. M. Ireland.  
 Raymond Terrace to Hinton—Raymond Terrace end, £60, Hugh Campbell, J. Barry, J. Pearn,  
 P. Donoghue, M. Markham; Hinton end, £60, H. Atkins, R. Stubbs, J. Pulver.  
 Raymond Terrace and Hinton Road to Seaham—Hugh Campbell, J. Barry, J. Pearn, P. Donoghue,  
 M. Markham.  
 Raymond Terrace, towards Maitland, to its junction with the Morpeth Road—H. Macnamara,  
 D. H. Portus, Alexr. McPherson, Richd. Mayo, John Barry.  
 Raymond Terrace to Hexham—B. Lunny, W. Bowden, R. Gordon.  
 Alnwick to Hexham—E. Sparke, G. Weakley, Albert Sparke.  
 Hexham to Fullerton Cove—Bench at Raymond Terrace.  
 Dunmore Bridge to Seaham and Clarence Town—Dunmore Bridge to Seaham, £120, G. T. Carmichael,  
 H. Campbell, J. Wynn; Seaham to Clarence Town, £120, Bench at Clarence Town.





1872.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

## ROADS.

(RETURN OF TOLLS EXPENDED ON GREAT NORTHERN ROAD, MORPETH TO MUSWELLBROOK, DURING 1869-71, RESPECTIVELY.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 June, 1872.*

---

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th May, 1872, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, —

“ A Return showing the amount derived from Tolls, and the amount  
“ expended on the Great Northern Road, between Morpeth and Muswell-  
“ brook, during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, respectively.”

(*Mr. Burns.*)

---



		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Brought forward.....		4,696 9 0	Brought forward.....		4,784 17 3
1871.			1871.		
By Toll-bar at Morpeth .....		470 0 0	By Municipality of Morpeth.....		186 10 0
" Do. Campbell's Hill ...		901 0 0	" " East Maitland .....		226 19 0
" Do. Black Creek .....		177 0 0	" " West Maitland .....		251 3 6
" Do. Camberwell .....		170 0 0	" " Singleton .....		6 2 6
" Do. Apple-tree Flat ...		150 0 0			670 15 0
			On maintenance labour during the year .....		96 6 0
			Contract 5-71, between Singleton and Camberwell, 498 c. yards sed. gravel .....		194 17 0
			" 6-71, Grass-tree Hill to Muswellbrook, 573 c. yards sed. gravel .....		100 4 11
			Campbell's Hill, maintenance metal, &c., &c. ....		31 16 0
			Black Creek Toll-house, repairs.....		12 0 0
			" Crossing, cutting drain, metal, &c.....		30 0 0
			Belford Bridge, repairs, Mudie's Creek Bridge, metal, &c.....		32 10 0
			Bridge near Singleton Hospital, repairs .....		1 14 8
			Foybrook Bridge, repairs .....		27 11 8
			North of the above, rebuilding culverts, &c. ....		6 0 0
			Chain of Ponds Bridge, repairs.....		1 0 0
			Black Hills deviation, gravel, and repairing culverts .....		1 15 0
			South of Muswellbrook, repairing road and culverts .....		10 0 0
			Expenses of Superintendent inspecting .....		37 12 4
Total for 1871.....	£	1,868 0 0	Total expenditure, 1871.....	£	1,194 2 7
TOTAL RECEIPTS, 1869, 1870, 1871	£	6,564 9 0	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 1869, 1870, 1871.....	£	5,978 19 10

NOTE.—This Return shows an excess of 10 per cent. of Receipts over Expenditure; but this would be much more than compensated for if the Return embraced the preceding years, the chief expenditure having been for many years on those lengths of road as the most used; so large an outlay is not now required, and, in addition, the excess of 10 per cent. would not more than cover cost of management,—the average cost of municipal management being about 17 per cent.—Roads Department, 13/6/72.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ROADS.

(EMPLOYMENT OF R. MYERS ON—NEAR RAYMOND TERRACE)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 July, 1872.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21 June, 1872, That the Police Magistrate of Raymond Terrace be instructed to furnish, with a view of its being laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A report, showing whether he singly or in conjunction with another or others, as a Road Trustee or Road Trustees, or as having the expenditure of road grants, has employed one R. Myers as an Overseer of, or to superintend work on, a road or roads in the District of Raymond Terrace, or in some similar way; for which he has been remunerated; and if he the said R. Myers has been so employed, the report to show upon what road or roads and from what fund he has been paid, the total amount he has received from the day of his first being so employed to the date of the report, and the names of the persons by whom he was so employed.”

*(Mr. Jacob.)*

THE report of me, the undersigned, Police Magistrate of Raymond Terrace, in compliance with an Order of the Legislative Assembly, pursuant to Mr. A. H. Jacob's amended Notice, No. 6, requiring particulars of the employment of Mr. R. Myers as Overseer or Superintendent on Roads, or in some similar way:—

1. Mr. R. Myers has not been employed by me singly.
2. He has by me, as Road Trustee, in conjunction with others as Road Trustees, having expenditure of road grants, been employed as Overseer or to superintend works on roads, or in some similar way, for which he has been remunerated.
3. He has been so employed on roads—
  1. Stockton to Raymond Terrace.
  2. Raymond Terrace to Stroud.
  3. Hexham to Fullerton Cove.
4. He has been paid from the road grants for these roads.
5. The total amount he has received from the day of his being first so employed to date of this report is seventy-five pounds (£75).
6. The names of persons by whom he was so employed are—
 

The Bench of Magistrates, and  
Messrs. H. J. Bolding, J. Windeyer, J. Barry, J. R. Fenwick, and T. S. Hart.

Raymond Terrace,  
6 July, 1872.

H. J. BOLDING, P.M.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CESSNOCK ROAD.

(PETITION—INHABITANTS OF QUORROBOLONG, ELLALONG, AND BISHOP'S BRIDGE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 June, 1872.*

To the Honorable Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Millfield, Ellalong, Quorrobolong, and Bishop's Bridge,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners regard with dissatisfaction the exertion the Maitland District Council is making to again obtain control of the money voted by your Honorable House, for the maintenance and repair of that portion of the Wollombi Road at present under the management of the Bishop's Bridge Road Trust; and your Petitioners, for the undermentioned reasons, believe that the interest of those most concerned in the matter should be best served by your Honorable House continuing to vest all moneys to be expended upon this said portion of the Wollombi Road in the Bishop's Bridge Road Trust as heretofore:—

- 1st. That during the many years this road was under the management of the Maitland District Council, the money was never judiciously laid out, nor sufficient improvements made for the large sums spent thereon.
- 2nd. That the money was always partially and unfairly expended upon a short portion of the road nearest to Maitland, while the upper part was almost entirely neglected.
- 3rd. That the Maitland District Council is composed of a body of men residing in or near Maitland, whose business pursuits render it impossible for them to devote sufficient time and energy to the subject of their Trust; and whose remoteness from the upper portion of this said road—a distance of twenty miles—prevents them from personally supervising the work done thereon.
- 4th. That the present local Road Trust is formed of practical experienced men, who have the full confidence of those most interested in the condition of this road, and who have effected more substantial improvements thereon, during the two years that the money has been vested in them, than were made during the previous ten years that the money was expended by the Maitland District Council.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that it may please your Honorable House to still continue to vest all moneys to be expended upon the said portion of the Wollombi Road in the local Road Trust as heretofore. And your Petitioners, as persons deeply concerned in the state of this said road, humbly beg to impress this their Petition upon the serious consideration of your Honorable House, and to pray that no petition of interested persons may be allowed to influence your decision with reference to the matter.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 273 Signatures.]





1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MAITLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL.

(PETITION FOR DISSOLUTION OF—INHABITANTS OF CESSNOCK.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 May, 1872.*

To the Honorable Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Cessnock,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That it is the humble desire of the undersigned Petitioners that the Honorable Legislative Assembly will be pleased to dissolve the Maitland District Council for the undermentioned reasons :—

1st. That it is the opinion of the undersigned inhabitants that the money entrusted to the Maitland District Council by the Government, for repairs of roads under their supervision, was not judiciously expended by the Members of that Council, inasmuch as the Cessnock Road did not receive the repairs to which it was entitled, taking into consideration the amount of money which was voted by Parliament for repairs to the said road.

2nd. That the manner in which the money entrusted to the Bishop's Bridge Road Trust has been expended has given universal satisfaction to the inhabitants residing in and near Cessnock.

3rd. That it is the earnest and respectful wish and prayer of your humble Petitioners that the Honorable Legislative Assembly will continue to permit the local Committee at Bishop's Bridge to retain control of the money voted annually for repairs to the road leading from the Toll-bar at Maitland to the dividing range.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

*[Here follow 50 Signatures.]*



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MAITLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

(PETITION FOR DISSOLUTION OF—INHABITANTS OF HINTON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 June, 1872.*

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Hinton and the surrounding districts,—

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are earnestly desirous that your Honorable House will take into consideration the advisability of an early dissolution of the Maitland Road Trust and District Council, for the following reasons :—

1. That the said Council discharge their duties neither to the satisfaction nor to the benefit of either the public in general, or to your Petitioners in particular.

2. That there is a needless expenditure of public money, which might be economised and devoted to better purposes, nearly one-half of the Council's income being spent in collecting and expending the other portion, as per report hereto appended.

3. That it is an injustice to the Hinton District, as ninety per cent. of the tolls collected at the Hinton Ferry are paid by the said district. Nearly the whole of this money is expended by the Council on other ferries and works in places where the inhabitants never contribute to the proceeds of tolls collected at said ferry, to the injury and neglect of your Petitioners.

4. That the members of the said Council live too far away to feel any interest in the proper working of the ferry—one member lives at the Sugarloaf, a distance of nearly twenty miles from the ferry ; four live in Maitland, and one at Morpeth ;—it is therefore only at very long intervals that either of them use or even see the ferry. Your Petitioners therefore reasonably think that a local trust, living in the vicinity and constantly using the ferry, would have a greater interest in the efficient working of said ferry than men living at such a distance.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the said Council be dissolved, and that the Hinton Ferry be vested in a local trust, either appointed or elected as your Honorable House may deem fit.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

[Here follow 631 Signatures.]



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LAKE GEORGE ROAD.

(PETITION RESPECTING CONDITION OF—RESIDENTS OF QUEANBEYAN AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 June, 1872.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Residents of Queanbeyan, Canberra, Gininderra, Gundaroo, Collector, and Goulburn,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

First.—That for a period extending over forty years, the road known as Lake George Road, running between Gundaroo and Collector, along the western shore of the said lake, has been used by the people of Monaro, Queanbeyan, Canberra, Gininderra, and other places, travelling to and from Goulburn and Sydney.

Secondly.—That mainly through misrepresentations, the Government of late has been induced to withhold any vote from the Lake Road, and consequently the said road has been stopped by the erection of fences across it, notwithstanding that it has been measured and proclaimed for years.

Thirdly.—That traffic on the Lake George Road has for the most part been stopped, owing to the want of a small annual outlay of two or three hundred pounds, which, if voted by your Honorable House, would have the effect of restoring the traffic to the said line of road, and enable farmers and tradesmen to convey their produce and merchandise to market, and continue to develop the resources of the several districts named.

Fourthly.—That the withdrawal of the usual vote for the repairs of the Lake Road permanently would prove a serious loss to the great majority of your Petitioners, and prove most injurious to the success of the various localities named, together with the traffic of the Great Southern Railway.

Fifthly.—Your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing reasons into your favourable consideration, and they, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

[*Here follow 639 Signatures.*]



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE SOUTH HEAD ROADS.

(PETITION FOR TRANSFER OF, TO THEIR CHARGE—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF WOOLLAHRA.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 July, 1872.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Municipal Council of Woollahra,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are the Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipal Council of Woollahra, in the said Colony.

That by an Act of the Legislature of the said Colony, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "*An Act to provide for the improvement of certain roads in the neighbourhood of Sydney,*" it was amongst other things enacted that it should be lawful for the Government of the said Colony for the time being to appoint fit and proper persons to be Commissioners of Trusts for certain roads, commonly called the Old South Head Road and the New South Head Road, and certain other roads connected therewith, or diverging therefrom, and which are more particularly described in the schedule to the said Act annexed, for the purpose of carrying the said Act into execution.

That by another Act, passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "*An Act for the managing, making, and upholding of the public roads in the County of Cumberland, and for other purposes therein mentioned,*" it was enacted, that the said recited Act, passed in the eleventh year of Her said Majesty's reign, should be, and the same was, from and after the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, repealed, except as to the institution of the said trusts and the appointment of Commissioners, then already made, which should be continued in the Act now in recital, and that all things relating to such trust roads should be regulated and managed according to the provisions in the Act now in recital contained.

That the roads connected with the said Old South Head Road and New South Head Road, or diverging therefrom, to wit, the Point Piper Road, the Darling Point Road, the Glenmore Road, and the Bell-view Road, are in a very bad state of repair, whereby the said roads have become dangerous to travel upon, either on foot, or horseback, or in carriages; that it is some considerable time since the said roads were repaired, and, though repeatedly applied to by your Petitioners and others to repair the said roads, the said Commissioners have refused and neglected to repair the same, notwithstanding the said roads form portion of the Road Trust of the said Commissioners, and tolls are demanded from and paid by persons residing upon and using the said roads.

That the said Commissioners have applied to your Petitioners to assist in repairing the said roads, but your Petitioners having been advised that any expenditure of the funds of the Municipality on roads over which your Petitioners have no control would be a misappropriation of trust funds, they have declined to contribute towards such repairs, but have offered to take the said trust out of the hands of said Commissioners, and to maintain and repair the said Old South Head Road and New South Head Road, and the roads connected therewith and diverging therefrom, out of the rates and tolls collected on the said road, and to take the control and repairs of the said roads, and the expenditure of the tolls thereof, and the liabilities of the said Commissioners in respect thereof, provided the rights, powers, and authorities of the said Commissioners are transferred to your Petitioners.

That the tolls received by the said Commissioners from the said roads amount to the sum of three thousand five hundred pounds, or thereabouts, annually, and are, in the opinion of your Petitioners, sufficient to maintain the said roads in good repair and condition if properly and judiciously expended.

That in addition to the amount received by the said Commissioners from the tolls taken and collected on the said roads, the said Commissioners receive an annual grant by your Honorable House of three hundred and seventy-five pounds, or thereabouts.

That your Petitioners have a staff of workmen constantly employed upon the roads and works of the Municipality, and believe they can keep the said roads in a better state of repair and more satisfactorily for the public benefit, and at a much cheaper rate, than the said Commissioners of the South Head Road Trust.



That fourteen miles of road, which are now under the care and charge of the said Commissioners, are within the Municipality of Woollahra, and your Petitioners have to repair and keep clean and in good condition the pathways, channels, and gutters along the said roads in the said Municipality, for which they receive no compensation from the said Commissioners.

That your Petitioners believe it will be greatly to the benefit of the public that the said Road Trust should be transferred to your Petitioners.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House will be pleased to pass an Act transferring the power, duties, rights, and authorities of the said Commissioners to the said Municipal Council of Woollahra for the time being.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

11 June, 1872.

(L.S.)

WALTER FRIEND,  
Mayor.

[3d.]

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

OLD AND NEW SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRANSFER BILL.  
(PETITION AGAINST—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF PADDINGTON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 July, 1872.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Municipal Council of Paddington, in the Colony of New South Wales,—  
RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are the Mayor and Aldermen of Paddington, in the said Colony.

That your Petitioners having seen by the published reports of the proceedings of your Honorable House that the Municipal Council of Woollahra have presented a Petition, through the Honorable Member for Windsor (Mr. Driver), praying your Honorable House to pass a Bill, transferring the duties, rights, powers, and authorities, at present vested in the hands of certain Commissioners, for the benefit of the public, to maintain and keep in repair certain roads, viz., the Old and New South Head Roads and other roads connected therewith, or diverging therefrom, therein designated.

That a portion of the Old South Head Road, the New South Head Road, and the Point Piper Road, and the whole of the Glenmore Road, are within the Municipality of Paddington.

That your Petitioners have, with the consent of the said Commissioners, spent a considerable sum of money in laying, kerbing, and guttering, and in making footpaths upon the said roads, and are very desirous that the present amicable arrangements which exist between the said Commissioners and your Petitioners should not be disturbed.

That your Petitioners are well satisfied with the manner in which the said Commissioners conduct the management of the said roads within the Municipality of Paddington, and can testify that the said roads are all in a thorough state of repair, surpassing any other roads in the City or suburbs, excepting about thirty yards of the Point Piper Road, adjacent to the public quarries.

That the members of the Woollahra Council hold their seats as Aldermen but for three years, and are only responsible to their constituents, so that it is more than likely that a future time persons altogether incapable of managing a public trust fund of so large an amount as that raised upon the roads in question, and that the appointment of the Trustees would thus be taken out of the hand of the Government, and vested in the ratepayers of Woollahra; hence, instead of the present highly respectable and trustworthy Commissioners, now in authority, we may have ultimately men of doubtful honour, and thoroughly incapable.

Therefore your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will not consent to pass an Act by which any portion of the Trust Roads within the Municipality of Paddington would be transferred to the Municipal Council of Woollahra.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Affixed by order of Council, 10th day of July, 1872.

(L.S.)

FERGUS MACLEAN,  
Mayor.

Witness—JESSE COWLEY, Council Clerk.



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**OLD AND NEW SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRANSFER BILL.**

(PETITION AGAINST—MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF WAVERLEY.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 July, 1872.*


---

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipal Council of Waverley,—

SHOWETH:—

That it having appeared in the public papers that a certain Petition has been presented to your Honorable House by and on behalf of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Woollahra, praying that an Act may be passed to transfer the powers and authorities now vested in the Commissioners of the South Head Roads from the said Commissioners to the said Municipal Council of Woollahra,—

Your Petitioners pray that such may not be granted for the following reasons:—

- 1st. The Old South Head Road, except at the far end thereof, near the Lighthouse, does not lie within the Borough of Woollahra, but passes for the first mile from the City entirely through the Borough of Paddington, and thence for upwards of three miles through the Boroughs of Randwick and Waverley.
- 2nd. That this road is the only way of access the inhabitants of Waverley have to the City of Sydney; it is kept blue-metalled and in excellent order by the Commissioners; and your Petitioners are of opinion that the work on the road is well, efficiently, and economically done by the said Commissioners, and at a less cost than it would be if undertaken by the Woollahra Council.
- 3rd. That your Petitioners object to the transfer to one Municipality of the control of a road which is the main line of communication between the metropolis and several Municipalities.
- 4th. Your Petitioners fear that if the powers now held by the Commissioners were transferred to the Woollahra Council justice would not be done to the main roads, but the funds would be diverted theretrom and expended upon certain branch roads in the Woollahra Municipality.
- 5th. Your Petitioners have confidence in the administration of the present Commissioners, and are of opinion that a change such as that proposed would be a serious injury to the inhabitants of this Borough.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will refuse to pass the Bill referred to.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &amp;c.

[Here follow 7 Signatures.]



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## OLD AND NEW SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRANSFER BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRUSTS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 July, 1872.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trusts, appointed under Acts 11th Victoria, No. 49, and 13th Victoria, No. 41,—

SHOWETH:—

That their Trust was established in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and ever since that date your Commissioners to the best of their powers have faithfully and honestly carried out their duties, as the records of their proceedings will show.

That the roads forming their Trusts are the following:—

*Main Roads:—*

The Old South Head Road, from the City of Sydney to Watson's Bay, and which for the first mile runs wholly through the Borough of Paddington; it then runs for the remainder of the distance between the Boroughs of Randwick, Waverley, and Woollahra.

The New South Head Road, which for the first mile runs between Paddington and Woollahra, and for the remaining distance about three miles runs through Woollahra; total length of main roads, eleven miles.

*Branch Roads:—*

The Glenmore Road, which is entirely situate in the Borough of Paddington.

The Point Piper Road, which runs between the Boroughs of Paddington and Woollahra.

The Darling Point Road, which is entirely in Woollahra.

Length of branch roads, two and a half miles.

The two main roads are mostly covered with blue-metal, and have been kept, and are now in first-class order.

On the branch roads from the 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1872, the Commissioners have expended a sum of £5,282 16s. in the following proportions, viz.:—

On the Glenmore Road, at the rate of £174 per year.

On the Point Piper Road, do. £149 do.

On the Darling Point Road, do. £156 do.

The length of each of these roads being from half to three quarters of a mile, and they are now in fair repair. Under the vote for minor roads your Petitioners have received a sum of £25 for each of these branch roads.

The Commissioners formed and covered the Darling Point Road with blue-metal from end to end, at a cost of over £1,400, but have recently refused to do so again without being assisted by Woollahra, because it would divert too large a sum of money from the principal objects of the Trust, namely, the main roads. With reference to the Municipal Councils of Paddington, Waverley, and Randwick, your Petitioners work in harmony with them respectively, but with reference to the Council of Woollahra we regret to state that it will in no way afford us any assistance to keep the branch roads in repair, although collecting rates to a considerable amount from persons resident along the branch roads and also the main roads, which we keep in repair.

The Trust funds are insufficient to keep the main and branch roads in good repair, and your Commissioners have been constrained to borrow under the Act, upon the security of the tolls, the sum of £6,000, which is still owing to maintain the roads in their present state.

That

That in the opinion of your Petitioners the justice and policy of the case demand :—

- 1st. That the main roads should remain Trust roads for the protection of the public, because they run through four separate Municipalities, and are also extensively used by the citizens of Sydney, who pay toll to use them for pleasure-drives, &c.
- 2nd. That the branch roads should be handed over to the Municipalities through which they run, because the traffic on them is entirely inter-municipal and never pays toll, whereas the Municipalities derive rates from all properties fronting to them, and expend nothing upon them.

Your Petitioners deny the truth of the whole of the allegations in a Petition recently presented from the Woollahra Municipal Council to your Honorable House, asking for a transfer of the powers of the Commissioners to that Council, and are prepared to substantiate that denial; and they would also beg to point out that the granting of such a transfer would be a gross injustice in giving to one Municipality the control of main roads which are the sole lines of communication between several Municipalities and the metropolis.

Your Petitioners would therefore humbly pray that the Bill now before your Honorable House for the transfer of their powers to the Woollahra Council may not pass.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

THOMAS BROUGHTON,

Chairman at a Meeting of the Commissioners, held 12th July, 1872,  
and appointed to sign this Petition on their behalf.

1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## OLD AND NEW SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRANSFER BILL.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—RATEPAYERS OF WOOLLAHRA.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 July, 1872.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the resident Ratepayers of the Borough of Woollahra,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are the resident ratepayers of the Borough of Woollahra.

That, by an Act of the Legislature of the said Colony, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, An Act to provide for the improvement of certain Roads in the neighbourhood of Sydney, it was amongst other things enacted that it should be lawful for the Government of the said Colony for the time being to appoint fit and proper persons to be Commissioners of Trusts for certain roads commonly called the Old South Head Road and the New South Head Road, and certain other roads connected therewith or diverging therefrom, and which are more particularly described in the Schedule to the said Act annexed, for the purpose of carrying the said Act into execution.

That, by another Act, passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled, An Act for the managing, making, and upholding of the public Roads in the County of Cumberland and for other purposes therein mentioned, it was enacted that the said recited Act, passed in the eleventh year of Her said Majesty's reign, should be, and the same was, from and after the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, repealed, except as to the institution of the said Trusts and the appointment of Commissioners then already made, which should be continued in the Act now in recital, and that all things relating to such trust roads should be regulated and managed according to the provisions in the Act now in recital contained.

That the roads connected with the said Old South Head Road and New South Head Road, or diverging therefrom, to wit, the Point Piper Road, the Darling Point Road, the Glenmore Road, and the Bellevue Road, are in a very bad state of repair, whereby the said roads have become dangerous to travel upon, either on foot, on horseback, or in carriages; that it is some considerable time since the said roads were repaired, and though repeatedly applied to by your Petitioners, the ratepayers of the said Borough, the Municipal Council of the Borough of Woollahra have been unable to repair the same, having no jurisdiction or control over the same.

That the tolls received by the said Commissioners from the said roads amount to the sum of three thousand five hundred pounds or thereabouts annually, and are, in the opinion of your Petitioners, sufficient to maintain the said roads in good repair and condition if properly and judiciously expended.

That in addition to the amount received by the said Commissioners from the tolls taken and collected on the said roads, the said Commissioners receive an annual grant by your Honorable House of three hundred and seventy-five pounds or thereabouts.

That fourteen miles of road which are now under the care and charge of the said Commissioners are within the Municipality of Woollahra, and that the Council of the Borough of Woollahra have to keep in order the pathways and channels of the same.

That your Petitioners are of opinion that it would be of the greatest benefit to the district generally to have the before-mentioned roads handed over to the control of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Woollahra.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honorable House will be pleased to pass an Act transferring the powers, duties, rights, and authorities of the said Commissioners to the said Municipal Council of Woollahra for the time being.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Dated this 15th day of July, A.D. 1872.

[Here follow 144 Signatures.]





1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**OLD AND NEW SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRANSFER BILL.**

(PETITION AGAINST—MAYOR OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF RANDWICK.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 July, 1872.*


---

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of your Petitioners,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That a Petition has been presented to your Honorable House from the Municipal Council of Woollahra, for a transfer to themselves of the powers and authorities now vested in the Commissioners of the Old and New South Head Roads, which appears to your Petitioners to be objectionable,—

1st. Because the Roads referred to are main thoroughfares, situate between the boundaries of the Municipalities of Paddington, Woollahra, Randwick, Waverley, and Sydney, and are therefore to a great extent independent Roads.

2nd. That your Petitioners consider it would be unfair to the Commissioners now in charge of those Trusts, and also to the interests of the other Municipalities, if any such transfer was made.

3rd. Your Petitioners therefore pray that the request contained in the Petition of the Woollahra Council may not be granted.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WALTER BRADLEY,  
Mayor.

(On behalf of the Municipal Council of Randwick.)

Municipal Council Chambers,  
Randwick, 17th July, 1872.

---



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**OLD AND NEW SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRANSFER BILL.**

(PETITION AGAINST—RESIDENTS AND RATEPAYERS OF BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 July, 1872.*

---

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Residents and Ratepayers of the Borough of Paddington,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have heard, with deep regret, that a Bill has been laid before your Honorable House for the purpose of transferring the Trust Roads, viz. :—The Old South Head Road, the New South Head Road, and the other roads diverging therefrom, to wit,—the Glenmore Road, the Point Piper Road, the Darling Point Road, and the Belle Vue Road, from the present Commissioners, who have faithfully fulfilled their trust for upwards of twenty-five (25) years to the Woollahra Municipal Council.

That a portion of the Old South Head Road, the New South Head Road, the Point Piper Road, and the whole of the Glenmore Road, are situated within the said Borough of Paddington.

That your Petitioners are well satisfied with the management of the said Commissioners, and can testify that the moneys committed to their trust at all times have been judiciously and economically expended.

That the said Trust roads are at present in a state of thorough repair, and will bear comparison with any other roads in the city or suburbs.

That the said roads form the means of communication between the Municipalities of Paddington, Woollahra, Waverley, and Randwick; therefore, we consider that it would be unjust to the other three Municipalities, and would be calculated to raise dissension, to give the Woollahra Council the control of the said roads passing through the above-mentioned Boroughs.

That the said Commissioners, being independent of, or may be said to represent fairly, each of the said Boroughs, are in a position to expend the Trust funds in an equitable and proportionate manner.

Therefore your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will not pass an Act transferring the rights, duties, powers at present vested in the Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trust, to the Woollahra Council.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 201 Signatures.]

---



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BRIDGE ACROSS THROSBY CREEK.**

PETITION URGING COMPLETION OF—RESIDENTS AND PROPERTY-OWNERS ON THE ISLAND OF ONEBYGAMBAH.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 July, 1872.*

To the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Residents and Property-owners on the island of Onebygambah,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That some four years ago your Petitioners contemplated the erection of a bridge across Throsby's Creek, with a view to connect the above-named island with the mainland, and thus render it accessible as a place of residence and resort.

In pursuance of this purpose, a proposition was made to the then Government to the effect that the inhabitants and property-owners were willing to impose a voluntary tax upon themselves at the rate of four pounds (£4) sterling per acre for every acre held by them as purchasers from the Crown, providing the Government would consent, on behalf of the Crown, to a tax upon the land remaining unsold at the rate of two pounds (£2) sterling per acre, with the joint proceeds of which it was proposed to erect the bridge.

It was estimated at the time that the £250 proposed to be raised by your Petitioners, together with the sum of £500 contributed by the Crown, would be sufficient for the purpose, and a plan in accordance with that estimate was made and submitted to the approval of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, who certified his approval thereof on the plan in question.

After a delay of some three years, and after the Parliament had voted the said sum of £500, and your Petitioners had levied and raised the £250, an alteration in the plan was insisted upon by the Government, and the erection of a structure proceeded with upon the plan thus altered and furnished by the Government, which was of a far more costly character than the one contemplated by your Petitioners. In consequence of the substitution of the Government plan, the sum of £700 has already been expended, while the bridge remains in an unfinished state, and your Petitioners at present are wholly deprived of those advantages contemplated by its erection.

The loss and risk, as well as the inconvenience to your Petitioners, will be apparent to your Honorable House in the fact that there are at the present not less than one hundred and seventy-five *bonâ fide* residents on the island, whose families have access to their homes only by water.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to afford them such relief as in your wisdom may be deemed just.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 97 Signatures.]



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.**

(SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS NOT SHOWN ON ESTIMATES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 July, 1872.*

NAMES, Salaries, and Allowances of Officers in the Railway Department, whose Salaries are not voted on the Estimates, but are paid from the votes for the works or services on which they are engaged.

Names.	Occupation.	Salary.	Allowances.	From what vote paid.
T. R. Firth .....	District Engineer...	£475 per annum ..	4s. a day in lieu of forage.	Vote for Railway extension to Bathurst.
Kenneth Mackenzie...	do. ....	£475 „ ..	do. ....	do.
William Wiles.....	Inspector .....	18s. per diem .....	Nil.....	do.
Richard Waring .....	do. ....	14s. „ ..	Nil.....	do.
William Worchurst...	do. ....	14s. „ ..	Nil.....	do.
John Mettam .....	do. ....	14s. „ ..	Nil.....	Vote for new works at Sydney Station.
G. F. Mann .....	Trial Surveyor .....	£300 per annum ..	£200 per annum when in the Field.	Vote for Trial Surveys.
George Jamieson.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	do.
Thomas Kennedy.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	do.
Robert Palmer .....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	do.
George Melrose .....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	do.
G. A. Tillett.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	do.
James H. Thomas .....	Inspecting Engineer of Rolling Stock.	£508 15s. ....	Nil.....	Vote for Rolling Stock. (Salary on the Estimates for 1872.)





1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**RAILWAY EMPLOYÉES.**

(STATEMENT SHOWING FORMER AND PRESENT RATES OF PAY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 August, 1872.*

STATEMENT of the Names and Occupations of the Employés in the Railway Department not shown on Estimates—with former and present rates of pay; together with Reports thereon.

[Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly, 23 July, 1872.]

**SCHEDULE.**

*Adjustment of Wages in the Railway Department.*

No.	PAGE.
1. Under Secretary to Commissioner for Railways, forwarding forms of Return, in which are to be inserted the names, occupation—present and proposed rate of pay of the workmen. 14 June, 1872.....	1
2. Engineer-in-Chief to Commissioner, forwarding Mr. Scott's report, with scale of wages. 28 June, 1872.....	1
3. Ditto ditto, further communication from Mr. Scott on subject. 3 July, 1872 .....	2
4. Ditto ditto, forwarding return of men employed on Permanent Way, S. and W., 22 July, 1872, with Minister's Minute thereon, 23 July, 1872 .....	3
5. Ditto ditto, forwarding Return of men in Locomotive Branch, North. 5 July, 1872 .....	3
6. Ditto ditto, forwarding report of Mr. Bewick. Permanent Way Branch, North. 22 June, 1872.....	4
7. Secretary for Public Works to Traffic Manager, returning him list of workmen in Traffic Branch, and instructing him to classify them. 1 July, 1872 .....	4
8. Traffic Manager's Report. 5 July, 1872 .....	4

**No. 1.**

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 14 June, 1872.

SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary for Public Works to transmit to you the accompanying fifty blank forms, and to request that you will have the goodness to fill in the names, &c., &c., of all the different officers and employés in your branch of this Department, and return the same to me with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN RAE.

**No. 2.**

THE LOCOMOTIVE FOREMAN TO THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

SIR,

In attention to the wishes of the Government, that a comparison should be made between the wages paid in private establishments and those paid for similar works in the Railway Department, with a view to a proper adjustment, I have the honor to report that I have compared the tables of rates paid in private establishments, which were forwarded to me for the purpose, with the rates paid in the locomotive shops; and having due consideration to competency and reliability in the Government workmen, and the length of service, by which in a very large degree these qualities can best be ascertained and established, and having regard also to the wages given by private firms, and to the desirability of securing and retaining the best hands in the Government workshops, I consider the following rates would be fair to the men,

and might be given in the interest of the Government, as the work, by the employment of the best labour, would be more safely and satisfactorily carried out. I urge this the more strongly, as we have already in consequence of the reduced wages lost some of our best hands, and I have every reason to fear that unless some improvement in the scale of wages takes place, the Railway Department will be deprived of some of its most valued men, as opportunities offer of their bettering themselves by joining private establishments.

The Schedule I enclose shows the name of each workman, his duties, his length of service, his former rate of pay, his present rate of pay, and the wages I now recommend he should receive. With regard to the engine-drivers, the rates of pay to which they are entitled can best be judged by a comparison with the rates paid on the Government Railways in Victoria. I find that the average distance travelled by engine-drivers in Victoria is 100 miles per day. They are divided into four classes—1st class, 15s. per day; 2nd class, 14s. per day; 3rd class, 13s. per day; 4th class, 12s. per day.

The average distance travelled by our engine-drivers is 105 miles a day; they are paid as under, some at 12s., some at 10s. 6d., and others at 9s. per day.

I now recommend that they be divided into three classes: the 1st class to receive 14s. per day, the same as they had previous to the reduction; the 2nd class to receive 12s. per day; the 3rd class, 10s. per day. The firemen should also be divided into three classes:—

The 1st class to receive 9s. per day.		
2	"	8s. "
3	"	7s. "

This will be an increase of 1s. per day on present rates, but will not exceed former rates.

As regards the engine-cleaners, I must propose that the rates be increased from 5s. 9d. per day to 6s. for day duty, and 6s. 6d. for night duty.

\* See page 5.

The list attached\* contains all employed in the Locomotive Department, on the Great Southern and Western Railways. I had purposed omitting from this statement the names of Mr. John Cobb, foreman of engine-drivers and outside workmen; Mr. George Bingham, foreman of carriage and waggon repairing shops; Mr. J. Tipping, Rolling Stock Inspector, in full charge at Penrith; Mr. James Proctor, Rolling Stock Inspector, in full charge at Picton.

The question has already been raised as to whether these employes should not be ranked as officers, and be paid, instead of wages, annual salaries, as is the case with others in similar responsible positions.

Mr. Cobb and Mr. Bingham formerly had 16s. per day; they now are paid 13s. Mr. Tipping had 15s. per day, and is now paid 12s. 6d. Mr. Proctor had 14s. per day, and is now paid 12s.

These officers should under any circumstances be paid at their former rates, but I respectfully submit that they should be classed and paid as salaried officers of the department.

The following is the length of time these officers have been in the Government service:—

Mr. Cobb, 17 years.  
Mr. Bingham, 15 years.  
Mr. Tipping, 9 years.  
Mr. Proctor, 8 years.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM SCOTT,  
Locomotive Foreman.

28/6/72.

Forwarded for consideration of the Commissioner.—J.W., p. W.H.Q., 28th June, 1872.

Mr. Whitton, for full report on the scale of wages here proposed.—J.R., 1/7/72.

I have examined the accompanying list with Mr. Scott, the Locomotive Foreman, and I consider the rate of wages recommended to be paid to the various workmen employed in the Locomotive department is fair and reasonable.

J. W.  
2/7/72.

Commissioner.

Having carefully considered the alterations recommended by the Locomotive Foreman, and confirmed by the Engineer-in-Chief, and having compared the proposed rates with the returns obtained from private establishments, I approve of the new scale of wages herein, to take place from the 1st instant.—J.S., 5/7/72.

### No. 3.

THE LOCOMOTIVE FOREMAN TO THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

SIR,

In the revised list of wages proposed by me for the men in the Redfern locomotive workshops, there is an increase in the total amount of wages, compared with the corresponding amount at the time of the reduction.

I beg to make the following explanation:—

The additional labour required to keep the rolling stock in efficient working order, consequent upon the opening of further extensions, and a considerable increase of traffic, has involved the necessity of employing more men.

Many of the engines also, which were then new, are now coming in the shop for extensive repairs.

For

For the above reasons, it has been found absolutely necessary on several occasions to put on additional mechanics and labourers, which has been done under your authority.

A number of young men who resigned; who were receiving very low rates of pay, had to be replaced by journeymen at full rates of pay, it being impossible to obtain men to perform their duties for lesser rates.

Among the recommendations for increases are the names of a number of young men who have grown up in the service, and are become very useful to the department,—in many cases much more so than journeymen fresh taken on.

In addition to the above, the wages of apprentices have, of course, been increased from time to time, under the fixed regulations for the same.

Another cause of the increase of the amount of wages arises from the establishment of a brass foundry on the works, where the brass castings required, both for these lines and for the Great Northern Railway, are now cast, and which necessitates the employment of a brass-moulder and an assistant.

This additional expense, however, is only apparent, as the brass castings now required cost the department far less than when they were supplied by contract.

When brass castings were supplied by public competition, the contracts were taken so low that the contractors could not afford to supply metal of sufficiently good quality. The consequence of this was that considerable danger was incurred, and the department put to great expense through engines and other rolling-stock having hot axles.

Since casting our own brass, however, this fault has almost entirely disappeared, as we are careful in mixing the metal so as to produce the best of castings.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM SCOTT.

3/7/72.

Forwarded for the information of the Commissioner.—J.W., 3/7/72.  
Commissioner;—5/7/72.

#### No. 4.

##### MINUTE OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

Wages of workmen employed in Permanent Way Branch, G.S.W. & R. Railways.

I have examined the accompanying list,\* and I consider the rates of wages recommended to be paid to the various workmen employed in the Permanent Way Department of the Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways are fair and reasonable. \* See page 9.

The wages of the gangers employed upon the Permanent Way I propose to increase from 7s. 6d. to 8s. a day, for the following reasons:—1st. The ganger must have in his possession a good watch. 2nd. That he is responsible for the satisfactory condition of the whole of the works on his length. 3rd. That every Sunday he has to walk over the whole of his length to examine the way and works,—a distance of about six miles.

It will be seen that I have not proposed any increase in the wages of the labourers, as there is no difficulty at the present time in obtaining labourers at 6s. 6d. per day.

J. W.

22/7/72.

The recommendation of the Engineer-in-Chief, with reference to the wages of the men employed in the Permanent Way Branch, has received my careful consideration. It must be admitted that labour of the class to which he alludes has, for the last two months, been more plentiful, but this I think arises on account of the unfavourable state of the weather for carrying on mining operations, and because of the almost total cessation of railway construction. These two causes combined have thrown an unusual number of that class of workmen on the labour market at the present time, and the Government, acting upon the principle which has guided them throughout in revising the wages, cannot go beyond the market value in the rates they pay.

These Permanent Way labourers are, in most instances, far removed from market, more especially those employed on the Western line; and I wish the Engineer-in-Chief to recommend those so situated for a free pass by train for market purposes only.

There is another matter also to which I wish to call the Engineer-in-Chief's attention. It has been represented that men with young families have been placed on portions of the line where there was no school within reach, while young men, or men with no families, have been permitted to remain near the towns. I wish the Engineer-in-Chief to make inquiry into this, and to see that the employés with young families (the members of which are under 14 years of age) are placed in the most favourable localities practicable to admit of their children attending school, and I also request that he will make some arrangement with the Traffic Manager by which the children, under 14 years of age, of the employés in both branches may be taken by rail (where practicable) free of charge to and from school, by weekly or monthly passes, granted on production of a certificate from the school master or mistress that they regularly attend their school.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

23/7/72.

#### No. 5.

##### MINUTE OF ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR RAILWAYS.

Wages of men employed in Locomotive Branch, Great Northern Railway.

I HAVE examined the accompanying list\* with Mr. Boag, the Locomotive Foreman, and I consider the rates of wages recommended to be paid to the respective workmen in the Locomotive Branch are fair and reasonable.—J.W., 5 July, 1872. \* See page 8.

## No. 6.

MR. BEWICK to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

Great Northern Railway,  
Newcastle, 4 June, 1872.

SIR,

In compliance with your request that I should give you my views on the desirability of increasing the rate of wages of the workmen employed in the Permanent Way Branch of the Department, I have given the matter due consideration, and have arrived at the conclusion that the following alterations should be made, viz. :—

	Present rate.		Proposed rate.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
2 Sub-inspectors ... ..	10	0	12	0
1 Ganger, Newcastle Terminus...	7	6	8	6
28 Gangers...	7	6	8	0
1 Blacksmith ... ..	10	0	11	0
1 Do. ... ..	8	0	8	6
1 Carpenter, J. Bewes ... ..	8	0	9	0
1 Do. J. Hogue ... ..	8	0	8	6
1 Painter ... ..	8	0	8	6
2 Labourers, repairing bridges ... ..	6	6	7	0

With regard to the ordinary labour, whilst I do not consider they are by any means overpaid at their present rate, I scarcely see any necessity for any increase, as there is no difficulty in obtaining good men at the present rate of pay.

I am, &amp;c.,

GEO. BEWICK.

I quite concur in Mr. Bewick's suggestions.—J.W., 22/6/72.

## No. 7.

MINUTE OF MINISTER FOR WORKS.

Classification of the Employés in the Traffic Branch, Railway Department.

I REQUEST the Traffic Manager to take this list of the Railway Traffic men and classify them in the manner I instructed him to carry out when I was last in office. I desire that the present list of wages should be kept out of sight altogether, and that the men should only be classed as of merit, keeping in view the market value of their labour in each class, and that the classes should be so formed as to meet the special requirements of the department, looking to the technical abilities and peculiar qualifications required and possessed by those placed in positions of responsibility. By this means full opportunity will be held out for an ambitious desire to attain efficiency in what has hitherto been looked upon as a mere matter of common labour, instead of as a calling requiring education, skill, and practical ability; besides which, it will enable in cases requiring punishment not meriting dismissal, the reduction to another class, without the serious hardship which has hitherto been dealt out.

I should however add, that the classification is not intended to remit the system of small fines for trivial offences against the Regulations.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

1/7/72.

## No. 8.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S REPORT.

In accordance with instructions as per Minute of 1/7/72, I have the honor to submit below a scale of classification for approval.

After inquiry in every avenue of labour to which I could gain access, and after conference with you as to general market rate of wages, I have affixed to each class respectively what I think is reasonable and fair. I have, however, slightly departed from the rule of a shilling rise in the guards' classification, to which I desire to invite your particular attention, viz., the first class, to which I have affixed 12s. In this class there will be only two men at present, and they have each held the same position and same pay (excepting during the late reductions) for a period of about eighteen years. I strongly recommend 12s. for this class, as it will provide a means of rewarding any exceptionally meritorious servant who may distinguish himself by acts of bravery in cases of danger or otherwise.

The yard foremen are only required at terminal stations, and cannot properly be classed either as station masters or porters, their duties being equivalent to superintendents of goods stations in other countries, having the charge of the labour hands in shunting, receiving, and dispatching trains, &c.

I would further recommend, for the consideration of the Commissioner, the advisability at this juncture of issuing fixed regulations for the future carrying out of the proposed classification, fixing also a scale of small fines for breaches of the Regulations, discipline, or for carelessness, and a rule for the employment and dismissal of men.

*Classification.*

## Classification.

Clerks, 1st Class ...	10s.
" 2nd "	9s.
" 3rd "	8s.
" 4th " (Probationers)	£1 to £2 2s. per week.
Yard Foreman	10s. to 12s.
Guards, 1st Class	12s.
" 2nd "	10s.
" 3rd "	9s.
" 4th "	8s.
Head porters	9s. to 10s.
Porters, 1st Class	8s.
" 2nd "	7s.
" 3rd "	6s.
Porters in charge	48s. House.
Gate-men	10s. to 35s.

Approved. The same classification and rates to apply to the Traffic Branch of the Northern Railway.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

5/7/72.

## RETURN of Wages—Locomotive Branch, Great Southern and Western Lines.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay when first appointed.	Present Salary or Pay.	Proposed Salary or Pay.	Nature of Duties.
			per day s. d.	per day s. d.	per day s. d.	
Charles Harkness		10	13 0	11 0	12 6	Leading fitter.
Leslie Crawford		9	11 0	9 6	11 6	1st class fitter.
William Deitz		4	11 0	9 6	11 6	"
James Buchanan		nil	.....	9 6	11 6	"
James Morrison		3	11 0	9 6	11 0	2nd "
James Wallace		nil	.....	9 6	11 0	"
George Twiss		4	9 0	9 6	11 0	"
Thomas Williams		5	11 0	9 6	11 0	"
George Warburton		3	10 0	9 0	10 0	3rd "
John Hickson		nil	.....	9 0	10 0	"
Thomas Fraser		10	10 0	9 6	10 0	"
William M'Lintock		nil	.....	9 0	10 0	"
William Allen		"	.....	9 0	10 0	"
Henry Redwood		"	.....	9 0	10 0	"
William Drew		2	5 0	5 0	8 0	"
John Elliott		12	14 0	12 0	13 6	Foreman turner.
Archibald Morrison		16	13 0	11 0	12 0	Special turner.
James Morrison		3	11 0	9 6	11 0	1st class turner.
John Hossack		4	11 0	9 6	10 0	2nd "
James Greenfield		11	9 0	9 0	10 0	"
John Kavanagh		nil	.....	9 0	10 0	"
John Aldroyd		"	.....	9 0	10 0	"
John Scott		7	5 0	5 0	8 0	3rd "
Henry Spooner		8	6 0	5 9	8 0	"
John Whalen		7	5 0	5 0	8 0	"
Richard Crews		3	8 0	7 6	8 0	Machinist.
George Owen		17	8 0	7 6	8 0	Screw-er.
William Allen		9	7 0	6 6	7 6	Drill-er.
John Smith		3	2 0	2 0	3 0	Assistant machinist.
John Hill		16	16 0	13 0	14 0	Fire & steam hammer-smith. When working steam-hammer, 16s.
James Tisdale		10	14 0	12 0	14 0	Foreman smith.
John Lennox		3	12 0	10 6	12 0	1st class smith.
John Farrell		3	12 0	10 6	11 0	2nd "
Bran Hopkins		3	12 0	10 6	11 0	"
Ellidge Wyke		13	10 0	9 0	10 0	3rd "
John Thompson		10	9 0	8 0	8 0	Striker. When working steam-hammer, 10s.
Philip Paul		3	6 0	7 6	7 6	"
Andrew Gullies		3	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
John Sinclair		nil	.....	6 6	6 6	"
Alex. West		"	.....	6 6	6 6	"
Henry Smith		11	14 0	12 0	14 0	Foreman boiler-maker.
John Newlands		4	11 0	9 6	11 0	1st class boiler-maker.
Edward Fernley		3	11 0	9 6	10 0	2nd "
John Bonner		12	9 6	8 6	9 0	3rd "
Alex. Newlands		3	8 0	7 6	9 0	"
John Gerrard		4	3 0	4 6	6 0	Assistant boiler-maker.
William Spence		3	5 0	5 0	7 0	"
Alex. Root		3	8 0	7 6	8 0	Boiler-maker's helper.
Joseph Brown		11	8 6	7 6	8 6	"
Fred. Duncan		10	8 0	7 6	8 0	"
George Moss		1	1 6	2 6	2 6	Rivet-boy.
George Bonner		nil	.....	1 6	1 6	"
Donald M'Leod		13	12 0	10 6	12 0	Pattern-maker
Joseph Jones		3	10 0	9 0	10 0	Carpenter.

## RETURN of Wages—Locomotive Branch, Great Southern and Western Lines—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay	Present	Proposed	Nature of Duties.
			when first appointed.	Salary or Pay.	Salary or Pay.	
		years	per day	per day	per day	
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
William Jackson .....		11	12 0	10 6	11 6	Coppersmith.
Archie Wilson .....		16	9 0	8 0	9 0	Sy. engine-driver.
Will. Swinny .....		1	.....	10 0	12 0	Brass-moulder.
John Corcorey .....		3	6 0	5 9	7 6	Assistant-moulder.
James Cockbourne .....		3	6 0	6 6	8 0	Gas-fitter and tinsmith.
James Reid .....		11	8 0	7 6	8 0	Laborer in charge of driving belts, stores, &c.
John Philpot .....		7	8 0	7 6	8 0	Granger.
Charles Pearce .....		2	.....	3 0	4 0	Boy.
John Deane .....		3	6 0	5 9	6 0	Laborer.
Joseph Thompson .....		nil	.....	5 9	6 0	"
Thomas Evans .....		11	13 0	11 0	12 0	Carriage and waggon examiner, Sydney.
David Pollock .....		11	12 0	10 6	11 6	" Penrith.
Thomas Perry .....		9	10 0	9 0	11 0	" Rydal.
George Bingham .....		15	10 0	9 0	10 0	Carriage-builder.
William Nichol .....		3	10 0	9 0	10 0	"
John Evans .....		9	9 0	8 0	9 0	"
Joseph Ford .....		9	9 0	8 0	9 0	"
Edward Bingham .....		14	9 0	8 0	9 0	"
Joseph Gray .....		3	9 0	8 0	9 0	"
William Sadler .....		4	9 0	8 0	9 0	Waggon-builder.
Fred. Kellaway .....		3	9 0	8 0	9 0	"
Alfred Windle .....		2	9 0	8 0	9 0	"
William White .....		2	9 0	8 0	9 0	"
George Sutton .....		3	9 0	8 0	9 0	"
John Wilkin .....		nil	.....	8 0	9 0	"
William Sutton .....		2	7 0	6 6	8 0	"
Hugh Caruthers .....		7	11 0	9 6	10 0	Carriage-trimmer.
Richard Crane .....		3	5 0	5 0	6 0	Assistant-trimmer.
Samuel Stainton .....		12	9 0	8 0	9 0	Carriage-lifter.
Edward Gosnell .....		10	8 6	7 6	9 0	"
Thomas Pike .....		4	8 6	7 6	9 0	"
Robert Polley .....		11	7 0	6 6	7 6	Carriage-fitter.
John Baker .....		7	7 0	6 6	7 6	Waggon-examiner.
James Ruddle .....		4	6 0	5 9	6 0	Laborer.
Joseph Burrows .....		nil	.....	5 9	6 0	"
William Wateon .....		"	.....	5 9	6 0	"
Edward Robinson .....		14	14 0	12 0	13 0	Foreman-painter.
John M'Namara .....		9	10 0	9 0	10 0	1st class painter.
Christopher Walker .....		3	10 0	9 0	10 0	"
James Chapman .....		3	8 0	7 6	9 0	2nd "
Thomas Joyce .....		nil	.....	9 0	9 0	"
Thomas Robson .....		"	.....	8 0	9 0	"
Robert Foster .....		9	8 6	7 6	8 0	"
William Hunter .....		3	7 0	6 6	7 0	3rd "
Joseph Worley .....		3	7 0	6 6	7 0	"
Arthur Burrows .....		3	5 0	5 0	6 0	Painter's-laborer.
Davis Farrell .....		nil	.....	4 6	5 0	"
John Waring .....		6	8 0	7 6	8 0	Pumper, Penrith.
Samuel Ensor .....		4	10 0	9 0	10 0	Pumper, Blue Mountains and Blackheath.
Walter Smith .....		6	8 0	7 6	8 0	Pumper, Richmond.
James Farquhar .....		16	8 0	7 6	8 0	" Liverpool.
John Huthnance .....		4	9 0	8 0	8 0	" Menangle.
John Cobb .....		17	16 0	13 0	16 0	Foreman of engine-drivers and outside workmen.
William Siesmith .....		17	14 0	12 0	14 0	1st class engine-driver.
William Webster .....		16	14 0	12 0	14 0	"
John Palmer .....		13	14 0	12 0	14 0	"
John Nichols .....		8	14 0	12 0	14 0	"
William Privett .....		9	14 0	12 0	14 0	"
John Frost .....		10	14 0	12 0	14 0	"
Charles Frost .....		8	14 0	12 0	14 0	"
James Rodger .....		2	12 0	12 0	14 0	"
John Jones .....		5	14 0	12 0	14 0	"
James Main .....		4	14 0	12 0	14 0	"
John Heron .....		11	14 0	12 0	14 0	"
Thomas Flaskett .....		6	14 0	12 0	14 0	"
Philip Mulholland .....		11	14 0	12 0	14 0	"
Charles Baggs .....		4	14 0	12 0	14 0	"
Edward Burrows .....		3	13 0	12 0	14 0	"
William Farquhar .....		16	14 0	12 0	14 0	"
Sydney Sacri .....		4	14 0	12 0	14 0	"
Edward M'Dougal .....		4	9 0	10 6	12 0	2nd "
William Branch .....		12	12 0	10 6	12 0	"
James Starkey .....		3	9 0	10 6	12 0	"
William Findley .....		4	9 0	10 6	12 0	"
William Frame .....		2	6 0	6 6	8 0	2nd class fireman.
John Dann .....		4	8 0	7 6	8 0	"
John Cook .....		2	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
William Hulme .....		2	6 0	6 6	8 0	"
Edward Johnstone .....		2	6 0	6 6	8 0	"
William Frost .....		3	6 0	6 6	8 0	"
Alex. Reid .....		2	6 0	6 6	8 0	"
James Thorburn .....		2	6 0	6 6	8 0	"

## RETURN of Wages—Locomotive Branch, Great Southern and Western Lines—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay	Present	Proposed	Nature of Duties.
			when first appointed.	Salary or Pay.	Salary or Pay.	
		years	per day	per day	per day	
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Robert Baker		2	6 0	6 6	8 0	2nd class fireman.
James Edwards		1	.....	6 6	7 0	3rd "
Anthony M'Guire		1	.....	6 6	7 0	" "
Edward Childs		nil	.....	5 9	7 0	" "
Henry Pearce		2	4 6	6 6	7 0	" "
William Jordan		2	6 0	5 9	7 0	" "
William Whalen		4	7 0	6 6	6 6	Night-cleaner.
James Ross		3	7 0	6 6	6 6	" "
Owen Hennessy		10	7 0	6 6	6 6	" "
Hugh Goggerty		12	8 0	7 6	7 6	" "
Andrew Houliston		nil	.....	5 9	6 6	" "
Fred. Thomas		1	.....	5 9	6 6	" "
Richard Tisdale		nil	.....	5 9	6 6	" "
Henry Moon		"	.....	5 9	6 6	" "
John Jolly		"	.....	5 9	6 6	" "
Henry Barrett		"	.....	5 9	6 6	" "
John Ashe		"	5 9	5 9	6 0	Day "
Edward Rehintz		"	.....	5 9	6 0	" "
William Wells		"	.....	5 9	6 0	" "
George Saunders		2	6 0	5 9	6 6	Night "
James Whalen		1	.....	5 9	6 6	" "
Thomas Smith		1	.....	5 9	6 0	Day "
James F. Leal		nil	.....	5 9	6 0	" "
John M'Annally		"	.....	5 9	6 0	" "
Hugh Mellon		"	.....	5 9	6 0	" "
James Grant		16	12 0	10 6	12 0	2nd class engine-driver.
Peter Ferguson		10	12 0	10 6	12 0	" "
Thomas Newport		3	12 0	10 6	12 0	" "
George Jones		4	12 0	10 6	12 0	" "
Edward Williams		8	12 0	10 6	12 0	" "
Theodore Burgess		6	10 0	10 6	12 0	" "
Alex. M'Kellar		11	12 0	10 6	12 0	" "
Edward Harrison		8	14 0	12 0	12 0	" "
T. Smith		3	9 0	10 6	12 0	" "
James Scott		nil	.....	10 6	12 0	" "
John Boone		1	.....	9 0	10 0	" "
James Dodds		1	.....	9 0	10 0	3rd "
Thomas Bailey		4	7 0	9 0	10 0	" "
Fred. Coates		3	8 0	9 0	10 0	" "
Jesse Stride		8	9 0	8 0	9 0	1st class fireman.
James Kennedy		9	9 0	8 0	9 0	" "
Thomas Walsh		4	9 0	8 0	9 0	" "
Thomas Cornwell		14	9 0	8 0	9 0	" "
Howell Bland		3	9 0	8 0	9 0	" "
Fred. Sheehan		4	8 0	7 6	9 0	" "
Niel M'Kinley		4	9 0	8 0	9 0	" "
Samuel Jessup		4	9 0	8 0	9 0	" "
Joseph Horsfield		6	.....	8 0	9 0	" "
George Camping		3	8 0	7 6	9 0	" "
William Ritche		5	9 0	8 0	9 0	" "
David Kinnear		3	8 0	7 6	9 0	" "
Charles Randall		3	8 0	7 6	8 0	2nd "
Edward Cano		3	7 0	6 6	8 0	" "
George Knight		3	8 0	7 6	8 0	" "
William Vine		1	.....	7 6	8 0	" "
Henry Hawkins		3	6 0	6 6	8 0	" "
Walter Haddon		3	8 0	7 6	8 0	" "
John Griffiths		4	7 0	6 6	8 0	" "
Robert Wallace		3	8 0	7 6	8 0	" "
Donald Crawford		2	6 0	6 6	8 0	" "
William Eldridge		16	8 0	7 6	8 0	Pumper, Bargo & W. Carriba.
Samuel Huthmance		4	8 0	7 6	8 0	" Barber's Creek & Goulburn.
George Lawson		.....	5 9	5 9	6 6	Pumper, Rydal.
David Webster		.....	8 0	7 6	8 0	" Sydney.
Thomas Monday		.....	8 0	7 6	8 0	Head cleaner, Sydney.
Will White		1	.....	4 0	6 0	Ballast-engine-cleaner.
William Chapman		.....	8 0	7 6	8 0	Head fuelman, Sydney.
John Hill		12	8 0	7 6	8 0	" Penrith.
James Webb		3	7 0	6 6	7 6	In charge of coal train, Pymont.
James Curtis		5	7 0	6 6	7 6	Cleaner and break blockman, Goulburn.
William Allen		1	.....	2 6	3 0	Boy, Sydney.
John Breeze		3	.....	2 6	3 0	" Penrith.
John Stafford		2	2 6	3 0	3 0	" Picton.
George Higan		4	12 0	10 6	12 0	Time-keeper.
Walter Newman		.....	.....	.....	.....	Clerk.
John Gray		1	.....	9 0	9 0	Brass-finisher.
Francis Sewell		3	10 0	9 0	9 0	Carriage-trimmer.
Samuel Twiss		4	10 0	8 0	8 0	Assistant fitter.
Jeremiah Baker		nil	.....	6 6	6 6	Striker.
Thomas Donovan		4	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer.
James Collins		4	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
James Lang		8	7 0	6 6	6 6	"



RETURN of Wages—Locomotive Branch, Great Southern and Western Lines—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay when first appointed.	Present Salary or Pay.	Proposed Salary or Pay.	Nature of Duties.
		years	per day s. d.	per day s. d.	per day s. d.	
Alex. M'Gregor .....	.....	3	7 0	6 6	6 6	Labourer.
John Willsher .....	.....	nil	.....	6 0	6 0	"
William Clarke .....	.....	3	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
John Warr .....	.....	nil	.....	5 9	6 0	Painters' laborer.
Alfred Moon .....	.....	3	1 8	3 0	3 6	assistant.
David Moon .....	.....	3	1 2	2 6	3 0	" "
William Fearsido .....	.....	2	.....	1 6	1 6	Apprentice.
William Pearce .....	.....	.....	.....	0 8	1 2	"
Andrew Moodie .....	.....	4	1 6	3 0	3 0	"
Henry Gould .....	.....	3	2 0	3 0	3 0	"
Edward Conn .....	.....	3	0 8	1 6	1 6	"
Thomas Dickins .....	.....	2	.....	1 2	1 2	"
William Falconer .....	.....	3	1 2	1 6	1 6	"
George Bingham .....	.....	15	16 0	13 0	16 0	Foreman, Car. & Wag. Dept.
Patrick Kennedy .....	.....	4	.....	5 9	6 0	Day-cleaner.
David Sims .....	.....	nil	.....	5 9	6 6	Night "
James Wallace .....	.....	1	.....	5 9	6 6	" "
William Campbell .....	.....	3	7 0	6 6	7 0	Fuelman.
John Francis .....	.....	3	7 0	6 6	7 0	"
Michael Flynn .....	.....	2	7 0	6 6	7 0	"
William Bradley .....	.....	2	7 0	6 6	7 0	"
James Radcliffe .....	.....	1	.....	6 6	7 0	"
Henry Bird .....	.....	2	6 0	5 9	6 6	"
Edward Heavy .....	.....	nil	.....	5 9	6 6	"
John Wignn .....	.....	1	.....	5 9	6 6	"
John Hildebrand .....	.....	nil	.....	5 9	6 6	"
John Tipping .....	.....	9	15 0	12 6	15 0	Inspector of rolling stock.
James Proctor .....	.....	8	14 0	12 0	14 0	"
William Scott .....	.....	15	.....	£400 per annum.	.....	Loco. Foreman.

## RETURN of Wages—Locomotive Branch, Great Northern Railway.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay when first appointed.	Present Salary or Pay.	Proposed Salary or Pay.	Nature of Duties.
		years, months.	per day s. d.	per day s. d.	per day s. d.	
Edward Bourn .....	Nov., 1856	15 7	16 0	14 0	16 0	Carriage-inspector.
George Newton .....	Dec., 1861	10 7	13 0	12 6	15 0	Inspector of rolling stock.
Thomas Bryant .....	Sept., 1855	16 9	14 0	13 0	14 0	Blacksmith.
William Gilbert .....	April, 1863	9 2	13 0	11 0	12 0	"
George Raffills .....	Feb., 1870	2 4	12 0	10 6	11 0	"
John M'Alpin .....	Mar., 1869	3 3	11 0	9 6	10 0	Boiler-maker.
David Walker .....	Feb., 1872	0 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	"
James Pidgeon .....	Mar., 1869	3 3	7 0	9 0	10 0	"
Denis Fitzpatrick .....	Jan., 1863	9 5	13 0	11 6	12 6	Fitter.
Thomas Booth .....	Mar., 1871	1 3	9 6	9 6	11 0	"
Robert Allan .....	July, 1858	13 11	9 0	8 0	9 0	Carpenter.
John Holmes .....	April, 1859	13 2	4 0	8 0	9 0	Carriage-builder.
Henry Bryant .....	Mar., 1868	4 3	11 0	9 6	10 0	"
Walter Phillips .....	Oct., "	3 8	11 0	9 6	10 0	"
Robert M'Courtie .....	Aug., 1869	2 10	9 0	8 0	9 0	Waggon-builder.
Thomas Shuttleworth .....	Sept., "	2 9	9 0	8 0	9 0	"
John Carmichael .....	Nov., 1858	13 7	13 0	9 6	11 0	Pattern-maker.
Patrick Cunningham .....	Feb., 1863	9 4	13 0	11 6	12 6	Turner.
William Adam .....	Mar., 1864	8 3	4 0	7 0	9 6	"
William Arnold .....	April, 1871	1 2	6 6	6 6	9 6	"
Daniel Wallwork .....	Feb., 1865	7 4	9 0	7 6	8 0	Machinist.
Richard Bryant .....	Aug., 1869	2 10	Nil.	1 6	1 6	"
Henry Chapman .....	Oct., 1870	1 8	.....	1 2	1 2	"
Edward Thompson .....	May, 1872	2 weeks	.....	Nil.	Nil.	"
Alexander Porteous .....	Sept., 1857	14 9	9 0	7 6	8 0	Stationary-engine-driver.
Edward Fothergill .....	April, 1863	9 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	Striker.
Patrick Walsh .....	July, 1864	7 11	8 0	7 6	7 6	"
Cornelius M'Carthy .....	Feb., 1870	2 4	8 0	7 6	7 6	"
Nathan Munson .....	April, 1857	15 2	8 0	12 0	14 0	Engine-driver.
William Martin .....	Dec., "	14 6	8 0	12 0	14 0	"
Elijah Teasdale .....	May, 1860	12 1	8 0	12 0	14 0	"
Ellis Camps .....	Nov., 1861	10 7	8 0	10 6	12 0	"
George Wrightson .....	April, 1862	10 2	8 0	12 0	14 0	"
Frederick Peters .....	" 1861	11 2	8 0	10 6	12 0	"
Frederick Norman .....	July, 1863	8 11	8 0	10 6	12 0	"
Richard Powell .....	April, 1864	8 2	9 0	12 0	14 0	"
Andrew Collins .....	Aug., "	7 10	8 0	10 6	12 0	"
George Callow .....	June, 1866	6 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	"
William Parsons .....	Oct., "	5 10	7 0	12 0	14 0	"
Eustace Fendt .....	Nov., 1863	8 7	8 0	10 6	12 0	"
John Blackie .....	Jan., "	9 5	6 0	10 6	12 0	"
William Wills .....	Aug., 1857	14 9	8 0	10 6	12 0	"
William Wallace .....	June, 1872	11 days	10 6	10 6	12 0	"

## RETURN of Wages—Locomotive Branch, Great Northern Railway—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay	Present	Proposed	Nature of Duties.
			when first appointed.	Salary or Pay.	Salary or Pay.	
		years. months.	per day	per day	per day	
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Thomas Walsh .....	April, 1866	6 3	9 0	8 0	9 0	Fireman.
Patrick Gallagher .....	May, 1863	9 1	8 0	8 0	9 0	"
Donald Cameron .....	July, 1864	7 11	8 0	8 0	9 0	"
Thomas Plunkett .....	May, "	8 1	7 0	8 0	9 0	"
John Howden .....	Feb., 1865	7 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	"
William Nield .....	Aug., "	6 10	6 0	7 6	9 0	"
William Mathieson .....	Nov., "	6 7	7 0	8 0	9 0	"
John Boyd .....	Dec., "	6 6	7 0	8 0	9 0	"
William Pearey .....	July, 1866	5 11	7 0	7 6	9 0	"
John Scott .....	Aug., 1871	0 10	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
James Boyd .....	Jan., 1869	3 5	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
James Massey .....	Dec., 1866	5 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
John Carroll .....	Nov., 1869	2 7	6 0	6 6	7 0	"
John M'Carney .....	Feb., "	3 4	7 0	7 6	7 6	Cleaner.
William Sanderson .....	June, "	3 0	7 0	7 6	6 6	"
John Farnham .....	Aug., "	2 10	6 0	6 6	6 6	"
Samuel Brown .....	" "	2 10	6 0	6 6	6 6	"
Mark Miller .....	Mar., 1870	2 3	6 0	5 9	6 6	"
James Brennan .....	Feb., 1872	0 4	5 9	5 9	6 6	"
Frederick Petrie .....	" "	4 3	6 0	5 9	6 6	"
Walter Booth .....	April, 1872	0 2	5 0	5 0	6 0	"
Henry Wallace .....	May, "	0 1	5 9	5 9	6 0	"
James Hudson .....	" "	0 1	5 9	5 9	6 0	"
Robert Mathieson .....	June, "	7 days	5 9	5 9	6 0	"
Thomas Adam .....	Nov., 1865	6 7	7 0	7 6	8 0	Fuelman.
Joseph Petrie .....	April, 1862	10 2	8 0	8 0	8 6	Pumper.
Robert Donaldson .....	July, 1863	8 11	7 0	6 6	7 0	"
William Bailey .....	Dec., "	8 6	7 0	6 6	7 0	"
John Collins .....	June, 1869	3 0	7 0	6 6	7 0	"
Joseph Worrell .....	Mar., 1871	1 3	5 9	6 6	7 0	"
Patrick M'Ettee .....	Aug., 1863	8 10	12 0	10 6	12 0	Painter.
William Brown .....	Oct., 1866	5 9	10 0	9 0	10 0	"
John Davies .....	Mar., 1869	3 3	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
Joseph Farnham .....	July, 1865	6 11	7 0	6 6	7 0	Laborer.
William Tracey .....	Feb., 1869	3 4	7 0	6 6	7 0	"
George Brown .....	July, "	2 11	3 0	3 0	3 6	"
Albert Holmes .....	Aug., "	2 10	2 6	2 6	3 0	"
Joseph Critchley .....	Oct., "	2 8	6 0	5 9	6 6	"
George Cook .....	" "	2 8	6 0	6 6	6 6	"
George Geo .....	Feb., 1870	2 4	6 0	5 9	6 0	"
Stephen Palmer .....	Mar., "	2 3	6 0	5 9	6 0	"
William Norman .....	July, "	1 11	6 0	5 9	6 0	"
William Mannell .....	Aug., "	1 10	6 0	5 9	6 0	"
James Brown .....	" 1871	0 10	5 9	5 9	6 6	"
Kenneth Green .....	Feb., 1872	0 4	5 9	5 9	6 0	"
Hugh Mulholland .....	Mar., "	0 3	5 9	5 9	6 0	"
Emanuel Lyne .....	April, 1867	5 2	7 0	8 0	10 0	"

## RETURN of Wages—Permanent Way Branch, Great Southern, Western, &amp; Richmond Railways.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay	Present	Proposed	Nature of Duties.
			when first appointed.	Salary or Pay.	Salary or Pay.	
		years. months.	per annum	per diem	per diem	
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
George Landers .....	Feb., 1863	.....	£200	9 0	10 6	Clerk
			per diem.			
			s. d.			
Thomas Skellett .....	18 Oct., 1869	2 8	3 6	5 0	5 0	Boy
Charles Mulholland .....	" 1870	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	"
Henry Pinton .....	Jan., 1859	.....	11 0	12 0	14 0	Foreman carpenter
Daniel Norman .....	" "	.....	11 0	8 0	10 0	Carpenter
William Bennett .....	Sept., 1860	.....	11 0	8 0	10 0	"
William Lloyd .....	Oct., 1863	8 8	2 0	8 0	9 0	"
Joseph Bennett .....	Sept., 1863	.....	11 0	8 0	10 0	"
William Docksey .....	1864	.....	11 0	8 0	10 0	"
William Wright .....	Oct., 1867	.....	10 0	8 0	10 0	"
George Sparks .....	Sept., 1871	0 9	8 0	8 0	10 0	"
Henry Cashin .....	Nov., 1862	.....	10 0	8 0	10 0	"
George Chapman .....	June, 1869	3 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	"
George Dent .....	" "	.....	10 0	8 0	10 0	"
Henry Gee .....	May, 1871	0 11	8 0	8 0	10 0	"
Henry Mayo .....	Oct., "	0 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	"
Joseph Mountford .....	Nov., 1870	1 7	5 0	5 0	6 0	Assistant carpenter
Hugh M'Guinness .....	Sept., "	1 9	8 0	8 0	10 0	"
William Maloney .....	" 1871	0 9	8 0	8 0	10 0	"
Peter Lucas .....	Feb., 1860	.....	14 0	9 0	10 0	Bricklayer
John Redwin .....	Dec., 1870	1 6	10 0	9 0	10 0	"
John Sargeant .....	Sept., 1871	0 9	9 0	9 0	10 0	"
George Cobb .....	July, 1860	.....	.....	9 0	10 0	Mason

## RETURN of Wages—Permanent Way Branch, G. S., W., and R. Railways—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay when first appointed.		Present Salary or Pay.		Proposed Salary or Pay.		Nature of Duties.
			years.	months	per diem s. d.	per diem s. d.	per diem s. d.		
Charles Webb	July, 1869	1 11	10	0	8	0	10	0	Plasterer
George Minns	June, 1868	4 0	10	0	8	0	10	0	Plumber
William Kavanagh	Aug., 1869	.....	10	0	8	0	10	0	Painter
William Davis	1871	.....	8	0	8	0	9	0	"
John Skellett	Mar., 1862	10 0	10	0	10	0	12	0	Inspector
William Saunders	April, 1860	12 2	7	0	7	6	8	0	Ganger
William Cater	1867	5 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
Joseph Bexall	1869	3 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
John Woodrow	1861	11 0	7	0	7	6	8	0	Ganger
Job Bird	1867	5 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
Reuben Bryant	1869	3 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
Francis Wilson	1867	5 0	7	0	7	6	8	0	Ganger
Joseph Shanak	1863	9 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
John Keating	1869	3 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
George Cameron	1860	12 0	7	0	7	6	8	0	Ganger
Charles Hazlewood	1861	11 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
John Hickey	1862	10 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
James Penn	1858	14 0	7	0	7	6	8	0	Ganger
Robert Smith	1871	1 0	6	6	6	6	6	6	Laborer
John Gorman	1869	3 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
Thomas Burling	1858	12 0	7	0	7	6	8	0	Ganger
Michael Latham	1867	5 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
William Kellerman	1871	1 0	6	6	6	6	6	6	"
James Rose	1862	10 0	7	0	7	6	8	0	Ganger
James Cracknell	1871	1 0	6	6	6	6	6	6	Laborer
John M'Grath	June, 1867	5 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
William Smith	May, 1863	9 1	7	0	7	6	8	0	Ganger
Charles Tildsley	Feb., 1868	4 4	7	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
Charles Bradford	1870	2 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
Charles Cracknell	1862	10 0	10	0	7	6	8	0	Ganger
Patrick Glynn	Feb., 1867	5 4	7	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
William Sell	June, 1869	3 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
James Goldthorp	Dec., 1870	1 7	7	6	7	6	8	0	Ganger
John Wilson	Mar., 1867	5 3	7	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
John Wallis	July, 1866	5 11	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
Isaac Palmer	1858	14 0	7	0	7	6	8	0	Ganger
John Milton	1858	14 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
Joseph Carter	1862	10 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
Robert Barton	1866	6 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
Thomas Jones	1868	4 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
John Berncastle	1861	11 0	8	0	7	6	8	0	Ganger
George Wilson	1858	14 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
Joshua Rushworth	1862	10 0	10	0	6	6	6	6	"
George Papworth	1871	1 0	6	6	6	6	6	6	Laborer
Charles Pledge	April, 1859	13 2	7	6	7	6	8	0	Ganger
Edward Dean	May, 1863	9 1	7	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
Thomas M'Gill	Mar., 1867	5 3	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
David Prime	Sept., 1856	15 9	9	0	6	6	6	6	"
Frederick Pauley	May, 1869	3 1	8	0	7	6	8	0	Ganger
John Wilkey	Sept., 1865	6 9	7	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
Stephen Gomer	Dec., 1867	4 6	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
John Knight	July, 1867	4 11	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
John Starr	June, 1869	3 0	7	0	7	6	8	0	Ganger
Henry Freight	Aug., 1860	11 10	10	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
Henry Heness	July, 1860	11 11	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
Edward Jister	April, 1871	1 2	6	6	6	6	6	6	"
Simcon Gazzard	Oct., 1858	13 8	7	0	7	6	8	0	Ganger
William Hindes	May, 1866	6 1	7	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
Enoch Smith	Mar., 1871	1 3	6	6	6	6	6	6	"
Thomas Smith	Aug., 1871	0 10	6	6	6	6	6	6	"
George Gapes	July, 1863	8 11	7	0	7	6	8	0	Ganger
William Kemp	July, 1860	11 11	7	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
Thomas Vears	April, 1860	12 2	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
James Watts	Dec., 1870	1 7	5	0	6	6	6	6	"
John Brooks	Sep., 1855	16 9	9	0	7	6	8	0	Ganger
Enos Hawker	Mar., 1865	7 3	7	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
Venu Godding	Oct., 1869	2 8	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
Arthur Adams	June, 1870	2 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
John Mitchell	Dec., 1858	13 6	10	0	7	6	8	0	Ganger
William Jones	July, 1860	11 11	7	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
Frederick Elliott	Aug., 1868	3 10	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
William Rainbow	June, 1869	3 0	7	0	6	6	6	6	"
Thomas Thimbley	3 April, 1872	0 2	6	6	6	6	6	6	"
George Elliott	"	0 2	6	6	6	6	6	6	"
George Davis	1871	1 0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Painter
Henry Douglass	1868	4 0	5	0	5	0	5	0	"
	Dec., 1869	2 6	12	0	12	0	12	0	Blacksmith
	1857	.....	17	0	10	0	10	0	"
Charles Yeager	April, 1860	12 2	9	0	8	0	8	0	Striker
	Feb., 1869	3 4	9	0	8	0	7	0	"
Amos Alder	Aug., 1869	2 10	7	0	6	6	6	6	Laborer
George Castle	April, 1869	3 2	5	0	6	6	6	6	"
James Newton	Dec., 1868	.....	6	0	6	6	6	6	"
Joseph James	July, 1869	.....	7	0	6	0	6	6	"
Robert Christie	Aug., 1869	.....	7	0	6	6	6	6	"

## RETURN of Wages—Permanent Way Branch, G. S., W., and R. Railways—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.		Salary or Pay when first appointed.	Present Salary or Pay.	Proposed Salary or Pay.	Nature of Duties.
		years.	months.	per diem s. d.	per diem s. d.	per diem s. d.	
John Swarbrick	Aug., 1870			7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
Thomas Leech	Sept., 1871	0	9	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
George Walker	1870	2	0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Henry Bennett	Mar., 1871	1	3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
James Bunyan	1867	5	0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Boy laborer
Walter Davies	Jan., 1872	0	5	3 0	3 0	3 0	"
William Bunyan	28 May, 1872	3 weeks		3 0	3 0	3 0	"
William Pearce	Oct., 1867	4	8	8 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
Cornelius Fleming	July, 1860	11	11	8 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
Duncan Reid	May, 1869	3	1	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Edward Bladon	"	3	1	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
John Harvey	1870	2	0	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
William Nicholls	"	2	0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
John Simons	1871	1	0	6 6	7 6	8 0	Ganger
Michael Moss	1868	4	0	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
Whiteside Killen	1862	10	0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
John Brady	1867	5	0	6 0	6 6	6 6	"
John Delancy	1864	8	0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
James Taylor	1859	13	0	7 6	6 6	6 6	"
John Brown	1862	10	0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
John Blacken	1860	12	0	7 6	6 6	6 6	"
George Chinnocks	1872		3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
James Hickey	1869	3	3	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Worthy Nutland	1870	2	0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Charles Smith	1866	16	0	10 0	6 6	6 6	"
John Canned	1872	0	3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Michael Stack	1864	8	0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
George Golby	1872	0	2	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
John Cornwell	1872	0	2	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
John Reynolds	1872	0	2	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
John Young	1872	0	2	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Joseph Starling	1 Jan., 1863	9	5	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
William Betts	10 Mar., 1869	3	3	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
Thomas Lang	16 Mar., 1870	2	3	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
William Layton	27 Sept., 1862	9	9	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
John Lea	1 June, 1862	10	0	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
Thomas Skelton	16 Aug., 1871	0	10	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Jacob Horton	12 Sept., 1858	13	9	10 0	10 0	12 0	Inspector
Arthur Moore	1 July, 1863	9	0	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
William Moore	6 Aug., 1868	3	10	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
Henry Taylor	May, 1869	3	1	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
William Varcoe	18 Mar., 1868	4	3	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
Michael Knough	21 June, 1867	5	0	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
Edward Parker	17 July, 1871	0	11	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
James Layton	27 Sept., 1862	9	9	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
Peter Larkins	14 Feb., 1870	2	4	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
Edward Stafford	1 Sept., 1871	0	9	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Henry Grady	18 May, 1863	9	1	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
Peter Tilley	1 May, 1868	4	1	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
Henry Bell	21 Aug., 1871	0	10	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
James Cameron	6 Aug., 1868	3	9	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
Thomas Gambell	"	3	10	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
John Conlin	"	3	10	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Samuel Tooth	"	3	10	8 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
Peter Knudson	18 Oct., 1869	2	8	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
George Midley	Jan., 1870	2	6	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Joseph Stahl	June, 1867	5	0	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
John Naughtane	Nov., 1869	2	7	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
Robert Lambert	May, 1869	3	1	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
George Bewick	6 Aug., 1868	4	0	8 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
Francis Woodward	25 Aug., 1868	4	0	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
George Pettit	21 Mar., 1870	2	3	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Thomas Penny	Mar., 1869	3	3	8 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
John Coleman	6 Aug., 1868	3	10	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
George Irwin	15 April, 1872	0	2	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
James Leape	6 Aug., 1868	3	10	8 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
Alfred Wright	June, 1867	5	0	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
William Hardley	16 May, 1871	1	1	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Charles M'Intosh	1859	13	0	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
James Bullman	July, 1869	3	0	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
James Moher	May, 1869	3	1	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
James Cooper	Mar., 1867	5	3	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
Henry Brown	July, 1869	3	0	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
Thomas Hall	2 April, 1872	0	2	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Edwin Robins	May, 1869	3	1	8 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
William Lewis	"	3	1	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
John Walker	8 April, 1872	0	2	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
William Flood	18 July, 1869	3	0	8 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
James Kay	May, 1869	3	1	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
William Thompson	July, 1869	2	11	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Peter Deans	July, 1867	4	11	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger
Edward Burke	Nov., 1864	7	7	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
John Ferguson	July, 1869	2	11	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Samuel Morley	Oct., 1868	3	8	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
James Castle	June, 1858	14	0	10 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger

RETURN of Wages—Permanent Way Branch, G. S., W., and R. Railways—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay when first appointed.		Present Salary or Pay.		Proposed Salary or Pay.		Nature of Duties.
			per diem	per diem	per diem	per diem			
		years. months.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
George Ford	May, 1862	10 1	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Charles Heness	Dec., 1862	9 11	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Henry Lebon	June, 1863	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Thomas Waring	April, 1860	12 4	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Inspector	
George Glover	"	12 4	8 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
John Swinfield	July, 1869	2 11	6 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Patrick Leahy	June, 1869	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Samuel Johnson	Oct., 1868	3 8	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
James Woolford	Jan., 1863	9 5	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Henry Hopkins	Jan., 1865	7 5	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
George White	Jan., 1860	12 5	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
William Masters	Jan., 1863	9 5	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
James Tighe	Oct., 1869	2 8	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Joseph Chesham	Jan., 1860	12 5	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
James Horstman	Mar., 1867	5 3	8 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
James Bunyan	22 Jan., 1867	5 4	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
John Bendall	June, 1867	5 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Henry Messor	Jan., 1871	1 6	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
John Willis	Dec., 1861	10 5	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
D. O'Connor	Jan., 1871	1 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Philip Hunt	15 May, 1860	12 1	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
John Sinfield	June, 1867	5 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
John Jarvis	April, 1870	2 1	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
James Hyslop	Mar., 1857	15 2	9 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
Stephen Chandler	June, 1868	4 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Thomas Hall	June, 1869	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
William Rien	Feb., 1870	2 3	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Patrick Craddick	25 May, 1863	9 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
David Heron	April, 1863	9 2	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Patrick Kane	Nov., 1865	7 7	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
George Gurnett	July, 1869	2 11	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
John Greig	May, 1858	14 0	8 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
Patrick Ryan	June, 1867	5 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Edward Carbury	June, 1869	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Thomas O'Connor	Jan., 1870	2 4	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
William Bates	Jan., 1862	10 4	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
Frederick Waddups	May, 1863	9 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Henry Carter	June, 1869	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
William King	May, 1869	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
John Fishlock	June, 1858	14 0	9 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
William Clark	1 May, 1872	1	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Matthew Clark	"	"	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
George Bunyan	"	"	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Richard Daly	"	"	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
John Parry	3 May, 1872	"	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
John Carter	"	"	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Joseph Rendall	"	"	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Henry Mills	"	"	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
John Kilduff	4 May, 1872	"	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Frederick Cavanagh	7 May, 1872	"	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
James Starkey	"	"	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Richard Flook	Aug., 1871	0 9	6 6	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
Thomas Cooper	June, 1869	3 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Thomas Peaty	June, 1866	6 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Charles Budge	June, 1869	3 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Joseph Adams	1 May, 1872	0 1	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
John Burnett	Feb., 1867	5 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
William Cooney	24 May, 1872	3 weeks	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
John Vichary	June, 1869	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Walter Abbott	Aug., 1871	0 10	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Robert Roper	Dec., 1871	0 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Michael Magin	27 May, 1872	3 weeks	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Henry Pearco	June, 1868	4 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
John White	1 Sept., 1858	13 9	7 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Inspector	
James Waring	1 Dec., 1864	7 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
James Wilson	4 May, 1868	4 1	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
William Holt	24 April, 1872	7 weeks	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Thomas Corathwaite	20 July, 1867	4 10	8 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
Peter Wakeling	"	"	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
John Paul	1 May, 1872	6 weeks	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Richard Sutton	10 June, 1862	10 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
Walter Smith	12 June, 1871	1 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
George Thompson	1 July, "	0 11	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
John Claridge	20 July, 1867	4 11	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
Richard Hammond	30 May, 1868	4 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Charles Anderson	16 Feb., 1872	0 4	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Edward Cooper	30 May, 1868	4 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
Alexander Laman	17 Feb., 1869	3 4	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Edward Cook	30 May, 1868	4 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
John Peachy	4 May, 1869	3 1	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
Stephen Jones	15 Jan., 1872	0 5	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
William Bailey	24 Apr., "	0 2	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
William Wilson	24 June, 1869	3 0	8 0	7 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ganger	
William Newton	1 May, 1868	4 1	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
William Andrews	7 Feb., 1872	2 4	7 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	

## RETURN of Wages—Permanent Way Branch, G. S., W., &amp; R. Railways—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay when first appointed.		Present Salary or Pay.	Proposed Salary or Pay.	Nature of Duties.
			per diem	per diem	per diem	per diem	
		years. months.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Thomas Evans	7 Feb., 1869	3 4	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger	
Thomas Broderick	1 Mar., 1870	2 3	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
David Jones	24 Apr., 1872	0 2	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Edward Pyman	14 Mar., 1864	8 3	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger	
Ferdinand Pienne	17 Feb., 1869	3 4	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
William Bartley	25 May, 1872	3 weeks	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
James M'Mann	20 July, 1867	4 11	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger	
Peter Bennett	"	4 11	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Nicholas Bouden	10 Mar., 1870	2 3	7 0	6 6	6 6	"	
Thomas Hollis	1 July, "	1 11	8 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger	
Thomas Miller	20 Aug., "	1 11	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Henry Towell	26 Jan., 1871	1 5	7 0	6 6	6 6	"	
Richard Sheldrake	1 May, 1868	4 1	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger	
Charles Knight	15 Nov., 1869	1 7	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
James Brian	6 Apr., 1870	2 2	7 0	6 6	6 6	"	
Samuel Schofield	2 July, 1870	1 11	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger	
William Purser	1 Apr., 1870	2 2	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
William Birkinshaw	20 " 1868	4 2	7 0	6 6	6 6	"	
Samuel Wyche	" 1867	4 11	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger	
James Russell	15 Dec., 1871	0 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
William Doggett	1 June, 1858	14 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger	
Charles Forbank	27 May, 1872	3 weeks	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Michael Breen	1 July, 1870	1 11	7 0	6 6	6 6	"	
Samuel Greenhatch	27 May, 1872	3 weeks	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
John Hollis	Apr., 1863	9 2	8 0	10 0	12 0	Inspector	
James Cook	May, 1868	4 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger	
John Dwyer	Apr., 1872	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Richard Tattersall	" 1872	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
James Medcalf	May, 1869	3 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger	
Robert Smith	Jan., 1872	0 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
William Rillet	"	0 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Alfred Franklin	Apr., 1869	3 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger	
William Skinner	" 1872	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Michael Egan	"	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
John Cook	June, 1868	4 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	Ganger	
William Irwing	Apr., 1872	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
John Ryan	"	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
James Donohue	"	0 3	7 6	7 6	8 0	Ganger	
William M'Lanan	"	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer	
Frederick Hines	"	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"	
Thomas Lidden	May, 1858	12 0	10 0	6 6	9 0	Ganger	
William Cox	Jan., 1871	1 6	7 0	6 6	7 0	Laborer	
Thomas Isaac	Aug., "	0 10	6 6	6 6	7 0	"	
William Martin	Jan., "	1 6	6 6	6 6	7 0	"	
Henry Lidden	June, 1869	3 0	7 0	6 6	7 0	"	
William Lidden	May, 1867	4 6	8 0	6 6	7 0	"	
Samuel Crisp	" 1864	5 0	7 0	6 6	7 0	"	
Timothy Fleming	" 1867	5 0	7 6	6 6	7 0	"	
William Smith	" 1868	14 0	7 6	6 6	7 0	"	
Richard Waddups	Jan., 1858	14 6	8 0	6 6	7 0	"	
Patrick King	Apr., 1868	12 0	7 0	6 6	7 0	"	
Hugh Childs	Sept., 1855	5 0	10 0	6 6	7 0	"	
George Cook	June, 1869	2 4	7 0	6 6	7 0	"	
George Hitchman	May, 1858	11 0	7 0	6 6	7 0	"	
Nicholas Rimmer	"	12 0	7 0	6 6	7 0	"	
Alfred Duke	June, 1869	2 6	7 0	6 6	7 0	"	
David Watton	"	2 6	7 0	6 6	7 0	"	
William Watton	"	2 6	7 0	6 6	7 0	"	
William Hollis	"	2 0	7 0	6 6	7 0	"	
Charles Doggett	1 May, 1872	6 weeks	6 6	6 6	7 0	"	

## RETURN of Wages—Permanent Way Branch, Great Northern Railway.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay when first appointed.		Present Salary or Pay.	Proposed Salary or Pay.	Nature of Duties.
			per diem	per diem	per diem	per diem	
		years. months.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Aaron Hampton	Mar., 1858	14 3	10 0	10 0	12 0	Sub-Inspector	
James Besley	July, 1859	13 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	"	
George Murdoch	July, 1863	9 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	Blacksmith	
Jonas Munns	June, 1868	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	"	
William Smith	Aug., 1863	4 0	7 0	7 6	7 6	Striker	
Henry Francis	Nov., 1869	2 6	6 0	6 6	6 6	"	
James Robinson	Sept., 1862	9 6	11 0	10 0	10 0	Foreman carpenter	
Joseph Bewes	May, 1863	9 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	Carpenter	
Thomas Hogue	Aug., 1871	1 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	"	
Robert Muirhead	Nov., 1870	1 6	6 6	7 6	7 0	Rough carpenter	

## RETURN of Wages—Permanent Way Branch, Great Northern Railway—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay	Present Salary or Pay.	Proposed Salary or Pay.	Nature of Duties.
			when first appointed.			
		years. months.	per diem	per diem	per diem	
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Thomas Anderson .....	July, 1869	3 0	6 6	7 6	7 0	Rough carpenter
Thomas Cornish .....	June, 1865	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 6	Painter
Alfred Pettit .....	Nov., 1869	2 6	7 0	6 6	7 0	Painter's laborer
James Robinson .....	"	2 6	10 0	9 0	10 0	Bricklayer
James Davoran .....	"	2 6	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
John Knight .....	Mar., 1859	13 3	10 0	7 6	8 6	Ganger
Charles Mulhairn .....	Aug., 1864	8 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
Francis Morley .....	Jan., 1859	13 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
George Barrack .....	Mar., 1862	10 3	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
David Williams .....	May, 1864	8 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
Joseph Whipps .....	Sept., 1862	9 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
John Armstrong .....	May, 1863	9 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
Edward Pont .....	Jan., 1863	9 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
Handy Duigan .....	May, 1863	9 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
Joseph Harrop .....	July, 1859	13 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
Thomas Coaldrake .....	May, 1863	9 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
James Evans .....	Aug., 1863	9 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
James Dever .....	Jan., 1862	10 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
Henry Lord .....	June, 1870	2 0	8 0	7 6	8 0	"
Patrick Duigan .....	Sept., 1863	8 9	10 0	7 6	8 0	"
Peter Armstrong .....	May, 1869	3 0	8 0	7 6	8 0	"
John Booth .....	"	3 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
Peter Hornery .....	Dec., 1870	1 6	6 6	7 6	8 0	"
Samuel Hewstead .....	May, 1869	3 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
John Hewston .....	"	3 0	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
George Cruickshank .....	"	3 0	8 0	7 6	8 0	"
Thomas Walters .....	Sept., 1859	12 9	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
Thomas McKenney .....	Mar., 1871	1 0	6 6	7 6	8 0	"
Jonathan Thurlow .....	Mar., 1858	14 3	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
James Miller .....	Oct., 1870	1 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
Abraham Alford .....	Aug., 1871	1 0	7 6	7 6	8 0	"
John Brimble .....	Dec., 1870	1 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	"
Robert King .....	April, 1872	0 2	7 6	7 6	8 0	"
William Fox .....	May, 1869	3 0	8 0	7 6	8 0	"
John Blinco .....	July, 1860	12 0	10 0	7 6	8 0	"
James Gough .....	Mar., 1862	10 3	7 0	6 6	6 6	Laborer
Charles Osmond .....	June, 1863	9 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Joseph Cheeseman .....	Nov., 1866	6 6	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Edward Jordon .....	June, 1863	9 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Thomas Richards .....	May, 1869	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
James Muirhead .....	Nov., 1870	1 6	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
James Graham .....	July, 1871	1 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
George Shelton .....	June, 1872	.....	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Francis O'Neil .....	Mar., 1869	3 3	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
William Bowles .....	July, 1870	2 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Joseph Saunderson .....	July, 1871	1 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Henry Blake .....	Aug., 1861	11 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
David Martin .....	Nov., 1870	1 6	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Thomas Bennett .....	July, 1863	9 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
William Spence .....	Feb., 1861	11 3	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Robert Green .....	Feb., 1863	9 3	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
John Dallas .....	May, 1863	9 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Edward Simon .....	May, 1867	5 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Edward Genge .....	Sept., 1869	2 9	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
James Kerrigan .....	Nov., 1870	1 6	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Michael Duigan .....	Jan., 1864	8 6	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
James Peake .....	April, 1871	1 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
John M'Cormack .....	Feb., 1863	9 6	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
John Smith .....	June, 1865	7 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Henry Shrauder .....	Nov., 1869	2 6	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
William Burgess .....	May, "	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Josiah Squire .....	Nov., 1870	1 6	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Henry King .....	"	1 6	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
James Wilson .....	July, "	2 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Frederick Haley .....	Nov., "	1 6	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
George Brown .....	"	1 6	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
James Cahill .....	May, 1863	9 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
William Brown .....	April, 1870	2 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
William Parnham .....	Dec., 1871	0 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Jonathan Brand .....	Mar., 1862	10 3	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Michael Curran .....	July, 1871	1 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
William Steward .....	June, 1870	2 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Charles Cozens .....	May, 1863	9 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
George Highfield .....	1869	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
James Brien .....	April, 1872	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Thomas Hardy .....	May, 1869	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
William O'Brien .....	"	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
John Fairclough .....	"	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
William Duigan .....	"	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
John Hodgins .....	June, "	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Michael Donovan .....	Aug., 1871	1 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	"

RETURN of Wages—Permanent Way Branch, Great Northern Railway—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay	Present	Proposed	Nature of Duties.
			when first appointed.	Salary or Pay.	Salary or Pay.	
		years. months.	per diem	per diem	per diem	
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
John Derrington	June, 1871	1 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	Laborer.
Daniel Guilfoyle	April, "	1 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Henry Sawkins	" "	1 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Walter Weeks	" 1872	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
John Gamble	June, 1869	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
William Alderman	May, "	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Charles Simms	June, "	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Alfred Lowe	Oct., 1870	1 6	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
James Brown	June, 1871	1 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
John Dewhurst	Oct., 1868	3 6	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
William Daniels	Feb., 1871	1 3	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
James Grace	Sept., 1869	2 9	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Robert Brooks	Nov., 1870	1 6	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Charles Thurlow	May, 1869	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
James Huff	April, 1872	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Michael O'Donnell	May, 1871	1 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
William Cruickshank	April, 1872	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Alfred Cox	Oct., 1870	1 6	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Patrick Russell	Aug., 1871	0 9	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Thomas Petchey	April, 1872	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
William Picking	" "	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Charles May	" "	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Patrick Waters	May, 1869	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Philip Ryan	April, 1872	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
John Adams	" "	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Daniel Baxter	" "	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Thomas Hodgins	May, 1869	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Robert Walmsley	April, 1872	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
John Howell	" "	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Jeremiah Hennessy	May, 1869	3 0	7 0	6 6	6 6	"
Thomas Hyde	April, 1872	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
William Constable	" "	0 3	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
Robert Smallman	Nov., 1869	2 6	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bridge-carpenter.
James Murdoch	Jan., "	3 *6	7 0	6 6	6 6	" laborer.
John Jackson	May, 1872	.....	6 6	6 6	6 6	"
William Seaman	June, 1863	9 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	Ganger (extra man).
Anthony Kelly	May, 1872	.....	6 6	7 0	7 0	Laborer
Andy Coyle	" "	.....	6 6	7 0	7 0	"
William Norton	" "	.....	6 6	7 0	7 0	"
James Carrol	" "	.....	6 6	7 0	7 0	"
Thomas Hartigan	" "	.....	6 6	7 0	7 0	"
Charles O'Brien	" "	.....	6 6	7 0	7 0	"
Cornelius Hayes	" "	.....	6 6	7 0	7 0	"
Edward Dever	" "	.....	6 6	7 0	7 0	"
Philip Froal	" "	.....	6 6	7 0	7 0	"
Maurice Coll	" "	.....	6 6	7 0	7 0	"
John Scanlon	" "	.....	6 6	7 0	7 0	"
Thomas Rodgers	" "	.....	6 6	7 0	7 0	"
William Irvine	" "	.....	6 6	7 0	7 0	"
George Webster	" "	.....	6 6	7 0	7 0	"
Cornelius Gallagher	" "	.....	6 6	7 0	7 0	"
Owen Donohue	" "	.....	6 6	7 0	7 0	"

GREAT SOUTHERN LINE.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay	Present	Class.	Proposed	Nature of Duties.
			when first appointed.	Salary or Pay.		Salary or Pay.	
		years. months.	per diem	per diem		per diem	
			s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	
<i>Traffic Manager's Office.</i>							
William Roberts		1 6	9 0	10 0	1st	10 0	Clerk.
Lyon Marks	Feb., 1870	2 4	5 0	9 0	2nd	9 0	"
T. W. Cullen	April, 1872	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 0	9 0	3rd	8 0	"
James Menzies	Mar., 1870	0 4	per week £1 10s.	7 0	"	8 0	"
John Drew	April, 1872	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	per diem 3 4	3 4	.....	3 4	Messenger.
Thomas Mayo	June, 1870	2 0	7 6	7 6	.....	9 0	Clock inspector and repairer.
James O. Hankin	Dec., 1862	9 7	per week £2 10s.	£3 5/6	1st	10 0	Clerk.
Thomas Bonamy	" "	9 7	per week £2 0s.	9 0	"	10 0	"
Francis O'Reilly	" 1871	0 7	per diem 3 4	3 4	.....	per week 30s.	"
W. H. Sutton	July, 1859	12 11	per ann. £175	7 0	3rd	8 0	"



## GREAT SOUTHERN LINE—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay when first appointed.	Present Salary or Pay.	Class.	Proposed Salary or Pay.	Nature of Duties.
			years. months. per diem s. d.	per diem s. d.		per diem s. d.	
James Robinson	Sept., 1855	16 10	12 0	10 0	1st	12 0	Guard.
Richard Darby	"	16 10	12 0	10 0	"	12 0	"
Charles Fitzpatrick	July, 1861	10 11	8 0	10 0	2nd	10 0	"
Albert Miller	Mar., 1860	12 3	9 0	9 0	"	10 0	"
Alfred Chissold	Sept., 1859	12 8	7 0	9 0	"	10 0	"
James Gordon	Oct., 1868	3 7	6 0	9 0	"	10 0	"
Michael Curran	April, 1867	5 2	8 0	9 0	"	10 0	"
John Pike	Sept., 1862	9 10	7 0	9 0	"	10 0	"
George Dean	Nov., 1868	3 7	6 0	9 0	"	10 0	"
Samuel York	April, 1869	3 2	6 0	9 0	"	10 0	"
Denis Conroy	June, 1867	5 0	6 0	7 6	4th	8 0	"
George Gee	May, 1865	7 1	7 0	8 0	"	8 0	"
John Deigan	Jan., 1869	3 5	6 0	8 0	"	8 0	"
William Lutton	Nov., 1866	5 5	6 0	7 6	"	8 0	"
Christopher King	Dec., 1867	4 6	6 0	6 6	"	8 0	"
George Bellingham	"	4 6	6 0	8 0	1st	8 0	Porter.
George Parsons	"	4 6	6 0	8 0	"	8 0	"
Henry Perfect	" 1866	5 6	6 0	7 6	"	8 0	"
Samuel Payne	Aug., 1867	4 10	6 0	7 6	"	8 0	"
George Napier	Nov., 1869	2 8	7 6	6 9	2nd	7 0	"
Albert Lemond	Oct., 1869	2 9	7 0	6 6	"	7 0	"
John Humphries	"	2 9	6 0	6 6	"	7 0	"
Edward Delaney	" 1867	4 9	6 0	5 9	3rd	6 0	"
Moses Woods	Aug., 1871	0 9	5 9	5 9	"	6 0	"
Josiah Chaseling	Oct., 1869	2 9	6 6	6 6	2nd	7 0	"
William Morrison	May, 1872	0 2	5 9	5 9	3rd	6 0	"
Christopher Irvine	Feb., "	0 5	5 9	5 9	"	6 0	"
Edward Gagan	Aug., 1871	0 9	5 9	5 9	"	6 0	"
Samuel Thompson	April, 1870	2 3	6 0	5 9	2nd	7 0	"
Josiah West	Feb., 1866	6 4	6 0	5 6	.....	per week 30 0	Gateman.
John Murray	Oct., 1870	1 8	5 0	5 0	.....	35 0	"
John T. Booth	Mar., 1872	0 4	per week £1	3 4	.....	per diem 3 4	Clerk.
James L. Morton	Jan., 1870	2 4	per diem 3 4	3 4	.....	per week 42 0	"
John Harrison	Oct., 1863	8 7	7 0	8 4	3rd	per diem 9 0	Guard.
James Williams	Jan., 1872	0 4	5 0	5 0	"	6 0	Porter.
Prescott Cazneau	Sept., 1867	4 9	3 4	9 0	2nd	9 0	Clerk.
Henry Morris	Feb., 1865	7 4	7 0	9 0	1st	10 0	"
Francis Kensett	Mar., 1869	3 3	7 0	8 0	2nd	9 0	"
John Harpur	Oct., 1871	0 9	per ann. 50 0	7 6	3rd	8 0	"
Michael Connellan	Nov., "	0 8	per diem 3 4	5 0	.....	per week 30 0	"
Hugh Davis	Mar., 1868	4 3	7 0	7 6	3rd	per diem 8 0	"
William Hegarty	Feb., 1864	3 5	7 0	9 0	.....	9 0	Head porter.
Cornelius Rowe	Jan., 1867	5 6	7 0	8 0	1st	8 0	"
Thomas Worman	July, 1861	10 11	7 0	7 6	"	8 0	Porter.
William Bannerman	Sept., 1868	3 10	6 0	7 0	"	8 0	"
George Jessop	Oct., 1867	4 9	6 0	7 0	"	8 0	"
George Pirie	" 1868	3 9	6 0	6 6	2nd.	7 0	"
William Harding	Feb., 1867	5 3	6 0	6 6	1st.	8 0	"
Charles Nelson	Sept., 1870	1 10	7 0	6 6	"	8 0	"
Charles Kopper	" 1869	2 10	6 0	6 6	2nd.	7 0	"
John Bissett	Aug., 1871	0 11	5 9	6 0	"	7 0	"
James Webster	Jan., 1865	7 5	7 0	6 0	"	7 0	"
Alfred Vine	Mar., 1871	1 3	6 0	6 0	"	7 0	"
George Sutherland	Sept., 1870	1 10	6 0	6 0	"	7 0	"
Shepherd Howarth	June, 1869	3 3	5 9	5 9	"	7 0	"
James Parkinson	Aug., 1870	1 9	6 0	5 9	3rd.	6 0	"
Richard Oox	Dec., 1867	4 7	6 0	6 6	2nd.	7 0	"
George Dwyer	May, 1867	5 1	5 0	5 9	3rd.	6 0	"
Charles Little	Oct., 1871	0 9	5 9	5 9	"	6 0	"
Thomas Fitzgerald	Jan., 1870	2 6	5 0	5 9	"	6 0	"
Thomas Brown	Mar., 1872	0 4	5 0	5 0	"	6 0	"
Frank Johnson	Jan., 1870	2 5	7 0	6 0	2nd.	7 0	"
John M'Corry	April, 1867	5 2	6 0	6 0	"	7 0	"
Robert Carr	Jan., 1870	2 6	7 0	5 6	.....	per week 35 0	Gatekeeper.
George Garnham	Nov., 1869	2 7	6 0	5 9	"	per diem 7 0	Porter.
George Gorman	April, 1871	1 2	5 9	5 9	3rd.	6 0	"
John Johnstone	July, 1868	3 11	6 0	5 9	"	6 0	"
John Meehan	" 1870.	1 11	6 0	5 9	"	6 0	"
John Rowan	May, 1867	5 1	6 0	5 9	"	6 0	"
Patrick Sullivan	June, 1867	5 0	6 0	5 9	"	6 0	"
Robert Smith	"	"	6 0	6 0	2nd.	7 0	"
Thomas Fitzpatrick	May, 1871	1 1	5 9	5 9	3rd.	6 0	"
John Dingwall	Dec., 1871	0 7	5 0	5 0	"	6 0	"
Charles Buchanan	Feb., 1872	0 4	7 6	7 6	1st.	8 0	"
George Bridge	Mar., 1871	1 3	5 9	5 9	3rd.	6 0	"
John M'Roberts	Nov., 1871	0 8	5 9	5 9	"	6 0	"

GREAT SOUTHERN LINE—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.		Salary or Pay when first appointed.	Present Salary or Pay.	Class.	Proposed Salary or Pay.	Nature of Duties.
		years	months	per diem	per diem		per diem	
				s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	
Thomas Muston	April, 1872	0	2	5 9	5 9	3rd.	6 0	Porter.
William Bryant	" 1872	0	2	5 9	5 9	"	6 0	"
Walter Williams	Nov., 1865	6	7	6 0	5 9	"	6 0	"
Thomas Morgan	July, 1870	2	11	7 0	5 9	2nd.	7 0	"
John Lock	" 1865	6	11	6 0	9 0	.....	12 0	Yard foreman.
Thomas Ward	April, 1871	1	3	6 6	8 0	3rd.	8 0	Clerk.
George Douglass	Nov., 1866	5	7	6 0	8 0	.....	9 0	Signal-man.
Henry Ludford	" 1869	2	7	8 0	8 0	.....	9 0	"
Alexander Ball	Aug., 1861	10	3	7 0	7 6	1st.	8 0	Porter.
James Bradley	Mar., 1868	4	3	6 0	7 6	"	8 0	"
James G. Cavanaugh	Nov., 1868	3	7	6 0	6 6	"	8 0	"
Joseph Bergan	Feb., 1872	0	4	5 9	6 6	3rd.	6 0	"
Michael M'Namee	April, 1863	9	2	6 0	6 6	1st.	8 0	"
Henry Clarkson	Nov., 1869	2	8	5 0	6 6	2nd.	7 0	"
William Hobbs	Dec., 1870	1	6	6 0	6 6	"	7 0	"
Henry Buchanan	July, 1868	3	11	6 0	5 9	3rd.	6 0	"
William Beatty	Mar., 1870	2	3	6 0	5 9	"	6 0	"
Robert Houson	Aug., 1867	4	11	6 0	7 6	1st.	8 0	"
Hugh Campbell	.....	.....	.....	7 0	7 0	2nd.	7 0	"
Jesse Jacobs	April, 1859	13	3	7 0	7 6	.....	9 0	Sheeting foreman.
William Coutts	May, 1864	8	1	6 0	6 0	3rd.	6 0	Porter.
James M'Intosh	Mar., 1861	11	4	7 0	5 9	"	6 0	"
John Tobin	Sept., 1870	1	9	6 0	5 9	"	6 0	"
John Brand	" 1870	1	9	6 0	5 9	"	6 0	"
Peter Cook	Nov., 1871	0	8	5 9	5 9	"	6 0	"
John Burn	April, 1872	0	2	7 0	7 0	.....	7 0	Sailmaker. } Working piece-
Richard Carnant	May, 1872	0	2	7 0	7 0	.....	7 0	work.
Copeland Bennett	Feb., 1871	1	4	7 6	7 6	1st.	8 0	Porter.
Thomas Carson	April, 1872	0	3	5 9	5 9	3rd.	6 0	"
Cornelius Murphy	Mar., 1858	14	2	7 0	6 6	2nd.	7 0	"
Henry King	" "	14	2	7 0	5 0	.....	per week 35 0	Gatekeeper
Robert Delaney	Oct., 1867	3	7	6 0	5 9	3rd.	per diem 6 0	Porter
Terrance Canovan	May, 1867	4	1	6 0	5 0	.....	per week 35 0	Gatekeeper
James Husband	Oct., 1871	0	7	5 0	5 0	.....	35 0	"
Benjamin Salkield	June, 1863	9	0	6 0	6 6	2nd.	per diem 7 0	Porter
James Niblett	Sept., 1855	16	10	7 0	8 4	.....	9 0	Signal-man
Charles Mead	May, 1860	12	1	7 0	8 4	.....	9 0	"
Richard Cator	" 1859	13	1	6 0	6 6	1st.	8 0	Porter
William Lord	Dec., 1859	12	7	7 0	6 6	2nd.	7 0	"
Edmund Richards	Nov., 1867	4	6	6 0	6 6	2nd.	7 0	"
William Chandler	Aug., 1856	15	10	per week £2	per week £1 10s.	3rd.	6 0	"
Ann Denison	Oct., 1871	0	8	£1	£1	.....	per week 20 0	Gatekeeper
Henry Dwyer	Sept., 1869	2	10	£1 5s. 9d.	£1 10s.	.....	42 0	Clerk
Fred. Richardson	Nov., 1871	0	8	per diem 3 4	£1	.....	20 0	"
Edward Fielding	July, 1869	1	11	10 0	£1 10s.	.....	48 0	Porter in charge
Martha Elyard	.....	.....	.....	.....	per diem 8 0	.....	per diem 8 0	Gatekeeper
James Rowe	Feb., 1870	1	4	per week £1 16s.	5 9	3rd.	6 0	Porter
Edward Sleigh	Sept., 1869	2	10	per diem 6 0	per week £1 10s.	.....	per week 35 0	Gatekeeper
Michael Fitzpatrick	June, 1860	12	0	5 0	£1 10s.	.....	30 0	"
William Elyard	Dec., 1863	8	6	6 0	per diem 7 6	3rd.	8 0	Clerk
Levy Grisdale	June, 1866	6	0	6 0	6 6	2nd.	7 0	Porter
Thomas Porcee	Feb., 1872	0	4½	6 6	7 0	.....	per week 42 0	Clerk
Charles Boyton	Dec., 1859	12	6	per week £1	per week £1 10	.....	30 0	Gatekeeper
John Adair	" 1864	7	6	£1	£1 10	.....	30 0	"
James Paull	Jan., 1865	6	6	per diem 6 0	per diem 7 6	1st.	8 0	Porter
Launcelot Beck	Oct., 1869	1	7	6 0	6 6	2nd.	7 0	"
Harding Melville	May, 1871	1	1	5 9	5 9	3rd.	6 0	"
Thomas Dunn	Nov., 1867	4	8	6 0	6 6	2nd.	7 0	"
Robert Ward	Jan., 1872	0	6	6 6	6 6	"	7 0	"
W. H. Neale	July, 1871	0	11	6 6	6 6	.....	per week 42 0	Station clerk
James Byrne	July, 1863	8	11	7 0	6 6	2nd.	per diem 7 0	Porter
James Shanahan	July, 1863	8	11	7 0	7 0	1st.	8 0	"
Elias Baylis	Mar., 1870	2	3	6 0	6 6	3rd.	6 0	"
Alexr. Burnett	Feb., 1867	5	4	per week £1 10s.	per week £1 10s.	.....	per week 30 0	Gatekeeper
John Port	Sept., 1869	2	10	per diem 6 0	per diem 5 9	3rd.	6 0	Porter
John Stafford	June, 1870	2	0	10 0	9 0	"	9 0	Guard
James Bell	Sept., 1862	9	10	7 0	10 0	2nd.	10 0	"

## GREAT SOUTHERN LINE—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay when first appointed.	Present Salary or Pay.	Class.	Proposed Salary or Pay.	Nature of Duties.
			s. d. per diem	s. d. per diem		s. d. per diem	
Richard Elly .....	April, 1859	13 3	7 0	7 6	3rd.	9 0	Guard
James James .....	Dec., 1866	5 7	6 0	7 6	4th.	8 0	"
Joseph Jones .....	Oct., 1869	2 11	6 0	6 6	2nd.	7 0	Porter
James Foody .....	Oct., 1868	3 9	6 0	6 6	"	7 0	"
Robert Nash .....	May, 1872	0 1	5 9	5 9	3rd.	6 0	"
John M'Garrity .....	Jan., 1868	4 6	per week £1 10s.	5 9	.....	per week 35 0	Gatekeeper
Henry Stone .....	Oct., 1870	1 8	per diem	5 9	3rd.	per diem 6 0	Porter
Joseph Davis .....	Feb., 1869	3 4	6 0	6 6	2nd.	7 0	"
John Tweedy .....	Sept., 1868	3 10	6 0	6 6	1st.	8 0	"
Fredk. Lizardet .....	Jan., 1866	6 5	6 0	7 6	1st.	8 0	Porter
John Cochran .....	Oct., 1867	4 9	6 0	5 9	3rd.	6 0	"
Silvanus Abbott .....	Feb., 1866	6 5	8 0	6 6	2nd.	7 0	"
Robert Dunn .....	June, 1869	3 0	7 0	6 6	.....	per week 42 0	Clerk
George Farquhar.....	" 1858	14 0	7 0	9 0	.....	per diem 10 0	Head porter
Alfred Darlington .....	Nov., 1867	4 8	6 6	6 0	2nd.	7 0	"
Edward Paull .....	May, 1867	5 1	6 0	6 6	"	7 0	"
Thomas Maloney.....	Oct., 1869	2 9	6 0	5 9	3rd.	6 0	"
John Armstrong .....	Dec., 1869	2 6	6 0	5 9	"	6 0	"
David Odgen .....	Sept., 1871	0 9	6 0	6 0	"	6 0	"
Thomas Parkes .....	April, 1867	5 2	£150 per annum. per diem.	7 6	2nd.	9 0	Clerk
Benjamin Mawson .....	Aug., 1864	7 9	6 0	7 6	1st.	8 0	Porter
Anthony Graham .....	April, 1868	4 2	7 0	6 6	2nd.	7 0	"
Sydenham .....	.....	.....	.....	9 0	3rd.	9 0	Guard
Mrs. A. Graham .....	June, 1869	3 0	10 0	10 0	.....	10 0	Gatekeeper

## GREAT WESTERN LINE.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay when first appointed.	Present Salary or Pay.	Class.	Proposed Salary or Pay.	Nature of Duties.
			s. d. per week	s. d. per week		s. d. per week	
Joseph Drew .....	Jan., 1871	1 5	per week £1	per week £1 18/6	.....	per week 42s.	Station clerk.
James Fleming .....	Sept., 1858	13 10	per diem 7 0	per diem 7 6	1st.	per diem 8 0	Porter.
William Walker .....	Dec., 1867	4 7	6 0	5 9	3rd.	6 0	"
Edmund Gould .....	Oct., 1865	6 9	6 0	6 6	2nd.	7 0	"
George Woodall .....	June, 1868	12 0	7 0	6 4	.....	per week 48s.	Porter in charge, with house.
James Crossett.....	Oct., 1864	7 9	6 0	7 6	1st.	per diem 8 0	Porter.
John Morley .....	July, 1868	3 11	7 0	6 6	2nd.	7 0	"
Henry Woods .....	Aug., 1864	7 10	5 0	5 9	.....	per week 35s.	Gatekeeper.
Alex. Guthrie .....	" 1860	11 10	8 0	7 6	1st.	per diem 8 0	Porter.
John Biggs .....	May, 1868	4 1	6 0	6 6	2nd.	7 0	"
Elizabeth Guthrie .....	Aug., 1860	11 10	per week £1 1s.	per week £1 1s.	.....	per week 21s.	Gatekeeper.
Joseph Alkins .....	Feb., 1863	9 5	per diem 7 0	per diem 9 0	3rd.	per diem 9 0	Guard.
William Morrison .....	July, 1870	2 0	6 6	6 6	2nd.	7 0	Porter.
Edward Cane .....	Mar., 1868	4 4	6 0	5 9	3rd.	6 0	"
Thomas Grimes .....	June, 1861	11 0	per week £1 10s.	per week £1 10s.	.....	per week 30s.	Gatekeeper.
William Heard .....	" 1863	9 0	per diem 6 6	per diem £1 10s.	.....	per diem 30s.	"
Fredk. Warner .....	Dec., 1864	7 7	6 0	7 0	1st.	8 0	Porter.
Henry Pirie .....	" 1869	2 7	6 0	7 0	"	8 0	"
John Breeze .....	May, 1869	3 9	7 0	7 0	2nd.	7 0	"
William Williams .....	Oct., 1867	4 9	8 0	5 11	3rd.	6 0	"
John Bissett.....	Feb., 1870	2 5	per week £2	per week 6 4	.....	per week 48s.	Porter in charge, "Emu."
Job Perry.....	Nov., 1871	0 8	per diem £1 10s.	per diem £1 10s.	.....	per diem 30s.	Gatekeeper.
Denis Lee.....	Sept., 1867	4 9	£3	£1 10s.	.....	30s.	"
Alex. McLean .....	Dec., 1866	5 7	per diem 6 0	per diem 6 4	.....	per diem 48s.	Porter in charge, Lapstone
William Simpson.....	" 1869	2 7	7 0	5 6	2nd.	per diem 7 0	Zigzag. Porter.
John Muir .....	Mar., 1865	7 3	6 0	5 6	.....	per week 48s.	Porter in charge.
Charles Cable .....	May, 1858	14 2	5 6	5 6	2nd.	per diem 7 0	Porter.
Louis Burling .....	Jan., 1867	5 6	6 0	6 4	"	7 0	"

## GREAT WESTERN LINE—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay when first appointed.		Present Salary or Pay.	Class.	Proposed Salary or Pay.		Nature of Duties.
			s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.	
		years. months.	per week	per week			per week		
Thomas Boland .....	Mar., 1872	0 3	£1 10s.	£1 10s.	.....	.....	30s.	Gatekeeper.	
Low Hughes .....	April, "	0 2	£1 10s.	£1 10s.	.....	.....	30s.	"	
Richard Yeldon .....	Nov., 1867	4 7	6 0	7 6	2nd.	.....	7 0	Porter.	
John M'Nab.....	Feb., 1870	1 5	6 0	6 4	.....	.....	48s.	Porter in charge, Lithgow	
James Wright .....	Jan., 1871	1 6	£1 10s.	£1 10s.	.....	.....	35s.	Zigzag Gatekeeper.	
Eliza Doggett .....	Sept., 1870	1 9	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	10 0	Gatekeeper.	
Henry Thorney .....	June, 1865	7 0	6 0	9 0	2nd.	.....	10 0	Guard.	
Robert Lewis .....	May, 1863	9 1	7 0	9 0	.....	.....	10 0	"	
John Heaton .....	June, 1857	15 0	6 0	9 0	.....	.....	10 0	"	
Joseph Waring .....	Nov., 1864	7 7	6 0	9 0	3rd.	.....	9 0	"	
John Thorburn .....	July, 1867	5 0	6 0	9 0	.....	.....	9 0	"	
George Bourke.....	Jan., "	5 6	8 0	9 0	.....	.....	9 0	"	
James Baker .....	Oct., 1869	2 9	7 0	6 6	4th.	.....	8 0	"	
D. H. Rowley .....	Nov., 1871	0 8	6 6	6 6	.....	.....	42s.	Clerk	
William Chandler .....	Aug., 1868	3 10	6 6	7 0	2nd.	.....	7 0	Porter	
Thomas Brain .....	Feb., 1869	3 5	.....	7 0	.....	.....	7 0	"	
Robert Bassett.....	" 1869	3 5	6 0	5 9	.....	.....	7 0	"	
E. G. Eagar.....	Aug., 1869	2 9	5 0	7 6	.....	.....	7 0	"	
Henry Campion .....	Mar., 1871	1 4	6 6	6 6	3rd.	.....	6 0	"	
Robert Coulter .....	Jan., 1871	1 6	£1 15s.	£1 15s.	.....	.....	30s.	Gatekeeper	
Fredk. Driver .....	Feb., 1870	2 4	7 6	7 6	1st.	.....	8 0	Porter	
George Bonamy .....	June, 1869	3 0	6 6	8 0	2nd.	.....	9 0	Clerk	
William Lackey .....	April, 1872	0 3	6 6	6 6	.....	.....	39s.	"	
John Cousley .....	Feb., 1865	7 4	9 0	9 0	.....	.....	10 0	Head porter	
William Atwell .....	" 1867	5 5	6 0	6 6	2nd.	.....	7 0	Porter	
Henry Roberts .....	July, 1857	14 11	6 0	5 9	.....	.....	7 0	"	
Samuel Jones .....	Sept., 1871	0 10	5 9	5 9	3rd.	.....	6 0	"	
George M'Pherson .....	May, 1872	0 2	5 9	5 9	.....	.....	6 0	"	
William Dixon .....	" 1872	0 2	5 9	5 9	.....	.....	6 0	"	
John Jaffrey.....	Nov., 1867	4 8	7 6	7 6	1st.	.....	8 0	"	
William Donaldson.....	Mar., 1867	4 10	6 0	6 4	2nd.	.....	7 0	"	
Henry Moody .....	April, 1872	0 2	6 6	6 6	.....	.....	35s.	Gatekeeper	
James Jones .....	Oct., 1871	0 9	5 9	5 9	3rd.	.....	6 0	Porter	
T. J. Foley .....	Dec., 1866	5 7	7 6	6 6	.....	.....	8 0	Clerk	
William Lenehan .....	Oct., 1869	2 9	6 0	5 9	2nd.	.....	7 0	Porter	
James Mellon .....	June, 1860	12 0	7 0	6 6	.....	.....	7 0	"	
Timothy Kinchela .....	Nov., 1870	1 8	5 9	5 9	3rd.	.....	6 0	"	
Edward Monk.....	Oct., 1869	2 9	7 6	8 6	1st.	.....	8 0	"	
Henry T. C. Stiles .....	Sept., 1868	3 9	6 6	9 0	2nd.	.....	9 0	Clerk	
Fredk. Smith .....	April, 1872	0 2	6 0	6 6	.....	.....	42s.	"	
William Dowling.....	Feb., 1862	10 5	10 0	9 0	1st.	.....	8 0	Porter	
George Boylen.....	Nov., 1869	2 8	8 0	7 6	.....	.....	8 0	"	
Francis Earp .....	Sept., 1867	4 10	7 0	6 6	2nd.	.....	7 0	"	
George Johnstone .....	Mar., 1867	5 3	7 0	6 6	3rd.	.....	6 0	"	
Edward Broderick .....	April, 1870	2 2	7 0	5 9	.....	.....	6 0	"	
William Price .....	" 1872	0 2	5 9	5 9	.....	.....	6 0	"	
Henry Wilson.....	May, 1872	0 2	5 9	5 9	.....	.....	6 0	"	
Peter Larson .....	Nov., 1871	0 8	5 9	5 9	.....	.....	6 0	"	
S. Bartholomew .....	April, 1872	0 2	5 9	5 9	.....	.....	6 0	"	
Benjamin Hood .....	May, 1872	0 2	5 9	5 9	.....	.....	6 0	"	
William Armstrong .....	" 1872	0 2	5 9	5 9	.....	.....	6 0	"	
Robert Crawford.....	Sept., 1871	1 0	5 9	7 6	2nd.	.....	7 0	"	
Robert Watson .....	" 1862	10 0	7 0	7 0	1st.	.....	8 0	"	
Septimus Leon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0	Head porter.	

## RICHMOND LINE.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay when first appointed.		Present Salary or Pay.	Class.	Proposed Salary or Pay.		Nature of Duties.
			s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.	
		years. months.	per diem	per diem			per diem		
John Healy .....	Dec., 1869	2 8	6 6	6 6	1st.	.....	8 0	Porter.	
Edward Dugdale.....	Feb., 1870	2 4	6 0	5 9	3rd.	.....	6 0	"	
Peter Flynn.....	Sept., 1859	12 9	7 0	8 0	.....	.....	9 0	Guard.	
James Ridley .....	Feb., 1864	8 4	6 0	5 9	.....	.....	6 0	Porter.	
Thomas Miles .....	Nov., 1869	2 9	6 0	5 9	2nd.	.....	7 0	"	
Thomas Cavanaugh.....	Feb., 1870	2 4	6 0	5 9	3rd.	.....	6 0	"	

## GREAT NORTHERN LINE.

Name	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay when first appointed		Present Salary or Pay.	Class.	Proposed Salary or Pay.	Nature of Duties.	
			per week	per week					
		years. months.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			per diem		
John Martin*	Mar., 1857	15 3	3 10 0	3 12 0	1st.	12 0	Guard.		
William Arms*	Sept., 1858	13 9	2 2 0	3 6 0	2nd.	10 0	"		
Josh. Parkinson	Dec., 1860	11 6	2 8 0	2 14 0	"	10 0	"		
George Dowling	" 1863	8 6	1 16 0	2 14 0	3rd.	9 0	"		
W. H. Went	May, 1863	9 1	2 8 0	3 0 0	.....	10 0	Head porter.		
John King	April, 1867	5 2	1 16 0	1 14 6	3rd.	6 0	Porter.		
William Edwards	Sept., 1864	7 9	0 10 6	1 19 0	2nd.	7 0	"		
Patrick Carroll	Feb., 1861	11 4	1 15 0	1 14 6	.....	per week 48 0	Signalman.		
Thos. Callcott	Sept., 1871	0 9	1 14 6	1 14 6	2nd.	per diem 7 0	Porter.		
H. W. L. Holt	Dec., 1866	5 6	1 0 0	2 2 0	3rd.	8 0	Clerk.		
John R. Nield	June, 1868	4 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	.....	per week 42 0	"		
James Burns, junr.	May, 1869	3 1	1 14 6	2 5 0	3rd.	per diem 8 0	"		
James M'Carthy	June, 1862	10 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	"	9 0	Guard.		
E. Sullivan	April, 1861	11 2	2 2 0	2 14 0	"	9 0	"		
John Walker	May, 1863	9 1	2 2 0	2 5 0	1st.	8 0	Porter.		
H. L. Edwards	June, 1862	10 0	1 4 0	2 5 0	4th.	8 0	Guard.		
James Bate	Sept., 1868	3 9	1 16 0	1 19 0	3rd.	6 0	Porter.		
Aaron Noon	May, 1863	9 1	2 2 0	1 19 0	"	6 0	"		
James Barrack	Oct., 1863	8 8	2 2 0	2 2 0	2nd.	7 0	"		
James Tracy	Nov., 1868	3 7	1 16 0	1 19 0	3rd.	6 0	"		
John B. M'Lean	" 1865	6 7	1 16 0	1 19 0	2nd.	7 0	"		
Henry Curr	June, 1863	9 0	2 2 0	1 19 0	"	7 0	"		
A. Radford	April, 1862	10 2	2 2 0	1 19 0	1st.	8 0	"		
John Downie	Mar., 1868	4 3	1 16 0	1 19 0	3rd.	6 0	"		
John Wright	May, 1871	1 1	1 14 6	1 14 6	"	6 0	"		
Jas. Redding	Oct., 1869	2 8	1 16 0	1 14 6	"	6 0	"		
Charles Lawrence	May, 1869	3 1	2 14 0	2 8 0	"	8 0	Clerk.		
F. I. E. Rae	Feb., 1869	3 4	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	per week 30 0	"		
Wm. Sadler	April, 1871	1 2	1 14 6	1 14 6	3rd.	per diem 6 0	Porter.		
T. Dulling	Dec., 1870	1 7	0 12 6	1 0 0	.....	per week 20 0	Gatekeeper.		
J. Ledsam	Sept., 1869	2 9	2 14 0	2 8 0	2nd.	per diem 9 0	Clerk.		
Thomas Dalzell	" 1871	0 9	1 14 6	1 14 6	3rd.	6 0	Porter.		
Joseph H. Pierce	April, 1872	0 3	1 14 6	1 14 6	"	6 0	"		
James Doherty	Mar., "	0 4	1 14 6	1 14 6	"	6 0	"		
R. Plunkett	July, 1864	7 11	2 2 0	2 2 0	1st.	8 0	"		
W. A. M'Gowan	Nov., 1865	6 7	1 16 0	1 14 6	2nd.	7 0	"		
John Chadwick	Feb., 1872	0 4	1 14 6	1 14 6	3rd.	6 0	"		
William Parsons	Sept., 1870	1 9	0 10 6	0 10 6	.....	per week 10 6	Signals.		
Susan Howe	July, 1863	8 11	0 10 0	0 10 0	.....	10 0	Gatekeeper.		
William Morse	June, 1869	3 0	2 5 0	2 2 0	1st.	per diem 8 0	Porter.		
Charles Bailey	July, 1862	9 11	3 0 0	2 8 0	"	8 0	"		
Richard Howe	Aug., 1863	8 10	2 5 0	2 2 0	"	8 0	"		
Patrick Naylor	Oct., 1864	7 8	1 16 0	1 19 0	3rd.	6 0	"		
George Wise	Feb., 1863	9 4	per diem 0 7 0	2 2 0	1st.	8 0	"		
Samuel Phelan	" 1860	12 4	per week 2 9 0	2 14 0	2nd.	10 0	Guard.		
Geo. Sanderson	July, 1868	3 11	1 16 0	1 14 6	3rd.	6 0	Porter.		
Robert Swan	Nov., 1869	2 7	1 16 0	1 14 6	"	6 0	"		
W. King	April, 1872	0 3	1 14 6	1 14 6	"	6 0	"		
Thomas Smith	Oct., 1869	2 8	1 16 0	1 14 6	"	6 0	"		
E. Tate	July, 1870	1 11	0 15 0	0 15 0	.....	per week 15 0	Gatekeeper.		
Geo. Sanderson, junior	" "	1 11	0 10 0	0 10 0	.....	10 0	"		
John Colgan	Mar., 1862	10 3	2 2 0	2 8 0	1st.	per diem 8 0	Porter.		
A. Carpenter	Jan., 1868	4 6	1 16 0	1 19 0	"	8 0	"		
Rhody Dunn	Oct., 1869	3 8	1 16 0	1 19 0	2nd.	7 0	"		
John Ryan	Sept., 1870	2 9	1 16 0	1 14 6	3rd.	6 0	"		
A. Bull	April, 1871	1 2	1 16 0	1 14 6	"	6 0	"		
William Harris	Dec., 1869	2 6	1 16 0	1 14 6	"	6 0	"		
Alfred Levien	June, 1869	3 0	2 2 0	1 19 0	.....	per week 42 0	Clerk.		
John Humphries	July, 1863	8 11	2 2 0	2 2 0	2nd.	per diem 7 0	Porter.		
Patrick Colgan	June, 1866	6 0	1 16 0	1 14 6	3rd.	6 0	"		
William Robins	Sept., 1863	8 9	1 0 0	2 2 0	3rd.	8 0	Clerk.		
James Meigham	May, 1869	3 1	1 16 0	1 19 0	1st.	8 0	Porter.		
Jos. Crook	Nov., 1868	3 7	1 16 0	1 14 6	3rd.	6 0	"		
E. Williamson	Oct., 1869	2 8	1 16 0	1 14 6	"	6 0	"		
Henry Clarke	May, 1864	8 1	1 16 0	1 14 6	"	6 0	"		
Michael Leary	May, 1872	0 2	1 14 6	1 14 6	.....	per week 35 0	Gatekeeper.		
Mary Jane Couzens	May, 1863	9 1	0 10 6	0 10 6	.....	10 6	"		

\* 2s. a night expenses allowed when away from home.

GREAT NORTHERN LINE—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment to Public Service.	Length of Service.	Salary or Pay when first appointed.		Present Salary or Pay.	Class.	Proposed Salary or Pay.	Nature of Duties.
			years. months.	per week £ s. d.				
Mary Brand.....	May, 1869	3 1	0 10 6	0 10 6	.....	per week 10 6	Gatekeeper.	
Martha Armstrong .....	Dec., 1870	1 6	0 7 0	0 10 6	.....	10 6	"	
S. C. Drewe .....	May, 1869	3 1	2 8 0	2 5 0	.....	42 0	Clerk.	
C. Coghlan .....	April, 1865	7 2	1 16 0	2 5 0	1st.	per diem 8 0	Porter.	
D. Peterson .....	Sept., 1868	3 9	1 16 0	1 14 6	3rd.	6 0	"	
P. Doran .....	June, 1869	3 0	1 16 0	1 14 6	"	6 0	"	
M. M'Grath .....	Oct., 1869	2 8	1 16 0	1 14 6	"	6 0	"	
John Malley .....	April, 1868	4 2	1 16 0	1 14 6	2nd.	7 0	"	
George Hodgkins.....	Oct., 1870	1 8	1 16 0	1 14 6	3rd.	6 0	"	
Jas. D. Campbell.....	April, 1872	0 3	1 14 6	1 14 6	"	6 0	"	
Alfred Garbett .....	Nov., 1870	1 7	0 10 6	0 14 0	.....	per week 14 0	Gatekeeper.	
Hannah Lowe .....	June, 1871	1 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	.....	7 0	"	
Alice Walters .....	Feb., 1872	0 5	0 7 0	0 7 0	.....	7 0	"	
Patrick Corrigan.....	May, 1869	3 1	1 16 0	1 19 0	1st.	per diem 8 0	Porter.	
John Connors .....	Sept., 1869	2 9	1 16 0	1 14 6	3rd.	6 0	"	
Wm. Hoolaham .....	April, 1871	1 2	1 14 6	1 14 6	"	6 0	"	
W. H. Sampson .....	April, 1871	1 2	1 14 6	1 14 6	"	6 0	"	
William Eckford.....	April, 1872	0 3	1 14 6	1 14 6	"	6 0	"	
George Wright .....	April, 1872	0 3	1 14 6	1 14 6	2nd.	7 0	"	
William Munro .....	April, 1872	0 3	0 14 0	0 14 0	.....	per week 14 0	Gatekeeper.	
M. Kenny.....	April, 1870	2 2	1 0 0	2 5 0	.....	42 0	Clerk.	
George Moxham .....	June, 1864	8 0	1 16 0	2 5 0	1st.	per diem 8 0	Porter.	
John Guilfoyle.....	May, 1869	5 1	1 16 0	2 2 0	2nd.	7 0	"	
Thomas O'Brien .....	April, 1871	1 2	1 14 6	1 14 6	3rd.	6 0	"	
Henry Carr .....	Sept., 1871	0 9	.....	1 19 0	"	6 0	"	
Henry Baker .....	Sept., 1871	0 9	1 14 6	1 14 6	"	6 0	"	
Edward Meer .....	June, 1871	1 0	1 14 6	1 14 6	"	6 0	"	
Benj. Alford.....	Aug., 1871	0 10	1 0 0	1 14 6	"	6 0	"	
J. F. Edwards.....	May, 1872	0 2	1 14 6	1 14 6	1st.	8 0	"	
Scina Downie .....	June, 1872	0 1	0 10 0	0 10 0	.....	per week 10 0	Gatekeeper.	
Frank Robinson .....	June, 1872	0 1	2 8 0	2 8 0	3rd.	per diem 8 0	Clerk.	

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1872.

[1s. 2d.]



1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAY STORES.  
(RETURN SHOWING PARTICULARS OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 August, 1872.

[Laid upon the Table in answer to Question of Sir James Martin's, No. 6, Votes and Proceedings No. 47,  
- Tuesday, 6 August, 1872.]

SCHEDULE.

	PAGE.
Part I.—Return giving particulars of Stores imported into the Colony since 1st January, 1872 .....	1
Part II.—Ditto ditto purchased in the Colony since 1st January, 1872 .....	2
Part III.—List of Stores used or delivered out for use between 14th May and 31st July, 1872 .....	5

PART I.

RETURN of Railway Stores imported into the Colony since the 1st January, 1872; distinguishing the vessels by which such stores arrived, their dates of arrival, and the nature, quantity, and value of the stores imported in each vessel respectively.

[Laid upon the Table of the House on the 6th August, 1872, with reference to the Question of Sir James Martin, No. 6, on the Notice Paper for that day.]

STORES, G. S. R.

SCHEDULE B.—Foreign Imports, Months of January and July, 1872.

Date of Receipt.	Name of Ship.	Particulars.	Foreign Charges.						Colonial Charges.		Gross Total.
			Invoice.	Freight.	In- surance.	Shipping Charges, &c.	Inspe- ctors Com- mission.	Total.	Cartage.	Freight.	
1872.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
5 Jan ...	City of Madras	12 Dating Presses ... 12 Boxes Type ... 12 Ticket Cases ...	109 8 4	3 4 1	1 9 9	.....	2 14 9	116 16 11	0 4 6	.....	117 1 5
31 July ...	Duke of Argyle	1 Lathe ... 1 Punching and Shearing Machine... 1 Shaping Machine...	790 0 0 143 0 0 110 0 0	} Paid in Sydney	} 12 8 5	} .....	} 36 4 0	1,088 12 9	15 0 0	52 12 8	1,154 5 5





Names.		Amount.	Names.		Amount.
<b>April.</b>					
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Mitchell & Co.	Ship-chandlery	187 13 10	John Keep	Brushware	7 1 6
Do.	Oils	229 2 10	Do.	Do.	0 2 0
Alderson & Sons	Leather, &c.	15 10 7	A. Moore	Table	1 5 0
P. N. Russell & Co.	Iron	2 14 10	W. Parker	Ladders	3 18 0
J. R. Bubb	Iron castings	92 5 3	W. S. Friend	Sheet tin	3 3 0
Mort's Dry Dock Co.	Coupling-rods	50 0 0	John Davies	Type	0 10 0
A. Russell & Co.	do.	0 6 0	P. J. Elliott & Co.	Coals	17 1 9
H. Dodds	Cotton-waste	51 19 1	— Norman	Cap	0 9 0
Do.	Oil	67 6 6	Murphy & Sons	Glaziers' diamond	1 5 0
J. Booth & Co.	Timber	398 19 9	J. Bernasconi	Frames	6 6 0
Hudson Broths.	do.	13 3 9	Waratah Coal Co.	Engine-coal	514 15 2
A. Blau	Clocks	12 0 0	J. R. Bubb	Iron castings	82 12 2
P. J. Elliott & Co.	Coals	11 19 9	T. Wearne	Building materials	65 5 11
John Harding	Billet-wood	10 10 0	E. Collins	Billet-wood	5 1 8
R. Harper	Tallow	35 19 0	J. Booth & Co.	Timber	362 18 2
Thos. Hale	Engine-coal	326 17 2	Alderson & Sons	Leather, &c.	4 17 3
John Keep	Ironmongery	167 10 8	Hudson Brothers	Timber	1 10 6
Do.	do.	47 19 7	Elliott & Co.	Drugs, &c.	0 7 0
Do.	Brushware	3 17 9			
Do.	Oil	1 17 6			
Reilly & Cohen	Oils and colours	103 16 2			
Do.	Oils	193 14 1			
T. Wearne	Building materials	100 11 10			
Waratah Coal Co.	Coal, engine	156 16 10			
Elliott Bros.	Chemicals, &c.	3 9 2			
W. S. Friend	Ratchet-brace	1 5 0			
Chas. Lewis	Signal pulleys	14 9 9			
C. K. Moore	Drapery	3 0 11			
A. Moore & Co.	Table	1 2 6			
E. Collins	Billet-wood	13 4 4			
R. Douglass	Engine-coal	140 4 2			
P. N. Russell & Co.	Cast-iron pipes	9 17 4			
		£ 2,419 5 11			
<b>May.</b>			<b>June.</b>		
Reilly & Cohen	Oils and colours	202 18 1	J. M'Geodio	Timber	2 2 0
Do.	Oils	231 13 8	John Keep	Ironmongery	237 19 9
Mitchell & Co.	Ship-chandlery	79 9 3	Do.	do.	10 4 0
Do.	Oil	121 7 6	Do.	Brushware	5 7 6
H. Dodds	Cotton-waste	55 2 6	J. Ridgway	Billet-wood	8 2 0
Alderson & Sons	Leather, &c.	5 12 0	H. Dodds	Cotton-waste	55 12 6
C. K. Moore	Drapery	6 15 6	John Booth & Co.	Timber	243 1 3
J. Ridgway	Billet-wood	7 1 9	J. Barlow	Billet-wood	11 2 1
Jas. Barlow	do.	13 10 10	T. Hale	Coal	334 10 8
Jas. Bates	do.	16 4 0	R. Douglass	do.	148 2 6
Thos. Hale	Engine-coal	346 8 2	J. Harding	Billet-wood	10 10 0
R. Harper	Tallow	36 0 6	A. Russell & Co.	do.	2 3 0
P. N. Russell & Co.	Axle-boxes	10 6 6	J. R. Bubb	Iron castings	16 5 4
A. Blau	Clocks	12 0 0	Alderson & Sons	Leather, &c.	6 9 5
R. Douglass	Engine-coal	173 8 6	Reilly & Cohen	Oils and colours	108 18 2
John Keep	Ironmongery	177 18 5	Do.	Oils	188 17 9
			T. Wearne	Building material	87 1 9
			P. J. Elliott & Co.	Coal	9 8 9
			J. Coombes	Billet-wood	3 18 0
			A. Moore & Co.	Tables	3 12 6
			A. B. Armstrong	Metallic paint	1 7 0
			J. Isaacs	Chairs	6 6 0
			Waratah Coal Co.	Coal	206 1 1
			Mitchell & Co.	Ship-chandlery	207 7 1
			Do.	Oil	84 11 8
			E. Collins	Billet-wood	21 11 1
			G. H. Smith	Cloth caps	0 17 6
			Elliott Brothers	Drugs, &c.	0 2 6
			F. Ball	Grease	75 10 6
					£ 2,097 3 4

## GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

SUMMARY of Colonial Purchases for six months ending 30th June, 1872.

## Annual Contracts.

	£	s.	d.
January	762	7	5
February	1,114	9	6
March	900	4	10
April	985	13	5
May	780	4	0
June	702	16	2

£5,245 15 4

Stores,

## Stores, Great Northern Railway.—Schedule A.—Colonial Purchases, 1872.

Names.		Amount.	Names.		Amount.
<b>January.</b>					
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Jno. Jackson	Billet-wood	8 2 6	John Keep	Ironmongery	177 0 2
Jno. Keep	Ironmongery	68 5 4	W. A. Sparke	Tallow	13 16 0
Hy. Dodds	Waste and oil	153 8 0	P. J. Elliott & Co.	Coals	7 19 2
Reilly & Cohen	Oils and colours	70 10 3	Wallsend Coal Co.	do.	171 17 4
Thos. Wearne	Fire-bricks, &c.	62 3 5	J. R. Bubb	Castings	9 3 6
Mitchell & Co.	Colza oil	9 15 9	Reilly & Cohen	Oils, &c.	82 1 7
W. A. Sparke	Tallow	7 4 9	Mitchell & Co.	do.	12 1 8
W. A. Hutchinson	Grease	50 18 10	Do.	do.	75 15 9
P. J. Elliott & Co.	Coals	4 0 10	Henry Dodds	Cotton waste, &c.	228 6 5
Henry Hector	Hardwood	43 19 11	A. M'Donnell	Candles	1 4 0
Laing & Wylie	Do.	73 7 7	Archibald Hay	Furniture	1 5 0
Wallsend Coal Co.	Coals	168 8 0	Benj. Green	Horse-feed	2 7 3
Benjn. Green	Horse-feed	2 7 3			£ 985 13 5
Wm. Farthing	Coals	39 13 0			
R. C. Knaggs	Chemicals	0 2 0			
		£ 762 7 5			
<b>February.</b>			<b>May.</b>		
John Keep	Ironmongery	70 18 10	John Jackson	Billet-wood	7 19 3
P. N. Russell & Co.	Castings, &c.	314 8 5	D. & N. Paton	Keys	84 0 11
Reilly & Cohen	Oils, colours, &c.	57 7 6	John Keep	Ironmongery,	
J. R. Bubb	Castings	4 13 3	Do.	&c. ... 84 18 1	
Thos. Wearne	Building materials	22 4 10	Do.	do. ... 1 17 6	90 0 7
Wallsend Coal Co.	Coal	133 6 9	Do.	do. ... 3 5 0	
Wm. Farthing	Do.	38 16 0	J. R. Bubb	Castings	4 6 0
W. F. Hutchinson	Grease	51 5 8	W. A. Sparke	Tallow	9 5 5
Ernest A. White	Horse-feed	27 16 6	Reilly & Cohen	Oils and colours	10 3 2
P. J. Elliott & Co.	Coal	4 1 8	Alderson & Sons	Leather	29 1 9
Laing & Wylie	Timber	34 6 5	Mitchell & Co.	Oil-black	24 3 4
Henry Hector	Do.	123 9 7	Laing & Wylie	Timber	28 13 4
W. C. Capper	Ironmongery	1 7 6	Do.	do. ... 11 10 0	50 2 5
Benjamin Green	Horse-feed	2 2 0	Do.	do. ... 9 19 1	26 2 9
John Jackson	Billet-wood	8 18 9	Thomas Wearne	Building materials	
D. W. Paton	Keys	174 5 6	Henry Hector	Timber	56 14 10
H. F. Cross	Cotton-waste	45 0 4	Do.	do. ... 5 5 11	62 0 9
		£ 1,114 9 6	H. F. Cross	Cotton waste	43 12 6
			Wallsend Coal Co.	Coal	190 7 8
			Earnest A. White	Horse-feed	58 6 11
			W. C. H. Capper	Ironmongery	3 0 10
			R. C. Knaggs & Co.	Chemicals	1 16 0
			Benjamin Green	Horse-feed	2 7 3
			Archibald Hay	Furniture	1 5 6
			William Farthing	Coals	82 1 0
					£ 780 4 0
<b>March.</b>			<b>June.</b>		
John Jackson	Billet-wood	5 13 9	John Jackson	Billet-wood	6 19 9
Archibald Hay	Furniture	6 11 0	Laing & Wylie	Timber	34 9 5
R. C. Knaggs & Co.	Chemicals	0 15 0	Do.	do. ... 38 1 0	67 10 5
Wm. Farthing	Coals	35 5 0	Henry Hector	do. ... 28 13 11	
Benjamin Green	Horse-feed	2 7 3	Do.	do. ... 24 14 7	53 8 6
Thos. Wearne	Bricks, &c.	27 0 6	Thomas Wearne	Building materials	171 9 7
Henry Hector	Hardwood	60 13 0	Wallsend Coal Co.	Coal	179 3 6
Laing & Wylie	Do.	42 8 1	John Keep	Ironmongery	69 12 6
Wallsend Coal Co.	Coal	136 3 4	Do.	do. ... 2 17 7	74 18 7
John Keep	Ironmongery	180 1 4	Do.	do. ... 2 8 6	11 8 10
W. N. Sparke	Tallow	12 14 4	W. A. Sparke	Tallow	
P. N. Russell & Co.	Castings	207 1 2	Mitchell & Co.	Colza oil	123 13 5
Mitchell & Co.	Colza oil, &c.	112 8 10	Do.	do. ... 12 1 8	135 15 1
Reilly & Cohen	Black oil	53 4 2	Reilly & Cohen	Oils and colours	58 14 11
J. R. Bubb	Castings	3 12 10	William Farthing	Coal	41 5 0
C. K. Moore	Drapery	4 19 0	Benjamin Green	Horse-feed	2 2 0
Alderson & Sons	Leather	3 6 3			£ 702 16 2
Adolph Blau	Clocks, &c.	6 0 0			
		£ 900 4 10			
<b>April.</b>					
Jno. Jackson	Billet-wood	10 14 6			
Thos. Wearne	Building materials	82 15 3			
Henry Hector	Timber	26 16 8			
Laing & Wylie	do.	27 1 3			
Do.	do.	30 10 7			
Do.	do.	24 17 4			

## PART III.

RETURN showing the value, general character, and appropriation of the Stores for Railway purposes, issued from 1st May to 30th June, 1872.

[Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly on the 6th August, 1872, with reference to the Question of Sir James Martin, No. 6 on the Notice Paper for that day.]

## VALUE of Issues from Southern Store, for Month of May, 1872.

	SCHEDULE CHARGEABLE TO—	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Locomotive power .....	A 3. Fuel for engines .....	919	16	1	
	A 4. Water and repairs of engines for pumping .....	14	19	11	
	A 5. Oil, tallow, waste, and sundry stores.....	351	18	5	
					1,286 14 5
Repairing engines .....	A 3. Materials for renewal of engines .....	447	2	0	
	A 4. Repairs of machinery and workshops .....	12	3	5	
	A 5. Tools and implements .....	52	3	0	
	A 7. Fuel and lighting .....	39	12	2	
	A 9. Additions and improvements to engines .....	0	0	5	
					551 1 0
Carriage repairs .....	B 2. Materials for renewal of carriages .....	119	12	7	
					119 12 7
Waggon „ .....	B 2. „ repairs of waggons .....	104	7	5	
	B 3. Casualties .....	13	8	4	
					117 15 9
Maintenance of way .....	C 2. Repairs of permanent way .....	70	0	1	
	C 3. Tools and implements .....	12	6	9	
	C 4. Ballasting .....	19	19	4	
	C 6. Repairs of tunnels, viaducts, &c. ....	105	4	5	
	C 8. „ gates, fences, &c. ....	24	5	8	
	C 9. Relaying line.....	3	18	3	
	C 10. Repairs of stations, platforms, &c. ....	45	9	0	
	C 11. „ signals, cranes, &c. ....	20	1	5	
					301 4 11
Additions and improvements to works and buildings.	G.....	48	9	8	
					48 9 8
Coaching charges .....	D 8. Fuel and stores.....	109	14	7	
	D 10. General charges .....	0	12	6	
	D 11. Repairing station furniture, &c. ....	8	4	11	
	D 12. Making and repairing lamps.....	15	9	11	
	D 6. Advertising .....	6	6	0	
					140 7 11
Goods charges .....	E 6. Fuel and stores.....	33	11	0	
	E 7. Sheet repairs.....	231	18	8	
	E 8. Greasing waggons .....	10	19	3	
	E 9. Clothing.....	0	9	0	
	E 10. General charges .....	0	1	9	
					326 19 8
General charges .....	F 6. Office expenses and contingencies .....	1	5	9	
	F 7. Repairs of store fittings, &c. ....	0	9	7	
					1 15 4
	Total value of Store Issues chargeable to Revenue, May, 1872 .....	£	2,894	1 3	
	STORE ISSUES CHARGEABLE TO CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.				
Bathurst Extension .....	No. 5. Cost of constructing line, bridges, stations, workshops, goods warehouses, sidings, turn-tables, &c. ....	202	9	5	
	No. 6. Cost of main line, permanent way, rails, chairs, &c. ....	4	15	0	
					207 4 5
Vote, £3,000.....	Water supply, Richmond.....	90	1	8	
					90 1 8
Vote, £60,000 .....	Rolling stock .....	6	4	4	
					6 4 4
	Total value of Store Issues chargeable to Capital Accounts, May, 1872 .....	£	303	10 5	

## VALUES of Issues from Southern Store, June, 1872.

	SCHEDULE CHARGEABLE TO—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Locomotive power	A No. 3. Cost of fuel for engines	709 3 0	
	" 4. Water and repairs of engines for pumping	13 12 10	
	" 5. Oil, tallow, waste, and sundry stores	289 11 9	1,012 7 7
Repairing engines	" 3. Materials for repairs and renewal of engines	72 9 11	
	" 3. " " " new boilers	97 13 0	
	" 4. Repairs—Machinery and workshops	3 13 8	
	" 5. Tools and implements	38 16 9	
	" 7. Fuel and lighting	41 3 2	253 16 6
Carriage repairs	B No. 2. Materials for repairs and renewal of carriages	60 12 7	
Wagon	" 2. " " wagons	209 11 11	270 4 6
Maintenance of way	C No. 2. Repairs—Permanent way	58 14 11	
	" 3. Tools and implements	26 0 4	
	" 4. Ballasting	32 1 9	
	" 6. Repairs—Tunnels, viaducts, and bridges	79 6 2	
	" 8. Repairs of gates, fences, &c.	25 9 0	
	" 9. Relaying line	6 12 0	
	" 10. Repairs of stations, platforms, and buildings	62 13 4	
	" 11. " signals, cranes, weighing-machines	14 6 2	
Additions and improvements to works and buildings.	G. Additions and improvements, works, &c.	42 7 4	347 11 0
Coaching charges	D No. 8. Fuel and store	131 16 0	
	" 9. Clothing	0 17 6	
	" 11. Repairing station furniture and fittings	2 4 7	
	" 12. Making and repairing lamps	12 0 8	
Goods charges	E No. 6. Fuel and stores	99 16 10	
	" 7. Sheet repairs	182 5 7	
	" 8. Greasing waggons	14 1 5	
General	F No. 6. Office expenses and contingencies	0 9 5	
	" 7. Repairs of store fittings	1 13 1	445 5 1
	Total value of Stores issued chargeable to Revenue, June, 1872		2,329 4 8
Bathurst Extension	STORE ISSUES CHARGEABLE TO CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		
	No. 5. Cost of constructing line, bridges, stations, workshops, goods warehouses, sidings, turn-tables	285 9 3	
	No. 6. Cost of main line, permanent way, rails, chairs, sleepers, and ballast	2,859 8 1	
	No. 11. Cost of engines for supply of water	15 1 4	3,159 18 8
£30,500	Works at Sydney Station		147 13 4
£3,000	Water supply, Richmond		35 2 4
£60,000	Rolling stock		3 6 5
	Total amount of Stores issued chargeable to Capital, June, 1872		3,346 0 9

## SUMMARY of Return of Issues ex Railway Stores at Newcastle, from 1st to 30th June, 1872.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cost of fuel for engines	Locomotive Power, No. 3—			
	Round coal, 378 tons 7 cwt. at 7s. 11d.	149 15 3		
	" 100 tons at 8s.	40 0 0	189 15 3	
Water and repairs of engine for pumping.	Locomotive power, No. 4	3 14 6		
Oil, tallow, waste, and sundry stores	" " 5	108 12 4	112 6 10	
Material	Repairing engine, No. 3	55 16 0		
Repairs of workshops and machinery	" " 4	11 3 1		
Tools and implements	" " 5	2 18 6		
Fuel and lighting	" " 7	3 2 9	73 0 4	375 2 5
Materials	Carrage repairs, No. 2	26 12 11		
"	Waggon " 2	38 4 0		64 16 11
Tools and implements	Maintenance of way, No. 3	13 15 3		
Ballasting	" " 4	17 15 8		
Repairs of permanent way	" " 2	130 17 8		
Repairs of tunnels, viaducts, bridges, &c.	" " 6	74 1 8		
Repairs of gates, fences, &c.	" " 8	21 1 11		
Repairs of stations, platforms, and buildings.	" " 10	25 9 0		
Repairs of signals, cranes, weighing-machines, &c.	" " 11	0 15 1		283 16 3
Fuel and stores	Coaching charges, No. 8	45 5 4		
Stationery and printing	" " 7	0 0 8		45 6 0
Horse hire	Goods charges, No. 3	2 2 0		
Fuel and stores	" 6	0 17 11		
Sheet repairs	" 7	47 14 7		50 14 6





1872.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS.

(COMPLAINTS AGAINST MR. S. B. GOULD, STATION-MASTER.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 July, 1872.*

*[Laid upon the Table in answer to Question No. 1 on Votes and Proceedings No. 34, Thursday, 18 July, 1872.]*

3. MR. RAPHAEL to ask THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—

(1.) How many complaints have been made against a Railway Station-master, by various Ministers of Railways (named S. B. Gould, late of, or now at, Wallerawang), showing in tabular list and having the name of each Minister who has threatened him with dismissal, and for what cause?

(2.) For what reason this person was removed from the office of Storekeeper at the Railway Station?

Date.	Name of Minister.	Complaint.	Result.
December, 1863 ...	Mr. Holroyd.....	Offensively writing to the Officers of the Department, and showing a spirit of insubordination, and a desire to subvert order and good conduct.	An ample apology from Mr. Gould was accepted.
May, 1864.....	Mr. Holroyd.....	Insubordination and insulting conduct to his superiors and other Officers in the Department.	Suspended, and called upon to show cause why he should not be dismissed; subsequently reinstated to service, but exchanged from the appointment of Storekeeper to be Station-master at Picton.
January, 1870 .....	Mr. Sutherland...	Gross incivility to a passenger at Penrith.	Severely reprimanded, and warned that dismissal would follow a repetition of such conduct.
July, 1870.....	Mr. Sutherland...	Insubordination in refusing to answer, in a proper and official manner, the Traffic Manager's questions.	Warned that unless he immediately changed his line of conduct, he would be suspended, and called upon to show cause why he should not be dismissed.
November, 1870 ...	Mr. Sutherland...	Irregularity in regard to signalling trains, and spirit of opposition to Traffic Manager's instructions.	Informed that complaints against him were accumulating very fast, and that a persistence in this line of conduct would leave the Government no alternative but to remove him from the Service.
July, 1871.....	Mr. Byrnes .....	Obstructing the proper conduct of the business of the Traffic Department.	Warned against continuing conduct so opposed to good order in the Department. Severe steps would be taken on a repetition of the offence.
August, 1871 .....	Mr. Byrnes .....	Insubordination to Traffic Manager.	



13